Date 7 MAR 1972
NATAL MERCURY

Exams to be rewritten

African Affairs Reporter

THIRTY-ONE external students who wrote the matriculation examination at Umlazi Secondary School last year have been ordered by the Department of Bantu Education to rewrite it.

And, about 70 young men and women who passed the matriculation examination at Ohlange College, Inanda, have been recalled to write a special examination involving two subjects, biology and physiology.

The former pupils, many now at university, do not know why they are to rewrite this examination which is to be held on Thursday and Friday.

The external students' examination started yesterday and ends on March 20. A special examination timetable has been set.

The "Mercury" learned yesterday that the external students have to rewrite because they scored high marks on science subjects although they did not have laboratory facilities.

The examination officer in Pretoria, told the "Mercury" yesterday that students could write to him for the reasons behind the rewrite instruction.

The principal of Umlazi Secondary School, where the examination was conducted, declined to comment.

UNIVERSITY

Meanwhile the principal of Ohlange has sent telegrams to all former students to present themselves for the examination.

Four students are already at Fort Hare University and some are at the University of Zululand. One of the Ohlange former student is already teaching in the same college. He had already passed a teacher's certificate before studying for matric.

Earlier, however, an official of the department had said that the delay in the announcement of the results was due to the "loss of script books and mark sheets."

The Natal African Teachers' Union deplored the way in which examinations were conducted, especially because examination questions were sent to principals of schools instead of to invigilators. Moreover, envelopes containing the questions were not sealed with wax.

The union's statement said that certain examiners were teachers of grades for which they set examinations. It said this arrangement was open to corruption.

It went on to say that for a number of years it had been observed that the so-called trial examination questions at some institutions were little different from the final examination questions.

It claimed that these institutions received excellent results in Junior Certificate and Matriculation or Senior Certificate.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

-9 MAY 1972
WORLD

WORLD
OUR OWN, OUR ONLY PAPER
Phone Johannesburg
35-7345

MAY 9, 1972

MAKE THEM BLACK

THE closing of the University of the North at Turfloop and the expulsion of the entire student body is yet another chapter in a longstory of unrest at our universities.

It is cleor to us that further trouble is likely unless some constructive move is made by the authorities to strike at the root causes.

These causes differ, but it is apparent that a new militant mood is abroad among our Black students.. And who can blame them?

For this phenomenon is not confined to students alone, as can be witnessed by demands that have been made by people like Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu.

They demand a genuine implementation of the Government's policy of separate development. They demand real self-government and not just the shadow of it.

It is evident that the situation whereby African universities in the "homelands" are governed by White councils, with Black councils merely advisory, is becoming untenable.

If anything, the Black councils must now become the real governing councils, with the White councils in the advisory role.

The oldest African university, Fort Hare, was long governed by a mixed council, constituted from elected representatives of the African people and Whites.

It worked very well indeed and had the confidence of the students and the people, as well as the Government.

But if the Nationalist Government continues to oppose White and Black sitting on the same council, then the Whites should be advisory.

It is time our Black universities became truly Black; otherwise we can only foresee more trouble.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

9 MAR 1972 Fort Hare
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Lecturer returns from Malawi

ALICE, Thursday.

A LECTURER in land surveying and planning, who was seconded by the South African Government to the Malawian Government for two and a half years, has returned to Fort Hare University as a professor in his department.

Professor G. C. Olivier was the chief executive officer in charge of a team of experts from overseas who were involved in the planning and development of the new Malawi capital, Lilongwe.

On his return Professor Olivier said the new capital was developing quickly. In January some Government officials had moved from the old capital, Zomba, to Lilongwe.

He said Lilongwe will have cost R40-million when it was eventually completed. About R8-million of this had come from South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT

Professor Olivier said Lilongwe would become a thriving city with a population of 60 000. He said large housing estates were being provided with homes of varying types and costs.

Industries in the new capital were already producing and exporting goods, and building plans for industry had increased from R250 000 in 1969 to more than R1-million in 1971, he said.

Professor Olivier spoke with respect of the way President Hastings Banda had activated the population and raised the standard of living.

Date 10 MAR 1972
P. E. EVENING POST

Missionary given rowdy hearing

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"LEFTIST ELEMENTS" at the University of Fort Hare have been accused of trying to disrupt a meeting at which the guest speaker was Mr Geoffrey Bull, a former missionary in communist China.

"They were obviously there to make trouble," said Mr Bull, who is on a tour of South Africa to tell people of the threat posed to Christianity by communism, particularly where the Red Chinese are concerned.

Paper was thrown and loud talking by a section of the audience eventually gave way to shouting.

At this stage, students were warned by a university official that the meeting would be closed if the noise did not stop.

The audience quietened down and Mr Bull, who spent three years being "brainwashed" in communist Chinese jails, was able to continue.

During question time, however, Mr Bull was bombarded with what he described as "racially loaded questions".

"I did not come to talk about South Africa. I came to talk about communist China," he said in Port Elizabeth today.

Mr Bull will be the guest speaker at public meetings in the Feathermarket Hall tonight and tomorrow at 7.30pm. On Sunday afternoon he will speak at a public meeting in New Brighton and in the Feathermarket Hall again on Sunday evening at 8.30.

Date 8 APR 1972
EVENING POST

Seminary takeover plan row

ACT OF AGGRESSION, SAY THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"YET another assault on liberal education" is how the Students' Representative Council at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice has described the neighbouring University of Fort Hare's proposal to buy the seminary.

In a statement prepared on behalf of the entire student body at the seminary, the SRC questions the reasons given for the proposed purchase which, it claims, is an "act of aggression."

The SRC says that while it agrees with Fort Hare's desire for more land to cope with the ever-growing student population there, it is puzzled by the fact that the authorities seemed to imagine that the only feasible direction of expansion is towards the Federal Theological Seminary.

Post Reporter

Twelve years ago, the statement explains, the seven churches comprising the seminary — Methodist, Anglican, Congregational and four Presbyterian churches — found themselves stranded either because of the Government take-over of the institutions which they used or because of the Group Areas Act and other related acts.

When the seminary was established two years later — the Church of Scotland donated the piece of land on which the seminary stands at present — the churches were assured by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr W. Maree, that they would not suffer forced removal again.

"The students of the seminary wonder if this is not yet another bid by the Government to remove Blacks to resettle them in another place without the security of title deeds" the statement continues.

"Dispossessing the Blacks of their land and making the already land-starved people landless has characterised recent Government removals."

Fort Hare, the SRC argues, has not used up all its land yet.

The statement cites as examples Fort Hare farmland (Honeydale) of approximately 582 hectares and various other large areas of land nearby which Fort Hare could buy.

"Further, on her own campus she can replace the low buildings by higher ones."

The piece of land occupied by the Federal Theological Seminary covers approximately 96 hectares.

The statement concludes by saying that the students are aware of the real motives behind "this act of aggression."

"It is yet another assault on liberal education. The seminary is one of the few places in South Africa where everybody can think freely and where speakers and experts in various fields from all parts of the world occasionally take the platform and share their ideas and experience."

Date APR 1972

AFRIKA POST

Südafrikanische Wirtschaftsdelegation in Österreich und Deutschland

Vom 4. bis 25. März 1972 besuchte eine elfköpfige südafrikanische Wirtschaftsdelegation unter Leitung von Dr. P. E. Rousseau, der u. a. Aufsichtsratsvorsitzender der South African Coal, Gas and Oil Corp., Ltd., der National Refinery Ltd. und der Sasol Marketing Company sowie Aufsichtsratsmitglied der South African Reserve Bank und Vorsitzender des Universitätsaufsichtsrates der „University of Fort Hare" ist, Österreich und Deutschland. Bei einer Pressebesprechung äußerte Rousseau, daß die Wirtschaft der Südafrikanischen Republik sich wandelt. Das Land kann sich in Zukunft nicht mehr mit dem Export von Rohstoffen und Gold begnügen. Die Goldvorräte sind begrenzt, und die Einnahmen Südafrikas aus Goldverkäufen werden in der Zukunft im Vergleich zu anderen Produkten abnehmen. Das hohe Handelsdefizit Südafrikas in den letzten Jahren zwinge die Regierung des Landes zu exportfördernden Maßnahmen, sagte Rousseau weiter. Allein im Handel mit der Bundesrepublik hat bei einem Gesamt-Handelsvolumen von rund 3 Milliarden DM der Importüberschuß etwa eine Milliarde DM betragen.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

England sei nicht mehr Südafrikas Tor in Europa; vielmehr müßten südafrikanische Kaufleute direkten Kontakt zu westeuropäischen, vor allem zu deutschen, suchen. Über das Ergebnis des Besuches in der Bundesrepublik zeigte sich die Delegation befriedigt. Etwa ein Drittel der Gespräche werden als gewinnbringend bezeichnet. Der südafrikanische Botschafter in der Bundesrepublik, Donald-Bell Sol, sagte zum Handel seines Landes mit den afrikanischen Nachbarstaaten, daß dieser Export sich gut entwickele. Am meisten werde er durch den geringen Stand der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung dieser Länder begrenzt. Der Botschafter hofft auf einen stärkeren Strom deutscher Urlauber nach Südafrika. Mit 19 000 Touristen stand aber 1971 des Bundesrepublik hinter England und Amerika an dritter Stelle.

22 APR 1972
Date
STAR

Rupert plan for bank to aid Africans

ALICE — Dr Anton Rupert, chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt Group of companies, said here today he had set his heart on the establishment of a bank whose sole task it would be to promote development aid for Africans.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"I am happy to say that in the past few days I have succeeded in obtaining subscription promises from my group and from three others, totalling some 3-million dollars. But far more is needed to ensure positive success."

The name of the bank would be EDESA — a bank for the Economic Development of Equatorial and Southern Africa and adjacent islands.

INDUSTRIES

Adressing the University of Fort Hare graduation ceremony, Dr Rupert said too many people believed that if there were no jobs, all that was required was to pass a law and then there would be jobs.

"They do not realise that it takes almost R10 000 to finance one job and that such capital is the product of the free enterprise profit system."

It would require a fantastic amount of capital accumulation to embark on sophisticated industries "at a time in history when what is basically needed is gainful employment for more of our emergent peoples.

"We of the developing countries can become wealthier and economically strong only by developing industries that do not require vast knowledge but of the type that have served the rich countries so well over the last 100 years — modern and productive agriculture and labour-intensive industries . . ."

He said Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, had recently told him: "We have a whole roomful of reports (from world agencies) but we cannot eat reports."—SAPA.

Date 16 MAR 1972
KING WM'S TOWN MERCURY

Seven Americans call King tops

KING was rated "tops" for friendliness and hospitality by seven American businessmen from the state of Georgia, who visited town from last Thursday to Saturday as members of Rotary International's group study exchange scheme.

The men arrived here by car on Thursday evening, after having been met at Grahamstown by King Rotarians and taken on a tour of the Fort Hare University near Alice.

They spent Friday on a tour in King which included visits to the GHT factory, the Native Appeal Court and the Radio Bantu studios.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"This visit of yours is a wonderful idea and should do much to help cement goodwill and better understanding between your country and ours," the president of the King Rotary Club, Mr. D. G. Galloway, told the visitors when welcoming them at a social given by the King Rotarians at the King Club on Friday evening.

"The world would be a lot happier and much of todays turmoil would vanish if there could be more goodwill between its peoples," said Mr. Galloway.

He said South Africans would be able to learn from the Americans, who in turn would learn from South Africans.

Thanking Mr. Galloway for his welcome and the King Rotary Club for all it had done for them, Mr. William Clary, leader of the American party, said they had had enjoyed "wonderful hospitality and friendliness" in South Africa, and nowhere had this been warmer than in King William's Town.

The visitors mingled freely with Rotarians and guests and after a buffet supper, they put on a slide show depicting various aspects of life in Georgia, in which they took turns at acting as commentators.

The visitors left King for East London on Saturday morning.

While in King the Americans stayed with King Rtoarians Bill Davie, Hector Radue, B. Olver, Derek Osborne, Billy Lewis and Norman Fletcher.

Date
- 8 MAR 1972

WORLD

100 STUDENTS IN MATRIC REWRITE

THE Ntal Regional Director of Bantu Education, Mr. A. A. Allison, confirmed yesterday that more than 100 students who have been orderet to rewrite either all or have been ordered to rewrite the whole or part of the examination again.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He said the students who had to rewrite the entire examination were all private candidates who had sat for the examination in the Umlazi Secondary School buildings. They were not pupils at the school.

And 71 students who wrote and passed, the Matriculation examination at the Ohlange College in Inanda, have been ordered to rewrite Biology and Physiology.

"Those were orders from Pretoria and I cannot comment further as the matter is being investigated," Mr Allison said.

The headmaster of the Ohlange College said his pupils were from all over South Africa, some having enrolled at Fort Hare University and others at the University of Zululand.

"I do not know why they are rewriting. I have never had such an experience before," he said.

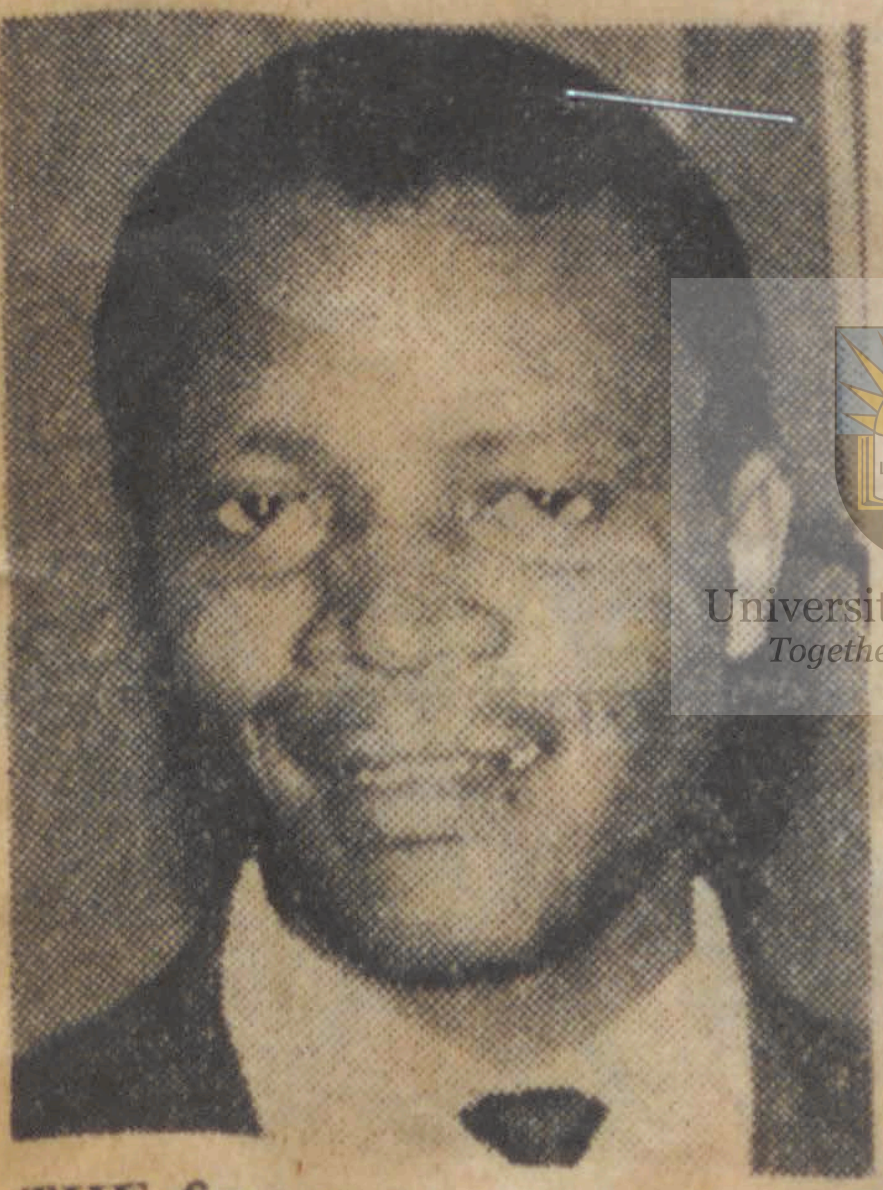
RE-WRITE

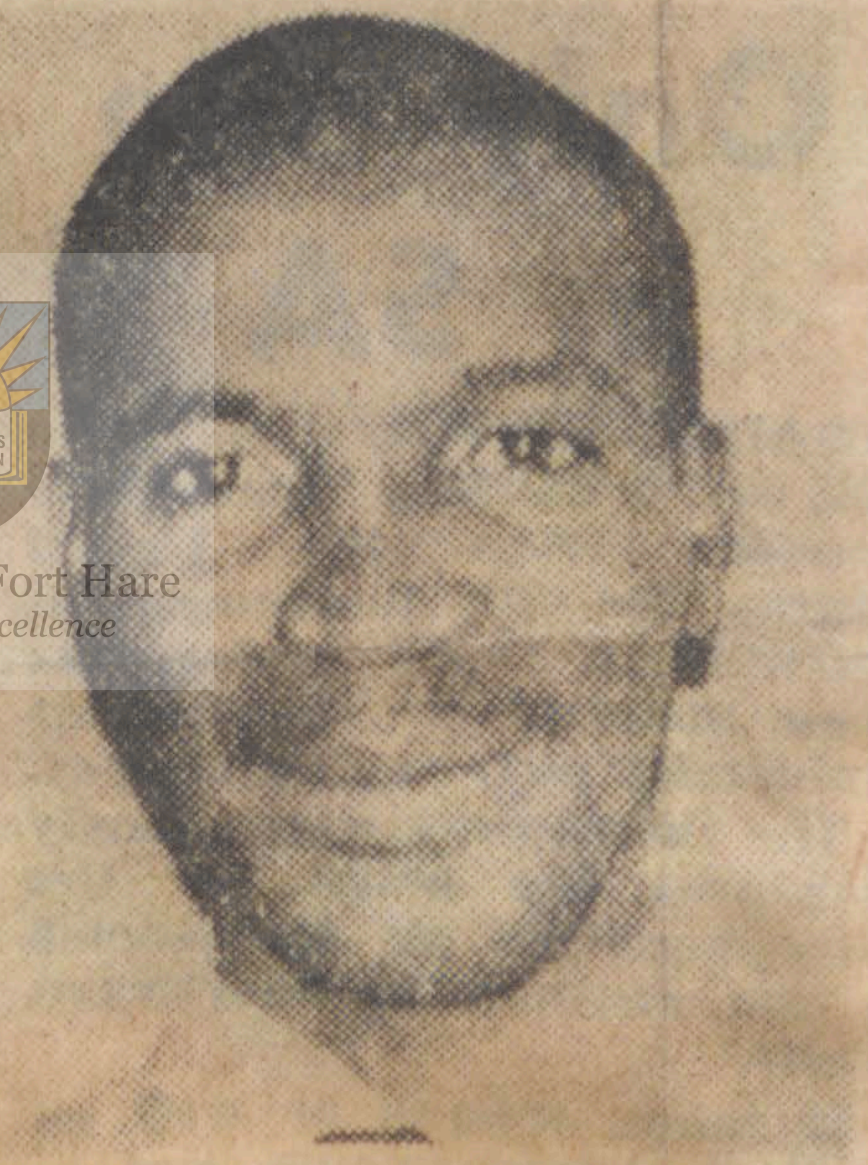
Telegrams had been sent out to all the students, as the dates set for them to rewrite are tomorrow and Friday this week.

"I do not know what will happen to anyone who cannot get back here in time, though," he said.

Date 24 APR 1972

E. P. HERALD





University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE first African students in South Africa to gain MSc degrees in organic chemistry, Mr A. M. Sipamla and Mr P. D. D. Gqola, were among 167 students to receive degrees and diplomas at the Fort Hare University graduation ceremony on Saturday. Both men are on the university staff and intend working for doctorates in chemistry.

Date 5 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

AFRICAN GETS TOP PHYSICS DEGREE

Staff Reporter

ONE doctorate, 63 undergraduate and 23 postgraduate degrees will be conferred at the annual University of South Africa graduation ceremony for African students at Ga Rankua, near Pretoria, tomorrow.

University of Fort Hare

Diplomas and certificates will also be awarded to 23 students. Twelve BA Hons, and ten BEd degrees will be awarded.

Mr. J. R. Seretlo of the University of Fort Hare will receive his doctor's degree for a thesis entitled "Reaction amongst point defects in alkali halide crystals".

This is the first time that Unisa is awarding a doctor's degree in physics to an African.

According to Mr. Seretlo's promoter, it is the first time that such a thorough study of high temperature annealing in alkali halide crystals, which have been damaged by exposure to X-rays or gamma rays, has been undertaken.

Mr. Seretlo was also highly praised by his two overseas examiners, according to a Unisa spokesman.

The chancellor of the university, Dr. Francois J. de Villiers, will award the degrees, diplomas and certificates.

Prof. Ambrose M. Nzimande, head of the Department of Psychology at the University of Zululand will be the main speaker.

10 MAY 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Border man missing for eight weeks

EAST LONDON — A former University of Fort Hare student, Mr. Eutam Phumzile Vumazonke, 26, has been missing from his home at 8729 Unit Three, Mdantsane, for the past eight weeks.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

His mother, Mrs. Jane Vumazonke, said she last saw her son when he boarded a train for East London at Mount Ruth.

He carried with him his books and personal papers in a paper carrier.

"I have reported the matter to the police in East London and Mdantsane, Mrs. Vumazonke said. I have checked at Frere Hospital and there is no trace of him."

In 1971 he taught for six months at Wongalethu Secondary School and Mdantsane and later at Nathaniel Pamla High School at Peddie where he had a nervous breakdown.

Before his disappearance, Mr. Vumazonke looked depressed, she said. — DDR.

10 MAY 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

New welfare chairman

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the East London Welfare Society for the last five years, Mrs. E. Colquhoun, declined re-election at the 56th annual meeting last night.

The new chairman is Mrs. E. Ryan. Mrs. Colquhoun and Mrs. A. Small were elected vice-chairmen.

Guest speaker at the meeting was the head of the Department of Social Studies of the University of Fort Hare, Professor Mike Hough. His subject was "The working mother and the young child."

Mrs. Colquhoun praised the society for extending the field of service to Mdantsane.

She said a Coloured sub-committee and a Bantu sub-committee had been established which have taken over some of the responsibility of main committees and maintain an effective liaison with local authorities.

The Clarissa Newman Creche and the Parkside Play Centre were other projects the Society can be proud of she said. — DDR.

Date 24 APR 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. D. Makunga after his graduation at Fort Hare. Mr. Makunga became the first African to obtain a master's degree in botany. He is a lecturer in botany at Fort Hare and is a product of the Bantu High School in Queenstown.

Date 28 APR 1972 Here
BENONI CITY TIMES

BENONI STUDENTS CAPPED

THREE Benoni students were among 165 graduates capped at the first graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare at Alice in the Eastern Cape on Saturday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Wesley Nkosana Mbilase, son of the Xhosa Higher Primary School principal at Daveyton, was awarded his B. Sc. degree. He majored in chemistry and mathematics and is now a medical student at the University of Natal.

Mrs Phyllis Marolen (nee Chiqi) obtained her B. Sc. with botany and psychology as majors. Daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Chiqi, of Wattville, she has returned to Fort Hare to study for the University Education Diploma.

Mrs Marolen's sister-in-law, Miss Maureen Marolen, obtained her B. A. majoring in sociology and psychology. She has also returned to Fort Hare for the U.E.D. Maureen is the eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs D. P. P. Marolen, of Daveyton.

Date 24 APR 1972
DIE BURGER

Rupert Het Reeds Geld vir Bank in Afrika

DR. ANTON RUPERT, voorsitter en besturende direkteur van die Rembrandt-groep, het bekend gemaak dat hy reeds inskrywings van 3 miljoen dollars verkry het met die oog op die ontwikkelingsbank vir Midde- en Suider-Afrika wat hy wil stig.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together Excelling

Dr. Rupert, wat Saterdag gaspreker was by die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gesê dat hy die inskrywings van die Rembrandtgroep en drie ander groepe ontvang het.

Die nuwe bank sal as Edesa bekend staan — Economic Development of Equatorial and Southern Africa and Adjacent Islands — en maak, benewens Midde- en Suider-Afrika, ook vir die omliggende eilande voorsiening.

VERTROUE

Dr. Rupert het groot vertroue in die ondersteuning, maar sê dat nog baie geld nodig is voordat dit suksesvol kan wees.

Hy het na voorbeelde van ontwikkelingshulp oor die wêreld verwys en gesê die instelling van ontwikkelingsbanke was die belangrikste krag agter die industrialisering van Europa en Japan. Intussen is baie meer ondervinding opgedoen wat die organisasie van sulke banke betref.

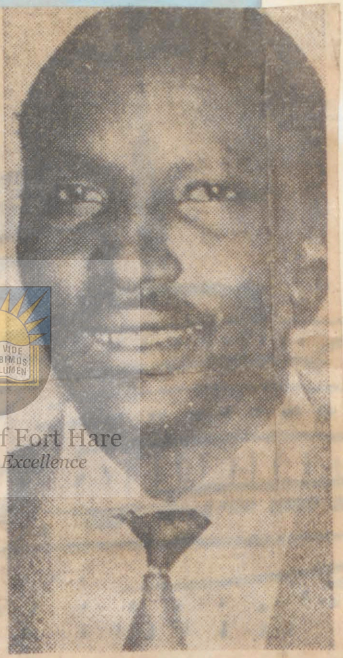
Hy glo dat die banke waarskynlik meer gedoen het om ontwikkeling aan te help as al die hulpprogramme saam.

Dr. Rupert het die noodsaaklikheid van 'n ontwikkelingsbank saamgevat met dié woorde: „As my behoeftige buurman nie eet nie, kan ek nie slaap nie."

Date 26 APR 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare lecturer awarded doctorate



MR. SERETLO.

ALICE — A Fort Hare lecturer, Mr. J. R. Seretlo, has become the first black in the Republic to gain a Ph.D. in Physics.

He will be awarded his doctorate on May 6 from the University of South Africa.

Born in the Free State Mr. Seretlo grew up and was educated in Johannesburg.

His success story is one of determination, hard work and sacrifice.

The middle child in a family of nine, his father was a messenger for a Johannesburg bank. Hard work won Mr. Seretlo scholarships for school and university from the Johannesburg City Council.

A CSIR grant made it possible for him to further his studies.

He remembers with gratefulness the white typists at a large Johannesburg mining concern where he worked during his education. They collected money to help him with his studies.

In 1952 Mr. Seretlo came to Fort Hare where he obtained B.S.c and B.S.c Honours degrees.

He obtained an M.Sc. from the University of the Witwatersrand and returned to lecture in physics at Fort Hare in 1964.

In 1970 he travelled to America to study at the Oauridge national laboratories in Tennessee.

Not content with his success, Mr. Seretlo says he intends doing further study and research.

He is married with four children. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date MAY 1972
TEGNIEK

Dr. Rupert By Fort Hare

‘DINK POSITIEF’

„WANNEER julle aan my dink as deel van ’n minderheidsgroep, moet julle onthou dat julle self deel uitmaak van ’n minderheidsgroep,” het dr. Anton Rupert gesê toe hy onlangs studente op die gradedagplegtigheid van die Universiteit van Port Hare toegespreek het.

Dr. Rupert het daarop gewys dat die totale bevolking van die vasteland van Afrika tans maar slegs soveel is as die helfte van die bevolking van die Indiese subkontinent. „Die uitdagings van die bevolkingsontploffing bied aan ons geleenthede wat aangegryp moet word en probleme wat oorkom moet word.

„’n Voorvereiste vir suksesvolle samewerking is die besef dat ons almal inter-afhanklik is en dat ons saam die uitdagings wat die toekoms aan ons bied sal moet aanvaar.

„In Suid-Afrika sal ons in die volgende dertig jaar soveel geboue moet oprig as wat daar in die 300 jaar sedert die landing van Van Riebeeck in die Kaap hier opgerig is. Die stede van die wêreld sal binne die volgende elf jaar na berekening verdubbel.

„In hierdie tye sal ons moet voortgaan om positief te dink. Dit sal nie maklik wees nie. Die mens het dit nog altyd makliker gevind om te vernietig as om te skep.

„Die ekonomie van ontwikkeling rus op die tweeling pilare van mense ontwikkel en die vermenigvuldiging van beskikbare kapitaal,” het dr. Rupert aan die studente gesê.

Hy het gewaarsku dat verkeerde hulp aan ontwikkelende groepe net afhanklikheid in die hand werk. Alhoewel daar die afgelope twintig jaar groot klem gelê is op die begrip hulp, was die resultate nie altyd na wens nie.

Dr. Rupert het die lewe met ’n leer vergelyk. Indien jy die persoon bo jou probeer help om verder te kom, verder is daar vir jou ook plek hoër op teen die leer. „Trek jy hom egter af gaan julle jul beide te pletter val.”

Sukses op sigself is nie genoeg om geluk te verseker nie. Hy wat werklik gelukkig wil wees verdien sy geluk in diens van sy medemens. Dr. Rupert het gesê dat daar vir hom ’n verskil tussen ’n suksesvolle man en ’n waardevolle man is. „Die suksesvolle man leef vir homself en doen niks vir sy gemeenskap nie. ’n Waardevolle man doen meer as wat van hom verwag word. Hy gee meer as wat hy ontvang.”

„Daar is nog baie wat te doen staan om Suid-Afrika te ontwikkel. Hierin moet u en ek ’n rol speel.

Dr. Rupert het die geskiedenis geskets van sy rol as ere nywerheidsadviseur van Lesotho en gesê dat dit hom weer laat besef het dat hy wat nie in wonderwerke glo nie, nie ’n realis is nie.

„Ek weet wat dit is om die lewe te begin met niks anders as ’n goeie naam tot jou krediet nie, daarom het ek nog altyd gepleit vir ’n verligte beleid t.o.v. die ontwikkelende lande van die wêreld.”

„Julle is die toekomstige leiers van julle gemeenskap. Hoe julle gaan optree, en wat julle gaan doen, sal belangrik wees vir die toekoms van julle mense.”

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

3 Border men win doctorates

EAST LONDON — The General Manager and chief executive director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr. F. E. Streek, is one of three Border men who will be awarded doctorates at the University of South Africa's graduation ceremony in May.

The others are Mr. A. M. K. M. Spandau, Department of Economics, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and Mr. J. R. Seretlo, Department of Physics, Fort Hare University, Alice.

Mr. Streek and Mr. Sapndau are both awarded the degree of Doctor of Commerce. Mr. Seretlo becomes a Doctor of Philosophy.

Mr. Streek, who is at present overseas, earned his D. Com for a thesis on "Media Selection practices in the Republic of South Africa."

When he was informed about his success, Mr. Streek said: "While I was attending the Harvard Business School in 1965 it occurred to me that I knew very little about advertising and it took me six years to prove that hypothesis."

DISTINCTION

On the way to his doctorate he collected a B Com (Hons) degree with distinction and an M. Com degree, also with distinction, and was awarded university exhibitions on both occasions.

Mr. Spandau's thesis was on "Income distribution in South Africa."

Mr. Seretlo earned his Ph D in physics for his thesis on "The reaction amongst point defects in alkali halide crystals." He will be the first black person to receive this degree from the University of South Africa.

All told, the names of 44 Border and Transkei people appear in the Unisa graduation list.

One of them is another Daily Dispatch man, Mr. P. T. Skelly, the company's secretary, who becomes a Batchelor of Accounting Science (B Compt).

MASTERS DEGREES

Another East Londoner, Mr. I. Walker, also receives this degree.

There are two Masters degrees for Border people. Mr. W. Bosman, of Umtata, becomes a Master of Administration (M. Admin) and Mr. J. M. A. de B. Britz, of East London, becomes a Master of Education (M. Ed).

Other awards are:

Bachelor of Arts: Mr. G. S. Z. Appel (Queenstown), Miss E. Brophy (Aliwal North), Mrs. J. J. Heyns (Barkly East), Mr. S. D. Jansen (King William's Town), Mrs. S. A. Leslie (East London), Mr. H. R. Maggs (East London), Mr. W. Moller (Aliwal North), Miss J. Pienaar (Keiskama Hoek), Mr. R. Stephenson (East London), Miss M. J. Stidworthy (East London, Mr. J. B. Walton (Somerset East), Mr. V. R. Sihawu (Msundis-wen), Mr. V. Z. Nyati (East London), Mr. V. K. Mosaila (Butterworth), Mr. M. S. Mehlomakhulu (Umtata) and Mr. C. Z. Lubelwana (East London).

Bachelor of Arts (Social Science): Mr. F. Z. Mini (Umtata), Mrs. P. T. Makhena (Fort Hare).

Bachelor of Commerce: Mr. W. O. Wilson (Grahamstown).

Bachelor of Commerce (Honours): Mr. A. E. von Tonder (King William's Town), Mr. E. Nieuwoudt (East London).

Bachelor of Science (Honours) (Operations Research): Mr. P. C. N. Groenewald (Fort Hare).

Bachelor of Education: Mr. T. D. Seketa (East London).

Public Service Senior Law Examination: Mr .G. E. Clark (East London), Mr. J. A. Dracatos (Tsolo), Mr. G. Maningwa (Sterkspruit).

Public Service Law Examination: Mr. J. P. R. Barendse (Cradock), Mr. P. J. P. de Goede (Grahamstown), Mr. D. Jali (Zwelitsha), Mr. N. M. Maqungo (Nqamakwe), Mr. C. J. van den Berg (East London).

Certificate in the Theory of Accountancy: Mr. B. F. Worsley (East London), Mr. H. S. Rossouro (Fort Hare), Mr. C. R. Hinde (East London), Mr. W. K. Hartley (East London).

University Education Diploma: Mr. H. T. Watt (Queenstown).

Attorney's Admission Examination: Mr. E. M. Makiwane (Mount Frere).

Thirty-one of the graduates are whites and 13 are blacks. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 APR 1972

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

‚AFRIKA VEILIGER AS EUROPA'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE.

„EK is nie bang om in Afrika te bly nie, want baie meer mense het in twee Wêreldoorloë in Europa gesterf as in 300 jaar in Afrika," het dr. Anton Rupert by die opening van die kunsuitstalling by Fort Hare gesê.

Dr. Rupert se voorouers het 300 jaar gelede aan die Kaap geland. Hy het gesê dat moeilikhede in Afrika dikwels oordryf word en dat hy baie seker is dat alle probleme in die nabye toekoms opgelos sal word en dat „ons almal in vrede sal leef".

Aan die eerste minister van die Transkei, mnr. Kaiser Matanzima, wat die uitstalling geopen het, het hy gesê: „Ek wil die geleentheid benut om u te bedank vir wat u vir u mense doen — (Sapa.)

Date 24 APR 1972
NATAL MERCURY

ECONOMIST TO LAUNCH AID BANK

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE — Dr. Anton Rupert, chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt group of companies, said yesterday that he had set his heart on the establishment of a bank whose sole task it would be to promote development aid for African people.

"I am happy to say that in the past few days I have succeeded in obtaining subscription promises from my group and from three others totalling some three million dollars. But far more is needed to ensure positive success."

The name of the bank would be EDESA—a bank for the economic development of Equatorial and Southern Africa and adjacent islands.

Addressing the university's graduation ceremony here, Dr. Rupert said too many people believed that if there were no jobs, all that was required was to pass a law and then there would be jobs.

"They do not realise that it takes almost R10 000 to finance one job and that such capital is the product of the free enterprise profit system."

It would require a fantastic amount of capital accumulation to embark on sophisticated industries "at a time in history when what is basically needed is gainful employment for more of our emergent peoples.

"We of the developing countries can become wealthier and economically strong only by developing industries that do not require vast knowledge but of the type that have served the rich countries so well over the last 100 years—modern and productive agriculture and labour - intensive industries . . ."

He said Chief Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister of Lesotho, had recently told him: "We have a whole roomful of reports (from world agencies) but we cannot eat reports."—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 APR 1972

E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PICTURED at the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University were, left to right: Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the university; Dr Anton Rupert, guest speaker at the ceremony; Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, and Dr Pierre Etienne Rousseau, Chancellor of the Fort Hare University.

– 5 MAY 1972
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Ciskei agricultural budget to be cut by R786 000 CLA told

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A series of financial crisis in the world, and in the Republic has affected the Ciskei budget and brought about a decrease of R786 000 in the agriculture estimates of the homeland compared to last year's said the Executive Councillor for Agriculture in the Ciskei, Mr. L. L. Sebe, in his policy speech in the Assembly.

He said this cut in estimates would lead to the cutting down of a few projects but, he hoped it was short-lived.

Favourable weather conditions had led to improvements in livestock and crops and where crop failures had occurred they were due mainly to bad farming practices.

He warned farmers not to be lulled into a sense of false security by the past two good summers as drought would definitely follow in the very near future.

He appealed to farmers to plan their farming in order to be able to meet the strain of drought.

On staff Mr. Sebe said only 11 students had qualified at the Fort Cox Agricultural College last year. This was disturbing and was because too few men in the Ciskei were prepared to register at the Fort Cox College and the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare University.

He said the faculty at Fort Hare was filled with students from other homelands but there was hardly any Ciskei students.

A Special word of thanks was paid to the white staff of the department. He said some of them might be feeling uneasy about their positions when they saw blacks promoted.

"I want to point out to them that in an independent country in Africa, were any techincal and professional men asked to leave at independence.

"In fact, they were asked to stay and inducements offered to get them to stay," said Mr. Sebe.

He said the expert knowledge of white officers and their experience and help were needed to build up the Ciskei.

Eleven large dams had been built during the past year and 27 smaller dams for watering stock had also been built.

The Department was going ahead with its planning programme in order to get the best out of the land. In order to increase production, farmers should adopt improved farming techniques, introduce new high price cash crops, raise food production levels as well as the levels of nutrition and health, Mr. Sebe said. — DDC.



MR. SEBE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 APR 1972

STAR

A Transkei university?

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Transkei Legislative Assembly Select Committee will investigate the possibility of a university in the homeland.

This was decided unanimously yesterday on a motion by the Minister of Education, Miss Stella Sigcau.

An Opposition amendment that the university be open to students of all races was defeated.

Miss Sigcau said the only university for Xhosa, Fort Hare, was overcrowded.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 MAY 1972
WORLD

White students to meet today over Turfloop

By Eddie Mohodisa

THE CHAIRMAN of the local committee of Nusas at the Witwatersrand University, Mr. Steve Friedman, has chosen not to reveal the type of action members of Nusas intend taking in showing their solidarity with the expelled Turfloop Students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He told THE WORLD that a meeting would be held today to discuss the proposed actions. "I'd rather not disclose our plans until after the meeting. All I can tell you is that we have something up our sleeves," Mr Friedman said.

Mr Friedman told THE WORLD that Nusas would stage a teach-in today in the grounds of the university. He said one of the main speakers would be Mr Chris Mokoditoa, a former Fort Hare university student. He was expelled from Fort Hare some years ago. Mr Mokoditoa is the General-Secretary of the University Christian Movement.

The Wits students will hold a mass meeting tomorrow to discuss freedom of speech, including the Wits students and Turfloop issues.

The proposed action being planned by Nusas follows the mass expulsion of students from the Turfloop university. In all 166 students were expelled after staging a "Sit-in".

They have all left for their homes.

Date - 4 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Take-over bid attack on liberalism says SRC

JOHANNESBURG — Students of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice say that any attempt by the administrators of Fort Hare University to take over the 96 hectares of the seminary for expansion would be "yet another assault on liberal education."

In a statement by the seminary Students Representative Council published by Nusas, the students say the seminary which comprises seven churches — Methodist, Anglican, Congregational and four Presbyterian churches — serves the needs of millions of blacks in South Africa.

The land by which the seminary stands was donated by the Church of Scotland and "was part of the land Ngqika gave for the furtherance of missionary work for the benefit of all black people. This land is now being used for exactly that purpose."

The SRC says that when the seminary was established ten years ago, the churches were assured by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. W. Maree, they would not suffer forced removal again.

Prior to this the churches had lost seminary premises due to Government take-overs or because of group area proclamations.

"The students of this seminary wonder if this is not yet another bid by the Government to remove blacks from situations where they use land, to resettle them in another place without the security of title deeds?" the statement said.

"Dispossessing the blacks of their land and making the already land-starved people landless, has characterised recent government removals.

"Fort Hare argues that she is serving the needs of the Xhosa people. This is an undisputed fact, but so does the seminary.

"To expect the seminary to run on racial, let alone ethnic lines, is of course expecting the seminary to surrender its basic Christian principles.

"Division into ethnic groups is an anachronism and only shows how far out of step with modern Christian thinking some people are."

The SRC said Fort Hare had not yet used up all their own land.

The students said the University turned away numbers of students because of lack of accommodation, "but if Fort Hare has enough money to buy the seminary why is this money not used to accelerate the building programme at the university?"

The students suggest advance planning and "building fast" is the answer to universities' problems.

"This must not give the impression that we are not aware of the real motives behind this act of aggression.

"It is yet another assault on liberal education. The seminary is one of the few places in South Africa where everybody can think freely and where speakers and experts in various fields from all parts of the world occasionally take the platform and share their ideals and experience.

"We are not afraid of other peoples' ideas because we feel qualified to judge for ourselves," the SRC said. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 APR 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Race Institute raises money in PE

MR FRED VAN WYK, Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, left Port Elizabeth this week with cash or promises amounting to nearly R4 000 after a fund-raising visit to the city.

"We got a friendly reception," said Mr Van Wyk.

"Nowhere were we rejected."

The South African Institute of Race Relations has a budget approaching R200 000 a year, 40 per cent of which comes from donations by businessmen, Mr Van Wyk concentrated on businessmen in Port Elizabeth.

The biggest single donation was one of R2 000 from General Motors, who told Mr Van Wyk that they would review their donation annually.

He also hopes further donations will be forthcoming from other businessmen, who have to discuss the matter with their boards first.

VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Research

The South African Institute of Race Relations embarks on a number of projects each year. These often involve research and surveys into sociological problems.

"It can be much cheaper for a firm to make a donation to us than to set up its own research department," explained Mr Van Wyk. "They come to us for the research they want."

The South African Institute of Race Relations already works closely on research projects with both Rhodes University and Fort Hare and it was with this in mind that Mr Van Wyk had discussions with Professor E. J. Marais, Principal of the University of Port Elizabeth.

Local conditions

"We had a friendly discussion with Professor Marais, who said as a scientist he was interested in research and he sees no reason why we should not be in touch with his university," said Mr Van Wyk.

Another purpose of Mr Van Wyk's visit to Port Elizabeth was to acquaint himself with local conditions and to meet some of the members of the local office of the institute, which opened here slightly less than one year ago.

The Eastern Cape Region of the South African Institute of Race Relations has about 300 members.

Date 10 MAY 1972

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Fort Hare students achieve a first

GLEN GREY, Eastern Province. — The first Black students to receive Master of Science degrees in organic chemistry in South Africa, Mr. P. D. D. Gqola and Mr. A. M. Sipamla, were capped at a graduation ceremony at the University of Fort Hare on April 22.

Mr. Petrus Dambile Dey Gqola, a junior lecturer in chemistry at Fort Hare and Mr. Allworth Mthimkulu Sipamla now both intend to work for their doctorates at Fort Hare.

The great Assembly Hall was filled to capacity with staff, guests, parents and graduates, and the atmosphere was one of excitement, happiness and thanks to God, highlighted by the singing in Xhosa of the prayer of Our Lord.

The proceedings were opened by the Chancellor of the University followed by prayers. Dr. Anton Rupert, chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt group of companies delivered the main speech.

Mr. Gqola was born in Cathcart in 1938, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Gqola of the farm Reigate. He became a Catholic in 1948. He was educated at the Cathcart mission school, at Newell high school in Port Elizabeth and at Pius XII university in Roma until Lesotho gained independence. He then completed his university studies at Fort Hare where he gained his B.Sc. degree in 1966.

He then registered for his B.Sc. honours degree in chemistry which he completed in 1968. Under a CSIR scholarship he worked towards an M.Sc. degree (organic chemistry).

Mr. Gqola is married to Staff Nurse Angelina Tato Gugushe of the Lovedale hospital in Alice. She matriculated at Mariannhill (Natal) and studied at Glen Grey hospital, where she passed her General examinations, before returning to Mariannhill for her midwifery career.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INSPIRATION

Speaking on behalf of the residents, Mr Metcalf Maliza, Principal of the Kwazakele Secondary School, said: "We have full faith that our fathers and mothers, our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters, unto whom you are going to minister, will not be mere cases in the cold clinical sense but that they will remain human cases who need and deserve humane consideration, your deepest love, sympathy and tender care.

"When you hear babies christened after you, you will be getting the first fruits of your work. When more and more girls in your area go out to train as nurses because of your inspiration, it will please you. If these things happen without your asking for them but just spontaneously, you must thank God for His silent, unobtrusive help in your ministry."

Date 18 APR 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

MR. APPLE TO THE RESCUE —AGAIN

STAFF REPORTER

MR. IVOR APPLE, who only last week paid R250 towards the education of a Fort Hare woman student, has now come to the rescue of two more Rand Bursary applicants.

Mr. Apple, 63, a manufacturer's representative of Linden, Johannesburg, was moved by the plight of two Soweto sisters — published in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

He has donated R115 for fees and books for 15-year-old Veronica M., a first-year student at a teachers' training institute in Pretoria and R40 for her younger sister, Victoria, who at 14 is one of the brightest pupils in Form IV at the Orlando West High School.

Victoria is forced to board with a private family in Orlando as her mother, Mrs. Joyce M., is separated from her husband and cannot get permission to rent a house in her own name.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Apple, whose history of charitable actions goes back more than 25 years, has told the fund that R10 is to go towards Victoria's boarding fees. Should she run short of money in the future, he has offered to continue paying for her board and lodging.

BOOKS

The remaining R30 will be used to pay Victoria's school fees and buy the necessary text books for form IV and V. Should there be any left over, Victoria may also get a school uniform.

A delighted Mr. T. W. Kambule, chairman of the fund, said yesterday that he was overwhelmed by Mr. Apple's generosity.

"This man is not wealthy, yet he has made two large contributions in less than a week. With his help, three particularly needy students will be given the chance to continue their education."

CASES

There are dozens of similar cases of need in Soweto and other townships in the Witwatersrand area. Hundreds of schoolchildren who will have to leave school this year unless they receive help have applied to the fund for bursaries.

● **Donations should be sent, in the form of crossed cheques or postal orders, to the Treasurer, Rand Bursary Fund, PO Box 60, Orlando, Johannesburg.**

Date 29 APR 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



Professor F. Hecht, Mrs. Hecht, Professor J. Lamprecht and Mrs. Lamprecht were at the Fort Hare art exhibition.



Mrs. P. E. Rousseau, wife of the chancellor of Fort Hare University, Dr. Anton Ruppert and Mrs. J. M. de Wet, wife of the rector of Fort Hare, at a supper party in their honour, at Professor de Wet's home.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

8 MAY 1972
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare man gets doctorate

EAST LONDON — History was made in Pretoria at the week-end when Mr. J. R. Seretlo, a lecturer in the Physics Department at the University of Fort Hare, became the first black to be awarded a doctor's degree in physics by the University of South Africa.

He was one of the 63 under graduates, 23 post graduates and one doctoral student who received their degrees at the annual graduation ceremony for blacks at the Communal Hall, Ga-Rankua, near Pretoria.

Dr. Seretlo received his doctor's degree with a thesis entitled: "Reaction amongst point defects in alkali halide crystals."

Dr. Seretlo's thesis has been described as the most thorough study to date of high temperature annealing in alkali halide crystals which have been damaged by exposure to X-rays or gamma rays

University of Fort Hare
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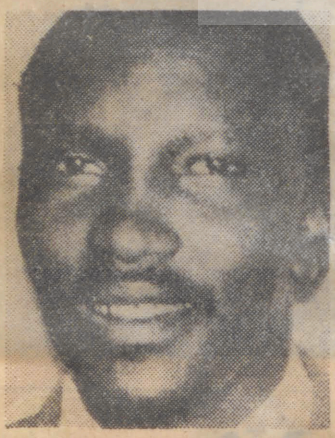

DR. J. R. SERETIO

The main contribution to the knowledge in this field arises from his analysis of the reaction kinetics of the annealing process.

From his analysis he was able to demonstrate clearly that interstitial atoms form clusters which nucleate the impurities in the crystal.

Both overseas examiners expressed their pleasure at the manner in which he managed to advance the understanding of these complex annealing processes.

Professor Ambrose Nzimande said at the graduation that within 30 to 50 years one out of every 100 blacks in the Republic should be at an "institution of higher learning."

Prof. Nzimande, head of the Department of Psychology at the University of Zululand, said that at the moment only one in 2 500 of South Africa's blacks were at "institutions of higher learning."

He thought it realistic to work towards a ratio of one to 100 within 50 years.

Black people in South Africa were poor and ignorant. "They like other underdeveloped people, need an intensification of education at all levels." Prof. Nzimande said. — DDR-SAPA.

Date 14 MAY 1972
WORLD

Top AICA men go fund-raising

THREE LEADING personalities from the African Independent Churches' Association (AICA) in Johannesburg, joined their well-known president, Mr. E. V. Maqina, in Port Elizabeth this week to visit several local leading businesses in an intensive fund-raising campaign.

The three are Mr. S. E. Majola, general secretary, Mr. S. G. Nyangwa, and Miss C. T. N[illegible] grammer.

The Rev. Maqina [illegible] are trying to rai[illegible] to run our semin[illegible] built at Edendale [illegible] are being forced t[illegible] one at Alice be[illegible] University of Fort [illegible] the site for expan[illegible]

He said that [illegible] started a correspondence course in church administration, finance, bookkeeping and theology.

Mr. Maqina, who will be visiting America in September on a fund-raising programme and to speak on the Black movement in the religious sphere, said they were, at the moment, getting financial help from Holland.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence
Date
LithoProof

25 MAY 1972

Pretoria News

FORT HARE STRIKE

About 500 Fort Hare students today marched into the administrative building and staged an hour-long sit-in protest in an attempt to pressure the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, into addressing them immediately. The students lined the corridors and alcoves of the building leaving only a narrow passage between rows of feet for staff members to walk along. They maintained absolute silence and the university's administrative work was not disturbed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Seminary's future in doubt

Own Correspondent

GLASGOW. — The report of the Church of Scotland's Overseas Council, published yesterday, speaks of concern over the future of the Federal Theological Seminary at Lovedale in South Africa.

The concern is the result of a request from the University of Fort Hare, with the backing of the Government, for the sale of a large area of land around Lovedale for the development of the university.

University of Fort Hare
Leading in Excellence

"Planning is always hazardous in South Africa, but a completely new factor has been introduced by the authorities of the University of Fort Hare, with the backing of Government, asking the Federal Theological Seminary, the Bantu Presbyterian Church and the Church of Scotland Trust to sell a considerable tract of land for the development of the university," says the report.

"The university serves the Xhosa people, the number of students has shown steady increase in recent years and it is reckoned that in 15 years the student population will be between 3 000 and 5 000."

The report goes on to say: In negotiations which have already taken place, it seems clear that the university authorities will not consider alternatives and there is a suggestion that should all the churches involved not agree to sell, then steps to acquire compulsorily will be taken."

20 MAY 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Black head for Fort Hare faculty?

JOHANNESBURG — Applications for the position of head of the Physics Department at the University of Fort Hare will be considered soon and among them will be one from the first black with a PhD in physics, Dr. Robert Seretlo.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The post became vacant in July last year after the resignation of Prof. J. Davidson. Mr. P. Pieterse, who holds an MSc, has been acting head of the department.

Dr. Seretlo confirmed yesterday he applied for the vacant post. He is a lecturer at the university.

He recently obtained his doctorate in solid state physics. — DDC.

24 APR 1972

Date

NATAL WITNESS

RUPERT'S DREAM IS AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT AID

ALICE — Dr. Anton Rupert, chairman and managing director of the Rembrant group of

promote development aid for African peoples.

"I am happy to say that in the past few days I have succeeded in obtaining subscription promises from my group from three others, totalling some three million dollars. But far more is needed to ensure positive success."

The name of the bank would be EDESA — a bank for the economic development of Equatorial and Southern Africa and adjacent islands.

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It would require a fantastic amount of capital accumulation to embark on sophisticated industries "at a time in history when what is basically needed is gainful employment for more of our emergent peoples.

"We of the developing countries can become wealthier and economically strong only by developing industries that do not require vast knowledge but of the type that have served the rich countries so well over the last 100 years—modern and productive agriculture and labour-intensive industries," said Dr. Rupert.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 MAY 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

African attorney enrolled

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Mr Justice Hart this week enrolled a 36-year-old African man, Mr Aubrey Pupuma, as an attorney of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

Mr Pupuma was born in the Transkei and went to school in Umtata. He then studied at Fort Hare, but owing to money problems had to leave the university. He went to work on the mines where he continued his studies by correspondence.

In 1966 the University of South Africa conferred a BA degree on him. He continued his studies and started his articles in Elliotdale in 1969. He completed the attorneys admission examinations in 1970.

He has joined a firm of attorneys in Idutywa after a hard, determined battle to qualify.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date MAY 1972
THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

Great honour for Presbyterian Minister

A PORT ELIZABETH minister of the PCSA and noted African educationalist, the Revd George B Molefe will receive an unusual honour — the freedom of the townships complex.

This was announced recently at the monthly meeting of the Municipal Joint African Advisory Board.

It will be an historic civic occasion when the honour is bestowed on Mr. Molefe. It will be during the 70th anniversary celebration of the Red Location later this year.



The Revd George Molefe at work.

Mr. Molfe became a board member of the Advisory Board thirty two years ago and has the longest service on the Board.

He was twice honoured in 1953. He received the Queen's Coronation Medal for his outstanding service to the community, and became the first African to be Moderator of the Presbytery of Port Elizabeth.

One of his most outstanding acts of community service was to start a Secondary School — the first in New Brighton. It was founded in 1942. He became its first principal and retired in 1959.

BOARD

Mr. Molefe studied at the Fort Hare University College. After passing the required courses for the ministry he later completed a B.A., degree in ethics by private study. This was in 1932.

In 1937 he obtained a scholarship to study for the degree of Master of Arts at Columbia University. After completing his studies he moved to Port Elizabeth where he took charge of the Presbyterian Church in Mtimka Street, New Brighton.

The Revd George Molefe is married. His wife, a daughter of the late Mr. I. Bud Mbele, the first South African to pass the Civil Law examinations in South Africa, is a retired nurse.

They have two children, Lennox Thabiso and Marion Tsepo. A third child, Roland Buddy Ranette, died a few years ago.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 MAY 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

Mayor praises welfare body

EAST LONDON.—People generally had no conception of the work done by the East London Child Welfare Society, the Mayor, Mr David Lazarus, said when presiding at the annual meeting.

Mr Lazarus praised the work of the committee of dedicated women in their humanitarian tasks.

The chairman, Mrs Emy Colquhoun, resigned after holding office for the past five years when she gave wonderful service. Most of her days were spent either in the large office of the society, or in its outside activities. She is now 1st vice-chairman.

Social workers

Her successor, Mrs Elspeth Rein, is of the same calibre and has been a staunch worker for the society. Mrs Betty Small, who was appointed 2nd vice-chairman, is President of the Business and Professional Women's Club in East London.

An interested former chairman, Mrs Clarissa Newman, was at the meeting. At the age of 85 she is still a member of the committee of the Clarissa Newman creche for the erection of which she was responsible.

There is a staff of six in the head office of the Child Welfare Society including the Secretary, Mrs H. Leicester, who took over the post in January.

Professor Michael Hough who was the guest speaker, is head of the Department of Social Studies at Fort Hare University. It was he who introduced social work to King William's Town some years ago, and was later senior social worker in East London.

Prof Hough, who did two years' post graduate study on his subject in the United States, is a former principal of the Jan Hofmeyr College, and was the first professor at the Zambia University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 APR 1972
E. P. HERALD

Top art show for Alice

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — One of the highlights at Fort Hare University after the graduation ceremony today will be an exhibition of 27 pieces of sculpture and 32 graphic works by the famous German artists Ernst Barlach and Kathe Kollwitz in the A. J. W. Meiring Gallery at the University presented by the Rembrandt Van Rijn Art Foundation.

The exhibition will be opened by Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei.

Today guests will be by invitation, but the exhibition will be on view until April 29. As with the foundation's other art collections, these 27 sculptures have been acquired over the past few years for public exhibition as part of Rembrandt's programme of service to the community.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FIRST EXHIBITION

Twenty eight of the graphic works have been brought here from Germany specially for the South African exhibition.

The first exhibition of this collection was held in the University of Stellenbosch art gallery and was opened on December 11, 1969 by Professor Gustav Stein, a member of the West German Parliament who came to South Africa for the occasion.

This was the first public exhibition of the collection and the starting point of an extensive tour that includes major centres in South Africa, Rhodesia, New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia, the USA, Canada, Britain and several European countries.

In South Africa the collection has already been exhibited at major centres and at Graaff-Reinet. The collection has just returned from the Rand Easter Show where it was seen by more than 100 000 people.

In Rhodesia more than 8 000 Rhodesians visited the exhibitions in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

The exhibition at Fort Hare is the first exhibition of a special tour of the collection to all African, Coloured and Indian universities in South Africa.

From here it will be shown in the capitals of Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana before it leaves for overseas.

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh

19 MAY 1972

A664

Unfair criticism

Kilbowie Parish Church Manse, Melford Avenue, Clydebank. May 16, 1972

Sir,—Many members of the Kirk will share my disappointment that the Overseas Council by inference, innuendo, and unsupported allegations conveys criticism of the South African Government and is apparently unwilling to give a balanced and fair report which acknowledges achievements. This is unworthy of the Church; one-sided reporting, lacking in specification, ceases to have any real value.

It is true that it mentions "encouraging accounts . . . of work centred at Lovedale," but readers will recall that last year the assembly declined to express appreciation for the South African Government's action in extending and improving the educational facilities for the Bantu at Lovedale. The council was also suspicious of the motive for Fort Hare University — while reluctantly acknowledging that this will lead to a substantial increase in Bantu educational provision.

University of Fort Hare Collection

May I give some authoritative details of educational provision for the Bantus? There is now an all-time record of 3.25 million Bantu scholars and students enrolled at schools and universities in the Republic, South West Africa and Transkei. This is more than two-and-a-half times higher than the 1945 figure.

In 1955 the expenditure on Bantu education was 15.8 million Rand, in 1966 it was R26.6 million, and in 1971 R70.9 million. The number of scholars and university students more than doubled between 1965 and 1971. More than half the graduates in the whole Continent of Africa are from South Africa. Last year, 350 new schools were opened to accommodate some 200,000 new pupils.

This indicates, in a balanced way, an admirable record of progress at a time when we read in the "Unesco Courier" that 74 per cent of adults in African and Arab states are illiterate. Much needs to be done but we, as a Church, should not overlook these encouraging achievements.—I am etc.

(Rev. Dr) A. H. Lawson.

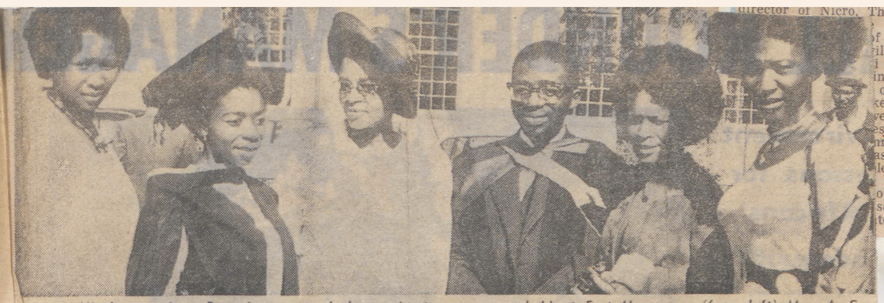
Date 27 APR 1972
WORLD

Degrees ga... ...ation day

A PROUD DAY AT FORT HARE



Mr. Vincent Zanoxolo Gitywa, of Middledrift, who is on the staff of the University of Fort Hare and received a Master of Arts degree cum laude at last year's graduation ceremony, congratulates his sister, Miss Beatrice Nosisi Funeka Gitywa, who received her Bachelor of Arts degree at the graduation ceremony.



All the way from Pretoria to attend the graduation ceremony held at Fort Hare were (from left) Mrs. A. S. Masiza, Miss Sinah Masake Nkomo, who received her B.A. degree, majoring in political science and private law, Mrs. D. Vinqi, a staff nurse at the Livingstone Hospital, Port Elizabeth, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Nkomo and Miss Portia Nkomo.



Mr. and Mrs. Maqagi of New Brighton, are seen with their son, Mr. Wandile Maqagi who received his Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in botany and chemistry, at the graduation ceremony held at the University of Fort Hare last Saturday.



Mr. Dumile Darlington Vinqi, principal of the Loyiso Secondary School in Zwide Township, Port Elizabeth, received his Bachelor of Education degree at the graduation ceremony at the University of Fort Hare last Saturday.



Miss Cecilia Nomhle Duze, who obtained the University Education Diploma with distinction in mathematics method, at the graduation ceremony held at the University of Fort Hare at the weekend.



Proud parents and relatives gathered at the graduation ceremony held at the University of Fort Hare last Saturday to congratulate Mr. Calvin Mtutuzeli Mpongoshe of New Brighton, who received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Social Work.

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

Date 12 MAY 1972
E. P. HERALD

Seminary fears over land

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

GLASGOW. — The report of the Church of Scotland's Overseas Council, published today, speaks of concern over the future of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

This arises out of a request from Fort Hare University, with the backing of the Government for the sale of a large area of land for the development of the university.

"Planning is always hazardous in South Africa, but a completely new factor has been introduced by the authorities of Fort Hare University, with the backing of Government, asking the Federal Theological Seminary, the Bantu Presbyterian Church and the Church of Scotland Trust to sell a very considerable tract of land for the development of the university," says the report to the Church of Scotland.

"The university serves the Xhosa people. The number of students has shown steady increase in recent years and it is reckoned that in 15 years, the student population will be between 3 000 and 5 000."

The report goes on to say: "In negotiations which have already taken place, it seems clear that the university authorities will not consider alternatives and there is a suggestion that, should all the churches involved not agree to sell, then steps to acquire the property compulsorily will be taken."

This part of the report concludes: "Inevitably, in church circles in South Africa, the question is being asked whether this move is motivated solely by the need or desire for more land for Fort Hare University."

In another part of the report, it describes the church's mission in Africa as a work of reconciliation amid turmoil, confusion and violence.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 MAR 1972

IMVO ZABANTSUNDU



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

● *On the right is Mr L. R. Peteni who is lecturer in English at the University of Fort Hare. With him is seen Mr Matthews the owner of the Mount Coke Hotel. They are seen enjoying a cup of tea during the historical citizenship presentation function held here recently.*

Date 15 APR 1972

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare
urged for

Herald Correspondent

THERE IS a move afoot to

Date 18 MAY 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Nicro branch for Transk

EAST LONDON — The national director of Nicro, The National Institute for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation of Offenders, Dr. T. Touissant, will visit the Border and Transkei shortly to address public meetings and investigate the opening of a branch of Nicro in the Transkei.

Dr. Touissant arrives here on May 22 and leaves for the Transkei. A sub-committee falling under the East London branch is responsible for the Transkei.

She will also follow up the work done with prisoners who have been rehabilitated to the homeland.

Dr. Touissant will be t speaker at the annual meeting of the East branch on May 30. Her will be "The young offend

On May 31 she will speaker at a black mer drive campaign in St. Joh in East London in an at get more prominent blac ested in the rehabilita their own people.

The East London o Nicro has employed tw social workers. One of th workers, Mr. C. Kwatsh psychology graduate fro Hare University at Alice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 APR 1972
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare honour urged for Molefe

Herald Correspondent

THERE IS a move afoot to recommend that Rev G. B. Molefe, an educationist and civic leader, be awarded an honorary degree in education by the University of Fort Hare.

Mr Sipho Manase, Vice-Principal of Veeplaats Higher Primary School, reported that a group of former students of Newell High School would be meeting soon to draw up a memorandum.

They would request the University of Fort Hare to confer an honorary degree in recognition of the big role Mr Molefe had played in the establishment of higher education for Africans and for his outstanding service as leader of the African community in Port Elizabeth.

Mr Molefe was the founder and first principal of Newell High School, and was the first African to be elected as moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa (Eastern Cape) Assembly.

Key posts

Mr Manase, a former student of Newell High School, said that hundreds of students had passed through the hands of Mr Molefe, and most of them were holding key positions in the Republic and abroad.

Some were doctors, lawyers, nurses, teachers and ministers of religion. Others were clerks, typists, health inspectors and motor mechanics.

Recently, Mr Molefe was awarded a certificate of merit by the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People in recognition of his outstanding service in the field of education.

The Joint Bantu Advisory Board of Port Elizabeth has also decided to honour Mr Molefe by conferring on him the Freedom of the City's African townships.

This ceremony will take place in the Centenary Great Hall on September 2 as one of the highlights of the 70th anniversary celebrations of the Red Location.

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

Date 21 MAY 1972 SUNDAY EXPRESS



Mr. Temba Sono, president of the South African Students' Organisation.

Non-White universities warning

University of Fort Hare Today yesterday tomorrow

EXPRESS REPORTER

A NATIONWIDE confrontation is building up between Black students and university authorities in South Africa which could force a shutdown of all non-White universities, Mr. Temba Sono, president of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), said yesterday.

The uncompromising attitude of the authorities had sown the seed of unrest among students which must lead to a confrontation.

The possibility of this was sparked after the entire student body of the University of the North had been expelled. It was only a matter of time before all other non-White universities were forced into the same situation.

"The form of the confrontation will be dictated by the actions of the authorities. If they take a diplomatic role and listen to our grievances, they will get a peaceful response."

All the non-White students wanted was a chance to air their legitimate grievances, which were responsible for the unrest at these universities.

One of the most urgent grievances was the tough-fisted attitude of the university authorities; their refusal to allow freedom of speech without reprisal, and their uncompromising control of the universities' student representative councils.

Mr. Sono asked why the students did not have an S.R.C. at Fort Hare and why the constitution of the S.R.C. at the University of Westville, Durban, had been amended by the authorities then rejected.

POOR HANDLING

Unrest at Bellville University in the Cape was yet another symptom of the Whites' irrational belief that they must organise the non-White students' minds.

Mr. Sono, a B.A. U.Ed graduate who majored in English, philosophy and psychology, said the expulsion of Abraham Tiro from the University of the North had started a ripple of discontent among all right thinking Black students.

"Why does this not happen in White universities — especially Afrikaans universities? This confrontation is becoming very real because the handling of students by the university authorities is very chaotic.

"When Abraham Tiro was expelled for his controversial speech, there was no violent reaction. There was a peaceful demonstration. And this resulted in the expulsion of the whole student body."

Mr. Sono said he now expected that the authorities at the other non-White universities would ban Saso from their campuses.

"We will be happy if they do so, for it will only prove what we claim — that they are uncompromising and oppressive."

15 MAI 1972
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Bly weg van kampusse, vra swart organisasie

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE.

DIE militante swart studente-organisasie, Saso, gaan alle studente aan nie-blanke universiteite in Suid-Afrika versoek om van 1 Junie af van die kampusse af weg te bly.

Dié besluit is by 'n spoedvergadering van 40 afgevaardigdes van Saso op Alice geneem. Dié vergadering is belê omdat Saso en die raad van die Universiteit van die Noorde by Turfloop nie 'n ooreenkoms kon bereik oor die skorsing van 1 146 studente van dié universiteit byna twee weke gelede nie. Hulle is geskors weens hul sitstaking om te betoog teen die uitsetting van mnr. Abraham Tiro, 'n lid van die studenteraad.

By die vergadering is eenparig besluit dat alle nie-blanke stu-

-n 1 Junie

teite wat
iiteit van

Wes-Kaapland, die Universiteit van Fort Hare, die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, die Universiteit van Durban-Westville en die Universiteit van die Noorde, wat al tydelik gesluit is.

Mnr. Barney Pityana, hoofsekretaris van Saso, het aan Die Oosterlig gesê sy organisasie verwag dat die studente gunstig sal reageer. Al agt takke van Saso sal die versoek aan die studente oordra.

Volgens mnr. Pityana sal die versoek teruggetrek word as mnr Tiro weer by die Universiteit van die Noorde toegelaat word.

Die rektor van dié universiteit, prof. J. L. Boshoff, het intussen gesê al die studente, op Tiro na, kan om heropname aansoek doen.

Date 22 MAY 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Colour, wage discrimination

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In reply to the statement issued on behalf of the Fort Hare Law Faculty by Prof. J. B. Thom, I would like to state as follows: 1. I was correctly reported in the Daily Dispatch of May 11, 1972, as referring my remarks to "black universities" in general and not to Fort Hare in particular.

In the extract which appeared in the Daily Dispatch, For Hare is mentioned only with reference to her desire to buy the land and buildings of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice.

By "black universities" I mean the Universities at Fort Hare, Turfloop, Ngoye, Bellville, and Durban-Westville. Inasmuch as Fort Hare is one of these, my remarks are true also of Fort Hare.

Since there has been this response from Fort Hare I shall limit my remarks to that institution:

2. Anybody who looks at the 1972 calendar of the University of Fort Hare will notice that "there is a vast preponderance of white lecturers and professors over black lecturers and professors." The figures, in fact, are:

Professors: black, 2; white 28.

Senior Lecturers: black 2 white 33.

Lecturers: black 5, white 29.

Junior lecturers: black 4, white 1.

The implication I draw from this is two-fold:

(a) If there was any intention to emply more blacks on the teaching staff of these places one would have expected that, as a matter of policy, Fort Hare and similar places would have encouraged, groomed, and appointed some of their former students to the teaching staff. In the twelve years of the present regime Fort Hare has at present only six of her former students on the teaching staff. By their former students I mean those who did their university studies after 1960. By teaching staff I mean from junior lecturer upwards. I am not taking into consideration laboratory assistants, demonstrators, technicians etc.

(b) The black universities are a product of the application of the policy of apartheid to university education. Those blacks who are strongly opposed to this policy would naturally not apply for teaching posts at these places. Many of these have gone abroad to make their contribution to undifferentiated education. While there are not as many academically qualified blacks as we would like, there are enough blacks in this country and abroad who could take their places in every department of the black universities. If the blacks themselves had a major say in the decision-making bodies of these universities, some more blacks would join the staffs of the universities in the hope that they could give to the university that universality which is its essential character.

Prof. Thom says "the white lecturers at Fort Hare have come here to assist their black fellowmen." I appreciate this provided it means to assist, and not to call the tune. Our knowledge of the apartheid system is that there cannot be a black head of a department where there may be whites under him. It will be interesting to know, for example, who the next head and professor of the Physics Department is going to be.

It should be clear, then, that the implication I draw is different from that drawn by Prof. Thom. I have made no suggestion that Fort Hare's selection of staff favours white applicants."

3. It is also true that "Of the white members of the teaching staff a overwhelming Afrikaner majority." Prof. Thom does not dispute this. He has, in fact, given some reasons for this which I accept. It must also be said, in addition, that those English-speaking whites who feel strongly about university apartheid would not apply for teaching posts at the black universities. Unfortunately they have little or no choice because refusing to apply for posts at black universities they go to white tribal universities. The hard fact must be faced that every institution of higher learning in this country today — including the white universities — is a tribal kraal catering for a language or tribal group.

It should be clear here again that I have made no suggestion "that Fort Hare discriminates against English-speaking applicants." The Fort Hare Council has no option but to choose from the list of those who apply.

The way out, then, as I see it, is that if these places are meant for blacks, to serve the interests of the blacks, then the blacks themselves must make the decisions that serve their best interests as they see them. In theory the advisory councils which are black were meant to take over from the university councils which are white. But in twelve years there has been no sign of any intention to hand over the powers of the university councils to the advisory councils.

4. Prof. Thom has admitted that there is salary discrimination at Fort Hare. Nobody can deny this. It is a cold cruel fact. I am sure Prof. Thom can produce the figures. It is a particularly sore point at Fort Hare where no salary discrimination existed before the government took over the control of the university.

What is new in the picture is what Prof. Thom tells us that the white members of the Fort Hare staff have "on several occasions submitted official requests to the Government to remove salary discrimination at Fort Hare," and that "at present," the Fort Hare Council is "considering ways and means of achieving this." This is good. I wish it succeeds soon. But I cannot at present withdraw my remarks on this particular issue because the salary discrimination still exists and Prof. Thom agrees with me that it does exist.

In the past tendentious arguments had been used to justify discrimination on salaries. There can be no justification for this. There can be no valid reason for paying differently men and women with the same academic qualifications, doing the same work and shouldering the same responsibilities.

(Rev) T. S. N. Gqubule

Federal Theological Seminary, Alice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 MAY 1972

E. P. HERALD

Students protest over rector

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Students at Fort Hare University here have handed in a petition of no-confidence to the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. Hundreds are staying away from lectures and holding a sit-in to support their demands.

The students are complaining of:

- Harrassment by the Security Police;
- Expulsion of students without any information being given to the student body by the rector;
- Intimidation of students by lecturers; and
- The rector "somersaulting" on issues raised by the students.

Last night there were unconfirmed reports that seven students had been expelled by the university in the wake of the latest unrest on the campus.

At a meeting of students to discuss the crisis last night, it was decided to see the rector at 8 a.m. today and send a delegation of 12 students to call the rector to come out and address the student body outside the administration building this morning.

Prof De Wet said in a telephone interview last night he was sure an agreement would be reached between the students and the university administration and that the matter was "not all that serious".

He felt it would not be proper for him to make a statement on the complaints contained in the petition as the students had taken this away with them.

University of Fort Hare Documentary Archive

Date 23 MAY 1972
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

SAL STUDENTE TOESPREEK

ALICE.

DIE rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet, het vanmiddag 'n verklaring aan die stakende studente van dié universiteit uitgereik waarin hy homself bereid verklaar om 'n vergadering van die studente toe te spreek. Hy stel sekere voorwaardes as 'n vereiste vir só 'n toegewing.

Die verklaring spruit uit 'n klagskrif wat studente gistermiddag aan prof. De Wet oor sekere universiteitsaangeleenthede oorhandig het. Sommige studente, sowat 350, het met 'n staking begin tot tyd en wyl aan hul versoeke voldoen is.

Die verklaring lui dat 'n groot klomp studente beweer dat hulle probleme ten opsigte van sekere universiteitsaangeleenthede ondervind. Omdat hulle vra dat die rektor dit persoonlik uit die weg moet ruim, is hy bereid om 'n vergadering van studente toe te spreek. Die vergadering sal met verteenwoordigers van die studente gereël word en sal binne die volgende sewe dae gehou word.

Op sy beurt stel die rektor in sy verklaring sekere eise. Die vergadering kan net plaasvind op voorwaarde dat studente weer hul normale bedrywighede voortsit. Beskuldigings wat teen die rektor gemaak is, moet ook onvoorwaardelik teruggetrek word.

Prof. De Wet voeg daaraan toe dat die moontlikheid bestaan dat die versoekskrif wat gister aan hom oorhandig is, moontlik by die sakelys van die beoogde vergadering ingesluit kan word.

Hy stel dit duidelik dat die samesprekings net gehou sal word as die studente die saak kalm benader en hul gewone bedrywighede hervat, het prof. De Wet gesê.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 MAY 1972
STAR

Students at Fort Hare to boycott lectures

Staff Reporter

STUDENTS at Fort Hare University decided last night to boycott all lectures until their demands were met by the university authorities, Mr Temba Sono, president of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) said in Johannesburg today.

The decision was taken at a mass meeting held at the university, and 700 students would support the decision.

The students would stay away from lectures in protest against:

- Unjustifiable expulsion of students there — six students have been expelled from the university since the beginning of the year;
- dictatorial attitude of the rector towards students;
- unchecked intimidatory powers of lecturers;
- the rector's attempts to split the student body, and
- police activities on the campus.

University of Fort Hare
Alice, Eastern Cape

"ICEBERG"

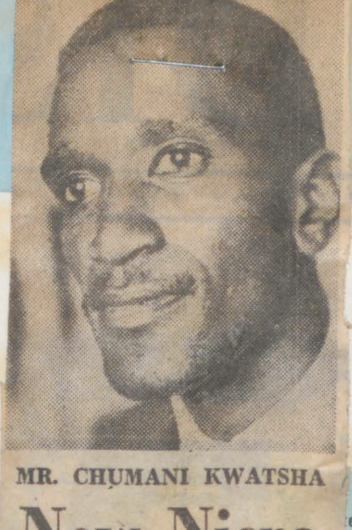
Mr Sono said recent student unrest at Turfloop University was "merely the tip of the iceberg." The unrest had come about as a result of students being denied their rights and free speech.

Students at all Black universities would boycott lectures from June 1 until their demands for rights and free speech were met.

The universities to be involved in the boycott of lectures are Fort Hare, the University of Zululand, Turfloop University, University of Natal (Black section), University of Western Cape, Westville University in Durban and Maphomolo Theological Seminary in Natal.

Mr Sono said students at these universities were bitter because authorities treated them like children. They were tired of being governed by "people who have no moral justification to continue gov-
[illegible]."

22 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



MR. CHUMANI KWATSHA

New Nicro man is psychology graduate

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON — The East London office of the National Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Rehabilitation of Offenders (Nicro) has appointed a second black social worker.

He is 24-year-old Mr. Chumani Kwatsha, a psychology graduate from Fort Hare.

Alice-born Mr. Kwatsha matriculated at Healdtown High School, Fort Beaufort, in 1967. In 1968 he enrolled at Fort Hare University for a social science degree, which he completed in 1970, majoring in sociology and psychology. Last year he did a final year social work course.

Mr. Kwatsha said he was happy in his new job. "I have always been interested in the psychological aspects of social work and as a student I enjoyed working on the problems of disorganised personalities more than on others," he said.

Mr. Kwatsha did practical work in East London, Durban and Port Elizabeth during his student days and thought that problems of maladjustment were more interesting than other aspects of social work. — DDR.

Date 23 MAY 1972
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Studente sal alle lesings op Fort Hare boikot

ALICE.

STUDENTE van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gisteraand besluit om van 1 Junie af alle lesings te boikot totdat die universiteitsowerheid aan hul eise gehoor gee, volgens 'n verklaring deur Temba Sono, president van die South African Students' Organisation.

Hy het gesê die besluit is geneem in ooreenstemming met 'n besluit wat vroeër die maand deur verteenwoordigers van al die nie-blanke universiteite op 'n vergadering in Alice geneem is dat hulle lesings van 1 Junie af sal boikot.

Die boikotbesluit word deur 700 van die 900 studente van Fort Hare gesteun. Die redes vir die boikot is die rektor se houding teenoor sy studente, die magte van die doserende personeel, die universiteit se ...

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

... poging om die studente te verdeel, die skorsing van studente, en polisiebedrywighede op die kampus.

Sono het gesê volgens inligting wat hy het is ses studente reeds vanjaar geskors.

Vroeër het die studente geëis dat die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, 'n massavergadering van studente toespreek. Prof. De Wet het geweier, maar gesê hy is bereid om 'n afvaardiging van studente te woord te staan.

'n Petisie om wantroue in die rektor te betuig, is vroeër deur sowat tweehonderd studente in prof. De Wet se afwesigheid aan die onderrektor, prof. A. Coetzee, oorhandig.

Dié studente het ook gister lesings geboikot.

Prof. Coetzee het gesê die studente is verdeeld oor hul griewe.

Date 22 MAY 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

Date

WHITES A BLACK COLLEGES

Post Reporter

A DISTINGUISHED East Cape educationist has bitterly criticised the "vast preponderers and professors mostheir Black counterparts ties.

He is the Rev T. S. N. Gqubule, Vice-Principal of Wesley College at the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice.

Attacking the staffing of non-White universities Mr Gqubule said higher education for non-Whites in South Africa was provided according to tribal groupings at Fort Hare, Turfloop, Ngoye, Bellville and Durban - Westville for Xhosas, Basothos, Zulus, Coloureds and Indians.

The process gave further evidence of the fact that apartheid meant not only the separation of the Whites from Blacks, but also the separation of Blacks from Blacks.

PROFESSORS

The racial composition of the teaching staff showed that there were 100 White professors at the five Black universities and only seven Black professors, 182 White senior lecturers and 11 Black, 144 White lecturers and 51 Black, 11 White junior lecturers and 23 Black.

There were no Black professors at Bellville (for Coloureds) and Westville (for Indians), two at Fort Hare, four at Turfloop and one at Ngoye.

There were no Black senior lecturers at Bellville, five at Westville and two each at the three African universities.

"Of the White members of the teaching staff, there is an overwhelming Afrikaner majority.

HAVE NO SAY

"Then there is also the fact of discrimination in salaries. This discrimination was introduced at Fort Hare when no such discrimination was practised before the Nationalist Government took over control of the college.

Mr Gqubule said further a disturbing feature in all the Black universities was the "complete absence of Blacks in the decision-making bodies".

The university councils that made decisions on the running of the universities were all White. That meant that no Blacks had any share in the making of the most vital decisions in the running of the universities.

SEMINARY

"One of the most far-reaching decisions the Whites at Fort Hare have ever made, in which no Blacks have had a share in formulating and initiating, is Fort Hare's desire to buy land and buildings of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice."

The move revealed once more the weakness of the apartheid system, namely its inability to stomach opposition.

Unless the seminary conformed, to a greater or lesser degree, to the apartheid policy, it would not be allowed to exist in security anywhere in the country.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 19

DIAMOND FIELDS A

Fort Hare students strike

ALICE. — Students at Fort Hare University here have handed in a petition of no-confidence to the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. Hundreds are boycotting lectures and holding a sit-in to support their demands.

The students are complaining of harassment by the Special Branch, expulsion of students without any information being given to the student body by the rector, intimidation of students by lecturers and the rector "somersaulting" on issues raised by the students.

EXPELLED

Last night there were unconfirmed reports that seven students had been expelled by the university in the wake of the latest unrest on the campus. A meeting was being held by hundreds of students to discuss the crisis, but by late last night no decision had emerged from the meeting.

Earlier yesterday between 200 and 300 students attempted to hand in their petition to the rector. Professor de Wet, however, was in Cape Town so the petition was handed to the vice-rector, Profesor A. Coetzee, who said Professor de Wet was away and would return to the university later.

The students asked for the petition to be handed back. This was done and Professor Coetzee told the students he expected them to return to lectures until they could discuss the matter with Professor de Wet.

BOYCOTT

But the students started a sit-down strike near the administrative building and hundreds of other students, who did not join the sit-in are believed to have boycotted lectures.

When Professor de Wet arrived back in Alice yesterday afternoon he refused to meet the demonstrators but said he would see the chairmen of the house committees.

Students on the campus are believed to be divided on the issue which have been raised. Some feel the sit-in and boycott of lectures is an attempt to show sympathy with students of Turfloo University, closed recently because of unrest. — Sapa.

23 MAY
Date
DIE OOSTER

and four children. — SAPA.

KRISIS ONTWIKKEL BY FORT HARE

ALICE.

KLASSE aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, op Alice, het vanoggend normaal voortgegaan maar is deur min studente bygewoon. Sowat 350 studente boikot sedert gister hul klasse, maar dit wil voorkom of die res van die 948 studente hul klasse nog gewoonweg bywoon, het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van dié universiteit, in 'n telefoniese onderhoud gesê.

Die studente het besluit om ale klasse aan die universiteit met ingang 1 Junie te boikot tot tyd en wyl aan hul eise voldoen is. Hulle het gisteraand 'n versoekskrif waarin hul griewe vervat is, aan die rektor oorhandig.

Volgens 'n verklaring van die voorsitter van die plaaslike komitee van SASO, die Bantoestudente se nasionale vereniging, spruit die besluit om die klasse te boikot uit 'n besluit wat verlede maand by 'n vergadering van die hoofbestuur van dié vereniging geneem is.

Waarnemers sê dat die versoekskrif gisteroggend aan die vise-rektor, prof. A. Coetzee, oorhandig is. Meer as 300 studente het toe voor die administrasiegebou met 'n sitstaking begin.

Die versoekskrif bevat klagtes teen die rektor omdat hy dubbelsinnige verklarings sou gemaak het en teen die bedrywighede van die Veiligheidspolisie op die kampus. Hulle voel ongelukkig omdat hulle dit onmoontlik vind om met die universiteitsowerhede te onderhandel, en omdat minstens vier studente geskors is sonder dat die studentemassa in die saak geken is.

Prof. De Wet het gister by sy terugkeer na sy kantoor gegaan waar hy 'n afvaardiging van drie studente ontvang het. Hy het geweier om aan hul versoek om 'n massavergadering van studente toe te spreek, gehoor te gee, het hy aan Die Oosterlig gesê.

Hy het ten sterkste ontken dat hy nie toeganklik vir die studente is nie.

Prof. De Wet ontken nie dat studente die afgelope tyd geskors is nie, maar sê dat die studente nie eers 'n studenteraad het nie, hy nie kan sien hoe hy met hulle oorleg kan pleeg of hulle kan ken oor sy optrede nie.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat die toestand glad nie so ernstig is as wat dit lyk nie. Die saak van die teenwoordigheid van die Veiligheidspolisie op die kampus is bv. verlede week deur hom met die bevelvoerder van die Grensgebied bespreek nadat die studente daarom gevra het.

● (Nog 'n berig op bl 15.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 MAY 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare professor dies at 60

ALICE — One of the University of Fort Hare's black professors, Prof. M. O. N. Seboni, has died after a long illness.

He was a Fort Hare student from 1935 to 1939, when he graduated with a B.A. and later obtained a Diploma in Education and Master of Education degrees.

He also studied African languages at the University of Cape

He received a doctorate in education from the University of South Africa.

Born in 1912 in Botswana Prof. Seboni, after graduation taught at the Basutoland High School in Maseru, St. Matthew's College and Nigel High School before joining the Fort Hare staff in 1951.

He was then appointed senior lecturer in Education and ten years later was appointed Professor of Education at Fort Hare, and head of his department, a position which he has held until now.

Prof. Seboni leaves a widow and four children. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Students stage sit-in, boycott at Fort Hare

ALICE — Students at Fort Hare University here have handed in a petition of no-confidence to the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet. Hundreds are boycotting lectures and holding a sit-in to support their demands.



The students are complaining of:

- Harassment by Special Branch;
- Expulsion of students without any information being given to the student body by the rector;
- Intimidation of students by lecturers; and
- The non-consultation on issues raised by the students.

Last night there were unconfirmed reports that seven students had been expelled in the wake of the latest unrest on the campus.

Late last night it was also reported that police were raiding the men's hostels and that some students had been arrested.

Earlier yesterday between 200 and 300 students attempted to hand in their petition to the Rector. Prof. De Wet, however, was in Cape Town so the petition was handed to the vice-Rector, Prof. A. Coetzee, who said Prof. De Wet was away and would return to the university today.

Return

The students asked for the petition to be handed back. This was done and Prof. Coetzee told the students he expected them to return to lectures until they could discuss the matter with the rector.

But the students started a sit-down strike near the administrative building.

Hundreds of other students who did not join the sit-in are believed to have boycotted lectures.

Prof. De Wet arrived back in Alice yesterday afternoon. He refused to meet the demonstrators but he would see the chairmen of the house committees.

He also declined to address a mass meeting of students.

Prof. De Wet did, however, see the house committee chairmen but was reported last night to have refused to meet their demands.

Students on the campus are believed to be divided on the issues which have been raised. Some feel the sit-in and boycott of lectures is an attempt to show sympathy with students of Turfloop University, closed recently because of unrest.

In Johannesburg the president of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso), Mr. Temba Sono, said Fort Hare students had decided to boycott lectures from June 1 until their demands were met. The decision was taken in Alice by representatives of all black universities earlier this month, he said.

Expelled

"According to information in front of me, six students have been expelled from Fort Hare already this year," Mr. Sono said.

"Recent student unrest at Turfloop University is merely the tip of an iceberg, which has come as a result of students being denied their right of free speech.

"The protest is a responsible, peaceful protest against the injustices which they feel strongly. They are bitter because they interpret the authorities' action against them to be paternalistic and hey resent being treated like children," Mr. Sono said.

- A meeting attended by 600 students unanimously decided last night to send a delegation of 12 students to call the rector to address the student body outside the administration building at 8 a.m. today.

If the rector refuses, they will continue the sit-in at the administration building until their grievances are redressed. Another resolution calling on faculty heads to delay all tasks, tests and assignments until student grievances have been met was passed.

At the meeting it was said the division among the students had been caused by the rector playing one group against another. — DDR-DDC-SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1972
STAR

Rector is defied at Fort Hare

ALICE — Fort Hare students today rejected an offer by the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, to address a mass meeting within seven days and vowed to continue their strike.

Professor de Wet has warned them that if they continue to boycott lectures, they do so "at their own peril."

His initial reply to a petition presented to him yesterday by a 12-man student delegation stated that he was prepared to address students at a meeting to be called by himself, provided that "the threat contained in the petition, as well as the indictment of the rector, be withdrawn."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EXPELLED

Violence threatened to break out today when about 700 students gathered outside the administration building on the second day of the strike.

The strike—which is a boycott of all lectures and other student activities—began yesterday in protest against conditions on the campus.

Unconfirmed reports are that at least seven students have been expelled from the university since the strike began, and that several students were arrested in a police raid last night.

The national president of the South African Students' organisation (SASO), Mr Temba Sono, has said all the Black universities and colleges will begin a nation-wide strike on June 1 to protest against what they believe to be unfair treatment of students by the authorities.

DICTATORIAL

In a statement, Mr Sono said the strike at Fort Hare was against the "dictatorial attitude of the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, against the unchecked intimidatory powers of the lecturing staff, the unjustifiable expulsion of students from the university (six this year before the strike), and against the police activities on the campus."

Professor de Wet told SAPA today about 350 students were boycotting classes, but the rest of the 984 were attending. He said the situation was not as bad as it appeared.

He said he had told students he was prepared to receive delegations at any time, but so far had not again been approached.

Date 23 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare split on boycott

FORT HARE.—About 200 University of Fort Hare students boycotted lectures yesterday but there appears to be a split on the campus over the petition presented to university authorities.

At 8 am yesterday about 200 students — a quarter of the total student body — assembled in the quadrangle and later went to the administrative office block. There they handed in a petition of no-confidence to the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

Prof. De Wet was in Cape Town, so the vice-rector, Professor A. Coetzee received the petition.

He told the students Professor De Wet would be back at the university tomorrow.

The students asked for the document to be returned to them. This was done and Prof. Coetzee told the students he expected them to return to lectures until they could discuss the petition with Prof. De Wet.

HOSTELS

However, the students sat around talking in small groups all morning. They went to their hostels for lunch and returned to their groups in the afternoon. Prof. Coetzee said the students were obviously divided on whatever their grievances were.

One source said there was a split between the local students from the Transkei and Ciskei who are not boycotting lectures, and students from further North, such as Soweto.

The rest of the students carried on as usual yesterday and attended their lectures.

FLEW BACK

Meanwhile, Prof. De Wet flew back from Cape Town to East London yesterday afternoon and arrived in Alice at 4 pm.

He went straight to his office where he met students who handed him a petition.

The students asked Prof. De Wet to address a meeting. The rector said he declined to do this but would willingly meet a delegation from the students to discuss the matter and their petition.

The students went away taking their petition with them.

The students are complaining of:

- Harassment by the Special Branch;
- Expulsion of students without any information being given to the student body by the rector;
- Intimidation of students by lecturers; and
- The rector "somersaulting" on issues raised by the students.

Last night there were unconfirmed reports that seven students had been expelled by the university in the wake of the latest unrest on the campus. A meeting was being held by hundreds of students to discuss the crisis.

By late last night no decision had emerged from the

SASO CLAIMS AUTHORITIES TO BLAME

STAFF REPORTER

STUDENTS at Black universities were tired of being governed by people who had no moral justification to continue governing them, said Mr. Temba Sono, president of the South African Students' Organisation, in Johannesburg yesterday.

He was commenting on the decision of students at the University of Fort Hare to boycott lectures until their grievances with the university authorities were resolved.

Fort Hare students, he said, decided on the stay-away because of:

- The dictatorial attitude of the rector.
- Unchecked intimidatory powers of lecturers.
- The rector's attitude to the student body.
- Intimidatory appearance of police on the campus.
- Unjustifiable expulsion of students.

Mr Sono said that on Sunday students called a mass meeting at which the rector was called to give an explanation to students but they were told he was unavailable.

He said that something was seriously wrong at Black universities because the authorities did not recognise the rights of students.

He said university authorities claimed there were communist forces creating dissention and disharmony in student-staff relationship, and while Saso agreed with this, it claimed the authorities themselves were creating that situation.

Last night both the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet and the acting rector, Professor A. Coetzee, were unavailable for comment.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1972
DIE VADERLAND

NET 350 BY FORT HARE IN OPSTAND

(Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger)

ALICE — 'n Minderheidsgroep by die Universiteit van Fort Hare het hier in opstand teen die universiteitsowerhede gekom en 'n mosie van wantroue in die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, gestel.

Klasse aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het vanoggend normaal voortgegaan, hoewel sowat 350 studente dit nie bygewoon het nie.

Die 350 studente boikot sedert gister hul klasse terwyl die res van die 948 studente getrou voortgaan.

Besluite is deur die studente geneem om alle klasse van 1 Junie af te boikot totdat aan hul eise voldoen word. 'n Versoekskrif is gistermiddag aan die vise-rektor, prof. A. Coetzee, oorhandig.

Saso

Volgens 'n verklaring van die voorsitter van die plaaslike komitee van SASO, die Bantoestudente se nasionale vereniging, spruit die klasboikot uit 'n besluit wat verlede maand by 'n vergadering van die hoofbestuur van SASO geneem is.

Meer as 300 studente het gisteroggend voor die administrasiegebou met 'n sitstaking begin.

Prof. Coetzee het die stakendes oorreed om hul versoekskrif terug te hou totdat die rektor gistermiddag laat van Kaapstad terug verwag was.

Die versoekskrif lui:

- Studente is ongelukkig oor die rektor se dubbelsinnige verklaring;
- Hulle is ongelukkig oor die bedrywighede van die Veiligheidspolisie op die kampus;
- Hulle is ongelukkig omdat hulle dit onmoontlik vind om met die universiteitsowerhede te onderhandel.
- Hulle is ontsteld omdat sewe studente summier geskors is sonder dat die studentemassa in die saak geken is;
- Die universiteit probeer glo om 'n breuk tussen die studente te bewerkstellig;
- Lektore het te veel mag in die hande en intimideer die studente.

Geweier

Prof. de Wet het gistermiddag met sy aankoms van Kaapstad af drie studente in sy kantoor te woord gestaan.

Hy het geweier om aan hul versoeke te voldoen om 'n monstervergadering van studente toe te spreek.

„In die huidige omstandighede sien ek nie my weg oop om dit te doen nie", het hy gesê.

Prof. De Wet het ten sterkste ontken dat hy nie toeganklik vir die studente is nie.

„Die afgelope tyd was hulle feitlik kort-kort by my en ek het nooit geweier om 'n afvaardiging te woord te staan nie."

Prof. De Wet voeg by dat as die studente nie 'n studenteraad het nie, hy nie kan sien hoe hy met die studente oorleg kan pleeg of hulle kan ken in sy optrede nie.

Vrees

Die universiteit het lank nie meer 'n studenteraad nie. Die studente wat van die noorde kom, dring aan op 'n studenteraad, maar die studente wil dit nie hê nie, want hulle vrees oorheersing deur die noordelike element, wat in die minderheid is.

Daar is verdeeldheid onder die studente en een van die geskille is die kwessie oor 'n studenteraad. Hulle groot plan is om moontlik die rektor by hul onderlinge geskille in te sleep, ten einde die probleme opgelos te kry.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat die toestand nie so ernstig is as wat dit lyk nie.

Die saak van die teenwoordigheid van die Veiligheidspolisie op die kampus is verlede week deur prof. De Wet met die bevelvoerder van die grensgebied bespreek en die professor het 'n verslag aan die studente gedoen. Hulle was daarna heeltemal tevrede. Hy het juis met die bevelvoerder gaan praat op aandrang van die studente.

Boikot

In die stadium blyk dit dat daar nie 'n grootskaalse protesveldtog op die kampus sal plaasvind nie, en dat net die 350 studente wat nou daaraan deel het, skynbaar met boikot sal voortgaan.

Geen verklarings word vandag oor die toestand verwag nie. 'n Moontlike verklaring kan more u

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 MAY 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Some points to consider

During the course of last week, your paper entertained its readers to a couple of observations on Fort Hare by two diametrically opposed views as represented by the personalities of Rev. T. N. Gqubule on the one hand, and Professor J. B. Thom, on the other. We did not mean to enter into any debate about this. But since the subject interests us we feel it will be illuminating if Professor J. B. Thom will consider, digest and ponder over the following:

(a) When Professor J. B. Thom says "we" — of whom is he talking? Must we assume he means the "Nats". If so, we wish to remind him that as far back as 1966 the year of the Fort Hare Jubilee celebrations Observer, in your paper said — "It was their Fort Hare." It still is!

(b) Professor Thom speaks of prevailing policy. Whose policy is that? Remember when the "Nats" took over Fort Hare after 1959, it was for one specific purpose and that was to change Fort Hare's English orientation to that of Afrikanerism. Even so why Rev. T. N. Gqubule can observe, with all the truth in the world, that there is a preponderance of Afrikaners on the staff of Fort Hare over any other group! Will it always be so?

(c) Professor, take any of the latest calendars of Fort Hare. Does it strike you that more than half of the lectures and professors there either come from Stellenbosch, Pretoria, O.F.S., or Potchefstroom? Why are UCT, Wits, etc., conspicuous by their absence. Forget about Oxford or Cambridge.

(d) It is on the cards that before long admission for students at Fort Hare will be qualified by knowledge of Afrikaans. Why? Because most of the lectures and professors at Fort Hare today, are not happy with the English medium of instruction.

(e) Fort Hare has been in existence now for over 50 years. It has not produced men and women of ability in all fields of learning to staff itself during this half a century! Fort Hare has failed intellectually

(f) The Transkei is thinking of opening up its own university. May that day come soon! Its rector, of course, following policy, will be white, because according to Professor Thom merit must be equated with white!

(g) On the question of salary scales, Professor, if you make representations to the central Government about closing the gap, you are barking up the wrong tree, the question of remuneration on an equitable basis is not for Fort Hare. It is a matter for all trade unions: equal pay for equal work!

No Professor Thom, with all the goodwill and best wishes in the world, we must point out to you that the Rev. T. N. Gqubule's remarks are neither defamatory nor insulting. To our way of thinking they are a gross understatement of fact. Have a look at Turfloop — you will be surpised at the percentage of black to white lecturers and professors there. Why does Fort Hare lag behind?

We could go further and submit:

Policy is responsible for the departure from this university and others of many an African intellectual of the calibre of the late Professor Matthews, Ngcobo, Mtimkulu, Guma, Tshamse, Nyembezi. Needless say, African talent abounds overseas, and none of them because of policy, can ever come back home and render service to men and women of the land of their birth.

The Rev. T. N. Gqubule speaks not only as an African would, but also as an ex-student of Fort Hare. Fort Hare for all her age, has not justified her existence — deliberately, perhaps. Is she there to serve African or Afrikaner interests? Your remarks, Mr. Gqubule, on this subject can only be described as fair comment, timeous and far-sighted. Let us all take note of this.

L. L. Mgudlwa.
Qumanco Location,
Engcobo.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

24 MAY 1972
PRETORIA NEWS

Students march round campus

From Our Correspondent

ALICE. — About 500 placard-bearing students today marched around the university campus singing the Xhosa national anthem as the student strike entered its third day.

The students are protesting against alleged Security Police activity on the campus, intimidation by lecturers and the "arbitrary" expulsion of students by the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 MAY 1972
DIE VADERLAND

Ontevrede studente

(Verteenwoordiger)

ALICE — Revolusionêre magte sit agter die jongste gebeure aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Dit is duidelik dat die groep opstokers hier rewolusie in plaas van vreedsame metodes wil gebruik om die inrigting na hul sin te verander.

Die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, se aanbod aan die sowat 350 opstandiges om 'n studente-afvaardiging te woord te staan in 'n poging om die probleme hier op te los, is deur die studente verwerp.

Die studente wil 'n monstervergadering op die rektor afdwing. Hulle wil die vergadering ook self reël.

Die hele kwessie is dat die studente oor sekere dinge ontevrede is en dit op hulle manier reggestel wil hê.

Die boikot van klasse deur sowat 350 duur voort. Vanoggend is 'n groep met plakkate op die kampus gesien. Dis duidelik dat daar nou op ander maniere betoog gaan word.

Die res van die 94 studente gaan vreedsaam voort met die normale universiteitsbedrywighede.

Berigte in sekere koerante dat die polisie 'n klopjag op die kampus uitgevoer het, en studente in hegtenis geneem is, is onsin. Tot in hierdie stadium was daar geen polisieman naby die kampus nie.

Daar heers verdeeldheid tussen studente van die noorde en studente van die suide. Die probleme word veroorsaak deur studente van die suide. Dit is ook om hierdie rede dat die universiteit nie meer 'n studenteraad het nie.

Prof. De Wet het aan die studente gesê hy is beslis nie daarvoor te vinde om hulle op 'n monstervergadering te ontmoet nie. Hy is bereid om die studente te help dat alle probleme opgelos en geskille uit die weg geruim word, maar op sy voorwaardes.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1972
CAPE ARGUS

UNREST AT FORT HARE

Student plan to air grievances

Alice, Tuesday.

A MEETING attended by 600 students of Fort Hare University here unanimously decided to see the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, at 8 am today and to send a delegation of 12 students to call on the Rector to address the student body outside the administration building this morning.

If the Rector refused to address the students, they would hold a sit-down next to the administration building till their grievances were redressed.

Another resolution — calling on faculty heads to delay all tasks, tests and assignments till student grievances had been met — was passed.

At the meeting it was alleged that the division among the students had been caused by the Rector playing one group against another.

Yesterday the students handed in a petition of no-confidence to the Rector. Hundreds stayed away from lectures and held a sit-in to support their demands.

The students are complaining of harassment by the Special Branch, expulsion of students without any information being given to the student body by the Rector, intimidation of students by lecturers, and the Rector 'somersaulting' on issues raised by the students.

UNCONFIRMED

Last night there were unconfirmed reports that seven students had been expelled by the university in the wake of the latest unrest on the campus.

Earlier yesterday, between 200 and 300 students tried to hand in their petition to Professor de Wet but were told that he was in Cape Town. The petition was handed to the vice principal, Professor A. Coetzee, who said

(Continued on Page 2, column 8)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1
CAPE ARG

Students to air grievances

(Continued from Page 1)

Professor de Wet would return to the university later.

The students asked for the petition to be handed back. This was done and Professor Coetzee said he expected them to return to lectures till they could discuss the matter with Professor de Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

But the students began a sit-down near the administrative building, and hundreds of other students who did not join the sit-down are believed to have stayed away from lectures.

When Professor de Wet arrived back in Alice yesterday afternoon he is believed to have refused to meet the demonstrators but said he would see the chairmen of the house committees.

He also declined to address a mass meeting of students. Professor de Wet did, however, see the house committee chairmen but was reported last night to have refused to meet their demands.

Students on the campus are believed to be divided on the issues which have been raised.

Some feel that the sit-in and stayaway from lectures is an attempt to show sympathy with students of Turfloop University, closed recently because of unrest.

—Sapa.

Date 24 MAY 1972
DIE TRANSVALER
Date

Fort Hare: net sowat 350 boikot nog klasse

ALICE. — Klasse by die Fort Hare-universiteit het gister normaalweg voortgegaan, maar min studente het hulle bygewoon. Sowat 350 studente boikot die klasse sedert Maandag, maar dit lyk of die res van die 948 studente die klasse bywoon, het prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor, gister gesê.

Die studente het besluit om [illegible] alle klasse van 1 Junie af [illegible] boikot totdat aan hul versoek [illegible] voldoen word. Hulle het Maandagaand 'n versoekskrif aan die rektor gegee waarin hul griewe uiteengesit is.

Volgens 'n verklaring van die voorsitter van die plaaslike komitee van Saso, die nasionale liggaam van Bantoestudente, kan die besluit om die klasse te boikot teruggespoor word tot 'n besluit wat geneem is deur die bestuur van Saso op 'n vergadering verlede maand.

Toespreek

Gister het die rektor 'n drieman-studenteafvaardiging in sy kantoor ontmoet. Hy het geweier om aan hul versoek te voldoen dat hy 'n massa-studentevergadering toespreek en het later in 'n onderhoud gesê dat dit „onder die huidige omstandighede nie moontlik was nie".

Die rektor het ontken dat hy nie aan studente beskikbaar was nie. Die afgelope paar dae het hy feitlik daagliks studente ontvang, en het hy nooit geweier om hulle te woord te staan nie, het prof. De Wet gesê.

Hy het nie ontken dat studente onlangs uitgesit is nie, maar hy sê dat as die studente nie eens 'n studenteraad het nie, kan hy nie sien hoe hy met hulle kan beraadslaag of hoe hy die saak met hulle kan bespreek nie.

Waarnemers sê die universiteit is 'n lang tyd al sonder studenteraad. Die studente van die noorde het aangedring dat 'n studenteraad gestig word, maar die studente van die suide het geweier om saam te [illegible] omdat hulle oorheersi[illegible] die studente van d[illegible] die meerderheid v[illegible]

Daar was skerp verskille onder die studente en die afwesigheid van 'n studenteraad was maar een van die sake wat by die universiteit pla. Die waarnemers sê die studente het onlangs beplan om die rektor by hul geskille in te sleep ten einde hul interne vraagstukke op te los.

Verskille

Prof. De Wet sê die situasie is nie so swak as wat dit lyk nie. Die teenwoordigheid van Veiligheidspolisie is byvoorbeeld deur hom en die kommandant van die Grens-gebied bespreek na-dat die studente so versoek het.

Hy het verslag gedoen aan die studente en hulle was tevrede, het hy gesê.

Hy het die studente meegedeel dat hy enige tyd bereid is om afvaardigings te ontvang, maar tot dusver is hy nie genader nie.

Daar was 'n studentevergadering Maandagaand om die saak te bespreek, maar dit skyn nie asof hulle 'n bevredigende besluit bereik het nie, sê hy. — (Sapa).

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

Date 24 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

STUDENTS PETITION RECTOR

Staff Reporter

STUDENTS at the University of Fort Hare called on their rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, last night to immediately attend to their grievances or they would continue to boycott their lectures indefinitely.

They decided on this after a 12-man student delegation met the rector and presented a petition to him.

The petition asked the university authorities should end the harassment of students by the Security Police; that the rector should explain his expulsion of students; should stop intimidation of students by lecturers and not keep "somersaulting" his policy in an attempt to split the student body.

Late yesterday, Professor De Wet said in a statement he was prepared to address students provided the "threat" contained in the petition be withdrawn.

Professor De Wet said he was prepared to address the students of the university within seven days at a meeting arranged by himself in consultation with student representatives.

He said the grievances listed in the petition may be included on the agenda for the meeting.

The statement further said that in the meantime the students should go back to classes.

24 MAY 1972
Date
DIE VOLKSBLAD

NUSAS STEUN SWART MISNOEGDES

JOHANNESBURG.

NUSAS steun die onterechte Bantoestudente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare by Turfloop, volgens 'n aankondiging aan die einde van die tweede dag waarop die Bantoestudente gestaak het om alle lesings en studentebedrywighede te boikot uit protes teen toestande op hul kampusse.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die president van die South African Students' Association, mnr. Temba Sono, het gedreig dat die studente van alle swart universiteite op 1 Junie met 'n staking sal begin uit protes teen wat hulle beskou as onbillike behandeling deur die universiteits owerhede.

In Kaapstad het die president van Nusas, mnr. Paul Pretorius, gesê die studente van sy organisasie het 'n sterk gevoel van eensgesindheid met die studente by Turfloop, Fort Hare en elders.

"Nusas se veldtog vir vrye onderwys is 'n direkte reaksie hierop en op ander vraagstukke en 'n poging om die blanke publiek meer bewus te maak van die bose stelsel wat die blanke samelewing in hierdie [illegible] het hy gesê.

ite 24 MAY 1972
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

NUSAS SAAM MET OPSTANDIGES

JOHANNESBURG.

NUSAS het homself met die opstandige Bantoestudente aan die Universiteite van Fort Hare en Turfloop vereenselwig.

Dié verklaring is gemaak terwyl die studente van Fort Hare hul tweede dag van staking voltooi het. Hulle betoog teen die toestande op die kampus.

Dei nasionale voorsitter van Saso, mnr. Temba Sono, het gedreig dat studente aan alle nie-blanke universiteite op 1 Junie met 'n landwye staking sal begin. Die stakings sal die nie-blanke studente se protes teen — soos hulle beweer — onregverdige behandeling deur die universiteitsowerhede, verteenwoordig.

Mnr. Paul Pretorius, voorsitter van Nusas het in 'n telefoononderhoud uit Kaapstad gesê studente in sy organisasie vereenselwig hulle met die studente op Turfloop, Fort Hare en elders.

„Die veldtog vir gratis opvoeding, soos dit deur Nusas onderneem word, is 'n direkte reaksie op dié en ander sake en is 'n poging om die blanke bevolking meer bewus te maak van die bose stelsel wat die blanke gemeenskap in die land veroorsaak. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 MAY 1972
E. P. HERALD

Rebel students reject Rector's petition reply

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The 200 students refusing to attend lectures at the University of Fort Hare yesterday rejected the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet's reply to their petition calling for an immediate hearing of their grievances.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In his reply, handed to the students at about 11.15 a.m. yesterday, Professor De Wet said he was prepared to address the students and hear their grievances on condition they returned to lectures.

His statement also said the meeting would take place within seven days and would be arranged in consultation with student representatives.

Refused

The 200 students, about one-quarter of the student enrolment, first refused to attend lectures on Monday morning. They handed the petition to Professor De Wet after he returned to Alice from Cape Town on Monday evening.

The petition said the students no longer trusted the administration of the Rector. It claimed his replies to students on questions on important issues were unsatisfactory.

The other grievances mentioned in the petition were:

- Expulsion of students without consultation or justification;
- Police harassment of students on the campus;
- The refusal of Professor De Wet to address students and a failure to hear their grievances;
- The intimidatory powers of lecturers.

Students also refused to attend tests and assignments and said they should be held in abeyance until matters had returned to normal.

Rejecting Professor De Wet's reply, the students demanded that:

- Professor De Wet speak to them immediately;
- The meeting be arranged by the students;
- The rector must attend to their grievances.

They also refused to return to lectures.

Professor De Wet said last night he had already complied with the first three demands made by the students.

A senior police spokesman in Alice said reports, published yesterday morning, saying the police had raided Fort Hare hostels and arrested some students were completely incorrect.

No police had been on the university campus in any official capacity during the unrest.

Date 24 MAY 1972
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Fort Hare se rektor oorweeg geen stappe

ALICE.

HY oorweeg nog geen stappe teen die stakende studente by sy universiteit nie. Die toestand op die kampus is heeltemal ontspanne en die studente se optrede is hoflik en vriendelik, sê die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet.

Hy het gesê 'n druk en intensiewe akademiese program word aan dié universiteit gevolg. Studente moet kennis neem dat geen klasse herhaal sal word nie.

„Die studente wat nou klasse as gevolg van hul optrede misloop, moet besef dat geen spesiale vergunnings aan hulle gemaak sal kan word nie."

Volgens prof. De Wet staan dit die studente vry om hom volgens die voorwaardes wat hy aan hulle gestel het, te nader. Hy is nie bereid om hulle in 'n ander manier tegemoet te kom nie.

Plakkate

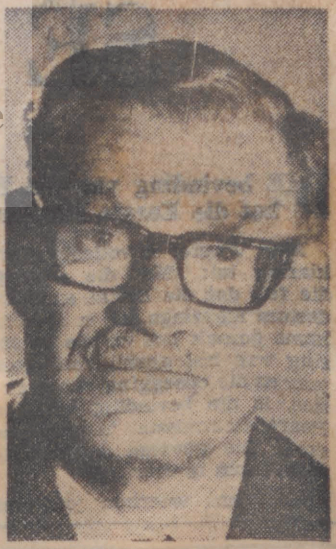
Waarnemers sê sommige studente woon nog hul klasse by, maar 'n groot groep studente is in die omgewing van die koshuise gewaar. Hulle het plakkate omhoog gehou, maar niks was op 'n afstand leesbaar nie.

Mense met wie Die Oosterlig gesels het, verwag dat die studente later vandag met hul plakkate by die administrasieblok stelling sal inneem.

Sommige waarnemers meen dat die huidige staking en klagtes, wat nie heeltemal gegrond voorkom nie, dalk 'n dekmantel is vir voorbereidings vir die staking wat met ingang 1 Junie deur die hoofbestuur van Saso, die nie-blanke studente-organisasie, aangevra is. Die staking moet op dieselfde grondslag as die ... wat op Turfloop ... gekoel wees.

Hulle dink dat die huidige staking net 'n voorwendsel is om die ontvanklikheid van die studente vir die plakkate van die universiteitsowerheid te toets.

Mense is dit eens dat die aanhitsers van die huidige staking dit onder die invloed van ondermynende elemente doen. Hulle is daarop uit om die bestaande orde deur geweld te ontwrig en is nie vir vreedsame samesprekings te vinde nie, word gesê.



PROF. DE WET

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 MAY 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

STUDENT STRIKE GOES ON

THE RECTOR of Fort Hare University, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said today he did not intend closing the university even though there were students still on strike. Nor had he intended taking steps against them yet.

He said in an interview today that though there was still a large group of students on strike, there were others still attending classes.

Students were free to approach him, but he was not going to meet them in any other way.

Replied

Asked whether he had any idea of when the strike might end, Prof De Wet said it was difficult to say. At the moment the ball was in the students' court. As far as he was concerned he had replied to their petition.

Striking students this morning staged a placard demonstration.

Carrying numerous placards, the students walked slowly around the administrative block in pairs.

In front of the building they sang the African national anthem, "Nkosi Sikelele", and "We shall overcome".

Placards

Later, the students gathered in a group on the campus where they were addressed by a student spokesman. The numbers have now swelled to nearly 500, about two thirds of the total.

Placards read: "United we stand, divided we fall", "Address us now", and "Through solidarity we shall ovecome".

At intervals students filed around the administration block quietly and in an orderly procession.—(Sapa)

Date 24 MAY 1972
WORLD

Turfloop receives applications

STUDENTS SEEK TO GO BACK

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

AT LEAST 110 of the 1 146 students expelled from the University of the North at Turfloop, outside Pietersburg have formally applied for re-admission to the university.

And more than 200 others have written indicating that they wish to return to their studies.

This was the news from Turfloop today, following the recent disturbances there and the student unrest which has spread to other Black universities, notably Fort Hare where some 700 students demonstrated yesterday against conditions at Black universities.

As reported in THE WORLD previously, the Turfloop authorities have agreed that students may re-apply for re-admission — with the exception of Mr Abram Tiro, the student whose provocative speech at the university's graduation ceremony attacking African education sparked off the trouble at Turfloop which led to all the students being expelled.

At the time of going to press today, it appeared that all was quiet on Black university campuses.

The South African Students Organisation (SASO) has called for all students to boycott lectures on June 1 if Mr Tiro is not re-admitted to Turfloop.

But with today's indications that Turfloop students are re-applying for admission to the university it seems that doubts are raised about the solidarity of Black students on the issue

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Fort Hare
Date 24 MAY 1972
The Friend

Students boycott lectures

VIOLENCE THREATENS AT FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Friend Correspondent

ALICE

VIOLENCE threatened to break out on the campus of Fort Hare University yesterday when about 700 students gathered outside the university administration buildings in the second day of a student strike.

The strike — which is a boycott of all lectures and other student activities — began on Monday in protest against conditions on the campus.

Unconfirmed reports are that at least seven students have been expelled from the university since the strike began, and that several students were arrested in a police raid here on Monday night.

Meanwhile the national president of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO), Mr Temba Sono, has said that all the Black universities and colleges will begin a nationwide strike on June 1 to protest against what they believe to be unfair treatment of students by the authorities.

When a reporter reached Fort Hare yesterday, he was immediately surrounded by a swarm of students whose numbers grew. They demanded he produce a Press card to prove he was a newspaperman, and then denounced him as a member of the Security Police when he could not do so immediately.

Ugly situation

The reporter said: "An ugly situation threatened until I was recognised by a strike leader as having attended a SASO congress in Durban last year."

In a statement, Mr Sono said the strike at Fort Hare was against the "dictatorial attitude of the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, against the unchecked intimidatory powers of the lecturing staff, the unjustifiable expulsion of students from the university (six this year before the strike), and against the police activities on the campus".

Professor de Wet was in Cape Town when students staged a sit-in on Monday. The assistant rector, Professor A. Coetzee, received a petition from the students, but they later asked for it back.

Early yesterday a 12-man delegation met Professor de Wet, who flew back from Cape Town on Monday night. The students petitioned the university authorities to end harassment by the Security Police, and to meet their other demands.

They accused Professor de Wet of "somersaulting" on issues raised by them.

Talks postponed

Shortly after the delegation met the rector a student, being carried on his colleagues' shoulder, announced to the crowd that Professor de Wet had broken off the talks to allow him to consult the university's management committee to decide what action to take.

Mr Sono said yesterday that the national boycott on June 1 was decided on at a meeting at Fort Hare on May 13.

"The confrontation between the empowered and the powerless on June 1 stems from the refusal by the university authorities to accede to the aspirations of students," he said.

Later the students rejected an offer made by the rector to address a mass meeting within seven days, and vowed to continue their strike.

Professor de Wet has warned them that if they continue to boycott lectures — "they do so at their own peril".

Date 25 MAY 1972
CAPE ARGUS

NON-WHITE UNIVERSITY UNREST

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE troubles at the University of the North at Turfloop, where all the 1 120 students have been expelled, is the latest manifestation of discontent at African, Indian and Coloured universities.

When the Bantu Education Vote comes up in the assembly next week, this will be one of the main points of discussion.

There have been protests and demonstrations at Turfloop before. There has also been unrest at Fort Hare University in the Eastern Cape.

INDIAN BOYCOTT

Last night more than 1 000 stu- Council had accepted a demand Durban, Westville, decided to boycott lectures until the University Council had acepted a demand that their draft constitution for the university's first Student Representative Council be accepted in full.

At the Coloured University of the Western Cape, students are pressing for more powers for the SRC. They want it to be given the right to issue statements without statements being submitted to the rector first.

The militant South African Students' Organisation (SASO) seems to be making headway at the non-White universities. Recently it foiled attempts by Stellenbosch students to make contact with African students at Turfloop.

The non-White students' main complaint is that university authorities are treating them more like schoolchildren than students.

MRS SUZMAN

Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Party MP for Houghton, said today that there was clearly growing discontent at all the African, Coloured and Indian universities.

'Over the last few years there have been manifestations of discontent with the administration.

'There is a tendency to regard these students as glorified schoolboys and the regulations at these institutions would not be tolerated by students anywhere else in the world.

'These disturbing symptoms should be thoroughly investigated by an impartial committee so that legitimate grievances can be removed.

'There is no doubt that if the Government simply uses primitive measures, matters in the long run are going to be worse.

'The demonstration at Turfloop will be a more suitable subject for parliamentary debate than the picture in a recent issue of a student magazine,' Mrs Suzman said.

BOYCOTT

Meanwhile, some Fort Hare University students boycotted lectures yesterday and said they would go home if their demands were not met by their rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

It has been reported that there are 100 students taking part in the boycott.

A university official said yesterday about 90 per cent of students at the university attended lectures. He said university authorities had expected that "quite a volume" of students would stay away, but surprisingly few did.

He added that Prof. De Wet had agreed to a request by the lecturers and that a commission of inquiry be instituted to investigate the trouble at Fort Hare University.

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

Date 25 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare students stand firm on sit-in

ALICE — Hundreds of placard-carrying Fort Hare students marched around the campus yesterday singing the African national anthem Nkosi Sikelea and We Shall Overcome as the two-day-old strike continued.

Waving placards, which read: "No redress, no lectures," "Rector don't dictate, negotiate" and "Through solidarity we shall overcome," the students marched from the quadrangle to the women's hostel.

They then marched around the administrative block and later adjourned to an open space to discuss future action.

They later continued their sit-in at the administrative building after re-affirming their stand not to attend lectures.

Not more than 100 students attended lectures yesterday while there were 500 at the sit-in. The 200 to 300 students who did not join the sit-in and did not attend lectures could not be accounted for.

There was an unconfirmed report that black staff members were trying to arrange negotiation between the rector and the students yesterday afternoon.

The Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, whose talks was rejected by the students on Tuesday, said again yesterday he hoped the students would return to lectures for their own sakes.

Prof. De Wet received several phone calls yesterday from parents of students concerned from Johannesburg.

The parents expressed deep concern at the unrest and said their sympathy was with the rector.

The parents said they were making efforts from their side to t[illegible] and make their children [illegible] to lectures.

Meanwhile Nusas has expressed solidarity with the protesting students at Fort Hare and Turfloop.

The president of Nusas, Mr. Paul Pretorius, said: "The free education campaign, presently being conducted by Nusas, is a direct response to this and other issues and is an attempt to make the white public more conscious of the evil system that white society is perpetrating in this country." — SAPA-DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



"Through solidarity we shall overcome" read one of the placards as Fort Hare University students march towards the administration building singing Nkosi Sikelela — Morena Boloka yesterday.

25 MAY 1972
STAR

SIT-IN BY STRIKING STUDENTS

Own Correspondent

ALICE — About 500 Fort Hare students today marched into the administrative building and staged an hour-long sit-in protest in an attempt to press the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, into addressing them immediately.

The students — many bearing placards denouncing the rector — lined the corridors and alcoves of the building leaving only a narrow passage for staff members.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

They sat in silence and administrative work was not disturbed.

The strike, which has almost totally disrupted lectures at the university, entered its fourth day today.

SILENT MARCH

The students had earlier marched in a silent double column around the campus buildings. Outside the administrative block they halted and sang the Xhosa national anthem. The procession then split into two columns and marched into the building through the main entrance and a side door.

Professor de Wet, Professor A. Coetzee, the vice rector, and two members of the university council met while the sit-in was being staged.

Several students bore placards which said the protest had nothing to do with the South African Students' Organisation. Some staff members believe the current bout of demonstrations are a "warm-up" for a general student strike called for by SASO from June 1.

Date 25 MAY 1972

D. F. ADVERTISER

VETERAN PEDAGOGUE RETIRES

THE AFRICAN teaching fraternity will miss the services of Mr A. A. Matlhare (B. A. Fort Hare), who retired on pension early this year at the age of 65 years after teaching for 46 years in the four provinces.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr Matlhare is a veteran teacher who taught Botswana's President — Sir Seretse Khama as a student at Adam's College in Natal in Standard 6 and also Mr George Matanzima of the Transkei Cabinet at Lovedale.

Mr Matlhare retired when he was principal of the Tidimalo Secondary School, formerly the Greenpoint Secondary School, where he had been head-master since 1957. He was previously principal of the Boitshoko Higher Primary School in Galeshewe Village.

He was educated at the Bethlehem and All Saints Schools, Modderpoort, where he passed with distinction and trained as a teacher at the Diocesan College, Pietersburg. He began teaching in 1925. By private study, he matriculated in 1932 and the following year assume the principalship of the first amalmagated Bantu School in Bloemfontein.

This was the Lutheran Congregational United School. After obtaining a few Bachelor of Arts courses at Fort Hare, Mr Matlhare was offered a post at Adam's College. He accepted the principalship of the Heilbron Secondary School in 1939 and joined Lovedale in the same year.

He left in 1946 to join the Emfundiseni Institution in Eastern Pondoland. Mr Malthare served articles under the late doyen of African advocates — Dr P. [illegible]ka Seme — in Johannesburg in 1948, but discontinued on being granted exemption from articles on condition that he could complete a legal degree without serving articles.

26 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Bid to end university sit-in

Own Correspondent

ALICE. — Placard-carrying students of the University of Fort Hare were yesterday addressed by members of the Black staff who read a statement issued by Black lecturers in a bid to end the four-day-old sit-in strike.

Signed by four members of the staff, the statement said: "The present sit-in strike has effectively drawn the attention of the rector, the entire staff, and the council of the University of Fort Hare to the students' grievances.

"It is clear that continuation of the demonstration does not serve any useful purpose except to defeat the very aims the students hope to achieve.

The African members of the staff asked that time be given to the university authorities to consider the grievances, and to reach a settlement it was essential that normal academic and social activities should be resumed.

Rejecting the suggestion of going to lectures before the rector addressed them, the students asked the lecturers to negotiate for ths. They were to see the rector and report back to the students at 7.30 pm last night.

Earlier in the morning, the students had moved the sit-in to inside the administration building where they filled all the passages.

When the rector left his office for lunch they followed him with placards, shouting: "Address us."

Some got in the way of his car and booed, but there were not incidents.

Date 25 MAY 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

SIT-IN AT FORT HARE

Daily News Reporter

ALICE, Thursday.

ABOUT 500 Fort Hare students today marched in to the administrative building and staged an hour-long sit-in protest in an attempt to force the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, to address them immediately, as the situation at the university continued to deteriorate.

And at other Black universities throughout South Africa mass meetings are being held today — or planned for later this week — to decide on what action to take for the nation-wide student strike called for June 1 by the South African Students' Organisation (SASO).

At the University of Durban Westville students have described the situation as "getting worse" and are to hold a mass meeting off-campus on Sunday.

At the University of Zululand it is reported that a mass student meeting will be held tonight to decide on the June 1 action, and an unconfirmed report said students were planning to boycott lectures there from tomorrow.

The Fort Hare students — many of whom bore placards denouncing the Rector — lined the corridors and alcoves of the administrative building, leaving only a narrow passage between rows of feet for staff members to walk along. They sat in silence and the university's administrative work was not disturbed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DISRUPTED

Their strike, which has almost totally disrupted lectures at the university, entered its fourth day today.

Earlier, the students had marched in a silent double column around the campus buildings. Outside the administrative block, they halted and sang the Xhosa national anthem, Nkosi Sikilele I Afrika. The procession then split into two columns, and marched into the building through the main entrance and side door.

The Rector, Professor de Wet, the vice-rector, Professor A. Coetzee, and two members of the university council, met while the sit-in was being staged. It is not known what measure, if any, will be adopted to counter the students' new tactics.

The Rector's attitude of leniency towards the students and tolerance of the protest is of Turfloop earlier this month in sharp contrast to the summary closing of the University there.

Several students bore placards which said the protest had nothing to do with SASO.

following demonstrations

Date 26 MAY 1972

NATAL MERCURY

Durban may back strike at varsity

"Mercury" Reporter

STUDENTS of the University of Durban-Westville will hold a mass meeting at the Vedic Hall, Durban, at 2.30 p.m. on Sunday to discuss whether to boycott lectures on June 1 in sympathy with students of the University of Turfloop.

A spokesman for the students said yesterday that several hundred were expected to attend the meeting, at which a decision would also be taken against what he called increasing intimidation of students by the university authorities.

Students of the Springfield College of Education are also deciding whether to stage a sit-in on June 1, in support of the Turfloop students.

At Alice, placard-carrying students of Fort Hare University were yesterday addressed by members of the Black staff who read a statement issued by Black lecturers in their bid to end the four-day-old sit-in strike.

Signed by four members of the staff, the statement said: "The present sit-in strike has effectively drawn the attention of the rector, the entire staff and the council of the University to the students' grievances.

"It is clear that continuation of the demonstration does not serve any purpose except to defeat the very aims the students want to achieve."

Rejecting the suggestion of going to lectures before the rector had spoken to them, the students asked the lecturers to negotiate with the rector to address them.

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

(Sapa)
Date 26 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare students reject lecturers' plea

ALICE — Students at Fort Hare University yesterday rejected pleas by black lecturers to end their strike and return to lectures. The lecturers were told to negotiate with the rector, urging him to address the students.

A statement, signed by four staff members, was read to the striking students.

It read: "The present strike has effectively drawn the attention of the rector, the entire staff and the council of the University of Fort Hare to the students' grievances.

"It is clear that continuation of the demonstration does not serve any useful purpose except to defeat the very aims the students aim to achieve.

"We, the African members of the staff, now believe that your grievances should be attended to in order to ensure a lasting settlement.

"We now propose that you consider the following:—

● "That time be given to the university authorities to consider your grievances. Either the rector will do so personally, or by a special committee which will be appointed to investigate your grievances.

● "That in order that the above settlement be attained, it is essential that normal academic and social activities be resumed.

● "That consequent to the above, assurance has been given by the rector that members of the staff will be informed to refrain from any form of discussion, comment or retribution on the recent events," the statement said.

The lecturers were to see the rector last night and report back to the students.

Earlier yesterday the students moved inside the administration building, where their sit-in filled all the passages.

When the rector left his office for lunch, they followed him with their placards shouting "Address us." Some got into the way of his car and booed.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 MAY 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

LECTURERS' PLEA TO END STRIKE

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Friday.

A PLEA by four African lecturers for Fort Hare's striking students to end their boycott of classes was rejected by the students yesterday.

The statement, signed by the four African staff members, was read to the students as they completed the fourth day of a strike which has totally disrupted classes and other student activities on the campus.

It said: "It is clear that the continuation of the demonstration does not serve any useful purpose except to defeat the very aims the students hope to achieve.

"We, the African members of the staff, now believe that your grievances should be attended to in order to ensure a lasting settlement."

The four lecturers said that the sit-in strike staged in the Administrative building yesterday had effectively drawn the attention of the Rector, the entire staff, and the council of the University of Fort Hare, to the student grievances.

They proposed that the University authorities be given time to consider the grievances submitted to the Rector in a petition on Monday. They said that the Rector would either attend to these grievances personally, or would appoint a special committee to investigate them.

They said that if the students ended their strike the Rector would refrain from "any form of discussion, comment, or retribution of the recent events." The plea by the African lecturers was rejected by the students.

When the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, left his office for lunch yesterday, he was followed by students who taunted him to address them immediately.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 MAY 1972
NATAL MERCURY.

Student strike plan by 10000

"Mercury" Reporter

IN FOUR DAYS' time most of South Africa's 10 000 Black university and college students will probably be out on strike against university conditions and the expulsion of Mr. Onkgopotse Tiro from the University of the North at Turfloop.

Fort Hare students are already in their sixth day of total boycott of all lectures, and today African students at the University of Zululand will decide whether to join the strike on Monday.

Tomorrow a mass meeting of Indian students will be held in Durban to decide whether they will join the nation-wide strike on Wednesday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Wednesday is the day on which the authorities at Turfloop will allow the 1 120 expelled students to apply for readmission. But they will have to sign a form agreeing to the suspension of all student committees, the expulsion of Mr. Tiro, and the abolition of the local committee of the South African Students' Organisation.

They will also have to sign a form agreeing to abide by university policy matters.

IMMORAL

In a public statement yesterday the executive committee of SASO described this as an "immoral and intimidatory tactic."

"The university authorities are living in a fool's paradise if they believe that these conditions will ever be acceptable to students.

"Instead of seeking a peaceable and diplomatic manner of solving the situation they are creating a crisis and must hold themselves responsible for laying 'landmines' in our universities," said the statement.

The statement said the nation-wide strike would be to demonstrate Black student solidarity and pressurise the university authorities to 'rethink' on several issues.

The students also wish to indicate their agreement with the graduation day speech by Mr. Tiro which led to his expulsion.

In his speech Mr. Tiro called for a system of education common to all South Africans, and condemned the fact that Turfloop students were forced to study Philosophy of Education through the medium of Afrikaans.

Date 26 MAY 1972

Stakende studente gewaarsku

‚FORT HARE LOOP DALK '68 SE PAD'

ALICE.

STUDENTE van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is gister gewaarsku dat die toestand wat as gevolg van die staking van sommige studente op die kampus ontwikkel, moontlik tot 'n herhaling van gebeure in 1968 kan lei. Die universiteit is toe gesluit en studente moes heraansoek doen om toelating. Baie is nie weer toegelaat nie.

Vier Bantoelektore het gister as tussengangers vir die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, opgetree en die studente gemaan dat hulle die aandag al klaar op hul probleme gevestig het. Hulle het geen ander keuse as om die saak deur onderhandelings te skik nie. As hulle nie hierby wil inval nie, sal hulle die gevolge van hul dade moet dra.

Die vergadering met studente het vier uur lank geduur. Die stakende studente het geweier om dieselfde saal te betree waar studente is wat nie die staking ondersteun nie. Waarnemers berig dat die rektore geen vordering kon maak nie.

Prof. De Wet het vandag in 'n onderhoud gesê dat dit moeilik is om die studente se gees en gesindheid te bepaal en dat baie van hul gedrag vandag afhang.

'n Uitbarsting tussen die twee groepe studente is natuurlik moontlik en stappe sal dan gedoen moet word om die vreedsame studente en die universiteitseiendom te beskerm, het hy gesê.

Ondersoekkomitee

Hy het die hoop uitgespreek dat hulle geen verdere probleme sal hê nie en dat die studente na hul klasse sal terugkeer. Hy het die studente laat waarsku dat hul militante optrede hulle niks in die sak kan bring nie. As hulle na hul klasse terugkeer, is die moontlikheid tot 'nskikking nog altyd daar, het hy gesê.

Prof De Wet het gesê dat hy bereid is om 'n ondersoekkomitee waarin die studente selfs verteenwoordigers kan benoem, saam te stel. Die komitee kan die studente se griewe ondersoek. Dit kan net gebeur as die studente hul werk gewoonweg hervat, het hy gesê.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 MAY 1972
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare professor dies

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Prof M. O. N. Seboni, professor of education at the University of Fort Hare died at Alice after a long illness.

Prof Seboni was a Fort Hare student from 1935 to 1939 when he graduated with a BA degree and later obtained a B Ed and M Ed degrees.

He studied Bantu languages at the University of Cape Town for three years and received a doctorate in fine education from the University of South Africa later.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Born in 1912 in Botswana, Prof Seboni, after graduation, taught at the Basutoland High School in Maseru, St Matthew's College and Nigel High School before joining the Fort Hare staff in 1951.

He was then appointed senior lecturer in Bantu languages.

Ten years later, in 1961, he was appointed Prof of Education and head of his department — a position he held until his death.

He was appointed warden of Beda Hostel in 1961 and gave up this position in December 1971 because of ill health.

Prof Seboni was a member of the Fort Hare advisory council and of the university senate.

He is the author of seven books on Bantu languages and poetry and also of a book on mathematics.

He was invited — with the Paramount Chiefs of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland — to attend the Queen's coronation in London in 1953.

Prof Seboni leaves his wife and four children.

Date 27 MAY 1972
E. P. HERALD

TALKS BEGIN ON BLACK CAMPUS

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Negotiations between the Fort Hare University Administration and student demonstrators were finally opened yesterday after a seven-hour mass meeting, with four African lecturers acting as mediators.

This breakthrough, the lecturers believe, may lead to a settlement within the next few days.

It is the result of agreements reached between them and the "dissenting nucleus" of about 15 student leaders during a four-hour meeting on Thursday night.

In a mass meeting which begana t 8 a.m. yesterday, students were addressed by some of their leaders as well as by the lecturers.

The meeting lasted until 4 p.m. with only a break for lunch.

The lecturers left the meeting from time to time to confer with the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. Throughout the proceedings the students conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

The result of the meeting was the presentation to Prof De Wet of a new draft settlement drawn up by the students. He studied this and drew up another draft settlement which he gave to the lecturers.

It is understood that they delivered this to the student leaders at as pecial meeting last night.

Purpose

The lecturers yesterday also presented the students with a statement in which they said: "The present sit-in strike has effectively drawn the attention of the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, the entire staff and the council at Fort Hare to the grievances of the students.

"It is clear that the continuation of the demonstration will not serve any useful purpose except to defeat the very aim you intend to achieve.

"We, acting on behalf of the African members of staff, believe that your grievances should be attended to, to ensure a lasting settlement. It is our conviction that a lasting settlement can only be achieved in a calm atmosphere."

The four lecturers held their first mass meeting on Thursday afternoon after a request to Prof De Wet to allow them to attempt to act as mediators. This meeting was unsuccessful, so they arranged the summit with the student leaders on Thursday night.

In their first meeting they told the students that they had made their point and the time had come to negotiate or suffer the consequences.

They also said the students' demand to be addressed by the Rector was unreasonable as it would be impossible for the Rector to negotiate successfully with a mass of students.

They warned the students of what had happened at Fort Hare in 1968 when the students held a strike to air their grievances. Because of deadlocks in negotiations the strike eventually led to a serious confrontation with the authorities.

Eventually students were sent home and some were not taken back. Those who did return immediately forgot their grievances and only now had this problem risen again.

The lecturers felt the whole cycle might well be repeated and once again the students would achieve nothing. In view of all this they pleaded with students to allow a committee of inquiry to be formed to study their grievances.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 MAY 1972

NATAL WITNESS

HOPES FOR ACCORD IN FORT HARE CRISIS

ALICE — Four African lecturers at Fort Hare University have been working almost round the clock since Thursday acting as mediators in the crisis. On Thursday afternoon, they addressed the mass of student boycotters for four hours, and received a good hearing.

That night, in another attempt to get the students to agree to a settlement, they addressed about 15 student leaders, who agreed to some terms of settlement, one being the appointment of a commission to investigate student grievances at Fort Hare.

At 8 a.m. yesterday, the lecturers and student leaders addressed the body of students. Negotiations between the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, and the students were reopened with the four African lecturers acting as mediators.

Prof. de Wet has given the students terms for settlement. The lecturers reported that it was possible that a settlement would be reached this weekend and the students would return to their lectures. — Sapa.

Date 26 MAY 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

Professor dies

ALICE. — One of Fort Hare University's well-known African professors, Professor M. O. N. Seboni, 60, has died after a long illness.

Professor Seboni leaves his wife and four children.

—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 MAY 1972

CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare crisis may be over

ALICE.—Four African lecturers, acting as mediators in the student crisis at Fort Hare, yesterday said a settlement might be reached at the week-end, and students might return to lectures.

The lecturers had worked almost round the clock since Thursday, when they addressed the mass of student boycotters for four hours. They received a good hearing.

Later, 15 student leaders agreed to some terms of settlement, one being the appointment of a commission to investigate student grievances at Fort Hare.

Yesterday negotiations between the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, and the students were re-opened with the four lecturers as mediators.

This meeting lasted until just before 4 p.m. The students are reported to have been orderly and well-behaved.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 MAY 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare lecturers to act for students

FORT HARE — Six hundred students and some black lecturers assembled in the Great Hall at Fort Hare University yesterday.

The lecturers led the discussion. They suggested the students should agree to give the lecturers room to negotiate with the rector.

The students did not object to this suggestion, but said they felt the rector should address the students personally.

This, they felt, would not get them anywhere. It was the duty of the rector to clear the conflicting issue.

DELEGATION

Some of the students felt there was no need for the lecturers' aid, while others supported the suggestion. The lecturers left the meeting to allow the students to decide on the matter.

It was decided to send a delegation of 12 students to meet the lecturers after they had spoken to the rector on the students' behalf.

The student body will be informed of the outcome of the meeting on Sunday. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 MAY 1972

Date

SUNDAY TIMES

STUDENT PROTESTS UPSET FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SUNDAY TIMES Reporter

A SIT-IN strike, poster demonstrations and 11 hours of mass meetings have disrupted the campus at Fort Hare University in Alice this week.

But there are signs of a settlement in the dispute between the university administration and students.

African lecturers, acting as mediators, have put forward proposals in the hope of reaching a lasting settlement.

"I will be meeting the lecturers tomorrow afternoon," the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, told me yesterday. "Today everyone is taking a rest and things are calm.

"I hope that all the students are back at their lectures on Monday morning. It's rather a delicate matter at this stage, but negotiations have revealed some encouraging signs.

The students' grievances revolve around four main issues:

- Harassment by the Security Police.
- Expulsion of students without the student body being informed.
- Intimidation of students by lecturers.
- The rector's attitude to issues raised by them.

27 MAY 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare lecturers intervene

Staff Reporter

BLACK lecturers at the University of Fort Hare, in the Eastern Cape, decided yesterday to mediate between university authorities and students in the week-long lecture boycott by students.

The university rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said last night he hoped the whole matter would be resolved and students would go back to lectures.

He said he had not spoken to the students about their grievances, contained in a petition given to him by students on Tuesday.

The Black lecturers, Mr. B. Seretlo, Mr. P. Makhene, Mr. S. Maqashalala and Mr. W. Gitywa, decided to intervene after the students had decided to sit at the administration block on Thursday.

The students are protesting about the dictatorial powers of the rector and harassment of students by the police.

The lecturers decided on a commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of the disorder at Fort Hare.

The students have agreed to the commission, but have put a condition that if the rector does not agree to its recommendations they would continue with their boycott of lectures until the rector addresses them on their grievances.

27 MAY 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Agreement reached at Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

ALICE. — Negotiations between the Fort Hare University administration and student demonstrators were finally opened yesterday after a seven-hour mass meeting, with four African lecturers acting as mediators.

This breakthrough, lecturers believe, will probably lead to a settlement within the next few days.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It is the result of agreements reached between them and the "dissenting nucleus" of about 15 student leaders in a four-hour meeting on Thursday night.

In a mass meeting of about 400 which began at 8 am yesterday, students were addressed by members of the "dissenting nucleus" as well as by lecturers. The meeting lasted until 4 pm with only a break for lunch.

The lecturers left the meeting from time to time to confer with the Rector, Professor J. M de Wet. The students conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner.

The result of the meeting was the presentation to Prof De Wet of a new draft settlement drawn up by the students. He studied this and drew up another draft settlement which he gave to the lecturers. It was later delivered to the student leaders.

28 MAY 1972

RAPPORT

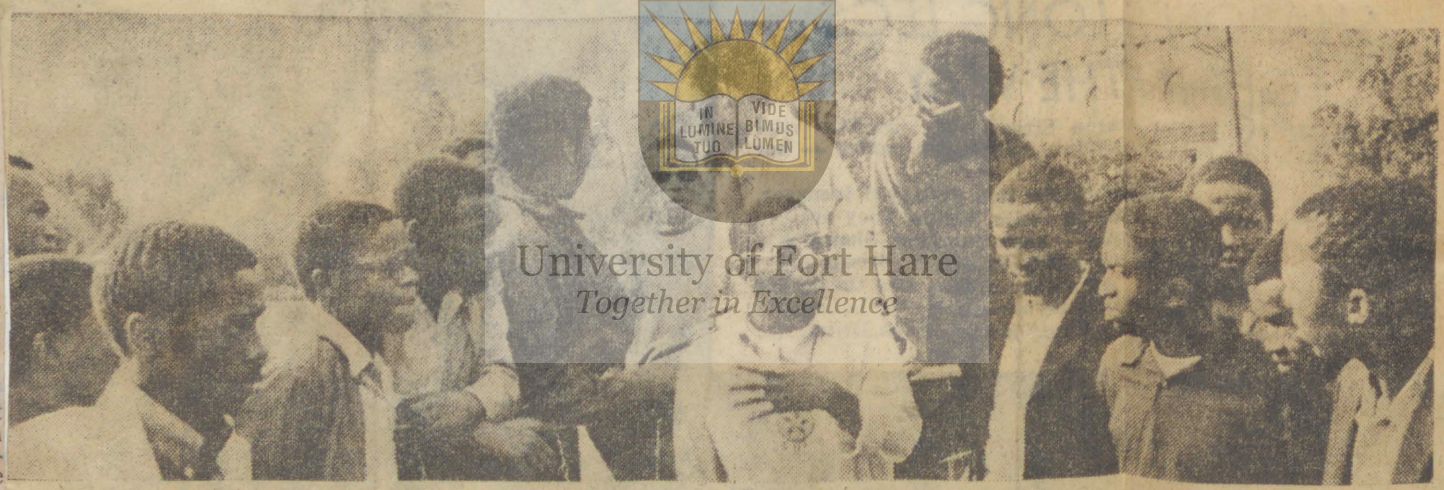
SITBETOGERS RUS EERS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister hul sitbetoging onderbreek om 'n dag te rus. Die onderhandelinge tussen die rektor en die studente het sedert Dinsdag kalm verloop. Nie-Blanke dosente het as tussengangers opgetree. 'n Skikking was die

Date 28 MAY 1972
SUNDAY TRIBUNE

'We'll go back on condition...'



Fort Hare student strikers after this weeks meeting.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE STRIKERS DECIDE TO CALL IT A DAY

By JEFF HENDERSON

FIVE HUNDRED Fort Hare University student strikers decided this week to return to lectures on Monday — if the rector agrees to a commission of inquiry into their grievances. It is considered unlikely that he will.

The students meet this afternoon to hear the rector's reply.

Hundreds of students at several other institutions will hold meetings today and tomorrow to decide whether to join in a boycott of lectures from June 1.

The institutions include the University of Zululand, Natal University's Black Medical School and the Durban-Westville Indian University.

The South African Students' Organisation — SASO — has called on all Black students to boycott lectures from June 1 and force closure of the universities. The date was decided on as it is the day for the re-opening of the strife-torn University of the North.

At Fore Hare, the rector's reply to the demand for a commission of inquiry has not yet been officially released, but a student spokesman said the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, had rejected the call.

"It looks like the strike will carry on," the student spokesman claimed. He said the rector feels the students have no right to demand a commission of inquiry.

The decision to press for an inquiry came after a noisy four-hour meeting.

Several Black lecturers earlier in the week pleaded with the dissident students to return to lectures, tried to attend the meeting to hear the students side but were ejected after being told it was private.

The boycott began on Monday. The students' grievances are uncertain, but many complain of the administration's "arrogant, indifferent and reactionary" attitude towards them, and the rector's "paternalistic" attitude.

Date 29 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

'Stayaway' by students to back Blacks

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN.—While Security Branch detectives listened at the windows of the Vedic Hall in Durban yesterday, more than 1 000 Indian students from the University of Durban-Westville voted to stay away from all lectures from today until the demands of Black students throughout South Africa were met.

Amid wild cheers speakers at the meeting lashed out against the authoritarian Black education system.

"We are not voting as Indians, but as Backs. We need solidarity to eradicate the repugnant system that is oppressing us," said one student, summing up the mood of the 10 other speakers.

Giving the Black Power salute he added: "For too long the Indian community have been compromising with the Whites. Now we are showing that we can think and will act."

Only two speakers were against the boycott, but they were so loudly booed they could not be heard.

Yesterday's meeting was the latest move in the escalating Black student unrest since the recent [illegible] of the student body from the University of the North, Turfloop.

Fort Hare students have already been on strike for a week. The Springfield Teachers Training College in Durban goes on total strike on June 1.

African students at the University of Zululand will meet on Wednesday to consider the issue.

STRIKE

By Thursday most of South Africa's 10 000 Black university and college students could be joined in a nationwide strike against university conditions.

The issue hinges largely on what happens when the 1 120 Turfloop students apply for re-admission on Thursday. The authorities intend to make the students sign forms agreeing to the suspension of all student committees, and the expulsion of Mr. Onkgopotse Tiro, a third year BA student who made an anti-Government speech on Graduation Day.

The students will also be asked to sign a form agreeing to abide by university policy matters.

The motion at yesterday's meeting — which only five students voted against — described the expulsion of the Turfloop student body as "a violent expression of the racist and authoritarian system which is presently dictating our every action".

It also stated that deliberate oppression and open acts of intimidation were carried out against students at the University of Durban-Westville.

There is no students' representative council at the university as the authorities rejected the students' proposed constitution, and the students in turn rejected the alternative constitution put forward by the authorities.

In the motion carried yesterday, the students resolved to stay away from lectures until their original SRC constitution is accepted.

Turfloop —'wait and see'

Staff Reporter

A MEETING in Soweto yesterday urged all students, expelled from the University of the North (Turfloop), including Mr. O. Tiro—whose graduation speech led to the walk-out crisis — to re-apply for admission when the university reopens next month.

After heated discussion by the more than 500 people who packed the Communal Hall at Orlando East, it was unanimously decided that all the students should re-apply and adopt a "wait-and-see attitude."

Other resolutions adopted were:

- That the body of parents wholeheartedly deplored the University Council's manifestation of power.
- That the university be advised to reconsider its decision not to re-admit Mr. Tiro.
- That the Vigilance Committee do the best they could to see that the conditions, as laid down in the letters to students, were withdrawn.
- That all students should go back and continue to seek educational justice and that the signing of the forms — stipulating the conditions of re-admission — should not in any way invalidate the aspirations they held.

Varsity protest planned

Staff Reporter

THE Student Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand expects confirmation from the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. G. R. Bozzoli today on whether the university will close for half of Thursday in solidarity with students on Black campuses.

Mr. Adam Klein, acting president of the SRC, said yesterday that a petition circulated by students calling for the university to be closed had received 2 500 signatures.

On Friday the SRC passed a motion calling for closure of the university on Thursday from 10 am until 2 pm during which time there would be a "teach-in".

The students' initial demand was for the university to be closed the whole day.

"This was felt by many students to be a negative form of protest, as it would seem just like a public holiday," Mr. Klein said.

29 MAY 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Mediators in Fort Hare dispute

ALICE. — The four African lecturers who have acted as mediators in the week-old Fort Hare strike were named at the weekend.

They are:

Mr J. W. Makhene, a senior lecturer in zoology who came from Johannesburg. A BSC graduate from the then University of Lesotho, he later took his honours degree at Fort Hare. He joined the staff in 1966 and was appointed senior lecturer last year.

Dr J. R. Serotlo, PhB, who recently made history when he became the first African in the Republic to gain a doctorate in physics. He is a senior lecturer at Fort Hare.

Mr V. Z. Gitywama who is a senior lecturer in anthropology at Fort Hare and curator of the museum.

Mr T. V. Xqgashalla, BA, a Fort Hare graduate and lecturer in social work is now working on his MA thesis.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare students may go back tomorrow

ALICE — Striking Fort Hare students have resolved to boycott lectures, at least until tomorrow.

They are awaiting a reply from the university senate which would confirm that tests which were supposed to have been written during the strike would not be recognised, and that those about to be written would be shifted in order to satisfy both lecturers and students.

An earlier meeting of the students yesterday decided that the senate be asked to cancel all tests, tasks, practicals and assignments taken during the sit-in strike, as well as those about to be taken, and that no victimisation or legal action be taken against those who participated in the strike.

In his reply to the students the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said that a commission of inquiry would be appointed by the chairman of the university's governing council and the chairman of the advisory council.

He said the commission could only be appointed by the governing council, and it had never happened in the history of South African universities that a commission was appointed by students.

Prof. De Wet said the point by students which referred to legal action being taken against students and perhaps dividing them was not quite clear, although he welcomed a suggestion to return to lectures.

The students have decided that during the sit-in today they will draw up a manifesto which they will present to the Press.

If they are not satisfied with the senate reply today they will continue to sit-in. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 MAY 1972
SUNDAY EXPRESS

State confrontation with SASO?

NON-WHITE DEMO PLANS CAUSE CONCERN

By TIM CLARKE

DURBAN, Saturday,

THE GOVERNMENT is heading for a direct confrontation with the militant non-White South African Students' Organisation (Saso) and the climax could come in Natal on Thursday, the day on which mass demonstrations are expected to be held in sympathy with students of the University of the North (Turfloop).

Students of the Durban-Westville Indian University and the Springfield College of Education near the city are to discuss whether they should hold mass sit-in demonstrations.

I learnt this week that the Government will not give in to demands by Mr. Temba Sono, president of Saso, that the expelled Mr. Abraham Tiro be reinstated at Turfloop.

Mr. Tiro and the whole student body were expelled after Mr. Tiro had made a speech complaining of oppression by the University of the North authorities.

Although senior Security Branch officers would not comment this week, they are watching the situation closely and special security precautions will be taken on Thursday to prevent intimidation and violence.

I was informed that lecturers at the Durban-Westville ...ity and the Springfield ... Education who were ... sympathy with the ...dents had been threatened ... week.

The situation at Springfield particularly causing the ...orities concern, I was told, because nobody will be able to get into the college on Thursday.

Students of the University of Durban-Westville will hold a mass meeting at the Vedic Hall, Durban, at 2.30 this afternoon to discuss whether to boycott lectures on June 1 in sympathy with students of Turfloop.

A student spokesman said that several hundred were expected to attend the meeting, at which a decision would also be taken against what he called increasing intimidation of students by the university authorities.

PLACARDS

At Alice, placard-carrying students of Fort Hare University were this week addressed by members of the Black staff who read a statement issued by Black lecturers in their bid to end the four-day-old sit-in strike.

Signed by four members of the staff, the statement said: "The present sit-in strike has effectively drawn the attention of the Rector, the entire staff and the Council of the University to the students' grievances.

"It is clear that continuation of the demonstration does not serve any purpose except to defeat the very aims the students want to achieve".

Rejecting the suggestion of going to lectures before the Rector had spoken to them, the students asked the lecturers to negotiate with the Rector to address them.

'Won't respect conditions laid down'

EXPRESS REPORTER

NEARLY all the 1 146 students expelled from the University of the North (Turfloop) three weeks ago will return this week but they will not recognise the conditions laid down by the authorities.

The South African Students' Organisation (Saso) told the Express yesterday that Black students would return "to continue their fight for educational justice" but would not respect the conditions laid down for their re-admission.

The conditions are:

- That student leader Abraham Tiro will not be allowed back.
- That the Students' Representative Council will be suspended.
- That the constitution of the S.R.C. and the constitutions of other Black committees on the campus, including that of Saso, will be suspended.
- That all students who want to return must sign the university policy declaration.

The president of Saso, Mr. Temba Sono, told me that the stand taken by the university was intimidatory and immoral but that the conditions would be accepted by students in theory, so that the cause of the Black man could be furthered.

"The students will have to sign the university policy declaration to be allowed back but they will not abide by the declaration because it is *contra bono mores*," Mr. Sono said.

The conditions under which the students were allowed to return would only teach them to devise new strategies and to seek educational justice for themselves.

'NOT SUBJUGATED'

Mr. Sono said that the suspension of the Students' Representative Council and its constitution was an acceptance by the university authorities that their system had failed to subjugate the soul of Black students.

"Even as limited a constitution as that of the University of the North will not be able to contain them.

"The authorities must know that they shall be held responsible for deliberately laying 'landmines' in our universities.

"The university authorities are living in a fool's paradise if they believe their conditions will ever be acceptable."

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

Date 29 MAY 1972
DIE VADERLAND

Fort Hare normaal, nou staak Durban

SAMESPREKINGS tussen Nie-Blanke lektore en -studente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het skielik vrugte afgewerp. Dit blyk nou asof alle studente van more of normaalweg met hulle klasse en universiteitsbedrywighede sal voortgaan.

Min Indiërstudente boikot lesings

(Verteenwoordiger)

URBAN — In weerwil van die besluit van sowat 1 000 diërstudente gister in Durban om van vandag af alle lings te boikot, gaan sake vanoggend by die Universiteit urban-Westville „soos gewoonlik aan", het die reklame-nptenaar, mnr. Nico Nel, aan DIE VADERLAND gesê.

Namens die rektor, prof. S. P. Olivier, het mnr. Nel esê die Universiteit is geensins bekommer oor die toe-tand nie.

Die klasse het vanoggend soos gewoonlik voortgegaan. Daar is van die Indiërstudente wat van die lesings weg-bly, maar daar is ook heelwat wat dit bywoon.

Intussen bel ouers van Indiërstudente „van heinde en ver" en sê dat hulle by die Universiteit staan, het mnr. Nel gesê.

Intussen het meer as 1 000 Indiërstudente van die Durban-Westville-universiteit gister op 'n vergadering in Durban besluit om vanoggend met 'n staking te begin. Die staking sal duur totdat daar met die eise van Nie-Blanke studente in Suid-Afrika rêg eengekom word.

Sprekers op dié vergadering is gistermiddag luid toegejuig toe hulle uitgevaar het teen die huidige Nie-Blanke onderwysstelsel.

„Ons stem as Nie-Blankes en nie as Indiërs nie. Ons het eenheid nodig om die afstootlike stelsel wat ons onderdruk, uit te roei," het een student gesê toe hy tien ander sprekers se toesprake opgesom het.

Staking

Na verwagting sal die meeste van Suid-Afrika se 10 000 Nie-Blanke universiteit- en kollege-studente teen Donderdag met 'n staking besig wees. Dit is nie bekend of die landwye staking nog sal plaasvind nadat Nie-Blanke studente aan die universiteit van Fort Hare besluit het om weer hul klasse by te woon nie.

Ooreenkoms

In 'n persverklaring wat vanoggend deur die universiteit uitgereik is, word bekend gemaak dat na onderhandelings tussen Nie-Blanke lektore en stakende studente daar uiteindelik 'n skikkingsooreenkoms bereik is.

Die ooreenkoms is:

- 'n Kommissie moet aangewys word deur die voorsitter van die studente- en adviesraad en moet twee waarnemers van die studenteraad insluit. Die kommissie sal bestaan uit agt lede, Blanke sowel as Nie-Blank.
- Die stakende studente keer terug na hul klasse mits toetse en ander opdragte wat vir Junie uitgegee was, uitgestel sal word en dat die rektor die studente sal toespreek.
- Verder moet die rektor tydens die bekendmaking van die kommissie se bevindinge teenwoordig wees en dat dit op skrif aan die studente beskikbaar gestel sal word. Die uitslag moet deur albei partye aanvaar word.

Intussen wag die studenteraad van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand op goedkeuring van dr. G. R. Bozzoli om Donderdag van 10 vm. tot 2 nm. te sluit uit meegevoel en in samewerking met studente op swart kampusse in Suid-Afrika.

Meedoen

Studente aan die universiteit van Zoeloeland hou Woensdag 'n vergadering om te besluit of hulle ook gaan meedoen aan die staking.

Op 'n vergadering wat gister in Soweto gehou is, is alle studente wat van die Turfloop Universiteit geskors is, versoek om weer aansoek vir toelating tot die universiteit te doen. Die universiteit open weer aanstaande maand.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 MAY 1972
DIE BURGER

Studente van Fort Hare Wil Ophou met Boikot, mits...

ALICE.

DIE studente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare wat hul klasse boikot, het aangekondig dat hulle weer lesse sal bywoon as hul toetse en opdragte vir Junie opgehef word. Aangesien dié voorwaarde 'n akademiese saak is, sal dit na verneem word vandag op 'n senaatsvergadering bespreek word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die studente het vroeër vanmaand 'n klagskrif aan die Rektor, prof. G. de Wet Cronjé, gerig. Op 'n lang studentevergadering gistermiddag is al die voorwaardes van 'n skikking wat deur die Rektor voorgestel is, goedgekeur.

Voor die vergadering het vier Bantoe-lektore kennisgewinge aan die studente oorhandig. Daarin was 'n verklaring deur die Rektor en ook die voorwaardes van die skikking. Die vergadering was die eerste sedert Vrydagnag.

Die Bantoe-lektore het nie gister se vergadering bygewoon nie, maar later aan die rektor verslag gedoen.

Die studente het saamgestem met al die voorwaardes van die rektor, maar gesê hulle sal die klasse net bywoon as al die toetse afgelas word.

Die hoofpunte waarop hulle ooreengekom het, was soos volg:

- Dat die voorsitters van die raad en die adviesraad van Fort Hare 'n kommissie van agt aanstel, blank en nie-blank, met twee studente as waarnemers.

In dié verband is die studente, wat voorheen gevra het om hul eie kommissie te mag aanstel, daarop gewys dat 'n raad van ondersoek na studentesake net aangestel kan word deur die universiteitsraad.

'n Kommissie is nog nooit in die geskiedenis van die Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite deur studente aangestel nie.

- Die studente het ingestem om na die klasse terug te keer op voorwaarde dat die toetse en opdragte vir Junie opgehef word.

Die finale beslissing hieroor berus by die Universiteitsraad.

Ander voorwaardes van die skikking is dat die rektor die studente sal toespreek. Volgens prof. De Wet is hy altyd bereid om die studente toe te spreek as hy behoorlik genooi word.

Daar is ook gevra dat die rektor sy steun aan die kommissie belooof en teenwoordig is wanneer die kommissie verslag doen. Die kommissie moet sy verslag ook aan die studente beskikbaar stel.—(Sapa.)

BANTOESTUDENTE MÔRE KLAS TOE

ALICE.

DIE stakende studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister besluit dat hulle op sekere voorwaardes môre na hul klasse sal terugkeer. Die studente het hul besluit bekend gemaak nadat hulle weer deur vier Bantoelektore, wat as tussengangers opgetree het, toegespreek is.

Sekere fyner besonderhede moet vandag uitgepluis word, maar volgens die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, is dit weinig meer as blote formaliteite en glo hy die studente sal môre weer na hul klasse terugkeer.

Die studente eis as voorwaardes vir hul terugkeer dat hul universiteitse opgeskort word. Hulle vra ook dat die klasse wat deur die stakende studente misgeloop is, herhaal moet word.

Prof. De Wet het aan die studente gesê die finale besluite in dié verband berus by die senaat van die Universiteit, maar dat hy gunstige aanbevelings aan die senaat sal voorlê.

Een van die punte waaroor ooreengekom is, is dat 'n ondersoekkomitee, bestaande uit agt blanke- en Bantoe-lede van die advieskomitee van die Universiteitsraad, en die voorsitter van die raad, saamgestel sal word. Twee studente sal as waarnemers in dié komitee sitting hê.

Die studente het eers geëis dat hulle hul eie ondersoekkomitee aanstel, maar dit is aan hulle uitgewys dat slegs die raad die mag het om só 'n ondersoek te gelas en om 'n komitee aan te stel.

Spanning

Waarnemers het gesê die spanning op die kampus het nog nie heeltemal verdwyn nie, maar hulle glo dit sal gou opklaar as die klasse eers hervat is. Hulle het hulde aan die vier Bantoelektore en aan prof. De Wet gebring, vir die rol wat hulle in die onderhandelings gespeel het.

Die onderhandelaars het ooreengekom dat die ondersoekkomitee sy bevindings skriftelik aan studente beskikbaar sal stel. Albei kante moet dié bevindings aanvaar.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 MAY 1972
NATAL MERCURY

'Stay out' vote by Indian students

"Mercury" Reporter

WHILE Security Branch detectives listened at the windows of the Vedic Hall in Durban yesterday, more than 1 000 Indian students University of Durban-Westville voted to boycott all lectu today until the demands of Black students throughout Sou were met.

Amid wild cheers, speakers at the mass student body meeting lashed out against the authoritarian Black education system.

"We are not voting as Indians, but as Blacks. We need solidarity to eradicate the repugnant system that is oppressing us," said one student, summing up the mood of the 10 other speakers.

Giving the Black Power salute he added: "For too long the Indian community have been compromising with the Whites. Now we are showing that we can think and will act."

NATION-WIDE

Only two speakers were against the boycott, but they were so loudly booed and hissed that they could not be heard.

Yesterday's meeting was the latest move in the escalating Black student unrest since the recent expulsion of the entire student body from the University of the North at Turfloop.

Fort Hare students have already been on strike for a week. The Springfield teacher training college in Durban goes on total strike on June 1. And African students at the University of Zululand will be meeting on Wednesday to consider the issue.

By Thursday most of South Africa's 10 000 Black university and college students could be joined in a nation-wide strike against university conditions.

The issue hinges largely on what happens when the 1 112 Turfloop students apply for readmission on Thursday.

FORMS

The authorities intend to make the students sign forms agreeing to the suspension of all student activities and the expulsion of Mr. Onkgopotse Tiro, a third-year B.A. student, who made an anti-Government speech on graduation day.

The students will also be asked to sign a form agreeing to abide by university policy matters.

The motion at yesterday's meeting—which only five students voted against — described the expulsion of the Turfloop student body as "a violent expression of the racist and authoritarian system which is presently dictating our every action."

It also stated that deliberate oppression and open acts of intimidation were carried out against students at the University of Durban-Westville.

"The denial of basic student rights on our campus is only part of the campaign to perpetuate the subjugation of the Black man by persistent attacks on his dignity," read the motion.

There is no Students' Representative Council at the university as the authorities rejected the students' proposed constitution, and the students in turn rejected the alternative constitution put forward by the authorities.

The students want an assurance that no student shall be intimidated or acted against when they return to lectures, and they have called for a public apology from the Rector, Professor S. P. Olivier, who, they claim, has attempted to alienate stu-

TURN TO PAGE 2

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Lecture boycott

FROM PAGE 1

dents from their parents.

This arises from a letter the rector circulated to parents urging them to "deal" with their children if they went on strike.

At the meeting yesterday a 14-man committee was elected to co-ordinate all student activity during the boycott.

Sapa reports that students at Fort Hare have announced that if they can be assured that their June tests and assignments will be suspended they may all be back at lectures this week.

This condition will probably be decided at a Senate meeting today.

Students yesterday agreed to all the terms of settlement offered to them by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 MAY 1972

CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare students agree to terms

ALICE. — Boycotting Fort Hare students announced yesterday that if they were assured that their June tests and assignments would be suspended, they would return to lectures this week.

This condition is an academic matter and may be decided at a Fort Hare senate meeting to-day.

At a lengthy student meeting yesterday afternoon all the terms of the settlement offered to them by the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, were accepted.

Before the meeting the students were handed notices by four African lecturers, who said that this was their last effort at mediation. The notice contained a statement by the rector and terms of settlement.

The African lecturers did not attend yesterday's meeting, but later reported the outcome to the rector.—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Black and
Date 29 MAY 1972 Hare
THE FRIEND

STRIKING FORT HARE STUDENTS STATE TERMS

ALICE

BOYCOTTING Fort Hare students have announced that if they can be assured that their June tests and assignments will be suspended they may all be back at lectures this week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

This condition being an academic matter will be, is is understood, decided at a possible Fort Hare Senate meeting today.

At a lengthy meeting of students yesterday afternoon all the terms of settlement offered to them by the rector Prof J. M. de Wet, were agreed upon.

Before the meeting the students were handed notices by the four African lecturers who said that this was their last effort as mediators. The notice contained a statement by the rector and also terms of settlement given firstly by the students and then by the rector. The meeting was the first since Friday night.

The African lecturers did not attend yesterday's meeting but later reported the outcome to the rector.

The students agreed to all the rector's terms but stipulated they would return to lectures only if tests could be suspended. —SAPA.

Date 29 MAY 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Students begin boycott

Daily News Reporter

"IT-IN" STUDENTS at the University of rban-Westville today boycotted lectures llowing resolutions to do so, carried by an over- elming majority at a ss meeting in Durban esterday.

And parents meet tonight ter receiving a circular from e principal, Professor S. P. ivier, urging them to take atever action you deem ropriate".

The boycott will continue il students demands, includ- a demand for a public logy to the students by fessor Olivier for his action writing to parents, have been t.

More than 1 000 Indian dents packed the Vedic Hall sterday to give almost unani- support to the immediate ecting of lectures — pro- sed in support of similar ycotts held by Black students the universities of Turfloop d Fort Hare.

The demands made by the udents are as follows:

- The original SRC constitution must be accepted by the dministration.
- Students must be able to eturn to the campus with the ssurance that no student will e intimidated or acted against n any way.
- The rector of the univers- ty will be asked to apologise publicly for his action in sending circulars to the parents of the students.

Parents meet tonight, after the first day of the student boycott, to discuss the action taken by their children and the letter received from Professor Olivier.

At a meeting yesterday parents convened a committee to negotiate any decisions taken at tonight's meeting, with the rector.

Tonight's meeting will be held at 8pm in the Orient Hall. The chairman of the meeting will be Dr M. G. H. Mayat.

Early today about 400 students gathered on the sports fields and began a day-long "sit-in". No speeches were made, but students sang protest songs and a copy of the speech made at Turfloop University by the SRC president, Mr A. Tiro, was read out.

Professor Olivier said that it was obvious from the resolution passed yesterday that the boycott of lectures had nothing to do with domestic matters at the university.

He said no students had told him of their plan to boycott lectures, nor had anyone approached him to discuss the student grievances although they had been invited to do so.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 MAY 1972
E OOSTERLIG, P.E.



PROF. DE WET

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

BANTOESTUDENTE MÔRE KLAS TOE

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Prof. De Wet het aan die studente gesê die finale besluite in dié verband berus by die senaat van die Universiteit, maar dat hy gunstige aanbevelings aan die senaat sal voorlê.

Een van die punte waaroor ooreengekom is, is dat 'n ondersoekkomitee, bestaande uit agt blanke- en Bantoe-lede van die advieskomitee van die Universiteitsraad, en die voorsitter van die raad, saamgestel sal word. Twee studente sal as waarnemers in dié komitee sitting hê.

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Die onderhandelaars het ooreengekom dat die ondersoekkomitee sy bevindings skriftelik aan studente beskikbaar sal stel. Albei kante moet dié bevindings aanvaar.

Date 29 MAY 1972
CAPE TIMES

STUDENTS IN STRIKE CALL

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN. — While Security Branch detectives listened at the windows of the Vedic Hall in Durban yesterday, more than 1 000 Indian students from the University of Durban-Westville voted to boycott all lectures from to-day till the demands of Black students throughout South Africa are met.

Amid wild cheers, speakers lashed out against the Black Education system.

"We are not voting as Indians, but as Blacks. We need solidarity to eradicate the repugnant system that is oppressing us," said one student, summing up the mood of the ten other speakers.

Giving the Black Power salute he added: "For too long the Indian community have been compromising with the Whites. Now we are showing that we can think and will act."

Only two speakers were against the boycott, but they were so loudly booed and hissed that they could not be heard.

Yesterday's meeting was the latest move in the escaltaing Black student unrest since the recent expulsion of the entire student body from the University of the North at Turfloop.

STRIKES

Fort Hare students have been on strike for a week. The Springfield teacher training college in Durban goes on total strike on June 1. African students at the University of Zululand will meet on Wednesday to consider the issue.

The issue hinges largely on what happens when the 1 120 Turfloop students apply for readmission on Thursday.

The authorities intend to make the students sign forms agreeing to the suspension of all student committees, and the expulsion of Mr. Onkgopotse Tiro, a third-year B.A. student who made an anti-Government speech on Graduation Day.

The sutdents will also be asked to sign a form agreeing to abide by university policy matters.

The motion at yesterday's meeting — which only five students voted against — described the expulsion of the Turfloop student body as "a violent expression of the racist and authoritarian system which is presently dictating our every action."

It also stated that deliberate oppression and open acts of intimidation were carried out against students at the University of Durban — Westville.

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TURN TO PAGE 2

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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throughout Sou

Date 29 MAY 1972
NATAL WITNESS

BOYCOTT AT FORT HARE MAY END IN FEW DAYS

ALICE—Boycotting Fort Hare students have announced that if they can be assured that their June tests and assignments will be suspended they may all be back at lectures this week.

This condition, being an academic matter will be, it is understood, decided at a possible Fort Hare Senate meeting today.

At a lengthy meeting of students yesterday afternoon all the terms of settlement offered to them by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, were agreed upon.

Before the meeting the students were handed notices by the four African lecturers who said that this was their last effort as mediators. The notice contained a statement by the Rector and also terms of settlement given in first by the students and then by the Rector. The meeting was the first since Friday night.

The African lecturers did not attend yesterday's meeting but later reported the outcome to the Rector.

The students agreed to all the Rector's terms, but stipulated they would only return to lectures only if tests could be suspended.

The main points they agreed to were:

(1) A commission be appointed by the chairman of the Fort Hare Council and the Advisory Council consisting of eight members, Black and White, with two observers from the student body. In this respect it was pointed out to the students, who had previously asked to appoint their own commission, that a commission of inquiry into university matters could only be appointed by Governing Council. Never in the history of universities in South Africa has a commission been appointed by students.

(2) The students agreed to return to lectures provided that June tests and assignments be suspended. The final decision on this rests with the University Senate.

Other clauses in their terms of settlement are that the Rector will address the students. The Rector stated what he was always willing to address the students if properly invited.

It was also asked that the Rector promise his allegiance and co-operation to the commission and should be there when the commission reports back.

It was also agreed that the commission should report its findings in writing, which would be made available for the students to study and that both sides should accept the findings. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 MAY 1972

ATAL DAILY NEWS

DISPUTE SETTLED AT FORT HARE

Daily News Reporter

ALICE, Tuesday. THE EIGHT-day student boycott at Fort Hare University is over. Students will return to lectures tomorrow following a promise by the university's Senate to cancel June examinations and other assignments.

Four African lecturers have acted as mediators between the university administration and about 500 students who began their boycott of lectures last Monday in protest against alleged security police activity on the campus and intimidation by lecturers.

They also complained about the "arbitrary" expulsion of students by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. This has been discounted by the Vice-Rector, Professor J. Coetzee.

Professor de Wet has said that a commission of inquiry would be appointed to investigate student grievances if the students wanted it. He has made it clear that such a commission would be appoined by the university's governing body and not by the students.

TACTFUL

A Black lecturer at Fort Hare today commended Professor de Wet for his "tactful handling of a delicate situation. There has been a lot of unrest on the campus this month following the wholesale expulsions at Turfloop University. He has obviously been at pains to avoid similar action here," the lecturer said.

Date 30 MAY 1972

P.E. EVENING PO

Not all back at Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Not all the striking students at Fort Hare University had returned to lectures, the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, said today.

He could not say when the others were expected to return.

"We shall see what happens later today," he added.

Prof De Wet declined to comment further.

Date 30 MAY 1972
E. P. HERALD

Eastern Province
HERALD

Non-White student unrest

TO REGARD the student unrest that now extends to all of the non-White universities in terms of a conspiracy or of subversive agitation would be a grave mistake. The fact that the university authorities concerned are manifestly at a loss to cope with the situation indicates that the trouble lies basically with the authoritarian education system that has been imposed on non-Whites. It is against this system that the students are expressing their resentment and against which they are rebelling. It is the Government's non-White education policy that is visibly going awry.

A system of education designed to inculcate docile acceptance of separateness and its corollary, inequality, is bound to be foredoomed to failure. South African students, be they White or non-White, cannot be expected to remain untouched by contemporary trends of thought in the outside world and especially by the widespread movement towards race equality. To believe that an education system that differentiates between people because of their skin colour will leave students other than frustrated is, therefore, to live in a fool's paradise. Education is indivisible, and the non-White students of South Africa know it to be so.

They know, too, that their lives and studies are directed by people who, with few exceptions, are imbued with the Nationalist ideology of White race exclusiveness, that the standards of discipline prevailing in their universities differ from those applied to White students, and that their grievances are not given the same hearing. They find it difficult to escape the feeling that they are being patronised, that it is expected of them that they shall be grateful for being called upon to work in an atmosphere of restriction which they correctly regard as unbecoming a university.

One point that emerges from recent protests at Turfloop, Ngoya, Durban-Westville, Fort Hare and the University of the Western Cape is the need, so long as the Government insists upon separate universities, for greater African, Indian and Coloured participation at the administrative and faculty levels. Students ask not only to be given more latitude in ordering their own affairs; they also want the assurance of a better understanding of their problems and aspirations which under the present dispensation they, rightly or wrongly, regard as dependent upon being able to approach their "own people."

It is not that they resent discipline as such or even tough treatment when warranted. But the combination of discrimination, patronage and authoritarianism is regarded by them, as it is by many White observers, as a perversion of higher education and an insult to their intelligence. It ought also to be so regarded by the public that foots the bill for a system of education which the authorities may regard as good for non-Whites, but which obstructs the freedom of the latter to choose their university and therefore in the long run must serve to worsen race relations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 MAY 1972

CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare

Cape Times Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — All Fo
Hare students are expected bac
at lectures to-morrow followir
agreement between them an
the university officials over st
dent grievances.

The university senate met ye
terday and decided to suspen
the June examinations an
assignments, and to establish
commission to inquire into stu
dent grievances.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 MAY 1972
STAR

Date 30
E.L. DAILY DES

EAST LONDON — Allegatio

INDIAN STUDENTS BACKING BLACKS

1000 boycott all lectures at varsity

UNREST on Black campuses rose today when Indian students at the University of Durban-Westville, boycotted lectures — three days in advance of the date set by the South African Students' Organisation for a general boycott.

Hundreds of expelled students from the University of the North, where the trouble started, have applied for readmission — but are determined to continue the fight from the campus if any students are "victimised."

More than 700 applications have been "dealt with," Mr W. M. Galloway, the registrar, said today.

He would not say whether any students had been refused admission. The university council meets on Friday and will issue a statement.

A meeting of parents from the Reef and Pretoria, held in Soweto yesterday, called for students to return to the university but not to abdicate from the struggle for the readmission of all students.

The administration has made it clear it will not reaccept Mr Abraham Tiro, whose expulsion led to the closure of the university, but the meeting decided to press for his readmission.

MANDATE

A parents' committee was given a mandate to petition the university council — and the Minister of Bantu Education, if necessary — for the reacceptance of all students.

The meeting also felt parents and students should be represented on the special committee established by the university ot investigate the "underlying causes" of the unrest.

The committee is to consist of two representatives of the university council and one each from the university advisory council and the Bantu education advisory board.

Dr C. W. Wright and Revd E. S. Smith (with Mr P. W. Dreyer as alternate) are from the university council, and Professor H. E. W. Ntsanwisi from the board.

The university is due to open on Thursday, the day chosen by Saso for the start of boycott of lectures on all Black compuses.

REHUGNANT

The boycott at the University of Durban-Westville follows a decision yesterday by more than 1 000 Indian students not to attend classes until the demands of Black students throughout South Africa were met.

They declared: "We are voting as Indians, but as Blacks. We need solidarity to eradicate the repugnant system oppressing us."

Lectures have been boycotted at the universities of the Western Cape and Fort Hare, and at the University of Natal (Black section). University of Zululand students held a protest march at their graduation ceremony. The strike at Fort Hare is reported to be losing momentum.

Saso is confident its call for a total boycott of lectures from Thursday will be successful.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 MAY 1972
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Nie-blanke studente se eise ondersoek

Eie Beriggewer

FORT HARE.

DIE stakende studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister besluit dat hulle more voorwaardelik na hul klasse sal terugkeer. Die studente het hul besluit bekend gemaak nadat hulle weer deur vier Bantoelektore, wat as tussengangers optree, toegespreek is.

IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare

Sekere fynere besonderhede het vandag uitgepluis word, waar volgens die rektor prof. M. de Wet is dit weinig meer as blote formaliteit en hy glo dat studente more maar terugs bywoon.

Die studente eis as voorwaarde vir hul terugkeer, dat hul selfjaartoetse opgeskort word. Hulle vra ook dat die klasse wat gedur die stakende studente misgeloop is, herhaal moet word.

Berus

Prof. De Wet het aan die studente gesê dat die finale besluit hieroor by die senaat van die universiteit berus, maar dat hy gunstige aanbevelings aan die senaat sal voorlê.

Een van die punte waaroor 'n ooreenkoms bereik is, bepaal dat 'n ondersoekkomitee bestaande uit agt blanke en Bantoelede van die advieskomitee van die Universiteitsraad en die voorsitter van die Raad, saamgestel word. Twee studente sal as waarnemers in die komitee sitting kê.

Die studente het eers geëis om hul eie ondersoekkomitee saam te stel, maar hulle is daarop gewys dat net die raad mag het om so 'n ondersoek-

te gelas en om 'n komitee aan te stel.

Prof. De Wet het ook ingewilling om die studente toe te spreek. Hy het gesê dat hy nog altyd daartoe bereid was, maar dat hy dit net sal doen as hy behoorlik uitgenooi word.

Die onderhandelaars het ooreengekom om die ondersoekkomitee se bevinding skriftelik aan die studente beskikbaar te stel.

Date 30 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Charge of discrimination at Fort Hare denied

EAST LONDON — Allegations that Fort Hare discriminates against black and English-speaking applicants is "nonsense," Professor J. B. Thom of Fort Hare said yesterday.

In a statement, Prof. Thom said:

"In the Daily Dispatch of Thursday, May 11, 1972, on page , the following is attributed to everend Gqubule, with eference to black universities:

"There is a vast preponderance white lecturers and professors ver black lecturers and profesors."

"Of the white members of the eaching staff, there is an overwhelming Afrikaner majority. With all the goodwill in the world it cannot be that the best academically qualified men in every field are Afrikaners."

QUALITY

Nothing at all was added to his statement by way of alification or explanation. For everend Gqubule to state, as he as now done in the Daily Disatch of Monday, May 22, on page that he did not imply in his atement which was reported in e edition of May 11, that Fort are discriminates against black nd English-speaking applicants, . of course, absolute nonsense. nd this observation is confirmed in no uncertain manner y his friend-in-thought, Mr. Mgudlwa, who leaves no room for doubt that Reverend Gqubule's statements implied that Fort Hare discriminates against black persons. Mr. Mgudlwa's assistance appreciated! Fools rush in . . .

The said implications reflect in defamatory manner on Fort Hare staff members. Since this was viewed in a serious light by myself and others, the present writer rejected these defamatory allegations in a statement which was given sufficient prominence in the Daily Dispatch of Saturday, May 13, 1972, and in which Reverend Gqubule was given a very fair and reasonable opportunity to either prove his allegations or to retract them, and to tender an apology. In order to facilitate matters, a few very clear and pertinent questions were put to him. He has failed to reply to these questions.

Reverend Gqubule has not even attempted to prove his allegations. He has not retracted them, and he has not tendered an apology. Instead, he has added insult to injury by making it very clear that, in his opinion, there is no intention on the part of Fort Hare to encourage, groom or appoint its former students to the teaching staff.

This, also, is completely untrue. Not only is it our very sincere wish to do so, but it is also the policy of our Council. Thus of the three LL.B's who have received their degrees at Fort Hare, two have been appointed to our staff. Again, Reverend Gqubule is challenged to prove the contrary, or to retract and apologise.

APOLOGY

With reference to the defamatory statements contained in his statement of May 11, Reverend Gqubule now accepts some or all of the reasons submitted by the present writer, and adds some of his own, to show that there is no discrimination against black and English-speaking lecturers at Fort Hare. Some will be annoyed, others regretful. The present writer is interested. Reverend Gqubule's intellectual "slip" is showing. Why did he not qualify his defamatory statements of May 11 as he is now doing? It means, from a legal point of view, that his defamatory utterances which were published on May 11, 1972, were released deliberately. He now again alleges that Fort Hare discriminates against its former students.

Since all these defamatory statements reflect on the present writer as a dean, a member of Senate and a lecturer, an unqualified apology is demanded from Reverend Gqubule, to be given the necessary prominence in your newspaper. If such an apology does not appear within 14 days of the publication hereof, the necessary legal action will be taken against Reverend Gqubule. We are now, finally, sick and tired of this sort of thing.

But now, let us take a closer look at the Federal Theological Seminary. It has been officially established that there are three blacks and 13 whites on its teaching staff. Why the vast preponderance of whites? Did Reverend Gqubule not state that "there are enough blacks in this country and abroad who could take their places in every department of the black universities?" Could he not find a mere 13 for the Seminary? After all, they have no "apartheid" there, no salary discrimination and no Afrikaans "calling the tune." How many South Africans have they appointed to their teaching staff?

FOREIGNERS

How many foreigners have they appointed to their teaching staff? Why Unlike Fort Hare, Reverend Gqubule's employers have no yearbook from which these thought-provoking matters may be readily ascertained. What manner of "tribal kraal" does Reverend Gqubule work in, and for what "tribal group?"

Reverend Gqubule describes the white universities in South Africa as being "tribal kraals" since, with a few exceptions, blacks are not permitted to study at such universities. Now, can Reverend Gqubule inform us as to the number of white students who studied at Fort Hare since its establishment in 1916. And then inform us at what stage Fort Hare became a "tribal kraal"?

Regarding the vacant chair in physics, it is most improper for Reverend Gqubule to introduce this matter into this debate since, obviously, he is endeavouring thereby to influence the authorities involved. It is repeated that appointments at Fort Hare are made on merit.

GOODWILL

If Reverend Gqubule were to concentrate on goodwill and the truth, the present writer would be only too ready to co-operate with him in the interests of black and white in this country. But if Reverend Gqubule is not particularly interested in such things, he cannot anticipate goodwill or co-operation.

Reverend Gqubule's reaction to this letter will determine the eventual outcome of the debate.

Mr. L. L. Mgudlwa's hysterically abusive tirade should of course, be treated with the contempt it deserves, and I would do so were it not for the fact that such rabble-rousing statements could cause mischief amongst the ill-informed if allowed to go unchallenged. Most of his allegations have already been adequately rebutted. Suffice it to say that the present writer on no occasion equated merit with skin pigmentation, not even by vague implication. There does not appear to be much evidence of good manners and refinement in his outburst.

If the present writer considered Mr. Mgudlwa to be worth powder and shot he might have been called to account for his clearly defamatory statements. For the moment, Mr. Mgudlwa is therefore ignored. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UNIVERSITY STRIKE: AGITATORS BLAMED

DURBAN—The boycott of lectures by Indian students at the University of Durban — Westville is part of the Black Power movement in South Africa, the Rector Prof. S. P. Olivier said yesterday.

Yesterday, the first day of the student strike in sympathy with African students at Turfloop and Fort Hare, about 1 000 students boycotted lectures.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

They marched around the campus singing freedom songs and staged a re-enactment of Ahmed Timol's fall from the 10th floor of John Vorster Square.

"I find it significant that the students have been singing "We Shall Overcome" it has very obvious connotations," said Prof. Olivier.

Prof. Olivier said the recent rapid advance of opportunities for higher education for Blacks had not only allowed them to "move upwards," but had also increased their sensitivity especially to the ills of our society.

"This is not an academic strike, and has nothing to do with internal problems at our university — it is an expression of Black solidarity against what they term White authoritarianism," said Prof. Olivier.

He said he was convinced the boycott was inspired by non-academic politically orientated groups such as the South African Students' Organisation (SASO).

"This is part of SASO's attempt to create a nation-wide student strike," he said.

University function

Prof. Olivier said the function of a university was to teach, conduct research, and provide a service to the community. It was not the function of a university to practise politics.

Black student unrest has been escalating throughout the country since the recent expulsion of the entire student body from the University of the North at Turfloop.

The Indian students' strike began on Sunday night when they voted to boycott all further lectures until the demands of Black students throughout South Africa were met.

They also want their original Students' Representative Coun-

Prof. Olivier said that by late yesterday the students had made no attempt to negotiate with him, and they had not informed him of their grievances.

Meanwhile, at Fort Hare University, students have ended their boycott of classes following a settlement of their grievances with university authorities, the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet said yesterday.

The boycott started a week ago with students listing complaints that included harassment by Security Police and lack of explanations over student expulsions.—Sapa.

Date 30 MAY 1972
STAR

BANNED ALL (nas) GO BACK

EXPELLED students from the University of the North intend to return en masse, whether or not their applications for readmission are accepted.

The university registrar, Mr W. N. Galloway, said today that applications from 800 of the total enrollment of 1 150 had been dealt with.

Hostels at the university open on Thursday, but lectures only resume on June 5 in order to give the students an opportunity to register, he added.

Returning students are determined to fight for the readmission of all students, as well as to press for the right to free speech.

Although they had to sign forms promising not to participate in protests or strikes, they do not regard this as capitulation.

Their stand has been backed by parents and the South African Students' Organisation.

BOYCOTT TOTTERS

The gap between the opening of the hostels and the resumption of lectures poses strategic problems for SASO, which has called for a general boycott of lectures on Black campuses from Thursday.

On other campuses, too, SASO's call has run into trouble.

The eight-day strike at the University of Fort Hare ended today after the senate agreed to a student demand to cancel the June examination.

Students have indicated their willingness to return to lectures on Thursday, and it is most unlikely that the SASO call will be heeded.

Medical students at the University of Natal (Black section) have also voted against a resolution to join the boycott. But the boycott of Indian students at the University of Durban-Westville continues.

SOLIDARITY

Among messages of support received at Westville colleges was one from the Springfield College for Higher Education, which said the Springfield students would join the boycott.

A message from Turfloop said: "We salute your magnificent stand. We believe that Black solidarity is a reality that knows no geographical separation, no superficial cultural differences and no differing approaches towards liberation."

About 200 students at the University of Zululand marched on the administration buildings today and dumped what they called "intimidatory letters," which they received from the rector yesterday, on the lawn outside.

The tea-break protest was orderly and met with no interference from the authorities.

Unrest also continued at the University of the Western Cape. Students in residence entered the second day of a protest against hostel regulations by abstaining from all hostel food — a protest that has taken precedence over the SASO boycott.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 MAY 1972
E. P. HERALD



A woman student leads the singing of the African anthem Nkosi Sikelele Afrika, on the first day of the boycott yesterday.

Black Power behind boycott—Rector

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN.—The boycott of lectures by Indian students at the University of Durban-Westville was part of the Bla[ck] South Africa, the Rector, Professor S. P. Oliv[ier] ...

Yesterday, the first day of the student strike in sympathy with African students at Turfloop and Fort Hare, about 1 000 students boycotted lectures. They marched round the campus singing freedom songs and staged a re-enactment of Ahmed Timol's fall from the tenth floor of John Vorster Square.

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BOYCOTT

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Prof Olivier said the function of a university was to teach and conduct research, and provide a service to the community. It was not the function of a university to practice politics, he said.

Black student unrest has been escalating throughout the country since the recent expulsion of the entire student body from the University of the North at Turfloop.

The Indian students' strike began on Sunday night when they voted to boycott all further lectures until the demands of Black students throughout South Africa were met.

ACCEPTED

They also want their original Students' Representative Council constitution accepted. It was turned down by the authorities earlier this month.

Today the students plan to gather on their sports field and hold a teach-in. They will also read poetry and sing freedom songs.

A committee elected to co-ordinate student activities during the strike has arranged for accommodation of the students in residence if they are forced to leave. It has also launched a fund to finance studies if any bursaries are withdrawn as a result of the unrest.

Fort Hare students to return

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — All Fort Hare students are expected back at lectures tomorrow following an agreement between them and the university officials over student grievances.

The last differences were ironed out yesterday afternoon when the university senate met, and also decided to suspend the June examinations and assignments.

Fort Hare students, after a week-long strike, said on Sunday they would return to lectures if they were assured that the examinations would be suspended.

They had a long meeting on Sunday, at which they agreed to all the terms of settlement offered to them by the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

One of the students' requests which has been granted, is the establishment of a commission to inquire into grievances.

30 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

LECTURERS MEET RECTOR OF FORT HARE

Staff Reporter

HARD bargaining between Fort Hare University authorities and representatives of the student demonstrators took place yesterday at the university.

However, it was not the students who held discussions with the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, but African lecturers at the university who decided to act as mediators between the authorities and students.

Yesterday an official at the university said Professor De Wet was busy with negotiations and would not be available for comment. He said "serious" discussions were being held.

Last night the official said a statement might be released on the outcome of the discussions.

DISPUTE

Students said African lecturers decided last Friday to act as mediators in the week-long dispute with the university authorities.

The students are demonstrating against "the authoritarian rule of the rector, the unchecked presence of members of the police on the campus and the intimidatory attitude of the lecturers."

They decided last Monday to boycott lectures until their grievances were resolved.

One student said yesterday if the discussions broke down, the students would continue indefinitely with their lecture boycott demonstration.

They would also support a call by the South African Student Organisation (SASO) to boycott all lectures from June 1 until demands by all African students were met. They would, he said, demonstrate from June 1 despite the fact that Fort Hare's rector had resolved the "Fort Hare situation," in sympathy with other African universities.

30 MAY 1972
IE OOSTERLIG. P.

Weer na hul klasse terug

ALICE.

ALLE studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het vanoggend weer na hul klasse teruggekeer ná 'n week lange staking waaraan nagenoeg die helfte van die studente deelgeneem het.

Die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, het vanoggend in 'n telefoniese onderhoud gesê dat die hele saak nou geskik is en geen verdere moeilikheid verwag word nie. Die studente sal nou ook moet uithaal om die verlore studies in te haal, het hy gesê.

Die senaat van die universiteit moet nog oor 'n paar sake besluit wat die studente regstreeks kan raak, maar die algemene verwagting is dat hulle die studente simpatiek sal behandel. Die ondersoekkomitee wat die verskille wat ontstaan het moet besleg, sal so gou moontlik met sy werk begin.

Waarnemers berig dat die studente gisteraand weer 'n massavergadering gehou het, maar dat alles vreedsaam afgeloop het. Hoewel dit nie bekend is wat die doel van die vergadering was nie, dink waarnemers dat sommige studente bang is dat teen hul opgetree sal word en het moontlik om steun by medestudente gesoek

30 MAY 1972

NATAL MERCURY

STUDENTS TO RETURN

Port Elizabeth — After week-long strike Fort Hare students expected back at lectures tomorrow following agreement between them and university officials. Univer- sity Senate agreed to sus- pend June examinations and assignments and to establish commission to inquire into student grievances. — ("Mer- cury" Correspondent.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 MAY 1972
CAPE ARGUS

Fort Hare students end stay-away

The Argus Correspondent: Alice, Tuesday.

THE eight-day student stay-away at Fort Hare University is over. Students will return to lectures following an undertaking by the university's senate to cancel the June examination and other assignments.

Four African lecturers have acted as mediators between the university administration and about 500 students who began their stay-away from lectures on Monday in protest against alleged Security Police activity on the campus and intimidation by lecturers.

They also complained about the expulsion of students by the rector (Professor J. M. de Wet).

Professor de Wet has said that a commission of inquiry would be appointed to investigate student grievances if the students wanted it. He had made it clear that such a commission would be appointed by the university's governing body, and not by the students.

'TACTFUL'

A Black lecturer at Fort Hare today commended Professor de Wet for his 'tactful handling of a delicate situation.

'There has been a lot of unrest on the campus this month following the wholesale expulsions at Turfloop University. He has obviously been at pains to avoid similar action here,' the lecturer said.

For the past week academic work at the university has been almost totally disrupted. In addition to the 500 students who staged periodic sit-in demonstrations in the university's administratve building, a further 150 students continued their academic work throughout the stay-away.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 MAY 1972

DIE BURGER

Boikot van Studente

REKTOR SÊ DIT IS SWART MAG

DURBAN.

DIE boikot van lesings deur Indiërstudente aan die Universiteit van Durban-Westville is deel van die Swart Mag-beweging in Suid-Afrika, het die Rektor van die universiteit, prof. S. P. Olivier, gister gesê.

Studente van die universiteit het eergister op 'n monstervergadering met 'n oorweldigende meerderheid besluit om hul lesings te boikot as bewys van hul solidariteit met soortgelyke boikotte deur nie-blanke studente aan die Universiteit van die Noorde by Turfloop en die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Gister, op die eerste dag van die staking, het sowat duisend Indiërsudente van hul lesings weggebly. Hulle het op die kampus rondgeloop, vryheidsliedere gesing en Ahmed Timol se val uit die tiende verdieping van die polisie-hoofkwartier John Vorsterplein in Johannesburg voorgestel.

„Dit is nie 'n akademiese staking nie en het niks met interne universiteitsprobleme te doen nie. Dit is 'n uitdrukking van nie-blanke solidariteit teen wat hulle noem blanke outoritarisme," het prof. Olivier gesê.

Volgens prof. Olivier is hy oortuig dat polities-geïnspireerde groepe soos die militante nie-blanke studente-organisasie SASO agter die boikot sit.

„Dit is deel van SASO se pogings om 'n landwye studente-boikot te bewerkstellig," het prof. Olivier gesê.

EISE

Op die monstervergadering is besluit dat die boikot sal voortduur totdat aan die eise van nie-blanke sudente in Suid-Afrika voldoen is.

Die vergadering was die jongste ontwikkeling in die toenemende onrus onder nie-blanke studente sedert die skorsing van al die studente aan die Universiteit van die Noorde by Turfloop.

Die studente van die Universiteit van Durban-Westville eis ook dat die oorspronklike grondwet van die Studenteraad, wat vroeër vanjaar deur die Universiteitsraad verwerp is, aanvaar word. Hulle sal vandag 'n sitstaking op die sportveld hou, gedigte lees en vryheidsliedere sing.

'n Omvattende uiteensetting van die griewe van die studente aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland sal na verwagting vandag voltooi en môre aan die owerheid oorhandig word.

Die opstelling van die verslag deur 'n studente-aksiekomitee spruit uit samesprekinge wat die studenteraad net ná die onlangse eendaagse boikot van klasse met adviesraad en die dagbestuur van die Universiteitsraad gevoer het. Die Studenteraad is op dié vergadering genooi om die griewe van die studente op skrif te stel.

Gister het die roeringe op die kampus nog verder uitgekring toe die studente in die koshuis op die kampus opgehou het om die koshuiskos te eet. Die koshuis het sowat 220 inwoners.

Na verneem word, word beswaar gemaak teen die gehalte van die kos en beperkende reëls, veral 'n aandklokreël van tienuur. Daar word gekla dat selfs nagraadse studente daaraan onderhewig is.

Die kosboikot sal voortduur totdat die koshuiskomitee tot 'n vergelyk met die owerheid gekom het. Ander studente het gister die koshuisinwoners van kos voorsien, en na verneem word, is daar 'n fonds gestig vir die aankoop van kos.

OOREENKOMS

Uit Alice word berig dat die studente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare hul boikot beëindig het nadat hulle 'n ooreenkoms met die Rektor, prof. M. J. de Wet, bereik het. Die studente het 'n week gelede begin staak en 'n klagskrif aan prof. De Wet oorhandig. Eergister het hulle beloof om op te hou staak as die toetse en opdragte vir Junie opgehef word.

Prof. De Wet het gister gesê as die studente dit verlang, sal 'n kommissie ingestel word om hul klagtes te ondersoek. Die toetse en opdragte vir Junie is ook opgehef.

Intussen het die studente aan die Onderwyskollege Springfield in Durban besluit om van oormôre hul lesings te boikot en oorweeg die studente aan die Universiteit van Zoeloeland soortgelyke optrede.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 MAY 197
WORLD

FORT HARE STRIKE MAY END TODAY

ALICE. — The students' strike at Fort Hare University is losing momentum and may end today.

vise-kan-

This was confirmed yesterday by a student leader on the campus.

The appointment of a commission of inquiry into the causes of the strike, which has almost totally disrupted academic work at the university since it began last Monday, has been announced by the rector, Dr J M De Wet.

MEMBERS

Its members will be appointed by the chairman of the University Council and the chairman of the Advisory Council.

At a mass meeting held on the campus on Monday, about 500 students decided to continue their strike at least until today.

They have stated their willingness to return to lectures provided an assurance is given that they are not victimised by university authorities and if legal action is not taken against them.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mrs. Helen Suzman who will address students of tomorrow's meeting.

Protest meeting planned at Wits

A MEETING to protest against inroads into academic freedom in Black universities will be held at the Univeristy of the Witwatersrand on Thursday at 11,30 a.m.

Speakers will include Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, Mr M.T Moerane, the Editor of THE WORLD, Dr G. R. Bozzoli, the principal of Wits, Prof. P. Tobias has also been approached to speak.

The meeting, expected to be attended by the more than 2 000 students of the university will be held on the Labrary Lawn.

Members of the public who wish to attend the meeting may do so, according to Mr A Plein, president of the SRC.

Students reapply at Turfloop

HUNDREDS of expelled students from the University of the North, have applied for readmission.

But are determined to continue the fight from the campus if any students are "victimised."

More than 700 applications have been "dealt with" Mr W N Galloway, the university registrar, said yesterday.

A meeting of parents from the Reef and Pretoria, held in Soweto at the weekend called for students to return to the university but not to addicate from their struggle for the readmission of all students

The university administration has made it clear it will not re-accept Mr Abraham Tiro, whose expulsion led to the closure of the university.

Date 31 MAY 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

'Education for all' call grows

STAFF REPORTER

LEADING South African churchmen, academics, politicians, student leaders and authors have called on the Government to institute a programme of free and compulsory education for all South Africans — at least to Junior Certificate level, or to the age of 16.

Their statement — issued to the "Mail" yesterday — acknowledges the difficulties which the implementation of this programme will pose, but calls on all South Africans to come to grips with the problem of educating its people, and to regard the latter as a national priority.

Signatories include: Mrs. Helen Suzman, Progressive MP for Houghton; Prof. G. R. Bozzoli, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand; Mr. Sonny Leon, leader of the Coloured Labour Party; Prof. Chris Barnard; Archbishop Robert Selby-Taylor of Cape Town; Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban; Prof. Nic Olivier of the University of Stellenbosch; and Mr. Paul Pretorius, president of Nusas (the National Union of South African Students).

PROTEST

The statement, which is sponsored by the student councils of the English-language universities, comes at a time of widespread protest in English and Non-White universities against the inequalities of the South African education system.

The statement says the call "transcends our political differences and deserves the immediate attention of all South Africans.

"Education is the foundation of our future.

"Our concern is motivated by the grave inadequacies in our present system. We can no longer ignore:

- The fact that a large proportion of our population can neither read nor write;
- The serious racial inequalities in the present system, especially the differences in the amount of money spent by the State on education of the various population groups;
- The lack of adequate and sufficient educational facilities and opportunities for the majority of South Africans."

IN REACH

The signatories say they believe that as a national priority the goal is within South Africa's reach.

"South Africa has both the resources and the ability to make such an investment.

"Finally, we make this the belief that free opportunity ... pave the way to the solution of the enormous problems South Africa faces today," the statement concludes.

- In 1969-70 State expenditure on school education was R16,97 for each African pupil and R248,48 for each White.

Other signatories are: Mr. Geoff Budlender, president of the University of Cape Town SRC; Dr. Oscar Wollheim, chairman of the Civil Rights League; Prof. R. Antonissen, vice-principal of Rhodes University; Dr. R. Davenport, of the Rhodes department of history; Prof. I. W. van der Merwe, Director of the Abe Bailey Institute of Inder-racial Studies; Mr. Barry Streek, vice-president of Nusas; Mr. John Nash, leader of the CLP in the Eastern Cape; Mr. Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch; Mr. Stan Mogoba, an SRC member at the University of Fort Hare; Mr. Peter Clarke, president o the Rhodes SRC;

Mr. F. van Wyk, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations; Mr. Alan Witherden, SRC president at the Johannesburg College of Education; Mrs. Anna Scheepers, secretary-general of the Garment Workers' Union; Mr. Adam Klein, acting president of the Wits SRC; Mrs. Catherine Taylor, UP MP for Wynberg; Mr. D. Grice, president of the SAIRR; Mr. Alan Paton; Dr. E. G. Malherbe; Dr. Alex Boraine, president of the Methodist Church of South Africa; Bishop Alpheus Zulu of Zululand; Mr. R. Supersadh, chairman of the Natal Indian Council; Mr. C. Ndamse, former Minister of Education in the Transkei Cabinet; Mrs. Fatima Meer, senior lecturer in sociology at the University of Natal; Mr. Stan Newman, SRC president at the University of Natal, Durban; Mr. Tim Dunne, SRC president at Pietermaritzburg; Prof. Jan Loubser, of UCT; Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert of UTC; Prof Dreyer Kruger of the University of Fort Hare; Bishop B. Burnett of Grahamstown; Mr. Andre Brink, Sestiger author, of Rhodes; Dr. D. W. Bundy, on behalf of the academic board of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

LUMINE BIMUS TUO LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31 MAY 1972
Date
CAPE TIMES

Leaders seek compulsory schooling

EDUCATE EVERYONE, GOVT. TOLD

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Leading South African churchmen, academicians, politicians and student leaders have called on the Government to start a programme of free and compulsory education for all South Africans—at least to Junior Certificate sta[ndard] or the age of 16.

Their statement, released yesterday, acknowledges the difficulties which the implementation of this programme will pose, but calls on all South Africans to come to grips with the problem of educating its people and to regard the matter as a national priority.

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

Signatories include:

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Prof. G. R. Bozzoli, vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand;

Mr. Sonny Leon, leader of the Coloured Labour Party;

Prof. Chris Barnard;

Archbishop Robert Selby Taylor, of Cape Town;

Archbishop Denis Hurley, of Durban;

Prof. Nic Olivier, of the University of Stellenbosch; and

Mr. Paul Pretorius, president of the National Union of South African Students.

The statement is sponsored by the student councils of the English-Language universities.

The statement says the call "transcends our political differences and deserves the immediate attention of all South Africans".

Inequalities

"Education is the foundation of our future. Our concern is motivated by the grave inadequacies in our present system. We can no longer ignore:

- "The fact that a large proportion of our population can neither read nor write;
- "The serious racial inequalities in the present system, especially the difference in the amount of money spen

Continued on page 3

31 MAY 1972 Her
The Friend

Fort Hare strike is over

The Friend Correspondent

ALICE

THE eight-day student strike at Fort Hare University is over. Students will return to lectures today following an undertaking by the university's Senate to cancel the June examinations and other assignments.

Four African lecturers have acted as mediators between the university administration and about 500 students who began their boycott of lectures last Monday in protest against alleged Security Police activity on the campus and intimidation by lecturers.

They also complained about the arbitrary expulsion of students by the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. This has been discounted by the vice-rector, Professor J. Coetzee.

Professor de Wet said that a commission of inquiry would be appointed to investigate student grievances if the students wanted it. He has made it clear that such a commission would be appointed by the university's governing body, and not by the students.

COMMENTED

A Black lecturer at Fort Hare yesterday commended Professor de Wet for his "tactful handling of a delicate situation, there has been a lot of unrest on the campus this month following the wholesale expulsions at Turfloop University. He has obviously been at pains to avoid similar action here," the lecturer said.

For the past week academic work at the university has been almost totally disrupted. In addition to the 500 students who staged periodic sit-in demonstrations in the university's administrative buildings, a further 150 students continued their academic work throughout the strike.

30 MAY 1972
Date
DIE VADER

REKTOR BLAMEER SWA
MAG VIR KAMPUS-ONR

DIE staking deur die Indiërstudente van die Universiteit van Durban-Westville vorm deel van die Swart Mag-beweging in Suid-Afrika, het die rektor van die universiteit, prof. S. P. Olivier, gister gesê.

Bykans 1 000 studente het gister met 'n staking by die Universiteit in meegevoel met studente van die Fort Hare Universiteit en Turfloop begin.

Studente het geweier om klasse by te woon en op die kampus rondgedrentel en vryheidsliedjies gesing. Hulle het ook 'n „opvoering" gegee van Ahmed Timol se val van die 10e verdieping van John Vorsterplein.

Intussen het prof. Olivier briewe aan alle studente se ouers gestuur en die universiteit se afkeur van hul kinders se gedrag uitgespreek.

„Hierdie staking het nie 'n akademiese agtergrond nie en het niks te doen met die Universiteit se huishoudelike probleme nie. Dit is 'n uiting van Swart-solidariteit teen wat hulle noem, Wit-Gesag, het prof. Olivier gesê.

Hy het bygevoeg dat hy oortuig daarvan is dat dit deel vorm van die Suid-Afrikaanse Studente Organisasie (Saso) om 'n landswye staking te bewerkstellig.

● Na verwagting sal alle studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare vanoggend weer klasse bywoon. 'n Skikkingsooreenkoms tussen die studente en die universiteitsowerhede is bereik.

● Prof. G. R. Bozzoli, vise-kanselier van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, het intussen geweier om studente van dié Universiteit Donderdag vier vir afte Heerom sodoende hul meegevoel met swart studente in Suid-Afrika te betuig.

Studente van dié universiteit is egter versoek om Donderdagoggend te staak en geen klasse by te woon nie in meegevoel met hul swart-broers. Prof. Bozzoli sal die studente Donderdag toespreek.

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

Date 31 MAY 1972
D. F. ADVERTISER

MORE STUDENTS JOIN VARSITY LECTURE STRIKES

DURBAN.—Indian students at the M. L. Sultan Technical College here have decided to strike from tomorrow, in support of all other non-White students who are boycotting lectures.

At a mass meeting of the student body during yesterday's lunch break 75 percent of the students voted in favour of the strike.

"This is also a protest against internal conditions at the college. We will be making a list of our grievances to present to the authorities on Thursday," said a member of the Students' Representative Council last night.

The rector's representative, a White lecturer, was booed out of the meeting when he told students that "deep in their hearts they knew they were not really oppressed," said the SRC spokesman.

Earlier yesterday about 1 400 placard-carrying University of Durban-Westville students marched past the administration block and around the campus singing We Shall Overcome.

FOURTH DAY

Yesterday was the fourth day of the students' boycott of lectures.

The placards included slogans such as "Black man unite", "the Rector is intimidated", "Jesus fought for justice" and "God made man and rested, man made colour and no-one's ever rested."

While the students continued their march, lecturers and university workers stood and watched. A lecturer said that students in his class had told him they were afraid to go to lectures. He said he was told by the students that they had been threatened by others.

A cleaner said he saw students enter a classroom and ask those at lectures — about five in one classroom — to join the march.

UNDERTAKING

Meanwhile the eight-day student strike at Fort Hare University is over. Students will return to lectures today following an undertaking by the university's senate to cancel the June examinations and other assignments.

But expelled students from the University of the North intend to return en masse, whether or not their applications for re-admission are accepted.

The university registrar, Mr W. J. Galloway said yesterday applications from 800 of the 1 150 had been dealt with.

Returning students are determined to continue to fight for the re-admission of all students, as well as to press for the right to free speech.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31 MAY 1972

E. P. HERALD

Pre-history in S Africa discussed

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FORT BEAUFORT. — The antiquity of man in the Border, Ciskei and Transkei regions, with hunting communities going back to over 100 000 years ago, was discussed when Mr Robin Derricourt, of the Department of Anthropolgy at Fort Hare, addressed the men's League of the Methodist Church in Fort Beaufort.

Current archaeological researches in these regions are being directed by Mr Derricourt as a research project sponsored by the University of Fort Hare. These researches include the pre-history of the groups, which enter written history as the Bushmen, Hottentots and Bantu.

Mr Derricourt also spoke about modern developments in the study of man's pre-history and early civilisation and the results of this work on the picture of Africa's past, as well as the spread of agriculture in Africa over the past 7 000 years. He described work being carried out by archaeologists into the pre-European civilisation of Sudan, West Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr Robin Derricourt was born in England and studied archaeology at Cambridge University. He has been involved in numerous excavations and field trips in Britain, Egypt the United States and South Africa. He has been on the staff of the Fort Hare University since the beginning of 1971, before which he lectured at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Date 1 JUN 1972 Here.
DIE VOLKSBLAD

STAKINGS HOU NIE STUDENTE WEG

DIE eerste aanduidings is dat die landwye staking van studente aan nie-blanke universiteite vandag nie baie geslaag is nie. Die staking word gereël deur die militante swart studente-organisasie (Saso) om sy krag te bewys en universiteite en kolleges te dwing om te sluit totdat mnr. Abraham Tiro, geskorste student van Turfloop, hertoegelaat word.

By minstens twee universiteite en twee opleidingskolleges het pogings vanoggend misluk om studente tot stakings aan te hits. Dit is by die Universiteite van Zoeloeland en Wes-Kaapland.

By die Indiëropleidingskollege Springfield in Durban is vanoggend op 'n massavergadering teen die staking besluit. 'n Tweede vergadering word vanmiddag gehou. By die Transvaalse Opleidingskollege het enkele studente gestaak. Die meerderheid het vandag hul klasse gewoonweg bygewoon.

Ander universiteite wat by die staking betrokke is, is die Universiteit van Durban-Westville waar sowat 1 000 studente staak, die Universiteit van Fort Hare en die Universiteit van Kaapstad.

Sowat 200 studente van die koshuis vir nie-blankes van die Natalse Universiteit het Dinsdagnag hul huisvader, dr. R. G. D'Aeth, om 2.30 opgeklop en 'n reeks eise aan hom gestel — onder meer dat hy moet bedank en deur 'n nie-blanke vervang moet word. Hulle is vandag almal op 'n eetstaking.

Universiteit van die Transkei

Universiteit van die Transkei

Universiteit van die Transkei

Date 11 JUN 1972
DIE VOLKSBLAD

SASO PROBEER SY KRAG WYS IN STAKING

DIE militante swart studente-organisasie Saso probeer vandag sy krag wys in 'n landwye studentestaking aan nie-blanke universiteite in 'n poging om die universiteite te dwing om te sluit.

Die plan is om met die staking voort te gaan totdat mnr. Abraham Tiro, geskorste student en lid van die studenteraad van die Universiteit van die Noorde by Turfloop, weer tot die Universiteit toegelaat word.

Mnr. Tiro is geskors nadat hy op 29 April 'n opruiende toespraak op die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit gehou het. Studente het daarna met 'n sitstaking teen sy uitsetting betoog. Dit het gelei tot die skorsing van al 1 146 studente aan die Universiteit sodat dit tydelik moes sluit.

Die rektor, prof. J. L. Boshoff, het intussen gesê, met die uitsondering van Tiro, kan al die studente om hertoelating aansoek doen.

Sapa berig uit Durban dat studente van die Indiër-universiteit van Durban-Westville, wat reeds Maandag begin staak het, gister weer betoog het. Sowat vierhonderd studente het daaraan deelgeneem.

Opgeklop

Sowat tweehonderd studente van die koshuis vir nie-blankes van die Universiteit van Natal het gisteroggend omstreeks 2.30 hul blanke huisvader opgeklop en 'n reeks eise aan hom gestel — onder meer dat hy deur 'n nie-blanke vervang moet word. Hulle het ook gister met 'n hongerstaking begin en gedreig om verdere stappe te doen.

Indiërstudente van die Tegniese Kollege M. L. Sultan in Durban, het op 'n monstervergadering besluit om ook vandag te begin staak.

Mnr. S. Moodley, 'n bestuurslid, van Saso, het gister aan Die Volksblad gesê studente van die Onderwyserskollege Springfield in Durban en die Transvaalse opleidingskollege in Johannesburg sal ook die staking steun.

Pamflette

In Kaapstad het die radikale vereniging van die Universiteit van Kaapstad pamflette versprei waarin studente aangemoedig word om klasse te boikot. Baie studente sal na verwagting ook van hul klasse wegbly om na twee omstrede sprekers in die Jameson-saal te luister. Hulle is prof. Jan Loubser, hoogleraar in Sosiologie aan die Universiteit, en mnr. Johan Maree, wat weens sy anti-apartheidsbedrywighede oorsee as lektor aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit afgedank is.

Aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand beywer 'n groep studente hulle ook vir die staking. Hulle noem hulleself „studente vir 'n ware universiteit".

Prof. J. A. Mare, rektor van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, het gesê dit lyk nie vir hom asof die meeste van sy studente die staking sal steun nie, hoewel baie studente onder druk verkeer.

Verby

Hy het 'n ruk gelede 'n brief aan elke student gestuur waarin hy hulle teen die gevolge van 'n staking maan. Sowat 200 van die 815 studente aan die Universiteit het eergister in 'n optog hul briewe op 'n hoop voor die teekamer gegooi, het hy gesê.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gesê sy studente het verlede Maandag begin staak, maar dit is nou verby nadat hy en die studente tot 'n vergelyk gekom het. Die studente het almal belowe om nou weer klasse by te woon, het hy gesê.

Dr. N. Sieberhagen, rektor van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, het gister gesê hy kan in hierdie stadium niks sê nie omdat hy nog nie 'n uiteensetting van die griewe van die studente ontvang het nie. Dit sal hy eers vandag kry.

Die studenteraad het te kenne gegee dat hy hom nie sonder meer by Saso boikot skaar nie. Indien daar egter geen gehoor aan hul eise gegee word nie, sal hy hom by die boikot aansluit.

Intussen het die studente in die koshuis gister hul eetstaking voortgesit.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 JUN 1972
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

FORT HARE-STORM NOU WEER STIL

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE.

ALLES is weer stil by die Universiteit van Fort Hare. 'n Woordvoerder van die Universiteit het vandag aan Die Oosterlig gesê sover hulle kan vasstel, is al die studente wat aan 'n staking deelgeneem het, terug by hul klasse.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor, wou nie toegee aan die eis van die studente dat klasse wat hulle tydens die staking misgeloop het, herhaal moet word nie. Maar wat die halfjaarlikse toetse betref, is daar sekere tegemoetkomings, het hy gesê.

Die studente het vroeër geëis dat die halfjaarlikse toetse by hul terugkeer moes opgeskort word. Prof. de Wet kon nie oor die tegemoetkomings uitbrei nie.

Date 1 JUN 1972
DIE BURGER

SASO ROEP NIE-BLANKES OP

Studente Sê Hul Staak Vandag

DIE militante swart studente-organisasie SASO gaan vandag sy krag probeer wys met 'n landwye studentestaking aan nie-blanke universiteite. Die organisasie se oogmerk is om dié universiteite te dwing om te sluit.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die plan is om met die staking voort te gaan totdat mnr. Abraham Tiro, geskorste student en lid van die Studenteraad van die Universiteit van die Noorde by Turfloop, tot dié universiteit hertoegelaat word.

Mnr. Tiro is geskors nadat hy op 29 April 'n opruiende toespraak by die gradeplegtigheid van die universiteit gehou het. Studente het daarna met 'n sitstaking teen sy uitsetting betoog. Dit het gelei tot die skorsing van al 1 146 studente van die universiteit. Die universiteit is toe tydelik gesluit.

Die Rekor, prof. J. L. Boshoff, het intussen gesê met die uitsondering van Tiro kan al die studente om hertoelating aansoek doen.

HONGERSTAKING

Sapa berig uit Durban dat studente van die Indiër-Universiteit van Durban-Westville, wat Maandag begin staak het, gister weer betoog het. Sowat vierhonderd studente het daaraan deelgeneem.

Sowat tweehonderd studente van die koshuis vir nie-blankes

* VERVOLG OP BLADSY 16 *

STUDENTE STAAK VANDAG

* VERVOLG VAN BLADSY EEN *

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In Kaapstad het die Radikale Vereniging van die Universiteit van Kaapstad pamflette versprei waarin studente aangemoedig word om lesings te boikot. Baie studente sal na verwagting ook van hul lesings wegbly om in die Jamesonsaal na twee omstrede sprekers te luister. Hulle is prof. Jan Loubser, hoogleraar in sosiologie aan dié universiteit, en mnr. Johan Maree, wat weens sy anti-apartheidsbedrywighede oorsee as lektor aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit moes bedank.

Aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand beywer 'n groep studente hulle ook vir die staking. Hulle noem hulself „Studente vir 'n Ware Universiteit".

Prof. J. A. Maré, Rektor van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, het gesê dit lyk nie vir hom of die meerderheid van sy studente die staking sal steun nie, hoewel baie studente onder druk verkeer om dit te doen.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TEEKAMER

Hy het 'n ruk gelede 'n brief aan elke student gestuur waarin hy hulle tten die gevolge van 'n staking maan. Sowat 200 van die 815 studente aan die universiteit het eergister in 'n optog hul briewe op 'n hoop voor die teekamer gegooi, het hy gesê.

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Dr. N. Sieberhagen, Rektor van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, het gister gesê hy kan in hierdie stadium nog niks sê nie, omdat hy nog nie 'n uiteensetting van die griewe van die studente ontvang het nie. Dit sal hy eers vandag kry.

Die Studenteraad het te kenne gegee dat hy hom nie sonder meer by SASO se boikot skaar nie. Indien daar egter geen gehoor aan hul eise gegee word nie, sal hy hom by die boikot aansluit.

Intussen het die studente in die koshuis gister hul boikot van etes voortgesit.

Date 31 JUN 1972
CAPE TIMES

totdat mnr.
korste stu-
e studente-
rsiteit van
op, weer tot
elaat word.

Student delegates to visit Turfloop

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN. — A demand for "justice" will be made to-day by representatives from the University of Zululand, Fort Hare University and the University of the North on behalf of the latter's expelled student leader, Mr. O. B. Tiro.

The delegation plans to visit the university, at Turfloop.

The Rector, Prof. J. L. Boshoff, will be told that Mr. Tiro must either be charged before a disciplinary court or reinstated.

In a strongly worded letter the delegation asks for the recall of all students of the university.

"The expulsion of Mr. Tiro following his address at the graduation ceremony constitutes a contradiction of the claim that freedom of expression does exist in the University of the North and other Black universities.

"In various universities and institutions of higher education for Black students, numerous occasions can be recalled where students were expelled while exercising those rights which they thought were theirs in terms of academic freedom."

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

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Students at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice in the Eastern Province will join the nationwide sit-in by Black students at universities to-day and to-morrow.

The president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr. Stanley Mogoba, said: "As an institution governed by the churches we are not directly affected by the system of education applied at the ethnic universities, yet we feel it our duty as Christians to associate ourselves with our brothers and sisters who are protesting against an educational system based on racial discrimination."

FOOD BOYCOTT

Students at the University of Natal Black Section plan to boycott lectures from Monday unless a list of demands are met. They have already started a food boycott at the Alan Taylor Residence.

University of Zululand students have decided to call off a boycott of lectures to-day after a secret ballot showed that the majority wanted to attend.

But at a meeting of 500 students yesterday, students lashed out at a letter from the Rector, Prof. J. A. Mare, charging that it was "intimidatory" and "played on the poverty of the Black man".

-3 JUN 1972
Date
E. P. HERALD

UN 1972

Behind student protests

RECENT events at South African universities should not be looked at in isolation. They must be seen in terms of the South African education system as a whole.

It would appear that the total failure of White authorities at Black universities to understand their own students, the continuing smears and attacks on English-medium universities and on Nusas, and the numerous attempts to suppress individuality at Afrikaans - medium universities are all part of a plan to control students and free thought.

We know that students at all five Black universities have protested—and are still protesting. We know that there have been allegations of the forces of Black Power being behind these protests. What are the reasons for the protests?

At the University of the North, better known as Turfloop, the former SRC president, Mr Abraham Tiro, voiced the concern and opposition of Black students to apartheid in university education. This was on graduation day. He was expelled for his honesty. When all the students at the university showed support for Mr Tiro, they too were expelled. Then Turfloop authorities claimed that Saso, Black Power and other "evil forces" were behind the conflict.

At the University of Durban-Westville, the students wanted to establish a Students' Representative Council such as exists at all White universities. The Rector also wanted an SRC. When the students drew up a constitution for their SRC, however, the university council amended it so that the students would not be able to take any decisions without the approval of the Rector. When the students protested, the Rector blamed Black Power.

At the University of Fort Hare a student was questioned by the Security Police after meeting a Saso executive member. There was nothing illegal or wrong about this meeting, but the Security Police felt otherwise. After years of police intimidation and campus spies, the students have had enough. Yet, once again, Black Power is blamed.

At the universities of the Western Cape and Zululand, students have been involved in less dramatic protests, but over similar incidents.

It is clear these incidents have had little to do with Saso, Black Power and other supposedly "subversive influences". They are very much to do with the efforts of the Government to control these universities, the students and free thought, and to impose apartheid on people who have rejected it.

If each incident is looked at individually we can see Black students are not protesting because they are expected to protest. They are controlled too tightly to do this. Mr Tiro, of Turfloop, quoted Mr Vorster in his address:

"No Black man has landed in trouble for fighting for what is legally his".

The Black students are fighting for what is legally theirs, a say in how their own educational system should be conducted. Black students protest is the result of frustration and rightful dissatisfaction with the unfair system of education they have had imposed upon them. They want an education which is common to all South Africans. Is this not fighting for what is legally theirs?

At the English - medium universities, the Government moves are just as deliberate.

At Rhodes, the passport of the former SRC president, Mr John Whitehead, has been withdrawn without explanation, and students have been harassed by the Security Police on numerous occasions this year.

University of the Witwatersrand has endured ludicrous reaction to the toilet cartoon in the Wits Student. This provided the Government with the opportunity to deport the student publication's editor, and it gave the National Press an opening to smear the university again. It seems that the actual cartoon was only a peg on which to hang the attacks and attempts to control the university.

While the SRC at the University of Cape Town was doing everything it could to ensure that all students at the university attended the annual rugby match against the University of Stellenbosch, the Prime Minister intervened. He said an integrated intervarsity would never take place.

This ought to be a matter to be resolved by the students of the two universities.

Although the public attacks on Nusas have diminished while the select committee of Parliament has been sitting, the Government has not stopped acting against members of the Nusas executive. The passports of nine members of the Nusas executive have been withdrawn or refused. In all but two of these cases, no reason has been given.

The Government is systematically trying to arouse White public opinion against these universities and the students. This is not because the students and staff are doing anything illegal or subversive, but because the Government cannot gain control of these universities. After years of intimidation and threats, the universities still provide much of the real White opposition to apartheid, and they still support Nusas.

It is not only with the Black and English-medium universities that the Government is having problems. At Afrikaans - medium and Afrikaans-controlled universities students are moving away from verkrampheid.

At the University of the Orange Free State, though the Principal has boasted that only five students have withdrawn from the university because they refused to cut their hair, a mass meeting of students earlier this year strongly opposed the dress regulations on the campus.

At Stellenbosch University students and the SRC stood up to considerable Nationalist pressure when a campus society invited a large number of Progressive Party speakers on to the campus. It is also claimed by both the United Party and the Progressive Party that their youth branches at Stellenbosch are among their largest.

At both the University of Pretoria and the Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit (RAU), students have opposed dress regulations and other petty restrictions.

Then at the University of Port Elizabeth there is the incredible inquisition of Mr Gavin Akers, the suspended editor of Upen, UPE's student newspaper. This is probably the most blatant example of verkrampte attempts to control the students. The Norms Committee is another example of these moves.

The Christian National Education manifesto determines to a large extent the policies of the Nationalist Government. It is continually trying to impose these policies on the universities because they are one of the few areas in which apartheid is not entrenched.

The Government will never succeed in controlling the ideas of young people in South Africa, although it may well have temporary success through intimidation.

It is against this background of increasing Government attempts to control universities that a "free education" week is planned at Rhodes University next week. In this way students will be able to show why they believe free education is necessary for the future of South Africa.

This article has been written by PETE KENNY, a member of the Nusas committee in Grahamstown, as a preliminary to the "free education" week at Rhodes University. It gives a student's view of recent developments at various South African universities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date -3 JUN 1972
TO THE POINT

UNIVERSITIES

Black ferment

The bitterness presently being voiced by black students throughout South Africa is not easily explained. The roots of their discontent lie in the early history of the black universities of the country.

The decision to establish two black universities in 1959 at Turfloop in the Northern Transvaal, and at Ngoma in Zululand, one for Coloureds in the Western Cape and one at Durban for Indians (the third black university at Fort Hare was founded – without full university status – in 1916), was, by the government's own admission, politically motivated. The aim was to establish separate educational growth points for the homelands. The universities did not grow out of a felt need for greater facilities for the three coloured groups of South Africa. By June 1971, these five universities catered for a paltry 5 025 students (contrasting with the 57 000 whites attending 10 white universities).

The government has invested millions of rand in the black universities. Yet the splendour of the university campuses – Turfloop is an architectural showpiece – can not disguise the fact that the students are growing increasingly critical of what they consider to be unduly severe restrictions. Early this year at Turfloop, a fracas developed when the Rector, Professor J. L. Boshoff, censored two items from the student diary. The students retaliated by burning the expurgated versions.

That incident was only a prelude to the events of the past few weeks. The immediate cause of the most recent unrest was a speech made by an ex-president of the student representative council at Turfloop, Abraham Tiro, who was invited by Boshoff to address the annual graduation ceremony in early May.

Tiro prefaced his speech by invoking the words of Prime Minister John Vorster who said last year that "no black man has landed in trouble for fighting for what is legally his". Tiro went on to criticise the education black students received: "We want a system of education common to all South Africans." He ended by asking: "My dear people, shall we ever get a fair deal in this land".

Rector Boshoff promptly expelled Tiro. He accused Tiro of having made statements which were "either false or half-truths, and used the 'truth to crucify the truth'".

The reaction from the students was immediate. They protested the expulsion of Tiro and demanded his readmission. When their demands were denied, they staged a sit-in in the university's main hall. The sit-in lasted eight hours. During that period the Rector took the unprecedented decision to expel the entire student body, some 1 146 in number.

This action had a spate of consequences. A committee was formed by disgruntled parents in Soweto which called on Boshoff to reinstate all the students, Tiro included: the students at the University of Fort Hare struck in sympathy: and the all black student organisation, Saso, backing the students, called for a nationwide Strike of black students on June 1.

In the meantime the Turfloop university council unanimously backed Boshoff's tactics and adamantly reaffirmed that Tiro would not,



DEFIANT TURFLOOP STUDENTS

under any circumstances, be readmitted to the university. Boshoff announced that all students would be given a chance to reapply for admission and that the university would reopen on June 5. Given the students' present recalcitrance, however Boshoff's announcement does not mark the end of the affair.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 JUN 1972
WORLD

'Sit-in' students go back to lectures

IT WAS QUIET at the University of Fort Hare this week and students were back at lectures, a spokesman told **WEEKEND WORLD.** The eight-day "sit-in" and the boycotting of lectures by about 500 students ended last week.

The students were promised that the universities senate was to cancel the June examinations and other assignments. The students protested against alleged Special Branch activity on the campus. Two Black lecturers served as mediators between students and the authorities.

At the weekend it was strongly rumoured that the Fort Hare students were to hold demonstrations in protest against the police batoning of students outside St George's Cathedral in Cape Town last week. The demonstration was to be in support of the nation-wide students demo called upon by various campuses throughout the country.

NORMAL

A Black lecturer at Fort Hare told WEEKEND WORLD that every thing was normal and quiet on the campus. "The days of tension and fear are over," he said.

There were no incidents reported at the Federal Theological Seminary near Alice. The students were back to

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

Date 8 MAR 1972
E. L. Daily Dispatch

Professor back at Fort Hare from Malawi

ALICE — A Fort Hare professor has returned to Alice after spending 2½ years in Malawi, where he was seconded to the Malawian Government by the South African Government. He is Prof. G. C. Olivier, Professor of Land Survey and Planning at the University of Fort Hare.

Prof. Olivier was the chief executive officer in charge of a team of experts from overseas involved in the planning and development of Malawi's new capital, Lilongwe. He was the only South African.

In an interview on his return here, Prof. Olivier said the first phase of the undertaking had been completed and the new capital was now an established fact.

When completed Lilongwe will have cost an estimated R40 million.

The next phase will be the erection of the Houses of Parliament and administration buildings.

Prof. Olivier said Lilongwe was on the threshold of becoming a thriving city with a population of 60 000. Large housing estates had been provided. The whole standard of housing and living had been raised and the type of residential houses ranged from high density — similar to those at Mdantsane — to low cost, to low density, to high cost, where people lived in lovely homes on five acres of land.

Industries in Lilongwe were already producing and exporting goods and building plans passed for industry had increased from R250 000 in 1969 to more than a million rands in 1971. Commerce, too, was flourishing.

Prof. Olivier spoke highly of the way Dr. Banda has activated the Malawi population and raised the standard of living.

When he came into power, Prof. Olivier said, his slogan had been: "Our business is to build our country. Let us build it by hard work, co-operation and understanding."

Dr. Banda had cherished three ideals when he came into power and they had now become realities. "He has built a university for his people, he has built a new capital and the third, a 350-mile scenic road from Karonga along the shores of Lake Malawi to Fort Johnstone, is being built. This will be a tourist attraction," Prof. Olivier said.

He said he and his wife had enjoyed the experience of living in Malawi, but had not liked being parted from their children, who had been at boarding schools in South Africa.

Prof. Olivier, who worked at Fort Hare in charge of the Department of Land and Survey for four years before going to Malawi, was appointed Professor on his return.

Before coming to Fort Hare he was chief surveyor of the Department of Bantu Administration for ten years and before that was in private practice. — DDC.



Prof. G. C. Olivier of Fort Hare University explains a map to Malawi's President, Dr. Hastings Banda, at Lilongwe, site of Malawi's new capital. A South African Government loan is financing part of the buildings for the new capital. Professor Olivier has returned to Alice after spending 2½ years in Malawi.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 JUN 1972 Hare
NATAL MERCURY

Varsity lecturer slams biology teaching methods

By NAGOOR BISSETTY

PRACTICAL work in senior biology teaching in Natal Indian secondary schools did not measure up to contemporary trends and was of limited educational value to students, says Mr. T. K. Moodley, lecturer in the faculty of education at the University of Durban—Westville.

In a thesis, which won him the degre of Master of Education with distinction from the University of South Africa, he found that there is a need for the use of more progressive methods, each appropriate to certain learning situations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The main obstacle of teaching biology through experimentation and inquiry, according to his findings, is the condition under which pupils work.



MR. T. K. MOODLEY

"There was evidence that practical work in senior biology was impaired not only by a critical shortage of well-qualified biology teachers, but also by a variety of other reasons, such as inadequate laboratory facilities," he said.

"Since the teacher plays a key role in the type of experience pupils will have in biology education, it is vital that some consideration should be given to providing suitable conditions under which pupils and teachers work."

Mr. Moodley, a former student of the Verulam Indian High School, obtained his B.Sc. at Fort Hare University in 1960 with botany and zoology as major subjects. A year later, he obtained an honours degree in zoology after studying on a bursary awarded by Fort Hare.

He obtained his University Education Diploma at the University of Natal in 1962 on a bursary given by the Natal Education Department and after a short spell of teaching in Tongaat, he studied through the University of South Africa and obtained a Bachelor's degree in Education in 1967.

His Master's degree was awarded by the University a fortnight ago.

Date 2 JUN 1972

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E

SWART, STAKENDE STUDENTE GELOOF

Van Ons Eie Beriggewer

KAAPSTAD.

DIE optrede van stakende studente aan Suid-Afrika se nie-blanke universiteite word in vergelyking met die van wit studente aangegryp in gister se uitgawe van Varsity, studentekoerant van die Universiteit van Kaapstad.

Op die voorblad, wat aan die saak gewy word, word gesê dat selfs die misdadigers in Brittanje se oop tronke meer vryheid het en in beter omstandighede lewe as die studente aan Fort Hare en Turfloop.

Die gebeurde op die swart kampusse is deur wit studente grootliks geïgnoreer, lui 'n berig. Met uitsondering van een geval van swak geadverteerde pamfletverspreiding was daar geen demonstrasie van solidariteit, geen opmarse, sitstakings of plakkaat proteste nie.

Wit studente laat vaar enige aanspraak wat hulle op politieke radikalisme gehad het.

Hul verteenwoordigers in die studentesaat of in [illegible] politieke bankrotskap.

Neerbuigend

In die berig word ook geskryf dat Saso, die vereniging van swart studente, nie gestig is omdat die studente gevoel het dat hulle tot satwordens toe neerbuigend behandel word nie, maar omdat hulle besef het dat lidmaatskap van 'n studenteliggaam, wat deur witmense oorheers word, hulle in politieke sin gekniehalter het. Die wit studente het niks gedoen nie en hulle was duidelik bang.

In 'n ander voorbladartikel word oor dieselfde tema geskryf. In een maand, lui dit, het die swart studente die wit elite-regeringskliek 'n harde hou toegedien. Hulle het gewys dat hulle nooit die leuens en wanvoorstellings van Suid-Afrika se opvoedingstelsel sal aanvaar nie.

Die wit studente moet hulle ook deur regstreekse optrede aan die kant van die progressiewe magte in Suid-Afrika skaar, sluit die artikel af.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mrs. M. P. Peteni (centre), wife of Dr. Peteni, of Zwelitsha, admires the traditional African dress with beads worn by Mrs. J. J. R. Jolobe, wife of the Rev. Jolobe, assistant editor of the Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary now being compiled at Fort Hare. Looking on is Mrs. A. D. Vanqa, wife of the executive councillor for the Department of Justice in the Ciskei. They are pictured outside the assembly hall at Zwelitsha on a visit there.

Fort Hare geared for a record graduation today

ALICE — The Great Hall at Fort Hare University will be packed to capacity today when more than 1 000 guests, parents, students and staff assemble for the University's second graduation ceremony as an autonomous university.

Those unable to be seated in the Great Hall will be able to view the ceremony in another hall on closed circuit television.

A record number of students will be graduating and 165 will receive degrees or diplomas.

Two of South Africa's leading industrialists and financiers will be the guests of honour, one being the Chancellor of Fort Hare, Dr. P. E. Rousseau, who will confer the degrees.

Dr. Anton Rupert will deliver the oration. Dr. Rupert, MSc, DSc and D Comm, a former lecturer in chemistry is the founder chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt group which has 50 factories in 23 countries on six continents.

Apart from his wide and varied business interests, Dr. Rupert is chairman of the Historical Homes of South Africa, president of the National Development and Management Foundation and the South African Nature Foundation.

He is also an economic adviser to the Prime Minister and an honorary industrial consultant.

Among the many distinguished guests expected will be the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, his brother Chief George Matanzima, Chief Justice Mabandla of the Ciskei, Chief Botha Sigcau and Mr. Knowledge Guzana.

Also expected are Senator Van der Vyver, Professor J. Gerber, chairman of the Fort Hare Council and Mr. S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare advisory council.

The Fort Hare choir will lead the singing at the ceremony. — DDC.

Date 11 APR 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Mr. Apple comes to rescue of Dorcas Sidzumo

STAFF REPORTER

A BRILLIANT young woman student at Fort Hare University, who was afraid she would not be able to pay her fees, heard yesterday that a Johannesburg philanthropist had given R250 to help her.

Miss Dorcas Sidzumo, 21, was overjoyed yesterday when she heard of the wonderful response to an appeal made on her behalf in the Rand Daily Mail.

She heard the good news minutes before leaving by train for Alice, in the Eastern Cape, to begin the second term of her honours course.

Miss Sidzumo's benefactor is Mr. Ivor M. Apple, a 63-year-old manufacturer's representative of Linden, Johannesburg, whose history of charitable actions goes back more than 25 years.

Mr. Apple has sent the Rand Bursary Fund a cheque for R250 — to cover Miss Sidzumo's fees for the first year of her honours course and to pay for her books.

"I'm no millionaire — not even a wealthy man," Mr. Apple said yesterday. "But I believe in giving generously to worthwhile causes and Miss Sidzumo's case is certainly one of them."

SINCE 1947

Mr. Apple was giving to worthwhile causes as early as 1947, when he responded to a public appeal and sent a 13-year-old girl to Edinburgh for a complicated eye operation.

The girl, now married with three children and working in Johannesburg, had a tumour on the brain and no South African surgeon was prepared to operate.

More recently Mr. Apple has:

- Bought a pair of artificial legs for an African man who was struggling to put five children through school (the eldest has now qualified as a doctor).
- Bought an artificial arm for a painter who lost his own; and
- Paid the fare to the United States for a blind, Syrian-born South African who wanted to join his wife.

HELP NEEDED

His interest in Miss Sidzumo goes further than the obvious urgency of her plight: Mr. Apple's own daughter graduated with a Bachelor of Arts and Social Science degree — the same degree that Miss Sidzumo obtained last year, with the help of her sister, Olga, who paid her fees from a meagre nurse's salary.

With the money provided by Mr. Apple, she will now be able to pursue an honours course in social work and eventually, perhaps achieve her ambition to do a Master's degree with a thesis on mental health.

The Rand Bursary Fund is pleased to have been able to help, but it needs many more hundreds of rands if it is to assist students in plights similar to that of Dorcas Sidzumo.

Contributions should be sent, by crossed cheque or postal order, to the Treasurer, Rand Bursary Fund, PO Box 60, Orlando, Johannesburg.



MR. IVOR APPLE

spirit of unity

Brilliant scholar, 21, may be forced to abandon her studies

By JENNIFER HYMAN

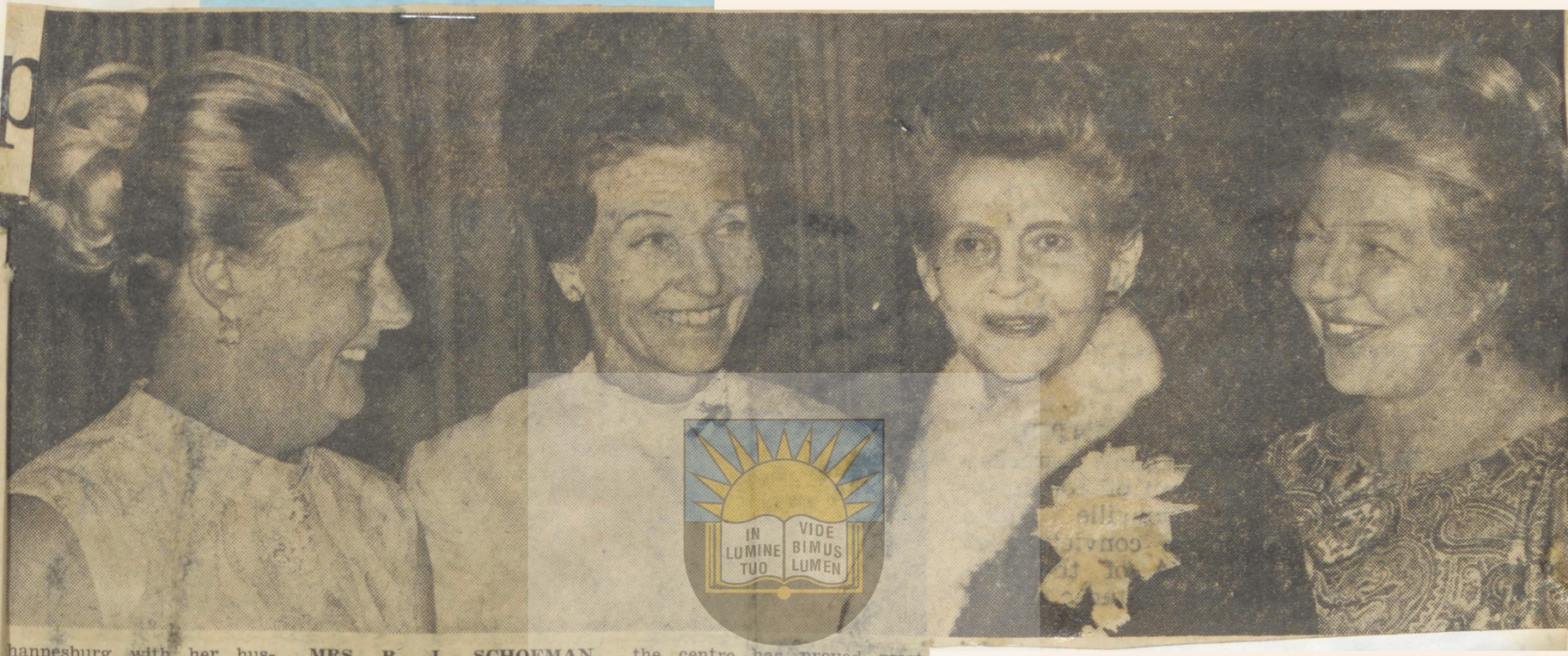
WHAT DOES a young woman do [illegible] 21, she has a Bachelor of [illegible]

YESTERDAY'S HEADLINE

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

Date 15 APR 1972

E. P. HERALD



hannesburg with her husnd, Mr W. E. Purvis. Until s retirement two years ago, was Financial Director of uth African Railways.

From Pretoria came Mrs abs Lucouw, mother of Dr H. Lucouw, of Port Elizabeth. nother Johannesburg couple ho are intimate friends of Mr d Mrs Schoeman and who ew in on a later plane but anaged to get to the party ere Mr and Mrs J. J. Moni.

MRS B. J. SCHOEMAN, (second from right) wife of Chancellor of UPE, at a cocktail party which preceded the graduation ceremony. With her are (from left) Mrs G. J. van Vollenhoven, of Port Elizabeth, Mrs W. E. Purvis, of Johannesburg, and Mrs J. M. de Wet, of Alice, whose husband, Professor De Wet, is Rector of Fort Hare University College.

Presented with Arts Medal

N RECOGNITION of his serces to art in South Africa, **r Erik Laubscher** has been esented with the Arts Medal the South African Associaon of Arts.

The occasion was a happy arty held in the association's ape Town gallery where Mr aubscher received many ibutes for his outstanding ntribution. A former chairan of the Western Cape egion of the Association of rts, he is principal of the uth Prowse Art Centre in ape Town which was rtually started by him 18 onths ago and already enjoys nmense popularity.

Mr Laubscher is the son of well-known Port Elizabeth uple, **Dr and Mrs B. J. F. aubscher.**

It was from them that I arnt of the strange coinidence that brought their son work in what was once the ncestral home of the aubscher family.

Roodebloem Estate in Woodock was granted to the first Laubscher, Nicholas, who came to this country from Switzerland only 24 years after Jan van Riebeeck's arrival.

In later years, one of his descendants, Pieter Laubscher, was host in the homestead to Lord Charles Somerset. Soon after, the property passed from the Laubscher family.

In more recent times, the main building was converted into a block of flats by a housing development company and the original slave quarters and stables were bought by the famous artist, Ruth Prowse.

She died more than two years ago and in her will left the buildings to be used as an art centre.

"The original thick walls still stand under the thatched roof and it is wonderful to think that Erik, a direct descendant of the original owner should be in charge there," said Dr Laubscher.

"It has been suggested that the tercentenary celebrations of the Laubscher family due in a few years' time should be held in the Ruth Prowse Art Centre," he said.

"Erik has a large and cosmopolitan teaching staff and the centre has proved most popular with the crowd of students — both full and part-time — who go there for the many different courses of instruction offered."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 APR 1972
D. L. Daily Dispatch

Seminary eviction not in blacks' interests — SRC

EAST LONDON — The idea that the eviction of the Federal Theological Seminary from Alice was in the interests of black people could not fool anybody, the Students Representative Council of the seminary said in a statement yesterday.

The statement, a reaction of the students on the University of Fort Hare's proposal to buy the seminary, says:

"Everybody in the seminary is baffled by Fort Hare's proposal to buy the seminary. This intention to buy is initiated by Fort Hare's desire for more land to cope with the ever-growing student population.

"Expand she must; we do not by any manner of means begrudge her this inherent right. But what puzzles us is the fact that Fort Hare's authorities seem to imagine the only feasible direction of expansion is towards the Federal Theological Seminary.

"Twelve years ago, the seven churches comprising the Federal Theological Seminary — Methodist, Anglican, Congregational and the four Presbyterian Churches — found themselves stranded either because of the Government takeover of the institutions which these used or because of Group Areas Act and other related Acts.

"The Methodists and Presbyterians were removed from Fort Hare, the Anglicans from St. Peter's, Rosettenville, and the Congregationals from Adam's College, Inanda.

"By the grace of God, these churches decided to federate and establish an ecumenical seminary.

"Significantly enough, as a gesture of continuing with their contribution towards education in these parts, the Church of Scotland donated a piece of land on which the Seminary now stands at present.

"This is part of the land which Ngqika gave for the furtherance of missionary work for the benefit of all black people. This land is now being used for exactly that purpose.

"When the seminary was finally established ten years ago, the churches were assured by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. W. Maree, that they would not suffer forced removal again. The students of the seminary wonder if this is not yet another bid by the Government to remove blacks from situations where they use land to resettle them in another place without the security of title deeds.

"Fort Hare argues that she is serving the needs of the Xhosa people. This is an undisputed fact. But so does the seminary.

"To expect the seminary to run on racial, let alone ethnic, lines is of course expecting the seminary to surrender its basic Christian principles.

"Thinking in theological circles is that the Church has compromised with evil too long by conforming to non-Christian ideals instead of transforming them.

"If there should be a change then this should be on the lines of establishing a non-racial, non-denominational seminary.

"Division into ethnic groups is an anachronism and only shows how far out of step with modern Christian-thinking some people are.

"The seminary at present is ideally situated to give spiritual help and friendship to Fort Hare University.

"Chaplaincy work at Fort Hare, because of the Christian foundations of the university and its long association with the Church, is being carried on well. We doubt if there is any university in South Africa that can claim as much, and one would expect a Christian government to be thankful for this rather than resent it.

"Let us examine the claim for more land.

"We submit that Fort Hare herself has not used up all her land yet. There is Fort Hare farmland (Honeydale) which is approximately 582 ha which can be developed to the best of her interest. There are various other large areas of land nearby which Fort Hare could purchase.

"Further, on her own campus she can replace the low buildings by higher ones.

"There is also the method adopted by some universities — decentralisation. Branches of Fort Hare in the distant future, because there is no need for this now, could be established in other parts of the Ciskei and Transkei.

"The irony of all this is that Fort Hare is pressing for our small piece of land which is approximately 96 ha. Small though this area is, yet it is serving the needs of millions of blacks who are members of the seven churches represented in the seminary.

"At the beginning of this year some students were turned back by Fort Hare because of lack of accommodation. But if Fort Hare has enough money to buy the seminary why is this money not used to accelerate the building programme at Fort Hare? After all, Government statisticians have long noted the phenomenal rise of school from the lower primary schools.

"High schools, training schools and universities that have not been planning ahead to meet this crisis can have only themselves to blame. Buying the seminary cannot solve the problem. Building fast is the only answer.

"We have gone to some length to analyse the problems and arguments of Fort Hare authorities. This must not give the impression that we are not aware of the real motives behind this act of aggression.

"It is yet another assault on liberal education.

"The seminary is one of the few places in South Africa where everybody can think freely and where speakers and experts in various fields from all parts of the world occasionally take the platform and share their ideas and experience. We are not afraid of other people's ideas, because we feel qualified to judge for ourselves.

"Black students at the seminary and at Fort Hare, and other right thinking staff members and black people generally, wherever they may be, would never support a move of trying to kill this seminary.

"We know the minds of our fellow blacks and the idea that the eviction of the seminary is in the interest of the black people cannot fool anybody."—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 MAY 1972
WORLD



Black student unrest spreads

Weekend World Reporter

STUDENT unrest which began at Turfloop has now spread to six universities including Fort Hare, South Africa's oldest and most respected Black university.

And at the University of Zululand's graduation ceremony at the weekend there were amazing scenes as a group of students shouted insults at White officials and guests.

As the Whites entered the graduation hall they were met by students armed with placards. Later there were nasty scenes as students spat and screamed at the Whites.

Meanwhile, at Fort Hare 200 of the 800 students there, staged a sit-in after passing a vote of no confidence in the rector, Prof. J de Wet.

Black students at six universities are to boycott lectures on June 1 unless their demands for more rights and free speech are met by the authorities, according to Mr. Temba Sono President of SASO.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



While students at the University of Zululand received their degrees, outside a band of placard-carrying students staged a protest. Above are three of the students who received degrees, Miss Nkosazana Clarice Dlamini (B.Sc), Miss Rosemary Sokudela (B.A. Hons.) and Miss Gladys Gwebu (B.A.). Pictured right, are a group of the students who took part in the demonstration outside the hall where the graduation ceremony took place.

Date 13 MAY 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare dean rejects attack on staff, salaries

EAST LONDON — The Dean of the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare University, Professor J. B. Thom, yesterday reacted strongly to criticism of Fort Hare by Rev. T. Gqubule of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

Mr. Gqubule, vice-president of Wesley College at the seminary, challenged the preponderance of whites over blacks on the university's teaching staff as well as the preponderance of Afrikaners among the whites and the discrepancies in salaries between blacks and whites.

Professor Thom rejected all three points in a statement released yesterday afternoon. The statement, issued on behalf of the Fort Hare Law Faculty, read:

DEFAMATORY

"On a number of occasions in the past defamatory and insulting remarks have been made about Fort Hare and its staff. These remarks were treated with the contempt they deserved, and were not reacted to by members of the Fort Hare staff.

"The latest utterance of this nature has come from a man who holds academic qualifications in theology and who is vice-president of Wesley College at the Federal Theological Seminary, a person from whom one would expect greater wisdom, wider perspective and less recklessness than is reflected in his clearly prejudiced observations published in the Daily Dispatch this week.

"The reference is, of course, to Rev. T. Gqubule. He is reported as having said there is a vast preponderance of white lecturers and professors over black lecturers and professors. The implication is clear — that in its selection of staff, Fort Hare favours white applicants.

"Will the reverend gentleman please answer this question — has any white lecturer or professor been appointed to the Fort Hare staff in preference to an African having equal qualifications, including experience?

"In fact, where there are two applicants for a vacancy on the Fort Hare staff, and one happens to be an African, such African must in terms of prevailing policy, enjoy preference unless the white applicant is better qualified.

DISCRIMINATION

"As far as we know there has not been a single instance of discrimination against an African applicant. On the contrary, we have leaned over backwards to find suitably qualified African staff.

"Unfortunately, we have not been able to achieve much success, but if Mr. Gqubule happens to know of any suitably qualified Africans who might be interested in lecturing at Fort Hare, we would appreciate it if he would kindly inform our registrar.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



PROFESSOR J. B. THOM

"The following is also attributed to Mr. Gqubule — that of the white members of our teaching staff, there is an overwhelming Afrikaner majority, and that with all the goodwill in the world it cannot be that the best academically qualified men in every field are Afrikaners.

PREFERRED

"Here too, the implication is clear — that Fort Hare discriminates against English-speaking applicants.

"Fort Hare has appointed every suitably qualified English-speaking applicant, and where such an applicant has been unsuccessful, it simply means that the Afrikaans-speaking applicant was better qualified. In several instances English-speaking applicants were preferred to Afrikaans-speaking applicants. All these appointments are made on merit.

"Mr. Gqubule is challenged to prove the contrary. Has it ever occurred to the reverend gentleman that the white lecturers at Fort Hare — Afrikaners and others — have come here to assist their black fellowmen?

MORE LUCRATIVE

"It is, of course, a well-known fact that English-speaking South Africans, on the average, prefer a career in commerce or the more lucrative professions to the various educational careers. Hence the increasing presence of Afrikaners in white and non-white education and even at English private schools.

"Surely Mr. Gqubule knows all this. Could he be educationally so much at sea?

"Perhaps Mr. Gqubule would feel less concerned about the fate of Fort Hare in the hands of the Afrikaner majority in view of the fact that these Afrikaans lecturers have on several occasions submitted official requests to the Government to remove salary discrimination at Fort Hare.

IRRESPONSIBLE

"At present our Council is considering ways and means of achieving this. As an executive member of the Institute of Race Relations it ill-behoves Mr. Gqubule to make such unfounded and irresponsible statements, which certainly cannot be calculated to improve the good race relations he professedly wishes to foster.

"We demand that he should either prove his allegations or retract them and apologise." — DDR.

12 MAY 1972
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Lovedale concern at land request

GLASGOW — The report of the Church of Scotland's Overseas Council, published yesterday, speaks of concern over the future of the Federal Theological Seminary at Lovedale in South Africa.

The concern arises in the light of a request from Fort Hare University, with the backing of the South African Government, for the sale of a large area of land around Lovedale for the development of the university.

"Planning is always hazardous in South Africa, but a completely new factor has been introduced by the authorities at Fort Hare asking the Seminary, the Bantu Presbyterian Church and the Church of Scotland Trust to sell a very considerable tract of land" the report says.

"The university serves the Xhosa people and the number of students has shown a steady increase in recent years. It is reckoned that in 15 years the student population will be between 3 000 and 5 000."

The report adds: "In negotiations which have already taken place it seems clear that the university authorities will not consider alternatives and there is a suggestion that should all the churches involved not agree to sell, then steps to expropriate the land will be taken."

This part of the report concludes: "Inevitably in church circles in South Africa the question is being asked whether this move is motivated solely by the need or desire for more land for Fort Hare University?"

In another part of the report it describes the church's mission in Africa as a work of reconciliation amid turmoil, confusion and violence.

The Overseas Council has more than 200 missionaries in more than 30 countries.

"Even where opposition dominates and men are not treated with the dignity due to them as human beings, there is still an amazing willingness to be reconciled and Christians, in spite of rebuffs, continue to take the initiative in striving for real peace among men." — DDC.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

24 MAY 1972
NATAL WITNESS

STUDENT FACILITY MAY BE ENDED

CAPE TOWN—If the concession to certain non-White students to study at White universities was used as a lever against the Government's policy of separate development, the Government may be compelled to consider withdrawing it, the Minister of National Education, Sen. J. P. van der Spuy, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

University of Fort Hare

Speaking on his vote in committee on the Appropriation Bill, the Minister said this should not be construed as a threat.

There was the problem of the large number of foreign students in South Africa.

The time had arrived to ascertain whether those students were really studying.

Meanwhile, the Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, said that classes continued in a normal manner yesterday morning, but few students attended.

Some 350 students have been boycotting classes since Monday but it appears that the rest of the 948 students have been attending classes.—Sapa.

Date 24 JUN 1972 STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)
Date

SRCs are key to Black deadlock

Patrick Laurence

UNDERLYING the unrest on Black campuses is the problem of keeping communications open between the students and the university authorities.

Professor J. M. de Wet, rector of the University of Fort Hare has singled out the reluctance of students to appoint leaders as a key campus problem.

Where students refused to elect leaders — because they fear they will be the scapegoats of official anger in times of trouble or because they fear they will be condemned as government stooges — there is little hope of negotiating away grievances.

Professor de Wet is only too familiar with the problem: Fort Hare students have consistently refused to have a Students' Representative Council ever since the university was placed under the Department of Bantu Education.

There is no need to labour the point, but two examples are worth quoting.

When Mr Willem van der Merwe took over as principal of Lovedale Teachers' Training College in 1967, he faced a really difficult task. Lovedale had been a centre of unrest over the previous five or six years and strikes and dissension were common.

Mr van der Merwe's first step was to provide machinery for the creation of an elected SRC and to open channels between it and himself. For various reasons, including Mr van der Merwe's skill in human relations, students did not boycott the SRC and peace was restored to the campus.

At the end of this term Mr van der Merwe leaves Lovedale for the University of KwaZulu as one of the most popular and successful of Lovedale's long succession of capable principals.

At the University of the North (Turfloop) an entirely different situation unfolded after the student-administration clash over a speech by a former SRC president at a graduation ceremony.

There had been a SRC but it was suspended and the entire student body expelled. Students were later invited to reapply for admission, but 22 — including all 13 SRC members — were turned down.

This action only heightened student suspicions that SRCs were there to serve one of two purposes — either to act as stooges for the administration or to take the rap as "ringleaders" in any clash with the authorities.

Predictably, the university council's decision only led the university administration into another impasse.

When returning students heard that their leaders had been refused admission there was immediate dissatisfaction. The rector, Professor J. L. Boshoff, invited students to appoint delegates to discuss the issue with him. But they declined to do so, and a whole lot walked out.

Today, on the administration's own figures (which the exiled SRC disputes as "too high"), the campus and lecture rooms are only half filled.

To bridge the gap between his administration and the students, Professor de Wet of Fort Hare used several different methods during the recent strike there: he agreed to students appointing different delegates each day, and accepted the offer of Black lecturers to act as mediators.

He insisted, however, that these measures were no final answer: what he wanted was a properly elected SRC and he deeply regretted that moves in that direction had been disrupted by the strike.

But the establishment of truly independent SRCs necessarily means removing the restrictions which limit student activities on Black campuses.

They must feel free to communicate with the Press (now they may only do so with the permission of the rector) and to initiate programmes without having to obtain official sanction.

They must have the right to affiliat to any legal student organisation of their choice (a Turfloop SRC decision to join Nusas was vetoed in the late 1960s, and SASO has now been effectually banned from the campuses).

If all this leads to the SRCs spearheading student grievances, that is what SRCs are for and it can only help the university authorities to root out the causes of dissatisfaction.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

1 JUN 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mrs. L. Ntshongwana, who obtained a BA degree at Fort Hare University recently, is married to Mr. L. Ntshongwana, who was the only Border player in the South African black side which played against England.

3 JUN 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Liston Ntshongwana of Border who will lead the African national rugby side against the Coloureds at the Wolfson Stadium in Port Elizabeth on July 8. He will play lock for Border in their match against Eastern Province at the Mdantsane Oval, but on Sunday will lead the national side on the flank. Ntshongwana is a final year arts student at the University of Fort Hare.

.13 JUN 1972
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

44 STUDENTE SELFWEG

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE.

HOOFDE van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het bevestig dat 44 stuudente dié universiteit die naweek uit vrye wil verlaat het. Dit het gevolg op 'n besluit wat by 'n studente-vergadering verlede week geneem is.

Dié universiteit sluit môre vir die Junie-vakansie. Dit is 'n week vroeër as wat dit behoort te sluit. Die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, het dié besluit geneem ná samesprekings met verteenwoordigers van die uitvoerende komitee van die senaat van die universiteit.

Die Junie-toetse, wat ná die onlangse studente-onrus uitgeste is sal volgende kwartaal geskryf word.

Universiteitskoshuise en die biblioteek sal 'n week voor die volgende kwartaal begin, heropen. — (Sapa.)

Date - 2 JUN 1972
STAR
Date

Faith to stay at Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THANKS to readers of The Star, Miss Faith Mkuma will be able to stay at Fort Hare University.

Offers of financial help poured in within hours of a story being published saying she would have to leave because her father had suffered a stroke and could no longer afford the university fees.

One man, who refused to give his name, walked into The Star offices and handed over R70 in cash — sufficient to pay one term's fees for Miss Mkuma.

He also donated R30 to the TEACH Fund bringing his total donation to R100.

From the Indian community came two offers of R70 each while a Johannesburg woman said she was prepared to subsidise Miss Mkuma's entire university career.

A doctor offered to donate R10 a month towards the fees and there were several offers to organise collections to raise the money.

- 3 JUN 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare student is helped

Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The generosity of readers of a Johannesburg newspaper has enabled a Fort Hare university student to carry on her studies there.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

She is Miss Faith Mkuma, who would have had to leave after a report was published disclosing that her father had suffered a stroke and could no longer afford the university fees.

One man walked into the offices of the newspaper and handed over R70 in cash — sufficient to pay one term's fees for Miss Mkuma.

From the Indian community came two offers of R70 each while a woman offered to subsidise Miss Mkuma's entire university career. A delighted Miss Mkuma is now assured of completing her studies.

Date - 1 JUN 1972
WORLD

FORT HARE STRIKE OVER

THE EIGHT-DAY student strike at Fort Hare University is over. Students have returned to lectures following an undertaking by the university senate to cancel the June examinations and other assignments.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Four African lecturers have acted as mediators between the university administration and about 500 students who began their boycott of lectures last Monday in protest against alleged security police activity on the campus and intimidation by lecturers.

They also complained about the arbitrary expulsion of students by the rector, Professor J M de Wet. This has been discounted by the vice-rector, Professor J Coetzee.

Professor de Wet has said that a commission of inquiry would be appointed to investigate student grievances if the students wanted it. He has made it clear that such a commission would be appointed by the university's governing body, and not by the students.

A Black lecturer at Fort Hare commended Professor de Wet for his "tactful handling of a delicate situation. There has been a lot of unrest on the campus this month following the wholesale expulsions at Turfloop University. He has obviously been at pains to avoid similar action here," the lecturer said.

Date 18 JUN 1972
WORLD

FORT HARE HAS EARLY START TO HOLIDAY

THE UNIVERSITY College of Fort Hare near Alice closed this week for the June holidays — a week before schedule. The decision was reached at a meeting between the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, and a deputation of students.

A spokesman for the university told WEEKEND WORLD that during the talks the students said that it would be better for the authorities to close the varsity this week so that it could give some students time to think about the wasted study time they had during heir "sit in" strike.

The spokesman said the closing this week of Fort Hare for the June vacation is to give the students time to make up for last term.

NORMAL

"Everything was normal but due to conditions on other campuses, the students' requests were met."

WEEKEND WORLD was told that the majority of students have written their June examinations.

The authorities have emphasised that no action would be taken against any student.

All the students are to be readmitted without applying for admission.

Fort Hare was supposed to close for the June Vacation on June 21. It will reopen on July 20, but the hostels would be open on July 14 so that the students can make use of the library I was told.

However WEEKEND WORLD gathered that the decision to have the varsity closed this week followed a petition handed to the Rector saying that the students were leaving within 24 hours because the administration had failed to comply with the agreements for ending the sit-in.

It was claimed that the petition said the next semester would start as planned on condition the requirements for ending the sit-in were met.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 JUN 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



MR. M. T. MASIZA

Mr. Masiza, man with a mission

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON — An Alice-born man, Mr. M. T. Masiza, is the first — and still the only — black assistant vocational officer employed by the South African Railways.

Mr. Masiza, who joined the Railways as a booking clerk in East London in 1966, was promoted to this post in 1969 and has since travelled throughout the Republic interviewing applicants for posts in the Railways Administration.

His work involves doing aptitude tests and when he is not travelling he works in the administration offices at Railway headquarters in Johannesburg.

After matriculating at Lovedale, Mr. Masiza joined the Department of Posts and Telegraphs as a clerk.

After working for several years he resigned and went to Fort Hare University to study social science in 1963.

He later joined a bank in East London before joining the South African Railways. Mr. Masiza, who played cricket for Border, takes a keen interest in music and drama.

He is married with three children.—DDR.

Date 13 JUN 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

University to close early

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare will close for the June vacation tomorrow, a week earlier than scheduled.

This was decided by the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, after consultation with representatives of the Executive Committee of the university Senate.

Prof De Wet said the decision had been taken in view of the fact that students were having difficulty applying themselves to their studies under present circumstances.

The June tests, postponed after the recent student unrest, will be held next term.

University hostels and the library will open a week before the term starts.—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date
2 JUN 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



DR. M. O. M. SEBONI

Seboni funeral tomorrow

EAST LONDON — The Fort Hare University professor, Dr. M. O. M. Seboni, who died at Grey Hospital, King William's Town, last week after a long illness, will be buried at St. Matthew's, near Keiskammahoek, tomorrow.

The funeral service will be held at the St Matthew's Chapel and the Rev. D. M Mbopa, of St Steven's Anglican Church in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, will conduct the funeral service

Among those expected to attend the funeral and pay tribute to South Africa's first black to obtain a doctorate in education will be representatives of the Botswana Government, Transkei Government, Ciskei Government, Fort Hare University Senate, Fort Hare University Advisory Council and the Advisory Board on Bantu Education.

The chief education planner for the Ciskei, Mr. H. Nabe, will speak on behalf of the Bantu Education Advisory Board of which Dr. Seboni was a member.

Before joining the University Fort Hare staff, Dr. Seboni taught, among other places, at St. Matthew's College where he received his post primary education. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 JUN 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Extra-mural degrees plan

EAST LONDON—Working blacks who wish to receive a university education may in future be able to obtain B.A. or B.Com. degrees through University of Fort Hare extra-mural classes.

University of Fort Hare

A university senate investigating committee is to establish the needs and student potential of various centres.

A letter from Fort Hare's Professor of Economics, Prof. J. H. Smith, who is also a director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, has been circularised to companies employing blacks, asking them to state whether they are interested in decentralising the university.

Prof. Smith was not available for comment yesterday, but the registrar, Mr. H. van Huysteen, said the university was considering holding classes "to assist working Africans to qualify for B.A. or B.Com. degrees."

He said hours of study would be arranged after investigation of working hours and bus times.

"The classes will be held entirely after hours," he said. — DDR.

13 JUN 1972

THE FRIEND

Early closing

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare will close for the June vacation tomorrow — a week earlier than scheduled.

The Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said the decision had been taken in view of the fact that students were having difficulty applying themselves to their studies under present circumstances. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 JUL 1972
Fort Hare
RAND DAILY MAIL

Soil imprints at UFO site 'not human or animal'—scientist

Staff Reporter

A GEOLOGIST yesterday visited the farm Braeside in the Fort Beaufort area, the site of the recent unidentified objects seen there, and examined the imprints on the ground.

"I am quite convinced that the imprints are not those of any known human, or animal," he said.

Mr, Cyril S. Kingsley, a lecturer in the Department of Geology at the University of Fort Hare, spent several hours examining and photographing the imprints in the soil.

The surface nature of the imprints suggested they had been made by some piece of mechanism, he said, because the imprints were clearly cut and must have been made by an exceptionally hard material, such as metal.

The soil was very firm clay and imprints of that depth could only have been made by a very heavy object.

Mr. Kingsley did not use a geiger-counter to detect the presence of radio-activity, as it could not be presumed the mechanism had been driven by a radio-active material.

The investigation he had done was outside his particular discipline of geology. But he had investigated reports of other unidentified objects and prehistoric footprints.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 JUL 1972
DIE VOLKSBLAD

LEKTOR SE BEVINDING OOR SPOOR

‚Piering'-raaisel word al groter

OOS-LONDEN.

DIE GRENS se „vlieënde piering" word 'n al groter raaisel nadat dit in drie wyd verspreide gebiede — Fort Beaufort, Queenstown en Macleantown — gewaar is.

'n Wetenskaplike van die Universiteit van Fort Hare wat die spoor ondersoek het wat nagelaat is deur die onbekende vlieënde voorwerp wat by Fort Beaufort „geland" het, het gister gesê hy is oortuig daarvan dat dit nie deur enige mens of dier gemaak is nie.

Die plaas Braeside, al plek by Fort Beaufort waar die voorwerp tot dusver gewaar is, het mense daarheen gelok wat saam met die plaasmense geëet het en gisteraand die voorwerp gesien het. Dit het net ná 6 nm. verskyn en dieselfde kleurveranderings ondergaan as wat voorheen opgemerk is.

„Rondhang"

Mev. A. J. van Zyl van Macleantown het die polisie van Cambridge, Oos-Londen, gisteraand opgebel om te sê dat 'n onbekende vlieënde voorwerp om haar huis „rondhang".

'n Polisievoertuig is dadelik na Macleantown gestuur, maar die polisiemanne het geen kameras by hulle gehad nie.

Die polisiemanne het later gesê dat dit agter die skoolgebou verdwyn het, maar daarna weer verskyn het en in die rigting van Fort Jackson beweeg het waar dit uit die gesigsveld verdwyn het.

Op Queenstown is 'n onbekende vlieënde voorwerp Maandagaand bokant die vliegveld gewaar.

Rooi lig

Mnr. R. P. Golding van Van Collerlaan, Sandringham, het gesê hy en sy vrou het iets gesien „wat gelyk het soos twee sterre wat bymekaar gekom het met 'n rooi lig bo en 'n grondlig onder." Mnr. Golding, 'n afgetrede handelaar en veekoper vertel dat sy radio „heeltemal snaaks geword het."

„Die voorwerp het sowat tien keer in die lug op en af beweeg. Dit het toe gelyk asof dit heeltemal uit die lug val en het agter die huis agter ons verdwyn."

'n Lektor in die departement Geologie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, mnr. C. S. Kingsley, het kleurskyfies van die spore by Fort Beaufort geneem en hoop dat die vergroting van die skyfies wanneer dit op 'n skerm gegooi word, „nog interessante inligting" sal oplewer.

Hy sê die oppervlak van die spoor dui op iets metaalagtigs.

Hiervoor gee hy twee redes, nl. die duidelik omlynde parallelle strepe wat op 'n deel van die spoor merkbaar is en die aansienlike vastheid van die klei op die plek. Die spoor is betreklik diep en dui op iets wat swaar gedruk het.

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

- 5 JUL 1972

Date

STAR

UFO prints, report

Own Correspondent

FORT BEAUFORT — Imprints left in the soil on Braeside Farm near Fort Beaufort last week by a strange airborne craft which is reported to have landed there are "definitely not animal or human" imprints, according to Mr C. S. Kingsley, a lecturer in the Department of Geology at Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The nature of marks in the imprints and also of their surface texture, suggested metal, rather than something soft and fleshy, said Mr Kingsley.

A Durban man, Mr H. R. Prinsloo, has claimed that he saw an unidentified flying object, while travelling with his family in the vicnity of Queenstown last week.

"We saw a bright object hovering over the western horizon," he said. "It was just after sunset and there was still some light in the sky, but this was so bright that one had to notice it."

Mr Prinsloo said the UFO was similar to that sighted over the sea off Durban on Monday by Mr A. G. Hill, a Canadian artist.

Date 25 JUL 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Mystery deepens as more UFOs sighted

EAST LONDON — The Border's flying saucer mystery deepened yesterday.

Sightings were made in three wide-ranging areas—Fort Beaufort, Queenstown and Macleantown.

And a University of Fort Hare scientist who examined an imprint left by the UFO which "landed" at Fort Beaufort, said yesterday he was convinced it was not that of any known human or animal.

The farm Braeside, scene of all the Fort Beaufort sightings so far attracted people who took their supper with them to view yesterday evening's UFO. It appeared shortly after 6 p.m. and went through the same colour changes as noticed previously.

DISAPPEAR

Mrs. A. J. van Zyl, of Macleantown, telephoned the Cambridge, East London, police last night to say an unidenified flying object was "hanging around" her house. A van was despatched immediately to Macleantown, but the police had no cameras.

Police later reported that it had disappeared behind the school building, but had subsequently reappeared and headed off in the direction of Fort Jackson, where it vanished from sight.

In Queenstown a UFO was spotted over the aerodrome on Monday night.

Mr. R. P. Golding, of 5 Van Coller Avenue, Sandringham, said he and his wife had seen "what looked like two stars joined together with a red light below and a green light on top."

Mr. Golding, a retired trader and livestock dealer, said his radio "went all funny."

"The object went up and down in the sky about ten times," said Mr. Golding. "It then seemed to drop right out of the sky and disappeared below the house at the back of us."

SIZE

He said he could not ju[dge] the size of the object, the sp[eed] at which it was travelling, o[r] the distance away from him.

A lecturer in the Department of Geology at Fort Hare, Mr. C. S. Kingsley, MSc, took colour slides of the Fort Beaufort UFO imprints and hopes that magnification of the pictures on a screen will yield "further interesting information.

He emphasises, however, that as a geologist the UFO phenomenon did not fall within his discipline. He examined the imprints out of interest.

He bases his opinion to-date on the surface nature of the imprint — which, he said, suggested something metalic. He gave two reasons: the clear-cut parallel streaks noticeable on part of the imprint, and considering the firmness of the clay at the site the imprint was relatively deep and suggested heavy pressure.

His opinion is corroborated by Warrant Officer P. R. van Rensburg's claim that the police were scarcely able to make imprints in the clay by stamping their boots. — DDR-DDC.

Now police bring in special camera

FORT BEAUFORT — A specialist photographer has arrived here and using sophisticated equipment hopes to photograph the mysterious flying object sighted — and shot at — last week.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, Brig. A. P. Vosloo, who said: "We now have the equipment and, should luck be on our side, we will be able to have this thing photographed."

Though reluctant to give much information about the equipment — "the object might be of military importance" — Brigadier Vosloo said the photographer specialised in [p]graphing unidentified fly[ob]jects.

Brigadier Vosloo said a mysterious object had been seen again since the first sighting last Monday, but the equipment had not been in operation then.

Asked what stage the police investigation into the sightings had reached, he said: "We have made no progress, and know just as much as you do."

The samples of soil sent to [C]ouncil for Scientific and [I]rial Research — collected [v]icinity where the obje[ct] first spotted — were be[ing] [a]ysed, but there had not [y]a finding.—DDC.

27 JUL 1972

NATAL WITNESS

Students call for 'Black stories'

HAMMANSKRAAL — African Black delegates at the African Students' Organisation (SASO) conference at Hammanskraal have called for the composition of Black nursery rhymes, children's stories and children's art.

The resolution to this effect was put to the conference by the education commission and adopted unanimously.

It was held that Black education at the moment inculcated "self-hate" in Black children and that there was a need for Black literature to develop "a sense of pride, dignity and love for the Black self.

"I don't see how Jack and Jill can be relevant to the Black community", one delegate said.

Another theme which concerned the education commission was the gulf between the intellectual elite and the people of the Black community.

SASO also plans to forge closer links between educated Blacks and the community at large by the establishment of a national vigilant committee to establish closer links between students and parents.

The chairman of the commission, Mr. Abraham Tiro — the man whose graduation speech sparked off the recent student unrest at the University of the North (Turfloop) — told the conference that education for Blacks should serve the cause of their liberation.

Educated Blacks should put away their concern for status and money and dedicate themselves to service of their community.

Mr. Tiro said Blacks were only being educated to make them better servants of the White community: domestic science was being taught in Black schools to ensure the production of better cooks for White kitchens.

Mr. J. Baowa, of the University of Fort Hare, attacked what he saw as White-inspired history in Black schools.

One example of White bias in history he stated was the representation to Black children of Dingaan as "a murderer and a dog" and Retief as "some kind of martyr".—Sapa.

= 8 AUG 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The first Queenstown-born black to obtain a B. Comm degree, Mr. S. H. Mgidlana, received his degree from Fort Hare University this year. Mr. Mgidlana is now a teacher at the Ebenezer Majombozi Secondary School in East London.

PROFILE OF A LEADER



Prof. H. W. E. Ntsanwisi
(S657/7)

WHEN Hudson W. E. Ntsanwisi ended his primary school career at a mission school at Shiluwane in 1935, passing his final examinations *cum laude* he had already emerged as an intelligent scholar and potential leader for whom a brilliant career was foreseen. In the academic sphere he certainly lived up to expectations, and in the course of time became a noted educationist with several authoritative works on linguistics to his credit.

But this versatile and creative figure was not only destined to excel in the academic field. As a man who through the years has maintained a lively interest in all facets of human endeavour, Hudson Ntsanwisi was also to play a leading role in the political advancement of his people. His career culminated in 1969 when he became Chief Councillor of the Machangana Territorial Authority.

Today, 51-year-old Professor Ntsanwisi heads the Legislative Assembly of the Machangana homeland — which has replaced the Territorial Authority. As a national leader who shoulders a great task and responsibility, he has to spend long hours in his office at Giyani, the capital of Machanganaland.

However, Professor Ntsanwisi is an obliging and approachable person who goes out of his way to make his visitor feel at ease. This unassuming figure will then sit back in his chair and recall the achievements of his earlier years.

Professor Ntsanwisi was born in 1920, in the Letaba district of the Eastern Transvaal and received his early education at the Shiluwane Mission School. In 1940, having completed a course at the Lemana Teacher Training College, he returned to the Shiluwane area where he taught at a local primary school until 1942. In that year he was transferred to the Emerentia Primary School whose principal was the present Secretary for Bantu Education, Dr H. J. van Zyl. As he had won the confidence of his pupils and showed an avid interest in sporting activities, he was soon appointed house master and sports coach.

In the meantime Professor Ntsanwisi completed a BA degree at the University of Fort Hare, majoring in English and Bantu Studies. In 1949 he was appointed principal of the Shiluwane Secondary School, a post which he held until 1958 when he became inspector of schools for the districts of Pietersburg (Lowveld) and Soutpansberg.

In 1963 Professor Ntsanwisi became senior lecturer in Bantu languages at the University College of the North (today the University of the North). Four years later he received the chair of the Department of Bantu Languages.

In 1968 Professor Ntsanwisi was elected Chairman of the Machangana Territorial Authority and only one year later he became Chief Councillor of the Executive Council.

As an educationist, Professor Ntsanwisi is the author of several authoritative works on Bantu linguistics, including *A descriptive Study of Tsonga Idioms (1968).*

He has travelled extensively abroad. In 1958, as a delegate of the Swiss Mission (SA), he attended an international conference in Switzerland and he also attended a similar conference in Kampala (Uganda) in 1963. In 1966 he went to the United States of America to do research in linguistics at the University of Georgetown (Washington, DC). He revisited Europe in 1970, and while in Britain, he visited the University of Cambridge as a representative of the Machangana Territorial Authority.

In spite of his busy life, Prof. Ntsanwisi remains a devoted family man. His interest in languages and history is shared by his wife who also has a BA degree and used to teach Latin. They have two daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter is at present studying at the University of the North while the other three children are still at school.

Professor Ntsanwisi plays tennis regularly and is also a soccer enthusiast. In this regard he is endeavouring to create better sporting facilities at schools in his homeland. To Professor Ntsanwisi it is of the utmost importance to his general education that the growing child should participate in sporting activities.



Prof. H. W. E. Ntsanwisi (right) with the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster during the Prime Minister's visit to the Machangana homeland last year (R240/5)

University of Venda
Together in Excellence

12 AUG 1972 Hare

CAPE TIMES



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

U.S. SCHOLARSHIP: Langa High School teacher, Miss Petronella Bam, has been awarded a scholarship by America's Department of State to do a post-graduate course in social work at the University of Fisk in Nashville, Tennessee.

The scholarship which is for one year will enable Miss Bam to complete her master's degree in Counselling Psychology.

Miss Bam who sailed for America yesterday is the eldest daughter of Mrs. A. Bam. She was born in Cape Town. After matriculating at Langa High School she went to Fort Hare in 1967 for a Bachelor of Arts degree in Social Science, majoring in psychology.

Early this year she received her Honours degree at Fort Hare University.

R.k.M.

Date 10 AUG 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Xhosa nationalism is growing says Sebe

PORT ELIZABETH — Xhosa nationalism had reached unprecedented heights due largely to the recognition of chieftainship by the Bantu Authorities Act.

So said Mr. L. L. Sebe, an executive councillor of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly, when addressing students at a symposium at the University of Port Elizabeth yesterday.

"The future of Xhosa nationalism has never been so bright. The recognition of chieftainship through the Bantu Authorities Act has whipped up Xhosa nationalism to an unprecedented degree," Mr. Sebe told students.

He said the granting of self-government to the Transkei and the Ciskei aroused national consciousness among the Xhosa in both territories, while those under the homeland governments were fast learning the science of modern politics with shrewd and astute leaders developing among them.

BREEDING PLACE

"The University of Fort Hare should be a breeding place of Xhosa nationalism like many universities which have shaped the national outlook of a nation," he said.

Mr. Sebe said Xhosas and whites today were working together for the development of the Ciskei and despite the past history, the Xhosas had accepted the white man as a neighbour, working side by side with him for the economic development of South Africa.

He said some intellectuals believed the encouragement of Xhosa nationalism retarded the unity with other ethnic groups, but what these people did not realise was that genuine unity was achieved when there was a common and mutual understanding between the masses and the intellectuals.

RACIALISM

Mr. Sebe said communism was an enemy of Xhosa nationalism as the communists denounced nationalism as racialism while they preached to the people that changes in the social structure of the country could be achieved by revolution.

"Despite its enemies and detractors, Xhosa nationalism has maintained its grounds and it is making great progress," Mr. Sebe said. — DDR.

DP policy won't change — secretary

EAST LONDON — The multi-racial policy of the Democratic Party was the basis for the foundation of the party and its change would only mean capitulation to separate development the Border Regional Secretary of the Democratic Party, Mr. T. E. Bungane, said yesterday.

Mr. Bungane was commenting on a report that a meeting had been called by the party leadership to review the multi-racial policy of the party.

"Whoever would like to change the multi-racialism policy of the Democratic Party has implicitly given himself over to the Transkei National Independence Party, and the Democratic Party cannot be dragged into that.

"True democrats do not doubt that the policy of multi-racialism is still the best for all in this country and this is even evidenced by the recent uttering by the Transkei Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima when he called for a superstate which could welcome all races," he said.

Mr. Bungane said he was surprised by Press reports quoting Mr. A. D. Mqele as the Border Regional Secretary of the Democratic Party.

"Mr. Mqele was never elected secretary of the party and how he came to claim being one, I do not know," he said.

He said Mr. Mqele had made Press statements on two occasions mentioning names of party leaders as coming to East London to address meetings that never materialised.

"That was because Mr. Mqele has no status in the party and could not call meetings," Mr. Bungane said.—DDR.

24 AUG 1972

te

KING WM'S TOWN MERCURY

● MR. ROBIN DERRICOURT, lecturer in Archaeology at Fort Hare University, will talk on "The Border, Ciskei and Transkei in prehistory" in the Huberta Hall of the Kaffrarian Museum tomorrow (Friay) night, at 8 o'clock.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 17 AUG 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare needs land says rector

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — The Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof. J. M. de Wet, last night denied there was any political motive connected to the intention to buy the grounds of the Federal Theological Seminary here.

He said the university had made an offer to the seminary council and also had stated why it needed the land for expansion.

Prof. De Wet emphasised that it was not a political move, but purely a move to provide for the expectant influx of studen which had trebled over the pa three years.

"We expect the number students to again treble with three years and therefore mu make provision for them," h said.

Prof. De Wet explained th the university was complete hemmed in and the only solutio was to make an offer to th seminary "because we are in dir need of land." — DDR.

Date 15 AUG 1972
STAR

Students wait and hope for career cash

TWO first-year students at the University of Fort Hare have returned to classes with insufficient money to see the year out, but they still hope the funds will somehow be raised.

The man they turned to for the cash, Mr R. M. Mfeka, lecturer in Zulu at the University of the Witwatersrand, succeeded in raising sufficient money for their immediate needs. He hopes they will not have to give up their studies.

Mr Mfeka, a graduate of Fort Hare, writes: "I have tried several sources without success. It is as a last resort that I make a desperate appeal to The Star and its readers to help these two students realise their ambitions."

The lecturer got a State loan of R150 for Mr George Lekone and a bursary from the Students' Bursary Fund of R150 for Miss Melody Nguna. But he estimates that the students each need another R200 to see them through the year.

The registrar at the University of Fort Hare lists the minimum expenses of first-year students as: Tuition fees R80, boarding R100, books R60, registration R10, breakage deposit R6, medical aid and sport and recreation fees R10, pocket money R20—giving a total of R286.

University of Fort Hare
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NO INCOME

The sum does not include rail fares from Johannesburg to Alice, near the university, nor money for clothes.

"Melody's mother is a social worker and can barely afford to maintain her other children on the most stringent budget. George has no source of income at all," Mr Mfeka said.

Miss Nguna's last letter to Mr Mfeka reads: "Despite this financial problem, I am trying to do my best, though it is difficult."

Date 19 AUG 1972
STAR (OVERSEAS ED.)

Students wait, hope

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 AUG 1972
F P HERALD

END DEPRIVATION PLEA BY STREEK

HERALD REPORTER

E LESS deprivation, the better the investment climate and the er the possibility of violence, Dr F. E. Streek said in Grahamstown last night.

A councillor and governor of Rhodes University, he was speaking to students at the end of the 1972 Arts and Science Week on the campus.

Deprivation did not only operate in the economic sphere. It also applied to rights and participation.

Reduction of deprivation involved the rights of all to effective political power; of workers to belong to legally trained trade unions; a significant redistribution of land and wealth; radical changes to the existing education system and the rights of all to have equal access to it and to effective social security benefits.

Index

As a country dependent on foreign investment, foreign aid and goodwill, South Africa should look at its deprivation intensity index. The less deprivation the better for investment and safety, he said.

In the economic sphere there were welcome signs of change. It was businessmen who set the pace in the payment of higher wages; who started the first poverty studies and spread pension and other welfare benefits to all their workers. Those things were noted as a point in favour of investment in South Africa.

In the field of mass communication, the government controlled or dictated to the media in no uncertain fashion. The radio, as in the rest of Africa, was a government medium and TV would follow the same pattern.

"In the fullness of time, it will be recognised here, as it already has been in the United States and Europe, that the English Press has been one of the shining beacons in the era of deprivation which is South Africa's history to date. Another beacon is that of students' concerns," said Dr Streek.

Students not only worked to lessen physical deprivation, but provided a much needed prodding of consciences.

"The biggest compliment to you is that you are part of an international conspiracy. This shibboleth has come down the ages in various guises and is the last resort of people who operate in the shadows, or are frightened to face facts or changes.

"One must be law abiding and opposed to violence because this is what less deprivation is all about — a peaceful, participative society," said Dr Streek.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Petty apartheid dying, despite hard-liners—MP

HERALD GRAHAMSTOWN CORRESPONDENT

COLOUREDS and Africans were increasingly being employed in responsible and technical positions in the civil service despite hard line job reservation speeches by Nationalists, Mrs Catherine Taylor, MP, said at Rhodes University yesterday.

She said that petty apartheid was definitely not static and perhaps not deteriorating as fast as some were inclined to think. This impression she gained during a two-day visit to the University of Fort Hare this week.

Discussing wage differences between Whites and non-Whites, she called the differences a trying disgrace. Fortunately, she said, the hard-line speeches made by Nationalist politicians regarding job reservation etc did not always match reality.

Coloured and African workers were increasingly being employed in responsible and technical positions in the railways and post office and other branches of the civil service.

There was much potential for South Africans who felt politically frustrated to help defuse the political bomb in grassroots ways.

"Doctors of all races, teachers of all colours, should meet at conferences. Social bonds will increase and suspicion be reduced if not eliminated. This is a basis for political development," she said.

The United Party were getting down to much positive politics, she said, as it was not enough to point out the faults of the Nationalist Government.

"That is why we have a constitutional committee investigating matters. However, no constitutional plan can ever, in times of changing economic and social factors, be definite. It must be highly adaptable."

The intrusion of the Government into matters where the choice should remain with the individual or the community concerned had become frighteningly visible in public life she said.

Date 28 AUG 1972
CAPE ARGUS

Land move is condemned by seminary

A MOVE by the University of Fort Hare at Alice to take over the neighbouring land and buildings of the Federal Theological Seminary, which trains non-White clergymen for four major South African churches, could 'do further harm to the Church-State relationship,' according to the council and staff of the seminary.

The Federal Theological Seminary was established at its present site by the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist Churches after their previous theological colleges had been forced to move because of government policy.

The Churches built a joint academic institution, which is flanked by the separate church buildings and residences of each of the denominations represented on the campus.

Now the University of Fort Hare has asked permission to buy the land and buildings. The council and staff of the seminary have issued a statement saying that they are 'gravely concerned,' as universities have the legal right to expropriate land required for development.

ASSURANCE

They point out that the present site was selected by the Churches 'only after assurance of security of tenure had been received from the Secretary of Bantu Administration and Development in the presence of the Minister of Bantu Education and Development and the Minister of Bantu Education.'

The statement adds: 'Further removal at this stage would involve not only the abandonment of buildings and grounds developed with care over a decade, but also the disruption of a community which has great value for the Church and people in South Africa.

'It would destroy what confidence there may be in the worth of Government assurances, and would thus do further harm to the Church-State relationship in this country.'

EARLIER GRANT

The statement says that the seminary was built on land given to it by the Church of Scotland, and forms part of an area granted to the Christian Church by the Xhosa chief Tyhali in 1855.

The present campus of Fort Hare is 180ha in extent, and the university owns a further 582ha at Honeydale Farm. It has been reported that the university is also negotiating for other adjoining land which would bring its total area to 1 104ha.

'In the light of these facts the 94ha of the seminary is not a very significant amount,' according to the seminary statement.

In the absence of other explanations for the move to take over the seminary land, 'we may be excused for suspecting that factors other than the need for expansion have influenced the decision,' the statement adds. 'Is it, in fact, the case that the seminary must be moved because its non-racial community is an embarrassment to our neighbour?'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 AUG 1972
FARMERS WEEKLY

Outstanding yield

A HALF HECTARE irrigated maize demonstration plot at the University of Fort Hare gave the outstanding yield of 113,3 bags (90kg) of shelled grain per hectare (moisture corrected), said Prof. E. H. Graven, Professor of Agronomy at the University. This is a record yield for the Eastern Cape for maize produced on this scale. The South African average maize yield varies between 10 to 15 bags per hectare and the average yield for the Ciskei is much lower.

The demonstration was the culmination of the lectures on maize to third year B.Sc. Agriculture students, where the students under the guidance of Dr J. N. Marais and Professor E. H. Graven helped plan for the production of a yield in excess of 100 bags per hectare.

The maize was planted early in October 1971 with the object of having maximum leaf area of the plants coinciding with maximum day length as far as the heat unit requirements of the plants would permit. The variety SR52 was selected on the basis of its long growing season and its yield potential.

The seed was planted 50cm apart in 50cm rows (square planting) which resulted in a population of 40 000 plants a hectare. Two hundred and fifteen kilograms N, 186kg P and 31kg of K were applied at a cost of approximately R99 a hectare. At the current price of maize of R37,90 per imperial ton the yield of 113,3 bags represents a gross income of R425,11 a hectare. After subtraction of the fertilizer cost R326,11 remains from which weed control, irrigation and other incidental costs must be subtracted to obtain the net profit a hectare, i.e. the expenditure of the equivalent of 26 bags of grain as fertilizer resulted in a total yield of 113,3 bags and a net yield of 87 bags per hectare after allowance is made for the high fertilizer application rate.

There is little doubt in the minds of the researchers at Fort Hare that this demonstration plot received a super-abundance of fertilizer and of nitrogen in particular. They are optimistic that the results of experiments now being planned will point the way to higher yields with less fertilizer than used in the 1972 plot.

These results were obtained despite unexpected difficulties experienced with cutworms, crows, zinc deficiency and a virtually unknown disease of maize (**Erwinia carotavora**), all which caused yield reductions.

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



The record stand of maize.

Date 30 AUG 1972
NATAL MERCURY

'NO POLITICS' IN LAND BID

– University

"Mercury" Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH—Authorities at the non-White University College of Fort Hare at Alice have denied that the offer to buy the land and buildings of the adjacent multi-racial Federal Theological Seminary was politically motivated.

The denial follows a statement this month by the council of the Federal Seminary recommending that the seven churches concerned reject the offer because the council did not believe the Fort Hare move was for expansion as indicated.

The statement said the move was a political one to rid the university of a multi-racial community on its doorstep.

INADEQUATE

In reply, Fort Hare authorities said the university served 4,5 million Xhosa people which was a greater number than South Africa's total White population which was served by 10 universities.

Fort Hare's existing land and campus was totally inadequate. In recent years student numbers had increased by 25 per cent. annually and there would be 3 000 students at the university in four to five years' time—if expansion could be made to accommodate that number.

The disputed property, said the seminary statement, was 94ha and the university would soon have 1 104ha for expansion.

The rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, said that what the seminary had not explained was that the other land that would be acquired by the university was broken into various portions unsuitable for actual campus expansion.

Plans for the next few years included two hostels a year to keep up with student accommodation, extensions to administration buildings, a large university hall, a new science block, a new law building, a new faculty of arts building, a student centre and three blocks of flats for staff. These buildings would cause the "already cramped" campus to become completely overcrowded unless it gets more land.

The Seminary Council, while acknowledging at the time that the seminary's position made it a "suitable direction" for expansion of the university, maintained that no adequate explanation had been given why Seminary land was considered vital for the expansion.

We are not convinced that Fort Hare needs to purchase the Federal Seminary.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 1 SEP 1972

Date 30 AUG 1972
E. P. HERALD

Vandals ruining cave art in East Cape

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — In a recent lecture, Mr Robin Derricourt, lecturer in archaeology at Fort Hare University, drew attention to the destruction and damage being done to bushmen paintings, specially in the Eastern Cape.

The lecture was given to the King William's Town Historical Society. Mr Derricourt is also director of the university's archaeological survey of the Transkei and Ciskei.

In reviewing the prehistory and early history of the Eastern Cape area, Mr Derricourt emphasised the importance of the wealth of paintings surviving from the bushmen.

"These paintings are an invaluable source of information of the last hunting and food-collecting people of our area. The earliest paintings might be up to 10 000 years old. The last Bushman painter was seen in Queenstown 100 years ago. The rock art gives a unique picture of the life of the artists, their hunting and food collecting, their clothing and objects of daily use, their social and family life.

"To a large section of the public their paintings are a priceless heritage and a fascinating part of the landscape and in many cases they are of high aesthetic value," Mr Derricourt said.

"Recent trends in the destruction and damage to paintings are such as to cause severe alarm. Natural processes of weathering are always present, but far more of a threat is human vandalism and carelessness."

In his survey work he encountered a depressing amount of such damage, he said. It occurred on sites in all areas in the Cape Midlands, the Border, the Transkei, Ciskei and East Griqualand. No population group is free of responsibility for its share in this. A fine prize might be obliterated by the scratching of a name or date on it, he said.

"One fine shelter visited recently in East Griqualand had received only lately a vast mass of signatures over the shelter wall. Another painted shelter in Cathcart studied by our team last year and considered among the finest in the area has since had paintings chipped and removed by trespassers and this, too, is repeated elsewhere.

"Fences around a site seem to attract and challenge vandals.

"Although the National Monuments Act makes it illegal to damage or remove rock art it has little effect. Conservationists and scholars are often reduced to discussing ways of hiding the whereabouts of sites from the public as the only way to protect the art," said Mr Derricourt.

Date 1 SEP 1972
WORLD

Judges chosen for big bursary prize

JUDGES in the big King Korn R1 000 bursary contest have been appointed.

They are: The Rev. O. Mooki of Soweto, former chairman of the Orlando School Board and well-known educationist;

Mr. M. T. Moerane, President of ASSECA and editor of **WORLD** and **WEEKEND WORLD**;



The Rev. Obed Mooki

Mr. James Xaba, representing the manufacturers of King Korn, the corn which has proved so popular among many of our people for the brewing of home-made beer, who are donating this bursary.

Already entries have been coming in for the R1 000 scholarship which will enable a Black matriculant to continue his studies at university.

The scholarship will be tenable for three years either at Fort Hare in the Cape Province, the University of the Northern Transvaal or at Nngoye University in Zululand.

Students who are already matriculated or expect to matriculate at the end of this year are invited to apply for the scholarship.

All they have to do is to write a letter of about 300 words stating why they should be awarded the scholarship and address it to: King Korn Bursary, P.O. Box 1218, Johannesburg.

The best letter received will win.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SEP 1972

BONA

Bona is pleased to inform its Xhosa readers of the REPUBLIC WIDE XHOSA LITERATURE COMPETITION launched by a committe headed by Miss D. N. Jafta, Lecturer in Bantu Languages at Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Well known Book Publishers have offered prizes for the best book in any of the following: Novels, Short Stroies, Poetry, Drama, Children's Books etc. written in Xhosa.

For details and entry forms, write to:
The Secretary, Indyebo yessiXhose,
P. O. Lovedale, C.P.

2 SEP 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

RELIGIOUS FIGURE FOR SA

A DISTINGUISHED professor of religion at Stanford University in California, the Rev Dr Robert McAfee Brown, will visit South Africa this month.

The main purpose of his visit will be to take part in the 75th anniversary conference of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa to be held in Durban from September 17 to 22.

On September 13, he will give a lecture at Rhodes University and meet members of the Divinity Faculty.

On September 14 he will visit Fort Hare University. He will also address a symposium at the Federal Theological Seminary.

He will be in East London on September 15.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

52 SEP 1972

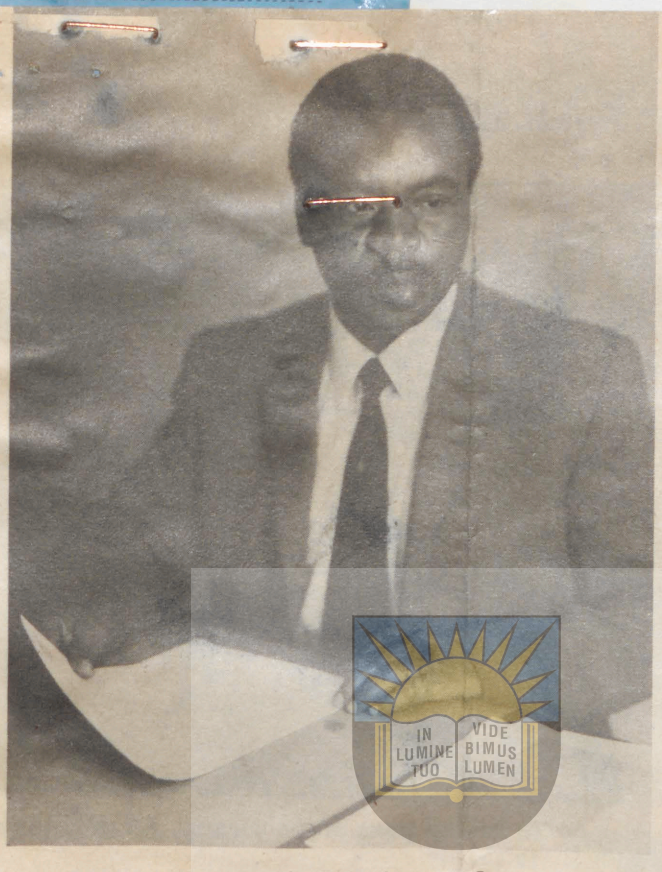
P.E. EVENING POST

Gift to Fort Hare

ALICE. — The University College of Fort Hare has received a donation of R1 000 from Afrox bringing the total sum donated to Fort Hare by the company over the last 10 years to R6 600.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 AUG 1972
BANTU

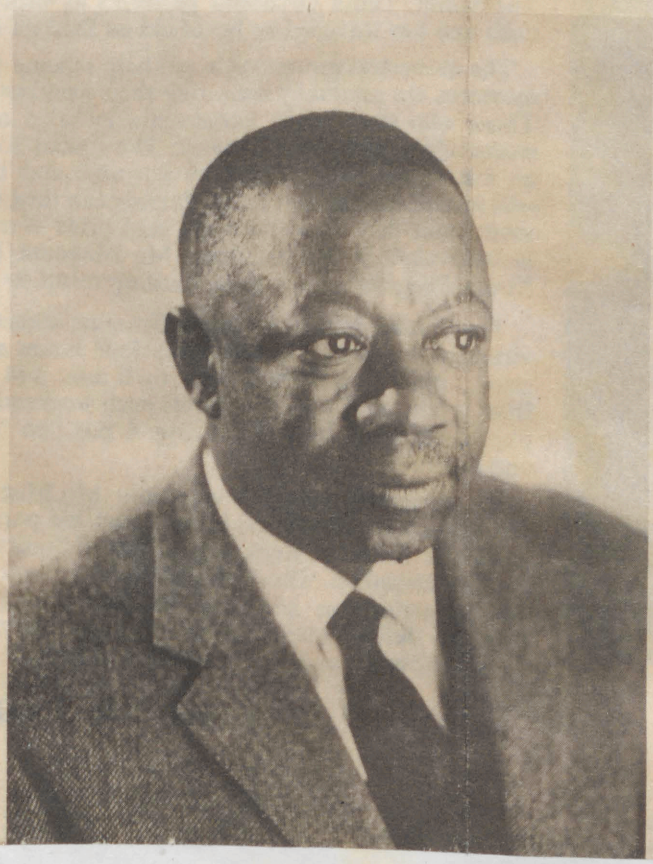


Mr J. M. Lenake (S998/7)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Unisa Language Assistants

Mr P. C. Mokgokong (S997/1)



THE seven professional Bantu assistants at the University of South Africa's Department of Bantu Languages make a valuable contribution to Bantu language teaching at this university. Although the South African Bantu consist of eight language-groups there are only seven written languages and all of these, namely Tswana, North and South Sotho, Venda, Tsonga, Zulu and Xhosa are taught at the University of South Africa.

The Bantu assistants working in this sphere are all exceptionally highly qualified people. Mr P. C. Mokgokong, who lectures in North Sotho, is currently busy with a thesis for his Doctorate. His special field is semantics and all aspects of North Sotho literature. He studied at the University of Fort Hare, where he obtained his B.A. degree in 1944 majoring in English and North Sotho He started lecturing at Unisa in 1960 and in 1966 obtained his M.A. degree.

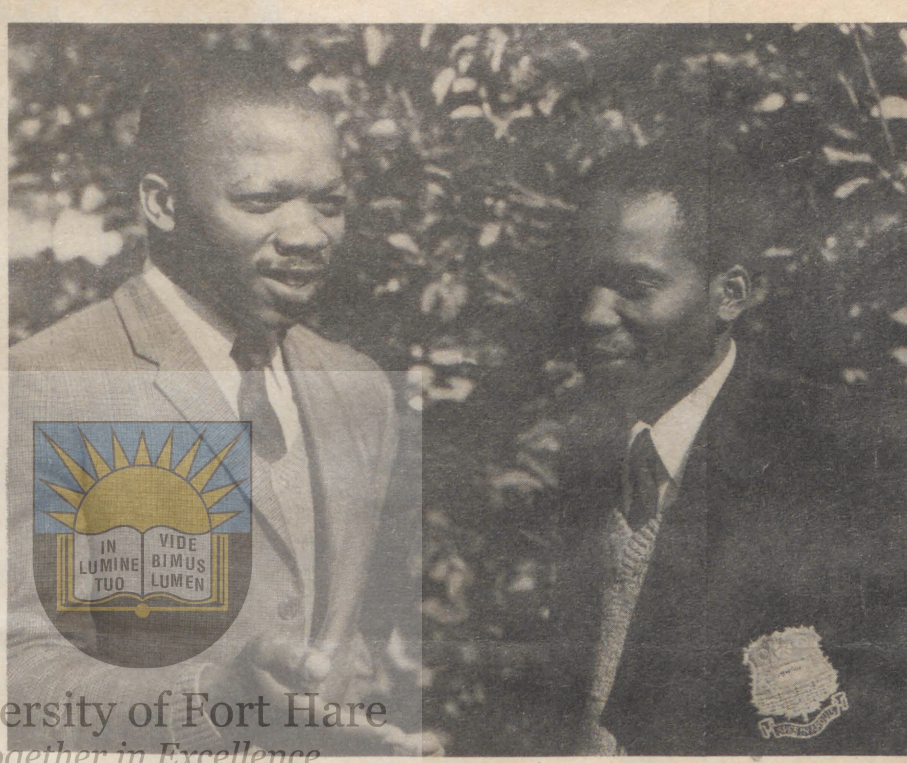
Another M.A. graduate at Unisa. Mr A. T. Malepe, is the professional assistant in Tswana. Mr Malepe was born at Waterberg in 1910 and received his primary education at Makapaanstad, Hammanskraal. He obtained his matriculation exemption and his B.A. by private study and taught for a considerable time. In 1956 he enrolled as a student at Unisa. At first he studied all the Sotho languages but later restricted his field to Tswana. Mr Malepe has already written a few Tswana textbooks namely *Thuta-puo* and *Setswana Sa Borre*. He is married and has five children, of whom one is taking her B.A.

There are several promising Bantu authors amongst these professional assistants. Mr D. B. Ntuli is a young and *avant garde* Bantu writer. He obtained his B.A. degree in 1963 at the University of Zululand majoring in Zulu and Psychology. In 1964 he joined the S.A.B.C. as a radio announcer and in 1967 he started at Unisa. Mr Ntuli wrote his first novel in 1962. He has published three collections of short stories, a play and two novels. He is currently working on his second anthology and is also busy with other studies.



Mr C. Marivate (S998/3)

Mr D. B. Ntuli, left, prominent Zulu writer, and Mr T. N. Makuya, professional assistant in Venda (S997/9)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

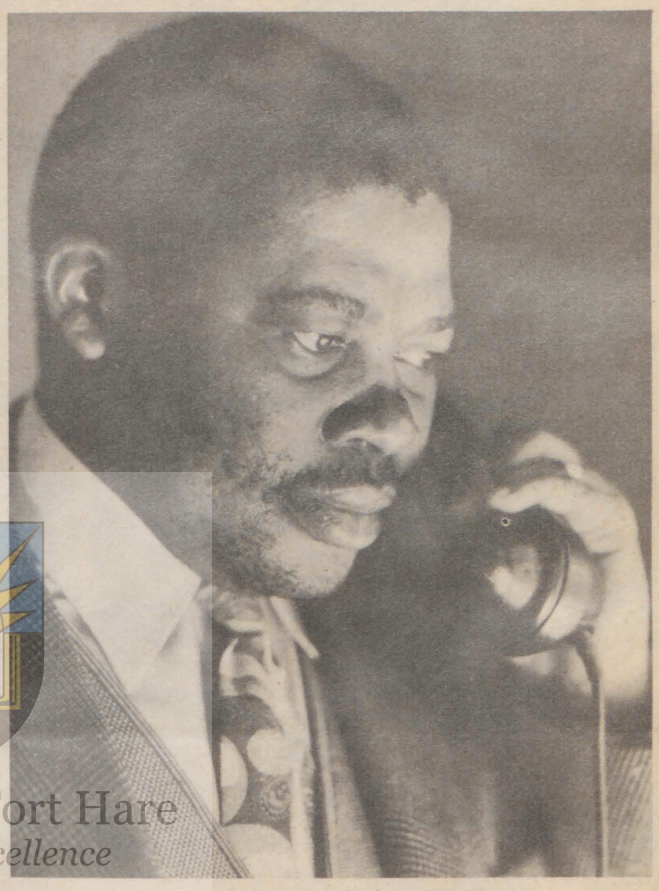
Another author at Unisa is Mr Sunshine Qangule, who recently published a volume of 50 Xhosa poems, *Intshuntshe* written in traditional style but in modern form. As a young boy he had already started writing poems and at the age of 34 he published a novel. Most of his works are written in Xhosa. His father is a competent composer but is too modest to publish any of his work.

Mr Qangule is the youngest of seven children and was born near Nqamakwe in the Cape. He matriculated in 1955 at the Blythswood Institution and worked in the mines for a year before starting his academic career at the University of Fort Hare. In 1959 he obtained his B.A. degree, majoring in Xhosa and Psychology and he also has an education diploma and a B.Ed. degree. His Honours degree was obtained at the University of South Africa. Mr Qangule has written several plays and also created a dramatic group, the "Zwelitsha Amateur Dramatic Group". He hopes to write a Xhosa text book shortly.

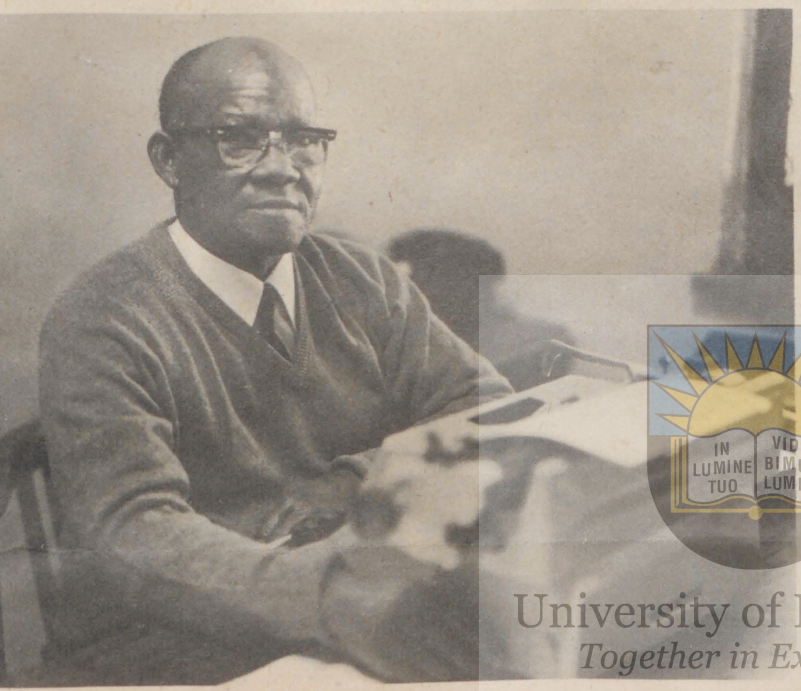
The only bachelor amongst the seven professional assistants is Mr T. N. Makuya, assistant in Venda. Mr Makuya worked in the shoe industry for two years in Johannesburg after his school education before embarking on his studies. In 1970 he obtained his B.A. degree at the University of the North with majors in Venda, Philosophy and Economics and in the same year he was appointed at Unisa. He has two volumes of short stories to his credit.

The Tsonga assistant, Mr Cornelius Marivate comes from an exceptional family whose members are all in possession of high academic qualifications. Three of his brothers are medical doctors, two other are high school teachers and his sister is a nursing sister who is at present

Mr S. Z. Qangule (S997/7)



Mr A. T. Malepe (S997/3)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Unisa Language Assistants

taking a diploma course in nursing tuition at Durban University. Mr Cornelius Marivate taught for some years (from 1947—1963) and was appointed to the University of South Africa in April 1963 after he had obtained his B.A. degree privately with Tsonga and Sociology as major subjects. He is interested in drama and has published a short play *Xilovekelo*. He is also busy writing grammar books and has already published one. His greatest love, however, is traditional literature and folklore which he studies intensively. Mr Marivate, like his father, is very fond of music and has a particular interest in choir singing. He has seven children, three sons and four daughters and his oldest son is taking a B.Sc. degree at the University of the North.

The only assistant from the Free State is Mr J. M. Lenake who lectures in South Sotho. He was born in Frankfort where he was educated to standard six level. He then obtained his Junior Certificate and Teacher's Diploma at the Stofberg Gedenkskool. In 1950 he accepted a teaching post at a farm school in the Theunissen district and at the end of the same year he obtained his matriculation exemption. He enrolled at Unisa for a B.A. degree with majors in South Sotho and Psychology and obtained this in 1962. Meanwhile he filled a post as school principal at Fouriesburg for five years. After obtaining his degree he was appointed to Unisa and in 1964 he obtained his Honours degree. At present he is working on an M.A. degree. His thesis deals with drama as he has a deep interest in literature and poetry. Mr Lenake is married and has six children.

The Department of Bantu languages has 1 309 students this year in comparison with ± 600 students at Unisa in 1965. These statistics indicate an increasing interest in Bantu languages and the contribution of these Bantu assistants is of immeasurable value in the teaching of these languages.

14 SEP 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

Rand group to perform in E Cape

THE Sea Pearls Dramatic Society, a popular Soweto, Johannesburg, theatre group, will present "The Unfaithful Woman" in the St Stephen's Hall, New Brighton, tonight and on Saturday night.

Tomorrow the show will move to Kabah, Uitenhage.

Mr Sam Mhangwane, the director and producer, said they would stage a show at Fort Hare University, Alice, before going to Cape Town.

"Before we left Soweto we performed for White audiences in the Witwatersrand University Great Hall and we have been invited to perform there again on our return," said Mr Mhangwane.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 SEP 1972
KING WM'S TOWN MERCURY

We are all racially prejudiced says Professor Hough

RACIAL prejudices are of both of inborn and of environmental origin, Professor M. A. Hough, Head of the Department of Social Work at Fort Hare University, told a multi-racial audience of about 100 people in the Twemlow Hall in King William's Town last week.

He was giving an address on behalf of the South African Institute of Race Relations, on "An Afrikaner Looks at Racial Attitudes."

"Racial prejudices are an integral part of every personality," said Professor Hough. "In the ultimate analysis what a man does depends on what he is. Man has responsibility for his actions and is accountable for them.

"Our failure in t[illegible]

ledge about what we can do to bring about a change in the attitudes has led to many futile efforts and unnecessary suffering.

"The first proposition that I wish to put before you is that our efforts to change attitudes should be directed in a much more poignant manner to the individual person. For to me it is clear that every man has in him the solid potential or goodwill, for live and let live, for loving his neighbour and for constructive collaboration towards objectives for progress and better neighbourliness.

"Individual man needs help and support to free himself from the bonds of negative group control and all groups [illegible]es.

[illegible] Hough said so [illegible] people in South [illegible]een only too wil-

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

ling to hide behind imaginary walls — shifting blame for individual feelings upon the Government.

The English Press has been most successful in shifting almost the entire blame for the South African situation upon the present Government.

"I do this escaping as an Afrikaner, somebody else does it as an English-speaking person, we also point a finger at other groups. Many other countries in the world point a finger at South Africa, far away, and we in turn point a finger at Uganda, at India and Pakistan, Communists, at the Americans and their black problems, race relations troubles in Great Britain and religious bigotry in Ireland.

Professor Hough said he spoke as an Afrikaner who had been experiencing self-study. "The Afrikaner has not been weakened by the criticism and blame that has been slung at him from opposition, inside and outside South Africa. He has in fact been strengthened cism from outside has been helpful in bringing about a change of attitudes in South Africa. The Afrikaner is being forced to look at himself and to have a deep and painful rethink about his attitudes."

He had found membership of the SA Institute of Race Relations had been one of the most useful vehicles for remaining alive to the need for working away for change in himself and the group to which he belonged, Professor Hough continued.

"Our very human existence demands that we should work away at understanding more clearly the nature and origins of our prejudices.

"What I have tried to bring home is a message of involvement which must always start at home. What is my role? What is my duty? What can I do? What is wrong with my group and my country?

"Change is a process like growth, and it is totally and completely subjective. It renders me fit to live and to [illegible]starts at [illegible]have to [illegible]an ar[illegible]e by."

Date 14 SEP 1972
KING WM'S TOWN MERCURY



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. M. A. Hough (second from left), the guest speaker from Fort Hare University at the Institute of Race Relations meeting with, from left, Father R. Voisin, Mrs. F. Streek and Mr. E. H. Bigalke (regional chairman).

- 4 SEP 1972
Date
E. P. HERALD

NOTED THEOLOGIAN TO VISIT RHODES

HERALD REPORTER

A DISTINGUISHED United States theologian, Dr Robert McAfee Brown, who holds a chair of religion at Stanford University in California, will deliver a lecture at Rhodes University this month.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr Brown, the author of many theological books, arrives in South Africa tomorrow to take part in the 75th anniversary conference of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, in Durban from September 17-22.

He will lecture at Rhodes on Wednesday, September 13, after which members of the Divinity Faculty and student representatives will be able to meet him at an informal lunch. The following day, he will drive to Alice for discussions with staff and senior students at Fort Hare and to address a symposium at the Federal Theological Seminary.

A magna cum laude graduate of Amherst College and a pupil of Reinhold Niebhur, one of the titans of 20th century theology, Dr Brown was in his student years a theological liberal and a pacifist, but changed his mind about the latter and on his graduation became a navy chaplain and a friend of Senator Eugene McCarthy, in whose first campaign for Congress he was deeply involved.

13 SEP 1972

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Barnard for Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday. — Professor Chris Barnard will make a three-day lecture visit to the University of Fort Hare in April, next year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The visit will be at the invitation of the zoology department of the university.

Professor Barnard will give two lectures for students and staff of the science faculty and a third will be open to the public.

While in Alice, he will also visit the famous Lovedale Hospital, formerly a mission hospital of the Church of Scotland where the first African nurse qualified in 1917.

26 SEP 1972

NATAL WITNESS

COMMISSION ON STUDENT UNREST

ALICE — The commission of inquiry into the recent student unrest and disturbances at the University of Fort Hare will report its findings to the governing council of Fort Hare University on November 23.

The registrar of Fort Hare, Mr. H. van Huysteen, who is the secretary for the commission, said meetings were being held by the commission since it first sat on August 25.

"We hope to complete our work in November and be able to report our findings on November 23," he said.

The commission meets under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice G. G. A. Munnik. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 SEP 1972

GROCOTT'S DAILY MAIL

Economics course open

Prof. J. Daniel of the Rhodes University Geography Department today opened a two-day economics course for farmers, attended by more than 60 delegates from a wide area.

The course has been arranged by the Rhodes Economics Department.

Speakers on a wide variety of topics come from Rhodes, Fort Hare and the Department of Agricultural Economics and Technology.

The farmers, some of whose wives are also delegates, will be guests of the university at a cocktail party tonight.

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

Date 7 SEP 1972
DIE BURGER

LOS SWART LANDE

Help Liewer Ons Eie Bantoes

DAVID GROENEWALD, Departement van Afrikanistiek, Universiteit van Fort Hare, Fort Hare, skryf:

In die lig van die kwynende belangstelling in die sg. dialoog-beleid — ek verwys maar net na genl. Amin van Uganda se skielike meningsverandering; die bewindoorname in die Malgassiese Republiek, en Lesotho, wat ook al sy stem dik begin maak — ontstaan die vraag by my of dit nie vir die Regering beter dividende sou afwerp as hy vir 'n verandering dieselfde beginsels binnenslands sou toepas nie. Ons het ook ontwikkelde Bantoes in ons eie land, ofskoon daar by die gemiddelde blanke in Suid-Afrika nog steeds die naïewe opvatting heers dat die Bantoe verteenwoordig word deur die melkjong, die „askaffer" en ander, wat ons daaglikse noodsaaklike dienste vir ons verrig.

Mense vergeet gerieflikheidshalwe dat die hele beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling noodwendig impliseer dat daar 'n steeds stygende getal ontwikkelde Bantoes in hierdie land te voorskyn sal kom. Dit is die mense wie se goeie trou ons moet probeer win en met wie ons goeie gesindhede moet bevorder.

SALARISSE

Ek sou graag wil sien dat in die toekoms, in plaas van duisend sakke mielies aan Lesotho te skenk, die geld eerder aangewend sal word om die ontwikkelde Bantoe in ons land meer soos ontwikkelde mense te laat voel — deur hul onder andere beter salarisse te betaal. Wat is die nut daarvan om Bantoe - universiteitstudente 'n gelykwaardige opvoeding te bied en dan, sodra hulle gegradueer het, hulle drie keer minder te betaal as die blanke gegradueerde? Dit blyk weer 'n funksie van die basiese onkunde van die blanke kieserskorps te wees. Kan mense dan werklik so naïef wees om te glo dat 'n Bantoe - gegradueerde nog steeds in 'n stroois woon en daagliks drie maaltye van mieliepap eet? Dink ons nooit daaraan dat die mense se behoeftes verander soos ons hulle ontwikkel nie? Hulle wil seer seker ook tydskrifte lees, bioskoopvertonings en toneelopvoerings bywoon, 'n gebalanseerde dieet volg, hul eie huis besit en vir hul kinders die materiële simbole verskaf wat hul nuwe status regverdig. Of glo mense dat 'n Bantoe - gegradueerde twee tot drie keer minder weet as 'n blanke en na verhouding soveel minder werk doen?

Dit is die ontwikkelde Bantoe wat vandag in Suid-Afrika gefrustreerd is, want hy voel daagliks aan sy vel dat die klem van die beleid maar nog steeds afsonderlike en nie ontwikkelling is nie. Wat baat sy graad hom as konstabel Koos of stasieklerk Sakkie hom nog steeds aanspreek as „Kaffer" en dikwels hom nog 'n paar klappe gee net om hom op sy plek te hou?

MOEG GEPRAAT

Ek beskou myself nog as 'n lid van die jeug, en ek is bevrees die geloofwaardigheidsgaping van die beleid raak nou 'n bietjie groot vir my en waarskynlik vir die res van die jeug ook. Ons praat en teoretiseer nou al van 1948 af oor die Bantoebeleid. Party van ons is nou al moeg gepraat, en ons wag vir die geleentheid om die beleid sinvol te implementeer; om reg te laat geskied aan die implikasies daarvan vir die ontwikkelde Bantoe, sonder om jou daagliks vas te loop in 'n muur van verkrampte afkeur. Geen ontwikkelde Bantoe, glo ek, verwag sosiale verkeer met blankes nie, net maar 'n erkenning vir wat hulle in uiters moeilike omstandighede bereik het.

Ons as Afrikaners was ook eenmaal in dieselfde posisie onder die Britse bewind, daarom moet ons juis waak teen dit wat ons destyds as onregverdig en verdrukkend beskou het. Ek sou graag wil sien dat hierdie lippediens aan die beleid vervang word deur 'n bereidwilligheid om die logiese uitvloeisel van die beleid t.o.v. veral die ontwikkelde Bantoe te aanvaar.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 SEP 1972

DIE VOLKSBLAD

NUWE BLAD BEOOG

ALICE. — 'n Blad met „'n nuwe benadering" tot Suid-Afrikaanse aangeleenthede sal in 1971 begin word deur prof. Dreyer Kruger, hoogleraar in Sielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is gister hier aangekondig.

Prof. Kruger, wat die redakteur sal wees, het gesê die blad se naam sal Vraagstuk wees. Dit sal die mondstuk wees van alle Suid-Afrikaners, ongeag ras, taal, geloof of enige ander verdeling, en sal 'n veelrassige hoofredaksie hê.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 SEP 1972

CAPE TIMES

SA journal with new approach

ALICE. — A journal with "a new approach on the South African scene" would be launched next year by Prof. Dreyer Kruger, professor of psychology at the University of Fort Hare, it was announced here yesterday.

Professor Kruger, who will be the editor, said the journal would be called *Vraag Stuk*.

It would be "for all South Africans, regardless of race, language, religion and any kind of division," he said.

The journal would have a multi-racial editorial board.

"Realizing that the problem of human relations has reached a critical stage, it is my opinion and the opinion of many thinking Afrikaner intellectuals that South African intellectuals can and should have an increasing say and influence on matters of national importance," Professor Kruger said.

"The articles used will be directed towards the educated-layman section of the population."—(Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SEP 1972
Date
THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

FORT HARE MOVE MAKES NEW CHURCH/STATE CLASH LIKELY

A major clash over land which could significantly increase Church/State tension in South Africa, is looming in the Eastern Cape. The dispute concerns a move by Fort Hare University to buy the property of the adjoining Federal Theological Seminary. This seminary serves as a major training centre for black ministers of seven churches — the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and four Presbyterian Churches.

At a meeting of the Council of the Federal Seminary held earlier this month, it was decided to recommend to these Churches that the Fort Hare offer be rejected, even though the state has the power to expropriate the property.

The refusal to sell the seminary is based on several grounds, among the chief of which is that ten years ago the Federal Seminary received an assurance from the Secretary of the Bantu Administration Department, Mr. C.B. Young, approved by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, that the Government would not exercise rights of expropriation even if it had the power to do so.

SECURITY

The security of tenure, thus promised was of vital importance to the churches. Owing to Group Areas removals they had been forced to abandon long-established seminaries, and had only been able to obtain the Federal Seminary property with extreme difficulty.

In the belief that their tenure was assured, they have spent about R1m. [illegible] Seminary. Now there is a fear that if forced to move again, they will not be able to re-establish it especially in view of its multi-racial nature. (Africans, Coloureds and Indians train together in Excellence) [illegible] could leave them with major problems in the training of black ministers.

POLITICAL

There is also a strong feeling that the Fort Hare move is a "political" one, designed to remove the Federal Seminary from Fort Hare's doorstep. As a smoothly functioning multi-racial community — which has welcomed bodies like Nusas and the University Christian Movement on its campus — the Seminary has been an uncomfortable neighbour for an institution committed to apartheid ideology.

In an interview this week, the vice-rector of Fort Hare, Mr. A. Coetzee, denied any "political" motivation. "We want the Seminary property because we need more land. There is no other reason," he said.

EXPANSION

However, a statement issued by the Seminary Council and Staff points out that Fort Hare is soon likely to have 1104ha. of land at its disposal — the bulk of it being available for expansion. The Seminary land amounts to only 94 ha.

While acknowledging that "the position of the Seminary on the boundary of the Fort Hare campus makes it a convenient direction for the expansion of the University", the statement maintains that no adequate explanation has been given as to why the small portion owned by the Seminary is considered vital to this expansion.

EMBARRASSMENT.

"Is it, in fact, the case that the Seminary must be moved because its non-racial community is an embarrassment to its neighbour?" the statement asks. For reasons such as these, the Churches — which are still bitter over the removal of their former seminaries by the state — are likely to see this as another state move against them.

Thus if the government authorities do resort to the expropriation of the Federal Seminary property, the Churches are likely to fight it with every means at their disposal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 SEP 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

New journal aimed at the 'educated'

A JOURNAL aimed at the South African population, regardless of race or creed, is to be launched at Fort Hare University next year.

Professor Dreyer Kruger, head of the psychology department at the university is to head the multiracial editorial board. Its members include Mr M. T. Moerane, editor of the World newspaper, Dr M. B. Naidoo of Durban and Professor Marinus Wiehers, leader of the last South African legal team at the World Court.

The problem of human relations had reached a critical stage in South Africa and many Afrikaner leading intellectuals felt they could and should have more say and influence in matters of national importance, Professor Kruger said yesterday.

To be named Vraagstuk, the journal is aimed at all South Africans regardless of race, language and religion.

Its object was not to create just another political journal but to allow adequately motivated political viewpoints covering the range of opinions to be expressed, Professor Kruger said.

- 1 SEP 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Ethnic bar irks Blacks

CAPE TOWN. — The greatest and most common grievance of the majority of students at the three Black universities in South Africa seemed to be the ethnic basis of the universities, Mrs Catherine Taylor, United Party MP said here today.

Addressing a meeting of the Institute of Citizenship, Mrs Taylor said the "Black consciousness" ideology was "very hazardous" and "very puzzling" to many Africans.

She had the impression from her visits to the University College of Fort Hare, the University College of the North and the University College of Zululand that there was a division among Black students.

Sympathetic

The majority appeared to be "moderate" while there was a small number of radicals who seemed to want a confrontation with the authorities.

The Rector of the University College of the North, Professor J. L. Boshoff, was a sympathetic and dedicated man with a sense of humour.

"He isn't a bit up-tight."

The visit to the University College of the North at Turfloop had been "a real pleasure".

At Fort Hare she was made welcome.

No restrictions were imposed upon her and she was able to speak to, and answer questions from students quite freely. The staff were doing dedicated pioneer work, were sympathetic to the students and their grievances. Her visit to the University College of Zululand had been "lukewarm".

The visits were arranged by Dr Piet Koornhof, now Minister of Sport.—Sapa.

23 SEP 1972

E.P. HERALD

MUSICAL FOR FORT BEAUFORT

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FORT BEAUFORT. — At a special meeting held here this week St John's Dramatic Society launched plans for the production of a musical, Music at Maxim's, on November 23 and 24.

It is St John's most ambitious project for some years and its first major production this year. The operetta is a potpourri of extracts from The Merry Widow, The Student Prince, Gasparone, Der Fledermaus and others, built round a slight plot. The script has been written by Professor R. van den Berg who is in charge of the production.

Music at Maxim's is a two-act sketch. The scene of the first act is an impromptu concert at Maxim's complete with a prince, a Spanish don, a gipsy baron, and a singing Madam X, plus a group of can-can dancers. Act II is a gipsy camp scene at a wedding celebration.

Orchestra

In charge of the musical side of the production is Mrs Lisette Smit, assisted by Mesdames J. Serfontein, M. Hanesworth, the Rev R. Hills and Mr P. Wagener of the University of Fort Hare, who will be the leader of the instrumentalists. It is hoped to have an orchestra of at least six players drawn from Fort Beaufort and Alice.

The administrative committee is Mrs M. Peckham (secretary), Miss M. Brady and Mrs J. Nienaber (assistant secretaries) and Mrs B. van Schalkwyk (treasurer). Conveners of the main committees are Mrs C. Köhler (choreography), Mrs A. Marais (costumes and design), Mrs M. Bennett (decor design), Mr D. R. Verschoor (stage crew), Miss M. Brady (make-up), publicity, front-of-house, advertising and refreshments with Mrs F. van Tonder, Mrs R. van den Berg, Mrs M. Hills, Mrs A. Marais, Mrs P. Greyvenstein and Mrs E. Verschoor. The main singing roles will be taken by Mrs J. Serfontein, Mrs M. Hanesworth, Mr D. Malan and Professor W. Backer.

6 SEP 1972

Date 26 SEP 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare report date

THE Commission of Inquiry into the recent student unrest and grievances at the University of Fort Hare will report its findings to the governing council of Fort Hare University on November 23.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

-2 SEP 1972

Hare

CAPE TIMES

R1 000 GIFT

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The University College of Fort Hare has received a gift of R1 000 from Afrox, bringing the total amount given to Fort Hare by the company over the past 10 years to R6 600.—(Sapa.)

-6 SEP 1972
Date
E. P. HERALD

Appointed to Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FORT BEAUFORT. — A former Fort Beaufort man, Mr Pieter Wilke, has been appointed lecturer in the department of sheep and wool in the faculty of agriculture at the University of Fort Hare.

He will assume duties on January 1. He is the only son of the present Deputy Mayor of Fort Beaufort, Mr A. R. Wilke, and the late Mrs Wilke. Mr Wilke (senior) who is also on the Fort Hare staff, is a senior lecturer in the Department of Education.

Mr Pieter Wilke obtained his BSc honours degree at Stellenbosch University two years ago and worked for a year after at the Dohne Research Station. While there he was the author of six publications. He is now completing his research for a MSc degree at the University of Stellenbosch.

- 3 OCT 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

STUDENT KILLED IN KWT ACCIDENT

EAST LONDON. — Mr Mkululaka Maqashalala, 22, a student at Fort Hare, died after the car he was driving left the road near the Radio Bantu studios, outside King William's Town, at the weekend.

According to a spokesman for the police, the car was travelling from Zwelitsha township.

At a T-junction on the King William's Town-East London national road, it struck a sign-post.

Outstanding

The car was a write-off. There were two people in the car. They were taken to Grey Hospital where Mr Maqashalala was certified dead. He suffered head and internal injuries.

The unknown passenger was treated for minor injuries and discharged.

Mr Maqashalala was a third-year BA student at Fort Hare. He was the son of the Rev. Mr Maqashalala, of Kokstad.

He was the younger brother of Mr T. N. V. Maqashalala, who is a lecturer in social work at Fort Hare, at present on a study grant at the University of Kansas, in America.

A spokesman at Fort Hare described Mr Maqashalala as an outstanding student.

Funeral arrangements have not yet been finalised.

Fatal stabbings

Meanwhile, in East London, three people were knifed to death in Duncan Village.

A 20-year-old woman, Miss, Nomatemba Nkalitshane, died from a stab wound she sustained at Ndende Street.

A 17-year-old youth, Zimasile Baleni, also died from a stab wound in the township.

A man has been arrested in connection with the death of a 30-year-old bush dweller, Mr T. Dudu, who died after he was stabbed in the grounds of the Alexander Country Club.

26 SEP 1972

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Finding report

ALICE, Tuesday. — The commission of inquiry into the recent student unrest and grievances at the University of Fort Hare will report its findings to the governing council of Fort Hare University on November 23. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

OCT 1972
Date
THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

SOME IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE COMMISSION DECISIONS (P.C.S.A.)

THE EXECUTIVE Commission endorsed the recommendation of the Alice Federal Theological Seminary Council "that the offer of the University of Fort Hare to purchase the Seminary's land and buildings be not accepted.

The petition from the Presbytery of Mashonaland asking that the three year diploma course at the Kalk Bay Bible Institute should be accepted as sufficient qualification for entry into the Presbyterian ministry was not granted. However, it was suggested that the students at the Bible Institute be asked to qualify at Rhodes University unless they hold a London University B.D., degree.

The petition from the Presbytery of Johannesburg asking that the General Assembly be asked to review the decision of the Education and Training for the Ministry Committee regarding Noel Adamson in the light of all the information available from the Cape and Johannesburg Presbyteries, where his preaching and pastoral work is well known. The decision of the E.T.M.C., that Mr. Adamson be not admitted to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church was upheld, by the Commission.

The Executive Commission admitted to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, the Revd Norman Cliff, of Benoni.

The Revd E. S. Pons reported to the Executive Commission on the position regarding the new Church Offices and stated that before proceeding further replies were awaited from the Bantu and Tsonga Presbyterian Churches giving their views on the siting of the Offices.

The General Secretary reported that the Finance Committee had appointed Mr. J. Caithness as a part-time assistant administrator for the Presbyterian Educational Fund and to assist with administrative work. This action was endorsed by the Executive Commission.

The Executive Commission of General Assembly have appointed one trustee and one alternate to the Diaconia Trust at the request of the South African Council of Churches. This trust has charge of the property known as Pharmacy House in Johannesburg and which is at present partly occupied by the Christian Institute.

The Revd Professor Brian Johanson has been appointed by the Executive Commission to serve on the Inter-Church Committee on Capital Punishment.

The General Secretary was instructed by the Executive Committee to make representations to the Prime Minister with the request that the Church should be given the benefit of knowing all the available information regarding The Christian Institute, the Institute of Race Relations, the University Christian Movement and Nusas.

The Revd Douglas Crawford of Port Elizabeth as Convener of the Children's Home Visitation Committee addressed the Executive Commission at its last meeting.

It was moved by Mr. E. R. Watson that the Executive Commission approve the recommendation that the Committee of the Children's Home should be reconstituted to consist of the Assembly appointed Convener together with the Conveners of five sub-committees, together with three committee members appointed by General Assembly who shall not be members of any sub committee. These three committee members should preferably be experts in various aspects of life of the Children's Home, such as Psychology, Administration and Social Welfare. The five sub-committees would be as follows:- Staff, Children, School, Visiting and Finance. The above recommendation was approved.

The Executive Commission agreed that the Superintendent of the Children's Home be given the status of an administrative officer of the Presbyterian Church.

The recommendation of the Board of the CHRISTIAN LEADER that a full-time editor be appointed not later than January 1, 1974 was accepted. The Board and the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches are to investigate methods of financing the appointment from profits of the paper and other sources. In the event of the U.C.C.S.A. and the P.C.S.A., approving the appointment of a full time editor, the post will be advertised and application invited.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 OCT 1972

E. P. HERALD

Church to back refuse sale offer

HERALD REPORTER

THE Methodist Church will back the decision by the Council of the Federal Theological Seminary, in Alice, to refuse an offer by Fort Hare University to buy the seminary's property.

This decision was taken yesterday at the Port Elizabeth conference.

The seminary, which houses seven participating church training centres, occupies land adjoining Fore Hare University. Fort Hare officials offered to buy the land.

The core of yesterday's discussions was whether the Methodist Church should support the council's decision to refuse to negotiate on the offer.

Chosen for meeting with WCC

HERALD REPORTER

A MEETING is to take place early next year in Nairobi between a delegation from the World Council of Churches and their counterparts from the South African Council of Churches, it was disclosed at the conference yesterday.

Three prominent Methodists were named to represent the Church at the meeting. They are the Rev Jonathan Mvusi, president-elect of the Methodist Church; the Rev Dr A. Boraine, a past president, and the Rev A. Hendricks.

The Nairobi meeting, planned for February or March, next year, is the result of negotiations which followed the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster's refusal to agree to a meeting in Pretoria.

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

Date 1 SEP 1972 Post
THE GRAPHIC Mare

PROTEST and its consequences

by Sadiq Alli

THE controversy over the disciplinary action taken in regard to certain students of the Springfield Training College and of the Durban-Westville University raises several interesting issues.

Students of both educational institutions participated in boycotts and demonstrations, having apparently come under the influence of the Black Power movement. Some deny this, claiming that the demonstrations were concerned solely with domestic matters such as non-approval of an S.R.C. Constitution and a general breakdown in communications.

This factor would appear to have played some part in the unrest at the Durban-Westville campus, although it is undeniable that many Indian students and some of those who claimed to be speaking for groups of students associated themselves directly with the general call of the Black Power enthusiasts. If happenings at Fort Hare and Turfloop and the inter-University Committee and Black Power had nothing to do with it all, speakers at protest meetings and sign-givers at demonstrations did their best to give the wrong impression.

Consequently the general public could not be blamed for coming to the conclusion that Black Power loomed rather large in it all.

SOLIDARITY

In any case there appeared to be no domestic discord at the Springfield Training College and at the M.L. Sultan College and many of the students engaging in boycotts at these institutions specifically declared that they were acting in solidarity with boycotters elsewhere. At these two Colleges there appeared to have been amicable and harmonious relationship between the respective student bodies and the Principals concerned.

Now, as has been stated previously in this column, it is perfectly understandable that our students, reflecting as they necessarily do the frustrations of their community, and seething with resentment at the numerous genuine grievances their parents and people have, obviously wanted to do something to express their feelings.

Anything, as long as their action was not illegal.

They know that their parents are hamstrung at every turn, and that Hamlet-like, in an agony of indecision because of the repercussions involved, are unable to demonstrate exactly how strongly they feel about their fate.

ALIENATED

One can, therefore, certainly understand why students protest as they do. One sympathises and feels in large measure with them. But no responsible person could ever condone the deliberate rudeness of some of them; the arrogance that, in fact, alienated the students from the rest of the community.

FAIL

In this context, one can also understand those politicians who, looking upon students as activists and with a weather-eye open for political help from students a la McGovern, want to be popular with students at all costs.

Now the question is: we are entitled to protest; but should we fail to consider the consequences of the manner of protest upon others?

RULES

In the case of the three educational institutions, one would defend resolutely the right of those students who want to stay away from lectures, to do so. A College or a University of higher education is not a school. A student there must be permitted to decide certain things for himself. Now, in most such institutions, there are rules which require a certain minimum performance of work, which includes participation in lectures and tutorials.

Any student who does not accomplish the minimum loses his chance of writing the examination. The important factor is that he knows in advance that unless he can give cogent reasons why he should be exempted, he will just have to spend an extra year.

Or, if the rules are such, that in order to make way for others who want to attend lectures and do the work, he will just have to pack up and leave if he fails the examination or disqualifies himself from sitting it.

RIGHT

But—and this is most important—inasmuch as a student is entitled to stay away from lectures, those who wish to attend are **entitled** to do so. And no one has any right to try to stop them, whether by picketing or by demonstrations or by the creation of any kind of disturbance or distraction.

We talk of democracy. Well, the students must know that one of the essentials of democracy is that while every person has the right, in a democratic society, to freedom (circumscribed only by those limitations or norms which are societally approved and accepted) that freedom must be enjoyed in such a manner that it does not impinge upon the freedom of any other person to enjoy his own similar rights.

NEVER RUDE

Mahatma Gandhi was a protestor and demonstrator par excellence. But he never shirked or ran away from the consequences to himself of his actions. And, of course, he was never rude or arrogant and he never made any personal attacks upon any individual.

Everyone will remember the celebrated court case in which he was involved. He had engaged in protest. For this he was arrested and brought to trial. Being a lawyer, all the defences available could have been seized upon by him. But he would have none of that.

He admitted his act. And he explained the reasons for it. And he went on to say to the Magistrate that if, within his conscience he (the Magistrate) found it possible to convict him, he should certainly do so and thereupon impose the maximum sentence. But on the other hand, if the Magistrate agreed with Gandhi that the law transgressed was, as Gandhi contended, an unjust and an immoral law, then the Magistrate should resign his post. This was strong stuff, but the words and the manner in which he expressed them were polite and courteous throughout. In the result, Mahatma Gandhi was convicted and sentenced, but public esteem for him, even among the British rulers, was tremendously enhanced thereby.

MRS PANDIT

Recently I had the pleasure of meeting in Durban, a former Chief Magistrate of Allahabad in India, a Mr Whittle. He told me an interesting story of the arrest of Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Jawaharalal Nehru's sister.

"At the time of Gandhi's Quit India resolution in 1942," said Mr Whittle, "it was my duty to sign the warrant for Mrs Pandit's arrest. I signed the order about eight in the morning."

"At about eight that night," Mr Whittle went on, "the police superintendent came to me at my home and advised that the police had been unable to find Mrs Pandit. 'The bird has fown, he said.'"

Mr Whittle did not disbelieve this. So he telephoned Anand Bhavan, the Nehru home in Allahabad. Mrs Viyalakshmi Pandit answered.

"I am here, Geoff," she told the Magistrate, "your men didn't find me because I have been going round saying goodbye to my friends. The police can fetch me now, I am ready and my suitcases are packed."

"Don't be silly," the Magistrate said to Mrs Pandit, "it is after hours now. Would tomorrow morning at 8,30 be convenient?"

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

17 NOV 1972

Date 17 NOV 1972

DIE NOORDWESTER

Aangestel as Prof. in Fort Hare

DR. P. E. van der Dussen, senior lektor in die Ekonomie aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir C.H.O., is vanaf 1 Januarie 1973 aangestel as professor in die Ekonomie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Dr. Van der Dussen is op 23 Januarie 1935 te Lydenburg gebore. Hy is die seun van mnr. en mev. N. van der Dussen, tans van Pretoria. Sy vader was vroeër onderwyser naby Ohrigstad, op Standerton, Bakerville (naby Lichtenburg), waar hy vanaf 1948 tot 1952 vise-hoof van die Bakervillese Laerskool was, en Bronkhorstspruit.

Dr. Van der Dussen het in 1952 aan die Gimnasium-Hoërskool, Potchefstroom, gematrikuleer. In 1955 behaal hy die B.Comm.-graad aan die P.U. vir C.H.O. (Hy was die eerste student aan hierdie Universiteit wat Statistiese Wiskunde as hoofvak in sy leergang ingesluit het'. Hy behaal die M.Comm.-graad aan die Universiteit van Pretoria in 1963 en is vanaf 1964 aangestel as lektor in die Ekonomie aan die P.U. na 'n aantal jare ervaring in die Staatsdiens, die Spoorwegdiens en in die private sektor.

In 1965 vertrek hy na Rotterdam om in die kwantitatief-ekonomiese rigting te gaan spesialiseer. In 1970 behaal hy die doktorsgraad in Ekonomie aan die Nederlandse Economische Hogeschool in Rotterdam en keer in dieselfde jaar terug na die P.U. Van die begin van 1971 is hy bevorder tot senior lektor. Hy was grootliks verantwoordelik vir die vestiging van die Wiskundige Ekonomie en die Ekonometrie as spesialisasierigtings aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit.

Dr. Van der Dussen is in 1962 met mej. Anna du Plessis van Lindley getroud en daar is twee seuns en 'n dogter uit die huwelik gebore. Dr. en mev. Van der Dussen is bestuurslede van die Voortrekkerkommando Bennie Liebenberg te Bailliepark en mev. Van der Dussen was sekretaresse van die Gereformeerde Susters-studiekring van Potchefstroom. Dr. Van der Dussen is ouderling in die Gereformeerde Kerk Potchefstroom-Oos en is kaptein in die Regiment Potchefstroomse Universiteit van die Suid-Afrikaanse Artillerie (Burgermag).



Dr. P. E. van der Dussen.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 NOV 1972

STAR



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr P. E. van der Dussen, a senior lecturer in economics at Potchefstroom University, has been appointed professor of economics at the University of Fort Hare from January 1.

- 2 DEC 1972

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Bantoe word professor in Fisika

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Die eerste Bantoe in die Republiek wat 'n doktorsgraad in Fisika verwerf het, dr. J. R. Seretlo, is as hoogleraar in Fisika aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare aangestel, is hier aangekondig.

Toe dr. Seretlo vroeër vanjaar sy doktorsgraad van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika ontvang het, is sy tesis deur die eksaminators bestempel as die „deeglikste op die gebied tot op datum."

— Sapa.

17 NOV 1972

E. P. HERALD

DIPLOMAT AT FORT HARE

HERALD CORRESPONDENT ALICE. — Mr John G. Hurd, United States Ambassador to South Africa, visited the University of Fort Hare this week.

He was accompanied by the American Consul-General, Mr W. Paul O'Neil, from Pretoria, and Mr J. Gosende of the United States Information Service.

It was Mr Hurd's first visit to Fort Hare. He came out of personal interest and curiosity.

University of Fort Hare
Alice, South Africa

In an interview, Mr Hurd said he had always followed news of Fort Hare with interest. As the oldest non-White university in South Africa it was quite well known among academicians in the USA.

Mr Hurd said he was impressed with the size of the institution and the number of students. It was obviously trying to fill the desire and educational needs of the African people.

Mr Hurd and his colleagues were entertained at a multi-racial tea party where Mr Hurd met some of the senior African staff members.

Before leaving Alice, Mr Hurd visited the Federal Theological Seminary.

Commenting on recent reports in the Sunday newspapers to the effect that he was returning to America, Mr Hurd said he knew nothing of any plans for his return. He had only been in the Republic for two years and the usual period of office was four years.

13 NOV 1972

E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR GREY DE VILLIERS, a lecturer in genetics at the University of Fort Hare, has been appointed District Commissioner of the Ciskei District and the Border Division of the Boy Scouts. His area will include King William's Town, Fort Beaufort, Cathcart, Alice and Stutterheim.

Mr De Villiers, who was a Scoutmaster in Maritzburg before going to Alice, started an Alice troop last year. Since then the surrounding towns have taken a lively interest in the movement. The area is now trying to double the present number of Scouts.

Date 16 NOV 1972
P.E. EVENING POST



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr A. L. DWESI (second from left), convener of the selection committee of the South African Rugby Board and president of the Eastern Province African African Rugby Board and president of the Eastern Province African Rugby Board, received a trophy given by Mr MANNIE GOLDBERG for the "Sportsman of the Year" of the SAARB this week.

The winner is Liston Ntshongwana, not in the picture, a Fort Hare University student. He was chosen at a special meeting of the SAARB in Cradock last week. Ntshongwana captained the African XV against the Coloured Federation twice this year.

Looking on are Mr AMOS DU PLOOY, Eastern Province rugby coach; Mr N. M. SINGAPI, President of the Port Elizabeth African Rugby Union and EP delegate to the SAARB; and Mr A. S. MPONDO, treasurer of the EP Ruby Rugby Board and EP delegate to the SAARB.

Date 14 NOV 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Black students have strong art potential

ALICE — "To give Africans an opportunity to express their own individuality" is the aim of Miss Estelle Marais, lecturer in Fine Arts at Fort Hare University.

Miss Marais came to Fort Hare at the beginning of 1971 to launch the department, which remains the only one of its kind solely for blacks in the Republic. Miss Marais says she is thoroughly enjoying the challenge as her students have a strong art potential, with a flair for colour and design.

Final year students will enter the teaching profession and Miss Marais is hoping, in this way, to attract more students to the Fine Arts faculty. There should also be industrial openings shortly, in textile factories, where they will be employed to design material specifically for blacks.

Crafts are part of the black's social cultural life, but it is important that their art become more individualistic and less regimented, Miss Marais said.

There were many outstanding students, but two in particular had proved to be exceptional. The well-known black artist, Koko, used to ride from the Hogsback to Alice on a bicycle to attend art lessons. He is working as an interpreter at the Uitenhage Magistrate's Court at present and paints as a sideline.

Mr. R. Mabunu, a second year student, will enter the teaching profession next year. Another student, Miss P. Lerumo, whose colour combinations are quite unique, will read for her BA in 1973. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

21 NOV 1972
Date
P.E. EVENING POST

Solid church 'No' to Fort Hare offer

A DECISION taken by the Provincial Standing Committee of the Church of the Province of South Africa meeting in Cape Town to reject the offer of Fort Hare University to buy the property of the Federal Theological Seminary means that all the churches involved in the seminary have returned a unanimous "No" to the Fort Hare offer.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The churches involved — the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches—form the "big four" among the English-speaking Protestant denominations and could be faced with a crisis situation if, as is widely feared the Government expropriates the Federal Seminary property at Alice.

The seminary is the main training centre for their Black candidates for the ministry, and because of its multiracial nature (African, Coloured and Indian candidates study together, while many of the teaching staff are Whites) it will be difficult in the extreme to acquire new land to re-establish the seminary.

However, the churches have made their decision, fully aware that they are taking a calculated risk.

Suggestions made by some churchmen that a compromise with Fort Hare and the Government be sought have been rejected in the light of previous Government assurances that the Federal Seminary would not be expropriated.

The Rector of Fort Hare University has refused to comment on the situation, saying he has not yet had official confirmation of the decision of the Anglican Standing Committee.—Ecunews.

Date 17 NOV 1972
E. P. HERALD

African for post over Whites

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—A new development in the structure of African education is the appointment of Mr R. G. S. Makalima as senior assistant at the Lovedale Teachers' Training College. He was formerly a history teacher at the college.

This is the first time in the Ciskei, and possibly in the Republic, that an African has been appointed to a position of seniority over White staff in African education.

At Lovedale, the appointment was announced recently by Mr L. S. Mtoba, Minister of Education in the Ciskei.

In an interview, Mr Makalima said the appointment had come as a complete surprise to him. He said it was significant because "it opens doors to African teachers which up to now have been closed."

He was born in the Cofimvaba district, the eldest son of a family of ten. After matriculating at Lovedale, Mr Makalima obtained a BA majoring in history, at the University of Fort Hare, and a diploma in education.

He taught at several schools in the Transvaal and by private study took his honours degree and in 1960, a BEd degree through University of South Africa. Mr Makalima came to teach at Lovedale 31 years ago.

He has always been a popular member of the staff and has taken a keen interest in sporting activities. He was one time captain of the Border African tennis team.



MR MAKALIMA

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

-8 NOV 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare post

ALICE. — Mr Herbert Pahl, a descendant of early German settlers, has been appointed associated professor of Bantu languages at Fort Hare University here.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The appointment was made in recognition of his services to Bantu education and to the Xhosa language.

He was born at Fort Murray in 1907 and was educated at Dale College and Rhodes University.

Mr Pahl has published several books, among which are Xhosa readers, Xhosa grammar books for primary, secondary and high schools and in collaboration with others, text books in biology for the Junior Certificate. — Sapa.

29 NOV 1972

DAILY DESPATCH



DR. G. MBOLEKWA

Ex-Border doctor gets fellowship

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON—A former East Londoner, Dr. George Mbolekwa who was awarded a Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh in 1970, has now obtained a Fellowship of the College of Surgeons, in Ontario Canada.

This news is contained in a letter to his father, Mr. M. F. Mbolekwa, who is a messenger in the city and stays at Mdantsane.

"I am happy to inform you that I have passed another examination, FRCS, in Canada. I am a qualified specialist in orthopaedics. I will have to start a new practice somewhere next year. If I do well you can expect a nice present from me," Dr Mbolekwa wrote.

PRACTISED

A product of the now defunct Welsh High School in Duncan Village, Dr. Mbolekwa did his B.Sc. degree at Fort Hare and his medical degree at Witwatersrand University.

He practised for a while in Port Elizabeth's New Brighton and left South Africa with his family ten years ago.

A happy Mr. Mbolekwa said yesterday he hoped his son would return to South Africa and help his people with the knowledge he has gained abroad.

"I would love to see him practising at Mdantsane where there is a shortage of doctors," he said — DDR.

Date 15 NOV 1972
THE FRIEND

Committee stands by seminary

The Friend Correspondent CAPE TOWN

THE OFFER by the Fort Hare University to buy the Federal Theological Seminary, which adjoins the university, was "purely an attempt to get the seminary away from the university" the Rev Canon Carmichael the Anglican Church's executive officer of the standing committee, said at a Press conference here.

He added that the university's reason for wanting the seminary's ground was not "believable".

Commenting on the standing committee's decision to support the seminary's refusal of the offer, Canon Carmichael explained that the seminary was a joint venture of a number of churches where Coloured, Black and White priests are trained.

The seminary was built at a cost of more than R1-million, after Mr de Wet Nel, then Minister of Bantu Administration, had given the churches his assurance that the seminary would be "left in peace" in its side adjacent to Fort Hare University.

Recently, the university had made an offer to purchase the seminary, and had mentioned that it could be expropriated should the churches refuse to sell.

Mr Carmichael said that the churches had made representations to the present Minister, Mr Botha, who had told them he was of the opinion that "his predecessor had made a mistake, and he did not feel bound by it."

The university had said that it needed the seminary's grounds for expansion, but this was not "believable", Mr Carmichael said, as the seminary was on 90 acres, and there was 1 100ha on the other side of the university which could easily be used for expansion.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 NOV 1972
EL DAILY DESPATCH



MISS GERTRUDE DARROLL

Former lecturer leaving

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Miss Gertrude Darroll is to leave Alice after being resident here for 27 years. She will settle in Krugersdorp near her family.

A former lecturer in English at Fort Hare University for 19 years, Miss Darroll came to Alice in 1946 from East London where she taught at Clarendon Girls' High for six years.

Miss Darroll was appointed senior lecturer in 1955 and at one stage was acting head of the English department. After her retirement from Fort Hare in 1964 she taught English at the Federal Theological Seminary for three years.

While at Fort Hare Miss Darroll was president of the Students Christian Association for a number of years and was warden of Elukhanyisweni, a women's residence.

The first time the Anglican Diocesan Synod allowed women as official members, Miss Darroll attended as official representative, and has subsequently attended as a member of the parish.

Miss Darroll is a founder member of the Alice branch of the National Council of Women. She is also a former president of the Fort Hare Play-Reading Association.

ate 9 NOV 1972

DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E

AS PROFESSOR AANGESTEL

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE.

MNR. HERBERT W. PAHL, 'n afstammeling van die Duitse immigrante, is as assistent-professor van Bantoetale aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare aangestel.

Die aanstelling is gemaak as erkenning vir sy dienste aan Bantoe-onderwys en aan die Xhosa-taal. Hy het by Dale-kollege skoolgegaan en het aan Rhodes gestudeer. — (Sapa.)

NOV 1972

CHRISTIAN LEADER

ASSEMBLY ACCEPTED the recommendation of the Federal Seminary at Alice and agreed not to accept the offer of the Fort Hare University authorities to purchase the Seminary.

This recommendation has come to all the participating churches from the Seminary Council after a long period of discussion and investigation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 NOV 1972
FORT BEAUFORT ADVOCATE

FORT BEAUFORT STUDY GROUP

Twelve local farmers of the Fort Beaufort Study Group attended a lecture at Fort Hare on Tuesday morning. They heard Mr Winston Trollip on pasture management and Prof. Earl Graven, who is an Authority on Agronomy.

These gentlemen are on the staff of the Faculty of Agriculture which started at Fort Hare last year.

The members of the Study Group were very interested in the work being done at Honeydale Farm where they were shown round by the farm manager, Mr Haynes.

The experimental work where plots of mealies, pupkins, wheat, lucerne and other plants are being grown were commented on by Dr Marais and Dr John Mildenhall and the group found that some very commendable work is being done.

Some laughter was caused when they were to be shown some machinery for slashing bush when land is being cleared. When the labourer who works the instrument was asked to produce it, his answer was: "nonyakela", meaning that it was damaged and unworkable.

The farmers present had so often heard this reply when a certain item of machinery had been left in the charge of one of their workmen that they could laugh sympathetically.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 NOV 1972

CHEFSTROOM HERALD

Van der Dussen na Fort Hare

DR. P. E. VAN DER DUSSEN, senior lektor in die Ekonomie aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit, is van 1 Januarie 1973 aangestel as professor in die Ekonomie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Dr. Van der Dussen is te Lydenburg gebore en is die seun van mnr. en mev. N. van der Dussen, tans van Pretoria. Hy het in 1952 aan die Gimnasium Hoërskool, Potchefstroom, gematrikuleer. In 1955 behaal hy die graad B.Comm. aan die P.U. Hy was die eerste student aan hierdie Universiteit wat Statistiese Wiskunde as hoofvak in sy leergang ingesluit het. Hy behaal die M.Comm.-graad aan die Universiteit van Pretoria in 1963 en is vanaf 1964 aangestel as lektor in die Ekonomie aan die P.U. na 'n aantal jare ervaring in die Staatsdiens, die Spoorweg en in die private sektor.

In 1965 vertrek dr. Van der Dussen na Rotterdam om in die kwantitatief-ekonomiese rigting te spesialiseer. In 1970 behaal hy die doktorsgraad in Ekonomie aan die Nederlandse Economische Hogeschool in Rotterdag en keer in dieselfde jaar terug na die P.U.

18 NOV 1972
E. P. HERALD



Miss Estelle Marais

AFRICANS TAKE TO FINE ART

ERALD CORRESPONDENT

LICE. — Miss Estelle Marais, a well-known artist and teacher who came to the University of Fort Hare to start a Department of Fine Arts in 1971 said in an interview here that the department, which is the only one of its kind in the Republic for African students, is proving successful.

Miss Marais who is a graduate of Rhodes University has held exhibitions of her work in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Grahamstown, Bedford and at Fort Hare.

She regards her work at Fort Hare as a big challenge but one which she is enjoying. Teaching fine arts to Africans is opening up an entirely new field and because there has never been a venture of this kind before she is having to build it up slowly.

Miss Marais believes there is a great future and strong potential for African artists. She said the African's art potential should not be regarded as anything different from the European's ability. Up to now African art had been a craft and part of their social and cultural life. Most tribes or groups had a strong craft ability such as in beadwork, carving and weaving.

At Fort Hare her students showed an outstanding aptitude for graphic design. She had learnt a lot from the students who had a "unique flair for design and colour, using and combining colours with fantastic results," said Miss Marais.

Fort Hare students can take a two-year diploma course in art after which they could obtain good positions as teachers or in industry as designers.

10 NOV 1972

E. P. HERALD

Rhodes venue for Nusas

HERALD GRAHAMSTOWN REPORTER

ABOUT 80 students, possibly including representatives of two Black institutions, are expected in Grahamstown at the end of the month to attend the 49th Nusas Congress at Rhodes University.

As affiliated institutions, the University of Fort Hare and the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice are entitled to representation. It is also hoped that St Paul's Theological College will be represented.

The four-day congress will be opened by Mr Donald Woods, Editor of the Daily Dispatch, on November 30, and ends on December 3. It will be held in the Rhodes Great Hall. A men's and women's residence will be opened to accommodate White students. It is understood that if Blacks attend they will be accommodated in town.

During congress, which is a planning and organisational meeting according to the president, Mr Paul Pretorius, there will be meetings of Nusas's affiliated organisations Nuswel, Nused, and Aquarius.

"We will devote thought to policy-making. It is thought that the outcome of the De Vries Commission of Inquiry into Nusas and other organisations may be made known during the three-month vacation," he said.

18 NOV 1972
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare gets R500 donation

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare was recently presented with a cheque for R500 by Mr T. B. Higgins, director of a nation-wide manufacturing company.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Presenting the money on behalf of his company, Mr Higgins said Unilever donated money to all universities in South Africa every year.

Prof J. M. de Wet, the principal said the university needed recreational facilities for the students urgently and they also hoped to build a students' centre soon.

Government budgeting gave academic buildings and hostels priority and recreational facilities were last on the list.

Prof De Wet has always been concerned about the lack of sports facilities at Fort Hare and has been personally involved in raising funds to build the students' centre.

Date 29 NOV 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Abducted man got Fort Hare diploma

EAST LONDON — The man abducted by four Republic policemen from Lesotho, Mr. Herbert Fanele Mbale, lived in Port Elizabeth before he disappeared in 1961.

He matriculated at Newell High School, New Brighton and entered Fort Hare University for a BA degree in 1958. He completed his major subjects but not the degree and did the University Education Diploma (non-graduate) in 1961. His home address was 65 Moduka Street, New Brighton. Mr. Mbale was a keen sportsman and played rugby tennis. He also took part in ballroom dancing.

He was seen in Mdantsane on July 31 this year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria confirmed Mr. Mbali was brought from Lesotho at the week-end but was returned on Monday.

He said Mr. Mbale, who is a South African citizen from Cape Town, was wanted by the South African police in connection with an alleged contravention of the Terrorism Act.

It had been established that he was in Lesotho and in a spirit of over-zealousness, four black members of the South African Police had entered Lesotho where, with the sympathetic co-operation of members of the Lesotho police, Mr. Mbale had been apprehended and brought back to the Republic.

A statement by the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Mr. Mbale was returned after representations by the Lesotho Government to the South African authorities. — DDR-SAPA.

29 NOV

17 NOV 1972

E P HERALD

Farmers see experiments on wheat

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FORT BEAUFORT. — Numerous experiments in connection with the cultivation of wheat varieties and the effect of varying quantities of fertiliser were shown and explained to members of the Fort Beaufort Farmers' Study Group when they were conducted by Professor Earl Graven on a tour of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare University.

Mr Winston Trollope, a lecturer, addressed the visitors on methods which could be used to counter bush encroachment in the sweet grassveld area found between Bruintjieshoogte, near Somerset East, and Middledrift.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 NOV 1972

POTCHEFSTROOM HERALD

PROFESSOR

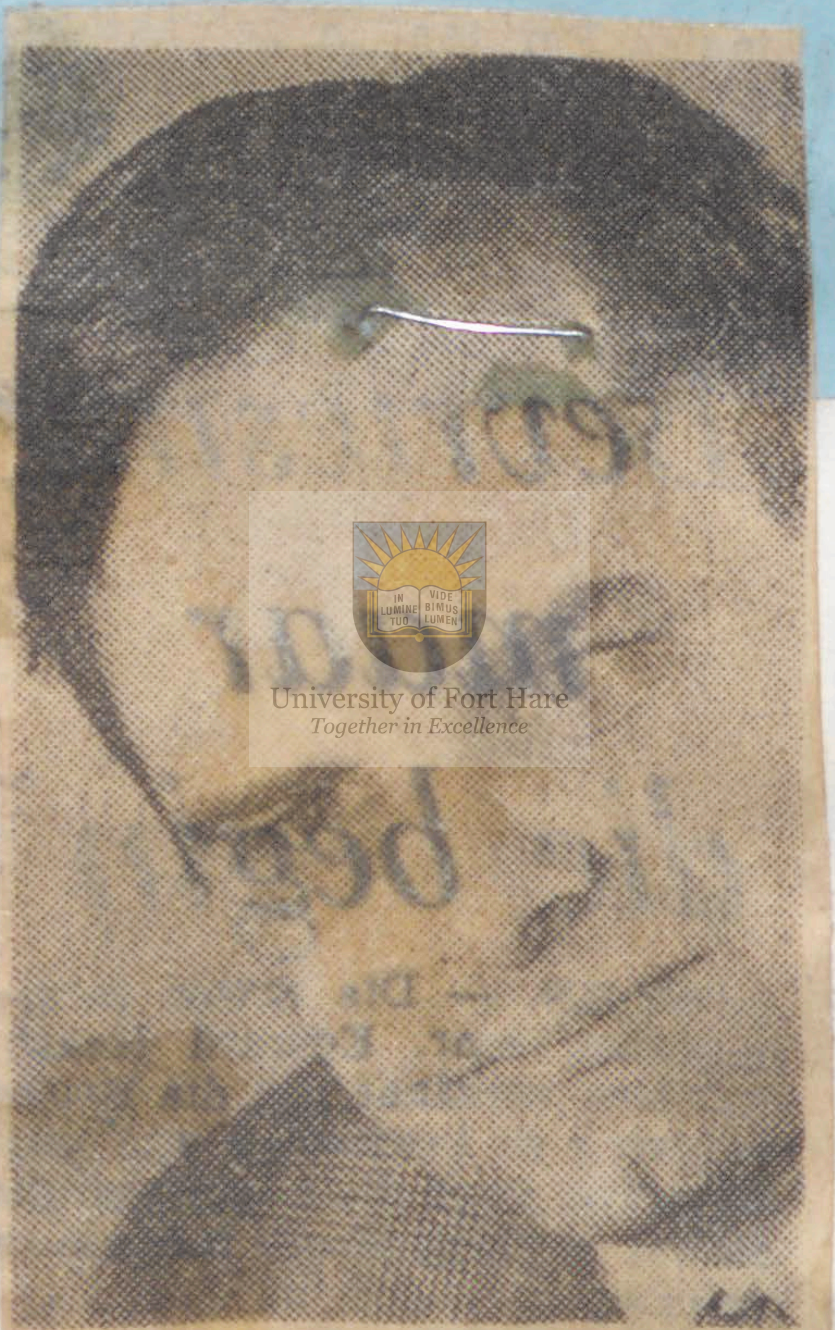


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. P. E. van der Dussen, senior lektor in die Ekonomie aan die P.U., wat van 1 Januarie aangestel is as professor in dié vak aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

[14 NOV 1972

HOOFSTAD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR. P. E. van der Dussen, senior lektor in die Ekonomie aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir C.H.O., is vanaf 1 Januarie 1973 aangestel as professor in die Ekonomie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

18 NOV 1972
E. P. HERALD

Alice NCW loses old member

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Mrs Gertrude Darrel, a senior lecturer in English at the University of Fort Hare, has left the Alice branch of the National Council for Women after 27 years.

Mrs Darrel, who resigned from the branch to live in the Transvaal, was a founder member of the NCW's little outpost in Alice.

The branch also said farewell to three other members. They are Mrs E. Place, Mrs P. Curtis and Mrs W. Rollo.

Mrs Place and Mrs Curtis have been teachers at the Lovedale Teachers' Training College and have given many years service to African education. Mrs Rollo will leave when her husband, now principal of the Alice Primary School, takes up his new appointment at the Burghersdorp High School.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 NOV 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Hurd impressed by Fort Hare

ALICE. — The American ambassador to South Africa, Mr. John Hurd, visited the University of Fort Hare in Alice yesterday. Mr. Hurd said afterwards that Fort Hare — as the oldest Black university in South Africa — was quite well known in the United States.

He said he was impressed with the size of the institution and the number of students. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 NOV 1972
DAILY DESPATCH

and the number of students. — Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Wright.

Wrights leaving Alice for Port Alfred

ALICE — A former educational secretary-general for Protestant missions, who was awarded the OBE for 23 years of missionary service in Uganda, Mr. Stephen Wright, and his wife, Marjory, are to leave Alice in December and retire to Port Alfred.

Mr. Wright, a civil engineer, was Registrar at Fort Hare University for ten years before going to the UK for a short while. He returned to Alice and assisted in the planning and designing of the Federal Theological Seminary where he remained as Registrar until retiring in 1967.

Mr. Wright is a lay preacher and has conducted Easter and Christmas services in the Oak Avenue at Hogsback for the past 18 years. He is active on the SANTA committee of Alice and the Winterberg TB settlement and is an elder of the Alice Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been residents of Alice for the past 23 years.

Mrs. Marjory Wright will be sadly missed by the black mothers of Alice as she ran a weekly clinic for black babies in the Ntselamanzi location.

Mrs. Wright obtained her Diploma in Hospital Administration in Pretoria. She was ward sister at Lovedale Hospital for seven years before being appointed Deputy Matron. She resigned in 1965. She is a member of the Alice War Memorial Hospital Board and serves on the Child Welfare committee.—DDC.

22 NOV 1972
E.P. HERALD

Students' work project

HERALD GRAHAMSTOWN REPORTER

A GROUP of Anglican students at Rhodes University will defer their vacation by 10 days to join students from other universities at a work camp at Storms River, where they hope to complete an extension started at Easter to the community's small school building.

The camp has been organised by the Anglican Students' Federation and will also be attended by students from the University of the Western Cape, and Stellenbosch.

A second Anglican student camp will be held at the Herschel Mission, near the borders of Lesotho. This camp will be attended by students from Rhodes, Fort Hare and the Federal Seminary at Alice, who intend building a workroom for a group of women who are doing handwork.



Dr. P. E. van der Dussen

Date 24 NOV 1972
DIE VADERLAND

Lektor van PU word professor by Fort Hare

(Wes-Transvaalse Verteenwoordiger)

POTCHEFSTROOM — Dr. P. E. van der Dussen, senior lektor in die Ekonomie aan die Potchefstroomse Universiteit, is van 1 Januarie 1973 af professor in die Ekonomie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare aangestel.

Hy is op 23 Januarie 1935 op Lydenburg gebore. Hy is die seun van mnr. en mev. N. J. van der Dussen, gans van Pretoria. Hy matrikuleer in 1952 aan die Hoërskool Gimnasium, Potchefstroom, gematrikuleer.

In 1955 het hy die graad B. Comm. aan die P.U behaal. Hy was die eerste student aan hierdie universiteit wat Statistiese Wiskunde as hoofvak in sy leergang ingesluit het.

Hy het die graad M.Comm. aan die Universiteit van Pretoria in 1963 behaal en is van 1964 af aangestel as lektor in die Ekonomie aan die P.U na 'n aantal jare se ervaring in die Staatsdiens, die Spoorwegdiens en in die private sektor.

In 1965 het dr. Van der Dussen na Rotterdam vertrek om in die kwantitatief-ekonomiese rigting te gaan spesialiseer. In 1970 het hy die doktorsgraad in Ekonomie aan die Nederlandse Economische Hogeschool in Rotterdam verwerf. Hy het in dieselfde jaar na die P.U teruggekeer.

Van die begin van 1971 af is hy bevorder tot senior lektor. Hy was grootliks verantwoordelik vir die vestiging van die Wiskundige Ekonomie en die Ekonometrie as spesialisasierigtings aan die P.U.

Dr. Van der Dussen is in 1962 met mej. Anna du Plessis, van Lindley, getroud. Daar is twee seuns en 'n dogter uit die huwelik gebore. Dr. en mev. Van der Dussen is bestuurslede van die Voortrekkerkommando Bennie Liebenberg te Bailliepark. Mev. Van der Dussen was sekretaresse van die Gereformeerde Susterstudiekring van Potchefstroom.

Dr. Van der Dussen is ouderling in die Gereformeerde Kerk Potchefstroom-Oos. Hy is kaptein in die Regiment Potchefstroomse Universiteit van die Suid-Afrikaanse Artillerie (Burgermag).

LUMINE BIMUS TUO FULGEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 NOV 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Sakekamer will hear psychologist

EAST LONDON — The head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare, Dr. W. Backer, will address members of the East London Sakekamer at the XDC lecture room in Chiselhurst tonight.

According to Mr. E. Nieuwoudt, secretary of the Xhosa Development Corporation, the meeting is scheduled to start at 6.30 p.m. — DDR

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 1 DEC 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

SA African becomes professor

ALICE. — The first African in the Republic to earn a doctorate in physics, Dr J. R. Seretlo, has been appointed a professor of physics at the University of Fort Hare.

When Dr Seretlo received his doctorate from the University of South Africa earlier this year, his thesis was described by examiners as "the most thorough in the field to date". The subject was "High temperature annealing in alkalihide crystals damaged by exposure to gamma rays".—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 DEC 1972
Date
NATAL WITNESS

Rank bursaries worth R5 000 for non-Whites

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Industrial Editor

RANK Xerox (Pty.) Ltd., has made R5 000 available for bursaries for 1973 at various non-White universities—the University of the North, the University of Zululand, the University of Fort Hare, the University of the Western Cape, the University of Durban-Westville, and the non-White Medical School, University of Natal.

The Rank Xerox bursaries have been made available through the Department of National Education's National Study Loan and Bursary Fund.

For Hare

...ard will be available to needy second — or subsequent — year of study pupils in the Faculties of Commerce, Social Science, and Nursing.

At the non-White Medical School in Durban, bursaries will be given to medical students (in their first year if necessary) and at the University of the Western Cape preference will be given to students taking dentistry.

POST-GRADUATE

In addition, Rank Xerox has made a bursary available to Rhodes University for post-graduate work on research into the social and economic problems of non-Whites in the Eastern Cape.

Date 21 NOV 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Anglican Church adds voice to No to Fort Hare offer

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

JOHANNESBURG — A decision taken by the provincial standing committee of the Church of the Province of South Africa to reject the offer of Fort Hare University to buy the property of the Federal Theological Seminary — means that all the churches involved in the seminary have returned a unanimous "No" to the Fort Hare offer.

According to the ecumenical news service of the South African Council of Churches, the churches involved — Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational, which form the "big four" among English-speaking Protestant denominations — could be faced with a crisis situation if, as is widely feared, the Government expropriates the Federal Seminary property at Alice.

The Seminary is the main training centre for their black candidates for the ministry, and because of its multi-racial nature (black, Coloured, and Indian candidates study together, while many of the teaching staff are whites) it will be extremely difficult to acquire new land to re-establish the seminary.

However, the churches have made their decision, fully aware they are taking a calculated risk. Suggestions made by some churchmen that a compromise with Fort Hare and the Government be sought have been rejected in the light of previous Government assurances that the Federal Seminary would not be expropriated. — DDC.

DEC 1972
ILY DISPATCH



PROF. SERETLO

Typists' aid led way to professorship

ALICE—The sacrifices of typists to assist in the education of a young boy has borne fruit today as the same student, Dr. J. R. Seretlo, has been appointed Professor of Physics at Fort Hare University.

After many years of research and a year of intensive study in Tennessee, America, during 1970, Dr. Seretlo completed his thesis titled "Reaction Amongst Points Defects in Alkali Halide Crystals," and in May 1972 became the first black in the Republic to obtain a Ph.D. in Physics.

Dr. Seretlo was born in the Free State, but grew up and was educated in Johannesburg.

His father was a messenger in a Johannesburg bank and he was one of nine children.

He was awarded scholarships by the Johannesburg City Council, and also received a CSIR grant.

The typists at the large mining concern where he worked in Johannesburg went without their lunch several days a week and contributed this money towards his studies.

In 1952 he attended Fort Hare University where he obtained his B.Sc. and B.Sc. Hons. He obtained his M.Sc. at the University of South Africa and returned to Fort Hare as a lecturer in 1964.

Dr. Seretlo is married with four children. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 DEC 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Major conference on African studies

Daily News Correspondent

University of Fort Hare
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ALICE, Tuesday

MR ROBIN DRICOURT, an archaeologist on the staff of the University of Fort Hare, has announced that a major international conference in the field of African studies is to be held in Grahamstown next year.

The conference, titled "The History of the Transkei and Ciskei," will hear speakers from overseas as well as Black and White South Africans and will include anthropologists, historians, archaeologists and scholars in other fields.

Among them are Professor Monica Wilson of the University of Cape Town, Professor Bridge Pachai of the University of Malawi, Dr Shula Marks of London University, Professor Colin Webb of Natal University, and Mr R. K. S. Makalima of the Lovedale Institution.

The meeting, to be held at Rhodes University from February 5th to 7th, is being sponsored by the Transkei and Ciskei Research Society. The organisers are hoping to attract a large and varied non-specialist audience. They are planning to invite African teachers in the Eastern Cape, Transkei and Ciskei.

11 DEC 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

African study

GRAHAMSTOWN — An international conference on African studies, with "the history of the Transkei and the Ciskei" as its theme, is to be held in Grahamstown next year, Mr Robin Derricourt, an archeologist on the staff of the university of Fort Hare, announced today.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DEC 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



PROF. G. OLIVIER

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare man for study leave

ALICE — Prof. G. Olivier, professor of land surveying at Fort Hare University, is leaving South Africa on a year's study leave.

Prof. Olivier will be doing research studies at the International Institute for Aerial Survey and Earth Sciences in Delft and Enschede in The Netherlands.

In particular, Prof. Olivier will be making an aerial survey for erven planning with a view to applying the principles to the planning and development of South Africa's Bantustans.

In 1969 Prof. Olivier was seconded to the government of Malawi for the planning of the new capital, Lilongwe. He returned to Fort Hare at the beginning of this year.

Mrs. Olivier and their four children will be joining Prof. Olivier in June next year for a short tour of Europe. — DDC.

-4 DEC 1972

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Professor on study leave

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday. — Professor G. C. Olivier, professor of land survey and planning at the University of Fort Hare, is leaving for Holland on a year's study-leave.

Professor Olivier returned to Fort Hare at the beginning of this year after being seconded to the Malawi Government for 2½ years.

17

7 NOV 1972

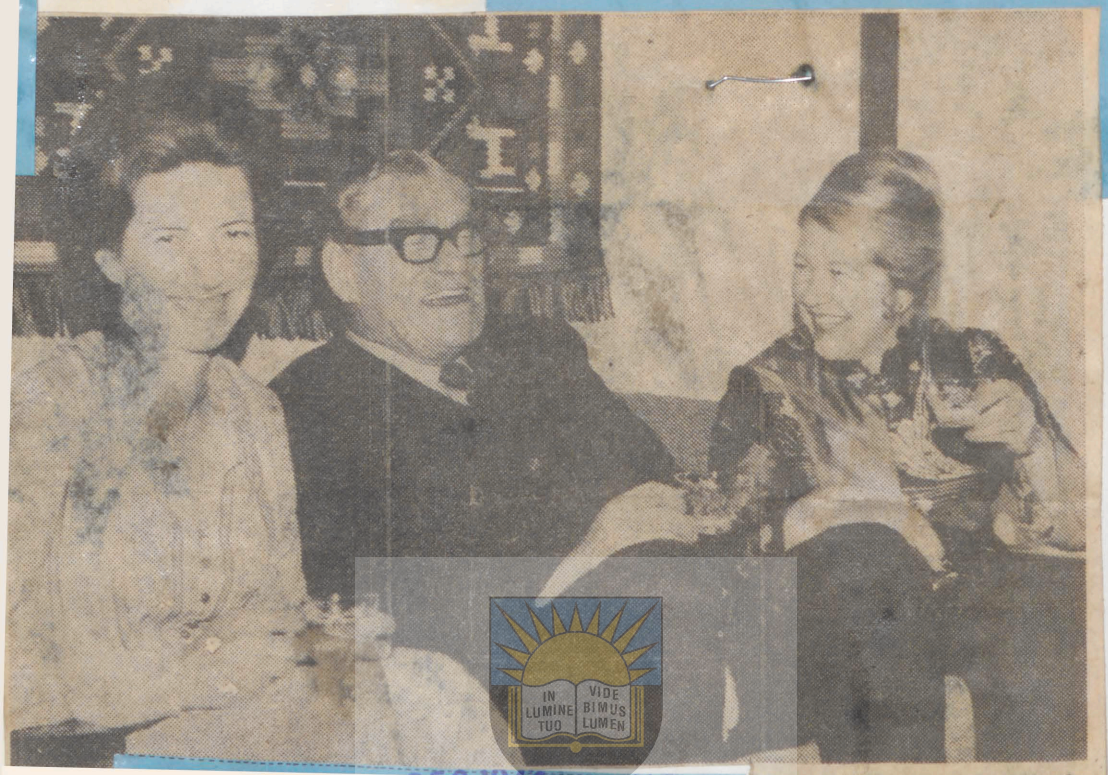
CAPE TIMES

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UNIVERSITY VISIT

ALICE. — American Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. John Hurd, visited the University of Fort Hare here on Tuesday.—(Sapa.)

- 6 DEC 1972
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
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Mrs. R. Thom, wife of the Dean of the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare, with Professor and Mrs. J. M. de Wet at a law faculty function in Alice. Professor De Wet is Rector of Fort Hare

Seven leave Fort Hare

ALICE — The Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, and the staff of Fort Hare University took leave of seven colleagues at a tea party on the campus.

Prof. J. H. Smith, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce and Administration, has left Fort Hare after 12 years to take up a post at Port Elizabeth's varsity.

Mr. H. C. Macgillicuddy retires from Fort Hare after 19 years as superviser of buildings.

Two members of the law faculty are both leaving to serve their articles. Mr. W. de Haan, who has been lecturing at Fort Hare for six years, is going to a firm in Bellville, while Mr. B. Koyana is joining a firm in Elliottdale.

Fr. W. Gawe retires from Fort Hare after three years as assistant editor of the Xhosa dictionary.

Mr. G. Maré, lecturer in political science for two years, is to study medicine.

Miss J. Williams, who has lectured in zoology, criminology and psychology for the past two years, has left to study for her masters degree in psychology of education in Britain. — DDC.

Date - 9 DEC 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Prickly pear industry in the homelands foreseen

ALICE — "Commercial exploitation of the prickly pear as a viable cash crop for the black farmer" is the research project of Mr. B. V. Court, lecturer in horticultural science at the University of Fort Hare.

According to Mr. Court, prickly pears have valuable horticultural potential in South Africa and especially in the homelands where the fruit is already an accepted and much relished food.

Organised large scale cultivation of carefully selected prickly pears could do much to alleviate certain nutritional deficiencies in the diet of blacks as the nutritional value of the prickly pear was comparable to that of apples, pears and oranges.

At the same time it could promote their economic development. Orchards could be established and maintained at a low cost and with the minimum amount of technical knowledge, a distinct advantage in black agriculture.

The prickly pear was already being utilised elsewhere in the world, especially among peasants in poor arid, underdeveloped countries. It formed the basic food of these peoples for at least three months of the year, while dried fruit formed a food reserve in winter. Not only was the fresh fruit being consumed in large quantities, but as many as 40 different prickly pear products were being produced and sold commercially.

A large proportion of the fruit production of Sicily and Sardinia was commercially exploited and exported to the Continent. The prickly pear had played a significant role in the development, too, of the Mexican civilisation. Here cactus candy, marmalade, sweets and jams were being produced successfully. Wine, alcohol and oil were the main products obtained from the prickly pear in Spain.

A series of experiments were being conducted to pave the way towards the commercial exploitation of the fruit of the prickly pear and thereby the promotion of the economic development of the homelands.

Material for preliminary trials was being collected at the Grootfontein Agricultural College.

In order to establish which of the many existing prickly pear varieties was the most favourable, Mr. Court has appealed to anyone having an unusual type of prickly pear to send a sample of the fruit to him at Fort Hare. — DDC

University of Fort Hare
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2 MAR 1972 Hare
CAPE TIMES

promotions

Fort Hare branches discussed

THE DECENTRALIZATION of the University of Fort Hare to other centres in the Border, Ciskei, Transkei and possibly the Western Cape is under consideration.

A committee to investigate the possible extension of faculties and the formation of branches in other centres has been formed.

The move is being considered because of the rapid increase in student numbers and also to bring higher university education within reach of more African students.

University of Fort Hare
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African students unable to attend Fort Hare full-time would be able to obtain degrees and diplomas by attending extra-mural and evening lectures. Graduates with jobs would also have the opportunity of furthering their studies by post-graduate work.

MEDICAL FACULTY

The question of a medical faculty has also been discussed. At present African students have to attend the medical school in Natal.

This year, Fort Hare opened with a record number of students. Enrolment has risen from 487 in 1969 to 613 in 1970 and 772 in 1971.

This year the figure is expected to reach 880.

INADEQUATE

Hostel accommodation is still a problem although a new residence for men has been completed, accommodation is still inadequate and there is a waiting list of 100 students.

This year, the new commerce and administration block and the new agricultural faculty building are in use.

The University of Fort Hare will hold its graduation ceremony on April 22.

Date 22 APR 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Sculptures on view at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
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One of the 27 sculptures in the exhibition of works by two famous German artists opened at Fort Hare University today by Chief Kaizer Matanzima, the Chief Minister of the Transkei. The collection also includes 38 graphic works by the two artists, Ernst Barlach and Kathe Kollwitz. The sculpture above is "Grave relief" by Kollwitz.

The exhibition, open for public viewing from Monday to next Saturday, is presented by the Rembrandt Art Foundation.

The sculptures have been acquired over the past few years for public exhibition as part of the foundation's programme of "Service to the Community".

Of the 32 graphic works, 28 were brought to South Africa from Germany specially for the South African exhibition.

When the collection was first exhibited in Stellenbosch in December, 1969, it was the first time that the works of Barlach and Kollwitz were exhibited together outside Germany.

That first exhibition was the starting point of an extensive tour programme that includes major centres in South Africa, Rhodesia, New Zealand, Australia, Malasia, the United States, Canada, Britain and several European countries.

In South Africa the collection has already been exhibited in Stellenbosch, Cape Town, Graaff-Reinet, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Windhoek, Potchefstroom and Johannesburg.

The exhibition at Fort Hare is the first in a special tour of all the African, Coloured and Indian universities in South Africa before it will be shown in the capitals of the neighbour states, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana.

Barlach who died in 1938, aged 68, is recognised as one of the most powerful expressionist sculptors and graphic artists in pre-war Germany.

Mrs Kollwitz (1867 to 1945) is specially known for the tremendous emotional impact of both her sculptural and graphic works.

26 APR 1972
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

EDITORIAL OPINION

Tribalism

That admirable industrialist, Dr. Anton Rupert, said some valid things at Fort Hare this week.

He said, among other things, that he did not fear living in Africa today, and that more people were killed in Europe in two world wars than in three hundred years in Africa.

He pointed to the relatively sparse population of the African continent, reminding his listeners that India alone had double the population of all Africa. These things are true, but, comforting assumptions based on them can be misleading.

For example, while Africa's population may be relatively sparse, the African continent has more than its fair share of tremendous social problems. We are a continent bedevilled by tribal differences and group hostility, and while it may be true that more people were killed in Europe in two world wars than in three hundred years in Africa, localised slaughter programmes such as in Kenya, Biafra and the Congo had a uniquely dreadful tribal intensity.

University of Fort Hare
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Sadly enough, it is in the most developed part of the continent, Southern Africa, that the obvious lessons of Africa are most steadfastly ignored.

It is in Southern Africa that governments have translated into legislation the very ingredients of endemic African strife — group differences.

In a continent where differentiation has occasioned the greatest tragedy, we in the south have elevated group differentiation into a legislative virtue — with who knows what disastrous results for the future?

We in the south have put the clock back by emphasising tribalism and group exclusivity, whereas those nations in Africa that have advanced quickest, such as Kenya and Uganda, have tried with some degree of success to eliminate the factor of tribal difference.

In other words, in a continent whose only hope is crash programmes in health, education and welfare, we are making the grave mistake of looking backwards in the misguided belief that "the old ways are the best."

In some ways they may be the best — but for whom?

Even the young, semi-literate tribal Africans today in this country reach away from the outdated trappings of tribalism because they know instinctively that there are shorter cuts to civilisation.

And if a poll could be taken to determine the wishes of most of South Africa's blacks, it is likely that the majority would opt for the norms of urbanisation and the culture of the west, rather than the era of the leopard skin and the rolling of the bones.

Date - 4 DEC 1972

CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare promotions

ALICE — The following promotions at Fort Hare University have been confirmed and are effective from January 1, 1973.

Mr. F. A. de Villiers B. Comm. LLb (Potch.) has been promoted to Professor of Private Law.

Dr. M. C. Eksteen, M.A. D. Phil (O.F.S.) has been promoted to the chair in Political Science.

Dr. J. R. Seretlo Ph. D (U.N.I.S.A.) has been promoted to Professor of Physics.

Dr. I. C. du Preez D.Sc. (O.F.S., has been promoted to Senior Lecturer in Chemistry.

Mr. O. H. D. Makunga M.Sc. (F.H.) has been promoted to Senior Lecturer in Botany.

Mr. F. Venter B. Jur at Comm. LLB (Potch.) has been promoted to Senior Lecturer in Constitutional and Public International Law.

Mr. P. D. D. Gqola M. Sc. (F.H.), has been promoted to Lecturer in Chemistry.

Mr. M. B. C. Radebe M. Sc. (S.A.), has been promoted to Lecturer in Physics. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 APR 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH





Dr. Anton Rupert at Fort Hare: above—Dr. Rupert with the rector of the university, Prof. J. M. de Wet (left) and the chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rousseau; left—Dr. Rupert and the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, admire a bronze sculpture, "Singing Man" at the Fort Hare art exhibition.

Rupert says Africa's troubles exaggerated

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — The troubles in Africa, you we all belong to a minority are often exaggerated and the chaos which existed would be eliminated in the future, international financier, Dr. Anton Rupert, said here.

Addressing a multi-racial gathering at the opening of the art exhibition at Fort Hare, he said: "I do not fear living in Africa today. Far more people were killed in Europe in two World Wars than in 300 years in Africa.

Dr. Rupert stressed that nothing was gained without hard work.

The only way a people could better themselves was by hard work and labour.

"It is the same for us all." Dr. Rupert said, "We must all live by blood sweat and tears"

He said there was so much to be done to develop Southern Africa and everyone could play a role.

There were many problems confronting Africa such as the threat of atomic warfare, the prediction by scientists that starvation threatened the whole world and the population explosion.

Dr. Rupert pointed out that all the people of all races on the continent of Africa were only half India's population.

Amid laughter he said: You may think I belong to a minority group but, my friends, let me tell group, for in the not too distant future two thirds of world's population will be Asian."

He emphasises that all were interdependent on one another and together "we must share the challenges of the future."

"We are indeed our brothers' keepers and we should remember if our neighbours do not eat, we cannot sleep."

In an effort to help the development of the country, he said his group had taken the lead in 1963 in establishing a minimum wage for all workers of R2 a day.

Today this minimum wage was nearly double and his company had pension schemes and loans for study available for all his employees.

Turning to the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Dr. Rupert said:

CONTACT

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for what you are doing for your people. I predict that in years to come you will be known as the George Washington of the Xhosa.

Opening the world famous art exhibition, Chief Matanzima was applauded when he said that this event was evidence of the increasing contact and co-operation between black and white in South Africa.

Speaking on African art, he said he trusted that it would reflect the new hope the black man has of living the good life and that African Art would convey an expression not of dwelling on the past but of the turbulent vital present and future which the black man hoped to secure for those who came after them.

Chief Matanzima conveyed the thanks of the black people in general and the Xhosa in particular to Dr. Rupert for being the benefactor of man as he had long shown himself by his good works. — DDC.

Date 5 MAY 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Seminary SRC attacks land acquisition bid

STAFF REPORTER

STUDENTS of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice say that any attempt by the administrators of the University of Fort Hare to take over the 96 ha of the Seminary for expansion would be "yet another assault on liberal education".

In a statement by the Seminary Students' Representative Council, published by Nusas, the students say the Seminary, which comprises seven churches — Methodist, Anglican, Congregational and four Presbyterian churches — serves the needs of millions of Blacks in South Africa.

The land on which it stands was donated by the Church of Scotland, and "was part of the land Ngqika gave for the furtherance of missionary work for the benefit of all Black people.

"This land is now being used for exactly that purpose."

The SRC says that when the Seminary was established 10 years ago, the churches were assured by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. W. Maree, they would not suffer forced removal again.

Before this the churches had [illegible] the security of title deeds.

"Fort Hare argues that she is serving the needs of the Xhosa people. This is an undisputed fact," says the SRC. "But so does the Seminary. To expect the Seminary to run on racial, let alone ethnic lines, is of course expecting the Seminary to surrender its basic Christian principles."

Fort Hare had not yet used up all its own land. At Honeydale it had 82 ha (680 [illegible] which could [illegible]

[illegible] South Africa where everybody can think freely and where speakers and experts in various fields from all parts of the world occasionally take the platform and share their ideals and experience."

University of Fort Hare
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Date 23 MAY 1972

NATAL WITNESS

Students at Fort Hare to boycott all lectures

JOHANNESBURG—Students at Fort Hare University have decided to boycott all lectures from June 1 until their demands are met by university authorities, according to a statement yesterday by Mr. Temba Sono, president of the South African Students' Organisation.

He said the decision was taken in terms of a resolution taken at Alice earlier this month by representatives of all the Black universities that they would boycott lectures beginning on June 1.

The Fort Hare decision was taken at a mass meeting at the university, Mr. Sono said, and was supported by more than 700 of the 900 students.

EXPELLED

He said the reasons for the boycott were given as the attitude of the rector toward his students, the powers of the lecturing staff, the university's attempt to split the student body, the expulsion of students from the University of Fort Hare for political activity and corruption.

"According to information in front of me, six students have been expelled already this year," Mr. Sono said.

"Recent student unrest at Turfloop University is merely the tip of an iceberg, which has come as a result of students being denied their right of free speech.

"The protest is a responsible, peaceful protest against the injustices which they feel strongly. They are bitter because they interpret the authorities' action against them as paternalistic and they resent being treated like children," said Mr. Sono.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Prof. J. M. de Wet, flew back from Cape Town to East London yesterday, arriving in Alice at 4 p.m.

Although only expected back at Fort Hare today, Prof. de Wet went straight to his office where he met students who handed him a petition.

The students asked Prof. de Wet to address a mass meeting. The Rector said he declined to do this, but would willingly meet a delegation from the students to discuss the matter and their petition.

The students went away taking their petition with them. Sapa

University of Fort Hare
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Date 25 MAY 1972
NATAL MERCURY

EDITORIAL OPINION

STUDENT UNREST

IF THE Government is as concerned about race relations as it says it is it can hardly avoid a drastic rethinking of its high-handed and authoritarian attitude towards non-White students in South Africa.

The wave of unrest that has been touched off at non-White university colleges across the country as a result of the expulsion of nearly 1 200 students from the University of the North at Turfloop provides a disturbing revelation of the grievances, frustrations and resentments on Black campuses.

Demonstrations of sympathy with the Turfloop students, who were ordered out under police supervision after one of their number had criticised the Government and its education policy, rapidly acquired a broader and more general character. At Fort Hare, where students have been on strike for three days, there are complaints of police activity on the campus, intimidation by lecturers, arbitrary expulsions and an "oppressive atmosphere." The University of Zululand graduation ceremony last Saturday ended in uproar. There have also been demonstrations at the Medical School in Durban and at the University of the Western Cape, where security police were active.

The apparently growing role of the police on the campus seems to be particularly resented, and their presence on that occasion drew sharp comment at the weekend from a highly respected Afrikaans political commentator, Mr. Schalk Pienaar. He went on to say that it should by now be absolutely clear that South Africa's future requires "adaptations which, even in the light of the outward movement so far, will have to be drastic."

No doubt there are some trouble-makers among non-White students, but it is also true that conditions and restrictions that no White student would tolerate are the norm in Black institutions of higher learning.

It should also be remembered that non-Whites in general and Africans in particular acquire their education at a relative cost and sacrifice unknown in most White families. Education is a precious thing, not to be lightly jeopardised by irresponsible action.

These are the young intellectuals who can be expected to form the Black elite of the future. It is time these State institutions stopped treating them like glorified schoolchildren. Already there is an ominous alienation of White values in Black bodies such as the South African Students' Organisation. Is that what the Nationalists really want?

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1972

DIE TRANSVALER

Studente besluit op boikot by Fort Hare

IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Pretoria

FORT HARE (Alice). — Die rektor van die Fort Hare-universiteit, prof. J. de Wet, het gister geweier om 'n massavergadering van studente van die universiteit toe te spreek nadat hy na Kaapstad teruggekeer het.

Prof. De Wet, wat eers vandag terugverwag is, het by sy aankoms reguit na sy kantoor gegaan waar hy studente ontmoet het. Hulle het 'n petisie aan hom oorhandig en hom gevra om 'n massavergadering toe te spreek. Die rektor het gesê hy weier om dit te doen, maar dat hy heeltemal bereid is om 'n afvaardiging van die studente te ontmoet om die aangeleentheid en hulle petisie te bespreek.

Die studente het daarna uitmekaar gegaan en hulle petisie met hulle saamgeneem.

Sowat 200 studente van die het gister nie hul klasse bygewoon nie. Hulle verteenwoordig sowat 'n kwart van die totale studentegetal.

Gisteraand het die studente van dié inrigting besluit om alle klasse van 1 Junie af te boikot tensy die universiteitsowerheid gehoor gee aan hul eise.

Mnr. Temba Sono, president van die South African Students' Organisation (Saso), het gister in Johannesburg gesê dat laasgenoemde besluit geneem is om uitvoering te gee aan 'n mosie wat vroeër vandeesmaand deur verteenwoordigers van alle swart universiteite op Alice aangeneem is.

Die Fort Hare-besluit is op 'n massavergadering by die universiteit geneem en meer as 700 van die 900 studente het dit gesteun, het mnr. Sono gesê.

Hy het gesê die volgende redes is vir die boikot verstrek: die houding van die rektor teenoor sy studente; die magte van die doserende personeel; die universiteit se poging om die studente te verdeel; die uitsetting van studente en polisiebedrywigheid op die kampus.

„Die onlangse studente-onrus by die Turfloop-universiteit is net die boonste deel van 'n ysberg. Dit het gebeur omdat die studente hul reg op vrye spraak ontsê word. (Sapa.).

Date 23 MAY 1972
NATAL MERCURY

Black students to boycott lectures

JOHANNESBURG—Students at Fort Hare University have decided to boycott all lectures from June 1 until their demands are met by the university authorities, according to a statement yesterday by Mr. Temba Sono, president of the South African Students' Organisation.

He said the decision was taken on Sunday night in terms of a resolution at Alice earlier this month by representatives of all the Black universities that they would boycott lectures from June 1.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Fort Hare decision was taken at a mass meeting at the university, Mr. Sono said, and was supported by more than 700 of the 900 students.

He said the reasons for the boycott were given as: The attitude of the rector toward his students; The powers of the lecturing staff; the university's attempt to split the student body; the expulsion of students from the university; police activity at the campus.

"According to information in front of me, six students have been expelled already this year," Mr. Sono said.

"Recent student unrest at Turfloop University is merely a tip of an iceberg, which has grown from students being denied their right of free speech.

"Their protest is a responsible, peaceful protest against the injustices which they feel strongly. They are bitter because they interpret the authorities' action against them to be paternalistic and they resent being treated like children."

Meanwhile, about 200 Fort Hare University students boycotted lectures yesterday. They represent one quarter of the total student body and their move appears to be the result of differences among the students.

At 8 a.m. about 200 students assembled in the quadrangle and later went to the administrative office block where they handed in a petition addressed to the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

Prof. de Wet is in Cape Town at present, so the vice-rector, Prof. A. Coetzee, received the petition.

He told the students of the rector's absence and said that Prof. de Wet would be back at the university today.

The students asked for the document to be returned to them. This was done and Prof. Coetzee told the students he expected them to return to lectures until they could discuss the petition with Prof. de Wet. However, the students sat around in small groups all morning, talking.

Prof. Coetzee said the students were obviously divided on whatever their grievances were.

Another source said there is a split between the local students from the Transkei and Ciskei, who are not boycotting lectures, and students from further north, for example Soweto.—(Sapa.)

27 MAY 1972

Date

NATAL MERCURY

TALKS BEGIN

Alice — Negotiations between Fort Hare University administration and student demonstrators finally started after seven-hour mass meeting, with four African lecturers acting as mediators. This breakthrough, lecturers believe, will probably lead to settlement within the next few days. — ("Mercury" Correspondent.)

University of Fort Hare
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Extract from
Guardian, London

30 MAY 1972

Cape near its end—Thorpe

From our Correspondent: Johannesburg, May 29

South Africa had done nothing but move backwards since the Nationalist Government came to power in 1948, and it seemed unlikely that the country would survive as such, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, said in Cape Town today.

The British Liberal Party advocated "the precise opposite of apartheid," Mr Thorpe said. "My party welcomes the mixing and mingling of races. We do not merely sit next to Africans when they, or their relatives, are Presidents."

He was delivering the annual University of Cape Town Academic Freedom Lecture to a packed house of students, academics, and politicians.

[Mr Thorpe's aides in London said he would be intensifying his criticism in another speech to students today.]

Mr Thorpe said that Russia and South Africa were similar in many ways. In both countries people were not asked for their political opinions. Then, in a reference to anti-Semitism, Mr Thorpe said it was helpful for ambitious Soviet politicians to be anti-Semitic. "I would have thought that being friendly with Jews was not the South African Nationalists' forte either," he said.

He said that South Africans used the veldt as the Russians used Siberia—as places where "misguided subjects can be dumped for long periods." He said:

"But if many of us are puzzled by Pretoria's devoted opposition to Soviet Russia, we are equally perplexed by its no less convinced espousal of Portugal. for Portugal is not a racist State," he said.

"It seems to me overwhelmingly probable that Portugal will survive as a nation whereas South Africa seems set on a course of self-destruction. Portugal is a dictatorship, but the evil done by a run of the mill dictatorship is slight compared with the evil done by a totalitarian doctrine which has inflamed a person.

"South Africa is not completely—not yet, anyhow—such a society. I can make this speech although I fear few South Africans could make it safely. The universities, the press, and the courts struggle to preserve their professional integrity. The Churches are not completely cowed.

"But since 1948, all fundamental freedoms in South Africa have been progressively and regressively reduced. There are no citizens of South Africa, be they African, Asian, Coloured or white, who have not lost rights or status since the dogma of apartheid was entrenched in power.

"Worse than that, the word has gone round the world that in South Africa a society has been established which entrenches the denial of human rights into a permanent principle of government."

Unrest on campuses of non-white universities rose today when 1,000 Indian students at the University of Durban boycotted lectures—three days before the date set by the militant South African Students' Organisation for a general boycott by non-white students. The Durban students decided to strike until the demands of black students throughout South Africa for greater autonomy were met.

The Indians said at a meeting: "We are not voting as Indians, but as blacks. We need solidarity to eradicate the repugnant system oppressing us."

Lectures have been boycotted by Coloured students at the University of the Western Cape, by African students at the University of Fort Hare, and by African students at the University of Natal (Black Section). University of Zululand students held a protest march at their graduation ceremony.

University of Fort Hare
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INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
1, Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1.

Extract from
Christchurch Press, New Zealand

31 MAY 1972

Indian students in S.A. strike

A664

(N.Z. Press Association—Copyright)

DURBAN, May 30.

About 1000 Indian students at the South African university of Durban-Westville boycotted lectures yesterday, the first day of a strike declared in sympathy with African students at Turfloop and Fort Hare universities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Westville students voted at a mass meeting to boycott lectures until the demands of black students throughout South Africa were met.

They also demanded that a constitution for a students' representative council, turned down by the authorities last month, should be accepted.

Earlier this month the entire student body—all Africans—at Turfloop was expelled after the students had marched to the rector's office in protest against the expulsion of the president of the student representative council, Mr Abraham Tiro.

Mr Tiro, a post-graduate student, had been expelled after making a speech at a graduation ceremony in which he demanded a common education system for all South Africans, of whatever colour.

The rector of Westville, Professor S. P. Olivier, said yesterday that his students' boycott was "an expression of black solidarity against what they term white authoritarianism."

Saying that the boycott was "not an academic strike" and had "nothing to do with internal problems at our university," Professor Olivier added: "I find it significant that the students have been singing 'We Shall Overcome.'"

Date 3 JUN 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Blacks condemn the violence

JOHANNESBURG — Black student leaders yesterday joined the chorus of protest against the police batoning of University of Cape Town student demonstrators, while protests on black campuses continued.

In an unprecedented move, the permanent organiser of the South African Students Organisation, Mr. Harry Nengwekhulu, condemned the police action.

SASO usually refrains from comment on white student protests.

"It seems totally unnecessary for the police to assault students or anybody else who wants to give free expression to the feelings of his community," Mr. Nengwekhulu said.

"White students are clearly very concerned that there is something terribly wrong with the way the country is being run. This concern is manifest by the police action against them," he said.

Condemnation of the police action was also expressed by Mr. Steve Biko, president of the Students' Representative Council in the University of Natal's black campus.

The executive of the students representative council at the university of the Witwatersrand last night issued a statement calling for police violence against students to cease.

The statement called the batoning of the students "cowardly tactics by a regime which cannot answer its critics in any other kind of way."

Meanwhile the nationwide black student strike continued yesterday.

More than 10 000 students will be addressed by Mr. O. Tiro, the University of the North graduate whose expulsion led to the black student unrest.

All was quiet at the University College of Fort Hare while students at the Federal Theological Seminary sat-in until lunch-time.

A mass meeting of Rhodes students will be held on Monday to discuss the Cape Town Cathedral incident and the unrest at black campuses.

In Durban about 300 students at M. L. Sultan Technical College defied a threat of suspension by the Rector, Dr. A. Solomon, and walked out of the College to stage a sit-in on the pavement.

Students at Durban's Springfield College of Education have been given permission to continue their sit-in in the College Hall. Examinations which were to be held in the hall, have been postponed.

At the University of Natal's Alan Taylor residence, black students are still boycotting food and have threatened to boycott lectures unless the authorities meet their demands for the present warden of the residence to be replaced.

At the University of Durban-Westville, rain forced students off the sports field for the first time this week.

In Cape Town, the students of the University of the Western Cape, stated in a memorandum handed to the university authorities, and which lists their grievances, that they feel the time has come for a "black rector" to be appointed. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

~~10~~ JUN 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Salary gap proposals

Staff Reporter

RECOMMENDATIONS to bridge the salary gap between White and Non-White lecturers will be made to the councils of South Africa's five Non-White universities.

The move was decided yesterday at a meeting of the university principals at an international hotel near Jan Smuts Airport.

Professor S. P. Olivier, principal of the Durban-Westville University, said: "We discussed matters of mutual interest including questions of salary differentiation between White and Non-White lecturers. Positive recommendations aimed at bridging the gap, will be made to the university councils.

He said he was pleased with the outcome of the talks but could not comment further on the form the recommendations would take.

STRESSED

The salary issue was the main topic and was debated at length.

Prof. Olivier stressed that the meeting had not been convened to discuss problems of student unrest. It was a routine meeting of the rectors of the five universities which was arranged periodically to discuss matters of mutual interest.

It was attended by Professor Olivier, Professor N. Siebenhagen (University of Western Cape), Professor J. Marè (University of Zululand), Professor J. M. de Wet (University of Fort Hare) and Professor J. L. Boshoff (University of the North).

The Secretary for Bantu Education, Dr. H. J. van Zyl, was also present for part of the discussions.

Date 10 JUN 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Best is to stay put

On May 13 Prof. J. B. Thom of the Law Faculty of Fort Hare called our colleague, the Rev. T. S. N. Gqubule, to task for a number of remarks he had made about the staffing of black universities, as reported by you on May 11. On May 22 you published Mr. Gqubule's reply to the professor's criticisms.

We would like to draw attention to one part of Mr Gqubule's original address which Prof. Thom did not refer to in his criticism, and which consequently Mr. Gqubule did not recall in his reply: "One of the most far-reaching decisions whites at Fort Hare ever made, in which no blacks had a share, is Fort Hare's desire to buy land and buildings of the Federal Seminary in Alice. They claim to be acting in the best interests of the Xhosa people. To this I must reply that they have no mandate whatsoever from the Xhosa people to act in this way."

A long statement, analysing and ruthlessly criticising this request on the part of Fort Hare, was published by the SRC of the Federal Seminary in your issue of April 8.

We, the undersigned members of the staff of the Federal Seminary, wish to associate ourselves with the statements of the SRC and of our colleague Mr. Gqubule on this issue.

So far we have been silent. This is not surprising; for the request of Fort Hare to buy our land puts us in a difficult position. We also would like to act in the best interests of the Xhosa people. But our main responsibility is to the churches which have entrusted their students to us to train for the ordained ministry. This training is not a merely academic affair.

Growth, fulfilment come from relationships — contact with other students — contact with people who have different ideas, different disciplines, different ways of life. This is why in other parts of the world theological colleges are, where possible, associated with universities. As a seminary we have benefited from our contact with Fort Hare; we would like to think that Fort Hare has also benefitted from us. Universities just as much as theological colleges and seminaries are places for free exchange of ideas; only so will they educate people rather than indoctrinate them.

We who have signed this letter believe that the interests of the Xhosa people, our students, and also the people to whom they will minister will best be served by our staying right where we are.

Signed: Timothy Stanton
Ulrich Stuker
T. B. Mbabane
Edmund Hill
Charles Coles

The Federal Theological Seminary,
Alice.

14 JUN 1972

NATAL WITNESS

Contest will mark Xhosa literature anniversary

ALICE — A Republic-wide Xhosa literature competition — the first ever held — is being organised to mark the 150th anniversary next year of Xhosa literature in Africa.

This has been announced by a committee which has been formed to organise large-scale anniversary celebrations at Lovedale College and the University of Fort Hare.

Publishing houses have undertaken to sponsor the sections in the competition and substantial prizes will be awarded for novels, plays and narrative poetry. The closing date for entries is April next year.

The project has been named "Ideyebo Yesixhosa," meaning "a wealth of Xhosa."

MISSIONARY

The first recorded Xhosa literature was produced by a Scottish missionary, Mr. John Bennie, who settled in the Tyumie Valley near Alice in 1821 and studied the Xhosa language.

The committee which has been formed to organise next year's celebrations is being chaired by Miss D. N. Jafta, a lecturer in African languages at Fort Hare. She is a foundation member of the Transkei Bureau of Language and Literature and founder of the Xhosa Dramatic Society at Fort Hare.

—Sapa.

Date 17 JUN 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

XHOSA WRITING CONTEST

Daily News Reporter

A national Xhosa literature competition to find talent among Xhosa authors and poets from South Africa and overseas, has been started in the Ciskei university town of Alice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A committee headed by Miss D. N. Jafta, a lecturer in African languages at Fort Hare University, is running the competition in conjunction with celebrations marking the 150th anniversary of Xhosa literature.

The competition closes in April next year.

Xhosa-speakers interested in the competition should write to Miss Jafta at Fort Hare University.

28 JUN 1972

E. P. HERALD

More scope for Black students

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

EAST LONDON. — Working Blacks who wish to receive university education may in the future be able to obtain BA or BCom degrees through University of Fort Hare extra-mural classes.

Prof J. H. Smith, who is also a director of the Xhosa Development Corporation, said a notice had been circularised to companies employing Blacks, asking them to state whether they are interested in decentralisation of the university.

Date -2 JUN 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Bandey replies to criticism of seminary

EAST LONDON — The Federal Theological Seminary, Alice, had only three black teachers because the churches lacked money to provide many blacks with the necessary scholarships, the president of the seminary, Dr. D. W. Bandey, said yesterday.

He was replying to a recent article from the dean of Fort Hare University's faculty of law, Prof. J. B. Thom, which, Dr. Bandey said, included criticism of the seminary.

Dr. Bandey said in a statement issued in Alice: "We, like Fort Hare, would prefer to have more black staff. Three are to join the seminary staff in the near future to replace white staff members.

GRATEFUL

"Of the present teaching staff of 15, nine are South Africans — as are all our library and administrative staff.

We are very grateful to the other highly qualified lecturers from Scotland, Switzerland and the United States who spend many years away from their homelands for our sake. We value the contact which they give us with the wider Western world."

"In the same article was a reference to the seminary not producing a year book.

INFORMED

"We have considered doing so, but our continual efforts to improve our curriculum and methods would make such a book out of date before it was in print. We are a small institution and the expense would be out of proportion to the value.

"Anyone is welcome at any time to look at our lists of courses and activities and the churches which are the bodies concerned are at all times kept fully informed.

"We do not need such a book for advertisements because all the students are sent to us by their churches in preparation for their ordination."—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 JUN 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Black rector call

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The students of the University of the Western Cape, stated in a memorandum handed to the university authorities, that they felt the time had come for a "Black rector".

The memorandum says: "It is an undisputed fact that the rector at a Black university in our country has the supreme power which implies that he has the prerogative to manipulate or gear the situation into whatever direction he desires.

"Higher education for Black students can therefore be stifled and channelised in a desired direction, or it can be motivated and cultivated by the rector.

"That we have little in common with him needs no contention. We have been socialised in a Black community and his presence here during this intermediate phase has no relevancy.

"To put it otherwise: where we come from he knows not, and where we are going he knows neither. What is left is for him to impose on us his White experience, but our situation is not his, and his experience is foreign to us and irrelevant to our education.

"The need and urgency for a Black rector here is long overdue and this must be realised now . . ."

Meanwhile, students of the University of the North (Turfloop) return to the university this weekend after a month's expulsion from the university.

All was quiet at the University College of Fort Hare, in Alice, yesterday.

Students at the Federal Theological Seminary sit-in until 1 pm also without incident.

After the sit-in, everything returned to normal.

The parents' commitee of the Durban-Westville University has urged the students to return to lectures on Monday.

This action comes after meetings yestercay between the parents and students and later between the parents and the university authorities. — Sapa.

Date 4 JUN 1972
RAPPORT

NUWE BOEREHAAT VERRE VAN MY

'N PAAR woorde tot lof van die ope gesprek.

Prof. dr. Jan Loubser van die Universiteit van Kaapstad het laas op Stellenbosch 'n toespraak oor die Afrikaner gehou wat wye aanstoot gegee het. Aan my ook.

Klaarblyklik sou sy toe spraak nie soveel Afrikaner reaksie uitgelok het as dit nie taamlik naby aan die bees gesny het nie. Juis vanwe hierdie openbare reaksie om van die nie-openbare maa te swyg — het RAPPORT gesprek gereël tussen hom e prof. dr. Dreyer Kruger va die Universiteit van Fort Ha wat aan RAPPORT-lesers bi kend is deur sy Afrikaner-g bonde Afrikaner-kritiese art kels oor die Afrikaner se pr bleme in die moderne wêre

Bietjie anders

Die gespreek het in my hu in Kaapstad plaasgevind. Tot my eie ergernis, want ek hou nie van werk nie. RAPPORT begin vandag met die eers van 'n paar artikels uit dat die gesprek, wat vermoedelik vir albei hoogleraars ook tot ergernis sal wees, want wie kan ooit tevrede wees met 'n korte uittreksels uit 'n bet wat jou na aan die hart lê?

Maar die belangrike punt is dat wanneer so 'n gesprek plaasvind, dit ten slotte blyk dat daar tog oorheersend baie gemeenskaplike grond is.

Prof. Loubser sê dat as hy weer sou praat, hy sommige dinge 'n bietjie anders sou stel. Prof. Kruger sê dat hy bereid is om 'n hele ent pad saam met prof. Loubser te loop. In netto-resultaat vorder die gesprek.

Niks is in Suid-Afrika op die oomblik belangriker as dat hierdie soort gesprek sal vorder nie. Die pynlike aspek van die saak is dat die gesprek in hoofsaak nog tot die Afrikaners beperk is. Die nie-Afrikaners hou hulself daarvan

Politieke Rapport

deur Schalk Pienaar

vry, en nie met klaarblyklik openhartige bedoelinge nie.

Verre sy dit van my om weer 'n Boerehaat-debat aan die gang te sit, maar dit is tog duidelik dat die opposisie-politiek in wese nie positief is nie maar anti-Regering, en dus in ons huidige samestelling basies anti-Afrikaner.

Ons waag dit

Die Afrikaners waag dit — tot loënstraf van die venynige kraal-propaganda teen hulle — om basiese debatte onder mekaar te voer. Hulle gee nie veel om vir wat nie-Afrikaners in die politiek daarmee kan maak of probeer maak nie. Die feit dat hulle so kan optree, beklemtoon dat die Afrikaner Suid-Afrika op die oomblik eintlik uitsluitend regeer. Dit is uit Suid-Afrikaanse oogpunt gesien ongesond. Maar waarom die Afrikaner daarvoor blameer as nie-Afrikaanse Suid-Afrika homself op hierdie manier van saampraat in Suid-Afrika uitsluit?

Engelssprekendes

Die Afrikaner regeer nie uit hoofde van sy getalle nie, maar uit hoofde van sy vermoë om denkend met die Suid-Afrikaanse situasie te worstel.

In sy berugte — dit is seker maar die regte woord — Stellenbosse toespraak het prof. Loubser gesê dat hy die Afrikanerbestel aanval, maar tegelyk 'n uitdaging wil rig dat Engelssprekende Suid-Afrika iemand na vore moet stoot wat soortgelyk krities sal kyk na die Engelssprekende bestel.

Bantoe-grond

Die hoop, vrees ek, is ydel. Daar is 'n onweerstaanbare afleiding dat oorkant die taalgrens nog steeds die kolonialistiese opvatting heers — teenoor nie-blankes natuurlik ook — dat die Afrikaner 'n „lesser breed without the law" is, dat hy homself aanneem kan maak alleen in die mate waarin hy Britse maatstawwe aanvaar. Natuurlik moet daar give and take wees. One horse, one rabbit.

As dit te bitter sou klink, dan vestig ek die aandag daarop dat ons pas weer gesien het hoe die Verenigde Party — historiese draer van die Britse koloniale mentaliteit in Suid-Afrika — met moord kan wegkom onder sy eie mense. Daar was 'n amptelike, blatante, uitdagende partypolitieke repudiasie van sy eie gegewe woord van 1936 aan die Bantoes oor grond-aankope. In 1959 was iets dergeliks die onmiddellike aanleiding tot die wegbreek van die Progressiewe Party, 'n party wat werklik nie skouspelagtig gevorder het sedertdien nie.

‚Yards of flannel'

Wat kry ons vandag? 'n Bietjie persreaksie, ja. Maar soos H. G. Wells in sy tyd van die Londense Times gesê het: „Talking through yards and yards of flannel."

Dit terwyl die klippe tog na die hemele roep.

Prof. Kruger stel die geweldig geldige punt dat die Afrikanerestablishment nie in isolasie gesien kan word nie. Hy staan ook in teen-verband tot die Engelse establishment. Van oorkant af word hy so dikwels gedwing tot houdings wat hom dan waaragtig van oorkant af kwalik geneem word.

Dit staan Engelssprekende kollegas vry om my standpunt te bevestig deur uit hierdie opmerkings ook weer rassepolitieke propaganda te maak.

Om 'n kort storie nie te lank te maak nie: Dit sal met die Afrikaners politiek gesproke goed gaan solank hulle 'n ope gesprek onder mekaar verdra en gebruik, en dit sal met nie-Afrikaners politiek sleg gaan solank hulle nie daarvoor kans sien nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 JUN 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare to stage sit-in

ALICE — A 500-strong meeting at Fort Hare last night decided to stage a sit-in until the demands they present to the rector today are met.

Students will demand that the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, cancel all tests and assignments written during the recent sit-in. They will also demand that all pending tests and assignments be put back to a later date to give them time to study.

A student spokesman said these tests and assignments decide their future at the university for this year as they are taken into account for the issuing of duly performed certificates.

A student is not allowed to write the final examination if not granted a certificate.

The sit-in will start at 8 a.m.

Students also discussed alleged intimidation by lecturers and the expulsion of students. They also re-affirmed their support for the action taken by the University of the North and also came out in support of the University of Cape Town student protests.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 JUN 1972 DAILY DISPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A group of students who walked out of Fort Hare University are pictured at Blaney railway station yesterday on their way to Johannesburg.

Students say walk-out no prank

EAST LONDON—More than 50 students have quit Fort Hare University since Thursday and more are believed to be preparing to leave at the weekend.

The move followed resolutions taken at a student's meeting on Wednesday night. A manifesto issued after the meeting stipulates the reasons for the walk-out.

In an interview at Blaney, near here yesterday, a spokesman for a group of 23 students, 16 men and seven women, who were leaving mainly for the Transvaal said: "We would like the people to know that the walk-out is not a prank by a group of naughty boys and girls. We have clear objectives and a clear assessment of the black man's position in this country readily brings out the validity of our actions.

"We would like it known that our protest will at all times be solemn and dignified."

The manifesto lists grievances against "institutions of higher learning which are founded on an unjust political ideology of a white racist regime which seeks to 'annihilate' black people."

It says that the present unrest at the black universities is caused by conditions which are repugnant to the wishes of blacks.

"The walk-out therefore is in protest against the whole system on which institutions like Fort Hare are founded."

After leaving the institution, the students have pledged themselves to "fight all their lives until Bantu education is changed and a free system of education started for all."

The manifesto explains that the move was taken after a long period of endurance, negotiations, deep thinking and a thorough analysis of the situation on the campus.

Meanwhile students report they have been followed by the Special Branch all the way from Alice.

There was a soft singing of Nkosi Sikelela-Morena Boloka at Alice station before the group left.

Asked about the reaction of the university's administration to the walk-out, one student said: "They showed complete indifference."

According to the registrar at the university, Mr. H. van Huyssteen, only eight students reported they were leaving.

It is expected that hostel wardens will be able to establish exactly how many have left by today.

The rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said yesterday among those students who had notified the authorities they were leaving were the chairman, secretary and treasurer of SASO.—DDR-DDC.

● What's behind the trouble at Fort Hare—P. 10

Date 8 JUN 1972
STAR

Muller to be quizzed on Cape Town clash

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Three members of Parliament will question the Minister of Police, Mr S. L. Muller, in the House of Assembly tomorrow on the confrontations between police and student demonstrators on the steps of St George's Cathedral on Friday and Monday.

Mrs Helen Suzman (Prog, Houghton) will ask Mr Muller why plain-clothes policemen were used in the vicinity of the cathedral on Friday and at what time they were called on duty.

She will also ask him whether they were permanent members of the police force, whether they were members of the reserve police force or whether they were temporary members of the police force. And she will ask whether they were supplied with batons.

Mr J. J. M. Stephens (UP, Florida) will ask the Minister how many uniformed and plain-clothes officers and policemen were deployed during the incidents on Friday and how many were involved in the baton charge outside the cathedral.

Referring to the incident on Monday, Mr H. A. van Hoogstraten (UP, Cape Town Gardens) will ask Mr Muller whether the officer in charge of the police at the cathedral on Monday had loud hailer equipment at his disposal and whether this equipment was effective.

RUMOURS

In addition, Mrs Suzman will question Mr Muller on his statement earlier this week that rumours were being spread on the campus of the University of Natal (Maritzburg) that a student had been killed by the police in Cape Town on Friday.

She will ask the Minister who supplied him with this information (she has already issued a statement claiming that it is incorrect), who was involved, and whether he took any steps to verify the information.

Gun in incident was toy

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—A middle-aged Durban woman yesterday brandished a pistol at a student who offered her a pamphlet protesting about police action against student demonstrations.

But today the woman—Mrs H. S. van Breda—laughed when approached by a reporter, and produced a realistic toy revolver.

The incident occurred in West Street yesterday afternoon when students had fanned out all over Durban to distribute protest pamphlets.

A second-year BA student was in West Street, handing pamphlets to passers-by, when he saw Mrs van Breda standing at the door of her hairdressing salon.

"I said 'good afternoon,' and offered her a pamphlet," the student said later.

"Suddenly, she was brandishing a gun wildly, and shouting at me. I laughed and walked on — but it was quite unnerving," he said.

Today Mrs van Breda said: "It was all meant in fun. I don't want to get mixed up in any political arguments. But I took exception to the fact that he was handing pamphlets to all the Natives in the street. Of course, most Whites just crumpled them up," she said.

She had been showing her toy pistol — which she keeps for protection—to the workers in her shop and happened to have it in her hand when the student arrived.

MP WILL STUDY CAMPUSES

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Mrs Cathy Taylor, United Party MP for Wynberg and chairman of the party's education group, will visit South Africa's three Black universities for an on-the-spot investigation.

Mrs Taylor said today that the arrangements for the visits had been made through the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

She will also visit Rhodes University, where she has been asked to address the students.

She said today that she would be visiting the University of the North at Turfloop, Fort Hare University at Alice and the University of Zululand at Ngoya.

"We sit here year after year talking about these institutions. I want to see for myself what conditions are like on these campuses."

Because of the present unrest on university campuses, she believed, it was particularly important for the United Party to be completely informed on what was happening at the universities.

"My main object is to obtain as balanced a view as possible and I hope I will be able to meet members of the staff and the students."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 JUN 1972
DIE VADERLAND

STUDENTE GAAN NOU WETTIGLIK BETOOG

Behalwe vir die studente-oproerigheid op die kampus van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, verloop dinge betreklik stil op ander kampusse in Suid-Afrika.

Studente dwarsdeur die land is besig om betogingsplanne uit te werk wat „binne die perk van die wet" is.

By die Universiteit van Natal is die studente se protes teen die Regerings- en polisie-optrede teen studente besig om af te neem nadat 20 studente en lektore verlede week in hegtenis geneem is.

Die studenteraad van dié universiteit het studente versoek om binne die perke van die wet te bly. Wettige betogings word nou beplan.

Geskors

Sowat 50 studente van swart universiteite, wat verlede week hul studies gestaak het, het gister in Soweto bymekaar gekom om hul toekomstige studieplan te bespreek. Studie deur 'n oorsese universiteit was een van die besprekingspunte.

Minstens agt Indiërstudente van die Springfield Onderwyskollege in Durban is tydelik geskors en kan moontlik heeltemal van die kollege geskors word, het 'n woordvoerder van die kollege gesê. Berig Sapa.

Bykans 500 studente van dié kollege is verlede week tydelik geskors. Die studente is tot vandag die geleentheid gegun om skriftelik verskoning vir hul optrede aan te teken en moontlik om hulle by die universiteitsregulasies te hou voordat hulle weer toegelaat sal word.

Woede

Die Direkteur van Indiëronderwys, mnr. P. W. Prinsloo, sal vandag die hertoelatingsaansoeke oorweeg.

Die Eerste Minister se dreigement om op te tree teen buitelandse studente op Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite is met gemengde gevoelens ontvang.

Mnr. Geoff Budlender, voorsitter van die studenteraad van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, het gesê: „Indien die Regering hierdie algehele onregverdige stappe doen om buitelandse studente te skors, sal dit slegs die woede van die studente aanwakker."

Die studenteraadvoorsitter van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch, mnr. Buks Hertzog, het gesê „proporsioneel het buitelandse studente meer probleme op Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite veroorsaak as plaaslike studente oor die afgelope paar jaar.

Betoog

„Ons voel dat dit heeltemal regverdig is dat die Regering die buitelandse studente strenger keur," het hy gesê.

Mnr. Paul Pretorius, president van Nusas het gesê: „Mnr. Vorster se dreigement sal slegs die studente-woede aanmoedig. Mnr. Vorster se skorsing van buitelandse studente sal nie die probleem werklik oplos nie."

Die deken van Kaapstad, eerw. E. L. King, het gister gesê dat „daardie jongmense wat op die trap van die katedraal betoog het, of hulle nou Christene is of nie, daar gestaan het vir basiese Christelike beginsels."

Hy het bygevoeg dat solank hy die deken van die katedraal is, hulle met die betogings sal aangaan, tensy dit deur die wet verbied word.

Betogers by Fort Hare kry slae

(Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger)

ALICE — Onderwyl Rhodes-studente hul „betogings" op Grahamstad met die verspreiding van vlugskrifte voortsit, het 70 studente die Universiteit van Fort Hare hier verlaat.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het vanoggend aan DIE VADERLAND gesê dat geen student skriftelik kennis gegee het dat hy die universiteit uit protes verlaat nie.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat net tien studente die universiteitsowerheid mondeling meegedeel het dat hulle die universiteit verlaat uit protes weens sekere griewe.

Die professor het gesê dat hy egter verneem het dat 70 studente Alice per trein verlaat het. Of al 70 die universiteit vir goed verlaat, sal 'n mens eers later weet.

Op die oomblik is alles rustig op die kampus terwyl daar glo voordat die 70 studente weg is, 'n vuisslanery onder 'n sekere groep uitgebreek het.

Daar is min duidelikheid oor die vuisslanery, maar dit blyk dat studente wat teen die betogende studente gekant is, die betogers gevoeter het.

Dit lyk nie in hierdie stadium of nog studente die kampus gaan verlaat nie. Die universiteit gaan voort met sy normale bedrywighede.

Date 13 JUN 1972

13 JUN 1972

STAR

DEADLINE SET FOR TURFLOOP STUDENTS

NO further applications for readmission to the University of the North (Turfloop) will be considered after the July vacation, the university registrar, Mr W. N. Galloway, said today.

"A deadline for applications has been fixed but I cannot disclose it yet; however, no applicatons will be considered after the July vacation."

A further 30 students returned over the weekend, bringing the total number of students at the campus to more than 500, he added.

The exiled SRC — all of whom were refused admission to the university — has been in contact with students returning from the university and denies that there are more than 500 students on the campus.

They say there are not more than 150 students on the campus, of whom 100 are stranded because they do not have the money to return home.

The university authorities have decided to cut the July vacation short by a week to enable students to catch up on their studies.

NO FEES

In addition, all students who wish to do so may stay on during the whole vacation and make use of the library. They will not be required to pay hostel fees.

The university has agreed in principle to the election of a new SRC "if the students want one," but has not yet provided for the holding of elections. The feeling is that elimination of the study backlog is the top priority.

The Department of Indian Affairs said today that 112 students were attending lectures at the Transvaal College of Education, where students have been on strike since June 1.

Following the outbreak of the boycott — which was in response to a SASO call for solidarity with Turfloop students — an ultimatum was issued to the students, calling on them to apologise or face expulsion.

The deadline for the apology, which had to be in writing, was yesterday.

The department said apologies had been received from most students, but 142 students had not been allowed to return because their apology was not expressed in the required manner.

The University of Fort Hare will close for the June vacation tomorrow — a week earlier than scheduled.

Date 13 JUN 1972

E. L. Daily Dispatch

Fort Hare vac starts earlier

EAST LONDON — Fort Hare University will close for the June vacation tomorrow — a week earlier than scheduled.

The decision to do do followed a meeting between the rector and a deputation of students who handed him a petition saying they were leaving within 24 hours because the administration had failed to comply with the agreements for ending the sit-in.

The petition said the next semester would start as planned on condition the requirements for ending the sit-in were met.

The rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said the decision had been taken because the students were experiencing difficulty in applying themselves to their studies in the prevailing circumstances.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 JUN 1972
E. P. HERALD

Varsity to close week earlier

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—The University of Fort Hare will close tomorrow, a week earlier than the scheduled closing date for the June holidays, because students are unable to settle down to work after recent lecture boycotts and general unrest on the campus, the rector, Professor J. L. de Wet, said yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He said that the decision to close a week early had been taken after consultation with representatives of the Executive Committee of the university.

Last week, 44 students in two groups left the university of their own accord in protest against the Government's ban on protest gatherings.

Some were in their final year of study. Their departure came shortly after students had returned to lectures after a week of boycotts and unrest.

Professor De Wet said the June examinations will be held during the third term, before the middle of August, he said.

Lectures will begin a week early in the third term, on July 20, and the hostels and library will be open on July 14, to allow students to study before the examinations.

14 JUN 1972
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

FORT HARE CLOSES TODAY

Daily News Reporter

THE Xhosa University of Fort Hare closes a week early today and mid-year examinations, postponed after a student boycott of lectures, will be written next term.

The decision to close the university was taken because students were having difficulty applying themselves to their studies, said the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

Our Alice correspondent reports that the step followed consultation with the university senate. The wave of student unrest which swept South Africa after the expulsion of Black student, Mr A. Tiro, from the Transvaal, started on the Fort Hare campus where South African Students' Association delegates met after Mr Tiro's speech calling for equal Black education.

Professor de Wet said the university hostels and the library would open a week early next term so students could prepare for examinations.

Hostel wardens have confirmed that 44 students will not return to the university, however.

Their decision to stay away follows a meeting of students last week.

NOT A PRANK

Interviewed at Blaney railway station, a group of 23 students who left university for the Transvaal said people should realise the walk-out was not a prank by a group of "naughty boys and girls".

"We have clear objectives and an assessment of the Black man's position in this country readily brings out the validity of our actions."

At the University of Zululand, students have ended their week-long boycott "noting with disgust" in an SRC resolution that some students refused to join the boycott thus "condoning the authority's action against the students of the University of the North.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 JUN 1972
STAR

Black students: ho[illegible] to what?

S. L. SIDZUMO has a word with them through his Window on Soweto

I HAVE just met a number of students who recently quit the universities of Fort Hare and the North in protest against what they called "the evil, ideological set-up" at our Black universities.

They are all in elated spirits and show no signs of regret over the sudden disruption of their studies. They were like soldiers who returned home from a victorious battle.

Asked what they proposed to do now that they had cut themselves off from their university opportunities most of them said they would stay at home and take correspondence courses with overseas universities.

They seemed to be under the impression the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) would be able to help them to secure and finance these courses.

I don't think there will be any real difficulty about their remaining in Soweto to study since they are on their parents' housing permits. But I do think Soweto is a distracting place to study in.

Asked to elaborate on the "evil, ideological set-up" at Black universities, three women from Fort Hare said what deeply incensed most students there — apart from the arrogant, domineering attitude of White lecturers and some professors — was that for many weeks they had been given no notes or tests.

"We realised we were more like holidaymakers than students, while our parents thought we were studying hard so we might pass our year-end exams," one young woman student said.

She added that their complaints were often treated with contempt. As a result, 160 students had since quit Fort Hare and many others would be leaving as soon as their rail fares arrived.

Later, I was handed the Fort Hare students' manifesto. It said, among other things: "We, the students of Fort Hare believe that all

The manifesto condemned the entire system of Bantu education and the powers vested in the White rectors at Black universities. Consequently, the students resolved to leave the "Tribal Fort Hare University" and "to struggle all our lives until this corrupt Bantu Education is changed and education is free for all."

A student from the University of the North said their grievances were synonymous with those of students at other Black universities. "As long as these universities are not staffed by Black rectors, professors and lecturers, so long will they be the hubs of untold student unrest in South Africa," he said.

The president of SASO, Mr Temba Sono told a successful students' meeting in Soweto at the weekend that the solidarity shown by the students destroyed the belief that Blacks were incapable of independent thinking.

He added that his organisation would work out various methods to ensure that every student who quit would further his education.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 JUN 1972
Rhodesian Herald

To open crops symposium

ALICE.

A FORT HARE professor has been invited by the Crop Science Society of Rhodesia to deliver the opening address at a symposium on recent developments in crop research. He is Prof. E. H. Graven, professor of agronomy and vice-dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare. The symposium begins in Salisbury on Tuesday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

While in Rhodesia, Prof. Graven, who is considered one of the Republic's leading authorities on crop production, will be the guest of the Rhodesian Government.—Iana.

16 JUN 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Students hit at Rector

JOHANNESBURG — Students returning from Fort Hare University, at Alice, said yesterday on their arrival in Johannesburg that they were angry at the way their Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet handled their grievances.

They said they wanted him to address them and give an assurance that police activities would end on the campus. Lecturers would not intimidate students. He would be straight forward in his dealings with students.

The students said the Rector refused to meet them.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 JUN 1972

NATAL MERCURY

Students angry

"Mercury" Correspondent

STUDENTS returning from Fort Hare University in the Eastern Cape, said yesterday on their arrival in Johannesburg that they were angry at the way their rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, handled their grievances.

They said they wanted him to address them and give an assurance that "police activities" would end on the campus.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 JUN 1972
NATAL WITNESS

LECTURER FLIES TO U.S. ON SCHOLARSHIP



A WELL-KNOWN Pietermaritzburg schoolteacher, Mr. L. R. Naidoo (right), a former mathematics master at the Woodlands State Indian High School, flew out on Wednesday to take up a scholarship in the United States.

Thirty-six-year old Mr. Naidoo, who was appointed senior lecturer at the Transvaal College of Education three years ago, was awarded the United States-South Africa Leadership Exchange Programme Scholarship.

Mr. Naidoo obtained the B.Sc. degree at Fort Hare University and graduated with a B.Ed. at the University of Natal.

TENNESSEE

He will attend a course at the Summer Institute of the National Science Foundation at George Peabody College in Nashville, Tennessee, in the United States.

Mr. Naidoo will be studying the recent science curriculum and modern methods of teaching science.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 JUN 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare man invited to Rhodesia

ALICE — A Fort Hare professor has been invited by the Crop Science Society of Rhodesia to deliver the opening address at a symposium in Salisbury on June 20 on recent developments in crop research.

He is Prof. E. H. Graven, who is Professor of Agronomy and vice-dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor Graven, a former East Londoner, matriculated at the East London Technical College.

While in Rhodesia, Prof. Graven, who is considered one of the Republic's leading authorities on crop production, will be the guest of the Rhodesian Government.

The Rhodesian Government has organised a tour for Prof. Graven which will specially include a visit to the Chibsro Agricultural College for black diploma students in the Rhodesian Lowveld.

The Department of Agriculture at the University of Rhodesia has also arranged for him to hold discussions with leading crop scientists in Rhodesia. — SAPA.

16 JUN 1972
E. P. HERALD



MR KNOWLEDGE GUZANA

Students invite Guzana to UPE

HERALD REPORTER

THE leader of the Transkei's opposition Democratic Party, Mr Knowledge Guzana, has been invited to address University of Port Elizabeth students in Port Elizabeth on August 18.

Mr Guzana, whose minority party adopts a multiracial policy, confirmed the invitation in a telephone interview with the Herald from his home in Umtata last night.

He said a student had telephoned him on Tuesday with a verbal invitation.

"I was delighted and accepted immediately. The student telephoned again on Wednesday to say a letter outlining the proposed schedule for the visit and written confirmation of the offer was in the post," said Mr Guzana, an attorney who graduated from Fort Hare University.

DELIGHT

Although he could not yet say on what subject he would speak, Mr Guzana said he would not adjust his words to any particular political policy.

"I am going to Port Elizabeth with an open mind and, although I have not mentioned the proposed visit to political colleagues, I am sure they will be as delighted as I am at this most welcome opportunity," he said.

Asked what reaction he expected from the Rector of UPE, Prof E. J. Marais, in the light of recent reports that Prof Marais was a member of the Broederbond, Mr Guzana said: "I am expecting to meet the head of a university, not a politician.

"Personally I am not going to Port Elizabeth as a politician. I am going as a non-White person to put the case of the non-White to White students," he added.

Mr Guzana, who in the past taught at various institutions of learning for 14 years, said he would motor to Port Elizabeth. He did not know where he would stay while here.

The UPE Rector, Prof Marais, when questioned on the proposed visit, said: "I have absolutely no comment to make on the matter."

Date 17 JUN 1972
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Successful way with Black students

WILLEM VAN DER MERWE must be pretty well unique. Where students on most Black campuses are demanding the resignation of White rectors, his students wept and threatened to boycott classes because he was leaving.

"The only reason that I can give you is that we love him," says Mr Griffith Maluzi, SRC president at Lovedale Teachers' Training College in the Cape.

When Mr van der Merwe (38) took over as Lovedale's principal in 1967 he faced a formidable task. He was the youngest man to shoulder the responsibilities of principalship of South Africa's oldest education institution for Africans, and he assumed them in the wake of a series of student strikes.

There was no recognised student body and a chasm existed between dissatisfied students and the administration.

"The first thing that I did was to introduce a students' representative council so that the students could work through me," Mr van der Merwe says.

"When there are student requests — I will not say demands — I deal with them immediately before they can become grievances. I meet with the SRC officially twice a quarter, but my door is always open and they know that they can arrange an appointment at very short notice."

Does Mr van der Merwe have a formula for successful staff-student relationships? — "No, I can't say I have one. It's the small things that really count."

The "small things" which he lists include staff attitude to students, sport and food.

"The staff here doesn't only teach. They take a keen interest in all branches of student life." Of the various extra-mural activities, Mr van der Merwe lays particular emphasis on sport.

"Once you can establish a thread of loyalty through sport you've got something concrete to work on," he explains. "Our achievements on the sports field have been outstanding. The Governor-General's trophy is standing on my table right now. We always win that."

The Governor-General's Trophy is awarded to the winner of the athletics competition between Lovedale and the University of Fort Hare. But if athletics is the premier sport, rugby runs it a close second.

"Our team played in one of the very first races in the international between the English team and the Bantu side at

PATRICK LAURENCE

Port Elizabeth, and four of our players were selected for the Border Bantu team."

Mr van der Merwe and his staff are not content merely to encourage their players from the sidelines. They play a more active role as coaches.

Mr Maluzi, who plays prop for Lovedale's first team, finds nothing strange in the fact that soccer—for which Africans dale to take up an appointment siasm—ranks a poor second to rugby at Lovedale.

"Rugby is the leading sport in the Cape," he says. "They even play it at Fort Hare."

Of food — that other "small thing" — Mr van der Merwe says, "I'm very sensitive about the food my students eat. I try to give them the best. Students must be well fed to work and play hard."

Lovedale has a staff of 40 teachers, of whom 24 are White. There are separate staffrooms for White and Black lecturers, but it has not stopped them from working together under Mr van der Merwe and helping him to win the respect and esteem of the 800 students.

Lovedale provides two courses for its trainee teachers, one for primary school teachers and another for secondary school teachers. Educational qualifications for the courses are junior certificate (Std 8) and matriculation respectively.

Mr van der Merwe spent his early boyhood in Swaziland, where he learnt to speak Siswati. He went to high school in South Africa and trained as a teacher at the old Heidelberg Training College.

No failures

He taught at various Afrikaans high schools in the Transvaal and remembers proudly that he did not have a matric failure in Zulu at Volks Hoërskool in Heidelberg.

Later he moved on to African training colleges for teachers and came to Lovedale via them. He is leaving Lovedale as senior lecturer in history at the University of Zululand.

He says of his decision to leave, "I haven't slept for over a week. But to keep Lovedale at the peak we have reached, you've got to work 24 hours a day. I'm interested in teaching, but a principal hasn't got time for that."

What has Lovedale taught him? — "If you give the other man a fair deal, he will give you one, too."

But let Mr Maluzi, who is organising a farewell presentation for his rugby-loving Afrikaner principal, have the last word.

"Well, we are very sorry he is leaving, but at the same time we are glad because he is getting promotion. He is a symbol of what a human being should be — and how he should behave, and that is a discipline for us to follow."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

17 JUN 1972

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare prof for Rhodesia

University of Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A Fort Hare professor has been invited by the Crop Science Society of Rhodesia to deliver the opening address at a symposium on recent developments in crop research. He is Prof E. H. Graven who is professor of agronomy and vice-dean of the faculty of agriculture at Fort Hare.

The symposium will be opened in Salisbury on June 20.

While in Rhodesia Prof Graven, who is considered one of the Republic's leading authorities on crop production, will be the guest of the Science Society which has organised a tour for him which will include a visit to the Chibsro Agricultural College for African diploma students in the Rhodesian lowveld.

17 JUN 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Inquiry at Fort Hare

JOHANNESBURG — A commission of inquiry is to be appointed to investigate student unrest at the University of Fort Hare, according to the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He said the decision to appoint the commission had been arrived at during discussion with his students.

But according to students in Soweto, the commission would be unacceptable to the student body of the university because its members would be appointed by the university administration with whom they were at loggerheads.

The students had rejected the constitution of the commission and were concerned that it would not be completely impartial.—DDC.

Date 25 JUL 1972
WORLD

LAW OFFICES BREAKING DOWN THE RACIAL BARRIERS

A POSITIVE STEP TOWARDS BREAKING DOWN PROFESSIONAL RACIAL BARRIERS WAS TAKEN THIS WEEK WHEN FOUR LARGE JOHANNESBURG LEGAL FIRMS ANNOUNCED THEY WERE TAKING ON AFRICAN CLERKS.

Three other firms with staffs of 60 to 120 members already have Afriran clerks.

Mr A. de Kock, chairman of the Johannesburg Attorneys Association said this week that with an increasing number of Africans graduating from universities, White legal firms had to come to their aid by offering a high standard of training.

SYSTEM

"Whatever criticism may be levelled at the system of articles or its implementation in practice the orgnaisation believes that some form of training in an attorney's office is essential before a law graduate can practice as an attorney.

The Association of Law Societies of South Africa has also said there must be no difference between the standard or form of practical training required of either a Black or White attorney.

The association appointed a special sub-comittee to look into the whole question and have talks with representatives of Government departments and universities.

DIFFICULT

Before it was very difficult for an African graduate to find a job as an articled clerk in Johannesburg. If the new system works — and it will have to — more and more African attorneys will be trained in White firms.

An African graduate with a B. Juris degree and only Latin to complete in a B.A. Llb degree at Fort Hare said staff and clients at the White firm where he worked were surprised at first to see a Black working as a professional, "but things are going smoothly now."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 JUL 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

UFO seen in four areas

THE Border's flying saucer mystery deepened today after sightings were claimed from four wide ranging areas — Fort Beaufort, Queenstown, Macleantown and the Transvaal.

And a University of Fort Hare scientist who examined an imprint thought to have been left by the UFO when it "landed" at Fort Beaufort said he was convinced it could not have been made by any human being or animal.

The farm Braeside, scene of all Fort Beaufort sightings so far, attracted people who took their supper with them to view yesterday evening's UFO. For three nights it had hovered over the farm at 7.30.

Police called

Some claimed today it appeared shortly after 6pm and went through the same colour changes seen previously. But other observers in the locality said they saw nothing at all.

Mrs A. J. van Zyl, of Macleantown, phoned the Cambridge, East London, police last night to say a UFO was "hanging around" her house. A van was dispatched immediately and later police reported seeing the object disappear behind the school building only to reappear and head off in the direction of Fort Jackson.

Joined stars

From Queenstown a report came through that a UFO had been spotted over the aerodrome on Monday night. Mr R. P. Golding, of Van Collier Avenue, Sandringham, said he and his wife had seen "what looked like two stars joined together with a red light below and a green light on top".

Mr Golding said his radio "went all funny" at the time. "The object went up and down in the sky about 10 times," he said, "and then it seemed to drop right out of the sky and disappear behind the house at the back of us."

Followed

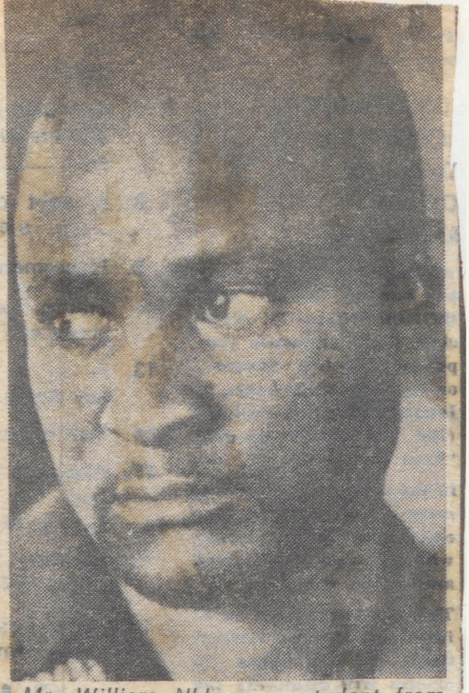
And finally, the UFO was reported in the Transvaal — at Chrissiefontein in Meyerton.

Mr N. J. van der Merwe reported last night that he had seen the object—a round red ball — near his house. He jumped into his car and drove in the direction of the object. It retreated as he advanced and when he stopped his car, the object also stopped.

When he turned his car round and drove back to his house the object followed him.

Mr Van der Merwe said the object had a light at the top which became dimmer and dimmer and later disappeared completely. "I had the impression it was conscious of the presence of humans," he said.

Students tell why they quit Fort Hare, Turfloop



Mr. William Nhlapo, a student from Ngoye University who spoke at yesterday's meeting.



Mr. David Madiba, a student from Fort Hare who outlined the unrest at Fort Hare.

By Don Manaka

"All Black institutions of Higher learning are founded upon an unjust political ideology of a White racist regime, bent on suppressing the intellectual maturity of Black people in South Africa."

This was the feeling expressed by students from the University of Fort Hare in Alice, who left "never to return."

Speaking at a meeting in the Donaldson Community Hall, Orlando East, yesterday, the students said the Black universities conducted their lectures under the system of Bantu education and they were not prepared to bow down to this.

At the beginning of the meeting a student from Fort Hare, Mr David Madiba outlined the conditions of unrest at Fort Hare. He said when things did not go well, they drew up a manifesto and handed it to the Rector.

In the manifesto, the students claim that:

- All Black institutions of higher learning are founded upon an unjust political ideology
- Academic freedom is an in-

● Continued on back page

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

STUDENTS AIR THEIR GRIEVANCES

● Continued from Page 1.

alienable right of any student at any university in the country;

- In South Africa, academic freedom as a right is wanting;
- Bantu education is a traversity of this basic right.

- Freedom of thought, expression and the pursuit of truth are integral factors of academic freedom and the suppression of these can only result in a mass expulsion of students from these institutions as they are geared towards minimising the intellect of the pace-setters in the Black community.

This manifesto condemned the following:

- The system of Bantu education;
- The powers vested upon the rectors of these universities in terms of the Separate Universities Act.
- The forced encroachment of Afrikaans as a medium of instuction by these emissaries of Afrikaans;
- The racist attitudes of Whites in Black institutions and the use of the word "Bantu" by the professors and the lecturers when referring to Blacks — a word degraded and insulting, showing the disregard of the humanity of the Blacks by the Whites;
- The mass participation of and the catering for Whites at the expense of our parents and other student bodies during the graduation ceremonies at these universities;
- The "non-White" lecturers for allowing themselves to be used as pawns to dilibitate the success of an unjust cause, and thus "selling out" the Black community;
- The wage differences between White and Black lecturers;

The Fort Hare students said they therefore resolved to leave the university and:

- "To struggle all our lives until this corrupt Bantu education is changed and education is free for all.
- "To register our support to all those who are committed to this cause;
- "To struggle for the pursuit of truth, justice and equality;
- "To put the Black community in the correct perspective as regards our struggle."

Mr. William Nhlapo, a student from Ngoye, told the meeting that 11 students had left Ngoye University.

"When we left the university, many others were cancelling their registration and were due to return home."

He said they intended staying away until Mr. Abraham Tiro and other students from Turfloop university were taken back unconditionally.

Mr. Joseph Themba Sono, president of the South African Students Organisation, complimented the students, from Ngoye and Fort Hare on their stand and said: "There is hypocracy in racism and just as SASO wants nothing to do with Whites, it is logical that they should have nothing to do with Bantu education."

10 JUL 1972
THE FRIEND

SASO chief

HAMMANSKRAAL.—Mr Jerry Modisane (23), a final year B Juris student, has been elected president of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO).

The new president scored a one-vote victory over his appo-nent, Mr Jef Baqwa, the votes being 24—23. Both candidates are walkout students from the University of Fort Hare, having left the campus during the recent strike there.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

6 JUL 1972
WORLD

Students to be honoured

A FUNCTION is being held in Benoni on Sunday to honour six students from the local Daveyton and Wattville African townships who recently received degrees from the University of South Africa, the North and Fort Hare.

Guest speakers will be Professor W. M. Kgware, of the University of the North (Turfloop), Mr. P. C. Mokgokong, of the University of South Africa and Dr. M. S. Nyembezi, of Soweto.

A Silver collection for the Star's TEACH fund will be taken during the function, which is being organised by the Daveyton Boys' Club at the Lionel Kent Centre, Daveyton.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 JUL 1972
CAPE ARGUS

UFO PRINTS 'NOT MAN OR ANIMAL'

The Argus Correspondent: Durban, Wednesday.

IMPRINTS left in the soil on the farm Braeside near Fort Beaufort last week by a strange airborne craft which is reported to have landed there are 'definitely not animal or human' imprints, according to Mr C. S. Kingsley, a lecturer in the Department of Geology at Fort Hare University.

Mr Kingsley, who is believed to be the first scientist to study the imprints, emphasised that he was not speaking as an expert because UFO's are outside his particular discipline, which is geology.

Mr Kingsley, who was the Government geologist in the 1967 Antarctic expedition, said he had noted that there are fine parallel streaks in one part of the imprint at Braeside and considered that the nature of these and also of the surface texture of the imprint, suggested metal, rather than something soft and fleshy, as the streaks are clearly defined.

The depth of the imprint was another factor — the soil is very hard clay and Warrant Officer P. van Rensburg had told him that when the police had tried to make an imprint with their boots in the clay soil, the footprints left hardly any impression at all.

DEEP IMPRINT

Relative to the hardness of the clay, the imprint is deep.

Fortuitously, two little ridges and a third bigger one on the imprint are sharply defined, which again suggested impact of something hard.

Meanwhile a Durban man, Mr H. R. Prinsloo, has claimed to have seen an unidentified flying object while travelling with his family in the vicinity of Queenstown last week.

'We saw a bright object hovering over the western horizon,' he said. 'It was just after sunset and there was still some light in the sky, but this was so bright that one had to notic it.'

Mr Prinsloo said the UFO was similar to the one sighted over the sea off Durban on Monday by Mr A. G. Hill, a Canadian artist.

'It was also bone shaped, very bright and hovered in one place. But the one we saw was very low over the western horizon, just after sunset, while the one Mr Hill saw was high above the eastern horizon shortly before sunrise,' he said.

● A UFO was spotted over Queenstown aerodrome on Monday night, Sapa reports.

Mr R. P. Golding of Van Coller Avenue, Sandringham, said he and his wife had seen 'what looked like two stars joined together with a red light below and a green light on top.'

Mr Golding, a retired trader and livestock dealer, said his radio 'went all funny.'

'The object went up and down in the sky about 10 times. It then seemed to drop right out of the sky and disappeared below the house at the back of us,' he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 JUL 1972

Date

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Border men for assembly

EAST LONDON — Two Border men leave by plane on Monday on the first leg of their journey to London to attend the World Confederation of Organisations of the Teaching Profession Assembly.

They are Mr. R. L. Peteni, lecturer in the Department of English at the University of Fort Hare, and Mr. S. K. Ngqangweni, principal of the Imiqhayi Secondary School at Mount Coke.

Mr. Peteni is vice-president of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, and also vice-president of the Cape African Teachers' Union.

Mr. Ngqangweni is the treasurer of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa, president of the Border African Teachers' Association and editor of the Cape African Teachers' Union.

The secretary of the Border African Teachers' Association, Mr. M. M. Mvalo, said the two men will represent the black teachers of South Africa at the assembly. They were chosen by the national executive. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 JUL 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare lecturer gets American scholarship

EAST LONDON — A lecturer in the Department of Social Work at the University of Fort Hare, Mr. T. N. V. Maqashalala, has been awarded a scholarship by America's Department of State to do a post-graduate course in social work at the University of Kansas in the United States.

The scholarship which is for a year will enable Mr. Maqashalala to complete his master's degree in social work.

At present he holds an honours degree and has been studying for the master's degree under the University of South Africa.

Mr. Maqashalala leaves East London for Johannesburg on July 30 where he will board an American-bound plane the following day.

He will spend three weeks at the University of Indiana in Indianapolis undergoing an orientation course.

From there he will move to Kansas City and enter the University of Kansas.

His fare to the United States will be borne by the Oppenheimer Memorial Trust Fund.

A father of two, Mr. Maqashalala was born in Kokstad and did his primary education at Clydesdale Mission at Umzimkulu.

After matriculating at St. John's College, Umtata, he went to Fort Hare in 1960 to do an advanced diploma in agriculture.

In 1963 he obtained his degree in social work and taught in various schools in the Eastern Cape and the Transkei.

It was in the Transkei where he met the Bishop of Zululand, the Rt. Rev. A. H. Zulu, then assistant Bishop of the Diocese of St. John at Umtata.

Mr. Maqashalala said the bishop persuaded him to join the Transkei Council of Churches working as a community development worker.

In 1967 he was appointed research assistant in the Department of Sociology and Social Work. The following year he was appointed lecturer in the Department of Social Work at Fort Hare.



MR. T. N. V. MAQASHALALA

Mr. Maqashalala obtained his honours degree in 1970 and will complete his thesis for a master's degree at the University of Kansas next winter.

"I hope to make the best use of the opportunity that has come my way," Mr. Maqashalala said yesterday. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

05 JUL 1972
DIE VADERLAND

‚Dier kon nié OVV-spore trap'

(Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger)

FORT BEAUFORT — Die merke hier op die grond waar die ongeïdentifiseerde vlieënde voorwerp (OVV) die eerste keer gesien is, is beslis nie deur enige lewende aardse wese veroorsaak nie, lui 'n verklaring wat deur die Universiteit van Fort Hare, uitgereik is.

Intussen het die Afdelingskommissaris van Polisie in Oos-Kaapland, brig. A. P. Vosloo, aan DIE VADERLAND gesê dat die Polisie nou geen verdere inligting aan enige koerant sal verstrek tot die ondersoek voltooi is en Pretoria goedkeuring vir die vrystelling van sulke inligting gegee het nie.

Mnr. C. S. Kingsley, van die departement geologie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het die merke wat vermoedelik deur die OVV veroorsaak is, twee uur lank ondersoek en later verklaar dat dit beslis nie deur 'n mens of dier veroorsaak is nie.

Hy sê die merke is veroorsaak deur iets wat van staal gemaak is. Die merke, wat in sooie uitgespit is, gaan nou in kleur deur die Polisie gefotografeer om op skerms vergroot te word sodat 'n nog meer intensiewe studie daarvan gemaak kan word.

Daar is gesê dat die OVV dalk van militêre belang kan wees.

Die ondersoek is uniek in S.A.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 25 JUL 1972 Fort Hare
RAND DAILY MAIL

Unrest at Fort Hare probe starts soon

STAFF REPORTER

AN EIGHT-MEMBER commission of inquiry into student disturbances at the University of Fort Hare is to sit next month.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A university spokesman said the commission — the first to be appointed by a South African university over the recent student demonstrations — would comprise four members of the university council, four of the university advisory council and two student representatives.

Students of the university were still to meet to nominate their representative, the spokesman said.

The commission was expected to sit early next month, he added.

CAUSES

The commission's terms of reference are to look into causes of student unrest at the university and to recommend ways by which it could be obviated.

The inquiry stems from sit-ins and boycotts of lectures staged by students in May and June culminating in some students leaving the university under protest.

The spokesman said most of the students had returned to the university for the second semester after the winter vacation.

The university authorities had decided that no students would be victimised for their participation in the strike. But some had still not returned.

PROTESTS

He added that it was difficult to say whether those who had not returned had done so because they still continued with their protests as the university had not kept records of the protestors.

It had not occurred to university authorities that some sponsors had withdrawn bursaries of students who had participated in the strikes.

He was aware of one inquiry only from a sponsor who wanted to know about a bursar.

"Even then we would not furnish much information because we have no records of the strikers," he added.

Fort Hare University students, like students at other universities — Black and White — took part in demonstrations during May and June this year, leading to some students being either expelled or arrested for taking part in illegal demonstrations.

28 JUL 1972
Date
THE LEADER

Lecture ban: Rector acts to punish four

FOUR students of Durban-Westville University are to appear before the university Disciplinary Committee today (Thursday).

Their appearance arises out of the recent boycott of lectures in protest against university conditions.

This is despite an assurance given during the heat of the campus unrest by the Rector, Prof. S. P. Olivier, that disciplinary action would not be taken against any students if they returned to lectures.

The four are: Mr. Alan Nundeekasen, (third year pharmacy), Mr. Jay Soni (final year B.A.), Mr. Mannie Jacobs (second year B.Sc.) and Mr. Baptiste Marie (first year B.A.)

All four received letters last Thursday, while they were still on vacation. They were told to present themselves before the Disciplinary Committee the next day. They did and got an adjournment. The university reopened on Monday.

The three common charges against the students are that on or about May 30 this year, they conducted themselves in a manner which, in the opinion of the Rector, is detrimental to the good name of the university, or to the maintenance of order or discipline at the university, absented themselves without

He's broken his word, say students

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

reasonable cause from lectures at the university from May 29 to June 6 and also on June 7, 8 and 9.

When the students made their brief appearance before the Disciplinary Committee last Friday, they were represented by an attorney, Mr. I. C. Meer. An application for an adjournment of the hearing to Thursday was granted.

Meanwhile, another student, Mr. Timothy Colin Nundeekasen, has been suspended from the university for the rest of the year. Mr. Nundeekasen, younger brother of Mr. Alan Nundeekasen, who is due to appear before the Disciplinary Committee on Thursday, has been told that the University Senate has decided not to issue him with D.P. certificates for this year.

Mr. Nundeekasen junior, a second year fine arts students, will not be allowed to attend any further lectures this year and his examination entries have been cancelled.

Several students have also been expelled from the university hostel since the boycott of lectures.

Students this week attacked Prof. Olivier for "going against his word" by taking action against the handful of students.

In negotiations with the 7-member Parents' Committee, formed to mediate in the dispute between students and university authorities, the Rector agreed to meet three minimum students demands. Among the demands was that disciplinary action would not be taken against any students if they returned to lectures.

Students now fear that this is only the start, and that more students will be subjected to disciplinary action in the weeks ahead.

Prof. Olivier has already written to parents during the July holidays, stating emphatically that the whole student boycott was "politically inspired."

Meanwhile, an 8-member Commission of Inquiry has been set up at the University of Fort Hare to investigate recent student disturbances on the campus. The commission, which includes two student representatives, will look into the causes of the student unrest, and recommend ways by which it could be obviated.

30 JUL 1972
Date
WORLD

Kwame...and his doll



Dr. Kwame Nkrumah flashes his famous smile as he waves to the crowds.

'He loved women,' she writes

GENOVEVA MARAIS, the South African-born girlfriend of the late Dr. Kwame Nkrumah has written a book in which she reveals that the former Ghanaian president surrounded himself with dolls.

Genoveva, who was educated at Fort Hare, claims, in her book, that Dr. Nkrumah proposed to her while he was President of Ghana.

The book, "Kwame Nkrumah as I knew him" is published by the Janay Publishing Company of Chichester. It disclaims any intention of presenting a political portrait, but is full of insights into the personality of Black Africa's first modern independence leader.

Freedom

Miss Marais, now living in England and married to a former Sierra Leone High Commissioner, says she turned down Nkrumah's proposal "because I want to be independent at that time, having always led a life of independence. I was intellectually minded and in love with freedom."

Miss Marais adds: "I am sure Kwame valued my friendship as much as I did his. I am certain he valued it more because we could talk to each other, unrestrained by suspicion.

"He could unbend with me, he could come and talk, or ring me up any time, and tell me about himself, or discuss mutual opinions. we were both honest with each other.

"He knew this, and that is why I came to know him so well—not merely Nkrumah the Prime Minister, but Nkrumah the man. He could relax with me.

"I therefore learnt to know him as no other person ever has. I declare this without equivocation. whatever physical relationship there was between us is — to me at least — beside the point. To get to know him was to both understand and admire him."

There are many unexpected revelations of character. "What he liked most of all — and this may sound strange — was to laugh. He needed this."

This was "a trait which endeared him to me and to all who knew him. He could always laugh at a joke. However serious the situation. He needed humour to sustain him as others need food."

At times he would "actually pick up the phone to ask a friend to tell him a joke.

Yoga

Nkrumah was a devotee of yoga. He said it was "a relaxing art invigorating both mind and body. Meditation was especially important."

"He set aside several days a month on which he fasted and other days for meditation.

"He awoke at four in the morning and practised yoga exercises. Then he played tennis and before breakfast dictated his letters. By nine he was ready to meet officials or journalists, having already worked (and played) for five hours.

"Yet he went on until three in the afternoon before he forced himself to rest."

By 5,30 he was working again. "All this despite the fact that his diet was rigorous, even when he was not fasting. He ate very little meat, preferring fruit and vegetables. He drank water and fruit juices."

Charm

Nkrumah surrounded himself with women. "Women were fascinated by him. He was always polite to them no matter what their age, their degree. He revealed an innate charm and warmth which had nothing to do with the essence of physicale sex alone."

He was "susceptible to beauty, vivacity, intelligence and, most of all, personality."

Miss Marais agrees that "the time came when he came to regard all women as his "brides." But this is not to be accepted in anything but the most general terms. His enemies made the most of the expression, and could still do so.

"He cared for the women of his country, respected them, doing what he could for them generally. But, of course, there were others for whom he cared in a special way, not necessarily sexually.

"As he drew away from his male friends, his female entourage assumed an importance which sometimes verged on the fanatical. Where a woman could fill a post he would give her the job."

"This was not only because he appreciated beauty, but because he needed that female intelligence which is especially sensitive to any given situation — and also because he wished to raise the status of African womanhood."

Deposed

Miss Marais, who was educated at Fort Hare and Rhodes University, studied at Columbia University in the United States before independence as an inspector of schools.

Later she became head of television programmes with the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation. She left Ghana when Nkrumah was deposed in a coup.



MISS GENOVEVA MARAIS, the South African-born girlfriend of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, stands beside the luxu ry sports car which she took with her to Ghana when she went to join Nkrumah. The car has Vereeniging numberplates.

S.A. beauty tells of life with Nkrumah



His wife and kids

KWAME NKRUMAH'S wife, Egyptian-born Madame Fathia Nkrumah, with her children. Miss Marais says in her book that Nkrumah liked to surround himself with women. Madame Nkrumah, however, has not commented on this.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 AUG 1972
E. P. HERALD

Clash looms over bid to buy seminary

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — A major clash, which would probably bring about open defiance by seven English churches against the State, is building up in the Eastern Cape. The churches are opposing the expropriation of their land adjoining the Fort Hare University.

The dispute concerns a move to purchase the Federal Theological Seminary, a multiracial training centre for Black ministers of the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and four Presbyterian churches.

The land is to be used for expansion of the Fort Hare University.

In a statement released yesterday, the council of the Federal Seminary recommended that the churches concerned reject the offer. They did not believe that the Fort Hare move was for expansion, but that it was a political one to rid the university of a multiracial community on its doorstep.

Fear is also mounting that once the seminary is forced to move it will not easily be re-established because of its multiracial nature.

The statement said that many other seminaries were closed down due to State legislation prior to the establishment of the present seminary.

ASSURANCES

At the time, they had received assurances by the then Secretary and Minister for Bantu Administration that the State would not exercise rights of expropriation, even if it had the power to do so. They had spent R1 million on the new seminary.

The disputed property amounts to 94ha while the university will soon have 1 104ha for expansion, the statement said. While also acknowledging that the seminary's position makes it a "suitable direction for expansion of the university" the council maintains that no adequate explanation was given as to why the small portion of land was considered vital for the expansion.

"We are not convinced that Fort Hare needs to purchase the Federal Seminary. We profoundly regret that the request was ever made and we deplore the veiled hints that 'other means' are available should a negotiated settlement prove impossible," the statement said.

MOTIVE

Last night, Mr A. Coetzee, vice-rector of the university, said that it had repeatedly been made clear to the council and its delegations that there was no other motive for buying the land.

"There is certainly no political issue involved at all," he said. The land was needed for present and future planned expansion and nothing more.

The council's delegation to the Minister of Bantu Administration had been given assurances by the Minister that he would give them every assistance to establish themselves elsewhere under the same conditions that applied to the present seminary, said Mr Coetzee.

The 1 104 ha referred to was separated from the university by the seminary and was the only suitable ground available for use of the agricultural faculty.

AUDIENCE

He said that the assurances concerning expropriation given before the establishment of the Federal Seminary was "something new" which had not been mentioned in the audience with the Minister.

No moneys had been discussed but he was sure that the seminar would not have difficulty in re-establishing itself quite satisfactorily, with the aid of the Department of Bantu Administration.

The churches concerned have however been advised by the seminary council to decline the offer and to fight expropriation "with every means at our disposal".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

-9 AUG 1972

E. P. HERALD

DATE SET FOR FORT HARE INQUIRY

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

EAST LONDON. — The Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances at Fort Hare University last May and June will meet for the first time on the campus on Friday, August 25.

Composed of eight members, four of whom will be elected by the governing council and four by the advisory council, the commission is expected to report back to university authorities before the end of the year.

Commenting on the composition of the commission, the Deputy Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor A. C. Coetzee, said he was not certain whether the students had decided to appoint the two observers they are allowed to appoint in terms of their agreement with the Rector.

Professor Coetzee said 20 of the 45 students who walked out of the university in June had since returned,

University of Fort Hare

Date 16 AUG 1972
STAR

BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

Fedsem is a window onto the world

Tony Richmond

THE Federal Theological Seminary at Alice in the Cape is a unique exercise in inter-racial, interdenominational co-operation, and if it goes there is little chance that it could be re-established elsewhere.

That is why the seminary staff, and the churches themselves are apprehensive about a bid by Fort Hare University to buy the seminary property.

The council and staff of Fedsem, as it is called, have firmly rejected the offer.

Fedsem trains ministers in the Anglican, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Most of the staff are White and the students belong to various non-White groups.

The seminary is adjacent to the Fort Hare campus and the Ecumenical Press Agency comments: "To move would mean taking the seminary away from the stimulation of the university air — even if that air is heavy with the ideological odours of apartheid."

The churches involved had to ditch many of their long-established seminaries because of the Group Areas Act. Ten years ago, after much difficulty, they obtained the land and a Government promise not to exercise the right of expropriation.

The security of tenure offered by this promise could not be neglected. The churches pooled their efforts and spent R1-million developing the seminary.

But Fedsem has been something of a thorn in the Government's flesh. The churches that sponsor it are outspokenly anti-apartheid and the whole seminary outlook is one of unity in both church and racial spheres.

It is producing Black leaders of real quality.

People such as the Archbishop of Canterbury and Fasther Cosmas Desmond have addressed gatherings there.

Mr Jerry Modisane, president of the SA Students Organisation (SASO), who left Fort Hare after the unrest there earlier this year, said students often found books in the Fedsem library that they couldn't get at Fort Hare.

The SASO conference this year agreed that, if the worst came to the worst and Fedsem students refused an order to leave — if they held a sit-in for example — SASO would back them to the hilt.

Normally the holy enclave of a theological college appreciates a university nearby to give it a window on to the wider world.

In this case the seminary, with 100 students, is the window on to the world for its much larger, 1 000-student university neighbour.

Fort Hare insists that its claim to the land is not political. The churches, already moved out of their seminaries once, are sceptical.

Perhaps everything the seminary has built up could be rebuilt elsewhere, but only after another long, weary search for ground on which Africans, Coloureds, Indians and Whites could study, eat and play together.

The possibility of finding such land is not at all certain.

"We have a fear that once they have got us on the move they won't allow us to settle again," said Dr David Bandey, president of Fedsem.

University of Fort Hare
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11 AUG 1972
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

Students boycott probe

STAFF REPORTER

THE commission of inquiry into student unrest at the University of Fort Hare sits on August 25 — but without student representatives.

A university spokesman said the commission would consist of eight members — four from the University Senate and the others from the University Council. Students of the university had declined to nominate two representatives, he added.

Although the students are allowed to give oral evidence before the commission, it was not yet known whether they would do so, he said.

The commission has been appointed to look into unrest at the university following a boycott of lectures before the winter vacations which led to some students deciding not to return to the university.

The spokesman said the terms of reference of the commission were to look into student unrest at the university and to recommend how it could be obviated, with specific instructions to look into six grievances sent to the university authorities by students.

A student at the university said they felt the commission would serve no purpose because it was not constituted as they had wanted.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1972
DIE BURGER

Swart Studente Boikot Hul Lesings

ALICE.

'N KWART van die studente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister hul lesings geboikot. Dit volg op samesprekinge verlede week oor onenigheid onder die studente.

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

Gisteroggend het tweehonderd studente van hul klasse weggebly. Hulle het op die binneplein van die universiteit vergader, en later na die administratiewe kantore gegaan waar hulle 'n petisie ingedien het. Dit was aan die Rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, gerig.

Die adjunk-rektor, prof. A. Coetzee, het die petisie in ontvangs geneem, aangesien prof. De Wet in Kaapstad was. Toe die studente van prof. De Wet se afwesigheid hoor, het hulle hul petisie teruggevra.

Prof. Coetzee het aan hulle gesê hy verwag dat hulle hul klasse sal bywoon totdat hulle die petisie met prof. De Wet kan bespreek. Die studente het egter die hele dag in klein groepies rondgesit en gesels. Volgens prof. Coetzee het hulle klaarblyklik verskil oor hul griewe.

Prof. De Wet het gistermiddag pleks van vanoggend reeds na die universiteit teruggekeer. Hy is reguit na sy kantoor, waar die studente die petisie aan hom oorhandig het.

Hulle het hom gevra om 'n monstervergadering toe te spreek, maar prof. De Wet het geweier. Hy het gesê hy is bereid om die petisie met 'n afvaardiging van die studente te bespreek. Die studente het hierop die kantoor verlaat.

Na verneem word, is daar onenigheid onder die plaaslike studente van die Transkei en die Ciskei, wat nie die lesings boikot nie, en die studente van plekke verder noord, soos byvoorbeeld van Soweto aan die Rand.

Die ander studente het gister soos gewoonlik die klasse bygewoon.—(Sapa.)

Date 2 SEP 1972
E. P. HERALD



PROFESSOR J. M. DE WET, Rector of Fort Hare University (left), receives a donation of R1 000 from Mr P. Allcorn, regional director for the Eastern Cape and Border of Afrox. Mr I. K. McLean, manager of the company's East London branch, looks on.

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

Boost for Fort Hare student facilities

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare has received a donation of R1 000 from Afrox, bringing the total donated to Fort Hare by the company over the last 10 years to R6 600.

The presentation was made by the company's regional director for the Eastern Cape and Border, Mr P. Allcorn. Mr I. K. McLean, manager of the East London branch was also present.

Mr Allcorn said there were no conditions attached to the donation.

Over the past ten years Afrox has donated R190 000 to universities in South Africa which includes considerable donations to non-White universities.

Campaign launched

The Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, said there was an urgent need at Fort Hare for a students' recreational centre and more sports facilities. This need could not be delayed any longer.

"Unfortunately government budgets allow primarily for academic buildings and hostel accommodation and recreational facilities, which are so necessary, are last on the list", he said.

For many years Prof De Wet has been concerned about lack of these facilities and he personally launched a campaign to collect funds to build a students union and more recreational facilities. Although there is still much more money required it has been decided to make a start with the students union.

The Rector has visited several student union centres to get ideas and architects are busy with plans. Unfortunately, recent student unrest at the university has caused some delay.

Prof De Wet said donations such as this R1 000 from Afrox would go towards the student centre and was greatly appreciated. It is also hoped that a swimming bath, which has been top of the list for some time will soon be built.

Date 23 APR 1972
SUNDAY TIMES

Govt. trying to close seminary, say churchmen

By NORMAN WEST

A BID BY THE FORT HARE UNIVERSITY authorities to "buy" out the Ecumenical Federal Theological Seminary in Alice is seen by church leaders as a veiled attempt by the Government to close the seminary for ideological reasons.

There has been a strong reaction to the proposed take-over from the Students' Representative Council, who sent a memorandum to the Seminary Council condemning the bid by Fort Hare as an attempt to "kill" the seminary.

Under pressure from churchmen and students at the seminary, the seminary authorities have appointed a committee of inquiry to investigate the Fort Hare offer.

This week the president of the seminary, Dr. D. W. Bandey, told me that although progress reports on the matter had been discussed, the seminary council had not reached a decision.

Dr. Bandey said: "It is yet another assault on liberal education. The seminary is one of the few places in South Africa where everybody can think freely, and where speakers and experts from all parts of the world occasionally take the platform and share their views and ideas.

"Black students at the seminary and at Fort Hare, and other right-thinking staff members and Black people generally, wherever they may be, would never support a move trying to kill this seminary.

Pattern

"We know the minds of our fellow Blacks, and the idea that the eviction of the seminary is in the interest of the Black people cannot fool anybody."

Mr. Stanley Magoba, president of the seminary Students' Representative Council, said that the bid to close the seminary follows the same pattern as the closure of St. Peter's Anglican College at Rosettenville and the St. Adams College at Inanda, Natal, through Government takeover and the use of the Group Areas Act.

Four churches run the four colleges which comprise the seminary. They are the Anglican Church (St. Peter's College), the Methodist Church (John Wesley College), the United Congregational Church (St. Adam's College) and the Presbyterian Church (St. Columba College).

The colleges are autonomous but pool their resources and share the facilities of the seminary which has 106 Coloured, Indian and African students.

Sensitive

Dr. Alex Boraine, head of the Methodist Church of SA, told me from Durban that the purchase by Fort Hare of the land on which the seminary is situated was "a very sensitive matter" and that the full implications would be discussed at a meeting of the executive of the Methodist Church next month.

He said he would resist a proposal that the Coloured students be moved to the University of Bellville's Divinity Dept. It would lead to further fragmentation of the seminary, in conflict with its ideals of closer unity.

At present all Indian and Coloured students attend the seminary on a permit system as Alice is in a declared African area.

Though church leaders I have spoken to all agreed that they could see through the scheme as an attempt by the Government to close the seminary, they were cautious in their comments for publication because, they said, the matter was still under discussion.

Date JUN — JUL 1972
FAIT LUX



Professor S.P. Olivier receives the robe of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durban-Westville, from Senator J. de Klerk, President of the Senate.

A view of some of the dignitaries at the installation of the Chancellor of the University of Durban-Westville. From left to right: Professor J.A.G. Maré, Rector of the University of Zululand, Professor N. Sieberhagen, Rector of the University of the Western Cape, Professor J. de Wet, Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor W.J. van Biljon, representative from the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor J. Robbertse representative from the University of Port Elizabeth, Professor Hennie Coetzee representing the University of Potchefstroom, Professor D.J.M. Hyslop representing the Rhodes University and Professor B. Kok, Rector of the University of the Orange Free State.

In his address, Senator de Klerk, traced Professor van der Walt's career until 1961 when as a result of his extensive knowledge of University training and the high regard that he enjoyed in Government circles and the academic sphere, he was appointed by the State President as Chairman of the University College Council, a post which he retained until December 1970.

He said that under the guidance of Professor van der Walt, not only was the foundation of the former University College laid but owing to his ability, efficiency and thoroughness as Chairman of the Council, he had been able to play an effective part in ensuring that the institution would celebrate its first graduation ceremony as an autonomous University this year.

It was therefore conceivable, he said, that Council had elected Professor van der Walt unanimously as first Chancellor of the University of Durban-Westville.

Professor van der Walt's address was read by Professor S.P. Olivier, who was installed as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

In his address, Dr. van der Walt discussed some of the problems connected with such a new University. He posed the question of how one could find the balance between the ad. lib admission of students to the University and the facilities and standards traditionally connected with an institution bearing this name.

"The theory that if only more people could be more educated — the cry after the First World War — the utopia of civilization would be achieved, has actually resulted in such an influx into the universities as a result of the full implementation of this policy at primary and secondary school level, that it is becoming increasingly difficult for these institutions to retain its traditional identity and to cope with the demand. It raises three immediate issues for us: (a) It is true that many people have and do become more civilized and more mature in the process of receiving tertiary education, but it is also obvious that education, sometimes referred to as the unintended education, especially at this level, sharpen any man's sensitiveness to the issues and discrepancies of life; and that, as the gap not between the educated and the less educated, but between the "Haves" and "Have-nots" between the so-called "developed" and "under-developed", between "White" and "Coloured" continues to exist and increase, this utopian peace will recede further and further. (b) Secondly, this very education, this mass influx, has tended towards an education

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

for the masses (sometimes even criticized as based on the lowest common denominator), so that we find in the university today the same tendencies as were found in the early stages of the "Workers" Movement at the beginning of the Century. Already the "intellectual proletariat" is some 50 years ago, and the cry "Workers of the World Unite" is exchanged for "Students of the World Unite". The avowed intention is that this new proletariat would control the "brains" of the world of tomorrow as the old proletariat had controlled the "labour" of the world. Knowing what the trade unions had achieved, one could visualise that the new education — evidence of which is already available in this country — could direct and control all man's future actions — and which could in the wrong hands, destroy our total existing culture. In more ways than one, our Non-White students are intimately affected. (c) And thirdly, how does one meet such a situation if this is the only University which is open to the Indian Matriculants?.



Senator J. de Klerk, President of the Senate discusses items of the programme with Professor S.P. Olivier, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durban-Westville, (left) and Professor G.S. Nienaber, Chairman of the University Council, (right).

Another question: How does one meet the demand for more student participation, when there is reason to suspect that what is aimed at, is not participation but power and control? I am convinced that to transfer a political concept of "democracy" to a university is nonsensical and a "contradictio in terminis", apart from when it might be applied to students electing fellow-students for student affairs only;— and even then not where a spirit of antagonism might prevail by sheer intimidation, and where the desire is, not to participate in erecting a humane institution but a revolutionary one. Student's Councils are, under such circumstances, completely ineffective, and counter-productive. At the same time the bona fide requests of students for better instructional methods under new circumstances cannot be ignored and our own university must in the content and presentation of its courses, in its researches etc. ever be vigilant to all aspects of this problem."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor van der Walt said that one of the biggest hurdles to overcome when the University was first established was to convince the Indian community of the sincerity of their intentions, and, on the other hand, to convince the sceptical White communities of the necessity to make certain adaptations in their thinking — whether they agreed with Government Policy or not.

"Most of the Indian political leaders were traditionally antagonistic towards almost anything that the successive Governments tried to do "for" them. Now they suddenly had to get adjusted to what was really a very major decision, from being South African Indians to Indian South Africans. So while the criticism, protests, subversion and ignorance continued also against the University College — fanned by individuals and concerns who ought to have known better — the resoluteness of the academic concern of the College and its sincere interest in and identification with the community slowly gained the moral support of about 95% of the people. In this regard I would like to pay tribute to the then Rector and now also Vice-Chancellor, for the extremely important work he did in this respect with admirable firmness and tact, to his academic and administrative staff and especially to those first Indian members of staff who joined the University College and opened so many doors (and hearts) into the community."

The hereditary stratification, he said, which existed in any community was a hundred time intensified in South Africa's heterogenous society. It was prevalent in each Non-White community as well as in each White community.

"It is doubly prevalent in our intergroup relationships where language, religions, castes, family trees, colour etc. are determining as well as differentiating factors, and where, coupled with

certain rights, status, power, prestige and stability, it had provided certain (automatic) privileges to some and not to others. Although it was vaguely conceded by many Whites that such "academic" stratification might not apply to the Indian, it was generally too deep-rooted to be miraculously eliminated, and they believed that what would appear to be eliminated by extra educational opportunities today was bound to re-appear tomorrow, in some other and even more dangerous guise. Respect for the dignity of each group as the basis for the improvement of inter-human and inter-group relationships, was therefore as much the ideal and responsibility of the new University College as was its academic achievement. And perhaps there is, as a result, today a better realisation that it is the stubborn refusal, inability or ignorance of people to accept and/or adapt themselves to simple unalterable factual situations that causes "problems", and that the possibility of such "problems" in South Africa is far greater than in most countries since the variety of such situations to which a multitude of differing peoples and individuals have to adapt themselves in our complex, collateral, heterogenous and pluralistic society far outweigh that of most other areas of the world".

Professor van der Walt also paid tribute to the University of South Africa for its valuable guidance and assistance and its sympathetic understanding.

Referring to directions of study which had not yet been provided for, Professor van der Walt said that a viable "School of Health" accommodating some 600 students was priority Number one in the next phase of the University. Such a school should include . medical and dental training, optometric, specialist and paramedical facilities etc.

He also felt that more attention should be paid to the theology courses for the Hindu and Muslim communities, as it was necessary for a University to supply not only pharmacists, engineers, accountants, teachers but also the spiritual leaders of a community in order to ensure that the qualitative aspects of man's personality were being developed as intelligently and scientifically as possible.

He said that a recent article in the press had used the term "no choice" university. This, he said, was an iniquitous politicological attempt at discrediting the academic character of the University, and giving a wrong impression to young people who, quite the contrary to what the article implied might have had "no choice" but to forge a University Education. "Knowing how much emphasis is placed on a good matriculation pass, and allowing for those who are in any case admitted to the White University of Natal's Medical School, it would appear doubtful whether more than about 15%/o or 20%/o would have been admitted to those universities e.g. Cape Town and Stellenbosch where admission requirements demand at least a 50%/o pass mark for Matric. The "open university" for 80%/o of our students is a myth from this point of view. In any case it is not who goes into a university that matters, but what and who leaves the university. And the fact that only Indians go to this university, as Chinese go to Chinese Universities and Swedes to Swedish and Germans to German Universities — each with no more than about 7—10 percent foreign element— makes absolutely no difference to the nature of the University. As a matter of fact it provided a far greater overall educational and maturational and social experience than the "open university" could ever hope to achieve at the undergraduate level.

However, the present position where some Indian students are allowed to proceed to White universities, might well be seen in reverse in the years to come, when, at the post-graduate level especially, some bona fide White students could follow those courses which are only being offered at our University and some Indian students might even be accommodated at the non-open Afrikaans universities on the same basis as students in Europe register at and under the conditions of a particular university but are allowed and encouraged to follow certain ancillaries at other universities should they so wish.

"As far as academic and administrative control of the universities is concerned, I must say that I am very happy to note that our Indian heads of departments are serving on the University Senate. In the same way I feel the time is fast approaching when the idea of an Advisory Council should be seriously reconsidered and a joint council be instituted, more or less similar to that which obtains at the M.L. Sultan Technical College. This presupposes not only a new type of control but also a new type of subsidation of the University which would bring it more in line with the older universities. For this purpose the private sector, White and Indian, would have to stand in for a certain percentage of the University's finances. But considering the Indian's traditional interest in and sacrifice for education and the fact that he is now no longer called upon to contribute to the primary and secondary education of his child, I have no doubt that the Indian community will respond for their part. I am equally convinced that

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

the other sectors would make their contributions as they do to other universities. But, in any case, Your Honour, I am equally convinced that there are more Indians capable of helping their university financially today than ever there were Whites who started particular universities like Natal, Stellenbosch, Potchefstroom, and others."

"It has always been our Council's and our University's belief, contention and submission that the salary-differentiation between White and Indian lecturing staff should disappear. I am well aware of the validity of the reasons of the State authorities why this process should be as slow as it is at present. However, should the university obtain greater financial autonomy and more voluntary contributions from the public I am certain that this anomaly will and can be removed. There are of course also other ways, in which they can be removed, but this in itself would mean careful reconsideration: For example: the application of the common basic State subsidised salary for all, with the necessary "allowances" as differentials, or the equivalent in class fees and residence fees as the White students are paying at their universities. There might also be other approaches.

"There is grave need on the part of the University, State and Communities to give attention to the growing potentially explosive component in the mass influx and outflow of university students of self-righteous but understandable claims of an ever-increasing army of graduates and scribes without the possibilities of eventual satisfying employment. This already causes concern in U.S.A. and Britain. Of course the mature man can rationalise, but then few young graduates, in spite of their bravado, can rationalise; they would rather resort to drugs and despair and while the modern university tends to breed despair, it does not breed obedience to authority. The four traditional sectors where they can be absorbed, viz. the primary and secondary industries, services and trade ought to be scientifically analysed and prognosticated on a national scale. The primary and secondary fields are being rapidly capitalised by the Indian professional graduate, but the scope still tends to remain limited in South Africa. In the secondary and trade sector the position is relatively sound and seems to indicate development of organisational restructuring on a higher niveau".

Professor van der Walt concluded by saying:
"The universities and our young people – especially our Indian youth, are caught in one of the biggest cultural crises of all times, where the combined and subtly organised extraneous forces are trying to steal a march on the traditional educational institutions – the home, church, school, state – our young people must be given the tools to make a meaningful contribution to these crises. These relentless, insistent and appealing forces which more often than not, make the discipline of serious study, reading and research take second place to modern pop music or radio advertisement and mass communication, and which stretches over the whole spectrum of life, seem to be so globally organised that it can completely neutralise the mind of the young, making them entirely ineffectual at the crucial point of choice and transition. Our young people need to get from our universities acceptable and recognised norms within the framework of which their lives and contributions could be evaluated."

In his address the Vice-Chancellor Professor S.P. Olivier had this to say:–

"We have, of course, our aspirations for this Institution, but we also realise that Universities, like people, must define themselves by their acts, and that we must discipline ourselves to remain true to the triads of any university: teaching, research and service. We would like to be able to say to our students: You have offered voluntarily to be our disciples and to obey and endure the academic disciplines. We buy nobody and we cannot be bought. We cannot compromise. If you do not like our words, tasks or assignments, you are at liberty to go when it pleases you. We want nothing from you except your own advancement and improvement. Stay as long as you feel benefitted".

„Die jare vorentoe gaan vir hierdie, soos vir die ander universiteite van Suid-Afrika, nie makliker word nie, veral omdat daar magte buite die universiteite aan die woel is, wat hierdie instellings hulle werk wil leer, en idealistiese en onskuldige jongmense wat soos ons almal, werk dat môre, die wêreld, onsself en ons universiteite, nog beter sal wees as vandag, wil gebruik as lakeie en as hul prooi: ideologiese magte wat nie' die minste geïnteresseerd is in die akademiese aard en taak van die universiteit nie.

„Dit sal selfs nog moeiliker word as die universiteite van één land, soos Suid-Afrika, nie uit een mond praat oor sulke aangeleenthede nie, want dit raak die kern van ons hele universiteitswese en ons volkslewe."

The ceremony was concluded with each of the visiting dignatories from the visiting universities giving their messages of congratulations to the Rector and staff of the University of Durban-Westville. □

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A CHANCELLOR IS INSTALLED

The highlight of a momentous weekend for the University of Durban-Westville was the installation, in absentia, of the Chancellor of the University, Professor A.J.H. van der Walt and the Vice-Chancellor Professor S.P. Olivier, Rector of the University, by Senator J. de Klerk, the President of the Senate and Chancellor of the University of Potchefstroom for C.H.E. The colourful evening function took place on May 5 in the main science lecture theatre and was attended by representatives from every University in the Republic.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 03 JUN 1972
DIE VADERLAND

„PAS OP VIR OPSWEPERS'

Polisiehoof maan ouers oor studente se gedrag

DIE Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie, genl. G. J. Joubert, het gister 'n ernstige beroep op alle ouers van studente gedoen om hulle invloed te gebruik om hulle kinders van enige onwettige optrede te weerhou.

„As Kommissaris van die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie doen ek ook 'n ernstige beroep op alle studente om deur self-dissipline en beheersde optrede, nie toe te laat dat hulle deur onverantwoordelike opswepers hulle aan kriminele oortredings skuldig maak en tot geweldpleging oorreed word nie.

„Dit is met groot spyt dat daar so pas uit betroubare bronne verneem is dat sommige studente aan sekere universiteite, vasbeslote organiseer om nou, benewens ernstige strafgeregtelike dade, ook, op een of ander wyse deur geweld, teenaanvalle teen die polisie te loods.

Katedraal

„Ek spreek die vurige hoop uit dat daar nooit weer omstandighede sal wees wat polisie-optrede in, of in die omgewing, van enige kerk, katedraal of plek van aanbidding, teen georganiseerde proteste nodig sal maak nie," het genl. Joubert gesê.

Intussen is studente-oproerigheid steeds besig om af te koel.

Die Universiteit van Fort Hare sluit more vir die winter-vakansie. Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van dié universiteit het gister gesê dat die sluitingsdatum met 'n week vervroeg is omdat „die Universiteitsraad besluit het dat die studente moet afkoel".

Vier en veertig inwonende studente van die universiteit het die naweek vrywillig hul studies gestaak.

Intussen is 'n versoek van die Studenteraad van die Universiteit van Natal in Durban dat lesings vir een dag opgeskort word deur die hoof van die universiteit, prof. F. E. Stock, van die hand gewys.

In 'n verklaring sê prof. Stock dat daar baie studente is wat lesings wil bywoon. Hy het ook lektore van dié universiteit berispe omdat hulle verlede Woensdag lesings gekanselleer het as gevolg van die massa-boikot deur studente.

„Die doserende personeel beskik oor geen gesag hoegenaamd om lesings af te stel nie," het hy gesê.

Die studente het 'n kommissie van ondersoek saamgestel om onregverdighede in die onderwysstelsel te ondersoek.

In Pietermaritzburg het 16 studente gister in die landdroshof verskyn op aanklagte dat hulle die Wet op Oproerige Byeenkomste oortree het.

Sir Richard Luyt, prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, het gister gesê dat hoewel dit nie geskaak is deur die ontwikkeling van studente-betogings die afgelope tien dae nie, hy dit onomwonde en duidelik wil stel dat hy met trots vervul is oor die aandeel van lede van dié universiteit in die studentebedrywigheid.

Hy het 'n massavergadering in die Jameson-saal, wat deur bykans 2 000 studente bygewoon is, toegespreek.

Die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth het bekend gemaak dat hy nie betogings en ander oproerigheid op sy kampus sal toelaat nie.

Volgens 'n verklaring namens die universiteitsraad uitgereik word betogings as 'n onaanvaarbare vorm van kommunikasie beskou.

„Dit beoog net emosionele opsweping en doen geen beroep op 'n mens se rede nie." Intussen het prof. E. J. Marais, rektor van dié universiteit, studenteleiers meegedeel dat toekomstige publikasies van die studenteblad Upen verbied is. Dit is nie bekend of die blad tydelik of vir goed verbied is nie.

● Mev. Yvonne van Oudenhove, van Oranjezicht, het die Minister van Polisie, mnr. Louwrens Muller en maj. A. P. van Zyl, 'n polisie-offisier, vir R10 000 gedagvaar. Sy eis die bedrag vir aanranding, beserings, verkeerdelike arrestasie en dat sy onder polisie-bewaring aangehou is. Die voorval sou buite die St. George-katedraal in Kaapstad plaasgevind het.



GENL. GIDEON JOUBERT

Date 15 JUN 1972
CAPE TIMES

Inquiry at Fort Hare

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A commission of inquiry is to be appointed to investigate student unrest at Fort Hare University for Xhosa-speaking Africans, according to the rector of the university, Professor De Wet.

He said the decision to appoint the commission had been arrived at during discussions with students.

But, according to students I spoke to in Soweto yesterday, the commission would be unacceptable to the student body of the university because its members would be appointed by the university, with which they were at loggerheads.

The students said the constitution of the committee, as suggested to the university authorities by them, had been rejected.

Consequently, they were suspicious of the commission appointed by their university's senate.

CLOSED EARLY

The dispute over the constitution of the commission of inquiry and alleged intimidation of students by some of their White lecturers had led to about 140 students walking out of the university towards the end of last week.

The university closed yesterday for the winter vacation a week earlier because of the student unrest.

During the discussion I had with the students they confined themselves to the breakdown of communication between the student body of their university and their university authorities.

I interviewed three students of Fort Hare at different times. They all attacked the education system of their university, charging it with indoctrinating them in terms of Government policy.

They said the university had 80 per cent Afrikaans-speaking lecturers. When this was put before their rector he had replied that lecturers were appointed on merit.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 19 JUN 1972

WORLD

Students talks called off— no venue

A GENERAL meeting of students, who have returned from Fort Hare University, that was to be held at the parish hall of the Orlando East Roman Catholic Church on Sunday afternoon was called off because the student leaders had not made proper arrangements.

The caretaker at the church told THE WORLD that he would not allow the students to hold the meeting on Sunday because he had not been officially told that there would be a meeting then.

When students learned they could not use the church hall they moved down to the Donaldson Community Centre where they found more of their colleagues.

After negotiating for two hours with the caretaker at Donaldson the students were told that they could not hold a meeting because they had not made proper arrangements.

"Perhaps the caretaker is right that our leaders did not book the hall but we feel we are being discriminated against. Someone who refused to identify himself has just told us that the local superintendent is not happy about students holding meetings in municipality halls."

1 JUL 1972
Date
P.E. EVENING POST

New light on early African leaders

Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Two American professors, who visited Port Elizabeth several times, have published a remarkable book about the history of African grievances in South Africa.

They are Professor Thomas Karis, who was formerly on the staff of the American Embassy in Pretoria and is now at City University in New York, and Professor Gwendolen Carter, of North-Western University near Chicago, who wrote the first book on the Transkei as a Bantustan.

Their new book is a collection of 50 documents which they have rescued for future historians. The dates run from 1882 to 1934; and two further volumes are promised.

All the documents are concerned with the expression by leading Africans of the discontent felt over legal and other disabilities which they say are suffered by ordinary people in town and country.

The earliest protests came from articles in "Imvo Zabantsundu", founded and edited by Dr. Tengo Jabavu, who was the first Black man to matriculate in the Cape colony late in the nineteenth century. His son, Dr D. D. T. Jabavu, was well known in the Eastern Cape as a professor at Fort Hare.

The complaints usually voiced arose from the pass laws, the poll tax, and restrictions on the occupation of land and on entry into urban areas. The petitions and pamphlets show that many African leaders were capable, long before Union in 1910, of expressing their people's sense of grievance moderately but firmly and eloquently.

They also show how little response came in the past from successive Governments in all four provinces.

In a special introduction to this "Documentary History of African Politics", Dr Sheridan Johns, who also visited South Africa, points out that in the early days political activity centred in small pressure groups led by Black Christians. Although divided over the best strategy to adopt, they were united in a common desire to improve the political and economic position of all Africans, both in the middle class and lower down the social and economic scale.

Those living in the Eastern Cape were always prominent, no doubt because they had had access to secondary education long before the rest of South Africa; and also because about 10 000 exercised the franchise from the 1880s till 1936.

5 JUL 1972

-4 JUL 1972 Fort Hare
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

R1500 trip of jo

STAFF REPORTER

MR. VICTOR DONDOLO, [illegible] Orlando East, left Johanne for Queenstown yesterday. Minutes before his train pulle of Johannesburg Station his cousin, who had made a f dash from Soweto, told him he was the winner of the bu R1 500 Rand Daily Mail Holiday Jackpot.

University of Fort Hare
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Mr. Richman Buti said that when his cousin was conv he had won, his first words were: "Next year, I am going to university."

Mr. Dondolo, a Bachelor of Arts student at the Univers Fort Hare, had to interrupt his studies this year to money for his education. He is teaching part-time at High School, Pimville.

His win comes after several years of filling in ja entries.

"We struggled through the 'Mail' jackpots as a team ing each other and we felt that sooner or later one of us strike it," said Mr. Buti.

-5 JUL 1972

STAR

Africans honour graduates

SIX students from Daveyton and Wattville African townships, who recently received degrees from the Universities of South Africa, the North and Fort Hare, will be honoured in Benoni on Sunday.

University of Fort Hare
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The guest speakers at a special function will be Professor W. M. Kgware of the University of the North (Turfloop), Mr P. C. Mokgokong of the University of South Africa and Dr M. S. Nyembezi of Soweto.

A silver collection for The Star's TEACH Fund will be taken during the function.

10 JUL 1972
NATAL WITNESS

PRESIDENT OF SASO ELECTED

HAMMANSKRAAL — Mr. Jerry Modisane (23), a final year B.Juris. student, was elected at Hammanskraal on Saturday as president of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO).

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

The new president scored a one-vote victory over his opponent, Mr. Jeff Baqwa, the votes being divided 24-23.

Both candidates are "walk- out" students from the University of Fort Hare, having left the campus during the recent strike there.

Mr. Modisane became a strong candidate for the presidency last Monday when the former SASO president, Mr. Temba Sono, was deposed after his "heretical" speech.

Mr. Baqwa only emerged as a possibility in the last few days.—Sapa

Date 7 JUL 1972 Hont Nax.
F. P. HERALD

EDUCATION IN S AFRICA: WHICH WAY NOW?

By

Mercia Wilsworth

WHAT is the purpose behind the stratified educational system in South Africa which has aroused the current student concern?

Would we, the Whites, be in a dangerous and vulnerable position without the protection of a superior education—that is, are we as a group more stupid than the Blacks? Or is the education we enjoy something in the nature of strawberry jam—it can only be spread on so many slices of educational bread (or cake, rather) before the jampot is empty? The truth lies in neither of these.

The reason for separate university education for non-Whites was put explicitly by the Minister of Education to Parliament in 1957: "Control by the government was needed as it was necessary to prevent ideological developments."

The government which came to power in 1948 was not in a position to stop non-White education because it was too entrenched. There was only one avenue open—to control it, and to create what the sociologist K. Adam calls "a special kind of education, the most central theme of which is adjustment. . . adjustment to one's group's given position in society."(1971:201).

At the University College for Indians, therefore, the concept of caste receives favourable attention, and the Indian philosophy which preaches absolute obedience to the State is held up as exemplary.

At the African colleges, all kinds of rules prevent students from "exposure" to "undesirables" and strangers may be on the campus only with the Rector's permission. The geographic isolation of these colleges is not accidental—as Adam says, "in Turfloop and Ngoya, their location in the middle of nowhere was chosen with great care." A policy of deference is stressed. Students must be deferential to all staff, and non-White staff must be deferential to White staff.

At the Indian University College, the debating society was denied permission in 1969 to hear Alan Paton, Ben Ngubane and Fatima Meer.

Together in Excellence

The acting Rector said, "At this stage we don't feel it appropriate for students to be subjected to these influences."

A sizeable number of appointments are regarded as promotions for individuals previously employed in positions of less prestige in the civil service. Adam states that at the three African universities, compared with 202 posts occupied by White professors and lecturers, only 39 Africans occupied similar positions. At the Indian college, teaching staff consisted of 115 Whites and 33 Indians, while the Coloured college indicated a staff of 66 Whites and two Coloureds. Since the colleges have been in existence for a decade, this imbalance does not reflect a shortage of qualified non-Whites who *could* fill the positions.

Furthermore, the few non-Whites appointed are not entitled to full participation in decision-making. There are separate "senates" and "councils" for Whites and non-Whites, and the latter are allowed to serve only in an advisory capacity.

One Fort Hare student wrote to the Press: "If you start questioning some things like police presence on campus, you are immediately victimised by the administration."

It is factors like these that non-White students and their White fellow-students are questioning. Expulsion is a heavy sacrifice for Black students, and hardly any White student, if any, can afford R20 fines or jail.

But this is what the original, predominantly reasonable and legal, students' demands led to — beginning with the Black Turfloop student Mr Abraham Tiro, who was expelled for saying at his graduation ceremony: "We want a system of education which is common to all South Africans . . . White students are given jobs at this university when there are students who could not get their results due to outstanding fees. Does the administration expect me to get a vacation job at the University of Pretoria? . . . Right now our parents have come all the way from their homes only to be locked outside. We are told that the hall is full . . ."

It seems clear that what remains of academic freedom in some South African educational institutions is a thorn in the flesh to the Government and it cannot have a secure future unless all those South Africans who value it — students, teaching staff, and the public — make a united stand in its defence.

University of Fort Hare

11 JUL 1972
CAPE TIMES

500 teachers elect new president

MR. C. N. LEKA LAKE, of Mafeking, was last night unanimously elected president of the African Teachers' Association by more than 500 delegates at the association's 14th congress at the Gugulethu Civic Hall.

The outgoing president, Mr. R. L. Peteni, an English lecturer at the University of Fort Hare, was elected vice-president.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It was decided that next year's congress be held at Lovedale, Alice. The conference will be held in conjunction with the 150th anniversary of the Lovedale printing press.

The officials elected were: President, Mr. Leka Lake; vice-president, Mr. R. L. Peteni; general secretary, Mr. F. M Tonjeni; assistant secretary, Mr. H. M. Tyaliti; recording secretaries, Mr. G. M. Titi and Mr. B. B Matosa; treasurer, Mr. S. Gaobete; music organizer, Mr. J. D. Dlepu.

Mr. S. K. Ngqungweni was elected editor of the association's news letter, the *Bell*.

26 JUL 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

LEARNING TO LISTEN

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FOR ONCE, good sense is being displayed by the Fort Hare University authorities in the handling of student unrest. The usual response of picking on "agitators" and summarily expelling them has been discarded. Instead, the university has promised that there will not be any victimisation of students who took part in the boycotts and strikes in May and June. Equally important, the university has appointed a commission of inquiry into the unrest — and students will have their own two representatives among the ten members.

It all reflects a healthier attitude on the part of the authorities. They are now prepared to listen and to examine student grievances. The next step, hopefully, is a willingness to do something about them.

19 JUL 1976

DIE BURGER

SASO KRY NUWE VOORSITTER

HAMMANSKRAAL — Mnr. Jerry Modisane (23), 'n B. Juris-student in sy finale jaar, is hier verkies tot voorsitter van die swart studente-organisasie SASO. Hy het een stem meer gekry as sy naaste teenstander mnr. Jef. Baqwa. Albei het die Universiteit van Fort Hare tydens die onlangse staking verlaat. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 JUL 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare probe next month

JOHANNESBURG — An eight-member commission of inquiry into student disturbances at the University of Fort Hare is to sit next month according to a spokesman of the university.

He said the commission, the first to be appointed by a South African university over the past student demonstrations, will comprise four members of the University Council, four of the University Advisory Council and two student representatives. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 AUG 1972

The Friend

AFRICANS SEEK OWN COUNCIL

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL of Land Surveyors of South Africa which is meeting in Bloemfontein was approached by officials of the Department of Bantu Administration yesterday with a request that they assist in establishing a similar controlling body for African land surveyors.

It was pointed out that the first academically qualified African land surveyor would probably receive his degree at Fort Hare University College next year. Six more students were studying for their degree in land surveying at the same institution.

No decision on the matter was taken by the council but Mr K. Friedlaender, the chairman said it would be prepared to assist where possible. The council was waiting however for the Government to decide on recommendations made by the commission which inquired into the training of land surveyors. The report of this commission, he said, had been in the hands of the Government since 1970 and no decision had yet been taken.

Mr Friedlaender said it was known that the matter would now soon be considered by the new Cabinet. One of the recommendations was that a South African Council of surveyors be established to serve both the professional land surveyor and other surveyors practising with a diploma. The whole matter could then be decided.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 17 SEP 1972
WORLD

Scholars have R1 000 bursary chance

A R1 000 scholarship to enable an African matriculant to continue his studies at University has been announced by the producer of King Korn, the corn which has proved so popular among many of our people for the brewing of home-made beer.

The scholarship will be tenable for three years either at Fort Hare University in the Cape Province, the University of the North at Turfloop in the Northern Transvaal or at Ongoye University in Zululand.

Students who are already matriculated or expect to matriculate at the end of this year are invited to apply for the scholarship.

All they have to do is to write a letter of about 300 words stating why they should be awarded the scholarship and address it to: King Korn Bursary, P.O. Box 1218, Johannesburg.

The best letter received will win.

A special panel of judges, including the Editor of **WEEKEND WORLD** and THE WORLD, Mr. M. T. Moerane, will decide on the best letter.

Closing date for entries is October 31.

Entrants must be from high schools in South Africa and a prize of R50 will also be given to the school from which the winning candidate comes. See also Page 14

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 SEP 1972
WORLD

Huge funeral for Chief Mteto

By Marcus Ngani

THOUSANDS of mourners from all over South Africa are expected to attend the funeral on Sunday of the Transkei Chief Minister's son, Chief Mteto Bucchanan Matanzima.

Chief Mteto died in a Cape Town hospital this week after a road accident in the Transkei.

When the news of his death reached Umtata, his uncle, the Transkei Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, flew to Cape Town to arrange for his body to be returned home for the funeral, scheduled to take place at Qamata this Sunday.

Chief Mteto passed his B.A. degree at Fort Hare University in 1963.

The following year he registered for an LLB. degree, but before completing the course, joined a firm of attorneys in Umtata as an articled clerk, in 1965.

He abandoned the studies in favour of chieftainship and was installed as head of a huge tribe in emigrant Tembuland in 1965.

Later that year he was sworn in as an ex-officio member of the TLA where he distinguished himself as a fiery debater, openly championing the cause of Black nationalism.

In January, 1970, he married his present wife, Noxolo (formerly Miss Maqubela), daughter of a prominent trader in Mount Frere. They had a son, Lwandile.

Meanwhile it is reported that the mantle of succession to the paramount chieftainship of emigrant Tembuland is almost certain to fall on the shoulders of Lwandile, the two-year-old son of Chief Mteto.

At present the office is held by Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Although the most junior of the Transkei's five paramount chieftainships, it is a post which potentially wields tremendous political power.

Areas

It controls the votes of six chiefs in the St. Marks and Xalanga districts of the Transkei, and in addition there are three elected members to the Legislative Assembly from these areas.

Although these numbers are small compared to the number of chiefs and elected members from the Transkei's largest paramount chieftainship in Eastern Pondoland, they wield a political influence out of proportion to the size of the area, largely due to the power of the Matanzima clan, who live in the area.

The question of succession to the Paramount Chieftainship of emigrant Tembuland can only be decided on the death of Chief Kaiser Matanzima, but according to tribal custom in the Transkei, the line of succession automatically places the eldest male child of Chief Mteto Matanzima in line for the post.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 SEP 1972
WORLD

THOUSANDS EXPECTED AT CHIEF MTETO'S FUNERAL

THOUSANDS of mourners from all over South Africa are expected to attend the funeral on Sunday of Chief Mteto Bucchanan Matanzima, son of the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief Mteto died in a Cape Town hospital yesterday after he had been injured in a car crash in the Transkei last week.

University of Fort Hare

When the news of his death reached Umtata his uncle, the Transkei Minister of Justice Chief George Matanzima, flew to Cape Town to arrange for his body to be returned home in time for the funeral at Qamata on Sunday.

DEGREE

Chief Mteto passed his B.A. degree at Fort Hare University in 1963.

The following year he registered for an LL.B. degree but before completing the course he joined a firm of attorneys in Umtata as an articled clerk in 1965.

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In January 1970 he married his present wife, Noxolo, daughter of a prominent trader in Mount Frere. They have a son, Lwandie.

Date 25 OCT 1972

E. P. HERALD

CHURCH ELECTS AFRICAN

By ROB NUTTALL

METHODIST clergymen from all over South Africa voted Reverend Jonathan Charles Mvusi president-elect of the Methodist Church at the annual conference in Port Elizabeth yesterday.

He is the second African to be elected president of the Methodist Church in South Africa. The other Black president was the Rev Seth Mo'timi, of Bloemfontein, who died early this year. He was president in 1964.

Mr Mvusi, 69, will be inducted as president next October during the 1973 annual conference of the Methodist Church. He will succeed the Rev Stanley G. Pitts.

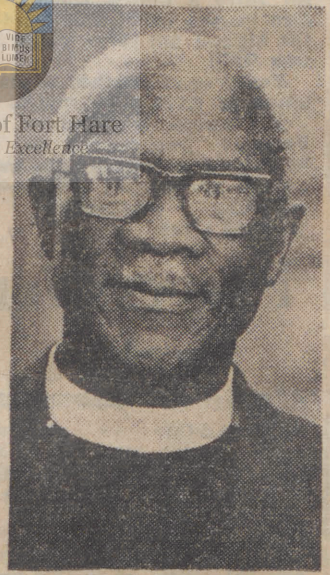
"I pray that this vote was not just for a Black man, even though our times may call for such a man, but that it may be a pointer to the future of South Africa; that whatever plans for this country and the world, it remains in the hands of God," he said after his election.

"I can brag of nothing, because I have done nothing to brag about. I like to walk in the dust, just like the ordinary man, because I am an ordinary man," said Mr Mvusi.

His election came in the second casting of votes. In the first round he won 51 votes, 23 more than his nearest rival, the Rev Vivian Harris. Needing a clearer majority, the representatives were asked to cast a second vote.

Mr Mvusi won 71 votes to Mr Harris' 42 votes on the second round.

Born on the farm Diepkloof, near Umzimkulu, Mr Mvusi's early life was spent herding cattle. His mother was a devout Methodist, he said, and each day would herd the cattle while he went to school. Later in the day, when he returned, he took over the herding again.



Rev Mvusi

After matriculating he attended the Mariannhill College, graduating as a teacher in 1923.

In 1934 he entered Fort Hare University where he began his theological training.

After being ordained as a minister in the Methodist Church in 1936, he served at the Thabanchu Mission, in the Free State, until his appointment as the travelling secretary for the Students' Christian Association.

Since then he has served at churches in Richmond, Durban and New Brighton, in Port Elizabeth.

He is at present chairman of the Clarkebury District and is stationed at Umtata.

"I have always done my duty as I saw it. There can be no doubt that with my new post, I will have a tremendous amount of work to do," said Mr Mvusi.

"It will involve a large amount of travelling and will involve contacting every section of the community throughout the country," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 SEP 1972
E. P. HERALD

UK post for city nurse

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

A WELL-KNOWN New Brighton personality who is attached to the teaching department at Livingstone Hospital has left by air for the United Kingdom.



Miss Msi

She is Miss Nonceba Princess Julia Msi who has accepted a private nursing post in London on a two-year contract. The post offers a starting salary of R200 a month plus free boarding and lodging. Miss Msi intends, after the completion of her contract, to further her studies in nursing. She hopes to be away for four years.

University of Fort Hare
Where Excellence is the Standard

Born at Humansdorp where her late father, the Rev E. V. Msi, was a minister of the Moravian Church, she obtained part of her primary education there and at Healdtown.

She matriculated at the same institution in 1950 before she entered Fort Hare for her BA degree and UED. These she completed in 1954, majoring in Bantu languages and social anthropology.

She started teaching in 1955 at Cowan Secondary School and thereafter she also taught at the Newell High School. At both schools she taught Xhosa and English.

Midwifery

She resigned in 1958 to train as a nurse at the Livingsone Hospital where she passed the surgical and medical nursing course in 1962. She worked for a while as a staff nurse at her alma mater and then took up a similar position at the National Hospital in Bloemfontein in 1963.

In 1964 Miss Msi qualified in midwifery at the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban and subsequently returned to the Livingstone Hospital as staff nurse during which period she took up a special course in orthopaedic nursing at Livingstone.

Miss Msi's parents were responsible for organising and starting the building of the Moravian Church in New Brighton.

She was given a rousing farewell before her departure in St Stephen's Hall where she was presented with gifts and cash by her many friends who filled the hall.

Date 30 SEP 1972
E.P. HERALD

Political journal won't toe lines

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A journal with an entirely new approach to the South African scene will be launched here early in 1973.

It has the enthusiastic support of many leading South African academicians and personalities and will have a multiracial editorial board. The editor will be Prof Dreyer Kruger, Professor of Psychology at the University of Fort Hare.

Realising that the problem of human relations has reached a critical stage, it is the opinion of the editor and many leading Afrikaner intellectuals that South African intellectuals should have an increasing say and influence in matters of national importance.

The journal is to be named "Vraagstuk" and it will be for all South Africans, regardless of race, language, religion and any kind of division.

Problems

It will be primarily aimed at the Afrikaans reading section of the population, but not only for Afrikaners.

The articles will be directed towards the "educated lay section of the population who are weary of the opinion-forming media which only apply their own ideologies".

The aim is not to create just another political journal, but rather to allow adequately motivated political viewpoints which cover the whole ideological spectrum of South Africa.

It is intended that the various problems will be discussed and viewed from various vantage points. The editorial board is made up of leading South African personalities and because of this, it is felt that Vraagstuk will be able to make a worthwhile contribution to the understanding of the South African situation.

The editorial board consists of 12 leading South African personalities. They are: Prof S. P. Cilliers, professor of Zoology at Stellenbosch University; Professor J. Degenaar, professor of political science at Stellenbosch; Professor Freda la Grange, professor of social work at Rhodes University; Professor M. A. Hough, professor of social work at Fort Hare; Professor Andre Hugo, professor of classics at University of Cape Town; Dr J. C. Kannemeyer, from Randse Afrikaanse University; Mr A. T. Moerane, editor of The World; Professor Hans Maritz from UNISA; Dr M. Naidoo, of Durban; Professor Jan Sadie, professor of economics at Stellenbosch; Dr Dick van der Ross, of the Coloured Affairs Department in Cape Town, and Professor Marinus Wiehers, of UNISA.

Prof Wiehers was joint leader of the last South African legal team to the World Court at The Hague.

The editor, Prof D. Kruger, will be assisted by two other Fort Hare lecturers — Mr Hermien Heydenrych and Mr Karl Schmidt.

The well-known South African authors Andre Brink and Dian Joubert, will also assist and will be regular contributors to the new journal.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 SEP 1972

Date

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare

ALICE. — The commission of inquiry into recent student unrest and grievances at the University of Fort Hare will report its findings to the governing council of Fort Hare University on November 23.

(Reports by Herald Correspondents and Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 SEP 1972
E. P. HERALD

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University of Fort Hare
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Date 28SEP 1972

E. P. HERALD

Study group to meet on August 31

HERALD GRAHAMSTOWN REPORTER

THE Fort Brown study group will meet on the farm of Mr R. G. Smailes, Glendowan, at Committees Drift, on August 31 when there will be three speakers, Mr Ted Webster, senior extension officer of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, told the Herald.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

They are Mr John Bishop, former member of the staff of the Dohne Research Station, now lecturing in animal husbandry at the University of Fort Hare, Mr Geoff Antrobus, agricultural economist at Rhodes University and Mr Tommy Thompson, regional economist of the Department at Queenstown.

After the talks in the morning, there will be a braaivleis and a chance in the afternoon to view the farm, Mr Webster said.

Date -3 OCT 1972



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor C. G. Coetzee (second left) of Fort Hare University was seen at a cheese and wine party given by the municipality for dele gates attending the annual congress of Rapportryers with three Northern Cape men. They are (from left) Mr D. J. Postma, of Douglas, Mr A. W. Bester, of Reivilo, and Mr J. W. van Niekerk, of Dougl...

13 OCT 1972

Date 10 OCT 1972
E. P. HERALD

Farmers day for Shaw Park

HERALD GRAHAMSTOWN REPORTER

MR L. F. WHITLOCK, head of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services in Queenstown will open the annual Eastern Border farmers' day at Shaw Park on October 19.

His talk will be one of six addresses on various topics from calf rearing to synthetics which the committee has arranged for the day.

Mr L. I. le Roux, a Port Elizabeth representative of a chemical firm will start the ball rolling with a talk on calf rearing and creep feeding.

He will be followed by Mr W. Trollop, a lecturer at the Fort Hare who will talk on veld management.

Professor Don Arthur, an international expert on ticks who is now spending a year as visiting professor at Rhodes University from London University will talk on ticks.

In the afternoon two Rhodes scientists will speak. Dr D. R. Woods senior lecturer in microbiology will talk on microbiology.

The final talk of the day will be given by Dr D. R. Cooper, principal research officer at the Leather Industries Research Unit, who will talk on leather and synthetics.

Date 13 OCT 1972
E P. HERALD

Future of Lovedale under discussion

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Decisions taken at the general assembly of the African Presbyterian Church at Gillespie Mission in the Transkei will have far-reaching effects on the future of Lovedale Institution just outside Alice.

Founded by Scottish missionaries in 1824, Lovedale was first a mission station and later developed into a large Christian educational centre for Africans. In 1956 the educational work and control of the hostels was taken over by the Department of Bantu Education and the buildings and land were leased to the government by the Church of Scotland.

Today Lovedale is a training college for about 800 African teachers.

At the recent assembly of the African Presbyterian Church it was agreed that negotiations into details regarding the sale of the Lovedale property be started. The land involved will be bounded geographically by the Gaga River and the tarred road which leads from the town of Alice to Lovedale hospital. The Church of Scotland, however, would retain the Lovedale printing press.

A likely date for the purchase is January 1976, when the present lease expires.

The Church of Scotland will also retain a large portion of land which they hope to develop for the African Presbyterian Church.

Another important decision taken at the assembly was to sell the Lovedale Bible School at present leased and occupied by the African Independant Churches Associated to the University of Fort Hare providing the terms of purchase are satisfactory. The Bible school is situated next Fort Hare campus and will greatly assist the university which is desperately needing land for development.

With the money they expect to receive from Fort Hare, the Church of Scotland plans to build a new Bible school on the Lovedale side of the Tyume River not far from the present Lovedale district church and Lovedale Press.

In addition it was agreed that Lovedale farmland which adjoins the Federal Theological Seminary and Fort Hare be sold to the university provided the terms are favourable.

University of Fort Hare
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27 OCT 1972

E. P. HERALD

Consul to speak at school

HERALD REPORTER

MR R. WELBORE KER, British Consul-General, will be guest speaker at the annual prize-giving in Glennie Hall at Victoria Girls' High School tomorrow night.

Tonight he will show slides of Vietnam to pupils at the school. Mr Welbore Ker travelled to the Eastern Cape from Cape Town this week and visited East London and the University of Fort Hare on his way to Grahamstown.

Prof D. Hobart Houghton, head of the Institute for Social and Economic Research in Rhodes University will be guest speaker at a meeting of the Grahamstown Historical Society in the Albany Museum next Thursday.

University of Fort Hare
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16 OCT 1972

D. F. ADVERTISER

Wage-rise plea for librarians

THE BANTU Library Association of South Africa has written a letter to all authorities employing librarians throughout South Africa and also to the three non-White universities (Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoye) asking for increased salaries for African librarians.

The letter, which was sent from the association's headquarters in Pretoria by the secretary-treasurer Mr J. M. Buthane, followed resolutions passed at the annual conference of the asociation in Bloemfontein last year.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 OCT 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

SCIENCE TEACHER SHORTAGE PROBE

Daily News Reporter

A SYMPOSIUM on "Science teaching in the education of the African" is to be held on Friday and Saturday at Natal University's Medical School, Durban.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Several South African universities involved in the training of African science students will be represented at the symposium, as well as the Department of Bantu Education and the KwaZulu Department of Education and Culture, and 10 African Teachers' training colleges and 25 high schools.

Professor D. H. Meiring, professor of chemistry at Fort Hare University has been invited to present a paper on "Science training of the African at university level."

He said it was hoped at the symposium to consider proposals which would help overcome the acute shortage of qualified African science teachers in South Africa.

31 OCT 1972
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare prof for Natal

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Professor W. Backer, Professor of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare has been appointed Research Professor and Director of the newly established Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Westville, Durban.

The institute will cover research in theology, sociology, psychology and the economic sciences.

Prof Backer, who already has a number of research projects to his credit, said here, in an interview that he looks on his new appointment as a great challenge. To date little research work has been done in South Africa into the Indians and their socio-economic affairs. When established, the institute will make a major contribution to the employment and better use of Indian labour in Natal.

Research work

Born in 1937, Prof Backer graduated from Potchefstroom University with a BA Honours (cum laude), MA and PhD. During the past 13 years he has lectured in psychology at the Universities of Rhodes, Potchefstroom and Fort Hare. He has had three years practical experience as a personnel manager in industry in Uitenhage.

Prof Backer is well known in the Border and Eastern Province for his research work in industry. His needle dexterity test which he devised is used in indsutry throughout South Africa.

He has completed research work for the CSIR on psychological tests in industry and on work motivation among African workers.

While at Fort Hare, Prof Backer instituted and presented short courses for African personnel officers from all over the Republic and did consultation work in industry on the Border and Eastern Province.

His interest in working for the deaf has led Prof Backer to do research on this subject both in South Africa and overseas.

Professor and Mrs Backer have three children.

- 1 NOV 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Resigns office



The vice-rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof ABRAHAM COETZEE, has resigned from this office to return to academic work.

From January 1973 Prof Coetzee will be professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands at Fort Hare. This is a position he held for 10 years prior to his appointment as vice-rector.

Prof Coetzee has been a member of the Fort Hare staff for 22 years. He came to Fort Hare in 1951 and was appointed professor in 1960 after gaining a doctorate in Afrikaans literature.

He has been vice-chairman of the Fort Hare Senate since 1964 and has served on the University Council for a number of years.

Date NOV 1972 Hare

SKAKELBLAD

Mnr. J.C. (Jannie) van Eeden (B.Com.(Rek) — 1957, M.Com.(Rek) — 1964 en M.B.A. — 1967) is die hoof van die Departement Rekeningwetenskappe by die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Hy was voorheen sekretaris/rekenmeester vir 'n groep maatskappye van Motor- en Industriële Beleggings Bpk. en finansiële en administratiewe bestuurder vir die Krüger Groep in Pretoria. Mnr. Van Eeden is getroud met 'n oud-Tukkie en die egpaar het twee seuns. Hyself is by U.P. vir die doktorsgraad ingeskryf.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

E2 NOV 1972

E OOSTERLIG. P.E.

PROF. LAAT AMP BY FORT HARE VAAR

Universiteit Fort Hare
University of Fort Hare

ALICE.

PROF. ABRAHAM COETZEE, vise-rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het dié amp laat vaar om na akademiese werk terug te keer.

Van Januarie 1973 af sal hy professor in Afrikaans en Nederlands aan die universiteit wees. Hy het dié werk tien jaar lank gedoen voor hy as vise-rektor aangestel is.

Prof. Coetzee is al 22 jaar lank lid van Fort Hare se personeel. Hy het in 1951 na dié universiteit gekom en is in 1960 as professor aangestel nadat hy 'n doktorsgraad in Afrikaanse Letterkunde verwerf het.

Hy is sedert 1964 ondervoorsitter van die senaat van Fort Hare en dien al 'n aantal jare in die universiteitsraad.

— (Sapa.)

= 2 NOV 1972
te

NATAL WITNESS

Vice-rector goes back to lecturing

ALICE—The vice-rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof. Abraham Coetzee, has resigned from office to return to academic work.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

From January, 1973, Prof. Coetzee will be professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands at Fort Hare. This is a position he held for 10 years prior to his appointment as vice-rector. Prof. Coetzee has been a member of the Fort Hare staff for 22 years. He came to Fort Hare in 1951 and was appointed professor in 1960 after gaining a doctorate in Afrikaans literature.

He has been vice-chairman of the Fort Hare Senate since 1964 and has served on the University Council for a number of years.—Sapa.

- 2 NOV 1972

OGGENDBLAD

PROF. COETZEE

ALICE. — Die vise-rektor van die Universiteit van nnFort Hare, prof. [illegible] Coetzee, het bedank om weer akademiese werk te kan doen. Hy sal weer van Januarie 1973 af hoogleraar in Afrikaans-Nederlands aan die universiteit wees.

Dit is 'n pos wat hy tien jaar ink beklee ht voordat hy as vise-rektor aangestel is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 2 NOV 1972

THE FRIEND

Returning to academic work

ALICE. — The vice-Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor Abraham Coetzee, has resigned from this office to return to academic work.

From January 1973 Professor Coetzee will be professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands at Fort Hare. This is a position he held for 10 years prior to his appointment as vice rector. —

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

2 NOV 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare vice-rector quits post

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday.

The vice-rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor Abraham Coetzee, has resigned from his administrative post to take up the academic post of professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He said yesterday that after experiencing administrative work he had decided that he preferred his academic work.

"To be happy in one's job is of primary importance," he said.

Professor Coetzee was head of the department of Afrikaans and Nederlands for 10 years before his appointment as vice-rector two years ago. He has been at Fort Hare University since 1951.

Last year Professor Coetzee became the first staff member of a Black university to be awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust Grant for advanced overseas study.

- 3 NOV 1972

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare vice-head resigns

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The Vice-Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof Abraham Coetzee, has resigned to return to academic work.

From January Prof Coetzee will be professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands at Fort Hare which is a position he held for 10 years before his appointment as Vice-Rector.

Prof Coetzee has been a member of the Fort Hare staff for 22 years. He came to Fort Hare in 1951 and was appointed professor in 1960 after gaining a doctorate in Afrikaans literature. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Fort Hare Senate since 1964 and has served on the university council for many years.

In the Rector's absence, Prof Coetzee has administrated the university on several occasions.

Commenting on his resignation Prof Coetzee said after experiencing administrative work he has decided that he prefers academic work. "To be happy in one's job is of primary importance," said Prof Coetzee.

Last year Prof Coetzee became one of the first staff members of a non-White university to be awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust grant for advanced overseas study. Well known in sporting circles, Prof Coetzee has played rugby for the Free State, Western Province and Border. He was one time boxing champion of the University of the OFS. He also played rugby for the Alice team for many years.

Date -3 NOV 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Welcome news, but . . .

THE announcement by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Tourism, Senator O. P. F. Horwood that the Advisory Council at the Indian University in Durban was to be dissolved and a mixed council composed of Indians and whites appointed was welcome news.

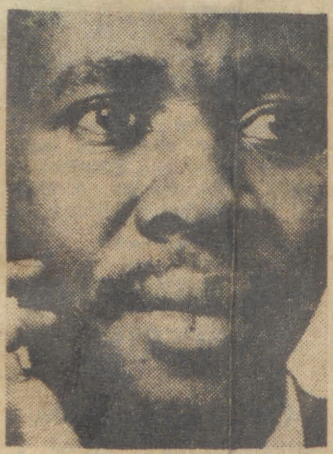
But it has raised many questions. Why the Indian Tribal College only? Why not the University of the Western Cape or Fort Hare University for that matter?

The University College of Westerville is only 12 years old — just as old as Bellville, Turfloop and Ngoye but Fort Hare is 56 years old.

Why then was this very important concession given to this particular college?

Is it because the man in charge of Indian Affairs has a more "verlig" approach to educational matters or is it because the Indian community more than the other black communities, is more equipped with capable manpower for handling university affairs?

These are only a few of the questions being asked but the most prevalent of all is why such a step should be taken in favour of the Westerville College when a loud and clear voice in the CRC in particular has been calling out for the



Leslie Xinwa looks at Government policies regarding non-white university colleges.

running of the University College of Bellville.

The other most logical one is why Fort Hare has been overlooked for this very important innovation. After all, Fort Hare is the only one of these tribal colleges to enjoy full university status.

Both the Extension of University Education Act and the Universities Act of 1959 provide for a phased progress to ultimate handing over to the various ethnic groups to run the universities.

The singling out of the Indian College therefore might be a pointer to their ability, in terms of Government policy, to handle their own affairs.

But the question of Fort Hare warrants closer attention because it is the oldest of these institutions and because apart from perhaps high government officials nobody seems to know the criteria used for the selection of the members of its advisory council.

There are 14 men on the council mainly drawn from educational centres. Only seven have been full-time students at a university during their life time and eight hold university degrees. Five have lower standards of education with one having passed the junior certificate and one gone as far as Form I.

This analysis raises the question whether the advisory council as it stands could be given full powers to run the university even with the assistance of a few members of the highly qualified Governing Council which is composed mostly of university men and leaders in the business world.

One may well ask whether the selection of the advisory council as it stands is not intended to delay the date for the advisory council to take over the reins.

While there can be little doubt about the determination of the men to do service to their work, their obvious limitations would undoubtedly have a detrimental effect on what the requirements of a university are.

With only seven of these men having been to university as full-time students how could they possibly understand the reaction of today's university students to the everyday problems of life especially in the sphere of race relations.

Speaking in East London recently, the vice-principal of John Wesley College at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice, Rev. T. S. N. Gqubule said it was time the advisory councils took over the running of the tribal colleges.

He said if the blacks were educated to serve their own people in their own institutions then they must make their own decisions in these institutions and take the consequences.

The main trouble, he observed, was that when black students rejected decisions taken by all-white governing councils they rejected the whites who made them as well.

Such an innovation can only come if men who are properly equipped to handle educational matters are appointed to these bodies and there is no doubt about the availability of suitable material for the positions.

Perhaps the Indian College won the race because of the economic power of the Indian Community. It could be that the Government realised that the development of the university would be faster if the community participated fully in its running.

The other reason may be

University of Fort Hare
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Date 9 NOV 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Africans are urged to fill 'alarming' teaching gaps

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE, Thursday.

SOUTH AFRICA'S first African to hold a doctorate in physics, Dr J. R. Seretlo, a Fort Hare physics lecturer, pleaded with African matric students at Healdtown High School near here to study mathematics and physical sciences.

DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENT

Dr Seretlo told students that when choosing a career they should not only think of the career which would benefit them individually, but a field where they would be able to make a maximum contribution to accelerate the tempo of development of the African people.

He said the majority of those who entered the teaching profession shunned the sciences and mathematics and this has resulted in an alarming shorage of African science and physics teachers.

Dr Seretlo paid tribune to the band of dedicated men and women who had made teaching their career. He told the students he was happy and confident in thinking that "in the not too distant future you will burst on the scene with your youthful vigour and idealism to join forces with others already in the field to help uplift the Africans.

"You will join them on the road to the summit of success and achievements so that we too can take our rightful place among other peoples of the world fight together against the enemies of mankind in the form of disease, starvation, ignorance, injustice and prejudice."

E 9 NOV 1972

NATAL WITNESS

Language service reward

ALICE — Mr. Herbert W. Pahl, a descendant of early German settlers, has been appointed associate professor of Bantu Languages at Fort Hare University.

The appointment was made in recognition of his services to Bantu education and to the Xhosa language.

He was born at Fort Murray in 1907 and was educated at Dale College and Rhodes University.

Mr. Pahl has published several books, among which are Xhosa readers, Xhosa grammar books for primary, secondary and high schools and in collaboration with others, text books in biology for the junior certificate.—Sapa.

Date 29 NOV 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Man appointed

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday. — The University of Fort Hare has appointed Mr Herbert W. Pahl an associate professor of Bantu languages.

The appointment is in recognition of Mr Pahl's services to African education and to the study and development of the Xhosa language.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 DEC 1972

THE GRAPHIC

TEACHERS GET TOGETHER

THE TONGAAT branch of the South African Indian Teachers' Association will hold their silver jubilee celebrations on November 30 and 31.

The function will be opened by Professor C.P. Dent, former principal of the University of Fort Hare, at the Adjanta Cinema on Thursday.

On Friday a grand dinner dance will be held at Tongaat's Fresco Hall.

The celebrations will be brought to a close with a gala at a local ground. Some of the items that have been planned for the day are singing, dancing and a physical training display.

The Tongaat High School's bugle band and drum majorettes will also make their debut at this function.

The organisers hope to raise R2 000 during the celebrations to provide bursaries for Tongaat students to study at university.

The Tongaat branch committee comprises Messrs G. Pungan, K. Balay, A.J. David and R. Meepanar.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13 NOV 1972
NATAL DAILY NEWS

CRUCIAL TALKS FOR NUSAS

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Monday. The National Union of South African Students (Nusas) will hold its annual congress at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, at the end of November with the organisation's future being weighed in the balance.

The activities of Nusas are at present being investigated by the Government-appointed de Vries Commission of Inquiry. The commission's report is expected early next year.

About 80 delegates from South Africa's English - launguage universities are expected at the opening of the four-day congress on November 30 by the Editor of the East London Daily Despatch, Mr Donald Woods.

OBSERVER

The two Black student compuses at Fort Hare University and the Theological Seminary at Alice — both of which retained their affiliation to Nusas — are expected to send observers to the congress.

Most Black student campuses broke away from Nusas several years ago to form the Black student organisation. SASO.

Date 12 DEC 1972
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare man for Holland

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Professor G. C. Olivier, head of the Department of Land Survey and Planning at the University of Fort Hare, left Alice yesterday for a year's study leave in Holland.

While in Holland Prof Olivier will study aerial survey and earth sciences at the International Institute in Delft.

He will also do a special course in aerial surveys for urban planning at Enschede.

Prof Olivier returned to Fort Hare at the beginning of this year after being seconded to the Malawi Government by the Republic for 2½ years.

While in Malawi, Prof Olivier was in charge of a team of experts from overseas engaged in the planning of Malawi's new capital of Lilongwe. He was the chief executive officer in charge of the scheme and while there he got to know President Banda personally.

Before his appointment to Fort Hare as head of the Department of Land Survey, Prof Olivier was the Chief Surveyor of the Department of Bantu Development and Administration for 10 years. Previously, he was in private practice in Pretoria and Bloemfontein.



Prof G. C. Olivier

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

2 DEC 1972

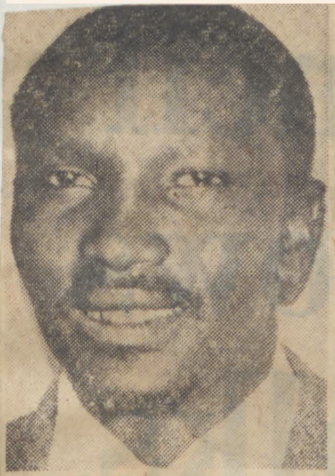
E. P. HERALD

APPOINTED PROFESSOR

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The first African in the Republic to earn a doctorate in physics, Dr J. R. Seretlo, had been appointed a professor of physics at the University of Fort Hare, it was announced here yesterday. —Sapa.

Date 4 DEC 1972
E. P. HERALD



Dr J. R. Seretlo

African professor at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The first African in the Republic to receive a doctorate in physics, Dr J. R. Seretlo, has been appointed professor of physics at the University of Fort Hare.

His promotion from a lecturer to a professor was announced at Fort Hare at the weekend.

Dr Seretlo, who has been a lecturer in physics at Fort Hare for some years is a graduate of the university.

Born in the Orange Free State, Dr Seretlo grew up and was educated in Johannesburg. His success story is one of determination, sacrifice and hard work.

The middle child in a family of nine whose father was a messenger in a Johannesburg bank, Doctor Seretlo was always a keen and interested scholar. Hard work won him a scholarship for school and university from the Johannesburg City Council. A CSIR grant made it possible for him to further his studies.

In 1952 he came to Fort Hare where he obtained BSc and an honours in science. He then gained a MSc from the University of the Witwatersrand and he returned to lecture at Fort Hare in 1964. In 1970 he travelled to America to study at the Oakridge National laboratories in Tennessee.

When Dr Seretlo became the first African to be awarded a doctorate in physics from the University of South Africa earlier this year, overseas examiners expressed pleasure at the manner in which he managed to advance the understanding of his thesis which has been described as the most thorough study to date of high temperature annealing in alkalihide crystals which have been damaged by exposure to X-rays or gamma rays.

Married with four children, Dr Seretlo intends furthering his research and studies.

It was also announced at the weekend that the university would in future have two professors in this department of physics which is one of the largest and oldest at the university. The other new professor of physics will be Dr Robert Hobart, an American, who is expected to arrive in South Africa in January. Dr Hobart will be head of the Department of Physics at the University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 3 DEC 1972

NATAL POST

Tongaat teachers celebrate

THE TONGAAT branch of the South African Indian Teachers' Society will celebrate its silver jubilee on November 30.

The celebrations will be opened at the Ajanta Cinema by Professor C. P. Dent, former principal of the University College of Fort Hare.

The following day, there will be a dinner and dance at the Tesco Club. The celebrations will be brought to a close with a gala day at the Watson Park Stadium.

There will be singing, dancing, a physical training display and the Tongaat High School Bugle Band and Drum Majorettes.

Teachers intend contributing about R2 000 for bursaries to university for outstanding Tongaat students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 DEC 1972
E. P. HERALD

Rhodes to host world conference on African studies in February

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mr Robin Derricourt, an archaeologist on the staff of the University of Fort Hare, has announced that an international conference on African studies will be held at Rhodes University, in February.

The conference, under the title "The history of the Transkei and Ciskei", will welcome speakers from overseas as well as Black and White South Africans and will include anthropologists, historians, archaeologists and scholars in other fields.

Among those on the programme are Professor Monica Wilson, of the University of Cape Town, Professor Bridge Pachai, of the University of Malawi, Dr Shula Marks of London University, Prof Colin Webb, of Natal University, and Mr R. K. S. Makalima, of Lovedale Institution. In addition to the sessions of local emphasis, seminars and symposiums are planned on wider themes in African studies. One symposium will consider the potential in Southern Africa for collecting oral history data — folk memories and traditions. Another symposium will consider the place of Black history in South African education. The interrelationship of academic disciplines such as history, linguistics, anthropology and archaeology will be discussed.

Sponsors

The meetings will be held at Rhodes University from February 5 to 7 and are being sponsored by the Transkei and Ciskei Research Society, a body which has already held three successful conferences with a mainly medical and nutritional bias.

The organisers of the February conference are hoping to attract a large and varied non-specialist audience. They plan to invite African teachers in the Eastern Cape, Transkei and Ciskei, and for subsidies to enable them to attend the conference.

Supported by an Anglo American Corporation contribution, the subsidies will aid applicants in travel and accommodation. Interested persons can write to the organising secretary of the conference, Mr Robin Derricourt, of the University of Fort Hare, or Dr Rodney Davenport of Rhodes University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 DEC 1972
THE FRIEND

Prickly pear a cash crop

The Friend Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE PRICKLY PEAR as a viable cash crop for the African farmer in the homelands, is being studied by Mr B. V. Court, lecturer in horticultural science at the University of Fort Hare.

He has already selected a number of local varieties which could be used for commercial exploitation, and he feels the prospects are good.

He said that cultivation of carefully selected prickly-pears could help to alleviate some nutritional deficiencies in the homelands. The fruit, which is an accepted and much relished food among Africans, is comparable in nutritional value to apples, pears and oranges.

Orchards could be established and maintained at a low cost and with a minimum of expert knowledge in arid conditions.

The prickly pear plays a role in the agricultural economy of countries like Mexico, Spain, Sicily and Sardinia. Among the products are marmalade, sweets, jams and alcoholic beverages.

Material for preliminary tests is being assembled in the Grootfontein Agricultural College, and Mr Court would like people who have unusual types of prickly pear to send him samples at Fort Hare University.

12 DEC 1972

12 DEC 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

History talks next year

GRAHAMSTOWN — An international conference on African studies, with "The History of the Transkei and the Ciskei" as its theme, is to be held in Grahamstown next year, an archaeologist on the staff of the University of Fort Hare, Mr. Robin Derricourt, announced here yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Derricourt, the organising secretary, said the conference would be held with the support of a substantial grant from the Anglo American Corporation.

Amongst those who will attend will be Prof. Bridge Pachai of the University of Malawi and Dr. Shula Marks of London University. — SAPA.

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Fort Hare

Date 14 DEC 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Tombstone to be unveiled

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The unveiling of the tombstone of the foundation member of the Keiskammahoek Farmers' Association in the Ciskei and a former chairman of the Eastern Cape African Teachers' Association, Mr. S. Ntuli, will be held on Saturday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The ceremony will take place at the late Mr. Ntuli's farm, Mngqesha, near here.

Mr. Ntuli was the principal of the Ann Shaw Primary School at Middledrift for more than 30 years and died in 1971 at the age of 72.

In 1941 while he was chairman of the Eastern Cape teachers association, Mr. Ntuli led a delegation of teachers who were appointed to interview the then Parliamentary representative for the blacks, Mrs. Margaret Ballinger.

As a result of the delegation the salaries of black teachers in the Cape were reviewed for the first time in years.

When he was secretary of the Keiskammahoek Farmers' Association he served under the later Fort Hare University professor, Dr. D. Jabavu.

Friends and former colleagues will attend the ceremony. — DDC.

13 DEC 1972

Date

THE SOUTHERN CROSS

Fort Hare Churches won't sell

A DECISION taken by the Provincial Standing Committee of the Church of Province of South Africa meeting in Cape Town, to reject the offer of Fort Hare University to buy the property of the Federal Theological Seminary, means that all the churches involved in the seminary have returned a unanimous "no" to the Fort Hare offer.

The Churches involved — the Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches — form the "big four" among English-speaking Protestant denominations, could be faced with a crisis situation if, as is widely feared, the Government expropriates the Federal Seminary property at Alice.

The Seminary is the main training centre for their Black candidates for the ministry, and because of its multi-racial nature (African, Coloured and Indian candidates study together, while many of the teaching staff are Whites) it would be extremely difficult to acquire new land to re-establish the Seminary.

However, the churches have made their decision fully aware that they are taking a calculated risk. Suggestions made by some churchmen that a compromise with Fort Hare and the Government be sought have been rejected in the light of previous Government assurances that the Federal Seminary would not be expropriated.

The Rector of Fort Hare University refused to comment on the situation, saying he had not yet had official confirmation of the decision of the Anglican Standing Committee. — (Ecunews.)

Date 15 DEC 1972
THE FRIEND

NOBODY KNOWS OF VISA APPLICATION

The Friend Correspondent

PRETORIA

THE GOVERNMENT has no record of a visa application by Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, Leader of Lesotho's Opposition Basotho Congress Party, to attend a conference of the Black Peoples' Congress held in Pretoria this weekend.

According to a Press statement issued by the congress in Johannesburg, Mr Mokhehle — who was imprisoned by Chief Leabua Jonathan after Lesotho's recent election—had been invited to open the conference at St Peter's conference centre at Hammanskraal.

According to Johannesburg sources the congress's national interim committee said that Mr Mokhehle, who had a stormy academic career at the University of Fort Hare, had applied for permission to attend the conference in August this year.

But inquiries in Pretoria yesterday drew a blank. A spokesman for the Department of the Interior said there was "no record of a visa application by Mr Mokhehle for the purpose of opening the conference".

It is understood that the Department of Foreign Affairs also has no record of such an application.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 DEC 1972

Date

DIE VOLKSBLAD

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mnr. Louis Ferreira, seun van mnr. en mev. L. Ferreira van die plaas Parys in die distrik Kestell, is van Maart 1973 af aangestel as lektor aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

22 DEC 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare report in 2 months — official

Staff Reporter

THE commission of inquiry investigating student unrest at the University of Fort Hare is expected to submit its report in about two months according to a spokesman for the university.

The commission was appointed in August after students staged sit-in demonstrations and boycotted lectures. They finally sent a petition to the authorities demanding reforms in the structure and curriculums of the university.

Some students walked out of the university.

A university spokesman said yesterday the commission had finished taking oral evidences. It had taken a long time to compile the report because some members of the commission had other commitments.

EVIDENCE

He had said earlier he hoped the report would reach the university council by the end of last month.

He added there was still a deadlock between students and authorities over the constitution of the commission. Students had wanted to be represented on the commission. If the commission was appointed by the authorities they said they would have no confidence in it.

As a result only two students gave evidence.

Fort Hare was the only Black university to appoint a commission of inquiry after the June unrest though all Black universities were affected.

RAND DAILY MAIL

Four churches refuse to sell Alice seminary

By CLIVE EMDON

FOUR MAJOR PROTESTANT churches who run the unique ecumenical Federal Seminary at Alice for the training of Black ministers, have rejected a request to sell the seminary to Fort Hare University, and could face possible expropriation under current universities legislation.

The Rev. Joseph Wing, general-secretary of the Congregational Church, said in Johannesburg yesterday, that the seminary, established 10 years ago by the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches, had been given an assurance by the Government at that time, of security of tenure.

This was confirmed yesterday by the president of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Stanley Pitts, and by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Leslie Stradling.

Bishop Stradling refers to the seminary as "one of the most significant ecumenical ventures that this country has ever seen."

He says the council of the seminary, with the full support of the churches concerned, has refused to sell its grounds and buildings. Now due to the universities having the legal right to expropriate land which they required for development, the seminary was threatened by the University of Fort Hare.

Mr. Wing said there was no need for the university to expropriate the seminary as there were many areas into which the university could expand in Alice.

It was extraordinary that the churches should be faced with the "very real" threat of expropriation today when part of the raison d'etre for the establishment of the seminary was due to existing training institutions for Blacks being expropriated by the Government.

ADAMS COLLEGE

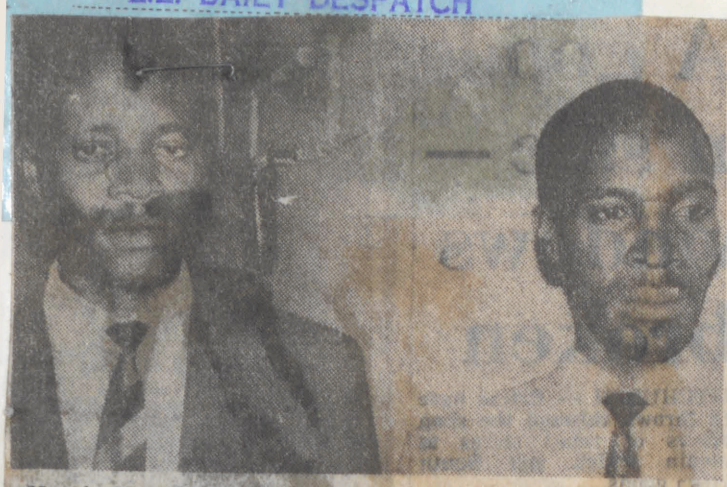
These included the Anglican seminary in Rosettenville, Johannesburg, and the Congregational seminaries: Adams College, in Natal, and Tigerkloof near Vryburg, both expropriated by the Department of Bantu Education.

Mr. Wing said at present the seminary had about 100 students, with a yearly graduation of between 30 and 35. Courses ranged from three to four years.

Mr. Pitt said there had to date been no suggestion whatever of expropriation. Were the churches to lose the seminary it would be "disasterous" and it would be extremely difficult to replace such an institution.

University of Fort Hare

Date 21 APR 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



Mr. A. M. Sipamla (left) and Mr. P. D. D. Gqola, who will receive their M.Sc. degrees in organic chemistry at the University of Fort Hare graduation ceremony tomorrow. They are the first black students to receive this degree in this subject in South Africa.

First for two Fort Hare men

ALICE — Two staff members at the University of Fort Hare, who will be capped at tomorrow's graduation ceremony, are believed to be the first black students to receive Master of Science degrees in organic chemistry in South Africa.

They are Mr. Allworth Mthimkulu Sipamla, a research assistant in the chemistry department since January, and Mr. Petrus Dambile Dey Gqola, who was appointed a junior lecturer in chemistry in February of this year.

Mr. Sipamla is the eldest son of Rev. and Mrs. L. M. Sipamla. Born in 1945 at Elukholweni in Matatiele, he received his primary education at Elukholweni and Magadla primary schools.

In 1960 he went to St. John's College in Umtata to do Junior Certificate which he passed in 1962 with first class. He matriculated at the same school in 1964.

In 1965 he was registered for a B.Sc. degree at the then University College of Fort Hare (studying on a Transkei Government Scholarship) and in 1968 was awarded the B.Sc. degree of the University of South Africa, having taken botany and chemistry as major subjects.

RESEARCH PROJECT

Holding post-graduate CSIR scholarships he continued to study for a B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in chemistry and in 1970 he obtained B.Sc. (Hons.) (S.A.).

In the same year he started on a research project for M.Sc. in organic chemistry under the supervision of Professor D. H. Meiring and in January, 1972, he submitted the thesis with the title "Reductive Cleavage of the a-pyrone ring. Part I. Metal Hydride reduction of the Coumarins."

Mr. Gqola is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Gqola. He was born in Cathcart in 1938, and had his high school education at the Newell High School in Port Elizabeth where he matriculated in 1960.

For a while he worked at the Glen Grey Hospital near Queenstown before going to the Pius XII University College in the then Basutoland for the first two years of his B.Sc. degree.

SCHOLARSHIP

When that University College severed its relations with Unisa he came to Fort Hare where he studied on a grant of the Glen Grey Hospital, and majoring in chemistry and zoology, completed his B.Sc. degree in 1966.

He registered for his B.Sc. honours degree in chemistry, which he completed in 1968, holding a CSIR Scholarship. Holding the same scholarship he started working towards an M.Sc. degree (organic chemistry) under the supervision of Professor D. H. Meiring.

The title of his thesis is: "Reductive Cleavage of the a-pyrone ring. Part II. Effect of substituents and reaction conditions."

Mr. Gqola is married to the former Miss Thato Gugushe and they have one daughter.

Both he and Mr. Sipamla intend working towards their doctorates.

A record number of students will graduate from Fort Hare tomorrow when 165 will receive degrees or diplomas from the Chancellor, Dr. P. E. Rousseau.

Last year 60 students received degrees and 46, diplomas.

The figures this year are 110 degrees and 54 diplomas.

The students who will graduate tomorrow are:

ALL THE GRADUATES

B. JURIS: MVEMVE, Andrew Zakhele; NKOSI, Simon Zachary.

PUBLIC SERVICE LAW CERTIFICATE: MAJEKE, Pumzile; SERITI, Willie Legoabe.

LL.B: NDAKI, Byron Fikile.

BACHELOR OF ARTS: BANGENI, Matthew Brownlee; BETELA, Theophilus Ngubengcuka; BLOSE, Claribel Pumzile; BODLANI, Nomalungelo Florence; COKOTO, Rosetta Nomatshaka; DLEPU, Phyllina Nomafa; GCANGA, Qengebe Thandikaya; GITYWA, Beatrice Nosisi Funeka; GOBODO, Vincent Vuyani; JOBODWANA, Nto'zintle Zingisile; KHOALI, Benjamin; KOEKOE, Francis Maxwell Sipho; MABANDLA, Lindelwe Mtutuzeli; MABETA, Masilo Esau; MAKALIMA, Loram Luxolo; MANTLANA, Regii Mongezi; MAQHUTYANA, Mvano Driver.

MAROLEN, Maureen; MATOTI, Sukude Mangwevandile; MBANA, Leonard Lulama; MFOBO, Sabata Malizo; MGODUSO, Nomsa; MOLOI, Alfred Lekgang; MOSIAH, Percy Sikelela; NCUBE, Donald Jones; NDANDANI, Phila Mthunywa; NDIMA, Mlungisi; NGQUBA, Peacemaker Mxolisi; NGUBENTOMBI, Sidwell Wusumzi Sinda; NKOMO, Sinah Masake; NTONGA, Benjamin Buyisile; NYATI, Vizard Zola; QOKWENI, Phillip Demile; SIGWILI, Fezekile Sizwe; STOFILE, Arnold Makenkesi; TANDWA, Absalom Vusumzi; TYILANA, Wiseman Sapiens Mziwoxolo; XABA, Nokuzola Paxinah.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (SOCIAL WORK): CANCA, Michael Mlungisi; KWATSHA, Chumani Cyril; MAKUBALO, Mahlubandile Ezra; MJAMBA, David Dumisani; MNGUNI, Virginia; MOLETSANE, Avyle Tandie; MOYAKE, Xhanti Yowdall Zola; MPONGOSHE, Calvin Mfutuzeli; SIDZUMO, Dorcas Thandiwe; SIXABA, Mmeli Mlulami.

DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL WORK: DANDALA, Vincent Vakele; DUBA, Julia Nonceba.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS): Petronella Nozipho; LAMLA, Masseus Masilo; MAKALIMA, Mlungisi Washington; PHAYANE, James Nkutwisang; SOBAHLE, Wellington Mkululi; SOUL, Victor Jordan Teboho.

MASTER OF ARTS: NORUWANA, Justice Maseqhela.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: AGAPITUS, Ambrosius; BAQWA, Jeffrey; BIKITSHA, Elizabeth Nikiwe; BOMVANA, Thami Sylvester; DE JENGA, Isaac Chine; GUGUSHE, Tshepo; KAMBULE, Yolisa Hilda Marjorie; KENTANE, Heartlock Lindibandla; LENYAI, Setlalekgosi Kgatjike; LUKHELE, Robert Niniva Linda; MAFONGOSI, Brian Temba; MAHLASELA, Hopewell Nceba Tembalihle.

MALOBA, Thomas Mzilikatse; MAQAGI, Wandile; MAROTI, Stephen Ndoda; MAVUYA, Dan Vusumuzi; MBILASE, Wesley Nkosana; MOETI, Jerry Molefi; MOILOA, Seth Boy; MOKGOHLOA, John Benedict; MOKGORO, Job; MSENGANA, Maureen Langakazi; NABE, Ellen Patricia Koleka; NALANA, Abraham Maligana; NDORO, Simon; NKABINDE, Lawrence Jabulani; Ntuli, Norbert Vulindlela Duxie; NTUSI, Bubele Jamba; NYEMBEZI, Irene Sylvia; QABA, Sylvester Babalo; QABA, Winston Thamsanqa; QUBEKA, Lincoln Phakamile; SHAI, Michael Pheelo Simon; TSHIQI, Phyllis; TYOBEKA, Epstein Themba; YEKELA, Mazizi.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE: (HONOURS): MAGOJO, Herbert Eustace Mlamli; MOTSE, Daniel Wesley Selebalo; SABA, Ferguson Mlamli; SIBIYA, Gordon Sandile.

M.Sc.: MAKUNGA, Oswald Hercules Daluxolo; GQOLA, Petrus Dey Dambile; SIPAMLA, Allworth Mtimkulu.

SECONDARY TEACHER'S DIPLOMA: BAM, Nzuzo Eddie; BONGA, Nathaniel Ntooznke; BUWA, Patrick Wilfred Dumisani; CEBISA, Mzimkhulu Ronald; KHANYA, Mxolisi Richard; MAGADLA, Lizo; MAKOAE, Michael Sehapa; MALUNGA, Reynold Edgar Wandi; MATLHAPE, Ishmael Montgomery; MBANGA, Gladstone Ndumiso; MDIKANE, Zolisa Herman; MKWALO, Johannes Jongilizwe; MTSHATSHA, Virginia Hlonitshwa; MTSHIZANA, Larrington; MTSI, Tandiwe Xoliswa; NJOLI, Andrew Kholisile; NKOMENTABA, Baden Langalakhe; NKOMOMBINI, James Matutu Mbuti; NOGELA, Marshall Mzimasi; NONXUBA, McNair Mnweba; NTSHANGA, Vatiswa; SETSUBI, Cosmas Aloys Sechaba; TSHIKI, Donota Bulelwa; VELDTMAN, Wellington Zamile; XATE, Alfred Fuzile Sebastean; XHALLIE, Joseph Lungelo Lulu; YOTWANA, Mzimkhulu Dominicus. (distinction in Biblical studies method).

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION DIPLOMA: BOSMAN, Frank McKenny Koniswa; DUZE, Cecilia Nomhle; GAOMAB, Alexander Emmil; GUGWINI, Siviwe; GXILISHE, David Sandile; JACOBS, Petros Phindix; JIKWANA, Austin Sidima; KOTI, Sabelo Vincent; KWATSHA, Lindelo; KWETANA, Washington Mntuwoxolo; LUSASENI, Claxton Ludumo; MANGCU, Christopher Hundleby; MASHIYI, Grey Nkosinathi; MOLAMU, Louis; MOOI, Edmund Vusumzi; MYATAZA, Christian Ngele-Ngele; NHLAPO, Julia Jean; NXALA, Sidney Fuyizizwe; PANGWA, Pakamisa Mbulelo; SATYO, Sizwe Churchill; SITHOLE, Morris Mazwi Wiggett; VAKALISA, Cynthia Gloria; ZEMBE, Muriel Nomfanelo; GUZANA, Angela Tantaswa; LALENDLE, Coax Honestus Tamsanqa; VINQI, Ebenezer Darlington Dumile; YANTOLO, Gideon Zwelinsima.

BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION: MDUNGE, Paul.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE: BIYANA, Slingsby Maninzi; MGIDLANA, Hobson Sandi; MOJALEFA, Morithi Billy; NDLWANA, Welcome Ludumo; TLADI, William Selaki. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 APR
EL DAILY DESPATCH

Knowledge Guzana: optimist

MR. Knowledge Guzana, Leader of the Opposition Democratic Party in the Transkei Legislative Assembly, believes that when people are willing to be together no laws should separate them.

With a view like that as the basic philosophy of his party it is something of a wonder — in the South African political context — that the Democrats poll any votes at all.

It seems unreal that black people could be so optimistic as to vote for a future in which white and black might be equal when all the efforts of the controlling white government are ranged against anything of the kind happening.

And particularly considering that equality has been firmly rejected by the white electorate — with votes that really count in shaping the future — who have sent only one Progressive to the Cape Town Parliament.

Nonetheless, Mr. Guzana commands a crusading minority of 31 members in the Bunga's total membership of 119.

Just as remarkable is the Democratic Party's attitude to traditional African government — the feudal system of chief and headmen owing allegiance to a Paramount Chief.

The party is against tribalism because it blunts modern political evolution — yet, ironically, its first leader was Paramount Chief Victor Poto.

Ten chiefs support the party, including Paramount Chief Poto and Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who are automatically returned to the Bunga as appointed members because they are traditional leaders.

But Mr. Guzana regards as the party's major breakthrough on the tribalism issue the winning of an elected seat by a traditional chief who need not have fought an election at all.

"Chief S. S. Majeje, of Qumbu, offered himself as a candidate, canvassed like an ordinary citizen and was elected.

"This illustrates our concept that people should all be elected to the Legislative Assembly," Mr. Guzana says.

Mr. Guzana concedes that the Democratic Party is hardly likely to come into power in the foreseeable future. The tribalism issue is probably the most difficult obstacle to overcome.

If the concept that the people must owe allegiance to the chief is firmly established, he argues, then it is easy to convince them that they also owe political allegiance to the chief.

"In this sense the Transkei Government is seeking to entrench tribalism which is at variance with political consciousness which we seek to cultivate in the minds of the Transkei's people," he says.

The Transkei had adopted through the Legislative Assembly a western form of government. "Then tribalism, which is at variance with democratic principles must be whittled away without causing offence of resentment," Mr. Guzana says. "The chief must be ready to accept the westernisation of our government institutions."

Mr. Guzana denies that changing the traditional system would undermine the structure of society in the more primitive areas.

"The labour centres in the urban areas are drawing people away from, shall I say, the very anchors of tribalism.

"The attitudes of tribal Africans who have been to Cape Town, Durban or Johannesburg must change. Their allegiance to their chiefs is whittled away considerably.

"Once they have tasted the fruits of westernisation they really hitch their wagons to civilisation — there is no getting back."

His committed stand on multi-racialism colours his views on almost any subject of importance to the Transkei. When Paramount Chief Matanzima made his recently repeated calls for more white-owned land to be ceded to the Transkei, Mr. Guzana dismissed the idea that more land would solve the country's problems.

"We are opposed to the apportionment of land for ethnic groups in South Africa, so that the concept of the Transkei being exclusively for the Xhosa-speaking people is unacceptable to us.

"The addition of the districts which the Chief Minister now demands is not going to solve the population explosion problem in the Transkei nor the problem of race relations in South Africa.

"South Africa should be open for population by all groups with equal rights and rights to property."

Looking a little wistful, Mr. Guzana says: "If we came to power we would first of all seek to boost our economy by inviting entrepreneurs into the Transkei.

"This would provide jobs in the Transkei as an integral part of South Africa and would counter the evils of migratory labour. Jobs would then be available to men who would be able to live with their families.

Entrepreneurs would have freehold rights to property in the Transkei. "We expect that having embarked on such a policy the Republican government would reciprocate, because we feel Africans who find their livelihood in the white cities must have security where they work. We would fight for urban rights for urban Africans.

"We would encourage people of other racial groups to become citizens of the Transkei," Mr. Guzana says. "The question of white, black, Asian or Coloured is insignificant.

"It is Paramount Chief Matanzima's view that by accepting the policy of separate racial development he is protecting the interests of the black people in the Transkei who could be victims of outside entrepreneurs.

"In my view he is merely concerned with the people who are permanent residents of the Transkei. There are so many Transkeians living outside the territory, who of necessity must remain outside, that it is necessary for any government to look to the interests of these people in the urban areas.

"For the Transkei to become isolated in order to protect the permanent residents only is to negate our responsibility to those outside.

"This is also related to the concept of independence because Transkeians would become foreigners outside the Transkei. They could be moved out of white South Africa at any time and be told to go back to their country. This would create a congestion problem which would result in unrest."

Mr. Guzana regards the voting system as one of the reasons why his party has suffered setbacks at the elections. Without making specific charges he says that the present system, in which illiterate people have their cards marked for them, is open to manipulation.

The government had rejected the idea of using symbols, the usual means of conducting polls in countries like the Transkei which have a majority of voters who are illiterate.

Mr. Guzana says that the "white" town of Umtata as the capital of a "black" state makes nonsense of separate development. He would like it to be an "open" town with no zoning for different races.

At present it is not possible for blacks and whites to meet publicly for a meal or a drink in Umtata, although the town has [illegible] hotels and one good black hotel.

With separation as carefully contrived as that, Mr. Guzana's vision of a multi-racial state over the Kei seems a long way away.

— Dennis Gordon



KNOWLEDGE GUZANA

Man of reason

WHEN the Leader of the Opposition, on Mr. Speaker's left in the front row of the horseshoe of benches in the elegant Bunga chamber, rises to enter a debate there is always a perceptible ruffle of anticipation.

Mr. Knowledge Guzana, 57, a dapper figure with a deliberate air as he assembles his notes and papers, is justifiably considered the best orator in the House.

He is also generally regarded — by both sides of the Bunga — as the Transkei Legislative Assemblys' most intellectual member.

This combination of political astutueness and the ability to argue articulately make him a formidable opponent for Chief Kaiser Matanzima, the Chief Minister, who is leader of the Transkei National Independence Party.

The two leaders could hardly differ more if they had been cast by a film director on that grounds that drama is heightened by contrasting characters.

Mr. Guzana is not really short but Paramount Chief Matanzima is very tall and spare. The Opposition leader is a commoner, the son of a cobbler; the Chief Minister is the son of a chief. Paramount Chief Matanzima frequently speaks with fiery drama; Mr. Guzana is known for his reasoned, careful, impeccably constructed debates.

The men face each other across the assembly as political opposites as well.

Paramount Chief Matanzima is firmly in favour of separate development as a means to guarantee Africans in the Transkei a future in which they will not have to compete with whites, whose superior education and wealth gives them an enormous advantage.

Mr. Guzana, on the other hand, believes that there is no future for the Transkei unless it is part of South Africa as a whole. He would welcome white citizens to settle and develop the Transkei — with a reciprocal undertaking that Transkeians could have equal freedoms in South Africa.

Mr. Guzana has just fought — and won — a leadership battle in the party he has led since 1966. The Transkei's General Election will be fought next year, and the Democratic Party is now establishing a campaign to improve its position.

In the last General Election, and in subsequent by-elections, the party suffered serious setbacks. A confident Mr. Guzana feels that the worst days are over and gains will be made next year.

The recent rift within the party, which clearly came as a shock to Mr. Guzana, has brought a new sense of urgency to the Democratic hierarchy.

Criticisms that Mr. Guzana's leadership was too lax and easy going — the party hesitates to collect membership fees on the grounds that in some places there is no way to safely account for it — to counter the aggressive political barnstorming of Paramount Chief Matanzima's party have obviously had effect.

Mr. Guzana is expected in the next few months to attend meetings in rural areas and in the cities to expose his personality to the voters. His charisma, marketed more effectively, could halt the party's slide and lead to a change in its fortunes.

Born at Keiskammahoek, in the Ciskei, Mr. Guzana had a brilliant scholastic career. At Lovedale Institution he passed in one year the examinations for Standards four, five and six.

He graduated as a Bachelor of Arts at Fort Hare in 1939, earning his living as a teacher in the Eastern Cape and then the Western Province.

Worried about continued separation from his family as he progressed in the Department of Education, he began to study law.

Seventeen years after gaining his original degree he was called to the Side Bar in 1956. He has a flourishing practice at Mqanduli, near Umtata.

Besides being a gifted politician and the architect of multi-racialism for the Transkei, Mr. Guzana is the first commoner to lead a political party in the Transkei, a successful lawyer, a noted academic and a lay leader of the Methodist Church.

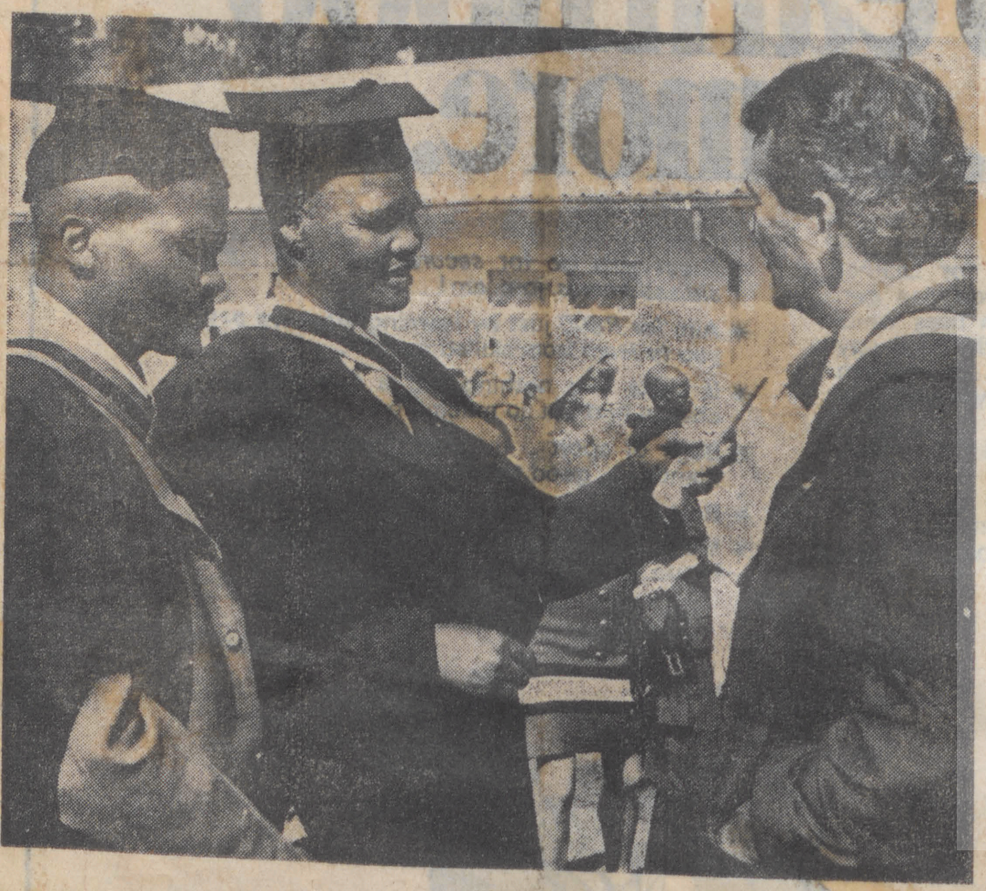
But the first ability people mention when they speak of him is his skill as a debater and his committment to a belief that the only safe and prosperous future for South Africans of all colours is in demolishing the edifice of laws that prevent black and white from meeting each other.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 APR 1972
EL DAILY DESPATCH

It was a big day for education on the F

• AT FORT HARE



Professor M. A. Hough, of the Department of Social Work at Fort Hare, chatting to the Transkei Chief Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima (centre), and his brother, Chief George Matanzima, Minister of Justice in the Transkei Government, after the graduation ceremony at Fort Hare.

Rupert reveals bank plan to aid blacks

ALICE — The chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt group of companies, Dr. Anton Rupert, revealed plans for the establishment of a bank to promote development aid for blacks.

Speaking at Fort Hare's graduation ceremony at the week-end, he said: "I am happy to say that in the past few days, I have succeeded in obtaining subscription promises from my group, and from three others, totalling R2 million. But far more is needed to ensure positive success."

The name of the bank would be EDESA — bank for the Economic Development of Equatorial and Southern Africa and adjacent islands.

Dr. Rupert said too many people believed that if there were no jobs, all that was required was to pass a law and then there would be jobs.

"They do not realise that it takes almost R10 000 to finance one job, and that such capital is the product of the free enterprise profit system," he said.

FANTASTIC

It would require a fantastic amount of capital accumulation to embark on sophisticated industries "at a time in history when what is basically needed is gainful employment for more of our emergent peoples.

"We of the developing countries can become wealthier and economically strong only by developing industries that do not require vast nowledge but of the type that have served the rich countries so well over the last 100 years — modern and productive agriculture and labour-intensive industries..." he said.

SINGING

He said Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho, had recently told him: "We have a whole roomful of reports (from world agencies) but we cannot eat reports."

Thunderous applause greeted Dr. Rupert's oration as he stres sed that hard work was necessary for achievements.

He appealed to graduates to "be men and women of value."

"Give more than you can give, more than you take so that you can help your people in Southern Africa," he said.

The Great Hall, hich is impressively designed was packed to capacity.

The beautiful singing of the Fort Hare choir, trained by Mrs. De Wet, wife of the Rector, stirred the crowd. All the proceedings were relayed to another hall by closed circuit television.

After the ceremony tea and refreshments were served to staff, guests, parents and graduates in the dining hall.

Last night the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, opened an ar tex-hi-bition at the Fort Hare art gal-lery. The collection will be on view to the public all week.—

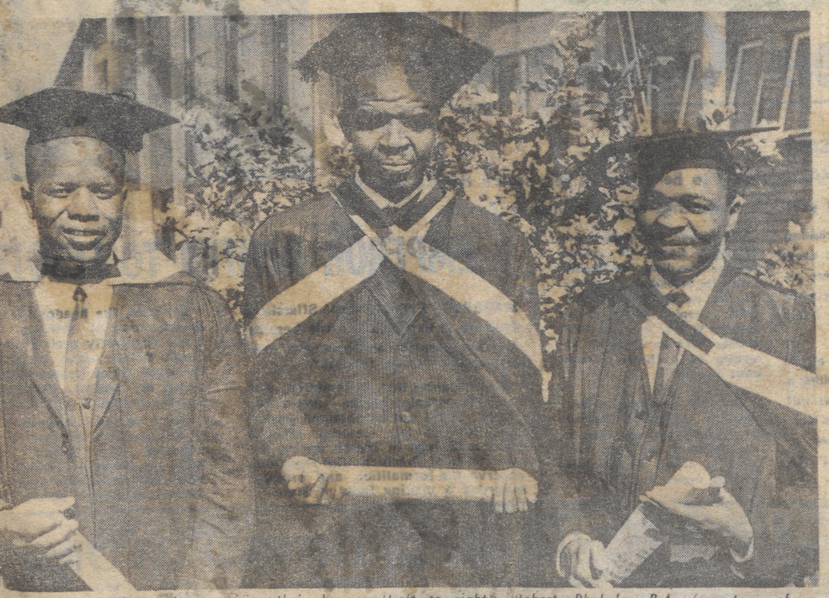


Photographed after the graduation ceremony were Mrs. A. Soul and her two sons, Victor and Thabe, and Miss Y. Nteta, of Mdantsane. Mr. Victor Soul, of Tarkastad, received an honours degree in psychology.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 MAY 1972
WORLD

110 students receive their degrees at big Unisa graduation ceremony



Three happy students after receiving their degrees. (Left to right) Robert Phakula, B.A. (secretary of Mashangan Legislative Assembly), Titus T. Laka, B.A. (honours), Principal of Bakgaan High School in Pietersburg, and W. L. Madisha, B.A.



Professor W. M. Kgware (centre) and his wife (right) were a happy couple after their daughter, Maria, received a B.A. degree (Tswana distinction).



Mr. D. D. Mosupye, the only student to receive a B.A. degree from Ga-Rankuwa township. Mr. Mosupye is shortly to leave for America. He is employed at the offices of the American Embassy in Pretoria.

A FORT HARE university lecturer, who received a Doctor of Philosophy degree in physics at the University of South Africa's graduation ceremony at the weekend in Pretoria, said the people who obtained degrees and diplomas at the ceremony were aware of their obligations to the community.

Dr Jacob Rakhutsanyane Seretlo was giving a vote of thanks on behalf of the students who received degrees and diplomas at the Ga-Rankuwa Community Centre on Saturday.

He said that it was a feather in the hats of the people who received their education with Unisa because they had to satisfy stringent demands.

He said the graduation was the culmination of hard work, sacrifice and self denial.

Professor P. T. Wedepohl, who promoted Dr Seretlo's thesis, said the thesis was pioneering work which would be of value for future workers in that particular field of physics.

Among the students who received senior degrees were Pretoria Radio Bantu announcers and university lecturers, Steve Majelele Serudu and Mogobo Nokaneng, received Bachelor of Arts (Honours) and Bachelor of Education respectively.

The university lecturers who both obtained Bachelor of Arts (Hons) degrees are James Steven Mzilikazi Khumalo and Sunshine Zitobile Qangul.

Miss Maria Setlogeng Kgware, the daughter of well-known Professor W. M. Kgware, obtained a distinction pass in Tswana for her B.A. degree.

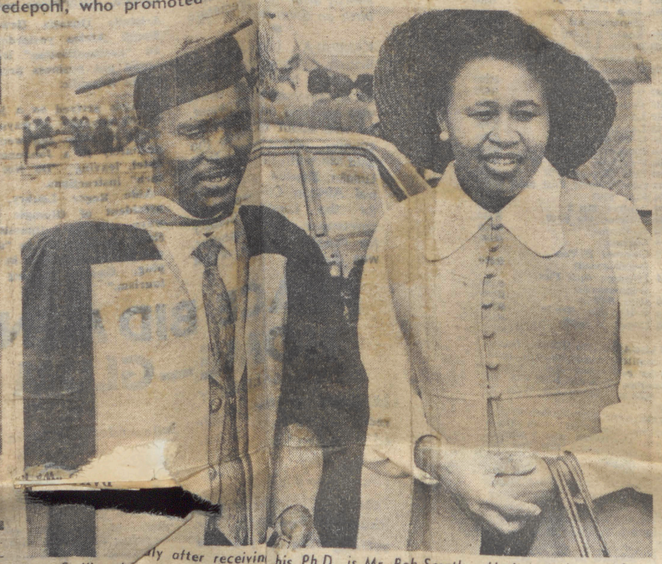
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mrs. Mogobo Nokaneng attended the graduation to see her husband, a Radio Bantu announcer, capped after receiving a B.A. U.E.D.



Mr. Isaac Mateme received his B.A. U.E.D. degree from the University. He comes from Middelburg.



Smiling happily after receiving his Ph.D. is Mr. Bob Seretlo. He is seen here with his wife.



Among the many who received their B.A. degrees was Mr. C. Z. Lubekwana from Ziphunzana township in East London. His wife was there to see him capped.

Date 20 MAY 1972 Star

STAR (OVERSEAS EDITI

Ideological fruits of separate varsities

The expulsion of the entire student body of the University of the North has now been followed by a South African Students' Organisation call to Black students to force closure of their universities by a boycott.

The article below looks at the Black University scene and traces the history of university apartheid.

WHEN the idea of separate universities for the different racial groups was first mooted, leading academics warned that university apartheid would feed the fires of Black nationalism.

An enemy plotting the downfall of Western civilisation in South Africa could hardly do better than establish a network of Black universities, argued the racially open Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

Experience showed that purely Black universities tended to become centres of "narrow and intense nationalism," they declared in their joint publication "The Open Universities in South Africa."

The proposed Black universities would breed students "contemptuous of authority" and filled with "bitter prejudice and resentment" against Whites, they continued.

Today, of course, there are separate universities for the country's darker skinned peoples: three for Africans, one each for Coloureds and Indians, and a combined medical school for all three.

Unrest

While it would be superficial to say the universities are permeated with black chauvinism, there is undeniably unrest on the campuses.

Apart from the expulsion of the entire student body at the University of the North, there is, or has been within the past week, organised boycotting of lectures at the Universities of the Western Cape and Durban and at the Black Medical School in Durban.

Add to this the call at the weekend by the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) for a total boycott of lectures on all Black campuses from June 1.

Although campus unrest is not new to the Black student scene, it is on a broader scale than in the past. A brief glance backwards creates the impression of steadily increasing student dissatisfaction working up to the present climax.

With the introduction of university apartheid in 1959, the old University College of Fort Hare, rather than the specially created new university colleges, was the focal point of unrest.

Government control of Fort Hare coincided with the sacking of nine senior members of the academic staff, including the principal, and the resignation of at least five others, including the vice principal.

From the outset there was tension between students and the administration, which was ultimately responsible to the Minister of Bantu Education.

In its first year under the Minister's control, the university refused admission to several students, including members of the SRC. In subsequent years students refused to elect an SRC, on the grounds that it could only function as a puppet organisation.

Discontent simmered amid student complaints of police activity on the campus.

Excluded

In 1967, 30 students were refused readmission: according to the Minister, 16 were excluded on academic grounds and 14 became their presence was "not in the interests of the college."

In 1968 students staged a sit-in demonstration. Police and dogs were called to the campus and nearly 300 students were escorted to the station. Some 20 were later refused readmission to the university.

Turfloop

Although the two private university colleges for Africans, the Universities of the North and Zululand, remained relatively quiet during this period, delegates to a NUSAS conference in 1962 spoke of informers on the campuses. Accusations of police spying were repeated by students at a special conference at the University of the Witwatersrand a few years later.

From 1968 the University of the North — or Turfloop as it is commonly known — began to emerge as the main centre of student-administration tension.

After the SRC had been refused permission to affiliate to Nusas, there were a series of incidents, including a student petition of grievances and a protest march, and the campus was sealed off by the police for a time.

In mid-1969 the acting rector, Professor F. G. Engelbrecht, reportedly advised students to form their own African organisation.

For various reasons Africans were just about to launch their own student organisation, SASO. But when it emerged it sought to represent not only African but also Coloured and Indian students.

There can be no doubt that SASO has fought energetically for the rights of Black students. (SASO uses the term "Black" as a collective noun for African, Coloured and Indian. And the support for Turfloop students on other campuses is largely the result of its propagation of the concept of Black solidarity.

Pace-setters

Over the past few years African students seem to have been the pace-setters of Black student self-assertion, which is surprising when the following inhibiting factors are considered:

- The geographical isolation of African campuses from each other and from urban centres in general.
- The policy of ethnic separation pursued by the authorities (for example, only Zulu may attend the University of Zululand).
- The dependency of many students on Government loans and bursaries, which are immediately withdrawn from "troublemakers."

Freedoms

Student grievances focus largely on the curtailment of freedoms normally associated with campus life, but they cannot be divorced from a generalised African resentment at discrimination.

According to regulations gazetted at the inception of the universities, the following activities are subject to the rector's approval: publication of magazines or pamphlets, campus meetings, Press statements and the presence or activities of student organisations.

Students have also complained of inferior education and attempts to indoctrinate them.

When the universities were given full autonomy in 1969, some critics maintained it was to pave the way towards a different education for Blacks by ending the supervisory role of the established University of South Africa.

Dr E. G. Malherbe, former principal of the University of Natal and member of the Holloway Commission which investigated the question of separate universities for Blacks, minced no words at the time.

"This precipitate action is another step in relegating Non-White education into a state of separate inferiority," he said.

When the whole issue of university apartheid was debated in Parliament, the Minister of Education, Government control of universities was necessa prevent undesirable idi cal developments."

But to provide uni education (of any quality to try to control "ideol developments" is a con tion in terms. Even there are restraints on fr of speech and dissent, th cannot be fettered.

The spread of literac alone university educatio inimical to societies bas caste or race dominance those on the lower rung opens new vistas — raise vision of a new society an desire to fight for it.

PATRICK LAWRENC

UNIVERSITIES: With the introduction of university apartheid 1959, five separate universities were created — the Universities of t North, Zululand and Fort Hare for Africans; the University of the We ern Cape for Coloureds; and the University of Durban for Indians.

African universities are controlled by the Minister of Bantu Edu tion. Coloured and Indian universities fall under the Ministers of Colour and Indian Affairs.

ENROLMENT: In June 1971 there were 2 380 Africans at the univ sities, 935 Coloureds and 1 710 Indians. The equivalent figure for Whi was 57 000 at 10 universities.

GRADUATION: At the end of 1969 or beginning of 1970, 245 A cans obtained degrees as compared to 95 Coloureds and 300 Asians. T equivalent figure for Whites was 8 610.

STAFF: Academic staff at the universities is predominantly Wh Last year's figures were: African universities: White 235, African Coloured university: White 72, Coloured 2; Indian university: White 1 Indian 28.

COURSES: While the universities provide a fairly wide range courses in arts, science, education, commerce and law, they do not vide courses in engineering, architecture, quantity surveying, dentis and so on.



Protest at Turfloop . . .

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 23 MAY 1972
NATAL DAILY

700 Fort Hare students strike

Campus protest in second day

THREAT OF VIOLENCE

Daily News Reporters

ALICE, Tuesday.

VIOLENCE threatened to break out on the campus of Fort Hare University today, while about 700 students gathered outside the university administration buildings in the second day of a student strike.

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

The strike — a boycott of all lectures and other student activities—began yesterday in protest against conditions on the campus.

Unconfirmed reports are that at least seven students have been expelled so far.

Meanwhile the national president of the South African Students' Organisation, Mr Temba Sono, has said that all the Black universities and colleges will begin a nation-wide strike on June 1 to protest against what they believe to be unfair treatment of students by the authorities.

When a Daily News reporter arrived at the Fort Hare campus today, he was immediately surrounded by a swarm of students. They demanded he produce a Press card to prove he was a newspaperman, and then denounced him as a member of the Security Police when he could not do so immediately.

Reasons

An ugly situation threatened until he was recognised by a strike leader as having attended a Saso congress in Durban last year.

In a statement, Mr Sono said the strike at Fort Hare was against the "dictatorial attitude of the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, against the unchecked intimidatory powers of the lecturing staff, the unjustifiable expulsion of students from the university (six this year before the strike), and against police activities on the campus."

Professor de Wet was in Cape Town when students staged a sit-in yesterday. The assistant rector, Professor A. Coetzee, received a petition

TO PAGE 2

FROM PAGE 1

University violence

from the students, but they later asked for it back.

Early today a 12-man delegation met Professor de Wet, who flew back from Cape Town last night.

The students petitioned the university authorities to end harassment by the security police, and to meet their other demands.

They accused Professor de Wet of "somersaulting" on issues raised by them.

Shortly after the delegation met the Rector a student, being carried on his colleagues' shoulders, announced to the crowd that Professor de Wet had broken off the talks to allow him to consult the university's management committee to decide what action to take.

Negotiations will resume later today.

Mr Sono said today that the national boycott on June 1 was decided at a meeting at Fort Hare on May 13.

"The confrontation between the empowered and the powerless on June 1 stems from the refusal by the university authorities to accede to the aspirations of students," he said.

24 MAY 1972

NATAL MERCURY

NUSAS backs boycott

"Mercury" Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) has expressed solidarity with the protesting African students at the universities of Fort Hare and Turfloop.

The NUSAS support came yesterday as Fort Hare students finished the second day of a boycott of all lectures and student activities in protest against conditions on the campus.

The national president of the South African Students' Organisation, Mr. Temba Sono, has threatened that students at all African universities will begin a nation-wide strike on June 1.

In Cape Town yesterday the president of NUSAS, Mr. Paul Pretorius, said students in his organisation felt a strong sense of solidarity with students at Turfloop, Fort Hare and other African universities.

Sapa reported last night that a police spokesman at Alice has denied police raided Fort Hare hostels on Monday night.

He said no police had been on the Fort Hare campus in an official capacity since the boycott began.

University of Fort Hare
Alice, Eastern Cape

25 MAY 1972

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare students' petition answered

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Many of the grievances in a petition forwarded by students to the Rector of the University of Fort Hare were easily answered, members of the university staff said yesterday.

Among the grievances listed were:

■ Expulsion of students without consultation. Because there is no student body at Fort Hare in spite of students being encouraged for several years to form an SRC, a consultation with students would have been impossible.

■ The students who have been expelled from Fort Hare would in all probability have been expelled from any university.

The one case in question was a student who, after admitting being drunk and paying a fine in Alice, returned to the university where he assaulted a sub warden and a senior warden. He also attempted to assault a third warden and later pleaded guilty to all three charges.

■ Explaining why he refused to address the students the Rector Professor J. M. de Wet said he agreed to address a mass meeting within seven days provided the students returned to lectures and, after consultation with a delegation of students, arrange the meeting.

Demand

Students now demand that the Rector should address them immediately and that they would arrange the meeting themselves.

■ The grievances about an explanation of a composite fee which students do not understand is clearly laid out in the Fort Hare calendar. Instead of students receiving separate accounts for tuition, examination, laboratory and library fees, the four are now given in one account.

The Fort Hare students pay a total annual fee of R200 to R250, which includes all four plus boarding fees for a year.

This is about one third of a White student's university fees. At least half the students are on bursaries and do not pay the usual fee.

Placard

Students staged a placard demonstration yesterday, walking slowly around the administrative block in pairs.

In front of the building they sang the African national anthem, Nkosi Sikelele, and "We shall overcome".

Later the students gathered in a group on the campus where they were addressed by a student spokesman. The numbers have now swelled to nearly 500, which is just over half of the total student enrolment.

The placards read, "United we stand, divided we fall" and "Address us now" and "Through solidarity we shall overcome".

At intervals the students filed around the administration block quietly and in an orderly procession.

Since the students' rejection of the rector's reply to their petition, there appears to be a deadlock on the campus. Lectures are being held as usual although with depleted classes. One lecturer yesterday had only five of his usual 70 students.

Prof De Wet, again appealed to students yesterday to return to lectures.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 MAY 1972

DAILY EVENING POST

Placards at Fort Hare

ALICE.—This morning at Fort Hare boycotting students bearing placards walked in a double file into the administrative block.

They lined the long corridor which runs the length of the building on both sides, sitting on the floor or on odd chairs. There was absolute silence and Fort Hare administrative staff were carrying on as usual.

The students were orderly and controlled.

Conference

Some placards said: "Address us not the Press" and "Stop giving Press reports", and "Do not bring South Africa so into domestic affairs".

Prof De Wet was this morning in conference with Prof J. J. Gerber, of Rhodes University, who is Chairman of the University of Fort Hare Council, and Mr S. S. Guzana, Chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council.

Extract from
Guardian, London

25 MAY 1972

school in Durban.

COACH

Mr Mal Whitfield, regional youth officer in the United States Information Service,

Students in Natal still on strike

A664

From RICHARD WAGNER, Johannesburg, May 24

The near-total strike by students at Forte Hare University, near Port Elizabeth, went into its third day today with 500 African students marching around the campus brandishing placards, chanting "We shall overcome," and shouting abuse at the Principal, Professor J. de Wet.

This is the most prolonged display of militancy ever to be staged by non-white students in South Africa. The students are protesting against security police activity on the campus, intimidation by lecturers, arbitrary expulsion of student leaders.

Deadlock was reached on Wednesday evening when Professor de Wet refused to address students and redress their grievances unless they first returned to work.

Meanwhile at the University of the North, at Turfloop, Transvaal, the entire student body has been told it will be allowed to apply for admission provided each student signs a declaration accepting that the student representative council has been indefinitely suspended and that no representatives of the militant South African Student Organisation will be allowed on the campus.

The Turfloop students were expelled earlier this month when they held a sit-down protest over the expulsion of their leaders for criticising white dominance of the teaching body and oppression of students.

In Durban, Mr Mooroogiah Naidoo, a former advocate who spent five years in Robben Island prison, off Cape Town, was served with a new order restricting his movements just 30 minutes before being released.

Mr Naidoo, who was only the second non-white advocate to practice in Natal, was imprisoned in 1967 under the Suppression of Communism Act. Under the new order he will be unable to leave his house at night, on public holidays, or at weekends after 2 pm on Saturday. He is also barred from entering the offices of an attorney. Mr Naidoo's wife is serving her second five-year banning order, and is also subject to house arrest.

In Windhoek it was learned that the Anglican Bishop of Damarland, the Rt Rev Colin Winter, and three of his assistants, have been granted leave to appeal against a Supreme Court judgment confirming their expulsion from South-west Africa in February.

The Judge President of South-west Africa, Mr Justice Badenhorst, said the applicants were contesting the validity of the court's decision mainly on the grounds that they did not have the opportunity to put their side of the case before the expulsion orders were served.

ber of the Foreign Relations Committee. The exchange began when Senator Javits asked the State Department what progress has been made since a statement last February that the assignment of a Black officer to South Africa was receiving active and serious consideration.

EMBASSY

Mr Abshire said in his reply that departmental policy now ensured that an officer's race would not prevent him from being considered for assignment to South Africa, adding "we will make the assignment routinely and have no plans to exploit or capitalise on the appointment."

The United States Embassy in Pretoria today freely gave details of the three Negro officers who have so far come on assignment to South South Africa. Official circles in Pretoria, however said that they "could not confirm" the report.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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Fort Hare
Date 26 MAY 1972
E. P. HERALD

STUDENTS TURN DOWN PLEA FOR TALKS

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — After a four-hour mass meeting on the disrupted Fort Hare campus yesterday, students rejected a plea by African lecturers for an across-the-table negotiation with the university authorities.

The meeting, which was approved by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, after a request from the lecturers, came on the second day of demonstrations by placard-bearing students.

A second meeting, in which the lecturers said they would try to win over the small nucleus of "hard core dissenters", was held last night. The result is expected to be announced today, when they hand the rector a report.

This second meeting was, they said, their last attempt to act as mediators between students and authorities.

Orderly

The first meeting took place in the Great Hall yesterday afternoon. According to a reliable spokesman they were given a good hearing by the students and the meeting was orderly and well-disciplined.

The lecturers told the students that by their sit-in they had made their point but they should now face a negotiated settlement or take the consequences.

They pointed out that the saudents' demand to be addressed by the rector at a mass meeting was unreasonable as it was impossible for any rector to negotiate successfully with a mass of students.

They warned the students of what had happened at Fort Hare in 1968 when the students held a strike to air their grievances. Because of deadlocks in negotiations the strike eventually led to a serious confrontation with the authorities.

Forgot

Eventually students were sent home and some were not taken back. Those who did return immediately forgot their grievances and only now had this problem risen again.

The lecturers felt the whole cycle might well be repeated and once again the students would achieve nothing. In view of all this they pleaded with students to allow a committee of inquiry to be formed to study their grievances.

It was likely that should such a committee be formed the students would be allowed to choose some of the members.

The students rejected this suggestion.

Groups

Quiet, placard-carrying students entered the administration block at 9.30 a.m. yesterday and sat in groups on the floor and on chairs.

Staff were able to walk between the demonstrators who were orderly and controlled, and carried out their usual duties.

The students filed out of the block at 11 o'clock.

Some placards read "Address us", "Stop the Press" and "Stop giving Press reports".

Students took up positions in the administrative block again from 12 noon to lunchtime. About 1 a.m. they became restless and noisy and stood up, whereas they had previously been sitting quietly.

When the rector appeared students flocked around him but allowed him to pass to his car.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 31 JUN 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

FORT HARE

ALICE. — Situation at Fort Hare University normal, students attending lectures as usual after boycott earlier this week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 JUN 1972
WAMBA

UMUFI uProf. (Dr.) M. O. M. SEBONI

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Wathola imfundo yakhe eBotshwana, kanye naseKoloni. Kwathi ukuba athole iziqu zakhe eFort Hare, wayofundisa eSt. Matthews College (Keiskama Hoek), eMaseru, naseNigel, nakhona futhi eFort Hare University.

Wabe elisekela elikhulu likaWamba, futhi ekuphawula ukuthi kulilungelo elikhulu ukuba abantwana abafundayo babe nephepha labo ezikoleni.

Wabhala ezincwadi ezingaphezu kweshumi, ezinye zazo kungezemidlalo kaShakespeare azihumushela esiTshwaneni.

UProfesa ushone ngomhla ka-24 kuMeyi, wangcwatshwa ngomhla ka-3 Juni 1972 eSt. Matthews College.



28 MAY 1972
Date
TIMES

RHODES STAGES MIXED RUGBY MATCH



BREAKTHROUGH . . . Rhodes and Fort Hare students congratula one another after their multi-racial game.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

By PETER POLLOCK

AS THE ENGLAND rugby tourists took the field against an African XV at New Brighton this week, another — unofficial — multi-racial sporting step was being taken at Alice, where a Rhodes University rugby team met and beat a mixed Coloured and African XV from the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

The result, a 44-8 victory for Rhodes, was of little importance. "The fine spirit in which the game was played, and the tremendous success of the outing socially, was a victory for human relationships", said Walter Kulsen, skipper of the Seminary side.

Mr. Kulsen, who is a third-year theological student, said that the game had gone one stage further than the England-African clash. "Our team included both Africans and Coloureds. It wasn't that we intentionally mixed the side for the occasion — it was our normal team," he said.

"The game was played on private property and there have been no repercussions. Everyone was full of praise of a highly successful venture. I hope it is the forerunner of many similar outings, for only good can come of such contact," he concluded.

Kerry Swift, chairman of the Social Recreational Club at Rhodes, organiser of the match, said: "The game was arranged for the same day and time as the international fixture in Port Elizabeth for a particular reason.

"We wanted to illustrate that what could be achieved at international level was quite within the grasp of all sportsmen advocating multi-racial contact.

"The president of the federal seminary, Dr. Bandey, has given this type of contact his full blessing and the various authorities I have spoken to at Rhodes have been most encouraging," said Mr. Swift.



BREAKTHROUGH . . . a Fort Hare defender moves in as a Rhodes man, head down, drives forward.

30 MAY 1972
DIE SUIDWESTER

FORT HARE BEREIK 'N SKIKKING

ALICE — Studente van Fort Hare wat besig is met 'n boikot van hul klasse, het aangekondig dat hulle na hul lesings sal terugkeer as hulle die versekering kan kry dat al hul toetse en werksopdragte vir Mei en Junie opgeskort sal word.

Aangesien dit 'n akademiese aangeleenthed is, sal die universiteitsenaat van Fort Hare waarskynlik daaroor besluit.

University of Fort Hare
Alice

Ná 'n lang studentevergadering Sondagmiddag is al die voorwaardes vir 'n skikking deur hulle aanvaar.

Voor die vergadering is kennisgewings aan studente uitgedeel waarin die vier swart lektore van die universiteit die studente gewaarsku het dat dit hul laaste poging as tussengangers in die geskil is. In die kennisgewing is ook 'n verklaring van die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, vervat.

Die vernaamste punte waarop ooreenstemming bereik is, is:

- 'n Kommissie moet aangestel word deur die voorsitter van die Fort Hare-universiteitsraad en die Adviesraad. Dit moet uit agt lede, blank en nie-blank, en twee studente-waarnemers bestaan;
- die rektor sal die studente toespreek;
- Die kommissie moet sy bevindinge skrifetlik verstrek. Die bevindinge moet deur albei partye aanvaar word. — (Sapa)

Date 26 MAY 1972
PRETORIA NEWS

Black officials' visit to SA

By the Political Reporter

THREE Black American foreign service officials have visited South Africa on temporary assignments during the past six months. Although their visits have just been revealed in Washington, they were all well publicised in South Africa.

According to Washington reports the State Department is planning to send a fourth — as yet unnamed.

The first Negro foreign service officer to visit South Africa was Dr Frenise Logan of the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Dr Logan is in charge of the educational and cultural exchange programme for Southern and East Africa and toured South Africa last year addressing students at the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Stellenbosch, and Natal as well as the non-White universities of the Western Cape, Durban-Westville, Fort Hare, Zululand and the non-White medical school in Durban.

COACH

Mr Mal Whitfield, regional youth officer in the United States Information Service, who is stationed in Mogadishu, Somalia, came to South Africa in April-May this year. As a track star and Olympic gold medallist, Mr Whitfield held coaching courses for athletes at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Stellenbosch and the annual track coaching meet for African athletes at Welkom.

The third official named in the Washington report, Mr Amos Jones, was the Negro Courier who paid a brief visit to South Africa earlier this year. Mr Jones is not technically a foreign service officer.

LETTERS

Although the visits by the three Negro officials were well-publicised in South Africa, the news broke in Washington through the publication in the Congressional Record of an exchange of letters between Mr David Abshire, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, and Republican Senator, Mr Jacob Javits, member of the Foreign Relations Committee. The exchange began when Senator Javits asked the State Department what progress has been made since a statement last February that the assignment of a Black officer to South Africa was receiving active and serious consideration.

EMBASSY

Mr Abshire said in his reply that departmental policy now ensured that an officer's race would not prevent him from being considered for assignment to South Africa, adding "we will make the assignment routinely and have no plans to exploit or capitalise on the appointment."

The United States Embassy in Pretoria today freely gave details of the three Negro officers who have so far come on assignment to South South Africa. Official circles in Pretoria, however said that they "could not confirm" the report.

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

Date - 1 JUN 1972
DIE VADERLAND

ALLES HET BY FORT HARE BEGIN

Staakspeletjie is aansteeklik

DIE „staakspeletjie" waarmee duisende Nie-Blanke studente op kampusse by universiteite en kolleges dwarsdeur Suid-Afrika besig is, het feitlik al wat swart opleidingsentrum is, aangesteek.

Ironies is die feit dat Fort Hare-studente 'n skikkings-ooreenkoms met die owerheid bereik het en weer normaal klasse bywoon. Die onenigheid by dié sentrum is een van die hoofoorsake vir die landwye studente-oproerigheid.

Uit meegevoel en in samewerking het die volgende opleidingsentrums ook van hulle laat hoor.

● Bykans 200 studente van die Nie-Blanke seksie van die Natalse Universiteit het gisteroggend 'n aantal eise by die koshuis-opsiener ingedien. Een van hul eise is dat die opsiener, dr. G. D'Aeth, bedank en deur 'n swart-opsiener, wat deur die studente gekies word, vervang word.

Hongerstaking

Die studente het gister met 'n hongerstaking begin en dreig met verdere optrede.

● Die 400 oproerige studente van die Universiteit van Durban-Westville gaan nog voort met hul protesvergaderings na 'n week van onrus. Ses spesiale busse het studente van die universiteit gister na 'n monster-protesvergadering by die Phoenix-kolonie geneem.

● Studente van die Federale Teologiese Seminaar op Alice begin vandag met 'n sitstaking.

Die voorsitter van die studenteraad, mnr. S. Mogoba, het in 'n persverklaring bekend gemaak dat hoewel hulle nie direk deur die Nie-Blanke onderwysstelsel geraak word nie, hulle dit hul plig as Christene voel om hulle te verenig met hul swart broers en susters.

Ondersoek

Dié studente staak vanoggend en more-oggend.

● Die studenteraad van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand sal na verwagting vandag vra om 'n Regeringskommissie van ondersoek na universiteitsonderwys.

Prof. G. R. Bozzoli, visekanselier van die universiteit, spreek vanoggend 'n monstervergadering op die kampus toe oor die ekonomiese aspekte van afsonderlike onderwys.

Verder sal mev. Helen Suzman praat oor noodsaaklike opvoeding vir almal in Suid-Afrika en die redakteur van die Nie-Blanke koerant „World" oor „die ontwikkeling van swart bewustheid op swart kampusse". Nog 'n spreker sal praat oor tegniese opleiding in Suid-Afrika.

Paspoort

In 'n handbiljet wat deur Wits-studente in die straat versprei is, trek hulle heftig te velde teen die intrekking van paspoorte van studente, wat volgens hulle weekliks plaasvind, polisie-intimidasie en die afluister van telefoongesprekke.

● Studente van die universiteit van Zoeloeland het besluit om vandag weer lesings by te woon.

● Die studenteraad van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland het te kenne gegee dat hy hom nie sonder meer by SASO se boikot skaar nie. Indien daar egter geen gehoor aan hul eise gegee word nie, sal hy hom by die boikot aansluit.

Boikot

Intussen het die studente in die koshuis gister hul boikot van etes voortgesit. Dr. N. Sieberhagen, rektor van die universiteit, het gister gesê dat hy in die stadium niks kan sê nie.

● In Kaapstad het die Radikale Vereniging van die universiteit van Kaapstad pamflette versprei waarin studente aangemoedig word om lesings te boikot.

Baie studente sal na verwagting ook van hul lesings wegbly om in die Jamesonsaal na twee omstrede sprekers te luister. Mnr. Johan Maree, wat weens sy anti-apartheidsbedrywighede oorsee as lektor aan die Vrystaatse universiteit moes bedank, is een van die sprekers.

VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

2 JUN 1972

P.E. EVENING POST

All quiet at Fort Hare University

ALL was quiet on the Fort Hare University campus yesterday and today. The students attended lectures as usual.

The Federal Theological Seminary students stayed away from lectures yesterday and today as previously planned.

They opened a sit-in yesterday with a prayer and hymns and carried placards reading: "Expulsion from ethnic university means expulsion from all", "Black liberation", "The Church must speak out", "Tiro is right, reinstate him".

Dr D. M. Bandey said today the students were demonstrating in an orderly and peaceful manner.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 1 JUN 1972

Congressman Diggs is moving up

KEN OWEN, in Washington, says the tide of Black nationalism is running

HATS OFF, please, to Congressman Charles Diggs! Those South Africans who decided during his visit last year that he was an inconsequential figure should have seen him on network television as the spokesman for American Black nationalism.

It was his moment of triumph at the end of the hugely successful "Africa Liberation Day" march through Washington, last weekend when he spoke for a coalition of almost every shade of Negro opinion in the United States.

His message was simple: "Down with White rule in southern Africa!" For that moment he held the leadership of Black America in his hand.

For Mr Diggs, the transition from lowly Congressman for a dozen years to Black nationalist spokesman has been a delicate business, nimbly accomplished.

Other early Black Congressmen, like Robert Knox of Philadelphia, remain as obscure and docile to Democratic Party machine politics as ever. Newer men came on to the scene as firebrands. Only Diggs has made the crossing symbolised by his purple dashiki, a collarless smock that is a uniform of Black nationalism.

Ironically, it was the South African Government that gave him his first real break by denying him a visa and so pushing him into the public eye.

His second stroke of good fortune was the appointment of Mrs Goler Butcher, a skilful, determined lawyer, as consultant to the Africa sub-committee in the House of Representatives.

Mrs Butcher turned the subcommittee into a sharp instrument. Together, they began to probe into the hidden corners of the American-South African relationship, building up a body of sound knowledge and perceiving, one imagines, the possibilities of exploiting apartheid on the domestic political scene. It is the one question that unites the manifold, quarrelsome Negro political groupings.

At the end of last year it was clear that Mr Diggs was up to something.

There was a flurry of activity in the anti-apartheid lobby, much of it frantic, some silly. Mr Diggs seemed somehow connected with all of it. It was difficult to see his purpose, perhaps because he himself was not yet certain of his direction.

I believe that this was the moment when control of the anti-apartheid movement shifted from White liberals to Black nationalists. Mr Diggs was gathering up the reins and the old guard of Whites was trying desperately to maintain its relevance, vainly trying to demonstrate a commitment to Blackness that no non-Black can hope to achieve.

Events moved rapidly. The Black convention in Gary, Indiana, in March, showed that.

Mr Diggs, was co-convener with Gary's Black Mayor, Richard Hatcher, and Black nationalist poet, Imamu Baraka. But he was more than that. He was master of the one subject — southern Africa — on which unanimity was complete.

Thrust

The younger members of the Black caucus lost patience with his African preoccupations and his moderation and deposed him from leadership, but he continued to fill the role — and provide the issue — that the thrust for Black unity demanded.

By that time, Mr Diggs was sure of the trend of events. When activist churchmen tried to deal themselves into the new movement by linking up with Black radicals — and swallowing their demands for violence — Mr Diggs was discreetly aloof.

He was different last week at an All-Black conference at Howard University, the American equivalent of Fort Hare, where he was organiser, chairman, Press spokesman, interpreter, and conciliator.

The mass march last Saturday brought it to a head. Billed as a show of solidarity for Black people, not only from Africa and the United States but also from the Caribbean, the march by implication excluded Whites. None came.

Proud

The crowd was mainly young and highly privileged. Clearly, it drew its 10 000 marchers from the half of Washington's Black families who earn more than 9 000 dollars a year (R6 750) and who are therefore richer than the average White South African.

The issue for them was not poverty, but pride damaged by discrimination. They were there to show that they were Black, powerful, proud.

The tide of nationalism is running — and Congressman Diggs, of whom South Africa made a dedicated enemy, is running with it.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 2 JUN 1972
DAILY DESPATCH

51 held after protest outside Parliament

CAPE TOWN – Plain-clothes and uniformed policemen loaded demonstrating students of both sexes into a prison van near Parliament yesterday. Later 51 were charged and released on bail.

Earlier the group of about 60 students gathered in Greenmarket Square and displayed posters and a banner.

The banner read: "Unite to resist." Other posters read: "Equal opportunities for all," "Job opportunities for all," "Political rights for all," "Fight Vorster for freedom" and "End our police state."

The group reached Parliament Street at 2.30 p.m. walking with the banner held lengthwise across the street. They were stopped at the main gates to the House of Assembly by two uniformed policemen.

A moment of hilarity occurred when a note from an onlooker was passed around the group.

It read: "What a difference it would have made if only your demonstrators had looked neat and tidy with combed albeit long hair instead of the chaotic look of most of them.

"People would probably have more sympathy with the demonstration."

A hairbrush was passed around the group, which several students used to ostentatiously brush and straighten their hair.

A plain-clothes police officer called one student aside, warned him the demonstration was illegal and told him to inform the rest of the group and ask them to move on.

He returned to the group and repeated the police warning. No one moved.

At 3.25 a large personnel van with reinforced windows drove up and parked in the middle of the road.

A uniformed police officer said: "You have three minutes to leave the area, otherwise you are under arrest."

Several students moved away. The police waited for the full period of the warning then police guards, dogs and handlers moved in on either side of the students, who remained on the pavement.

The rear doors of the van opened and about 20 plainclothes and uniformed policemen climbed out. Each grabbed a student and hustled them into the van. Some protested and one student was lifted and carried before being pushed into the van.

As the van door closed on the last demonstrator those inside began to sing "We Shall Overcome." At one stage they hammered loudly on the sides of the vehicle.

A police spokesman said 51 students had been taken to Caledon Square Police Station.

At 7 p.m. all had been released on bail of R20, paid by the University of Cape Town administration.

Fifty were charged with unlawful assembly. Another, the first arrested after passing a pamphlet through a car window, was charged with assault.

All will appear in the Cape Town magistrate's court today. —DDC.





Yesterday's protest outside Parliament: Top, a young University of Cape Town student asks: "Why?" as she is pushed towards a police van. Above, a passerby reads one of the pamphlets handed out in Greenmarket Square by the protesting students.

More black students strike

EAST LONDON — Most students at black higher educational institutions in the Republic went on strike yesterday.

The strike is in response to a call from the South African Students Organisation to mark the re-opening of the University of the North at Turfloop.

The university closed when unrest erupted as a result of the expulsion of the SRC chairman, Mr. O. Tiro.

At the Theological Seminary in Alice, 106 students went on a sit-in strike yesterday.

Students sat on the grass in front of the main administration building.

The speech given by Mr. Tiro which led to his expulsion was read out to the students.

They carried placards, some which read: Expulsion from ethnic university means expulsion from all; Black Liberation; The church must speak out and Tiro is right, re-instate him.

The university of Fort Hare returned to normal yesterday with lectures as usual.

An extraordinary meeting of the Rhodes University SRC came out in support of black students' "legitimate grievances."

"Academic freedom is indivisible and cannot be divided into black and white," the resolution read.

Angry scuffles broke out at Durban's M. L. Sultan Technical College when 400 students, attending a mass meeting, surrounded an Indian man whom they thought was a Special Branch member. Heated words were exchanged and some students had to be restrained.

The chanting students voted for a two-day boycott.

Hundreds of students of the University of Durban-Westville met on the sports field yesterday as their protest entered its fourth day.

At the Springfield College of Education in Durban, most of the 530 students went on strike.

At Ngoya, 400 University of Zululand students went on a lecture boycott yesterday until, a resolution said, all students of the University of the North, including Mr. Tiro, are re-admitted.

In Johannesburg, 300 Indian students from the Transvaal College of Education staged a sit-in in the College Hall.

Meanwhile, the principal of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor G. R. Bozzoli, yesterday supported Wits students in their call for the Government to institute a commission of inquiry into university education in South Africa. — DDC-SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 2 JUN 1972

50 Studente in hegtenis

Vervolg van bl. 1

'n Volledige beeld van gebeure aan universiteite gister is:

● 'n Polisiewoordvoerder het in Kaapstad bekend gemaak dat die 50 studentebetogers van UK in hegtenis geneem is op aanklag dat hulle onwettig oorkant die Parlementsgebou vergader het. Hulle het betoog teen die skorsing van mnr. Tiro.

Al 50 het R20 borg betaal en sal vandag in die hof verskyn op aanklagte dat hulle onwettige byeenkomste gehou het. Kort voor die betoging is 'n „teach-in" georganiseer deur die voorsitter van Kaapstad se studenteraad, mnr. Geoff Budlender. Dit is deur studente gewoon wat lesings geboikot het.

● Alles aan Fort Hare is weer normaal nadat vier nie-blanke lektore as bemiddelaars opgetree het, maar oorkant die straat het studente van die Federale Seminarie met 'n sitstaking begin. Dit volg op 'n landwye oproep deur Saso dat alle nie-blanke studente moet staak.

● Die 400 studente van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland sê hulle gaan aanhou staak totdat mnr. Tiro en alle ander studente hertoegelaat word tot Turfloop. Studente op die kampus is verdeeld oor die aangeleentheid, maar op 'n monstervergadering is besluit om tot die staking toe te tree.

PROTESOPTOG

● Die vergadering is aanvanklik deur meer as 600 studente bygewoon. Uiteindelik is die besluit deur sowat 250 geneem nadat sowat 200 studente opgestaan en uitgeloop het. Ander het buite stemming gebly. Vroeër in die dag is 'n protesoptog gehou.

● Witsstudente gaan vandag normaalweg klas toe ná gister se sitstaking en monstervergadering. Die vergadering is toegespreek deur die vise-kanselier, dr. G. R. Bozzoli, die pas verkose voorsitter van die Universiteitsraad, prof. Francis Hill, 'n lektor, prof. P. V. Tobias en mnr. Adam Klein en Ralph Judah van die studenteraad.

Die vergadering het besluit dat 'n onafhanklike kommissie van ondersoek na die hele stelsel van universitêre opleiding in Suid-Afrika aangestel word. En dat verpligte skoolopleiding tot die ouderdom van 16 jaar ook op nie-blankes van toepassing gemaak word.

'n Amendement lui dat indien die Regering nie 'n kommissie aanstel nie, die universiteit dit doen.

TOEGESAK

● Lelike tonele het in Durban aan die M. L. Sultan Tegniese Kollege afgespeel toe studente 'n Indiër op 'n monstervergadering toegesak het. Hulle het hom daarvan beskuldig dat hy 'n lid van die Veiligheidspolisie is. Die kollege het besluit om twee dae lank te staak.

● Betrekkinge aan die Alan Taylor-koshuis van die Mediese skool aan die Universiteit van Natal het verder versleg. Die studente is nou al drie dae op 'n hongerstaking. Hulle eis ook dat die koshuisvader, dr. R. G. D-Aeth, deur 'n swart man vervang word. Die rektor, prof. O. Stock, het gister 'n vierman-afvaardiging wat studente se eise wou stel, weggestuur.

● Honderde studente van die Universiteit van Durban-Westville het gister op die sportterrein vergader. Hulle staak nou al vyf dae. 'n Ouerkomitee is aangewys om met die rektor, prof. S. P. Olivier, te onderhandel. Lesings gaan normaalweg voort vir studente wat dit wil bywoon.

● By die Springfield College of Education het meeste van die 350 studente gister begin staak. Studente het op die kampus met plakkate betoog en protesliedere gesing. Die studenteraad het 'n lys van „griewe" aan die rektor, mnr. J. M. de Wet Brandt, oorhandig.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

area peacefully.

7 JUN 1972
Date
HOOF STAD

Rektore saam oor studente

HONDERDE studente het vanoggend dwarsdeur die land in howe verskyn nadat hulle in hegtenis geneem is tydens onwettige betogings. Terselfdertyd het rektore van verskillende nie-blanke universiteite in die hotel by die Lughawe Jan Smuts samesprekings gevoer.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het vanoggend gesê dat die samesprekings gehou word met die oog op skakelings en koördinasie tussen blanke en nie-blanke universiteite en studente onderling.

Die studente-onrus was een van die belangrikste besprekingspunte.

Ondanks die besluit van die Regering om alle betogings vir 'n maand lank in Kaapstad en sekere ander landdrosdistrikte te verbied, is studente van die Universiteit van Kaapstad blykbaar nog van plan om vanmiddag weer bv die St. George-katedraal in Kaapstad byeen te kom. (Agtien sestig mense het gister in die Kaapstadse Landdroshof verskyn. Berig op bl. 5).

Op 'n monstervergadering wat gister deur sowat 4 000 studente bygewoon is, is 'n voorstel aanvaar „om die fascisme van die Regering bloot te lê deur hom te dwing om elke protesvergadering of betoging te verbied. „Daar is besluit om 'n protesmars deur die strate van Kaapstad te reël en vanmiddag weer na die katedraal te gaan.

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Die Studente-unie van die Potchefstroomse Onderwyskollege het vanoggend eenparig tydens 'n spesiale massavergadering besluit dat hy hom geheel en al distansieër van alle ondermynende bedrywighede en negatiewe betogings wat die wese van ons demokratiese regeringstelsel kan vernietig en teenoor ons landsowerheid gemik is.

● Die rektore wat vanoggend se samesprekings by die Lughawe Jan Smuts bygewoon het, is prof. S. P. Olivier van die Durban-Westville Universiteit, Prof. Sieberhagen, van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, prof. J. L. Boshoff, van die Universiteit van die Noorde, prof. Maree van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland en prof. J. M. de Wet, van die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 JUN 1972
EL DAILY DESPATCH

A complete failure to understand

PETER KENNY writes on the widening gap between universities and the state and those who are fighting for what is legally theirs.

RECENT events at South African universities should not be looked at in isolation. They must be looked at in terms of the South African education system as a whole.

It would appear that the total failure of the white authorities at the black universities to understand their own students; the continuing smear and attacks on the English-speaking universities and on Nusas; and the numerous attempts to suppress individuality at the Afrikaans-speaking universities are all part of a plan to control students and free thought.

Let us look at a number of facts concerning these events to see if this claim is justified.

We know that students at all five black universities have protested — and are still protesting. We know that there have been allegations of the forces of Black Power being behind these protests. But what are the reasons for these protests?

At the "University" of the North, better known as Turfloop, the former SRC President, Mr. Abraham Tiro, voiced the concern and opposition of black students to apartheid in university education. This was on graduation day. He was expelled for his honesty. When every student at the university showed their support for Mr. Tiro, they too were expelled. Then, the Turfloop authorities had the audacity to claim that SASO, Black Power and other "evil forces" were behind the conflict.

At the "University" of Durban-Westville, the students wanted to establish a Students' Representative Council, as exists at all the white universities. The rector also wanted an SRC. However, when the students drew up a constitution for their SRC, the "University" Council amended it so that the students would not be able to take any decisions without the approval of the rector. When the students protested, the rector blamed Black Power.

At the "University" of Fort Hare, a student was questioned by the Special Branch after meeting a SASO executive member. There was nothing "illegal" or wrong about this meeting. But the Special Branch felt otherwise. After years of police intimidation and campus spies, the students have had enough. Yet, once again, Black Power is blamed.

At the "Universities" of the Western Cape and Zululand, students have been involved in protests over similar incidents.

They resent the vice-tight control of the authorities.

It is clear that these incidents have had very little to do with SASO, Black Power and other supposedly "subversive influences." They are very much to do with the efforts of the Government to control these universities, the students, and free thought, and to impose apartheid on people who have rejected it. For the Government only "ja-baas" students are wanted from these "universities" and if anyone else has different ideas, they are "undermining influences."

If each incident is looked at individually we can see that black students are not protesting because they are expected to protest. They are controlled too tightly to do this. Mr. Tiro of Turfloop quoted Mr. Vorster in his address:

"No black man has landed in trouble for fighting for what is legally his."

These black students are fighting for what is legally theirs, that is a say in how their own educational system should be conducted. Black student protest is the result of frustration and rightful dissatisfaction with the unfair system of education they have had imposed upon them. They want an education which is common to all South Africans. Is this not fighting for what is legally theirs?

At the English speaking universities, the government moves are just as deliberate:

The former SRC president of Rhodes University, Mr. John Whitehead, had his passport withdrawn. He had returned to South Africa from his job in Rhodesia to graduate. No reasons for this withdrawal were given. This made it clear what depths the Government is prepared to sink to when it wants to victimise students. At Rhodes University students have been harassed by the Security Police on numerous occasions this year.

The ludicrous reaction to the toilet cartoon in the Wits Student showed the Government's intolerance to student expression. Tempers were heated in Parliament. A mere cartoon became a national crisis. The Nationalist Press in the Transvaal was given an opportunity to smear the university. This provided an opportunity for expelling the Wits Student editor. It seems that the actual cartoon was only a peg on which to hang the attacks and the attempts to control the university.

While the SRC at the University of Cape Town was doing everything it could to ensure that all students at the university attended the annual intervarsity against the University of Stellenbosch, the Prime Minister intervened. He said that an integrated intervarsity will never take place.

This is a matter to be resolved by the students of the two universities.

Although the public attacks on Nusas have diminished while the Select Committee of Parliament is sitting, the Government has not lost the opportunity to punish members of the Nusas executive. Even while the Select Committee is investigating whether Nusas is "Innocent" or not (to use the Prime Minister's terms), nine members of the Nusas executive have had their passports withdrawn or refused. In

ernment just cannot control these universities. After years of intimidation and threats, these universities still provide much of real white opposition to apartheid and they still support Nusas, which has somehow managed to survive.

Apparently the Government has decided that it has had enough of these universities — and it has embarked on a campaign to try to get the white public to feel the same.

It is not only at the black and English speaking universities that the Government is having problems. At its own Afrikaans-speaking and Afrikaans controlled universities students are moving away from the narrow confines of verkramptheid.

At the University of the Orange Free State, the Principal of the University, Professor De Kok, proudly boasted that only five students have withdrawn from the university because they refused to cut their hair. Yet it is a surprising rejection of verkramptheid that five students were prepared to stand up for their rights to the extent of sacrificing their studies. At a mass meeting earlier this year students strongly rejected the dress regulations on the campus. In view of other incidents on the campus this year, it would seem likely that further clashes between the students and the university authorities are likely.

At Stellenbosch University, students and the SRC stood up to considerable Nationalist pressure when a campus society, SAAK, invited a large number of Progressive Party speakers on to the campus. It is also openly boasted by both the United Party and the Progressive Party that some of their largest youth branches are at Stellenbosch.

At both the University of Pretoria and Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit (RAU), students have openly rejected dress regulations and other petty restrictions. While it is not certain what will occur as a result of this, it is quite clear that these students will not accept these petty restrictions.

Then, at the University of Port Elizabeth there is the incredible inquisition of Mr. Gavin Akers, the suspended editor of UPEN, UPE's student newspaper. This is for a ridiculously petty offence even in UPE terms. It is probably the most blatant example of verkrampte attempts to control the students. The Norms Committee — what a name — is another example of these moves. It is hardly surprising that students are rejecting these controls.

The Christian National Education manifesto determines to a large extent the policies of the Nationalist Government. It is continually trying to impose these policies on the universities. This is because they are one of the few areas in which apartheid has not implanted itself completely.

The Government will never succeed in controlling the ideas of young people in South Africa, although it may well have temporary success through intimidation.

As Mrs. Suzman said: "There is one thing which the minister cannot do. He cannot ban ideas from men's minds."

It is against this background of increasing government control over universities, that a "free education" week is planned at Rhodes University next week. In this way students will be able to show why they believe free education is necessary for the future of South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 JUN 1972
DIE VADERLAND

Honderde studente in hof na proteste

Honderde studente het vanoggend dwarsdeur die land in hoewe verskyn nadat hulle in hegtenis geneem is tydens onwettige betogings. Terselfdertyd het rektore van verskillende Nie-Blanke universiteite in die hotel by die Lughawe Jan Smuts samesprekings gevoer.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het vanoggend gesê dat die samesprekings gehou word met die oog op skakeling en koördinasie tussen Blanke en Nie-Blanke universiteite en studente onderling.

Die studente-onrus was een van die belangrikste besprekingspunte.

● Ondanks die besluit van die Regering om alle betogings vir 'n maand lank in Kaapstad en sekere ander landdrosdistrikte te verbied, is studente van die Universiteit van Kaapstad blykbaar nog van plan om vanmiddag weer by die St. George-katedraal in Kaapstad byeen te kom. (Ag en sestig mense het gister in die Kaapstadse landdroshof verskyn. Berig op bl. 3).

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(Vervolg op bladsy 3)

Studente

(Vervolg van bladsy 1)

Polisie het die studente in polisievoertuie begin laai en ander het self ingeklim.

Vanoggend was daar 'n groot samedromming by die landdroskantoor toe die studente verskyn het.

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'n Stadsraadslid van Pretoria, mnr. J. H. Potgieter, het 'n grootskeepse petisie-veldtog begin waarin steun vir die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie gegee word.

Die Studente-unie van die Potchefstroomse Onderwyskollege het vanoggend eenparig tydens 'n spesiale massavergadering besluit dat hy hom geheel en al distansieër van alle ondermynende bedrywighede en negatiewe betogings wat die wese van ons demokratiese regeringstelsel kan vernietig en teen ons landsowerheid gemik is.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Learning

Date 52 JUN 1972
WITNESS

Student protest ends in mass arrests

CAPE TOWN — Plain-clothed and uniformed policemen loaded a group of demonstrating students of both sexes into a prison van in Parliament Street, Cape Town, yesterday after they had ignored a police officer's warning to leave the area peacefully.

Earlier the group of about 60 students gathered in Greenmarket Square and displayed posters and a banner.

Within 10 minutes of gathering the group moved off, still displaying posters, and reached Parliament Street at 2.30 p.m., walking with the banner held lengthwise across the street. They were stopped at the main gates to the House of Assembly by two uniformed policemen.

Several students squatted in the roadway but moved onto the pavement opposite the House of Assembly when requested by other members of the group.

They then sat down and unfurled the banner and held up posters while a crowd of passers-by, including a senator, several members of Parliament and newsmen gathered nearby.

A plain-clothed police officer called one student aside and warned him that the demonstration was illegal and told him to inform the rest and ask them to move on.

He returned to the group and repeated the police warning. Nobody moved.

A uniformed police officer, addressing the demonstrators, said: "You have three minutes to leave the area, otherwise you are under arrest."

Several students moved away. The police waited for the full period of warning then police guard dogs and handlers moved in.

A police spokesman said later that 51 students had been taken to Caledon Square police station.

Later all were released on bail of R20.

Loitering

Fifty of the students were charged with unlawful assembly or alternatively under an old Cape Law relating to "loitering." One student was charged with assault.

All will appear in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court today. Meanwhile more than 400 students at the University of Zululand have joined other Black universities in South Africa and gone on strike in support of the University of Durban-Westville and in sympathy with students at the University of the North.

In Johannesburg, Indian students from the Transvaal College of Education staged a sit-in in the college hall yesterday in response to the call for a boycott of lectures on Black campuses.

At Alice, everything was quiet on the Fort Hare University campus yesterday. As far as could be ascertained all students had returned to lectures.

But in Durban angry scuffles broke out at the M. L. Sultan Technical College when a group of 400 students attending a mass meeting surrounded an Indian man whom they thought was a Special Branch member. Heated words were exchanged and some students had to be restrained.

Chanting students voted for a two-day boycott in sympathy with Black students at the University of the North.—Sapa

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3 JUN 1972

DAILY DESPATCH

How naive can you be?

I strongly resent Mr. Francois Venter's implication that where liberal thought prevails excellent compost exists for the development of communist conviction (Daily Dispatch, May 27). I come from a very liberal minded family in England, my cousin being a Liberal MP. He worked for better working conditions and wages for the working man.

Surely Mr. Venter is not suggesting that because we were trying to raise the standard of living for our fellow-men, we were communists? How naive can one be? Mr. Woods and I do not agree on all subjects. But this I will say, I definitely believe Mr. Woods' liberalism is the liberalism of my day, working for the under-privileged.

Mr. Venter's knowledge of the Africans, although he is a Professor of the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare University seems very limited. One does not need a degree in anything to know there are thousands of Africans uneducated, not because they wish to be uneducated, but because they just cannot afford education.

Granted their leaders are able to think for themselves. But if you do not educate the masses they can never rationally think for themselves.

If Mr. Venter were living in a resettlement camp, amid squalor, lack of food and clothing I wonder what his reaction would be if someone came along and offered him a better life at a price. Would Mr. Venter consider the country that had put him in this squalor? He would follow this person like the proverbial lamb.

Mr. Venter should search his soul. I think he would find these things I have mentioned are the compost heaps for communism — not liberalism.

(Mrs.) T. Lee.

19 King Street,
East London.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

8 JUN 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

40 Fort Hare students may quit today

ALICE — Unrest at Fort Hare University took a new turn last night when a group of 40 senior students decided to quit the university.

The decision came after a mass meeting last night to discuss a student manifesto distributed on the campus.

A final year law student said: "With the present state of affairs, there is no solution, and that is why I want to leave."

A student spokesman said the quit decision was taken as a result of the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pelser's ban on all protest gatherings.

He said yesterday's banned sit-in did not take place because of the ban.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 JUN 1972
THE CITIZEN

THIS MAN MUST BE STOPPED

Sir, It is ironical and at the same time consistent with the uninhibited racialism of Black powerism that Mr. Steve Biko, a S.A.S.O. guru uses the typical tactics of White Racialist to explain his frustration in failing to call out the Wentworth students on a boycott of lectures.

The fact that over 1 000 Indian students at the University of Durban/Westville are on strike mainly in sympathy with Turfloop, when Fort Hare is returning to lectures and Turfloop is negotiating for such a return, give an unequivocal lie to Mr. Biko's claim that Indians are less identified with Turfloop than Africans or that many Indians do not support a boycott because they come from wealthy homes which support the status quo. There is no difference in the background and homes of the students of Durban/Westville and of Wentworth.

Wentworth Medical students were amongst the first to protest against the mass expulsion of students at Turfloop with a two day boycott. The fact that they are not taking the matter any further at this stage is understandable and by no stretch of imagination can it be interpreted to show a lack of identification with student issues.

We cannot tolerate the brand of racialism that is implicit in Mr. Biko's outburst. He is President of a multi-racial students council and his attempts to create divisions and ferment within the Indian community on class lines and amongst South Africans on racial lines must be denounced and stopped before any further harm is done.

C. Sewpersad

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

8 JUN 1972

The Friend

Africans 'do not speak up'

The Friend Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The reluctance of Black students to appoint leaders to discuss their grievances with university authorities made it difficult for the administration to end campus unrest, Professor J. M. de Wet, rector of the University of Fort Hare, said yesterday.

He was commenting on Black student unrest shortly before a meeting of rectors of Black universities at the Holiday Inn at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 9 JUN 1972

THE CAPE TIMES

DINK POSITIEF



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Anton Rupert het die studente op die gradedag pligtigheid van die Universiteit van Fort Hare onlangs toegespreek, en gesê: „Wanneer julle aan my dink as deel van 'n minderheidsgroep, moet julle onthou dat julle self deel uitmaak van 'n minderheidsgroep."

Hy het daarop gewys dat die totale bevolking van die Vasteland van Afrika tans maar slegs soveel is as die helfte van die Indiese subkontinent. „Die uitdagings van die bevolkingsontploffing bied aan ons geleenthede wat aangegryp moet word en probleme wat oorkom moet word."

10 JUN 1972
E. P. HERALD

Students leave in protest

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Two groups of Fort Hare students have left the university by train this week, in protest against the Government's ban on protest gatherings.

On Thursday night a group left by train for Cape Town. A crowd was present at Alice station to see them off. Yesterday morning another group left on a north-bound train for the Transvaal.

It was not possible yesterday to assess how many had left but about 50 students indicated intentions of leaving at a meeting earlier this week.

Some of the students who have left are in their final year of study.

According to the Registrar, Mr H. van Huyssteen, only eight had reported intentions of leaving by yesterday.

Among the students who had left were the chairman, secretary, and treasurer of the SASO organisation.

Ten days ago, about 500 students returned to lectures after a week of unrest and a boycott of lectures. They returned after a settlement between the students and the authorities had been finalised.

While other universities in the Republic protested at the end of last week, Fort Hare was quiet and students attended lectures as usual.

This week, however, groups of students have held meetings on the campus. This led to some of the students deciding to leave.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

9 JUN 1972

Ndamse now chain store manager

UMTATA—Mr. C. C. Ndamse has been appointed manager of a chain store here with effect from June 1.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He has not yet assumed duties because of the current session of the Transkei Legislative Assembly where he represents the Mount Ayliff district.

Mr. Ndamse, after being sacked from the Transkei Cabinet, was offered lucrative and executive jobs in the Republic and in African independent states but declined. He wants to be in the Transkei to look after his interests.

He was a lecturer at Fort Hare before he entered politics and reaching Cabinet status before being axed by Chief Matanzima.
— DDR.

Date 9 JUN 1972
WORLD

MP to look at our varsities

MRS. CATHY TAYLOR, United Party Member of Parliament for Wynberg and chairman of the party's education group, is to visit South Africa's three Black universities for an on-the-spot investigation of conditions on the university campuses.

In an interview, Mrs Taylor said that the arrangements for the visits had been made through the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M C Botha.

At the same time, she will also visit Rhodes University where she has been asked to address students.

She said yesterday that she would be visiting the university of the North at Turfloop, Fort Hare at Alice and the University of Zululand at Ngoye.

TALKING

"We sit here year after year talking about these institutions . . . I want to see for myself what conditions are like on these campuses."

Because of the present unrest on university campuses, she believed that it was particularly important for the United Party to be completely informed on what was happening at the universities.

"My main object is to obtain as balanced a view as possible and I hope I will be able to meet both members of the staff and the students."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 JUN 1972

WORLD
OUR OWN, OUR ONLY PAPER

JUNE 7, 1972

Phone Johannesburg
35-7345

Throwing them to the wolves

WITH student unrest spreading through many South African universities, both Black and White, the Rectors of the Black universities are due to meet today in Johannesburg.

It is obvious that the subject of their meeting will be student unrest and how to deal with it.

The Government has already indicated that they are going to take a tough line as they believe that these protests are not spontaneous but are part of inspired leftist strategy.

Suppose one agrees that there are revolutionary forces operating in this country.

They would naturally use legitimate grievances and appeal to idealistic youth and radical elements in the nation.

They would struggle to win the minds and wills of the worthwhile segments in the community.

Those in authority should recognise that fact and strive to win the battle of the minds and wills of the people.

But that will not be done by wielding the big stick and silencing all thought and opinion, for this will only drive the dissatisfaction underground and not answer it.

That is why we regret that our advice to Turfloop University to re-open communication with the student body by re-instating the Students' Representative Council has been ignored.

Now the S.R.C. and a large section of the university has left the university, probably to swell the ranks of disgruntled and bitter forces in the land.

By wielding thus the big stick, the University of the North has lost a valuable opportunity. Fort Hare demonstrated what could be done effectively by more constructive methods.

We trust that people like Professor J. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare, and

Date 10 JUN 197

• DIS DEEL VAN 'N PLAN

BETOGINGS AL IN 1970 BEPLAN

IN LUMINE TUO
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Verteenwoordiger

PORT ELIZABETH. — Eksklusiewe inligting wat ontvang is, het nou aan die lig gebring dat die jongste betogings en protesveldtogte deur Suid-Afrikaanse Studente reeds in 1970 beplan is.

Ander, opsienbare inligting [illegible] vir hierdie doel beskikbaar gestel is. Sekere nasionale studenteorganisasies sit agter die hele landwye moles.

Inligting wat van betroubare en ingeligte bronne verkry is, dui daarop dat die jongste openbare betogings wat in Kaapstad begin en na ander universiteite uitgebrei het, al in 1970 beplan is en dat dit deel van 'n groot plan vorm.

'n Senior offisier in die Polisie het gesê dat as studente griewe teen sekere huishoudelike sake by 'n universiteit het, dit gewoonlik nie van baie ernstige aard is nie. Dit is in elk geval nie voldoende om stakings en protesoptogte te regverdig nie. By sekere universiteite het dit gebeur dat sulke dinge as voorwendsels gebruik is, maar dat die oorsake baie dieper lê.

Die huidige onluste aan die universiteit gaan volgens studente oor die Regering se rassebeleid en ander „gruwels" wat teen die samelewing gepleeg word, het hy gesê.

'n Waarnemer op Grahamstad het gesê dat die tyd vir die betogings baie goed gekies is. Diegene wat daaragter sit, het gewag tot vlak voor die halfjaarlikse toetse en eksamens, wanneer die studente gespanne is en maklik opgesweep kan word.

Die dinge het nie sommer maar net gebeur nie, het hy gesê. Alles is haarfyn beplan en volg 'n deeglike program. 'n Program van interne onrus moes verlede jaar aan universiteite weer die betrokke verenigings 'n houvas het, uitgevoer word. Dit het by sommige universiteite deels geslaag en aan ander misluk.

Die planne wat die verskillende organisasies beraam het, is tot 'n groot mate ook onderling gekoördineer. Die planne maak voorsiening vir die volgende:

- Vreedsame betogings om die publiek se aandag op studente se griewe te vestig en die uitbuiting daarvan om die Polisie en die Regering se optredes en houding verdag voor te stel.
- Onrus moet binne die universiteit onder studente aangewakker word om ontevredenheid te skep en om die owerhede op die verdediging te plaas sodat studente se eise wye aandag geniet.
- Beheer moet oor studenterade en studentepublikasies verkry word. Hiervoor word veral leiers van sommige godsdienstige verenigings ingespan, omdat hulle maklik aanvaarbaar is en die studente se steun sal geniet.
- Studenterade moet onophoudelik groter eise aan die rade van universiteite stel om die indruk te skep dat hul vryheid aan bande gelê word.
- Studenterade wat geldelike probleme ondervind om hul programme te laat voortgaan, moet by die nasionale organisasies om hulp aanklop. Die orgnisasies het bronne wat hulle vir die volgende paar jaar geldelik sal steun om hul programme uit te voer.

Waarnemers sê dat dit interessant is dat die onluste en betogings net voorgekom het op kampusse waar die betrokke organisasies goed ingegrawe is. Hulle skakel ook met sommige Bantoe-universiteite en hul nasionale liggaam, Saso, en het op die manier vanjaar al die sluiting van Turfloop en [illegible] staking by Fort Hare bewerkstellig.

10 JUN 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Walk-out at Black varsities continues

STAFF REPORTER

MORE STUDENTS left Black universities yesterday in protest over conditions.

University of Fort Hare
together in Excellence

At the University of Fort Hare, Alice land, the rector, Professor A. Mare, said about six students left because they felt they would not pass examinations at the end of the year.

He said the students were not ringleaders of the protest march that took place at the university recently.

Relations between the university authorities and students were cordial. "I'm happy that things are peaceful here," he said.

But some of the students who left the university said conditions were intolerable. There were police informers and a number of lecturers "intimidated" students.

RESOLUTIONS

More than 50 students have quit Fort Hare University since Thursday and more are believed to be preparing to leave at the weekend.

The move followed resolutions taken at a students' meeting on Wednesday. A manifesto issued after the meeting stipulates the reasons for the walk-out.

In an interview at Blaney Railway Station near Fort Hare yesterday, a spokesman for a group of 23 students who are leaving, mainly for the Transvaal, said:

"We would like the

GRIEVANCES

The manifesto lists grievances against institutions of higher learning which are founded on an "unjust political ideology of a White racist regime" which seeks to "annihilate" Black people.

Angry students at Springfield College of Education, Durban, yesterday began urging another walk-out after at least seven prominent students were refused re-admission by the college rector, Mr. J. M. de Wet Brand.

Mr. Brand said he would make no comment when asked why the students were being expelled. Those provisionally expelled "must keep off college grounds until instructions are received from the Director of Indian Education, Mr. P. W. Prinsloo".

According to Mr. Prinsloo, no students had been expelled and letters of re-application had still to be ratified by him.

Date 5 JUN 1972

UFO imprints 'not human or animal'

From Our Correspondent

FORT BEAUFORT. — Imprints left in the soil on the farm Braeside near Fort Beaufort last week by a strange airborne craft which is reported to have landed there are "definitely not animal or human" imprints, according to Mr C. S. Kingsley, a lecturer in the department of geology at Fort Hare University.

Mr Kingsley, who, is believed to be the first scientist to study the imprints, emphasised that he was not speaking as an expert because UFOs are outside his particular discipline, which is geology.

During the course of his studies, he had, however, examined and studied a number of imprints made by prehistoric animals and other types of imprints as well.

Mr Kingsley, who was the Government geologist in the 1967 Antarctic Expedition, said he had noted that there are little fine parallel streaks in one part of the imprint at Braeside and considered that the nature of these and also of the surface texture of the imprint, suggested metal, rather than something soft and fleshy, as the streaks are clear-defined.

The depth of the imprint was another factor — the soil is very hard clay and Warrant Officer P. van Rensburg had told him that when the police had tried to make an imprint with their boots in the clay soil, the footprints left hardly any impression at all. Relative to the hardness of the clay, the imprint is deep.

Thirdly, the two little ridges and a third bigger one on the imprint are sharply defined, which again suggested impact of something hard for example, metal.

Meanwhile, a Durban man, Mr H. R. Prinsloo, has claimed to have seen an unidentified flying object, while travelling with his family in the vicinity of Queenstown last week.

"We saw a bright object hovering over the western horizon, he said. "It was just after sunset and there was still some light in the sky, but this was so bright that one had to notice it," he said.

Mr Prinsloo said the UFO was very similar to the one sighted over the sea off Durban on Monday by Mr A. G. Hill, a Canadian artist.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 JUN 1972
CAPE ARGUS

Investigation on Black campuses

MP IS TO VISIT UNIVERSITIES

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

MRS CATHY TAYLOR, United Party MP for Wynberg and chairman of the party's education group, is to visit South Africa's three Black universities — for an on-the-spot investigation of conditions on the university campuses.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mrs Taylor said today that the arrangements for the visits had been made through the Minister of Bantu administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha.

At the same time, she will also visit Rhodes University where she has been asked to address the students.

She said today that she would be visiting the University of the North at Turfloop, Fort Hare at Alice and the University of Zululand at Ngoya: 'We sit here year after year talking about these institutions . . . . I want to see for myself what conditions are like on these campuses.

INFORMED

Because of the present unrest on university campuses, she believed that it was particularly important for the United Party to be completely informed on what was happening at the universities.

'My main object is to obtain as balanced a view as possible and I hope I will be able to meet both members of the staff and the students.'

11 JUN 1972
RAPPORT

Watter rol speel Broederbond?

STUDIE IS NODIG, SÊ GELEERDES

IN hul tweegesprek oor nuwe denke onder die Afrikaners het prof. dr. Dreyer Kruger en prof. dr. Jan Loubser ook by die Broederbond uitgekom.

PROF. LOUBSER: Dit is 'n moeilike saak om te hanteer, omdat 'n mens eintlik nie veel inligting daaroor het nie. Maar ek dink 'n mens het genoeg gegewens oor die Broederbond om wel vrae daaroor te stel en om bekommerd te wees oor die rol van die Bond in ons volkslewe, in die kerk, in die party en in die universiteit.

'n Mens weet nie wat hulle doen nie. Daar is sekere assosiasies met sommige lede van die Broederbond wat baie nadelig is vir die volk se selfrespek en die respek van ander volke vir ons volk. Om daardie rede moet ons die ding nie onder die mat invee nie, maar wel openlik bespreek — wat die Broederbond doen, wat hy beoog, hoe hy te werk gaan. Is daar vandag nog genoegsame rede vir sy voortbestaan? En so aan.

Ek was in my Stellenbosse toespraak eintlik baie krities teenoor die Broederbond. Ek het die bewyslas op hom en die Ruiterwag geplaas: hulle moet ons oortuig dat hulle nie organisasies is waaroor 'n mens agterdogtig kan wees nie.

Om die taak van nuwe denke geheel en al oor te laat aan die pogings binne die raamwerk van die tradisionele Afrikaanse instellinge het vir my onoorkomelik probleme. Ek sien dit as totaal onmoontlik om vinnig genoegsame vordering te maak, veral omdat die Afrikaner se establishment in die skaduwee van die Broederbond val.

'n Mens moet afgaan op die indirekte invloede van die Broederbond. Watter rol speel die mense wat vooraanstaande posisies in die Broederbond beklee? As ons let op sekere insidente, dan lyk dit vir my of ons wel tot die gevolgtrekking kan kom dat die Broederbond seer sekerlik nie aan die kant van die vernuwers in die Afrikaner-establishment getel kan word nie. Miskien wel sommige lede.

PROF. KRUGER: *Natuurlik* is dit vir my baie moeilik om my oor die Broederbond uit te spreek, omdat ek oor baie min inligting beskik. Dit is miskien wat u by reg genoem het, dat vanweë die geheime aard van die Broederbond daar allerlei gissinge ontstaan wat nadelig kan wees.

Nazisme

Ek wil terloops net noem dat die indruk wat gewek word dat daar Nazistiese invloede werksaam is in die Nasionale Party en ander Afrikaner-organisasies, dit glo ek nie. Ek glo dat die gesagsinstelling van die Afrikaner baie daarmee te doen het, maar dat dit 'n Calvinistiese gesagsinstelling is en dat die Calvinisme en die Afrikaner-Calvinisme spesifiek en die Nasionaal-Sosialisme soos ek dit in Duitsland leer ken het, totaal onversoenbaar is.

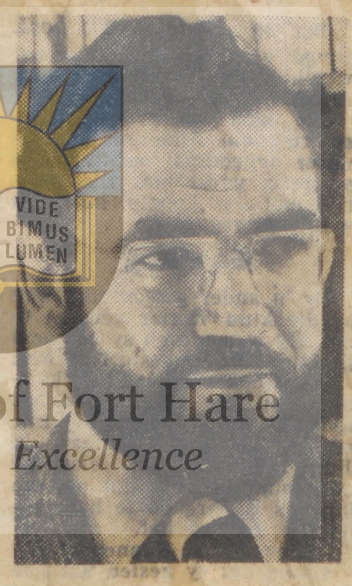
PROF. LOUBSER: My probleem is eintlik een van blameer deur assosiasie. Ek wil nie my stellinge en my vrae in my Stellenbosse toespraak laat sien en laat staan as dat ek glo dat ek oortuig daarvan is dat daar Nazistiese invloede in die Party en in die Broederbond is nie.

My punt was dat as gevolg van ons geskiedenis en die Tweede Wêreldoorlog veral, en as gevolg van die rol van sekere individue wat meer uit simpatie met enige aggressor teen die Britte sekere standpunte ingeneem het wat met die Nazisme geassosieer kan word, daar konkrete gronde is waarop mense agterdogtig en bekommerd kan wees.

Dit voel vir my absoluut essensieel dat ons openlik en gemotiveer ons verskille in Suid-Afrika van die Nazisme sal differensieer en alle moontlikhede van assosiasie die nek sal inslaan. Dit is waarom ek voel dat ten opsigte van mense wat nog daardie assosiasie het in ons kerklike, politieke en kulturele lewe, ons van hulle sal eis dat dit openbaar bekend sal wees dat hul flirtasies met die Nazisme niks te doen het met die rol wat hulle vandag speel nie.

PROF KRUGER: Dit behoort tog openbaar bekend te wees. Dit is tog so herhaaldelik, so duidelik gestel. Neem die Nasionale Party, byvoorbeeld, die Kerk en die geskrifte van Woord en Daad en daardie mense. Dit distansieer hulself so duidelik van die Nazisme. Dit stel die Calvinistiese standpunt so duidelik, so positief. Ons moet natuurlik toegee dat buitelandse media en sekere Suid-Afrikaanse media 'n sekere gevestigde belang daarby het om hierdie verwarring aan te help.

TWEEGESPREK OOR DIE MODERNE AFRIKANER





HULLE voer die tweegesprek oor nuwe denke onder Afrikaners. Links is prof. Jan Loubser, sosioloog van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, en regs prof. Dreyer Kruger, sielkundige aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Vandag se gesprek is die tweede bydrae. Volgende week word die reeks voortgesit.

Nog nodig?

Maar terug by die Broederbond. Ek kan verstaan waarom die Broederbond gestig is. Ek kan ook verstaan waarom hy in die volkslewe 'n baie lang tyd 'n belangrike rol gespeel het. Dit is nie meer vir my heeltemal duidelik in hierdie stadium of die Broederbond nog nodig is vir die doeleindes waarvoor hy gestig is nie. Dit is heeltemal moontlik dat daar 'n funksieverskuiwing plaasgevind het en dat die oorspronklike doelstellinge nie meer die doelstellinge is wat tans nagestrewe word nie.

Maar ek praat met gebrek aan inligting. Ek sal graag wil hê dat iemand, miskien in die sosiologie, 'n objektiewe studie van die Broederbond maak. Miskien kan dit selfs wees dat die Broederbond bereid sal wees om sekere inligting vir die doel beskikbaar te stel.

PROF. LOUBSER: Ja 'n studie is belangrik. 'n Mens kan wel op inligting wat in die koerante gepubliseer is oor lede van die Broederbond 'n studie maak van hulle, oor watter rol hulle beklee, watter standpunt hulle voorgestaan het, watter soort loopbaan vir hulle uitgekap is en dié soort van dinge.

Maar ek dink tog dat die ding meer betrokke is by ons volk se siening van homself en veral met ons gesagsprobleem. Ek dink dit is absoluut noodsaaklik dat die huidige taboe oor besprekinge van die Broederbond en die Ruiterwag in ons openbare pers en in ons volkslewe opgeheef word.

Byvoorbeeld, die sewe Stellenbossers in hul briewe in Die Burger teen my, praat nie van die Broederbond en die Ruiterwag nie. Hulle verwys na bepaalde organisasies, en dan noem hulle die Rapportryers, want dit is geen geheime organisasie nie. Hulle gebruik die naam Broederbond nie.

Goeie saak

Die mense van die Broederbond en die Ruiterwag moet vir ons kom sê: Kyk, manne, ons veg nog die goeie saak van die Afrikaner soos al die mense, al die Afrikaners, dit sien. Nie soos ons kliek dit omskryf, miskien op tradisionele basis nie. Dalk is hulle revisioniste, soos u dit stel. Daarom wil ek 'n pleidooi lewer vir 'n ope bespreking van die rol van die Broederbond en die Ruiterwag in die volkslewe.

In terme van ons gemoeidheid met die vernuwing van die Afrikaner se identiteit moet ons daardie rol krities beskou en die mense aanmoedig om hulself te verantwoord teenoor wat hulle besig is om te doen, waarheen hulle dryf, en so aan.

PROF. KRUGER: Ek verwys nie spesifiek na die Broederbond nie. Ek wil net sê daar is natuurlik baie dinge wat ons kan doen binne die bestaande raamwerk. Ons maak miskien nie gebruik van al die regte wat ons het nie. Maar 'n reg bestaan eintlik nie tot op die oomblik dat jy hom vir jou verklik toeeien.

PROF. LOUBSER: Hoor! Hoor!

PROF. KRUGER: Ek wil sê ons is vry om ons standpunte te stel. Alle media is ne vir ons oop nie. Daar is tog sekere Afrikaanse media wat wel vir ons oop is. Dan voel ek ook dat ons miskien meer media kan skep wat vir 'n neer gespesialiseerde publiek voorsiening kan maak wat in die kommersiële wêreld nie winsgewend kan wees nie, maar waarin ons tog hierdie kwessies in die openbaar kan debatteer.

● Word vervolg

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 12 JUN 1972

WORLD

FORT HARE DEMO MARCH

Daily News Reporter

ALICE, Wednesday. ABOUT 500 placard-bearing Fort Hare students today marched around the university campus singing the Xhosa national anthem as the student strike entered its third day.

The students are protesting against alleged Security Police activity on the campus, intimidation by lecturers and the "arbitrary" expulsion of students by the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

A deadlock has been reached, with the rector refusing to bow to student demands that he address them immediately and take action to redress their grievances. His offer to address them within seven days, provided a threat contained in a petition submitted to him on Monday be withdrawn, has been rejected by the students.

Today about 500 students marched in a dignified double column through the hostels and around the administrative buildings on the campus. They bore scores of placards, some of which read: "Police harassment not desirable; No to arbitrary expulsions". The theme of most placards was a denunciation of Professor de Wet.

TO PAGE 2

FROM PAGE 1

MARCH AT FORT HARE

The students walked around a flagstaff outside the administrative building singing the Xhosa National anthem, Nkosi Sikelele Afrika. They then marched in silence round the building and moved onto the lawn where they sang the universal protest song "We Shall Overcome".

Student leaders called on the gathering to fix a date on which to return to university should they be suspended and given the option of returning. So far, Professor de Wet has not intimated that students would be suspended should they continue to boycott lectures.

Only about 100 students are attending classes. A further 150 who are not taking part in the organised strike are boycotting lectures.

One lecturer said that only 12 of his class of 78 students were present yesterday. A second, who is lecturing to second-year students, said no-one had turned up for his class. The normal attendance is 28.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Observer, London
11 JUN 1972

VORSTER'S LAST STAND

STANLEY UYS cables: 'South Africa has lunged to the Right... Afrikaner nationalism has entered the last phase of its fight for survival. If this battle is lost, then all is lost.'



Cape Town, 10 June

IT WAS chilling enough to see truncheon-wielding policemen pursuing white students from the University of Cape Town into St George's Cathedral, hitting and kicking them, dragging them by their legs from under pews, and wrenching them away from the altar as they clung to it. It was even more chilling three days later to hear the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, tell Parliament: 'If the police had not acted in this way then I personally would have been disappointed in them.'

At the moment when Mr Vorster was uttering these words, the police were making their second baton charge against students and onlookers. That was when their commanding officer, Colonel P. A. Crous, shouting, 'No, no, no . . .', ran forward to stop a burly policeman who had hurled himself at a terrified middle-aged woman and was pulling her down the cathedral steps.

As Colonel Crous struck at the policeman with his cane, another officer was using his fists to knock the policeman away from the woman, and a third officer was hitting at a young constable who was throwing a tear-gas grenade at the crowd. This was the ominous spect of the clash—the way in which the blue-uniformed constables, straining at the leash, almost broke out of control. Who were they to worry, though, with Mr Vorster's protective sanction over them?

This is the significant element in the troubles in South Africa during these past eight days: the order to the police to move against the protesting white students at the English-language universities was a cold political decision, calculated to provoke a confrontation. The lusting young constables who exceeded their duty may have displeased some of their officers, but they had divined what their political masters wanted.

South Africa has lurched to the Right. After dabbling in the supposedly 'liberal' attitudes defined here as *verligtheid* and in other image-building exercises, the Nationalist Government has realised that it is better to be ugly but strong, rather than pretty (if that is the word) and weak. Mr Vorster's remark showed that he no longer cares really what the world thinks about him.

So the police (abetted by unidentified plainclothes thugs, some equipped with truncheons) were turned loose, and onlookers gaped in disbelief as the constabulary swung their clubs against students and public alike, hitting screaming young girls across the back and shoulders, and using their snarling dogs to create panic. Onlookers watched in horror as, in full view, a policeman pulled a student by his hair across the street, while two others hit and kicked him.

This was the new aspect of the police action: the way in which it was performed in full public view. South Africans are accustomed to seeing Africans clubbed in public, but not whites.

The feeling among many white South Africans now is that this is the time for them to stand together, because the sun is setting fast on the remaining freedoms in their country. Mrs Helen Suzman, the lone Progessive MP, believes this is a watershed in South African affairs. Many opposition whites have been shocked and cowed, but among the others there is an instinctive drawing together. It is difficult to recall when last this mood of urgency, compounded of fear and determination, gripped the white opposition so forcibly.

It is being suggested that there are some people in the upper reaches of the ruling Nationalist Party who are unhappy about the way the police have handled the student demonstrations. Maybe. They are an unimportant minority. In Parliament and outside, Mr Vorster has massive support from his Afrikaner followers. He is doing what they want him to do, because they know, either intellectually or instinctively, that Afrikaner nationalism has entered the last phase of its fight for survival. If this battle is lost, then all is lost.

The students were chosen as the target for several reasons. One is that they have not been very popular with South African adults, a conservative, stodgy breed who cannot even now accustom themselves to such familiar Western manifestations as long hair and dirty jeans. Another is that the English-language universities (the Afrikaans-language universities turn out loyal Government supporters on an endless assembly line) are the principal breeding ground of white dissent in South Africa.

But there is a third, even more important, reason. It is that the whole racist ideological edifice in South Africa has been coming apart at the seams and the Government's grip on the country has been weakening. Indeed, in some of its apartheid institutions the situation is already almost out of control. That is why there had to come a time when the Government would act to stop it.

So far Mr Vorster's tactics have aroused more opposition than they have stifled. The meeting of staff members at the University of Cape Town, for example, which voted its full support for the students this week, was unprecedented in the size of its attendance. Also, there has been a massive response to a petition that is being circulated now by a joint university and public protest committee. The universities are still seething with activity, although a Government ban has been placed on all public gatherings and demonstrations until 8 July, by which time staff and students will be on vacation.

The Government cannot let the matter rest here. It may change its tactics, but its aims will remain the same: to bring protest and defiance in South Africa under control, the way it did in 1960 (the year of Sharpeville), which ensured a decade of quiescence. But in 1960 the Government quelled an uprising against the introduction of its apartheid policies: now it is trying to quell opposition arising from the breakdown of these policies.

This makes the present situation potentially far more dangerous. In 1960 at least the Government still believed that its policies might work. Now it knows that they cannot—and that all that is left is the policeman's truncheon.

The fact that faces Mr Vorster's Government is that, with the exception of the *bloc* of Afrikaans-language, Government-supporting universities, every single university in South Africa, in one way or another, is today in a state of unrest. All the English-language universities—in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Grahamstown and Natal—were involved in the demonstrations and clashes of the past eight days, while similarly all the non-white or 'ethnic' universities have been the scene of demonstrations, expulsions and walk-outs.

It was at one of these 'ethnic' universities, in fact, that the present trouble started. At the Turfloop University of the North a month ago, a student leader, Abraham Tiro, made a 'disgraceful speech' at the graduation ceremony in which he protested against the whole system of segregated and unequal education. Turfloop is one of the Government's 'bush' universities for Africans only.

He was expelled, and in the protests that followed (with the police arriving with dogs on the campus) the entire 22-member students' representative council was expelled, too. This led to a mass walk-out by about 1,100 black students.

From Turfloop the unrest spread to the other 'ethnic' universities. Sympathy strikes were called at the University of Zululand (Ngoya) and Fort Hare (both for Africans), at Durban-Westville (for Indians) and other Indian educational institutions, and protests were voiced at the Coloured university of the Western Cape.

The Government's dilemma has been that the 'ethnic' universities are its own apartheid creation, and it is reluctant to send its police into them in force to crush the protesters, because this would be to admit that the ethnic experiment had failed.

So—and this is what the baton charge on the white students outside St George's Cathedral and in other centres was all about—it has launched its attack on the white student body with the aim of rolling the general student protest movement back from the white campuses into the black, Coloured and Indian campuses. In the past, the reverse tactics used to be applied: the non-whites were bashed as a warning to whites. Now the whites are being bashed as a warning to non-whites. It is one of the ironies of apartheid.

If the Nationalist Government's dilemma had been confined to the 'ethnic' universities, this would be serious enough. But its contradictions reach right into the heart of the apartheid or 'separate development' concept.

In the 1960s the Afrikaner authorities created eight potentially independent Bantustans. By so doing, the Government allowed Black opposition to be transferred from the streets and public squares of 'White' South Africa, where it was exposed to police action, into protected and legitimate 'Black' enclaves.

Of course, no more than a single order from the top would be needed to send the police into the Bantustan enclaves as well—and one day this might well happen. But as soon as it did, the whole point of the Bantustans would disappear. For these enclaves, and the African rights that are supposed to go with them, were created to provide the Afrikaner Nationalists with moral justification for denying African rights in the 'White' areas.

The Bantustan leaders were quick to grasp this fact, and one by one, led by that adroit Zulu, Chief Buthelezi, they have been exploiting it.

Year by year, and latterly month by month, the Nationalist leaders have seen the Bantustans slipping beyond their control. An example this week was Chief Buthelezi's rejection of the new boundaries of the Zulu Bantustan as 'detestable.' In the Transkei, too, Chief Kaiser Matanzima has been making his sorties. Slowly, in substance if not yet in form, a common front has been forming among the Bantustan leaders.

This is what is happening to 15 million Africans. As for the two million Coloureds of mixed-race descent, their separate 'Parliament'—the Coloured Persons Representative Council—has been in a chaotic state. Since last year, the ruling pro-apartheid Federal Party has virtually been turned out of office through defections and talks are proceeding now for a coalition between it and the opposition Labour Party. Such a development would turn the council into a hostile, anti-apartheid body, serving none of its originally intended purposes—and providing the new corps of Coloured leaders with an effective public platform from which to mobilise their followers.

Over and above all this, hands are beginning to stretch out from the Bantustans, the Coloured Council and the Indian Council to form a non-white brotherhood, united in its opposition to apartheid. This legalising of political activity within the framework of 'separate' institutions is the price Mr Vorster is paying for his apartheid policy. Obviously, he will not be willing to go on paying this price indefinitely.

Today Mr Vorster's Government is behaving with evident subtlety in trying to divert attention from the white sectors to the non-white sectors the protest movement back from that point. The two political groups, one black and one white, were beginning to feed each other. The white group, too, through its organisations and newspapers, served as a powerful medium for articulating and promoting the grievances of the blacks. If a start had to be made to bring opposition to apartheid in South Africa under control, the campuses of the white, English-language universities were as good a point of departure as any.

This is the operation over which Mr Vorster is presiding now, and he can be relied on to prosecute it with the necessary vigour. But the fact remains that in some of the inner circles of Afrikanerdom Mr Vorster is not trusted. These political flat-earthists, who are immensely powerful, think Mr Vorster has already sold the pass with his *verligte* policies. They are plotting, if not his immediate overthrow, then at least his eventual replacement, at the appropriate time, by a suitable Afrikaner leader, cast in the mould of the old authoritarian leaders.

This power struggle inside Afrikanerdom has seen the emergence, in a reinvigorated form, of the Afrikaner Broederbond (Bond of Brothers), the secret, supra-society where all the Afrikaner fundamentalists are gathered to plot the preservation of Afrikaner rule in its 'pure' form. The chairman is Dr Andries Treurnicht, a former Dutch Reformed Church minister turned editor, turned Member of Parliament, who now sits in the ruling Nationalist Party's parliamentary caucus as a backbencher biding his time. The caucus will choose the next Prime Minister by ballot—when Mr Vorster decides to retire or is pushed out—and the betting already is on Dr Treurnicht.

There is no immediate reason why Mr Vorster should retire. He is a youngish man, in his fifties, but he is a lonely man all the same.

Every morning he can be seen leaving Groote Schuur—the Cape Dutch-style residence bequeathed to South African Prime Ministers by Rhodes—in his black Mercedes, closely followed by a white Mercedes with two alert security guards. The curiously modest two-car convoy sweeps along a scenic road into Cape Town and disappears into the basement of the new 18-floor Hendrik Verwoerd Building, opposite Parliament—one floor for each of the 18 Cabinet Ministers.

A steel door closes behind Mr Vorster's car, and he steps out of it and into his own exclusive lift, which takes him non-stop to his eighteenth floor office. When he goes to the Houses of Parliament, he descends again in the non-stop lift, and steps into a tunnel that takes him, safe and unseen, under the street and directly into the parliament buildings.

This daily routine is symbolic of Mr Vorster's growing isolation, not only from the South African public, but from his own people. He took a gamble that failed to come off. When he took over from the assassinated Dr Verwoerd in September 1966, he immediately relaxed the tension in the country, brought in his deviationist *verligte* policies, and sought to make apartheid more flexible, while still pursuing its basic aims. But the lesson he learned was that apartheid is so fundamentally unworkable that once its iron grip is relaxed it starts to fall apart.

For this error Mr Vorster one day could pay the price of being turned out of office, and when he goes someone to the political right of him, even to the far right of him—unlikely as this might seem to outsiders—will take his place. It is all written in the stars. South Africa is moving to the Right. There is nothing that can stop it.

How could it be stopped? The Africans, Coloureds and Indians, undoubtedly, will assert themselves one day, but their resistance is still at a formative stage.

As for the whites, active organisations and individuals are thin on the ground. The Churches are slowly beginning to stand their ground, but their opposition is symbolic more than anything else. As for the parliamentary opposition, with the exception of Mrs Suzman, and Mr Japie Basson, a United Party front-bencher, it appears to be content to be dragged to the edge of the precipice while still clinging to the belief that the game will be played according to the parliamentary rules.

This leaves the students. They really are the front line of opposition now, and their courage and skill have been remarkable. More than any other single element in the four million white population they have been able to sustain one's faith in the indestructibility of the human spirit. But they are only a faint bearded line. They are not super-human.

So the prospects are bleak. Already, this week South Africa lunged to the Right, but an even more deliberate movement in this direction is being prepared in those dark recesses of Afrikanerdom where the bitter-enders have never given up.

UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 JUN 1972
DIE TRANSVALER

Sowat 1 300 is vreemdes

Altesaam 1 305 van die 9 767 studente wat vanjaar aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand ingeskryf het, het nie Suid-Afrikaanse paspoorte nie, het die registrateur (akademies), mnr. A. King, gister gesê.

Maar minder as dertig van hulle is in werklikheid „vreemde studente" aangesien die oorderheid kinders van gesinne is wat as immigrante na Suid-Afrika gekom het.

Van hulle is 478 van Brittanje, 169 van Rhodesië, 102 van Italië, 92 van Wes-Duitsland, 83 van Griekeland, 62 van Nederland en 55 van Portugal.

Die meeste van die buitelandse studente wat na Suid-Afrika kom om hier vir 'n kort rukkie aan 'n universiteit te studeer, is gevorderde studente, wat nie veel tyd tot hul beskikking het vir buitemuurse bedrywighede nie, het mnr. King gesê.

Van die 67 studente van die universiteit wat Vrydag die polisie in hegtenis geneem is, is die meeste Suid-Afrikaners. Vir sover vasgestel kan word, is vier nie Suid-Afrikaanse onderdane nie. Onder hulle is mej. Jenny Cunningham, gewese voorsitster van Wits se studenteraad. Sy is in Suid-Afrika gebore, maar het 'n Britse paspoort. Die ander is mej. M. Fish en mnr. R. Burnett (altwee het Britse paspoorte) en mej. S. Cunliffe (Rhodesiese paspoort).

Nog nuus oor studente op bll. 2 en 3.

LEKTORE BERISPE

DURBAN. — Die rektor van Universiteit van Natal, prof E Stock, het lektore van dié versiteit berispe omdat hulverlede Woensdag lesings geselleer het as gevolg van massa boikot deur studente. Prof. Stock het gister gesê geen personeellid die „individuele reg" het om lesings te selleer nie, behalwe in 'n odgeval of op grond van ngende mediese redes. —(Sapa).



Prof. Mason (bo) aan die woord tydens gister se monstervergadering.



prof. Tobias.

Hierdie slagspreuk onder is gister op Wits se kampus aangebring om hul misnoeë te kenne te gee oor prof. Jackson se ingryping teen die druk van die studentekoerant.

Wil 'sielkundig' veg

WITS SE NUWE PLANNE

DIE Witsies erken nou openlik dat hulle die stryd teen die polisie verloor het en nie lus is vir verdere konfrontasies nie. Op 'n monstervergadering gister by die universiteit is nuwe planne beraam vir die „sielkundige oorlog" wat nou voorlê.

Benewens die „verandering in strategie" wil die studente steeds op die kamps.

- Gerugte is gister versei dat lektore gevra sal rd om die eksamens wat or twee weke begin, nie vire einde van die jaar te laatid nie (berig hiernaas);
- Wits se studentekoeran gister moes verskyn bied omdat dit glo die teit se beeld benade terlike artikels bevat rig op hierdie bladsy).

Tydens 'n samesprek g 'n massavergadering dat die studente vree openbare mening teen draai het.

‚Moet erk

Mej. Jenny Cunnin wese voorsitster van d teraad, wat die nawee Vorsterplein aangehou nie die vergadering by Sy het spesiaal 'n haar laat voorlees.

Daarin skryf sy: „ blief op om met die baklei. As ons dit nie sal die publiek hul ning ook staak. Hou polisie aan te val en die stelsel."

'n Ander aangeho mej. Jenny van Biljon, he „Ons het die oorlog te polisie verloor en ons m erken."

Kerklike

Prof. Reveille Mason, van die departement argeologie, was danig bekommerd dat Witsies ná die vergadering weer sal betoog. Hy het by hulle gepleit om uiteen te gaan sodra die vergadering verdaag. Hy het die gebeure sedert 2 Junie met die opkoms van Nazi-Duitsland vergelyk. Hy sê studente moet eerder met „hul Afrikaanse vriende praat en hulle vertel van hul wanhoop."

'n Kerklike, eerw. Peter Storey, van die Metodistekerk het ook sy steun aan studente toe gesê. Hy beweer dat vryheid van spraak beteken dat student 'n reg het om gehoor te word „Maar dit word progressief verminder. Suid-Afrika is die enigste Westerse land waar die reg om te veg vir vrye onderwys 'n misdaad gemaak word," sê hy.

Huisbesoeke

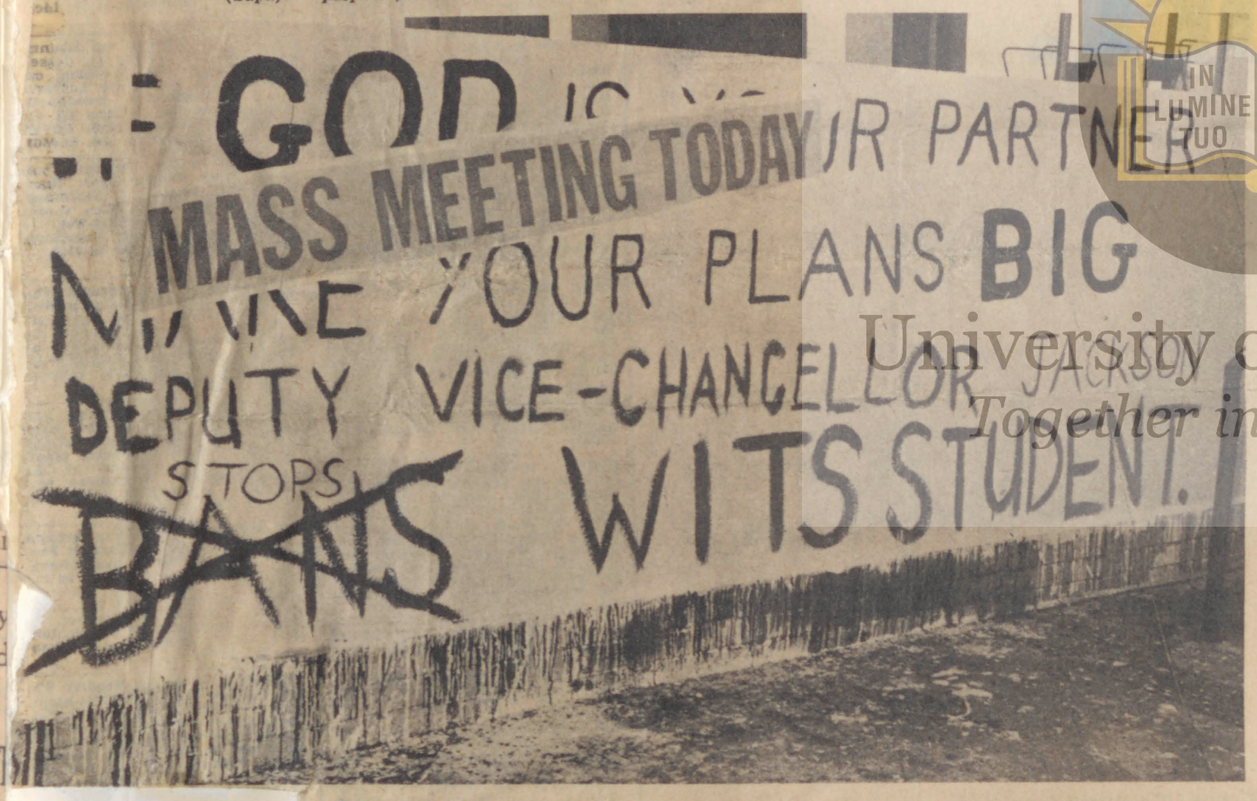
Hy stel voor dat die openbare mening „gemobiliseer" word. Studente moet op „huisbesoek" gaan en met mense praat en hulle oor haal na hul kant. „Al is die openbare mening ook toe gekondisioneer en mense aie gebreinspoel."

Hy het 'n oproep tot lede van die Metodistekerk gerig om standpunt in te neem teen die „reg tot vrye betogings wat hulle ontneem is." Eerw. Storey is die studenteleraar.

Prof. Phillip Tobias lektor in anatomie, sê hy het baie aanbiedinge om oorsee te gaan doseer, maar hy bly in Suid-Afrika om saam met studente te veg, want hy glo hulle is reg.

Die huisbesoeke is positiewe dinge.

„Dit mag aanloklik wees om opgesluit te word en martelaars van julle self te maak, maar 'n student in die tronk kan niks vir die saak doen nie," het hy gesê. Hy het sy gebruiklike aanvalle op die Eerste Minister, die Kabinet en die Regering gedoen en die Eerste Minister uitgedaag om 'n kommissie van ondersoek aan te stel na die onderwysstelsel.



BOZZOLI ONTKEN EKSAMENGERUG

GERUGTE is gister op die Witsterrein rondverel dat lektore versoek is om die eksamens wat oor twee weke begin nie vir die einde van die jaar in aanmerking te neem nie.

Toe die prinsipaal en onderkanselier van Wits, dr. G. R. Bozzoli, deur Die Transvaler hieroor genader is, het hy gesê dit is onsin. So 'n versoek is nie aan die dosente gerig nie.

'n Lid van die studenteraad het aan Die Transvaler gesê hy het verneem dat so 'n versoek gerig was en dat die eksamens slegs as 'n „toets vir die studente self" sou geld.

Toe die gerug bekend word, het studente wat hul studies links laat lê het om te betoog, gejuig. Hulle het gesê dit beteken dat hulle nie eksamen hoef te skryf nie.

Ander studente, wat wel geleer het, het hulle teen die stap uitgespreek. Dit is onregverdig, het hulle gesê, dat studente wat hul werk gedoen het, nie tegemoet gekom word nie.

NOU'S HUL KOERANT VERBIED

WITS se studentekoerant, Wits Student, wat gister moes verskyn het, is verbied omdat dit glo die universiteit se beeld kan benadeel en glo lasterlike artikels bevat.

Die koerant is Saterdag by die drukkers, kort voor druktyd, uit die bloute deur die adjunk-vise-kanselier, prof. S. Jackson, verbied.

Witsies wat daarna uitgesien het hoe die nuwe redakteur, Steven Friedman van Nusas, die studente-onrus sou aanbied, is diep teleurgestel.

Hulle meen dat prof. Jackson geen reg het om oor die hoofde van die prinsipaal, die universiteitraad en die senaat te gaan nie.

Dié studente en die studenteraad is gesteld daarop dat geen vorm van sensorskap op die blad toegepas word nie. Hy het, volgens redaksielede van die koerant, gesê dat die jongste uitgawe skadelik vir die universiteit se beeld is.

'n Lid van die studenteraad, mnr. Arthur McGiven, sê alles is 'n misverstand. Prof Jackson het beswaar teen die laster in die blad gehad. Hy het gelas dat dit verwyder word.

Teen dié tyd dat mnr. Friedman dit gedoen het en na die drukkery teruggekeer het, was die drukkers reeds huis toe.

'n Nuwe aanslag

Die Witsies het gister met hul „nuwe aanslag" begin. Op 'n monstervergadering het 1 200 studente besluit dat 'n sewe voet hoë doringdraad gespan word om die plek waar die polisie met betogers sondags geraak het.

Niemand sal in die afgekampte gebied mag kom nie. 'n Groot banier sal in Jan Smutsrylaan aangebring word om die publiek se aandag op die „martelgrond" te vestig. Iemand in akademiese drag moet heeltyds op die dak van die brandkraanhuisie staan. Gisteraand het nog niks hiervan gekom nie.

Altesaam honderd duisend strootbiljette sal ook gedruk word om onder die publiek te versprei. Studente moet dit saamneem as hulle op „huisbesoek" gaan. Baie daarvan is klaar gedruk. Dit is „wetenskaplik deur gesaghebbende lektore saamgestel om die studente se saak te stel".

Lapelwapentjies is klaar gedruk en plakkers sal eersdaags beskikbaar wees.

Studente is gevra om by aksiekomitees aan te sluit en in alle erns te begin om die openbare mening te monster.

Die Black Sash se hulp is ook ingeroep en gisteraand is verdere planne aan huis van mev. Jean Sinclair gesmee. Die pers is nie welkom nie, het 'n student gesê.

Voorts is besluit dat elke aksiekomitee geld insamel om 'n Bantoe tot matriek te laat studeer.

Geld word ook heeltyds ingesamel om boetes en borg van betogers en politieke gevangenes te betaal. Hul regskoste sal ook deur die fonds betaal word.

POSISIE VEILIG

LONDEN. — Die S.A. Premier, mnr. Vorster, hoef hom nie oor sy posisie te bekommer voordat daar 'n „algemene blanke ommekeer" teen apartheid kom, ôf totdat sy Afrikaner ondersteuners vertroue in hom verloor nie, het The Scotsman, Skotland se nasionale koerant, gister berig.

In 'n hoofartikel onder die titel „Hoeveel verandering?" sê die koerant in sy bespreking van die onlangse botsings tussen studente en die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie „dat die optrede van die polisie baie lede van die Engelssprekende gemeenskap, wat tot dusver taamlik onvatbaar was vir algemene binnelandse kritiek, geskok het.

„Maar hoeveel van hulle wat nou geskok is, sal werklik enige basiese verandering in die stelsel van blanke opperheerskappy steun," vra die koerant. — (Sapa).

Vakansie vroeër

ALICE — Die Universiteit van Fort Hare sluit Woensdag vir die Junie-vakansie — 'n week vroeër as wat beplan is. Die besluit is gister deur die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, geneem na beraadslaging met die uitvoerende komitee van die senaat van die universiteit.

Prof. De Wet het gesê die besluit is geneem in die lig van die feit dat die studente dit moeilik vind om hulle onder die huidige omstandighede aan hulle studies te wy. Die Junietoetse, wat uitgestel is na die onlangse studente-onrus, sal aanstaande kwartaal plaasvind.

Dit is gister bevestig dat 44 studente die universiteit oor die naweek uit eie wil verlaat het. Die verlating volg op 'n besluit wat verlede week op 'n studentevergadering geneem is. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Toe waai hare!

PIET MULDER het sy hare laat knip. Dié Rautjie wat die universiteit in beroering gehad het met sy dissipel-haarstyl, was deur die kampusowerheid voor 'n keuse gestel: betaal 'n boete van R20 of laat die hare waai.

Pieter, 'n BA-student in kommunikasiewese, het gister aan die versoek voldoen — tot innige vreugde van sy ouers en groot teleurstelling van sy meisie.

Nadat Piet gister sy hare laat knip het, het hy hom by die griffier van die tughof aangemeld. Daar is besluit dat hy aan die versoek voldoen het en dat hy maar sy R20 kan hou.

Piet se hare is nou so nie meer van die langste op Rau se kampus nie en die volgende aan die beurt is moontlik ander langhariges.

Piet het gisteraand verseg dat 'n foto van hom geneem word. Hy wou ook nie praat oor sy onderonsie met die universiteit nie behalwe om op te merk: „Eitlik is Rau 'n baie gawe universiteit."

Mense wat die student goed ken, sê sy lang haarstyl is nie in navolging van Ou Testamentiese gewoontes by die Jode nie (net die heidene het destyds hul hare kort geskeer en baardloos rondgeloop).

Die haarstyl is ook nie uit reaksie teen die Yanks met hul kort-kort hare van wie hy nie juis hou nie. Dis net 'n kwessie van persoonlike smaak.

Voor die tughof van die universiteit was dit ook sy verweer.

Hy is 'n man met rare gewoontes. Behalwe die lang hare het hy 'n ander groot liefde . . . slange.

Eintlik wil hy slangboer word, maar as hy dié ideaal nie kan verwesenlik nie, is daar die kommunikasierigting om op terug te val.

Date 12 JUN 1972

E.S. DAILY DESPATCH

The call for solidarity

Several charges have been made against SASO. The latest being an attempt to implicate SASO in the recent Fort Hare University sit-in.

This charge against SASO appears to be grounded as the Fort Hare University seems to fit neatly into the pattern of unrest in the black universities and the recent call by SASO to express the solidarity with the students of the North.

This reading of the situation appears to so match the sit-in that even tthe president of SASO, Mr T. Sono, hearing of the Fort Hare sit-in was quick to claim it as a response to his call. He can be excused for making this claim because his view of their situation was from a distance of 700 miles. But one has to be close to the scene to know that however fitting the sit-in is, it is unrelated to the SASO call for solidarity.

The students of Fort Hare have repeatedly stated that they are trying to solve their local problem. Any attempt to minimise this by trying to focus it on the situation of the University of the North is really escaping from the real problem, unless it is to be understood as emphasising that problems in all-black campuses are basically the same.

Perhaps a pertinent question is why did Fort Hare decide on a sit-in more than a week before June 1? This clearly points to the local nature of the problem.

There is also a smear on SASO that it is subversive. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Does a subversive organisation operate openly? Does it issue Press statements about each exact standpoint and its intended line of action?

Does it seek interviews such as that granted by the rector of the University of the North to the leaders of SASO? Does it genuinely seek to find a workable way in which a university can function as such? Is it subversive because it rejects any attempt to make black universities look like high schools instead of real universities?

Are Nusas and ASB subversive when they seek to defend the rights of their students? SASO would naturally be happy if the students of Fort Hare supported their call, but again it would be insincere to claim that a local incident is related to the general problems facing SASO. It would be tempting for SASO to accept the compliment that it at present has the full support of all 961 students at Fort Hare, but if SASO is to have the integrity it claims then it is bound to refuse to have unmerited honour conferred on it.

Alex Lenda.
Alice Branch, SASO,
Alice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 JUN 1972
Daily Dispatch

World-wide Xhosa literature competition planned

ALICE — A Republic-wide Xhosa literature competiton will soon be launched. It is hoped that the competition will draw on the talent of Xhosa writers and poets from all over the Republic and overseas.

News of the forthcoming competition was announced here by a committee which has been formed to organise large scale celebrations at the famous institutions of Lovedale and Fort Hare next year.

The celebrations will mark the 150th anniversary of Xhosa literature in Africa.

In 1821 one of the first Scottish missionaries came to the Tyumie Valley near Alice, mastered the Xhosa language and put it into writing. He was Mr. John Bennie, who later became known as "the father of the Kafir language."

OX WAGON

In 1823 another missionary, The Rev. John Ross brought the first printing press to the area. He travelled with the press, a quantity of ink and type on an ox-wagon from Cape Town, to the Tyumie. He arrived on December 16 and the press was assembled the next day.

On December 18 the alphabet was set up and on December 19, 1923, 50 copies of print in the Xhosa language were made. A new era had commenced in the history of the Xhosa nation.

The committee which has been formed to organise and plan next year's celebrations is headed by the chairman, Miss D. N. Jafta, B.A., B.E.D., a lecturer in Bantu languages at Fort Hare, a founder of the Xhosa Dramatic Society at Fort Hare and a foundation member of the Transkei Bureau of Language and Literature.

Miss Jafta is also the authoress of many articles on Xhosa literature and a Xhosa play.

PRIZES

The vice-chairman is Mr. H. B. Pahl, director and editor of the Xhosa dictionary project now under way at Fort Hare, and a renowned authority on the Xhosa language.

Mr. Victor Crawford of the Lovedale Press, and the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe, a prominent Xhosa author and poet, form the executive committee.

The committee also includes representatives of various educational and cultural bodies, institutions and publishing houses.

Publishing firms have undertaken to sponsor the different sections in the competition and there will be substantial prizes for novels, plays, narrative poetry and the like. The closing date for the submission of manuscripts will be April, 1973.

"Indeyebo Yesixhosa," meaning "Wealth of Xhosa," is the name given to the project.

According to Mr. Pahl, hitherto, the biggest hindrance to the development and growth of the Xhosa literature has been the indifference to and the lack of interest in their own literature on the part of the Xhosa-speaking people.

The Departments of Bantu Education in the Ciskei and Transkei have been approached and notified of the forthcoming competition — the first of its kind — and the celebration of the 150th anniversary of Xhosa literature next year. — DDC.

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

Date 10 JUN 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

What's behind trouble at Fort Hare?

By LESLIE XINWA

THE sudden walk-out of some students from Fort Hare University has baffled many observers. But viewed from the background of turmoil at black universities in the country and the alienation of black students against white authority, the walk-out may well make sense.

After three days at Fort Hare during the sit-in week one was fascinated by the disparity of thought between students of the early sixties and students of the seventies.

The sit-in had come about as a result of student division on whether they should elect a Students' Representative Council or not.

There has been no SRC at Fort Hare since it was dissolved in September 1960 because of students' differences with the administration on its powers.

The students were apparantly divided but they found a common ground on which they could stand together and make bo[illegible]mands on the rector?

[illegible] when preparations [illegible] came to the [illegible] not made for a graduation ball because the entertainments committee had deliberately decided not to act. The graduands then realised they would have to make preparations themselves or there would be no graduation ball.

In the absence of an SRC joint house committees had acted as the main liaison between the students and the rector.

Permission for a mass meeting was obtained and a motion for the election of an SRC was defeated. Instead, three committees were elected and the decisions of the meeting were conveyed to the rector.

Meanwhile, students who were dissatisfied with the running and decisions of the meeting, held a meeting at a sports field and sent their decisions to the rector.

One of these called on him to declare the first meeting null and void.

In a reply circulated to all the notice boards in the hostels he said he was not prepared to do so because the meeting had [illegible]

However, he said the fact that it was properly constituted did not mean the decisions and resolutions arrived at during the meeting had been reached through procedural means.

He then refused to recognise the three committees elected at the properly constituted meeting.

After deliberations with some students he recognised the Bioscope Club, which was one of the three committees elected at the meeting in which decisions had not necessarily been arrived at through procedural means.

Then that the pro-SRC group changed course and worked for student unity against the cecotr, whom they said was doing everything in his power to keep the students divided.

Up to that stage divisions had clearly been between the Cape and the North, with the former against the election of an SRC while the latter favoured the election of an SRC.

Senior students from the Cape totally refused to be drawn to the sit-in. They argued they were being dragged into a SASO inspired sit-in that had no clearly defined issues.

SASO leaders in Johannesburg claimed involvement but leaders of the sit-in were at pains to explain that the sit-in was a spontaneous reaction to problems that were essentially local.

They were annoyed by a newspaper report in which the rector was quoted as saying that SASO wanted a strike and the students had tried to find excuses to have the strike.

Students who did not join the strike were adamant that the strike was organised by SASO, but what must have baffled observers was the willingness of students to go back [illegible]

ity as blacks. Written in highly emotional language the leaflet emphasised the need for black students to stand together.

The tone of the leaflet could convince one that it had SASO backing.

Once implicitly welcomed by the government because of its constant rebuff of NUSAS, SASO has suddenly become the problem child. It has clearly become a black power organisation which embarrasses NUSAS and the Government.

The leaflet touched on two strong points among the students — a black awareness and a ready rejection of all that is done by whites.

What had started as student differences had become a direct confrontation between black students and white authority — the rector.

White newspapers also came under fire. One student said: "The white press has always played down everything we do. We hope the truth will be known now that your paper has sent a black man to this place."

The situation reached an awkward stage when the rector said he was not prepared to address the students unless they went back to lectures.

The intervention of four black lecturers who brought the boring sit-in to an end was welcomed by the students and the rector.

What of the four points raised by the students — police harassment, expulsion of students with no explanation, intimidation by lecturers and the rector's 'somersaulting' on issues raised by the students?

Senior students felt that police harassment of students was part of the daily life of blacks throughout the country and the presence of police on the campus was not more than normal police activity.

Some students felt that the [illegible]

tion and pregnancy, drunkennes and assaults on a woman student and three wardens.

Students agreed that the rector had "somersaulted" on the two meetings but they pointed out that the students themselves had given him the platform because of their division.

The main issue is anti-white feeling by today's black student. He is fed up with a society which does not allow him to share the same rights as white citizens.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
1, Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1.

Extract from
Daily Telegraph, London

15 JUN 1972

DAVID LOSHAK, in Cape Town, believes that a key to student unrest is the English-speaking universities' fear of Afrikaner domination

Vorster in trouble with his English

THE lie to the notion that the student protest movement, which has so jolted South Africa this month, is a mere callow agitation by immature youth has been given by Mr Vorster and his Ministers themselves. To a patently non-violent and unselfish student campaign, they have given a strikingly brawny response, hardly consistent with the claim that only a handful of agitators are the cause of the trouble.

They already have on the statute books a mass of legislation with which to enforce order, discourage dissent and even curb "unhealthy" thought. Yet the Government has felt the need to take more drastic measures yet—to bludgeon students physically, to ban all outdoor protest meetings, to expel foreign students before their innocence or guilt has been determined, and to prepare even more stringent laws to restrict the independence of the universities.

The student campaign here has been at a markedly more responsible level than elsewhere. The students are concerned with far bigger and more fundamental things than their own parochial grievances. They are impugning, searchingly, uncomfortably and, in the view of an authoritarian establishment, dangerously, some of the most basic aspects of South African society as moulded by 24 years of Nationalist rule.

They are questioning the very concept of racial discrimination in education, a cornerstone of the apartheid system itself. They are questioning it not only on the ethical grounds that it is unfair that black children should have less schooling, worse schools, larger classes, fewer qualified teachers and higher educational expenses than white children, but on the hard-headed practical argument that such a system carries the seeds of its own destruction, because the South African economy desperately needs more and more educated black people if it is not to seize up.

Breeze of change

There is a further vital aspect of the students' demand. The end of discrimination in education implies the end of job reservation, another vital part of apartheid.

The student campaign, in short, threatens to infuse "a breeze of change." But South Africa is a country which Mr Vorster has himself described as possessing greater potential for friction and violence than almost any other. It may be asked to what extent a generation of Nationalist government is responsible for such a situation. In such a situation no change of climate, even a breeze, will be tolerated.

The Government was gunning for the students long before disturbances erupted on the large scale of the past two weeks. For years the National Union of South African Students has been a target for harassment of various kinds. In February a Select Parliamentary Committee was appointed to investigate its affairs, and emasculation or disbandment now seems certain.

If NUSAS is the tool of Communists, no evidence has yet been proferred.

In May came the bizarre affair of a cartoon depicting the Prime Minister and a lavatory, for which Mr Mark Douglas-Home, Sir Alec's nephew, was expelled from the country. Ministers adduced the publication as evidence of sinister and subversive influences in the universities, and presaged stern action.

This came on Friday, June 2, at St George's Cathedral in Cape Town. Police who assembled to watch the students' show of placards on the cathedral steps had, earlier in the day, been issued with rubber truncheons and had, quite openly, taken part in warm-up exercises in the gardens of the House of Assembly nearby. Later the Minister of Police, Mr Lou de Molet, told the House: "We wanted to hit the students because they were the culprits." The evidence is clear that a Cabinet meeting that morning decided to instruct the police to "hit the students" whether they offered provocation or not. In the event, they did not.

Hardening of attitude

Nor is it at all clear why at Witwatersrand University, where police and students had cooperated cordially during the week, police suddenly took a hard line. Again, the only apparent explanation is that a political decision was taken to "hit the students." That the truncheons were not necessary had already been proved in Cape Town on Monday, when police were able to keep control of some 10,000 people in a potentially far more explosive situation with only the minimum of force.

The students said in a leaflet that breaking heads does not change facts. It is certainly true that any Government will delude itself if it thinks that hitting students can solve problems. Mr Vorster, who promised in a charmless phrase that he would "smother unrest in its infancy," now has a far more restless creature than an infant to contend with. And in this sense breaking heads did change facts. The cathedral baton charge changed the student protest movement against apartheid in education into a movement about the very right of citizens—white citizens at that—to peaceful, legal protest. The affair is now much more than an argument about education.

It is noteworthy that since June 2 the full academic staffs, from principals and professors downwards, and not just a few lecturers of the same age group as the undergraduates themselves, have given wholehearted backing to the students. This has been reinforced by words of admiration from people of such eminence as the Archbishop of Cape Town. There is no question that many people who have been apathetic towards politics and antipathetic towards students have become gravely disquietened by the turn of events.

But there is no doubt either that the broad mass of South Africa's white people back the Prime Minister's hard line. In recent months the Government has suffered a slight but significant falling off of support. This has led to pressure on Mr Vorster from the Right wing to abandon some of his slightly more conciliatory policies, including the policy of dialogue with Black Africa, in favour of an uncompromisingly tough stance which appeals to grassroots Afrikaner voters. Now they certainly applaud the Government's action.

One dangerous effect, therefore, of the recent events is to make yet more explicit the great cleavage in white South Africa between the two million Afrikaners and 1·7 million English-speakers. All the protesting academics have been at English-medium universities: Stellenbosch and Pretoria have been largely silent. This is a schism which could well prove as fraught with tension and difficulties as that between black and white.

It was an Afrikaner, Mr Japie Basson, Opposition foreign affairs spokesman, who raised in Parliament last week the spectre of Afrikaner nationalism turning into Afrikaner imperialism. "The impression is growing that the Afrikaner, through the Nationalist party, is beginning to use his position to force his own attitudes, tastes and ideas on other groups which differ," he said. This feeling that they are culturally as well as politically dominated is a key element in the frustration of the English-speaking universities.

Out goes Smuts

Already South African history books in some schools omit to mention Gen. Smuts. Now it seems the Afrikaner establishment will attempt to impose its notion of a university, as a place devoted solely to swotting, in place of the more truly "universal" concept of a university which has been the flower of European learning for centuries.

Even more ominously silent than Stellenbosch have been the non-white colleges whence the present unrest sprang. Cape Town, Witwatersrand and Durban, no doubt, will cool down, particularly with some firebrands removed. Meanwhile Turfloop, Fort Hare, Ngoya and Belleville steadily smoulder on.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 JUN 1972 Hare
RAND DAILY MAIL

● FROM PAGE 1

University inquiry

bers would beappointed by the university administration with whom they were at loggerheads.

The students had rejected the constitution of the commission and were concerned that it would not be completely impartial.

Students interviewed at Fort Hare yesterday attacked the education system at the university, charging it with indoctrinating them in terms of Government policy.

A science student said one of their lecturers had told their class the study of science was not for the Bantu, "because you have no intelligence to think in three dimensions; besides, where would you work other than schools as teachers, because this country has no employment for Bantu scientists."

The unrest at the university started, they said, after they had been refused a graduation ball by their authorities, on grounds that they had no recognised representatives to negotiate on their behalf with the authorities.

Fort Hare has not had a Students' Representative Council for a number of years.

This issue, coupled with other student grievances, led to a boycott of lectures towards the end of last month.

The final deadlock came last week when students were made to write their half-yearly examinations.

"We felt we were deliberately being made to write under unpleasant conditions so that we could fail," one student said.

"On Wednesday last week, realising some of us had not written all the test papers, we prepared a manifesto, copies of which were sent to the Minister of Bantu Education and the university authorities, listing our grievances," the student continued.

The manifesto outlined the objectives of the African education system as seen by the students.

University of Fort Hare

Fort Hare inquiry

Staff Reporter

A COMMISSION of inquiry is to be appointed to investigate student unrest at the University of Fort Hare for Xhosa-speaking Africans, according to the rector of the university, Professor De Wet.

He said the decision to appoint the commission of inquiry had been arrived at during discussion with his students.

But according to students in Soweto yesterday, the commission would be unacceptable to the student body of the uninversity because its mem-

TO PAGE 2

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 JUN 1972

RAND DAILY MAIL

Professor to visit Rhodesia

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — A Fort Hare professor has been invited by the Crop Science Society of Rhodesia to deliver the opening address at a symposium on recent developments in crop research. He is Prof. E. H. Graven, who is professor of agronomy. The symposium begins in Salisbury on June 20. — Sapa.

Date 15 JUN 1972
STAR

SRCs are key to Black campus deadlock

Patrick Laurence

UNDERLYING the unrest on Black campuses is the problem of keeping communications open between the students and the university authorities.

Professor J. M. de Wet, rector of the University of Fort Hare has singled out the reluctance of students to appoint leaders as a key campus problem.

Where students refused to elect leaders — because they fear they will be the scapegoats of official anger in times of trouble or because they fear they will be condemned as government stooges — there is little hope of negotiating away grievances.

Professor de Wet is only too familiar with the problem: Fort Hare students have consistently refused to have a Students' Representative Council ever since the university was placed under the Department of Bantu Education.

There is no need to labour the point, but two examples are worth quoting.

When Mr Willem van der Merwe took over as principal of Lovedale Teachers' Training College in 1967, he faced a really difficult task. Lovedale had been a centre of unrest over the previous five or six years and strikes and dissension were common.

Mr van der Merwe's first step was to provide machinery for the creation of an elected SRC and to open channels between it and himself. For various reasons, including Mr van der Merwe's skill in human relations, students did not boycott the SRC and peace was restored to the campus.

At the end of this term Mr van der Merwe leaves Lovedale for the University of Zululand [illegible] the most popular [illegible] successful of Lovedale's long succession of capable principals.

At the University of the North (Turfloop) an entirely different situation unfolded after the student-administration clash over a speech by a former SRC president at a graduation ceremony.

There had been a SRC but it was suspended and the entire student body expelled. Students were later invited to reapply for admission, but 22 — including all 13 SRC members — were turned down.

This action only heightened student suspicions that SRCs were there to serve one of two purposes — either to act as stooges for the administration or to take the rap as "ringleaders" in any clash with the authorities.

Predictably, the university council's decision only led the university administration into another impasse.

When returning students heard that their leaders had been refused admission there was immediate dissatisfaction. The rector, Professor J. L. Boshoff, invited students to appoint delegates to discuss the issue with him. But they declined to do so, and a whole lot walked out.

Today, on the administration's own figures (which the exiled SRC disputes as "too high"), the campus and lecture rooms are only half filled.

Expedients

To bridge the gap between his administration and the students, Professor de Wet of Fort Hare used several different methods during the recent strike there: he agreed to students appointing different delegates each day, and accepted the offer of Black lecturers to act as mediators.

He insisted, however, that these measures were no final answer: what he wanted was a properly elected SRC and he deeply regretted that moves in that direction had been disrupted by the strike.

But the establishment of truly independent SRCs necessarily means removing the restrictions which limit student activities on Black campuses.

They must feel free to communicate with the Press (now they may only do so with the permission of the rector) and to initiate programmes without having to obtain official sanction.

They must have the right to affliate to any legal student organisation of their choice (a Turfloop SRC decision to join Nusas was vetoed in the late 1960s, and SASO has now been effectually banned from the campuses).

If all this leads to the SRCs spearheading student grievances, that is what SRCs are for and it can only help the university authorities to root out the causes of dissatisfaction.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 JUN 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare probe into unrest

STAFF REPORTER

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He said the decision to appoint the commission of inquiry had been arrived at during discussion with his students.

But according to students in Soweto yesterday, the commission would be unacceptable to the student body of the university because its members would be appointed by the university administration with whom they were at loggerheads.

The students had rejected the constitution of the commission and were concerned that it would not be completely impartial.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The unrest at the university started, students said, after they had been refused a graduation ball by their authorities, on grounds that they had no recognised representatives to negotiate on their behalf with the authorities.

Fort Hare has not had a Students' Representative Council for a number of years.

BOYCOTT

This issue, coupled with other student grievances, led to a boycott of lectures towards the end of last month.

The final deadlock came last week when students were made to write their half-yearly examinations.

Students returning to Johannesburg from Fort Hare University said yesterday they were angry at the way their rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, had handled their grievances.

They said they wanted assurances from him that:

- Police activities would end on the campus.
- Lecturers would not intimidate students.
- He would be forthright in his dealings with students.

The students said the rector refused to meet them. They would still press him to answer to their grievances when the university re-opened next month, they said.

Many of them said his handling of the Fort Hare protest was shameful.

Prof. De Wet said yesterday he was doing his best to assist the students. Members of his staff went out of their way to help.

05 JUN 1972
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Prof Thom doubts subversives landed

EAST LONDON — Doubts that subversive people were landed on the coast near Hamburg were expressed yesterday by the chairman of the Hamburg Village Management Board, Professor J. B. Thom.

Professor Thom said: "I have doubts that this did happen.

"But if subversive foreign elements were landed on our coast, the stretch between the Keiskamma and Fish Rivers is a place where it could happen."

He was commenting on a report from Parliament by the MP for Albany, Mr. W. Deacon, who raised the matter with the Minister of Police, Mr. S. L. Muller.

Mr. Deacon said at least three people, two of them wearing diver's wetsuits, had been seen in mysterious circumstances at Hamburg.

Professor Thom, who is Dean of the Faculty of Law at Fort Hare University, said defence of the coastline had been one of the matters which the Hamburg VMB had included in a memorandum to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development.

The memorandum was in connection with the proposed consolidation of Hamburg in the Ciskei plan.

"The coastline between the Keiskamma and Fish Rivers is like Dunkirk where it is fairly easy to make a landing," Professor Thom said.

"In this area it is possible for ships to approach within 600 yard of the shore in deep water and from there it would be an easy matter for anyone to reach the coast.

"I would not be surprised if [illegible] landed, but I have [illegible] has happened," he said. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



PROF. THOM

Hamburg will stay white – Minister

ALICE — The status quo of Hamburg will be maintained — it will stay white. That is the message given to the chairman of the Hamburg Village Management Board, Professor J. B. Thom, by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. A. J. Raubenheimer.

Professor Thom and Mr. J. Mentzel formed a deputation from Hamburg which met the Deputy Minister in Cape Town this week to discuss the future of the small fishing holiday resort on the Keiskamma River about 60 miles from East London.

Conflicting reports on the future of Hamburg have been made following the announcement of the Ciskei consolidation plan.

The Deputy-Mayor of Peddie, Mr. G. S. T. Eayrs, who this week met the Deputy-Minister of Bantu Development, Mr. Raubenheimer, on the future of the town, will not release a statement before he has reported back to his council.—DDC.

Date 11 8 JUN 1972
RAPPORT

WAT AFRIKANER VAN SY KERK VERWAG

Baie verkies die tradisionele

DIE kwessie van die Afrikaner en sy kerk is aangeroer deur proff. Jan Loubser van Kaapstad en Dreyer Kruger van Fort Hare in hul tweegesprek vir RAPPORT oor die moderne Afrikaner.

Die gesprek is gevoer na aanleiding van die omstrede toespraak wat prof. Loubser voor Stellenbosse studente oor die moderne Afrikaner gehou het.

Prof. Kruger is sielkundige en prof. Loubser sosioloog.

Wat hier volg, is 'n verdere geredigeerde samevatting uit hul gesprek.

PROF. LOUBSER: As ons kyk na die kerke wat geassosieer word met 'n nasie of 'n volk, dan is ons Kerk meer fundamentalisties, dogmaties en literêr biblisties as enige ander Protestantse kerk ter wêreld. Is dit in belang van die Afrikanervolk? Ek dink dit is 'n ontsettend belangrike punt om te opper.

As ons bekommerd is oor die moderne ontwikkeling van die Afrikaner, dan word dit vir ons 'n kardinale vraag of dit wys is om die Afrikaner se identiteit te knoop aan hierdie soort kerk.

Daar was en is wel strominge wat vernuwingswerk in die Kerk wil doen, maar ek dink dat ten spyte daarvan die beeld van die Kerk nie eintlik verander het sover dit die Afrikaner aangaan nie.

Onetiese

PROF. KRUGER: Die Kerk se betrokkenheid by die moderne samelewing laat miskien te wense oor. Hier wil ek verwys na wat prof. Dirk de Vos onlangs gesê het, dat slegs drie persent van die preke wat hy oor die afgelope tien jaar ontleed het, oor die naasteliefde gegaan het. Met ander woorde baie van die prediking is metafisies. Dit kom nie af na die verhouding tussen mens en mens nie.

Ek is nie ten gunste daarvan dat die Kerk in die politiek betrokke moet wees in die sin wat prof. Loubser miskien sou wil hê nie. Maar as die Kerk hom nie inlaat met menseverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika nie, dan word die mens nie gekonfronteer met die onetiese wat hy hier en nou bedryf nie.

Dieselfde beswaar het ek tevore al gemaak waar sekere mense in die establishment terugkeer na die ou waardes. Dit is verkeerd, nie net omdat dit onprakties is nie — 'n mens gaan tog nie terug na die ou waardes toe nie in elk geval — maar dis ook verkeerd in die opsig dat deur dit te doen, jy die mens nie konfronteer met die onetiese wat hy hier en nou in sy lewe bedryf nie.

Ek sou graag wil hê dat die Kerk die mens konfronteer met die vraag — ten minste die Afrikaner dan — of hy werklik eties is in wat hy in sy alledaagse lewe doen ten opsigte van sy houding teenoor ander groepe in die land.

PROF. LOUBSER: Die Kerk is van kardinale belang, veral omdat dit wel nog waar is dat ons mense nog meer kerkvas is — ek weet nie of 'n mens kan sê meer godsdiensvas nie — as baie ander mense. Vir my gaan dit basies om die verskil tussen die Kerk as volkskerk en die Kerk as Christelike kerk. Dis 'n probleem.

Dis nie eintlik waar om te sê dat ons kerke nie politiek betrokke is nie. Daar was 'n tyd toe ons kerke aktief deelgeneem het aan die fundering van apartheid. Dit was 'n geweldig belangrike probleem in die Kerk om apartheid op die Skrif te kan fundeer. Blykbaar — ek weet nie hoeveel dit die lig gesien het in sinodebesluite en elders nie — doen die Kerk dit nie meer nie.

Apartheid is 'n politieke beleid in hierdie land en die Kerk moet besin oor die implikasies daarvan vir kerk, volk en land.

Die verskil ten opsigte van die kerke vandag is dat die Afrikaanse kerke in hul volksbetrokkenheid 'n politieke standpunt inneem wat omtrent in alle opsigte 'n godsdienstige fundering gee aan die apartheidsbeleid.

Konfronteer

Dit impliseer nie dat die Bybel ook gebruik kan word om te sê dat die apartheidsbeleid nie skriftuurlik is nie, maar die vraag kan wel gestel word hoe ver 'n mens moet gaan om beleide te probeer fundeer op die Skrif of op grond van die Skrif aan te val. Dit geld vir die Afrikaanse én die Engelse kerke.

Die Skrif word gebruik om verskillende gevolgtrekkinge oor die beleid van die land te maak.

PROF. KRUGER: Die vraag is nie of die Kerk pro- of anti-apartheid moet wees nie. Die Kerk hoef nie die beleid van apartheid te regverdig nie. Hy hoef dit ook nie te weerstaan nie. Ek kry half die indruk dat prof. Loubser wil hê die Kerk moet die beleid van apartheid teenstaan omdat dit na sy mening in baie opsigte onetiese is. So ver wil ek nie gaan nie. Ek wil alleen hê die Kerk moet sy lidmate konfronteer met die etiese vraagstukke.

PROF. LOUBSER: Ek sou met jou saamstem dat die Kerk die Christelik-etiese inslag konkreet van toepassing moet bring op enige beleid van watter aard ook al. Ek glo nie dat die Kerk noodwendig anti-apartheid moet wees nie, maar ek dink dat die kerk erns moet maak van die feit dat feitlik die hele res van die Christendom vandag — nie net die Engelse kerke in Suid-Afrika nie — op Christelik-etiese beginsels 'n standpunt ingeneem het ten opsigte van die beleid en die implikasies van sy toepassing vir mense van alle rassegroepe.

Ek voel dat die Kerk hom nie noodwendig moet bemoei in die sin van kant kies tussen partye nie, maar as Christelike gewete moet hy sy preke ook direk van toepassing maak op die daaglikse lewenservaring van sy lidmate in hierdie samelewing en nie, soos dr. Murray Janson gesê het, bekommerd moet wees oor wat die Rand Daily Mail daaroor gaan sê nie. Dit is, soos hy dit uitgedruk het, bloedstollend om te dink dat dit wel die geval is in die Kerk. Dit is die roeping van die Kerk om die konsekwensies te aanvaar van 'n radikaal Christelik-etiese besinning oor ons situasie.

Dis geen kwessie van „Social Gospel" nie, dat die evangelie hom alleen moet bekommer oor sosiale dinge nie, maar die evangelie moet ook sosiaal-eties betrokke wees.

PROF. KRUGER: Ek is bly dat jy jou van die „Social Gospel" distansieer, hoewel ek wil herhaal dat die Kerk die mens moet konfronteer met die etiesheid van wat hy in sy daaglikse lewe bedryf.

Dan kom ons by die besluite van die Kerk. Hy is baie betrokke by die gevare of vermeende gevare van pop-musiek, moderne kleredrag, ensovoorts. Dit word gewoonlik afgemaak daarmee dat die Kerk voeling verloor het met die moderne lewe. Maar twee baie belangrike dinge moet beklemtoon word.

Hoe verkramp 'n kerk ook al is, daar is nog altyd die geestelike behoeftes van die mens wat selfs in die mees verkrampte kerk in baie hoë mate bevredig word. Die gevoel van gepastheid wat 'n mens kry by die aanhoor van die ou tyding, selfs al stem jy nie daarmee saam nie, sê vir jou hier is dit soos dit moet wees.

Die mens van die 20ste eeu is geneig om die sektor van spiritualiteit te verdring.

Woman's Lib

En wanneer die Kerk beswaar maak teen die uitbuiting van die vroulike liggaam vir handelsdoeleindes, dan is ek by hom en „Woman's Lib" is ook by hom. Daarby moet ons nie uit die oog verloor dat daar in ons situasie 'n groot noodsaaklikheid is dat mense representatief moet lewe nie.

Dit word maklik afgemaak dat dit absurd is om te praat oor die gevaar van vroue wat minirokkies dra. Maar ons het tog ons verskillende volksgroepe. Die fout wat gemaak word, is om onmiddellik oor te gaan na wat ons beskou as eienskappe aan die kant van die nie-blanke, sy aggressiwiteit en sy seksualiteit, wat ook al. Daar is iets meer in.

As 'n onderwyser voor 'n Bantoe-klas in 'n kort broek gaan staan, verwar hy die studente. In sy kultuur is iemand in 'n kort broek 'n seun. Nou staan jy daar as seun en as gesagsfiguur. Dit is 'n botsende boodskap wat hom verwar.

Baie dinge wat die Kerk sê, kan 'n mens met die nodige vertolking en aanpassing verstaan as iets wat tog betekenisvol is in ons situasie met betrekking tot die noodsaaklikheid om representatief te leef.

PROF. LOUBSER: Die probleem van die verdringing van die geestelike in die moderne samelewing is kardinaal, iets wat die Kerk nooit ernstig genoeg kan opneem nie. Des te belangriker is dat die Kerk homself sal afvra: Kan ek die moderne mens nog geestelik bereik deur letterlik biblisties te wees?

Pop-musiek

Kan ek hom nog bereik deur fundamentalisties te wees, dogmaties oor wat hy moet glo as hy 'n goeie lidmaat wil wees? Ek glo van nee. Die moderne mens het in sy geestelike uitinge 'n baie subtieler geesteservaring nodig. Die soort ervaring wat hy byvoorbeeld in pop-musiek kry. En daarin lê 'n les vir die kerk.

Ek sou nie so ver gaan soos sommige ander kerke om die pop-musiek in die Kerk te bring nie. Maar die musiek is een van die mens se hoogste geestesbesittinge en die Kerk moet homself ernstig afvra hoe hy by die moderne musikale uitinge kan aansluit, soos by ander tegniese kulturele ontwikkeling, hoe hy dit kan gebruik om meer betrokke te raak by die moderne mens.

Die kulturele uitingsvorme van die Kerk om sy boodskap aan die mens te bring, is gewoonlik en amper universeel tydvakgebonde. Daar is niks in ons huidige kerkmusiek wat intrinsiek Christelik is nie. Dit is 'n tradisie waarin ons aanhou. Soek die Kerk na kerkmusiek wat die moderne mens sal aangryp en sal stem soos die tradisionele musiek hom wel gestem het?

Dit geld ook breër. Daar is 'n neiging om te bly kleef aan tradisionele vorme waarin dinge gegiet is. Ek dink nie die Kerk moet sy mantel na elke windjie draai nie, maar hy moet homself altyd vra hoe die idioom van die Kerk op alle vlakke — musiek, sakramente, preek en taal — homself 'n rapport kan gee met die moderne mens.

Om terug te kom by jou punt ten opsigte van die Kerk se betrokkenheid by kleredrag en naaktheid . . .

PROF. KRUGER: Ander groepe sien jou altyd as verteenwoordigend van jou groep. Hy het sekere norme, en as jy nie representatief teenoor hom is nie, dan doen jy sy norme geweld aan. Daar is die seksueel uitlokkende kleredrag van baie moderne vroue. In terme van die Bantoe se kultuur is dit vir 'n vrou ontoelaatbaar om so aan te trek. Selfs die studente van Fort Hare trek heelwat meer konserwatief aan as die gemiddelde studente van sê nou maar Kaapstad.

PROF. LOUBSER: Ek stem honderd persent met jou saam dat as ten opsigte van naaktheid in moderne vrouedrag die Kerk gemotiveer sou wees deur die uitbuiting van die vroueliggaam, ek honderd persent saamgaan.

Vrou

Maar ek dink nie dat die Kerk geïnspireer is deur besondere kommer oor die rol van die vrou in die samelewing nie. Kyk na die rol van die Afrikanervrou in die samelewing in die algemeen, die Kerk in die besonder. Dit is iets wat 'n mens tot baie groot kommer stem. Dit gaan daarom om meer erns te maak met die vroulike sy van die menslike lewe en dit tot sy reg te laat kom as gelyke langs die manlike.

Oor kleredrag dink ek dat die kerk se siening ingeklee is in seksualiteit as die sondige sy van die mens se bestaan. Dit is 'n ding wat heeltemal oorbeklemtoon word.

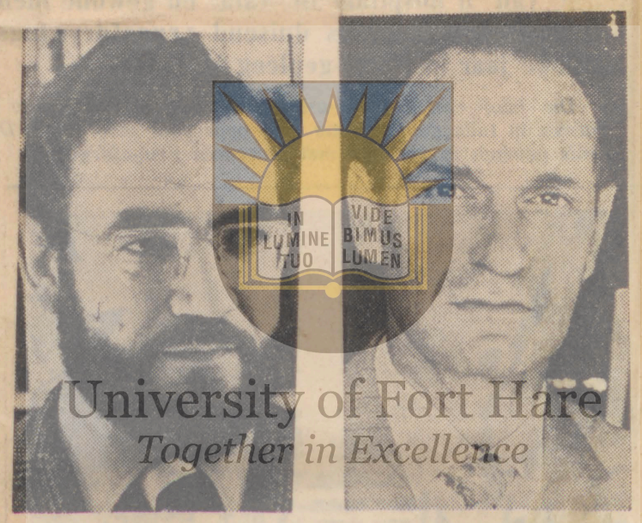
PROF. KRUGER: Ons vind mekaar in groot mate, maar op die punt van spiritualiteit het ek die punt gestel dat selfs 'n verkrampte Kerk ook goed daarna kan omsien, en ek voel jy gaan nie daar met my saam nie. Jy voel die Kerk moet hom aanpas, anders kom die spirituele aspek nie deur nie. So daar is dan 'n blywende geskilpunt tussen ons.

PROF. LOUBSER: Ek sal saamstem dat die verkrampte kerke dit kan doen vir verkrampte mense.

PROF. KRUGER: Maar dan moet jy onthou baie van die lidmate van die Kerk is dit tog maar, hou tog nog maar van die tradisionele prediking.

(SLOT).

TWEEGESPREK OOR DIE MODERNE AFRIKANER



HULLE voer die tweegesprek oor nuwe denke onder Afrikaners. Links is prof. Jan Loubser, sosioloog van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, en regs prof. Dreyer Kruger, sielkundige aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Vandag se gesprek is die slot in 'n reeks van drie.

,Hy hoef nie apartheid te regverdig of weerstaan nie'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 JUN 1972

DAILY DESPATCH

Irrelevant

With reference to the letter signed by Messrs T. Stanton, Ulrich Stuker, T. B. Mbabane, Edmond Hill and Charles Coles, of the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice, and published in the Daily Dispatch on June 10, I wish to point out the following.

Why is my name mentioned? When, and where, did I join issue with Mr. Gqubule regarding any desire on Fort Hare's part to buy land and buildings belonging to the Federal Theological Seminary, Alice? This is completely irrelevant to my debate with Mr Gqubule. Moreover, I cannot, intelligently, contribute to any debate on this matter since I know very little about it and probably even less than they do.

I want to know from these theologians, and therefore Christian gentlemen, whether they associate themselves with the defamatory and false remarks regarding the staffing of Fort Hare, since this is the crisp issue in my debate with Mr. Gqubule?

The Reverend Bandey has already stated in your newspaper that the Seminary, not unlike Fort Hare, wishes to appoint more African lecturers. Now, what do these other Christian gentlemen say? Do they associate themselves with Messrs Gqubule and Mgudlwa or with Reverend Bandey and the present writer?

The very clear question, therefore, which they must answer, is whether they are as ready to dissociate themselves from Mr. Gqubule's defamatory remarks, which are in issue between Mr. Gqubule and myself, and which are very clearly defined, than they are ready to associate themselves with Mr. Gqubule's remarks regarding the question of purchase of land and buildings which is not in issue in the debate at all?

They speak of contact between the Seminary and Fort Hare. Do Mr Gqubule's defamatory remarks about the lecturers at Fort Hare confirm such an intent on the part of the Seminary? Does his unwillingness to admit that he was wrong, and to tender an apology, confirm such an intention? There is, as far as I can see, no sincere intention on the part of the said gentlemen in this regard. The evidence points in another direction. And when reference is made to "evidence," reference is made to Mr. Gqubule's most unfortunate prejudice as reflected in his reckless remarks which presumably do not trouble his Christian heart at all. And it is evidenced in the very letter to which this is a reply; not a sign of any regret or misgiving is evident. And then they speak of beneficial contact!

When members of the clergy — any members — conduct themselves in a manner which reflects badly on the Church, then society is the poorer for it, since then the Church is hindered in the exertion of its salutary and moderating influence. And when a clergyman becomes "prejudiced" then such a person has forfeited his objectivity and his influence.

If lasting solutions are to be found to the vexing problems with which we are so pertinently faced, they will be found not necessarily by politicians, be they professionals or members of the clergy, but by thoughtful and sincere men of different walks of life, as they have been found through the ages, by thoughtful and sincere men, but certainly not along the way of prejudice, insincerity, malice or an unwillingness to respect and to consider the other man's point of view.

It is in this spirit that, once more, Mr. Gqubule is given an opportunity to admit his obvious errors regarding staffing at Fort Hare and to tender an apology which would be gladly accepted. But let us have no more literary "lightning-conductors" from the Seminary, and let us debate according to the rules.

This, then, is my reply to the members of the Federal Theological Seminary who have joined the debate. Depending on how they avail themselves of this opportunity, a lot of good might conceivably flow from it.

Professor J. B. Thom

Faculty of Law,

University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

New voices in South Africa

A664

The wind of change is stirring in South Africa. For the first time, the élite of the young there—white, black, brown and Coloured—have protested together against the injustices of apartheid. University staffs have pledged solidarity with them; they are backed by representative Catholic and Anglican clergy, and public figures like Dr. Marius Barnard. Moreover, owing to the police brutality applied to whites, especially in Capetown, the hitherto solid Afrikaaner ranks have been split. Mr. Vorster knows that if the minority prop of his apartheid policy collapses, Nationalist Party rule is over.

It started on 29 April, at the graduation ceremony of the "ethnic" (black) University of the North at Turfloop in Northern Transvaal. A former president of the Students' Representative Council, Abraham Tiro, protested against the system of segregated and unequal education. He was expelled and all the 1,150 students boycotted their lectures. They were suspended and police with dogs were called in to ensure against "trouble". On 5 June the students were allowed to return—except Tiro and the twenty-two members of the SRC. Several hundred students went home in protest, and sympathy strikes were called at the University of Zululand, Fort Hare, at the Coloured University of Western Cape. At Durban-Westville University for Indians, students rejected the Rector's power over their SRC and complained about "dehumanising rules". (At non-white colleges and universities, all student activity is subject to approval by the rector; no meetings may be held without permission; no Press statements made without permission; no student publications distributed without permission. Staffs are predominantly white.)

The Students' Representative Council of the English-speaking universities launched an "education for all" campaign. Under the Government's University Apartheid Programme (1959) about £9.00 a year is spent on the education of each African child compared with around £125.00 a year for each white child. Indians and Coloureds fall between these two extremes.

What makes the South African English-speaking students' protest remarkable is that in the last three years a "black consciousness" movement has grown up, linking Africans, Coloureds and Indians; they dissociated themselves from the white liberal students, telling them that they were neither needed nor wanted. But the whites held on to their beliefs and, in Capetown on 5 June, demonstrated against the iniquities of apartheid education. The sacrilegious behaviour of the police in St. George's Cathedral is common knowledge; the baton charge against the white students at Witwatersrand University has been widely reported. We have heard about trouble at Grahamstown, Durban and Pietermaritzburg white universities. It is less well-known that the students of the Afrikaans universities of Stellenbosch, Pretoria and Potchefstroom have signed protests against police behaviour, and have pledged their support to their fellows at the English-speaking universities.

The South African Government approves of and, indeed, encourages police brutality. In Parliament, Mr. Vorster said he would have been disappointed if the police had not acted as they did at the Cathedral. His Minister of Police, Lourens Muller, and his Minister of Justice, Petrus Pelser, backed him vigorously.

What is new in all this is that one part of the South African public, namely well-to-do Afrikaaner families, who hitherto have either approved of apartheid or ignored it, were shocked to the core by the way the police savagely attacked their own offspring. Here were their children receiving treatment hitherto reserved for blacks. Mr. Japie Basson, a prominent Front

University of Fort Hare
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Extract from
The Tablet, London
17 JUN 1972

Bencher of the opposition United Party, voiced their views in Parliament when he said that the police action at St. George's Cathedral was "nothing less than straightforward war on the citizens of the city." He went on to say that the essence of the problem, as far as the English-language universities were concerned, was the feeling English speakers had that the Government had no time for their liberal traditions and philosophy, and that the country was being governed as though the Afrikaans language, culture and ideas were all that mattered. He said that the impression was gaining ground among English speakers that Afrikaaner nationalism "is growing into Afrikaaner imperialism".

Japie Basson is an Afrikaaner. So is Zac de Beer, a leading Progressive, who said at a public meeting that all he wanted was to be treated as a human being. The leader of the Progressive Party, Colin Eglin, said at another meeting, "Suddenly it has come home to us that by destroying the freedom of others, we are destroying our own". Dr. Marius Barnard is also an Afrikaaner, and so are most of the ten thousand conservative Capetowners who went to see the students demonstrate.

Like everyone else in South Africa, Mr. Vorster knows that the average Afrikaaner backs him and his "energetic police methods to maintain law and order". But he also knows what they do not know: that the educated and wealthy Afrikaaners have been alienated. In Capetown, Mr. Walter Meyer, an Afrikaaner judge, granted a temporary order restraining the police from interfering with student gatherings on campus; while in Johannesburg, after a dramatic all-night sitting, Mr. Justice Snyman—also an Afrikaaner—rejected an application for *habeas corpus* in the case of sixty-seven Witwatersrand students. There is a chasm in the Nationalist camp that Mr. Vorster cannot bridge. Nor can he do anything about the new-found student solidarity. For the time being he has decided to crush the white students and academic freedom, thus attempting to intimidate the non-white students. But the result may well be a further closing of the ranks of white and non-white students. The white students are frightened—the treatment they are getting is new to them. Yet despite the threats of widespread bannings and deportations hanging over their heads, they are prepared to continue their defiance and take the consequences.

In that country we need not be mere spectators of all this. We are in a position to do more than admire moral courage. There is a great deal of British money invested in South Africa. For months the Christian Institute of Johannesburg has been working on a Code for Industry, which will give black and non-white employees a new deal. The Centre for International Studies in this country has been in close touch with the Afrikaaner President and Director of the Christian Institute, and will—when the Code is finalised—present it to all British firms with interests in South Africa. If they implement its terms and give support to the courageous leaders of the Christian Institute and the black and non-white bodies with which it is working, this will show the South African students that they have sympathisers here, prepared in a different field to support the same ideals for which they are risking dire retribution.

Date 23 JUN 1972 Natal.

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Unqualified apology

Mr. Hill is very kind when he says that it is useful for him to learn from me. I want to reciprocate by thanking him for his very interesting views on defamation of character.

If a circumstance is "universally true" then, surely, it is a form of literary epilepsy to mention it merely for the sake of mentioning it. But an explanation was furnished, and yet, subsequently, Mr. Gqubule stated that Fort Hare does not groom and encourage its students with a view to eventual appointment to its staff.

I feel less happy about his allegation that I have been rude to the black population and the English-speaking population. I have read the correspondence and statements very carefully and I have assumed that he has referred to my explanations that we have been unsuccessful in appointing more African lecturing staff and that, on the average, English - speaking students prefer the more lucrative professions to an academic career, whether this is complimentary I do not know, but it certainly is not rude. however, it is without any hesitation that I wish to tender my unqualified apology to any African or English-speaking person who has taken umbrage. I find it strange, though, that it should be regarded as rudeness, since Mr. Gqubule not ony accepted my explanations, but added some of his own.

Presumably Mr. Hill is not altogether satisfied with my explanations. He writes as follows: "Whether it was a satisfactory one is not the question here." Is he of the opinion that I am dishonest in this regard? Or that Mr. Gqubule was dishonest when he agreed with my explanations?

Mr. Hill must not require of me to explain, or to be responsible for, statements made by cabinet ministers or other...

If Mr. Hill feels like equating improper and dishonest discrimination with discrimination provided for in Acts of Parlament and other legislative measures, he is, of course, free to do so. But it is news to me that discrimination which flows from legislative measures justifies a false accusation of improper and dishonest discrimination. It is one thing to give effect to a law and quite another to act improperly and dishonestly.

As for Mussolini, the Russian professor and that Azerbaijani clergyman, I say they are all sinners!

But now a rather more relevant question: Does Mr. Hill imply that we discriminate against African nd English-speaking applicants at Fort Hare? Let's see whether he really is so confused about the law relating to defamation.

And what about Mr. Gqubule's statement that we do not groom and encourage our students with a view to eventual appointment to our staff?

And what about the 13 Africans the seminary could not find, despite the alleged circumstance that there are enough Africans to fill all the departments at the black universities?

I am in full agreement with Mr Hill's last paragraph, although Mr Hill is probably worth less powder and shot, and therefore luckier than Mr. Mgudlwa.

But, Mr. Editor, look at all the powder and shot being employed by so many gentlemen of the Seminary. There is so much noise and smoke that one cannot hear or see Mr. Gqubule, the only person with whom I joined issue — on two very clear points.

As stated above, it has been suggested that I have been rude. I have not hesitated to show my sincerity and goodwill by tendering an apology.

Mr. Gqubule's remarks have been understood by me, and at the very least also by Mr. Mgudlwa, as having implied that Fort Hare discriminates against African and English-speaking applicants. This is not so, and I am therefore distressed by it. What remains now is the test of Mr. Gqubule's sincerity and goodwill. I plead with Mr Gqubule and the other gentlemen of the Seminary to discontinue their obvious skirting of the issue and not to leave me no other choice but to institute legal action against a member of the clergy and an African, since I am very reluctant to do so.

Conceivably your reading public would like to know your views on this matter. Therefore, Mr. Editor, you are requested to state whether you agree that Fort Hare discriminates against African and English - speaking applicants, and that Fort Hare does not groom or encourage its students with a view to eventual appointment to its staff?

Professor J. B. Thom
Faculty of Law,
University of Fort Hare.

We do not believe Fort Hare discriminates in this way. Nor do we believe that Mr. Gqubule's letter was defamatory. — Editor.

University of Fort Hare
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29 JUN 1972

DAILY DESPATCH



Mr. G. M. NAPOLEON

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Teacher to study in America

EAST LONDON — A 33-year-old East London teacher, Mr. Givern Napoleon, of Parkside, has been granted a scholarship to study for a master's degree in geography at the University of

Mr. Napoleon, who taught at the Uitenhage High School from 1965 to the end of last year, has been lecturing in geography at Dower College, Uitenhage, from the beginning of the year.

Organised by a United Nations international educational agency and financed by the American State Department, the scholarship is valid for one academic year, but may be renewed after that if Mr. Napoleon's progress is satisfactory.

Mr. Napoleon, who will fly from East London on July 30, will first attend a month's orientation course at the University of Indiana before going to Wisconsin at the beginning of October.

After matriculating at the John Bisseker High School here, Mr. Napoleon obtained a Bachelor of Science degree at Fort Hare University, majoring in geography and zoology.

He is a bachelor. — DDR.

27 JUN 1972

Date

WORLD



The WORLD of PERCY QOBOZA

THE Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the Africans is once again meeting in Bloemfontein.

I am not a member or a fan for that matter of the association. Yet as a newsman no association has been so much in the public eye — both internationally and at home — than ASSECA in recent times. This is understandable. For in ASSECA what should be the cream of our intellectual class is grouped together, to give meaning to those things that we, as a Black nation, hold dear — culturally, educationally and indeed eventually politically.

More than once, ASSECA, has shown that it can be a vital force around which Black people can rally. They have had some significant successes at times of crisis and strife, one notable being the trouble that flared up in Fort Hare resulting in the expulsion of a large number of students. I was present when the executive of ASSECA negotiated with the principal of Fort Hare, Professor J. De Wet, who held the organisation in the highest esteem. The negotiations were successful.

This was just one of the many fights ASSECA was involved in, and it was clear to me, that here was an organisation that could at last be listened to both by our people nd authorities. They even managed to persuade the Government to grant Mr. Roy Wilkins, the Black American, a visa to come to this country! And Roy Wilkins belongs to the school of the great Martin Luther King, who was flatly refused permission to come to this country.

No sooner had the people started taking stock of ASSECA's role than a struggle for power erupts which threatened to bust the organisation right in the middle. Bickerings, character assassinations, plotting and counter plotting. All these elements combined to bring an unhappy chapter in the life of the otherwise well respected organisation.

I will be watching with keen interest to see if the power struggle continues into Bloemfontein but those people who will be going there must know that they carry a heavy responsibility on their shoulders. To build or bust a great organisation.

Date 4 JUL 1972

ART LOOK

Thank you very much for the publication of my article on the promotion of African arts in Artlook, May 1972. I appreciate the space you made available to our cause.

However, I did notice with shock that the title, as published, read "....in the E. Tvl." instead of "...in the Eastern Province". I fully appreciate that these things happen and I think anybody who reads the article will gather that the Eastern Province is meant, and not the Eastern Transvaal. Nevertheless, could we draw the attention of readers to this error in the next issue of Artlook?

University of Fort Hare
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Once again, many thanks and please accept my sincere appreciation.

Yours faithfully,

E.J. de Jager,
Faculty of Arts,
University of Fort Hare,
Alice, Cape.

Date 3 JUL 1972

TEACHER BODIES URGED TO SPEAK

Letters to the Editor

SIR, — The whole world looks on with amazement at what is happening in our country, South Africa.

Police baton charges, attacks on students mass demonstrations by both Black and White students, speeches and placards, and eventually the Government's reaction to it all. All this marks something new which is a surprise to most South Africans, both Black and White.

We never expected it so early All this was sparked off by one student, Mr Abram Tiro, with his "aggressive" speech, asking the tremendous question: "What is in European education that is not good for an African?"

It started at Turfloop, spread down to Fort Hare, and then Ongoye, until it reached the White University of Cape Town and came back to Wits.

So far we have heard the opinion of ASSECA, the Rectors, the Parents' Committee, the academic institutions and so on. But dead silence from TAUTA, NATU and even the great ATASA.

We hear nothing from these organisations, what do their members say about the Black students' unrest? They have not taken any action or came up with any solution so far. They are not negotiating with SRC's and SASO.

Are they concerned with teachers' affairs and welfare only?

We never heard what they think about the Bantu education foisted on us.

TEACHERS

Let these organisations not be for the entertainment of teachers only, but let them function for the nation as ASSECA and SASO do.

Let them support SASO before it is late, because they will be accused of being "sell-outs" by us Blacks. Or are they not aware that the Black man is once more on the move. The tents have been struck and the great caravan of Black consciousness is once more on the march?

It marks a new era for the Black man.

BLACK STUDENT.

Springs.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 JUL 1972
HOOF STAD

OVV het Fort Beaufort kwaad!

DIE jongste ding wat die ongeidentifiseerde vreemde voorwerp (OVV) reggekry het, is om onmin tussen die mense van Fort Beaufort en die res van Suid-Afrika — veral sommige koerante, die publiek en les bes, prof. Arthur Bleksley — te veroorsaak.

Die Fort Beauforters sien glo nou rooi, groen en geel, want sê hulle, die res van Suid-Afrika dryf die spot met hulle. En dit net omdat die OVV Fort Beaufort uitgekies het om die eerste keer sy verskyning te maak.

Een van die manne wat nou ook kwaai moet deurloop, is die bekende prof. Arthur Bleksley, Suid-Afrika se beroemde wetenskaplike en sterrekundige. Die Fort Beauforters maak kapsie teen 'n onlangse uitlating van dr. Bleksley oor hul dorp. Hy het onlangs die volgende aan 'n koerant gesê: „Wat my dronkslaan, is dat die vlieënde voorwerpe gewoonlik soveel duisende myle aflê om by ons uit te kom en dan op sulke verlate plekkies soos Fort Beaufort neerstryk om te verdwyn sonder dat weer iets van hulle gehoor word."

Die burgemeester van Fort Beaufort, mnr. P. J. Labuschagne, het 'n brief aan prof. Bleksley geskrywe waarin hy beswaar maak teen die professor se verwysing na Fort Beaufort as 'n „verlate en klein plekkie". Hy het ook uitknipsels van berigte wat in koerante verskyn het, aan prof. Bleksley gestuur. „Ons gaan ons dorp nie laat beledig nie," het mnr. Labuschagne gesê.

Na verneem word het mnr. Labuschagne glo self ook al die OVV onder oë gehad. Hy het die verskynsel beskryf: „Dit het rooi, groen en geel kleure gehad, was baie ver van ons af en het stadig beweeg."

● Intussen berig ons verteenwoordiger uit Port Elizabeth dat mnr. C. S. Kingsley, van die Departement Geologie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, gesê het dat die merke wat deur die OVV veroorsaak is toe dit na bewering geland het, nie veroorsaak is deur iets wat van staal gemaak is nie.

Volgens mnr. Kingsley, wat die merke vir omtrent twee uur lank ondersoek het, is dit ook nie deur 'n mens of dier veroorsaak nie. Die merke wat in sooie uitgespit is, gaan nou in kleur deur die polisie gefotografeer word om dan later op 'n skerm vergroot te word.

University of Fort Hare
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- 3 JUL 1972
Date
CAPE TIMES



More than 200 residents from Langa and Guguletu attended a party yesterday in honour of five African graduates. A group at the party were, from left, Steve Maroti, Maureen Msengana, Dr. Oscar Wollheim and Nozipho Bam.

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'Struggle' to get a degree

RAY ka MSENGANA

IT WAS more difficult for an African than for a White to obtain a university degree because the Government was not prepared to spend enough money on African education, Dr. Oscar Wollheim, regional secretary of South African Institute of Race Relations, said in Langa yesterday.

Dr. Wollheim was speaking at a party held in honour of five African students from Cape Town who were recently capped at Fort Hare.

It was organized by the Langa branch of the Ciskei Territorial Authority Women's Union (CTAWU), and was held in the Langa Methodist Church hall.

The five graduates are Steve Maroti; Nozipho Bam; Maureen Msengana; Mrs. Angelina Solomon and Pamela Mehloamakulu.

Dr. Wollheim said that Africans — the lowest paid racial group in South Africa had to battle to educate their children.

"I think 80 per cent of Cape Town's White community will be surprised to hear that five Cape Town Africans have been capped this year.

"They still regard an African as a scullery boy or dish washer," said Dr. Wollheim.

= 5 JUL 1972

Mystery of UFO deepens

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The Border's flying saucer mystery deepened yesterday.

Sightings were made in three wide-ranging areas — Fort Beaufort, Queenstown and Macleantown.

A University of Fort Hare scientist who examined an imprint left by the UFO which "landed" at Fort Beaufort, said yesterday he was convinced it was not that of any known human or animal.

The farm Braeside, scene of all the Fort Beaufort sightings so far, attracted people who took their supper with them to view yesterday evening's UFO.

It appeared shortly after 6 pm and went through the same colour changes as noticed previously.

Mrs. A. J. van Zyl, of Macleantown, telephoned the Cambridge, East London, police last night to say an unidentified flying object was "hanging around" her house. A van was sent immediately to Macleantown, but the police had no cameras.

Police later reported it had disappeared behind the school building, but had subsequently re-appeared and headed off in the direction of Fort Jackson where it vanished from sight.

In Queenstown, a UFO was spotted over the aerodrome.

Date - 5 JUL 1972

UFO imprints are 'not human'

HERALD REPORTER

"THESE imprints are definitely not animal or human," said Mr C. S. Kingsley, a lecturer in the Department of Geology at Fort Hare University, after a two-hour examination of the imprints believed to have been made by the unidentified flying object seen over Fort Beaufort last week.

Mr Kingsley is, as far as is known, the first scientist to examine the imprints, which were found on the farm Braeside shortly after the UFO was first seen last week.

He stressed that he could not give expert opinion on the imprints as UFO's lay outside his discipline. He has, however, during the course of his studies, examined a number of imprints, including some made by prehistoric animals.

He bases his opinion on three facts, the first of which is the clarity of the fine parallel streaks in one part of each imprint, which suggest to him metal rather than something soft and fleshy.

Secondly, the depth of the imprints — the soil is very hard clay and Warrant-Officer P. van Rensburg had told him that when the police had tried to make an imprint with their boots in the clay the footprints left hardly any impression.

Thirdly, the two small ridges and a third bigger one are sharply defined, which again suggests the impact of something hard such as metal.

Mr Kingsley said he felt there was a possibility of something interesting and unusual about the imprints and he hoped that when the colour slides he had taken were processed and could be projected on to a screen for enlargement he would be able to make a better examination.

A specialist photographer has arrived at Fort Beaufort, and using sophisticated equipment, hopes to photograph the mysterious flying object sighted — and shot at — last week.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier A. P. Vosloo, who said: "We now have the equipment and should luck be on our side, we will be able to have this thing photographed."

Though reluctant to give much information about the equipment — "the object might be of military importance" — Brig Vosloo said the photographer specialised in photographing UFOs.

The samples of soil sent to the CSIR — collected in the vicinity where the object was first spotted — were being analysed but there had not yet been a finding.

5 JUL 1972

Date - 5 JUL 1972

DIE TRANSVALER

RAU stel uitruil van wit en swart voor

DAAR behoort 'n uitruiling van nágraadse studente tussen blanke en nie-blanke universiteite te wees. In beginsel sal hy ten gunste daarvan wees om nie-blanke studente by die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit toe te laat, het die rektor, prof. Gerrit Viljoen, gister gesê.

Sy pleidooi om die uitruiling is nie in hoofsaak gebaseer op kontak om die onthalwe van kontak nie. Dit gaan in die eerste plek om akademiese opleiding as dit nie elders beskikbaar is nie, het prof. Viljoen aan Die Transvaler gesê.

Blanke nagraadse studente behoort ook by nie-blanke universiteite te studeer.

Hy het kommentaar gelewer op 'n artikel in die blad New Nation wat gepubliseer is ná 'n onderhoud met dr. Denis Worall van Wits. In hoofsaak het die artikel gehandel oor die wenslikheid van die uitruiling van ná-graadse studente in die algemeen. Op 'n vraag het hy geantwoord dat dit ook in die geval van nie-blanke studente aan blanke universiteite moontlik kan wees.

Nie nuut

Prof. Viljoen beklemtoon egter dat sodanige ruiling binne die „aanvaarbare politieke en administratiewe raamwerk" moet geskied. Hy beklemtoon ook as voorvereiste dat dit met oorleg gedoen moet word, slegs as geriewe elders nie toereikend is nie.

Prof. Viljoen wys ook daarop dat dit geen nuwe idee is nie. Die wet maak trouens daarvoor voorsiening dat die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding in sulke gevalle toestemming kan verleen. Die finale besluit berus by hom.

In 'n mate het die RAU reeds die beleid toegepas. Só was daar bv. onlangs 'n Bantoestudent wat aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare afstudeer het.

Probleme

Hy het verder vir sy doktersgraad in fisika aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika gestudeer. Sy promotor was egter verbonde aan die RAU. Hy het eksperimente vir sy proefskrif in die laboratoriums van RAU gedoen onder toesig van sy promotor.

Prof. Viljoen sê hy is deeglik bewus van die probleme verbonde aan die voorgenome uitruiling. In die eerste plaas is daar die praktiese probleme van hoe om ná-graadse Bantoestudente maatskaplik aan blanke universiteite te huisves.

Dan is daar ook die belangrike vraag of die gemeenskap wat so 'n universiteit dien, dit aanvaar.

Voorheen het dit sonder probleme verloop. Kleurlinge wat grade in sosiologie aan Unisa geloop het, het samesprekinge met professore van die RAU gevoer.

Wensliker

Prof. Viljoen sê sodanige uitruiling kan dien ter bevordering van die beleid van afsonderlike ontwikkeling as nie-blanke studente verder aan blanke universiteite studeer.

Dit is wensliker om die studente aan Afrikaanse universiteite toe te laat as aan sommige Engelse universiteite wat nie altyd die beleid goedgesind is nie, sê hy.

Aan die ander kant kan blanke ná-graadse studente wat aan nie-blanke universiteite verder gaan studeer, groot baat daarby vind as hulle bv. klasse in Bantoekunde loop.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

-6 JUL 1972

CAPE TIMES

Teachers for London talks

By Ray ka Mzenzana

GUGULETU. — There were wild cheers from more than 500 delegates at the 19th congress of the Cape African Teacher's Union when Mr. R. L. Peteni and Mr. S. K. Ngqangweni were elected to represent the African Teachers' Association of South Africa at the world confederation of organizations of the teaching profession conference in London from August 2—9

Mr. Peteni, an English lecturer at the University of Fort Hare, is the president of the Cape African Teachers' Union. The two educationists will also attend a teachers' seminar in Tel Aviv, Israel, on July 19.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 5 JUL 1972
PRETORIA NEWS

Disturbances: SASO hears the reasons

From Our Correspondent

HAMMANSKRAAL. — The non-existence of an SRC at the University of Fort Hare has boosted the importance of the local SASO committee, according to a report submitted to the annual SASO conference here.

"We do not have an SRC because this was rejected some 12 years ago and this has been the pattern through the years," says the report.

"This has high-lighted the role of the SASO local branch in campus politics . . . the whole campus looks to the branch for guidance, direction and inspiration."

Mr Aubrey Mokoena, the "exiled" SRC president from the University of the North (Turfloop), says in his report that student administration relations began on a cordial note but later deteriorated.

University of Fort Hare
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WORSENING

His report cites events which led to worsening relations:

- Confiscation by the administration of a student diary containing the SASO manifesto and Declaration of Student rights.
- The refusal of students to accede to an administration request to host two Malawi students.
- The deadlock resulting from administration's rejection of an SRC request to be solely responsible for entertaining the foreign visitors, and its objection to the presence of the Afrikaanse Studentebond president in the visiting party.
- The graduation speech by Mr Abraham Tiro, which criticised the administration and Bantu education in general.

BANTUSTAN

Mr Mokoena goes on to describe recent troubles at the university and to outline plans to negotiate with the University of South Africa for the "unconditional" admission of expelled Turfloop students.

Yesterday Mr Steve Biko, SRC president of the University of Natal (Black section) told delegates that the Bantustan theory was beginning to gain some ground. It was imperative for students to take an uncompromising stand against it.

It was a threat to one of SASO's key aims, Black unity, Mr Biko said.

"If we don't fight it we'll find ourselves facing people clamouring for Zulustans, [illegible] and so on."

Date 6 JUL 1972
STAR

SASO WANTS 'BLACK' NURSERY RHYMES

Staff Reporter

HAMMANSKRAAL — Black delegates at the South African Students Organisation (SASO) conference here have called for the composition of Black nursery rhymes, children's stories and children's art.

The resolution to this effect was put to the conference by the Education Commission and adopted unanimously.

It was held that Black education at the moment inculcated "self-hate" in Black children and that there was a need for Black literature to develop "a sense of pride, dignity and love for the Black self."

"I don't see how Jack and Jill can be relevant to the Black community," one delegate said.

Another theme which concerned the commission was the gulf between the intellectual elite and the people of the Black community.

One measure which SASO is to take to forge closer links between educated Blacks and the community at large, is the establishment of a national vigilant committee to establish closer links between students and parents.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Abraham Tiro — the man whose graduation speech sparked off the recent unrest at the University of the North (Turfloop) — told the conference that education for Blacks should serve the cause of their iration.

Educated Blacks should put away their concern for status and money and dedicate themselves to service of their community.

He said Blacks were only being educated to make them better servants of the White community: domestic science was being taught in Black schools to ensure the production of better cooks for White kitchens.

Mr J. Baqwa, of the University of Fort Hare, attacked what he saw as White-inspired history in Black schools.

One example of White bias in history was the representation to Black children of Dingaan as "a murderer and a dog" and Retief as "some kind of martyr."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 JUL 1972

DIE SUIDWESTER

Die Bantoes se geskiedenis word verdraai

HAMMANSKRAAL

DIE Bantoes se geskiedenis word deur die blankes verdraai. Dingaan word verkeerdelik as 'n „moordenaar en 'n hond voorgestel, terwyl Piet Retief as „'n soort martelaar" deur die blankes voorgestel word.

Dié aanval is gister hier deur J. Baowa, 'n student van die Universiteitskollege van Fort Hare, gemaak tydens die kongres van die Suid-Afrikaanse Studenteorganisasie (S.A.S.O.).

'n Beroep is ook tydens die kongres op die Bantoegemeenskap gedoen om Bantoe-kinderrympies, kinderverhale en kinderkuns te skep. Die beroep is deur Bantoe-afgevaardigdes gedoen.

Die voorstel is deur die opvoedingskommissie aan die Kongres voorgelê. Dit is eenparig aanvaar.

JACK AND JILL

Daar is aangevoer dat swart opvoeding op die huidige tydstip „selfhaat" by Bantoekinders aanwakker. Daar bestaan 'n behoefte aan swart letterkunde om „gevoel van trots, waardigheid en liefde vir die „Swart Ek" aan te moedig.

„Ek kan nie sien hoe Jack and Jill vir die swart gemeenskap enige waarde kan hê nie," het een afgevaardigde gesê.

Nog 'n tema wat deur die opvoedingskommissie behandel is, was die gaping tussen die intellektuele elite en die mense van die swart gemeenskap.

S.A.S.O. is ook van plan om opgevoede Bantoes en die gemeenskap as 'n geheel nader na mekaar te trek deur die stigting van 'n nasionale waaksaamheidskomitee om nadere kontak tusstudente en ouers te bewerkstellig.

Die voorsitter van die kommissie, mnr. Abraham Tiro, het aan die konferensie gesê opvoeding vir Bantoes behoort die saak van hul bevryding te dien.

Dit was mnr. Tiro se toespraak tydens die gradeplegtigheid aan die Universiteit van die Noorde (Turfloop), wat die onlangse studente-ontevredenheid daar veroorsaak het.

Hy het gesê opgevoede Bantoes moet hul strewe na status en geld los en hulself toewy aan diens aan hul gemeenskap.

„Bantoes word net opgevoed om hulle beter bediendes vir die blanke gemeenskap te maak. Huishoudkunde word in Bantoeskole geleer om te verseker dat beter kooksters vir blanke kombuise gelewer word," het mnr. Tiro gesê. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ate 9 JUL 1972
SUNDAY TRIBUNE

SASO boss

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Tribune Correspondent

Mr Jerry Modisane (23), a final-year B.Juris student, was elected president of the South African Students' Organisation at Hammanskraal yesterday. He is a "walkout" student at the University of Fort Hare.

Date 6 JUL 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Call for Black nursery rhymes

HAMMANSKRAAL. — African delegates at the South African Students Organisation (Saso) conference here have called for the composition of Black nursery rhymes, children's stories and children's art.

The resolution to this effect was put to the conference by the Education Commission and adopted unanimously.

It was held that Black education at the moment inculcated "self-hate" in Black children and that there was a need for Black literature to develop "a sense of pride, dignity and love for the Black self".

"I don't see how Jack and Jill can be relevant to the Black community," one delegate said.

Another theme which concerned the Education commission was the gulf between the intellectual elite and the people of the Black community.

Saso also plans to forge closer links between educated Blacks and the community at large by establishment of a national vigilant committee to establish closer links between students and parents.

The Chairman of the commission, Mr Abraham Tiro — the man whose graduation speech sparked off the recent student unrest at the University of the North (Turfloop) — told the conference that education for Blacks should serve the cause of their liberation.

Educated Blacks should put away their concern for status and money and dedicate themselves to service of their community.

Mr Tiro said Blacks were only being educated to make them better servants of the White community: domestic science was being taught in Black schools to ensure the production of better cooks for White kitchens.

Mr J. Baowa, of the University of Fort Hare, attacked what he saw as White-inspired history in Black schools.

One example of White bias in history he stated was the representation to Black children of Dingaan as "a murderer and a dog" and Retief as "some kind of martyr".

—(Sapa)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 JUL 1972
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Flying saucer over East London was kite light

EAST LONDON — Reports of a flying saucer sighting flooded in last night from all parts of Nahoon and Beacon Bay here.

It was said to be a "yellow moving object, definitely something unusual."

And it did turn out to be a yellow, moving object — a kite with a lantern attached to it.

Other reports of UFO's came from Komga, Idutywa and Gonubie. It is not known if they were kites.

In Pretoria the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has been testing soil samples taken from the UFO's alleged landing site at Fort Beaufort, and a spokesman said yesterday: "The soil samples were tested in a number of ways but no significant differences could be found.

"Further tests will be conducted."

Picture of a UFO, taken over Port Elizabeth, are also being studied by CSIR experts.

Meanwhile Mrs. L. Kruger, of Alice, wife of the head of Fort Hare University's Department of Psychology, Prof. T. M. D. Kruger, said the sound of a UFO passing over their home on the campus was "totally eerie and totally alien."

She said she could best describe the noise as one which would be made by a huge leader object being swished around on the end of a string.

She and her daughter, Heidi 16, were so astonished the first time they heard it they "forgot to be frightened," Mrs. Kruger said. They heard it four times.

She said the noise was so loud it awoke her other daughter, Amanda, 13.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date

VENTURE IN LIBERTY

SASO bound to 'free' Black university idea

ONE of the first tasks facing Mr Jerry Modisane, the new president of the South African Students' Organisation, is the establishment of a "free" Black university.

Shortly before his election, Mr Modisane called for the setting up of "a free Black institution of higher learning, open to all Black students academically qualified for registration."

Mr Modisane, who proposed the idea at the SASO conference last week, urged the organisation's executive to examine the feasibility of a "free" university and to report back in six months.

He was an ordinary rank-and-file SASO member at the time, but now as president he is saddled with responsibility for the success or failure of his own brainchild.

"COOL, CALM"

Mr Modisane, a 23-year-old "walk-out" student from the University of Fort Hare, was elected president by one vote over another Fort Hare "walk-out," Mr Jeff Baqwa.

A final-year B Juris student, Mr Modisane was backed by the "exiled" president of the University of the North SRC, Mr Aubrey Mokoena. The Turfloop man recommended Mr Modisane because he was "cool, calm and collected."

Proposing the resolution for a "free" Black university, Mr Modisane told the conference: "If we want our liberation, our physical liberation, we will have to start somewhere . . . and it will be an uphill struggle."

As he saw it, an independent Black university was as good a starting point as any, "even if it means we have to sit down under the trees and brave the elements in the pursuit of truth."

It did not matter if the university's degrees and certificates were not recognised by other universities to start with.

In his acceptance speech, Mr Modisane pledged himself to uphold SASO policy, but at the same time urged delegates not to deal too harshly with those Blacks who did not entirely agree with them.

In so doing, he was echoing an earlier speech by Mr Steve Biko, SASO's first president, who warned the organisation against too arrogant and too ready a rejection of those Blacks who disagreed with it.

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

Date 19 JUL 1972 Fort Hare.

East Cape varsities get R5 000

HERALD REPORTER

CHEQUES totalling R5 000 will be handed to the principals of the three Eastern Cape universities this week by the regional manager of Afrox Ltd, Mr Peter Allcorn.

Rhodes University and the University of Port Elizabeth will each receive R2 000 and Fort Hare will receive R1 000.

In the past ten years Afrox have made annual donations to universities throughout the country, totalling R200 000. In the Eastern Cape R14 000 has been contributed to the University of Port Elizabeth, R11 100 to Rhodes and R6 600 to Fort Hare.

The company also awards bursaries to dependants of mbers of its staff each year.



MRS SUSAN LEE with three cheques which will be donated by Afrox Ltd, the company s works for in Port Elizabeth, to three Eastern Cape universities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 JUL 1972
Date

INGU NIMROD XAYIMPI

PUPILS LEAVE TOO EARLY

CAPE TOWN (Gugulethu) —Quiet-spoken former Principal of Newell High School in New Brighton and English junior lecturer at Fort Hare University College near Alice, Mr. Randel Langa Peteni said that most African children leave school at Standard Two when they are hardly literate.
rate.

He was addressing more than 200 delegates at the 19th Annual Conference of The Cape African Teachers Union held at Gugulethu Civic Centre from the 4th to the 7th day of July. Mr Peteni is the vice-President of CATU.

Mr Peteni said, "In the rural areas there are hardly any facilities for evening classes for adults, and there is no urge in grown men and women to attend evening classes."

The teachers are overburdened. They have to teach their pupils in unsuitable, poorly equiped, badly built church halls,. Sometimes a teacher in the smaller schools has to teach several classes at the same time. Such teachers have little energy left at the end of the day to enable them to teach adults.

EXPENDITURE

A staunch member of the CATU, Mr Peteni also advised delegates that education is easily the most important activity of any nation. He said it demands the biggest investment, surpassing even the expenditure on defence, except perhaps in war-time, and it has been recognised as a productive investment requiring full utilisation of human resources.

The survival of a nation, continues Mr Peteni, depends on the preparation and training of its young people to equip them to the best of their ability for their role as adult citizens.

In his conclusion Mr Peteni said the excuse that there is no money should never be given and should never be accepted when education of young people is under consideration.

It is a crime to let young children grow up to adolescence without any form of formal education. It is a crime against humanity, and a sin before God in whose image those children are made.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 JUL 1972
IMVO ZABANTSUNDU

UPeteni NoNgqangweni Bawelile

EQONCE Ingcali neengcaphephe zoomakhwekhwetha abaziwayo kwezemfundo zinduluke ngoMvulo kwisikhululo senqwelo-moya saseMonti zisinga kwingxube-vange yeKomfa yeetitshala zezwe lonke eyakubanjelwa eLondon ngolwesiNe (July 20) lwaie veki.



Abo ngumhlohli (Lecturer) kwizifundo zobungcaphephe kwiDyunivesithi yaseFort Hare kwaNokholeji, uMnu. R. L. Peteni, obesakuba nguMongameli weCATU engumbutho weetitshala zeMpuma Koloni. Owesibini yiNqununu yesikolo seMfundo ePhakamileyo yeMiqhayi, uMnu. S. K. Ngqangweni. Ezi ngcaphephe zinezidanga ezinemisila zemfundo yobuNjinga-lwazi.

Kudliwano ndlebe ezi ndededeba ziyakukhe zilikhenkethe elaseYurophu namany' amazwe ngokuya kufunda ezenkqubela nolwazi olunabileyo kwezemfundo yamanye amazwe.

Kwisikhululo senqwelomoya, iBen Schoeman, kwakuzele ngabefundisintsapho beyokukhwelisa oogxa babo bebanqwenelela uhambo oluhle ukuya nokubuya kwilizwe laseYurophu.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 JUL 1972

Commission to sit soon

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

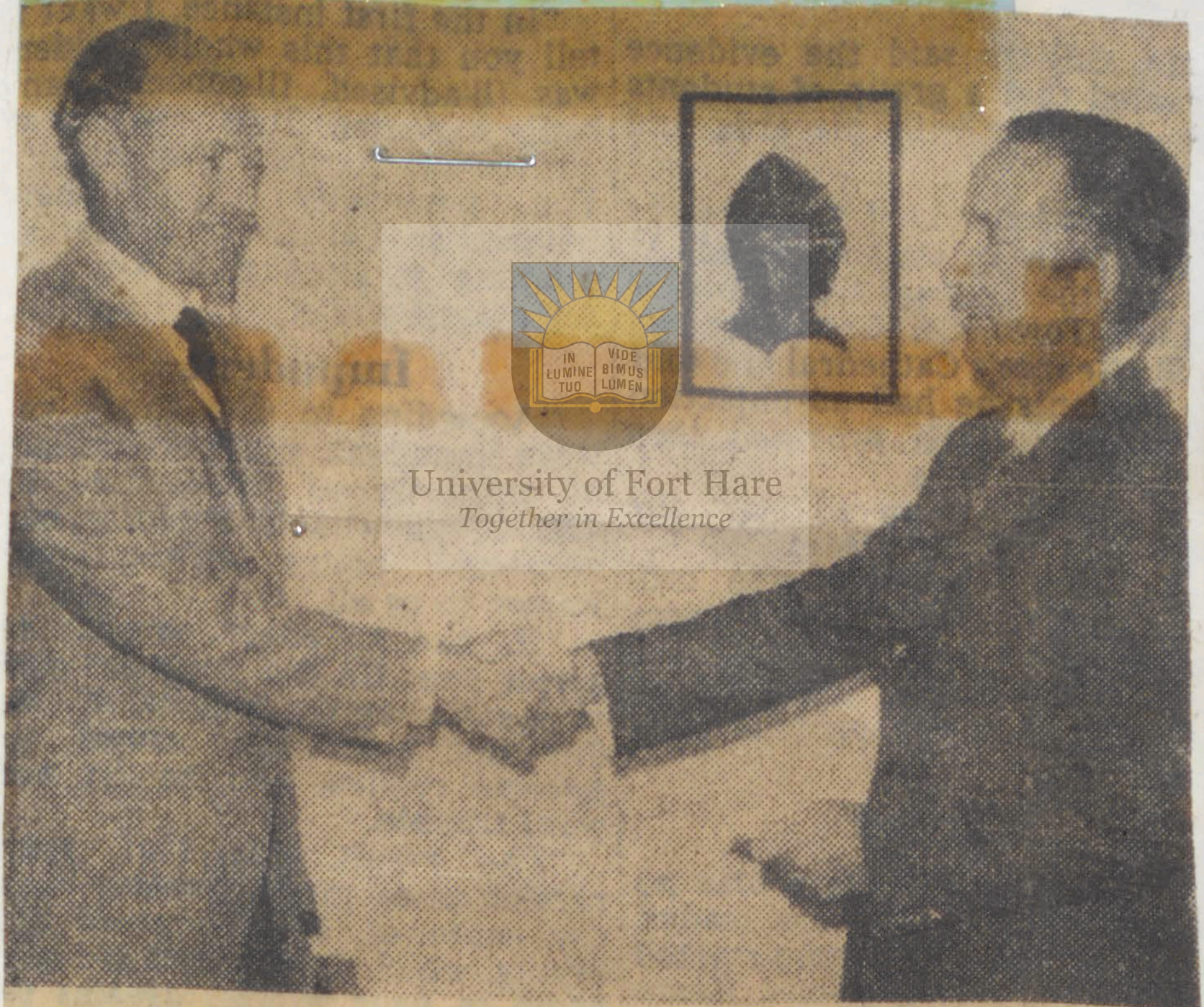
JOHANNESBURG. — An eight-member commission of inquiry into student disturbances at the University of Fort Hare is to sit next month, according to a spokesman of the university.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He said the commission, the first to be appointed by a South African university over the recent student demonstrations, will comprise four members of the university council, four of the university advisory council and two student representatives.

The inquiry emanates from sit-ins and boycotts of lectures staged by students at the advent of winter culminating in some students leaving the university under protest.

Date 19 JUL 1972



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The United Building Society will give R1 000 annually to the University of Fort Hare to assist with the expansion facilities for higher education. Mr. H. van Huysteen, the acting principal (left), receives the first donation from Mr. L. K. Rutter, the manager of the society in East London.

Date 27 JUL 1972

Nkrumah's dream for Africa unfolded

LONDON: South African-born Genoveva Marais, has written a book about her one-time friend, the late Dr Kwame Nkrumah, entitled "Kwame Nkrumah: As I Knew Him."

The publishers describe the book as "neither a biography nor a political insight into Nkrumah's Ghana, but a sincere portrait of a great man, written by the one woman close enough to see him as he really was—not the image presented to the outside world — and close enough to watch his dream for Africa unfold."

According to Genoveva Marais, Nkrumah was neither demon, dictator or god to those who knew him well, but a warm and sympathetic human being, harshly judged for any show of strength and much-maligned on account of his weaknesses.

Now in her thirties, Miss Marais was educated firstly at Fort Hare and then at Rhodes University.

She went to Ghana just before its independence to be Inspector of Schools and later became head of television programmes with the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 JUL 1972
TIMES

Fort Hare lecturer to study in U.S.

By RAY ka MSENGANA

A LECTURER in the Department of Social Work at the University of Fort Hare, Mr. T. N. V. Maqashalala, has been awarded a scholarship by America's Department of State to do a post-graduate course in social work at the University of Kansas in the United States.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The scholarship which is for one year will enable Mr. Maqashalala to complete his master's degree in social work.

Mr. Maquashalala flies out of the country to-morrow. He will spend three weeks in the University of Indiana in Indianapolis undergoing an orientation course.

His fare to the United States will be borne by the Oppenheimer Memorial Trust Fund.

A father of two, Mr. Maqashalala was born in Kokstad and did his primary education at Cludesdale Mission at Umzimkhulu.

After matriculating at St. John's College, Umtata, he went to Fort Hare in 1960 to do an advance diploma in Agriculture.

7 JUL 1972
CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare man's plea for education

By RAY ka MSENGANA

"EDUCATION IS EASILY the most important activity of any nation, surpassing even the expenditure on defence, except perhaps in wartime," said Mr. R. L. Peteni yesterday.

Mr. Peteni, English lecturer at the University of Fort Hare, was addressing more than 500 delegates attending the Cape African Teachers' Union congress in the Guguletu Civic Hall.

He said that a high quota per teacher was one way of reducing his status as a teacher and keeping his salary low.

"The survival of a nation depends on the preparation and training of its young people to equip them to the best of their ability for their role as adult citizens."

The excuse that there was no money should never be made and never accepted when young people's education was under consideration.

"It is a crime to let young children grow up to adolescence without any form of formal education. It is a crime against humanity and a sin before God in whose image those children are made.

"Quality of education is a prime factor. Constant study is required to prevent interesting subjects like social studies and science from being reduced to names and dates.

NO TECHNICIANS

"It is unfortunate that the percentage of Black students who go into technology and agronomy is very small, in a community which is close to the soil. We need agricultural officers, architects, electricians, mechanical and civil engineers for the direct need of our people.

"Our educational system is not producing trained people in those fields. We have nurses, doctors, lawyers, insurance agents, brewery representatives, school teachers — especially primary school teachers, but we have no technicians. We must now depend on others, and be at their mercy, for they are in the position of strength, and they can dictate to us."

Mr. Peteni said that expecting children to use their home language till Standard 6 and then to have to change their medium of instruction by using English, Afrikaans and the vernacular in the first year of post-primary education, was expecting a miracle no child could be expected to perform.

Continued here

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

Date 16 AUG 1972
DAILY DESPATCH

SEMINARY WARNS OF POLITICAL THREAT

ALICE – The Council of the Federal Theological Seminary has branded the Fort Hare University move to take over its land as a political one to rid the university of a multi-racial community on its doorstep.

This suggests a major clash in which four English churches would openly defy the State over the issue of the seminary.

The seminary is a multi-racial training centre for ministers of the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches.

When built, nearly ten years ago at a cost of R1 million, the Secretary for Bantu Administration gave the assurance that the State would not exercise rights of expropriation even if it had power to do so.

Last year however, Fort Hare University expressed its intention to buy the seminary ground and premises, claiming that the university needed to expand.

But the seminary council pointed out that the university has 1 104 ha for expansion, while the seminary property amounts to only 94 ha. The council maintains that no adequate explanation has been given as to why this small portion of land is considered vital for Fort Hare's expansion.

In a statement yesterday, the council said: "We are not convinced that Fort Hare needs to buy our seminary. We profoundly regret that the request was ever made and we deplore the veiled hints that another means — presumably expropriation by the Government — are available should a negotiated settlement prove impossible."

Nevertheless, the approach has been made to the churches that own the seminary and the council of the seminary has recommended that the churches reject the offer.

The council fears that once the seminary is forced to move it will not easily be re-established because of its multi-racial nature.

The vice-rector of Fort Hare, Mr. A. Coetzee, says it has been repeatedly made clear to the council that there is no other motive for wanting to buy the land. "There is certainly no political issue involved at all," he says.

The land is needed for present and future planned expansion, and nothing more, and the council's delegation to the Minister of Bantu Administration have been assured by the Minister that they will be helped to establish themselves elsewhere under the same conditions that apply to the present seminary, says Mr. Coetzee.

But the seminary council remains unconvinced, and points to the massive land holding as yet undeveloped by Fort Hare.

Spokesmen of the seminary said last night that in any event there had been calls for the establishment of branches of Fort Hare at Umtata and Mdantsane.

They felt expansion in these areas, together with development of the 1104 ha adjacent to the university in Alice, would be more logical priorities if no political motives were involved. — DDR.

University Of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Rector says students not expelled

ALICE — The Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, was accused at a mass meeting of students here of using his "Afrikaner techniques" to destroy the student body of the university.

The meeting, called at the request of the students, was to discuss the alleged expulsion of two students, Mr. G. Mgumpi and Mr. E. Tshopi, both of Johannesburg.

At one stage during the meeting the chairman forced Professor De Wet to sit down. Mr. C. Gobodo had accused the Fort Hare administration of being inefficient.

Discussing the alleged expulsion of the two students, Professor De Wet denied they had been expelled.

Professor De Wet said he was willing to re-admit the two students if they wanted to come back, and had sent them telegrams to this effect. — DDC.

Date 29 JUL 1972 Hare.

Few Young Men Of Right Calibre Choose Agriculture As Career

DELEGATES to the conference on agricultural extension being held at Zwelitsha expressed grave concern at the small number of young men of the right calibre who choose agriculture as a career. Young men of good character, strong personalities and with leadership potential were desperately required for service in the rural areas.

EDUCATION STANDARD

The Principal of Fort Cox Agricultural College, Mr. D. Beuster, said that a Junior Certificate standard of education was one of the requirements for admission to the college. It was hoped to make matric the entry qualification, but so few applicants are coming forward that this goal has not yet been achieved.

Mr. P. Bezuidenhout, Principal of the Cwaka Agricultural College, confirmed that the same problem existed in Kwa Zulu. The young men of today and their parents do not appreciate the tremendous importance of agriculture in the life of a nation.

IT'S IMPORTANCE

The Executive Councillor for Agriculture in his opening address had stressed the importance of agriculture. Rewarding careers in agriculture were available but only the cream of the nations youth was good enough. This applied to the young men entering Agricultural Colleges as newly created Agricultural Faculty at Fort Hare University where numerous bursaries were available.

RIGHT DIRECTION

Mr. N. Lowe, a delegate from Kwa Zulu, informed the conference that investigations were at present well as those entering the being conducted into the possibility of establishing agricultural high schools for Bantu children. This is an encouraging step in the right direction. These necessary orientation to schools will provide the the choice of agriculture as a career. It was gratifying to know that such schools were also being considered for the Ciskei.

FARMER TRAINING

The importance of farmer training was emphasised by Mr. G. Varty from Kwa Zulu. Short courses for farmers had proved invaluable in spreading the gospel of improved farming techniques. A Short Course Centre had been provided at Zwartkops near Pietermaritzburg, where in-service training courses for staff were also held.

Mr. E. Z. Booi, a Senior Agricultural Officer in the Ciskei, in his address appealed for even greater co-operation and even better human relations within and between Government departments. This was considered an essential factor in the task of maximising extension efficiency in the homelands.



● *Mr M. K. Radebe a lawyer, Sergeant Mcatshelwa of the Zwelitsha S.A. Police and Mr J. January, the first African Location Superintendent of Zwelitsha township. They were photographed at the reception of the Agricultural officers who attended the agricultural Conference at the Zwelitsha Township under Councillor L. L. Sebe.*

Inter-Black States Officers Confer

MR. MASTER of Ceremonies, Honourable Government Ministers, Zwelitsha Town Councillors Honoured Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen. I would first of all like to thank the Ciskei Dept. of Agriculture for the arrangement that when guests from other South African Black Govts are gathered here for Agricultural Mutual purpose, the said Dept. so honoured the being/or existence of Zwelitsha and the Zwelitsha Residents, such that we are all wielded into the spirit of the Ciskei Department of Agriculture.

Indeed, let the old saying stand — that, "Unity is strength." Note Well :—



Clr. Wycliff Nkuhlu

Nowadays we no longer think of strength as strength to break down or destroy, but we are dedicated to the concept strength whose end—as purpose—it is, the means to revivify, ressucitate, rejuvinate, and reconstruct the beloved Homeland of our Forbears.

HISTORICAL CONFERENCE

Once more let me say on behalf of the Z.T. Council and all Zwelitsha Residents —thank you to the Dept. of Agriculture. The holding of this important Inter-Black States Agricultural Officers' Conference in Zwelitsha will stand as a monument through the annals of this Black Town as well as in the history of the Ciskei.

THEY DID NOTHING

A word to the Honourable Assembly of Agricultural Scientists, let me say: whereas hitherto our Black people living in Urban areas and such places as Zwelitsha did not worry about Agriculture both as theory and an applied Science; whereas the Black people of the Rural areas did nothing about the demonstration lessons of the past 50 years by Agricultural Officers :—

Nowadays your being/or existence as Scientists, and your activities on the practical side, have a new meaning to us all. You have come to Zwelitsha at a moment when we are being gripped by the spirit of self-determination.

By self-determination we understand the true and original concept and connotation whose destiny is self-realisation. We reject with contempt any impediments thereto; we expose any ingenious but fake imitations thereof.

RECONSTRUCTION

Agriculture to us as a facet of the Economic Structure, Organisation and System of any people, is the foremost cornerstone in the great work of re-vivifying and reconstruction of a people who have been lying down as dead for nearly a full century under the stranglehold of conquest, colonialism, and imperialism.

Let us remember what we all know, that, not withstanding its universal essence, the Economic system of a people is bound to reflect the basic determinants which are orientated by the Socio-Cultural standards and values of that particular people.

AGRICULTURALLY EQUIPPED

It is therefore a challenge to our Black Agricultural officers to so imbibe the modern Scientific disciplines of Agriculture that by your science of the Soils and Science of weather conditions, and science of plant and animal life you may fully equip yourselves with the science of man socio-culturally, so that you may soon run your Department yourselves starting from Ministerial level, down to planning division, including the inspectorate, the personnel and administrative divisions.

This you will effectually achieve because in your system runs the blood is flavoured by your people's Socio-cultural and national aspirations in travail.

WE STAND FOR UNITY

We of Zwelitsha stand with you in your great task. Let me state clearly that we stand for Unity. We are essentially Xhosa and as such we stand for Xhosa Unity, and self-determination. Our concept of unity transcends the old tribal impedimenta which are often exploited by those who seek delay and doom of nation.

We stand for the celebrated unity of the Xhosa and therefore Ciskeians of all tribal origins, so as to rebuild a nation which has hitherto been bound by the shakles of dependence mentally and as such wholly.

May we rise to the challenge of the day, so that with political self-determination we may respond with economic self-determination. Thus throwing overboard all the vestiges of inferiority complex and dependence. And then we shall realise our Self.

WELCOME TO ZWELITSHA.

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

E.1 AUG 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Bank gives R1500 to Fort Hare

ALICE — A donation to cover all aspects of university life, including development funds, has been made to the University of Fort Hare by the Standard Bank of S.A.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The donation, a cheque for R1 500, was handed over by the Alice Standard Bank manager, Mr. G. R. Nesemann to the vice-rector of the university, Professor A. Coetzee.

The R1 500 donation is to be given annually for three years to the university.

Thanking Mr. Nesemann Professor Coetzee, said the money would go into the development funds and some of it would probably be used towards the students centre which the university hoped to build soon. — DDC.

Date 28 JUL 1972
CAPE TIMES

Parents of Fort Hare students are worried

PENINSULA AFRICAN TOWNSHIP residents are worried about the future of their children at Fort Hare.

The tension wave springs from the announcement that an eight-member commission of inquiry into student disturbances at the University of Fort Hare is to sit next month.

A university spokesman said the commission — the first to be appointed by a South African university following recent student demonstrations — would consist of four members of the university council, four members of the university advisory council and two student representatives.

Students of the university were still to meet to nominate their representatives, the spokesman said. The commission was expected to sit early next month, he added.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UNREST

The commision's terms of reference are to look into cause of student unrest at the university, and to recommend how it could be obviated.

The inquiry stems from sit-ins and boycotts of lectures staged by students in May and June, culminating in some students leaving the university under protest.

The spokesman said most of the students had returned to the university for the second semester after the winter vacation.

The university authorities had decided that no student would be victimized for their participation in the strike. But some had still not returned.

He added that it was difficult to say whether those who had not returned had done so because they were still continuing with their protest. The university had not kept records of the protesters.

There had been no report to university authorities that some sponsors had withdrawn bursaries of students who had participated in the strikes.

He was aware of one inquiry only from a sponsor who wanted to know about a bursar.

Date 15 AUG 1972 Star
RAND DAILY MAIL

Church-State clash looms on land move

By PIERRE CLAASSEN

A MAJOR clash between seven English churches and the State is building up in the Eastern Cape. The churches are opposing the expropriation of their land adjoining the University of Fort Hare.

The dispute concerns a move to purchase the Federal Theological Seminary, a multiracial training centre for Black ministers of the Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and four Presbyterian churches. The land is to be used for expansion of the university.

In a statement released yesterday, the Council of the Federal Seminary recommended that the churches concerned reject the offer. They did not believe the Fort Hare move was for expansion, but that it was a political one to rid the university of a multiracial community on its doorstep.

Fear is also mounting that once the seminary is forced to move, it will not easily be re-established because of its multiracial nature.

The statement said many other seminaries were closed down due to State legislation prior to the establishment of the present seminary. At the time they had received assurances by the then Secretary and Minister for Bantu Administration that the State would not exercise rights of expropriation together in fact the power to do so. They had spent R1-million on the new seminary.

IN LUMINE TUO
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EXPANSION

The disputed property amounts to 94 ha while the university will soon have 1 104 ha for expansion, the statement said. The council acknowledges the seminary's position makes it a "suitable direction for expansion of the university," but maintains no adequate explanation was given as to why the small portion of land was considered vital for the expansion.

"We are not convinced that Fort Hare needs to purchase the Federal Seminary. We profoundly regret that the request was ever made and we deplore the veiled hints that "other means" are available should a negotiated settlement prove impossible," the statement said.

Last night Mr. A. Coetzee, vice-rector of the university, said it had repeatedly been made clear to the council and its delegations that there was "no political issue at all" behind the move. The land was needed for present and future planned expansion and nothing more.

The council's delegation to the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha, had been given assurances by the Minister that he would give them every assistance to establish themselves elsewhere under the same conditiions that applied to the present seminary, said Mr. Coetzee.

The 1 104 ha referred to was separated from the university by the seminary and was the only suitable ground available for use of the agricultural faculty. "This ground is not suitable for expansion," said Mr. Coetzee.

-7 AUG 1972
Pretoria News

Big move to curb students

From Our Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Thirteen Cape branches of the Nationalist Party have joined in calling on the Government to consider drastic steps to control universities and prevent further student demonstrations.

They have submitted a 13-point programme of action to clip the wings of universities — both staff and students — taking part in "demonstrations, boycotts and other forms of subversive actions against authority."

The resolutions are to be discussed during the Cape Nationalist Congress which will be opened by the Minister of Defence and provincial leader of the party, Mr P. W. Botha, in Port Elizabeth tonight.

The congress is being attended by about 800 delegates.

Proposals for controlling the universities include steps to circumscribe the powers, rights and duties of universities and other educational institutions, to withhold state subsidies where "undisciplined action" occurs, to require ministerial approval for the appointment of foreigners to university staffs and to control the admittance of foreign students.

Further steps suggested against foreign students are that those studying temporarily in South Africa should be subsidies only in approved cases and that visa privileges should be withdrawn from any foreign student taking part in disturbances. The resolution calls for stricter selection to be applied to students who obviously are neglecting their academic duties.

ABOLITION

The resolution also urges the total abolition of "mixed" universities." Coloured and African students, in spite of taking courses at the University of Cape Town, should be obliged to register respectively at the University of the Western Cape and Fort Hare.

Final measures mooted in the resolution are that staff and students taking part in demonstrations and other forms of opposition to the Government should be suspended and banned from any other institution of higher learning.

The distribution of "subversive and provocative reading matter" among students and scholars should be firmly forbidden.

Discussion of this resolution is expected to take place tomorrow or on Wednesday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 AUG 1972
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare mass meeting 'first of its kind' —Mrs Taylor

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

IN WHAT she described as a "most exciting, unique and challenging experience", Mrs Catherine Taylor, United Party Member of Parliament, addressed a mass meeting of over 500 students at the University of Fort Hare this week.

Mrs Taylor said this was probably the first time a meeting of this kind had taken place at a non-White university.

The university authorities deliberately withdrew and no member of the administrative or academic staff was present so that the students could have a completely free and open discussion with Mrs Taylor, who expressed gratefulness to authorities for this arrangement.

Mrs Taylor, who is shadow Minister for Education in the United Party, is on a tour which includes visits to Fort Hare, Ngoya and Turfloop universities.

Mrs Taylor said it had been clear for a long time that there was no justification for any Member of Parliament to stand up and speak at length about how universities should be run without first visiting the institutions and personally observing the relations between staff and students, the educational standards and the working basis of the university.

Staff

Mrs Taylor spent two days at Fort Hare meeting staff and students. She stressed: "I was received with the greatest courtesy by staff and students and only wish that more people would take the trouble to visit Fort Hare.

"Meetings such as this are welcomed by the authorities and do much to promote understanding."

At the request of Mrs Taylor and student leaders, a mass meeting, to which the rector consented, was arranged for nine one night. It ended at midnight.

"I was exhausted but it was well worth it," said Mrs Taylor, who addressed the students for ten minutes and spent the rest of the time answering "pertinent but fair questions".

Mrs Taylor said there was absolutely no personal animosity toward her but as far as questions went "no holds were barred" occasionally, a few snide remarks were passed but the speakers were immediately silenced by students.

Interested

They were specially interested in what the United Party policy and approach would be to education, in particular higher education and universities and also what the United Party pattern of government would be if they got into power.

"A few would not accept my bona fides but there was no animosity," said Mrs Taylor.

In an interview in Grahamstown afterwards, Mrs Taylor said there was at present no confrontation between staff and students at the University of Fort Hare, but it seemed a minority group amongst the students would like to see such a confrontation.

Since 1959 the students had used to elect a students' representative council. She established two reasons for this — firstly, there was such a deep division on the campus about this issue that they could not find consensus amongst the students body. The authorities were most eager for the students to elect a representative council, she said, as it would give them a recognised channel of communication and the students a share in university administration.

The students' reluctance to choose a SRC, she said, was because the SRC leaders were expelled in 1959. "They are afraid that those who are put into positions of leadership in future SRCs will become the objects of close observation, not by the university authorities but by the Special Branch. This is an inhibiting factor but not the only one," she said.

The authorities were perfectly aware of the students' fears and wished the students would be more trusting.

Choose

Mrs Taylor remarked that during the recent sit-ins no disciplinary action was taken against student participants. She could not see the existing university authorities doing anything unconsidered to the student body. There was no confrontation between staff and students that she could see.

"I spoke to both sides. I do think there is a minority group amongst the students who would like to see such a confrontation but at the moment all is quiet and definitely not suppressed."

On the present land issue between the university and the Federal Theological Seminary, Mrs Taylor said the matter was not a political one.

"The university is bursting at the seams and there is no question that it urgently needs more land and buildings.

She made an urgent appeal for more funds to be made available to the university as a matter of urgency so that the institution would not be forced to turn large numbers of prospective students away.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 AUG 1972
DIE AFRIKANER

P. W. Botha en progge bie vir steun van die akademici

DIE Minister van Verdediging en Leier van die Regeringsparty in Kaapland, mnr. P. W. Botha, het verlede week in sy openingsrede voor die Kaapse kongres van sy party 'n aanval op die sg. "klein apartheid" gedoen. Terselfdertyd het mnr. Botha die nuwe kreet van mnr. Piet Cillié, redakteur van Die Burger, nl. "reformasie" op die kongres ge-eggo.

Die Vaderland skryf dat hoewel mnr. Botha nie die woorde "klein apartheid" gebruik het nie, sy verwysings na "irriterende, diskriminerende maatreëls" beskou word as 'n regstreekse verwysing na wat gewoonlik "klein apartheid" genoem word.

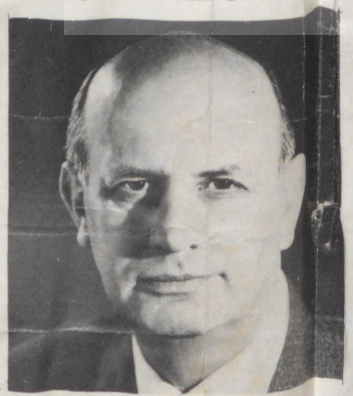
Mnr. Botha het gesê "slegs op die weg van verskeidenheid en veelvolkigheid sal irriterende en diskriminerende maatreëls verdwyn."

Onmiddellik hierna het mnr. Botha hom tot die akademici gewend. Hy het gesê sonder hulle sal die regering se saak skade ly. Daarom word hulle positiewe belangstelling verwelkom. Hy het gesê die Regeringsparty se deure staan oop vir daardie akademici wat 'n bydrae wil lewer.

Mnr. Botha se verwysing na "reformasie" en "klein apartheid" is betekenisvol. Mnr. Cillié het onlangs in geskrifte met die pleidooi vir reformasie begin en die feit dat mnr. Botha dit nou op die kongres ge-eggo het, dui daarop dat vorentoe 'n nuwe kreet van die Keerom-straatse politiek gaan word.

Dat mnr. Botha hom ook in sulke regstreekse terme tot die akademici gerig het, is ewe betekenisvol. Dit het gevolg nadat 'n klompie akademici van Stellenbosch, Kaapstad en die Noorde voorverlede naweek 'n byeenkoms van die Progressiewe Party in Pretoria op uitnodiging bygewoon het.

Onder hulle was ds. C. Malan van Unisa, prof. S. J. Celliers van Stellenbosch, prof. J. J. Degenaar, ook van Stellenbosch, dr. A. B. du Toit van Stellenbosch, dr. A. P. R. Kellerman van Unisa, prof. T. M. D. Kruger van Fort Hare, mnre. P. Myburgh van Mulderslei in die Kaap, P. J. J. S. Olivier van die Universiteit van Potchefstroom, prof. M. A. Rabie van Unisa, prof. J. Sadie van Stellenbosch, Willem Trengove van die Pretoriase Studenteraad, mnr. Jch. van Tonder van Potchefstroom, en andere. Onder diegene wat uitgenooi is maar nie teenwoordig was nie, is prof. Wic Rhoodie van Pretoria en prof. W. A. Joubert van Unisa.



Mnr. P. W. Botha

Die akademici is deur die Progressiewe Party genooi om samesprekings met hom te kom voer oor die party se beleid en hoe dit verander kan word om aanvaarbaarder gemaak te word. In sy uitnodigingsbrief sê die beplanningskomitee van die party dat hy bewus daarvan is dat die party se beleid min inslag by Afrikaanssprekendes gevind het. Die doel van die eenkoms was om menings te wissel oor hoe die beleid aanvaarbaarder vir die Afrikaansprekendes gemaak kan word. Die moontlikheid is sterk dat veranderings uit hierdie samesprekings kan volg.

Een van die akademici wat uitgenooi is maar nie teenwoordig kon wees nie, mnr. Gert Olivier, 'n senior lektor in staatsleer aan die Universiteit van Pretoria, het aan Die Vaderland gesê hy voel baie ongelukkig oor die houding van die Regeringsparty wat teenoor die akademici ontwikkel het. Baie van die Afrikaner-akademici staan sinies teenoor die Regeringsparty vanweë hierdie afwysende houding. Hy het bygevoeg dat 'n mens ook nie ver hoef te gaan soek na die rede waarom baie Afrikaanse studente sinies teenoor die Regeringsparty staan nie.

Mnr. P. W. Botha se uitnodiging aan die akademici moet teen hierdie agtergrond beoordeel word. Dit is baie duidelik dat die party geskrik het vir die gevolge wat die akademici se houding vir hom kan hê. Net so duidelik is dit dat die akademici 'n groter rol binne die Regeringsparty wil speel, sodat hy die party nog verder na links in die nuwe politiek kan druk.

Mnr. Botha wil klaarblyklik hierdie liberale akademici terugwin. Onder die akademici wat deur die Progressiewe Party genooi is, is daar mense wat sê dat hulle lede en selfs ampsdraers van die Regeringsparty is. Mnr. Botha het nie gesê wie van hulle welkom is nie, maar daar kan aangeneem word dat daar van nou af hernieude druk van akademiese kant op die Regeringsparty gaan kom om verder na links te verander.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 AUG 1972

Springbok netting test a success

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FORT BEAUFORT. — A successful game-netting experiment was conducted recently on a farm in the Fort Beaufort district, "Edendale", belonging to Mr Peter Johnson. In charge of the operation was Dr I. G. Gaigher of the Department of Zoology at the University of Fort Hare.

Mr Johnson wanted to transfer part of his herd of thirty-one springbok to another camp to start a new breeding herd.

The method of catching the buck involved the use of two large drop-nets, 100 metres long, light, supported on poles and suitably camouflaged. About 30 African beaters were employed to drive the buck towards the nets. As they were caught, in groups of three or four, each animal was held down, blindfolded and lifted into a bag. They were then transported by lorry to the new camp.

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No casualties

Fourteen springbok were safely netted and transferred without any casualties. Dr Gaigher regards the undertaking as very successful. In this type of operation with springbok, which are nervous, the mortality rate is often high.

Dr Gaigher, who is particularly interested in this kind of work, recently attended a course in game-catching at Onderstepoort. This was the first opportunity he has had of putting the instruction he received into practice.

Dr Gaigher gained a B Sc degree, majoring in zoology, at the University of Pretoria and then took an honours degree there in wild life management. After obtaining his master's degree at Pretoria, he did a research project on fish for his PhD at the Rand Afrikaans University. He has assisted in catching zebra and impala in the Sabi-Sand Game Reserve.

He has been on the staff of the University of Fort Hare since the beginning of last year.

ate 30 AUG 1972 Fort Hare
RAND DAILY MAIL

Politics of Fort Hare land bid denied

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Together in Excellence

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The authorities at the Black University College of Fort Hare, at Alice, have denied that the offer to buy the land and buildings of the next-door multiracial Federal Theological Seminary was politically motivated.

The denial follows a statement this month by the Council of the Federal Seminary recommending that the seven churches concerned reject the offer, because the council did not believe the Fort Hare move was for expansion

The statement said the move was a political one to rid the university of a multiracial community on its doorstep.

In reply, the Fort Hare authorities said the university served 4 500 000 Xhosa people, a greater number than South Africa's total White population, which was served by 10 universities.

Date 31 AUG 1972
KING WM'S TOWN MERCURY

Priceless rock art ruined

IN a lecture in King William's Town last Friday, attention was drawn to the present trend of destruction and damage to bushman paintings in the Eastern Cape.

The meeting of the King William's Town Historical Society was addressed by Mr. Robin Derricourt, lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Fort Hare and Director of the University's Archaeology Survey of the Transkei and Ciskei. In reviewing the prehistory and early history of the Eastern Cape area, Mr. Derricourt emphasised the importance of the wealth of paintings surviving from the bushmen and their late Stone Age ascestors.

University of Fort Hare
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"These paintings represent an invaluable source of information on the last hunting and food-collecting people of our area. The earliest paintings may be up to 10 000 years old, the last bushman painter was seen in Queenstown 100 years ago. The rock art gives a unique picture of the life of the artists their hunting and food collecting, their clothing and objects of daily use, their social and family life. To a large section of the public the paintings are a priceless heritage and fascinating part of the landscape, and in many cases of high aesthetic value.

"Recent trends in the destruction and damage to paintings are such as to cause severe alarm. Natural processes of weathering are, of course, always present, but far more of a threat is human vandalism and carelessness. In our survey work we encounter a depressing amount of such damage. It occurs on sites in all areas in the Cape Midlands and Border, the Transkei, Ciskei and East Griqualand. No population group is free of responsibility for its share in this.

Another painted shelter in Cathcart studied by our team last year, and considered among the finest in the area, has since had paintings chipped and removed by trespassers, and this too is repeated elsewhere.

"Such damage is depressing, the more so since it is usually irreparable. A protective fence around a site seems only to attract and challenge vandals. A National Monuments' Act exists making it illegal to damage or remove rock art, but this has little effect. Conservationists and scholars are often reduced to discussing ways of hiding the whereabouts of a site from the public as a whole, as the only way to protect the art from the destructive minority. This would be unfortunate, but it would be more unfortunate if South Africa's priceless rock art heritage were to be further destroyed by inconsiderate actions."

Date 28 AUG 1972
DIE VADERLAND

Ander dink so

Akademici móét verstaanbare politiek praat

Deur DR. DREYER KRUGER

van die Universiteit van Fort Hare

Die intellektueel verneem nogal heel dikwels afkeurende stemme vanuit die Nasionale Party. Tog, uit ander dele van die Afrikaner-Establishment, kom weer aanmoediging, versoeke om sy idees op skrif te stel in 'n vorm wat die publiek kan verstaan.

Die intellektueel het in die eerste plek presies dieselfde reg as die spoorwegarbeider, die boer of die sakeman om sy opinies te lug. Maar hy is enigsins gevaarliker as sommige van die voorgaande juis omdat hy geneig is om gevestigde denkrigtings, waarin ons tog so gemaklik sit, krities te bevra.

Omskrywing

'n Interessante aspek van enige gesprek is dat daar altyd 'n stilswyende omskrywing is van die verhouding waarin die gesprekvoerders teenoor mekaar staan.

Ten einde kommunikasie te verbeter, sal dit goed wees om algaande 'n definisie te probeer bereik van die verhouding tussen intellektueel en politikus. Dit kan miskien gedoen word deur hulle verhouding uiteen te sit op dieselfde terrein, naamlik die politiek.

Waar sekere politici sê dat intellektuele uit die hoogte vir hulle wil voorskryf, word die verhouding gedefinieer as synde een tussen 'n leraar en 'n negatief gemotiveerde student, en in so 'n geval is die gesprek dan natuurlik onmoontlik.

Praktisyn

Aan die ander kant, as die intellektueel sou uitgaan van die standpunt dat die politikus bloot 'n praktisyn is wat nie self in staat is om verantwoordelik te dink oor die toekoms, of 'n visie te hê op die probleme van die land nie, dan definieer hy aan sy kant die verhouding op so 'n wyse dat daar geen gesprek kan plaasvind nie.

Dit sou nuttig wees om die verhouding te definieer vanuit die relatiewe gebondenheid van mense wat vanuit dieselfde werklikheid redeneer en wat met fundamenteel dieselfde problematiek worstel.

Vryheid

Die verskil is net dat die intellektueel meer vryheid het (en miskien ook meer tyd) om te besin omdat hy nie so gebonde is aan die denkwyse van mense wat hy verteenwoordig nie.

Die intellektueel wat besin oor die Suid-Afrikaanse situasie, moet dit doen vanuit hierdie situasie wat sý situasie is, vanuit hierdie werklikheid wat ook sý werklikheid is.

'n Onbekookte vergelyking van hoe Suid-Afrika beantwoord aan die standaarde van — sê maar — die Westminster-demokrasie wat vir geheel en al 'n ander tipe samelewing ontwerp is, en daaruit dan niks anders as bedreiging en allerlei negatiewe dinge in die Suid-Afrikaanse situasie te vind nie, beantwoord nie aan hierdie definisie nie. Dit is ook nie die soort intellektueel wat daarin sal slaag om 'n gesprek met 'n politikus aan te knoop nie.

Individualiste

Die politikus vind dit moeilik om te ver verby die situasie te beweeg wat op 'n gegewe oomblik bestaan. Hy is deel van 'n politieke party of ander organisasie met wie se idees hy steeds rekening moet hou.

Aan die ander kant is die Afrikaanse intellektuele soos ek hulle ken, baie dikwels individualiste. Hulle kan dit ook wees juis omdat hulle nie 'n gesagsposisie bekiee waarin hulle voortdurend verslag moet doen van hul rentmeesterskap in terme van die gangbare norme nie.

Die intellektueel kan, en moet, as hy verantwoordelik is, ook die norme bevra; hy moet die norme van 'n gegewe tyd toets aan die waardes waarop ons samelewing berus.

Hieruit volg dan ook dat hy nie bloot 'n konsultant vir die politikus kan wees nie. Hy moet hom wend tot denkende mense dwarsoor die spektrum van die samelewing.

Die intellektueel kan seer sekerlik, as hy wil, hom besig hou met bloot teoretiese werk of met navorsing wat nie verband hou met die mees dringende aktualiteite van ons samelewing nie.

Besin

Dit is egter moeilik vir 'n geesteswetenskaplike om nie te besin oor die verhouding van mense in die samelewing waarin hy betrokke daarby en oor die toekoms van sy volk en nasie. Seer sekerlik kan hy uit sy wetenskapsbelewing 'n bydrae doen.

Of die Nasionale Party tans 'n behoefte het aan 'n gesprek met intellektuele, is onbekend. Ek weet egter dat politici tog wel belangstel, selfs intens belangstel, in die denke wat in daardie kringe plaasvind.

Geen verrassing

Dit is ook geen verrassing nie. Die Nasionale Party was tog nog altyd die party van die vernuwing en baie van die huidige beleidsaspekte van die Nasionale Party is juis die breinkind — minstens gedeeltelik — van intellektuele mense wat ernstig oor die land se toekoms besin het.

Daar is geen samehangende beweging van die Afrikaanssprekende intellektuele nie. Meesal gaan elkeen op sy eie houtjie voort en daar is geen gereelde en intensiewe kontak nie.

Vraagstuk

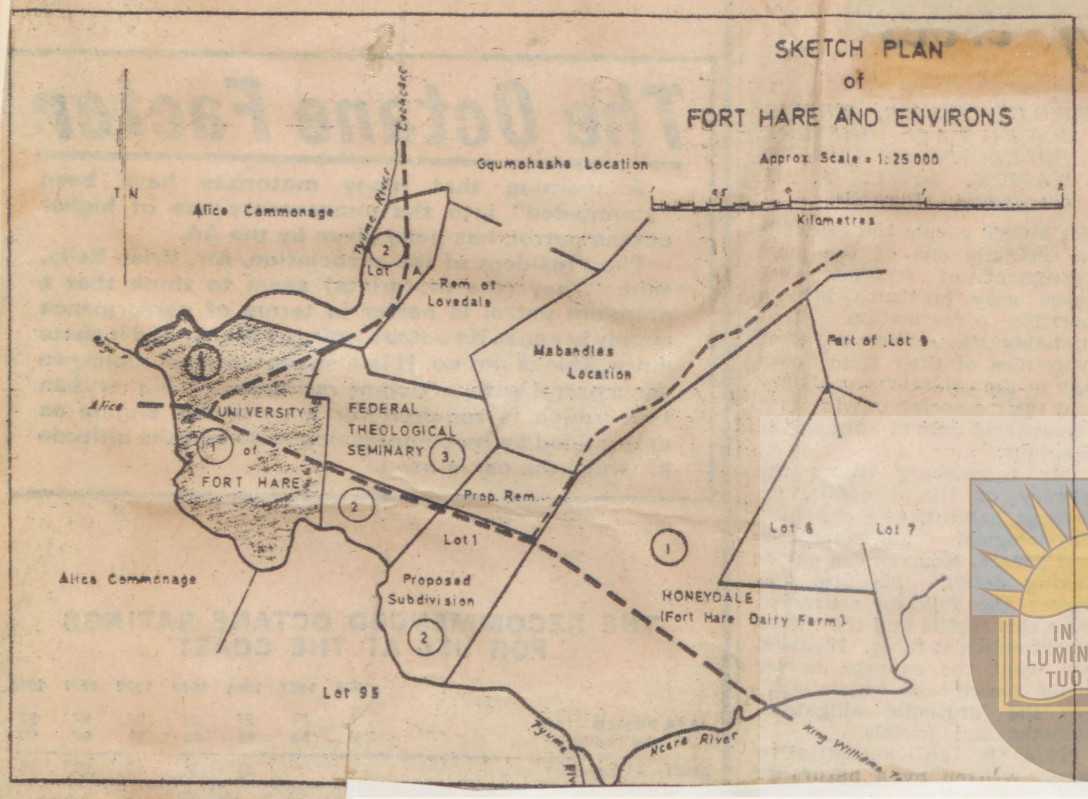
Daarom bestaan daar ook die voorneme om 'n nuwe blad te begin met die naam VRAAGSTUK — nié om te dien as 'n propagandamedium vir sekere sogenaamde „verligte" denkbeelde nie — maar om uitdrukking te gee aan navorsing en besinning wat daar reeds gedoen is dwarsoor die politieke spektrum en uit verskeie geesteswetenskappe oor die problematiek van die mens, en meer in besonder, dié van die mens in Suid-Afrika met sy veelvoudige verhoudings en probleme.

● By vergaderings gehou in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Stellenbosch, Kaapstad, Grahamstad, Fort Hare en Port Elizabeth, is reeds aansienlike finansiële en morele steun gemonster. Die verwagting is dat die blad (met skrywer hiervan as eerste redakteur by Posbus 106, Alice, Oos-Kaapland) in Februarie 1973 sal verskyn.

Vir die eerste keer sal die Afrikaanslesende publiek dan 'n oop forum hê waarin die dringende maatskaplike, politieke en psigologiese vraagstukke van die hedendaagse Suid-Afrika voortdurend aan die orde kom.

Together in Excellence
UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

Political move for seminary land denied



A sketch plan of Fort Hare University at Alice and its environs.
The shaded area represents the central university campus above the broken line and staff houses and agricultural land below.
All broken lines represent roads.
The numbered areas on the map are: (1) Land owned by the Government and used for education; (2) Proposed transfer from Church of Scotland Trust to Government; (3) Proposed transfer from Federal Theological Seminary to the Government, which is being strongly opposed by the seminary's council.

HERALD REPORTER

ALICE.

AUTHORITIES at the University College of Fort Hare have denied that the offer to buy the land and buildings of the adjacent multi-racial Federal Theological Seminary was politically motivated.

The denial follows a statement this month by the council of the Federal Seminary, recommending that the seven churches concerned reject the offer because the council did not believe the Fort Hare move was for expansion as indicated.

The statement said the move was a political one to rid the university of a multiracial community on its doorstep.

In reply, Fort Hare authorities said the university served 4,5 million Xhosa people which was a greater number than South Africa's total White population, which was served by ten universities.

Inadequate

For Hare's existing land and campus was totally inadequate. In recent years student numbers had increased by 25 per cent annually and there would be 3 000 students at the university in four to five years' time — if expansion could be made to accommodate that number.

The disputed property, said the seminary statement, was 94ha and the university would soon have 1 104ha for expansion.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, said that what the seminary had not explained, was that the other land that would be acquired by the university was broken into various portions unsuitable for actual campus expansion.

He said the existing Fort Hare campus was only 86ha, no bigger than the seminary campus where there were 106 students.

Growth

The 1 104ha referred to was separated from the university by the seminary and was the only suitable ground available for the agricultural faculty.

Prof De Wet said a representative of the firm at present planning the campus had said recently: "The ground available for campus expansion is totally inadequate to provide for the normal growth and development of the university within the next few years."

Plans for the next few years included two hostels a year to keep up with student accommodation, extensions to administraion buildings, a large university hall, a new science block, a new law building, a new faculty of arts building, a student centre and three blocks of flats for staff.

These buildings would cause the "already cramped" campus to become completely overcrowded.

The seminary council, while acknowledging at the time that the seminary's position made it a "suitable direction" for expansion of the university, maintained that no adequate explanation had been given why seminary land was considered vital for the expansion.

"We are not convinced that Fort Hare needs to purchase the Federal Seminary. We profoundly regret that the request was ever made and we deplore the veiled hints that 'other means' are available should a negotiated settlement prove impossible," the statement said.

Meanwhile, Prof De Wet said an important consideration in the matter was whether the seminary had necessarily to be situated next to Fort Hare to make use of educational facilities.

He said that the "actual state of affairs" was that in 1970 two students from the seminary attended lectures in the Faculty of Arts and one in the Faculty of Theology.

Threat

Last year only two seminary students attended lectures in the Faculty of Arts — not theology.

"In fact we know that some of the participating churches (in the seminary) have prevented their students from enrolling for courses at the university and that they even went so far as to threaten a student with expulsion from his church if he insisted on attending lectures at Fort Hare," said Prof De Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MAY 1972
Date
ART LOOK

PROMOTION OF AFRICAN ART

In 1964, the University of Fort Hare, situated near Alice in the Eastern Province, established a permanent Gallery of Contemporary African Art. It was named after Professor A.J.D. Meiring who was for many years connected with the University, and was well-known in the Museum world. The gallery has grown over the years and today houses works by most contemporary African artists, including Maqhubela, Sithole, Kumalo, Dumile, Mgudlandlu, Pemba, Zondi, Maganjege, Mbatha, Bhengu, Mbele, Shilakoe, Sedibane, etc. This collection is today priceless and would be difficult to re-collect. The gallery is attached to the Department of African Studies of the University, and has a full-time Curator.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Adam and Eve by John Muafanejo: linocut

It is hoped that a suitable building will be erected in the foreseeable future to house this art collection, as well as the ethnographical collection of the University consisting of some 12,000 pieces. The University feels a strong responsibility in the preservation and handling of these cultural treasures of the Africans in South Africa.

The University holds an annual exhibition of African art, usually somewhere during August/September of every year. To this exhibition are invited all African artists and entry forms may be obtained from the Department of African Studies, University of Fort Hare, Alice, Cape Province. Several very successful one-man shows have also been sponsored. Over the past seven years, works of African artists have been sold, on a non-profitable basis, to the value of R10,000. The University concentrates mainly on lesser known artists in these exhibitions, whom it is considered could still do with support and assistance.

The main objects in mind with our activities are:

1. To help and promote African artists, especially those who still need such help and guidance. We would like any African artist, who wishes to exhibit, to contact us at the above-mentioned address.

IN THE E.TVL.

Professor E.J. de Jager

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Ngwale by Kenneth Molatana: jacaranda wood



Group 2 by Eric Mbatha: etching

2. To build a representative collection of contemporary African art which can be cared for properly, and which is at the disposal of the large population of the Ciskei and Transkei, as well as all those who are interested in contemporary African art. Although it is of great benefit to preserve the past, we also want to record what the African is achieving under modern conditions, hence the collection of contemporary art.

3. We claim that through their art we can be aware of how our fellow residents in South Africa live and fulfil themselves; also to see in African society and the activities of their artists, the universal values reflected therein. There are two general human trends underlying the complex reactions of African society to the presence of European society; the need for self-identification and the desire for self-expression. The sometimes perplexing nature of these reactions is due to the fact that self-identification may be achieved through the revival of archaic customs and values, or through **the adoption of new behaviour patterns.**

Likewise, self-expression may find its medium in contra-acculturation movements or in **constructive contributions to the present situation**. Art is **per se** a medium for the better understanding of these springs of action and will put us in a position to see our African neighbours with a sympathetic eye, and thus to contribute through our action to a better understanding and to more harmonious race relations in South Africa.

4. To stimulate an interest amongst Africans for their own artists. Most African never have the opportunity of seeing such art as they seldom go to our bigger centres. Being situated in the Ciskei and Transkei we have a large African audience, and many schools, women's organizations, etc., visit our gallery.

We consider that it is very necessary that the African artist should also know the reaction of their own people to their art. We want to request African artists to be kind enough to donate something from their work to the gallery. The University annually makes available a considerable sum for the purchase of art works but even this does not cater for our purchasing all that we consider we should have. The

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IN LUMINE TUO VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
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Nude by David Mbele: chalk

gallery is public and open to all races, and is run on an entirely non-profitable basis. The only benefit to the gallery is African art.

5. There are many Europeans who never visit Johannesburg and other large centres. We endeavour to stimulate an interest, by such people, in African art in the Eastern Province. We are well placed, within easy reach of cities and towns such as Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, East London, Queenstown, King William's Town, etc., and we have built up an extensive interest amongst Europeans of this area also.

We hope to serve the cause of African art through our activities, as well as the African artist. We should be glad to hear from any one who is interested in our enterprise.

Letters should be sent to: Professor E.J. de Jager, Department of African Studies, University of Fort Hare, Alice, C.P.

Date MARCH 1972
BANTU

Cornerstones of Progress

ILLITERACY among the Bantu peoples of South Africa is rapidly becoming something of the past. This year approximately 3,2-million Bantu children are attending school as compared with 734 000 in 1948 — an increase of 440 per cent in 24 years.

An ever-growing percentage of these children is being enrolled in high schools — 12 900 passed Std. VI (the first high school year) in 1948 as compared with 91 000 in 1970 — a 700 per cent increase —

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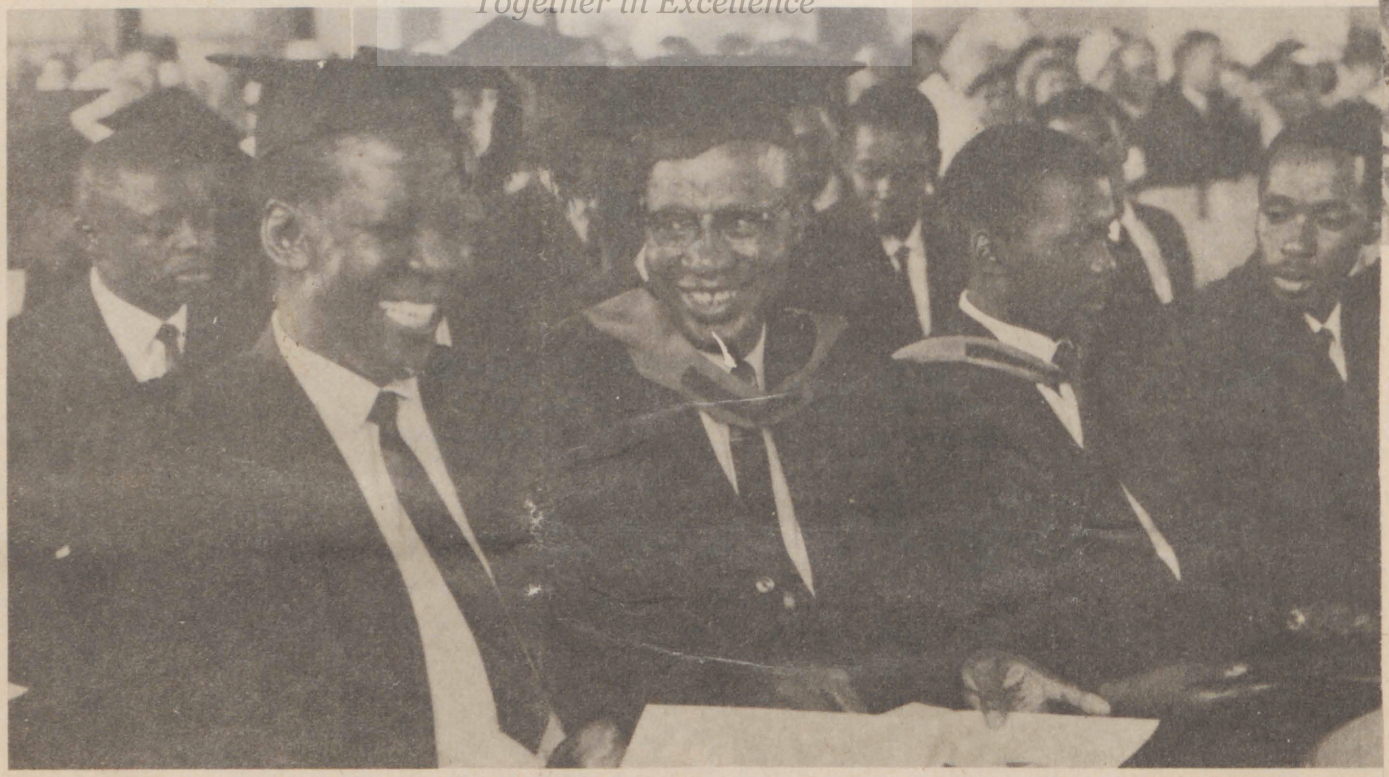
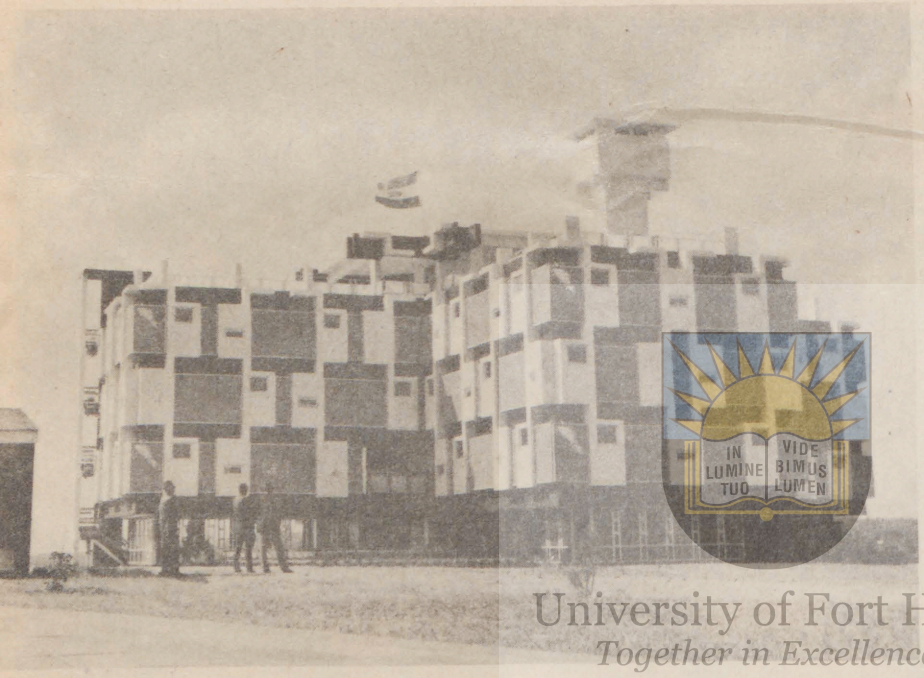
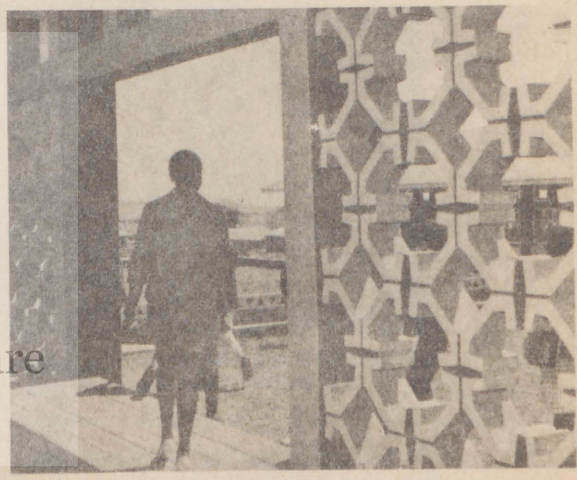




Graduation day at Zululand University. Men such as these — and there are more of them every year — are destined to play a leading role in the development of South Africa's Bantu homelands



The library at Zululand University. One of the latest additions is a ten-storey men's residence, also with an attractive modern facade. (See "Bantu" of August 1971)

Traditional Bantu motifs have been woven into the modern texture of Sovenga — symbolic of the fact that the Bantu are not forgetting the best aspects of their ancient heritage

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while 1 842 Bantu matriculated in that year as against only 172 in 1948.

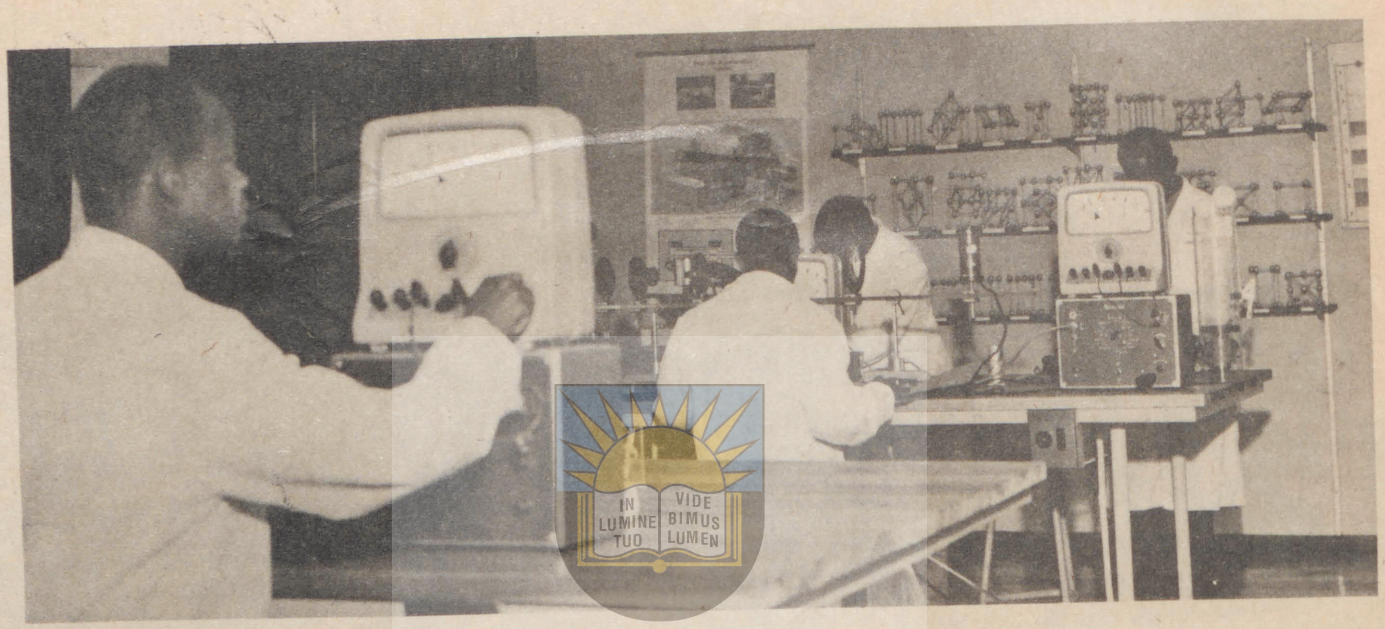
The same trends are evident in regard to university or post matric education, and one reason for the establishment of the university colleges (now universities) of Zululand and Sovenga in about 1960 was to accommodate this rapid growth in Bantu university students. Other higher educational institutions for the Bantu of the Republic are Fort Hare and Natal University's Medical School for Non-Whites.

One might ask why these institutions were created for the Non-Whites separately. The realities of Africa have conclusively shown that no black African people is prepared to be recast in a European mould or to become pseudo-European. They insist, rather, on a full and unfettered expression of the "African personality".

Multi-nationalism

On the basis of these fundamental premises, South Africa has opted for a policy of separate development or multi-nationalism. The universities for the country's various nations are cornerstones of this policy, for it is from them that must come the leaders who will inspire and direct the progress of their respective peoples.

The policy of multi-nationalism sets no ceiling to this progress for it envisages that each of the Non-White peoples shall become self-sufficient, ordering its own affairs at all levels of national activity. In such a programme these universities naturally play a vital role.



Physical science experiment at Sovenga, the University of the North

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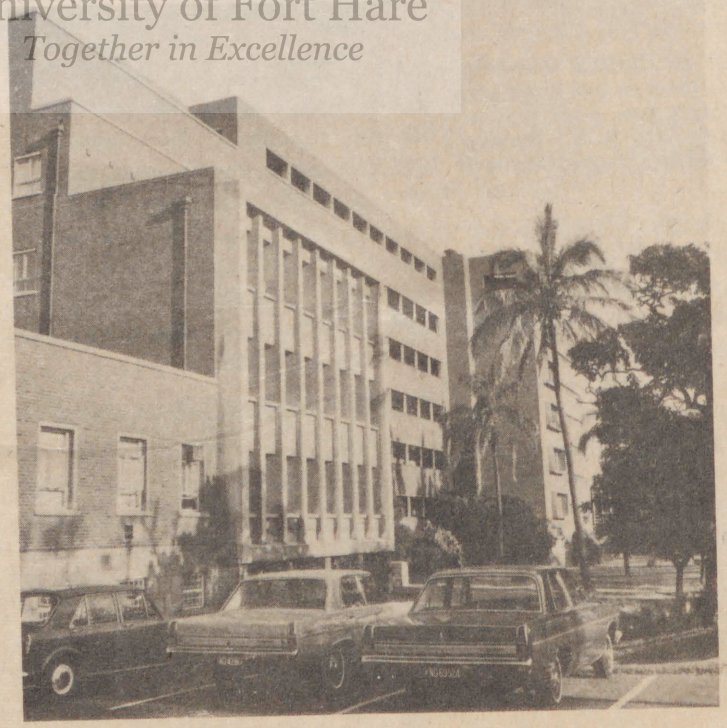
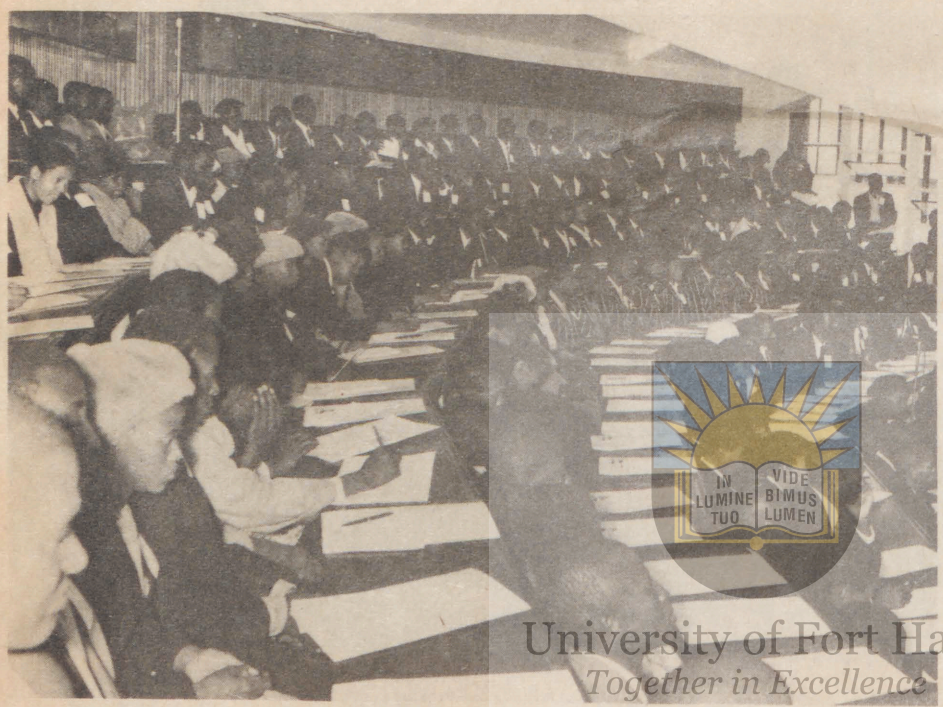
To cater for the ever-increasing number of Non-White students who gain university passes (last year there were 3 818 students studying in a full-time capacity for their matriculation) the facilities at these universities are being constantly expanded and the scope of the courses offered widened almost every year.

Meanwhile any Bantu, Indian or Coloured student who wishes to follow a course not yet provided for at his university, can do so at the so-called open universities: i.e. Cape Town University, Witwatersrand University and Natal University. Alternatively he can enrol with the University of South Africa and





Left: There are excellent congress facilities at the University of the North — near Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal

Opposite page below: Durban's Non-White Medical School, which is under the aegis of Natal University

University of Fort Hare
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complete his studies by correspondence.

All three of the Bantu universities have recently received academic autonomy, despite the fact that two of them are only about 12 years old — it took some of the "White" universities several decades to become autonomous institutions.

High Standards

The standards of instruction at these Bantu universities were laid down by the University of South Africa which also served as the examining body to the Bantu and some of the "White" universities until such time as they became autonomous. Unisa thus played a unique role in the establishment and development of the country's institutions of higher education.

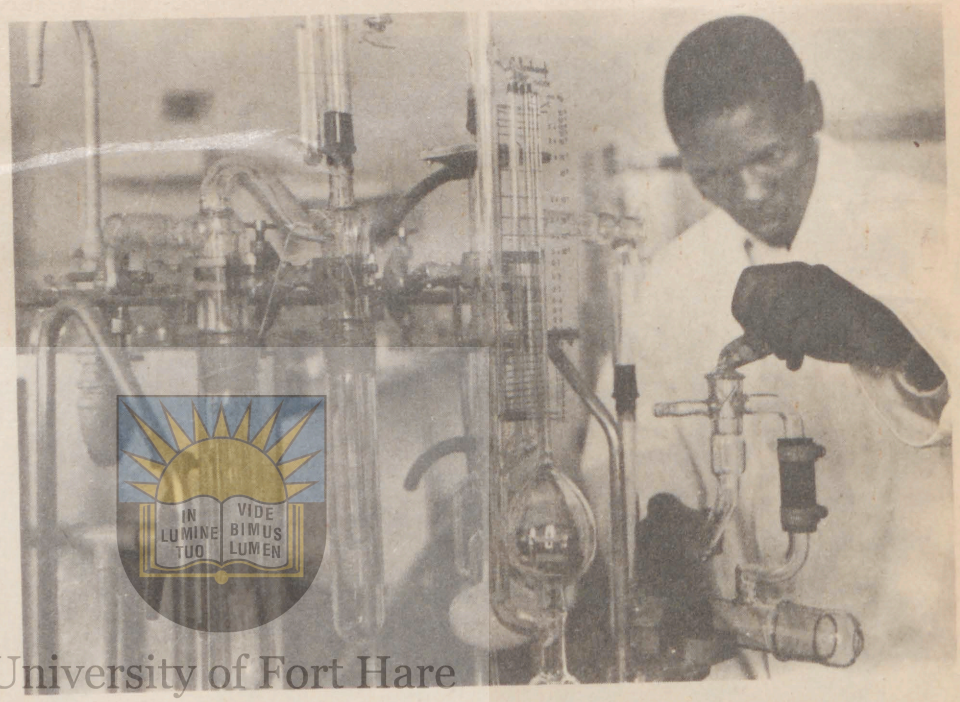
The Bantu universities maintain contact with the older universities — as well as academic standards — by having representatives from several of the "White" universities serving on their senates. These senates control syllabuses and examinations. In some cases external examiners from the older universities are obtained to mark examination papers.

Unisa

In 1946 the University of South Africa ceased to be merely an examining body and started also to become a teaching university — by correspondence. In 1951 an Act of Parliament entirely reconstituted the university as one exclusively for external students but still functioning in close co-operation with the residential universities, each of which is represented on the Senate and Council of the University of South Africa.

In the first year that it became a teaching institution the enrolment of students was about 1 000. Today the University of South Africa is by far the largest university in the Republic. In 1971 the enrolment was about 25 100 including 2 420 Bantu as against the 1 145 Bantu enrolled in 1960.

The University of South Africa accepts students from all over the world. Although teaching is by correspondence, students are free to see their lecturers by appointment



Fort Hare, the oldest Bantu university in the Republic, has well equipped science laboratories. Of particular interest is the large faculty of agriculture, as the adjoining Xhosa homelands have an almost unlimited agricultural potential

to discuss their problems. The method of teaching, of course, excludes certain courses — for example medicine. The university's reputation is world-wide and its degrees are recognised throughout the world.

Fort Hare

The opening, in 1916, of Fort Hare University College, now the University of Fort Hare, was the culmination of a long and persistent endeavour in the field of Bantu Education by the United Free Church of Scotland.

This university caters specifically for the Xhosa-speaking group of the Bantu. There is a steep upward climb in the number of students registered at the university. In 1960 the total number of students was 360 but this more than doubled to total 772 students for the 1971 academic year.

There are 23 Bantu members of staff, two of whom are professors. Besides well-established faculties of arts, science, law and commerce, the university also has an extensive Agricultural Faculty. Agriculture was one of the first fields of study at Fort Hare and as early as 1926 there was a need for extension and an additional farm of 506 hectares and dairy cattle were purchased to improve agricultural training.

This year a new course in teacher-training has been established. Besides the usual teacher's diplomas, students can now enrol for an Educational Diploma in the Fine Arts. Both higher and lower diplomas are offered in the Fine Arts, the higher diploma requiring one more year of study than the lower.

Sovenga

The University College of the North was established in 1959. The formal opening took place in 1960 and at the beginning of 1970 the college received an independent charter and became the University of the North. This action was undertaken in terms of the Extension of University Education Act, 1959. It was decided that the seat of the institution should be at Sovenga, in the Pietersburg District.

This university caters specifically for the Bantu of the Transvaal, viz. the Sotho, Tswana, Venda and Tsonga peoples. At the University of the North enrolment figures have also shown a sharp rise. In 1960 there were only 80 students as against a total enrolment figure of 901 in 1971. A hundred applications were received in 1970 from countries outside South Africa's

University of Fort Hare
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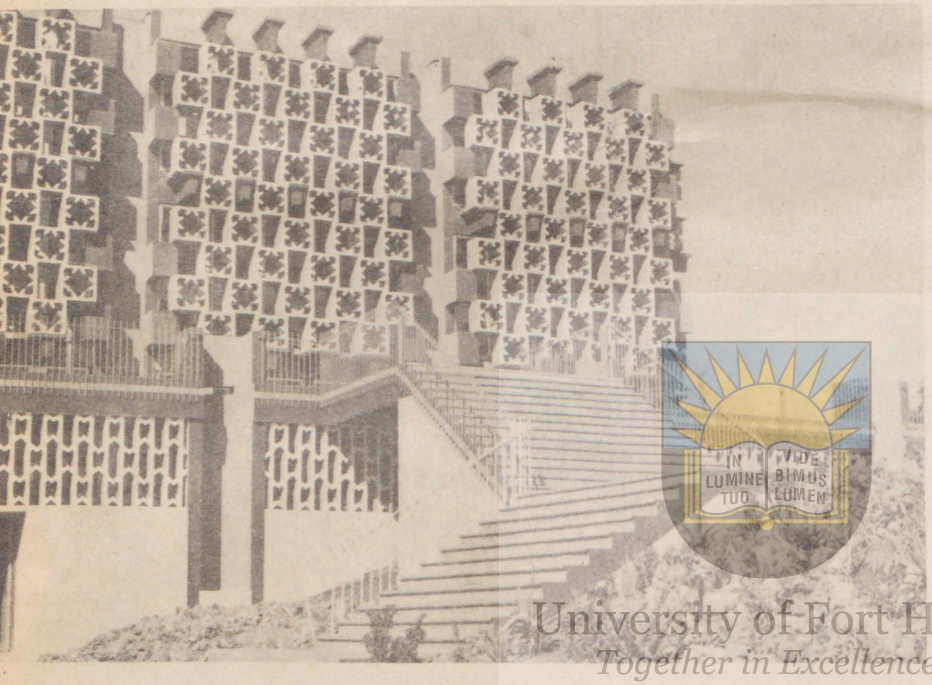
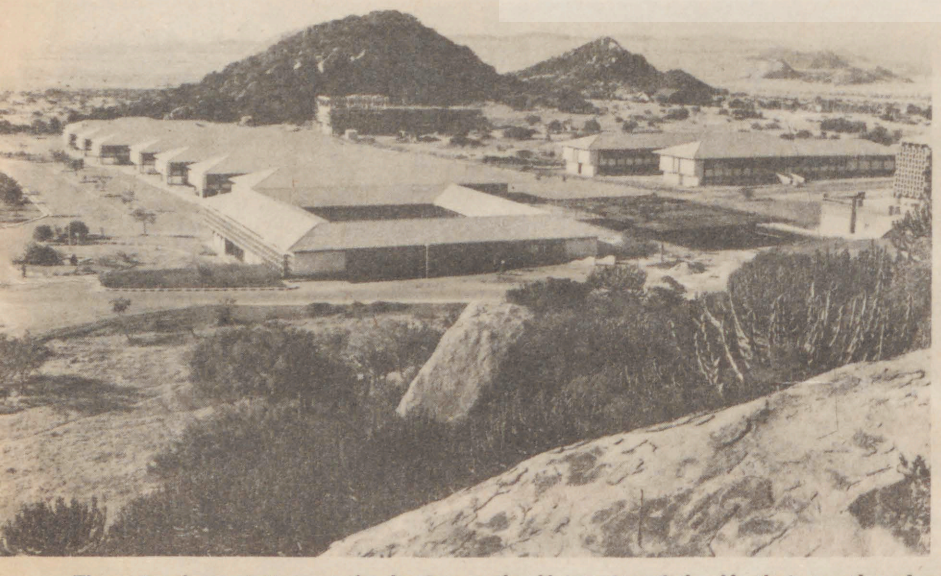


Sovenga's fine modern library, with motifs reminiscent of age-old Bantu cultures



The natural vegetation on the kopjes at the University of the North is worthy of a botanical garden. In the winter the aloes are a blaze of red and orange flowers

University of Fort Hare
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borders. The number of Bantu on the teaching staff is also steadily increasing. There are now 31 Bantu members of staff with four professors included in this total.

In 1967 an ultra-modern faculty of pharmacology was opened and more recently a modern arts block and a number of new residences were established.

The pioneering Department of Bantu languages has separate divisions for Tsonga, Venda and Sotho. Altogether, tuition is given in 60 different subjects at the University and there are 35 different departments.

Several large companies in South Africa offer bursaries to students at the University of the North to enable them to continue their studies.

Zululand

The University of Zululand was established in 1959 at Ngoye, in the Mtunzini District. Tuition commenced in 1960 in the faculties of arts and education. A Faculty of Science was instituted in 1961. The university provides higher education specifically for the Zulu nation and for the Swazis of South Africa.

At the beginning of 1970, the college received its independent charter and became the University

of Zululand. At this university, as at the universities of the North and Fort Hare, the number of students is steadily rising — from 41 in 1960 to 664 in 1971. There are ten Bantu on the teaching staff including one professor.

Recent additions to the university are an imposing library building, a ten-floor men's residence and a new administrative block. A R300 000, seven-floor arts block is under construction.

Besides the Public Service Law examination, a new course in functional training of Bantu public prosecutors and Bantu Affairs Commissioners is being started in the 1972 university year.

Substantial bursaries and loans are offered by numerous organisations to aid students at the University of Zululand as in the cases of the University of the North and the University of Fort Hare. Thirty-four private organisations and 16 city councils and municipalities offer financial assistance to students from the University of Zululand.

Medical School

Most Non-White medical students train at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Natal, Durban — South Africa's only Non-White Medical School. The Medical School took in its first students in 1951; the first degrees were awarded in 1957. Since the opening of the school, 151 candidates have been awarded medical degrees. This figure includes the 1971 graduands who totalled 13. There are 172 students enrolled at the school of whom 11 are sixth year students. These figures apply only to the Bantu students as the Medical School does not cater exclusively for Bantu but also has Indian and Coloured students.

The school owes its establishment to a large extent to the tireless efforts over many years of leading citizens of Durban and of the Natal branch of the SA Medical Association in co-operation with the Provincial Administration. The Central Government undertook to bear the cost of the building as well as the running expenses. The University of Natal provided the laboratories for pre-medical science as well as hostel accommodation.

The training is of the highest possible standard and the Medical School follows the requirements laid down by the SA Medical and Dental Council. Students receive special training in Social Medicine which means that the full medical course is extended from six to seven years.

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Some of the buildings at Fort Hare University, in the Eastern Cape Province, date from the earlier years of the century

Right: Solemn procession of academicians at the official opening of Zululand University's new library



More than 2 800 Bantu took degree courses last year with the University of South Africa — which is believed to be the world's largest all-correspondence university

State bursaries and loans are offered to Bantu students to help them complete their long studies.

The phenomenal rise in figures of students attending the various Bantu Universities and the University of South Africa is indicative of a growing interest in and awareness of the importance of higher education. The new courses which are gradually being added to the ones already available and the further developments planned by the Department of Bantu Education show a healthy increase in the many facets of university education.

University of Fort Hare
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DR. W. F. NKOMO

More pictures on Page 13

Thousands mourn his passing

DEATH OF DR NKOMO STUNS S.A.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

News of the sudden death yesterday of Dr. William Frederick Nkomo, one of South Africa's greatest African leaders, has been received by our people with an overwhelming sense of shock.

Special early editions of THE WORLD, which announced the tragic news this morning, were quickly sold out as people sought confirmation of the death of a man who was loved and respected by so many.

Date 22 APR 1972 Hare.
E. P. HERALD

Big crowd expected at Fort Hare today

Herald Correspondent

ALICE. — The Great Hall at Fort Hare University will be packed to capacity this morning when more than 1 000 guests, parents, students and staff will assemble for the university's second graduation ceremony as an autonomous university.

Those unable to be seated in the Great Hall will be able to see the ceremony in another hall on closed circuit television.

There will be a record number of students graduating and 165 will receive degrees or diplomas.

Two of South Africa's leading industrialists and financiers will be main guests. One is the Chancellor of Fort Hare, Dr P. E. Rousseau, who will confer the degrees. Dr Anton Rupert will deliver the oration to the assembly.

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Wide interests

Dr Rupert, a former lecturer in chemistry is the founder chairman and managing director of the Rembrandt Group which has 50 factories in 23 countries. Apart from his wide and varied business interests, Dr Rupert is chairman of the Historical Homes of South Africa, president of the National Development and Management Foundation and of the South African Nature Foundation. He is an economic adviser to the Prime Minister and an honorary industrial consultant with keen interest in research and promotion of the arts.

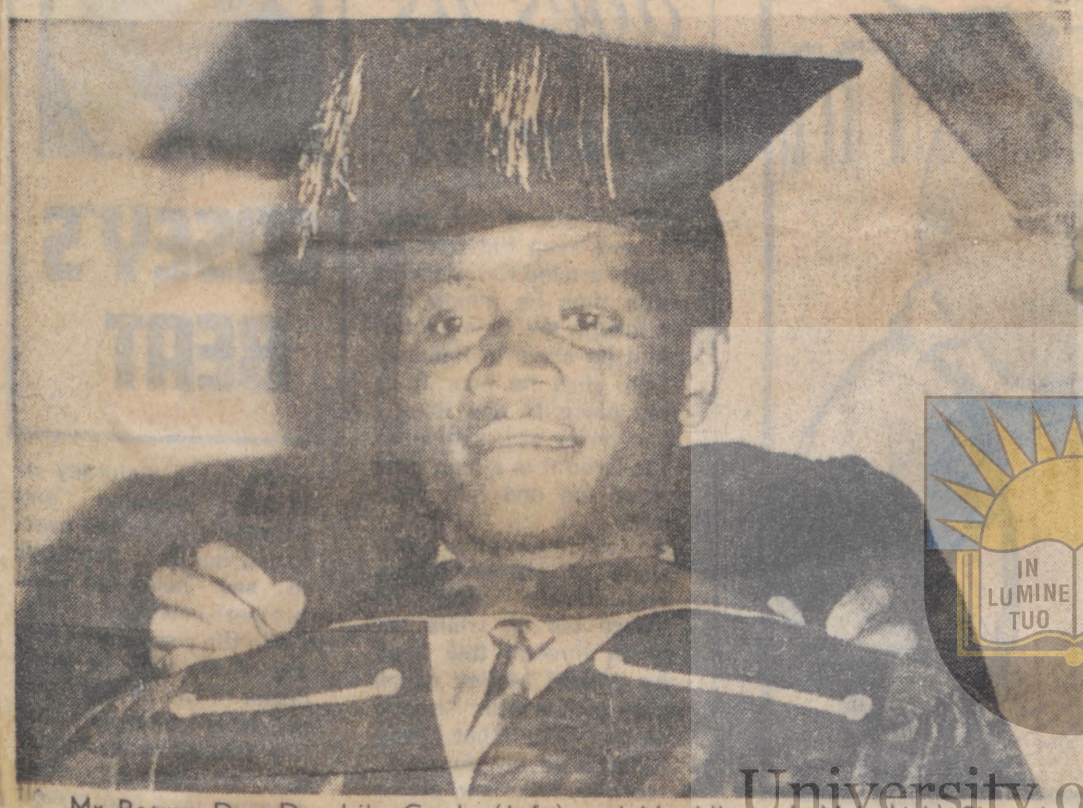
Among the many distinguished guests expected to be present will be the Chief Minister of the Transkei Chief Kaiser Matanzima, his brother, Chief George Matanzima, Chief Justice Mabandla of Ciskei, Chief Botha Sigcau and Mr Knowlege Guzana.

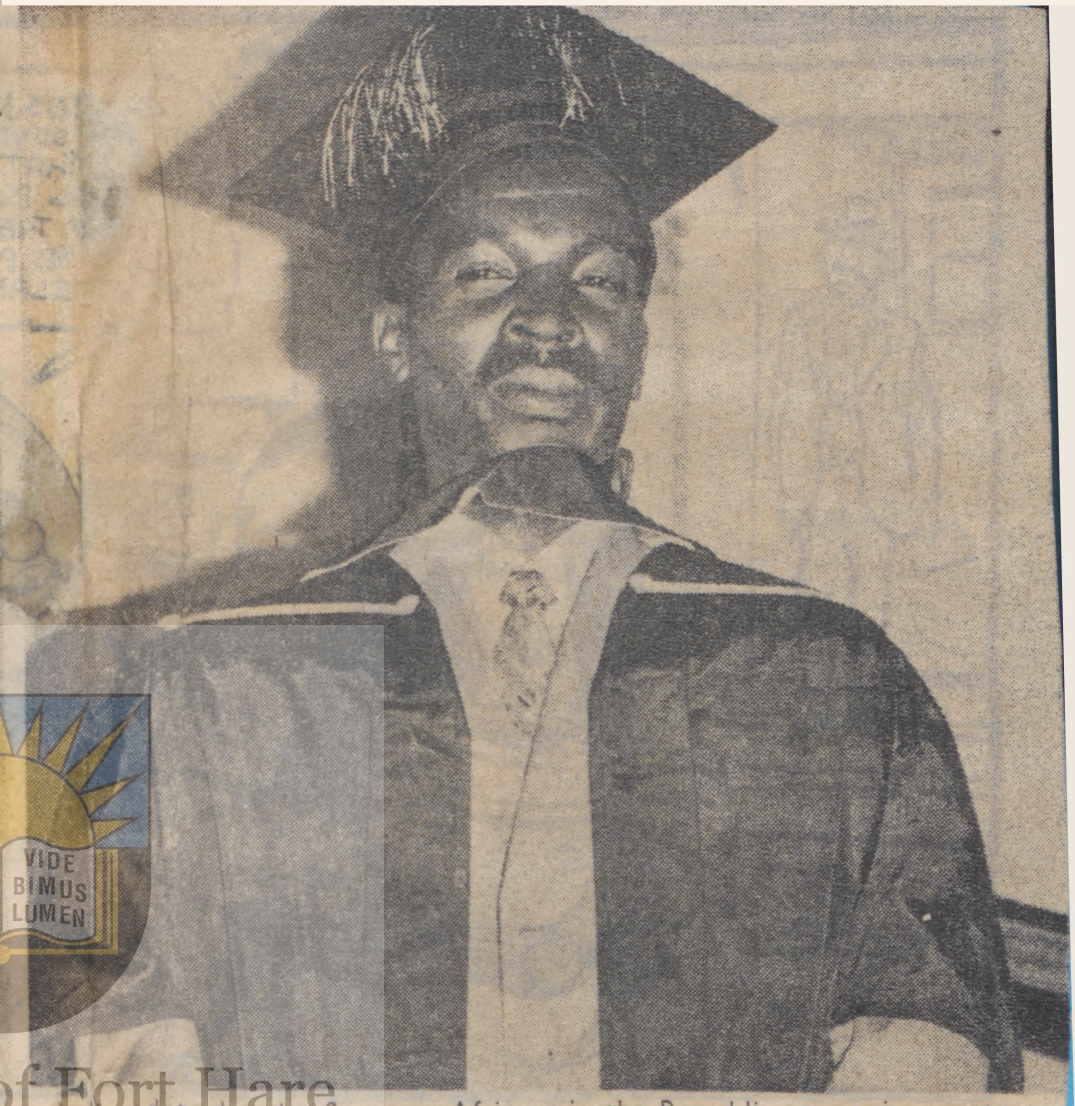
Also expected are Senator van der Vyver, Professor J. Gerber, chairman of the the Fort Hare Council and Mr S. S. Guzana, Chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council.

The Fort Hare choir will lead the singing at the ceremony.

Date 30 APR 1972
WORLD

NOW THEIR WORK IS REWARDED





Mr Petrus Dey Dambile Gqola (left) and Mr Allworth Mtimkulu Sipamla are believed to be the first two Africans in the Republic to receive masters degrees in organic chemistry. Both are on the staff of the University of Fort Hare where the graduation ceremony took place at the weekend.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



Mr. Oswald Hercules Daluxolo Makunga, who is believed to be the first African in South Africa to receive a Master of Science degree in botany, being capped at the Graduation ceremony.



Beauty and brains

Beauty and brains go together in Miss Petronella Nozipho Bam from the Transkei. She is seen receiving her B.A. (Hons.) in Psychology at the graduation ceremony held at the University of Fort Hare at the weekend.

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh

11 MAY 1972

Kirk's next Moderator may visit India

A664

The Moderator-Designate of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr Ronald Selby Wright, will visit India in September, subject to the approval of the General Assembly. The Church's Overseas Council in their report to assembly published today state that Dr Wright's visit would take up an invitation for him to be in Madras on September 27, for the silver jubilee of the Church of South India.

The report describes the Church's mission in Africa as a work of reconciliation amid turmoil, confusion and violence. The Overseas Council of the Church of Scotland have over 200 missionaries in more than 30 countries.

"Even where oppression dominates and men are not treated with the dignity due to them as human beings, there is still an amazing willingness to be reconciled and Christians, in spite of rebuffs, continue to take the initiative in striving for real peace among men," states the report.

THREAT TO SEMINARY

It speaks of concern over the future of the Federal Theological Seminary at Lovedale in South Africa in the light of a request from Fort Hare University, with the backing of the Government, for the sale of a large area of land around Lovedale for the development of the university. The report says there is a suggestion that should all the Churches involved not agree to sell, steps to aquire the land compulsorily will be taken. In view of this the proposed development of work for which the Bantu Presbyterian Church and the Overseas Council are solely responsible will have to be reviewed with caution.

"Inevitably, in Church circles in South Africa, the question is being asked whether this move is motivated solely by the need or desire for more land for Fort Hare University," states the report.

ORDERED OUT

The Government of South Yemen have informed all Church of Scotland missionaries that their residence permits will not be renewed. The report says: "It looks as if this were the close of a chapter of outstanding and sacrificial service of Church of Scotland missionaries in that area." The Church of Scotland have had a presence there for 8(years.

Particularly pleasing to the council, however, has been the return of missionaries to help the Presbyterian Church of Nigeri and the challenge to the Scot congregations in Europe, such as St Andrew's, Brussels, where, says the report, the impending British entry to the Common Market is welcomed.

The council pinpoint India, Pakistan and Formosa as other problem parts of the world where the Church of Scotland are involved.

The Rev. John M. Hamilton, the council's general secretary, is to retire in July after 22 years on the secretariat of the council. A new structure of administration is being set up with Miss Elizabeth Walls nominated as sole general secretary.

HIGHER SALARIES

The council report that mission- salaries have been increased thanks to the work of an burgh economics professor, G. Stewart, are being brought to line with the cost of living prevailing in the countries where the missionaries are stationed. Retiring allowances are also being increased.

An allocation of £52,680 from the Mission and Service Fund has wiped out the council's 1971 deficit.

The theme of the report to the General Assembly is "The Purpose of Mission." "The whole reason of the existence of the Overseas Council is mission," says the report. "Unless mission is at the heart of its planning and work the council has no right to continue."

University of Strathclyde
Together in Excellence

Date 12 MAY 1972
CAPE TIMES

Whites at colleges criticized

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Rev. T. S. N. Gqubule, an executive member of the Institute of Race Relations, has strongly criticized the staffing of African universities in the latest newsletter of the Africans-only South African Students' Organization.

He says in an article on higher education for Africans: "There is a vast preponderance of White lecturers and professors over Black lecturers and professors.

"Of the White members of the teaching staff there is an overwhelming Afrikaner majority.

"With all the goodwill in the world it cannot be that the best academically qualified men in every field are Afrikaners."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

AFRICAN CULTURE

"It has been said that part of the reason for the creation of these tribal institutions is the desire to preserve the culture of the groups concerned.

"We do not believe that the university exists for this purpose. We do not believe that the university exists for the pursuit of knowledge and the unchannelled search for the truth in its universality."

If it was insisted that the preservation of the group's culture was part of the function of the university, then he had to insist that only the Africans themselves could preserve their culture if they felt it needed preserving.

Mr. Gqubule also attacks salary discrimination between Whites and Africans on university staffs. Saying that the "omniscient Whites play God", he adds: "They know what is good for us. They make all the decisions for us."

One of the most far-reaching decisions the Whites at Fort Hare had ever made, in which no Africans had a share in initiating or formulating, was Fort Hare's desire to buy the land and buildings of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice.

"They claim to be acting in the best interests of the Xhosa people.

"To this I must reply that they have no mandate whatsoever from Xhosa people to act in this way."

Mr. Gqubule graduated in theology at Fort Hare and took a Master's degree at Edinburgh University.

He is vice-principal of Wesley College at the Alice Seminary.

25 MAY 1972 Here

DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

is follows a failure by and the University of North (Turfloop) to h a settlement this week the expulsion of 1 146 lents from Turfloop two

Proteste by Fort Hare

BANTOESTUDENTE het vanoggend met protesplakkate deur die gange van die hoofgebou van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gestap. Die studente het daarna op die grasperk buite die gebou gaan sit en begin om vryheidsliedere te sing.

Die getal studente wat aan die staking deelneem, het intussen tot sowat 500 aangegroei en die spanning laai vinnig op, het die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, in 'n telefoniese onderhoud gesê.

Hy het gesê dat die studente nie meer so vriendelik is as gister nie. Hulle het nog nie weer met hom probeer kontak maak om onderhandelings aan te knoop nie. Hy het egter weer 'n beroep op hulle gedoen om hul na hul klasse terug te keer, het hy gesê.

Ingeligte waarnemers het aan Die Oosterlig gesê dat ondervinding al geleer het dat min hoop op 'n redelike gesprek met die studente bestaan as hulle eers in 'n dergelike gemoedstemming verval het.

Uitbarsting

Hulle sê dat die studente besig is om hulself op te werk en dat dit die een of ander tyd na 'n uitbarsting kan lei. Die gees aan die universiteit is egter nog ver van breekpunt, het hulle verseker.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat geen stappe al oorweeg is nie en hy beskou die toestand nog nie as plofbaar nie. Toe ons kort voor ons druktyd met hom in verbinding wou tree, is Die Oosterlig ingelig dat hy 'n vergadering met lede van die universiteitsraad het.

Waarnemers vertolk dit as 'n moontlike aanduiding dat voorsorgmaatreëls en ander stappe moontlik bespreek word.

'n Kenner van plaaslike omstandighede het gesê dat die Saso-studente, wat 'n minderheidsgroep is, ligloop om openlik onder die vaandel van hul vereniging 'n konfrontasie met die administrasie aan te knoop. Hulle gebruik die sg. griewe om die studente vir hul doel op te sweep.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 MAY 1972

SUNDAY EXPRESS

Boycott threat at Black varsities

By TIM O'HAGAN

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Students' Organisation (Saso) has called for a mass boycott by all students at Black universities in South Africa to close these institutions within the next three weeks.

This follows a failure by Saso and the University of the North (Turfloop) to reach a settlement this week over the expulsion of 1 146 students from Turfloop two weeks ago, and the refusal of the university's executive council to readmit Mr. Abraham Tiro, a member of the students' Representative Council.

If the call is followed, then the University of Fort Hare, in the Eastern Province, and the University of Zululand will have to shut down after June 1 — the date set for the boycott.

An emergency meeting was held by 40 Saso delegates from all parts of South Africa in Alice yesterday. It was unanimously resolved that all Black students should force their universities to close down by not returning to their campuses when the universities reopen on June 1.

The resolution was made in the light of:

- A disturbing increase in the number of Black students expelled from their universities without prior consultation.

The "wait and see" attitude by university authorities, which was regarded as a betrayal of the Black man's struggle in South Africa.

The "oppressive" atmosphere in Black institutions of higher learning as demonstrated by the sumary expulsion of the Turfloop students.

In a motion passed at the meeting, Black leaders expressed their disapproval of the Turfloop expulsion by saying that Black students had been suffering for too long and that this suffering could only lead to a major confrontation between all Black students and the universities.

The president of Saso, Mr. Temba Sono, told me yesterday that the organisation was now waiting for all its branches to implement the call to close down the universities.

The university council of Turfloop is still to decide on reapplications by students for admission. The students have received letters from the university informing them that they have been expelled for their sit-down strike two weeks ago.

Earlier, the rector, Professor J. L. Boshoff, said that all students, except Mr. Abraham Tiro, would be free to reapply and that each application would be considered on its merits.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

JUN 1972
BANTU



FRUITFUL COURSES

Agriculture teachers in Bantu schools who attended a short course organized by the Department of Bantu Education at Mamelodi, Pretoria, were for one day the guests of the Fertilizer Society of South Africa. During the morning Mr A. P. Buys, promotion officer of the Fertilizer Society (right), gave a lecture on plant feeding and in the afternoon the teachers visited a fertilizer factory on the Reef. Seen with Mr Buys are from the left: Messrs P. J. P. Nicholson, inspectors of agriculture of the Department of Agricultural Education, R. M. P. Shilubane of Giyani, near Tzaneen, and A. J. Rousseau, inspector of education at Giyani

THE Fertilizer Society of South Africa was busy with a series of courses for Bantu Agricultural Advisers in the homelands and had managed to a certain degree to create an active interest in soil fertility and the planning of fertilization, Dr H. G. Luitingh, director of the Society, said recently. The society was doing its best to promote the economic use of fertilizer in the country.

Three short courses held in the Lebowa homeland in the Northern Transvaal were attended by practically all the Bantu advisers even though they had to travel some distance to get there. Lectures were given by experts from the Fertilizer Society.

During the courses, held at centres including the Arabie Agricultural College, lively discussions on the importance of knowledge of the soil took place.

According to Dr Luitingh it is of particular importance to the Bantu areas to fertilize soil to the maximum according to its potential. Here factors like climate, soil type, farming ability and available funds should be taken into account to ensure the highest possible economic efficiency in crop production. The Bantu farmer, least of all, can afford an avoidable crop failure.

"The Bantu agricultural adviser has a formidable task and must be well equipped. An increased use of fertilizer, together with the right



type of seed, is of the utmost importance and could result in a revolution in maize production in the Bantu areas if the planning is on a sound basis. Here the interest and understanding of the advisers is a good sign", Dr Luitingh said.

The Fertilizer Society of South Africa has successfully held similar courses in the Transkei, the Machangana homeland, the Venda homeland and Kwazulu.

In addition to these, the Society participated in a symposium held at Cwaka Agricultural College near Empangeni in Kwazulu last year. At this symposium the characteristics of the soil which are determined by certain climatic conditions were particularly emphasised. A new approach to fertilization planning based on recent research by the fertilizer industry and the Fertilizer Society was explained to students.

In February last year an enrichment symposium for agriculture teachers was held at the in-service-training centre at Mamelodi, near Pretoria. Here the Fertilizer Society covered the same subjects that were dealt with at Cwaka Agricultural College.

The Fertilizer Society also gives manuring demonstrations in various areas. These have been very successful in Kwazulu and are being continued there on a large scale.

A further aspect of the demonstration programme of the Fertilizer Society is the planting of so-called "maize wheels". This is a simple demonstration test with maize where three factors, plant population, fertilization and type of maize, are examined and demonstrated simultaneously.

Mr H. Venter, veld research officer of the Fertilizer Society of South Africa, explains to a group of Bantu agricultural advisers how a ground profile should be studied

The Fertilizer Society also offers bursaries to agricultural students at the University of Fort Hare in the Ciskei and prizes to the best student at the Agricultural Colleges of Tsolo in the Transkei and Cwaka.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

= 1 JUN 1972
D. F. ADVERTISER

THE MOMENT OF TRIUMPH FOR CHARLES DIGGS

DFA Bureau

WASHINGTON.

HATS off, please, to Congressman Charles Diggs. Those South Africans who decided during his visit last year that he was an inconsequential figure should have seen him appear on network television as the spokesman for American Black nationalism.

It was his moment of triumph at the end of the hugely successful "Africa liberation day" march through Washington last weekend, when he spoke for a coalition of almost every shade of Negro opinion in the United States.

His message was simple: "Down with White rule in Southern Africa." And for that moment he held the leadership of Black America in his hand.

For Mr Diggs, the transition from lowly congressman who sat meekly unobserved in the Capitol for a dozen years to Black nationalist spokesman on country-wide television has been a delicate business, nimbly accomplished.

Obscure

Other early Black congressmen, like Robert Nox of Philadelphia, remain as obscure and docile to Democratic Party politics as ever — the newer congressmen Charles Rangel of Harlem and Ronald Dellums of California, came onto the scene as firebrands. Only Diggs has made the crossing symbolised by his purple dashiki — a collarless smock that is a uniform of Black nationalism.

Ironically, it was the South African Government that gave him his first real break by denying him a visa — at a time when Roy Wilkins was already a giant of the civil rights movement but nobody had heard of Congressman Diggs — and so pushing him into the public eye. It was the best thing that ever happened to him.

His second stroke of good fortune was the appointment of Mrs Goler Butcher, a skilful and determined lawyer, as consultant to his obscure Little Africa subcommittee in the House of Representatives.

Exploiting

Where Mr Diggs had perviously pottered around with the subject of South Africa, hoping vainly to turn up something that might catch the eye of a bored newspaperman. Mrs Butcher turned the sub-committee into a sharp instrument.

Together, they began to probe into the hidden corners of the American-South African relationship, building up a body of sound knowledge and perceiving, one imagines, the possibilities of exploiting apartheid on the domestic political scene.

It is the one question — the only one that unites the manifold, quarrelsome Negro political groupings.

At the end of last year, after Congressman Diggs had resigned noisily from his country's delegation to the United Nations and had placed a list of grievances about Southern Africa on a petition to the President, it was clear that Mr Diggs was up to something.

Difficult

There was a flurry of activitiy within the anti-apartheid lobby, much of it frantic and some of it silly, and Mr Diggs seemed somehow conected with all of it. But it was difficult to perceive his purpose, perhaps because he himself was not yet certain of his direction.

In retrospect, it seems that this was the moment when control of the anti-apartheid movement shifted from White liberals to Black nationalists.

Mr Diggs was gathering up the reins and the old guard of Whites was trying desperately to maintain its relevance, vainly trying to demonstrate a commitment to Blackness that no non-Black can hope to achieve.

Since then events have moved rapidly to the Black convention in Gary, Indiana, in March showing that in local politics, too, American Negroes were at last shaking of the paternal White leadership that, according to author Harold Cruse, has emasculated their politics since the twenties.

Prominent

Mr Diggs, of course, was prominent as co-convener with Gary's Black Mayor, Richard Hatcher, and Black nationalist poet Imamu Baraka, but he was more than that. He was master of the one subject — Southern Africa — on which unanimity was complete, and his ability to talk for half-an-hour without saying anything and without making enemies cast him into the role of conciliator.

Even though the younger members of the Black caucus lost patience with his African preoccupations and his moderation, and deposed him from leadership, he continued to fill the role — and provide the issue — that the thrust for Black unity demanded.

By this time, Mr Diggs was sure of the trend of events. When activist churchmen tried to deal themselves into the new movement by linking up with Black radicals — and swallowing their demands for violence — Mr Diggs was discreetly aloof. He paid a courtesy call and left the rest to Mrs Butcher.

Solidarity

He was quite different last week at an all-Black conference at Howard University, the American equivalent of Fort Hare, where he was organiser, chairman, Press spokesman, interpreter, and conciliator.

The march last Saturday brought it to a head. Billed as a show of solidarity for Black people, not only from Africa and the United States but also from the Caribbean, the march by implication excluded Whites, and none came.

The crowd was mainly young and highly privileged. Clearly, it drew its 10 000 marchers from the half of Washington's Black families who earn more than 9 000 dollars a year (R6 750) and who are therefore richer than the average White South African.

Damaged

One among them, had endured elocution lessons in his youth — others referred correctly to the Hottentots and Bushmen as Khoi-Koin and San.

For these, the isshe was not poverty, but damaged pride resulting from discrimination. They were there to show that they were Black and powerful, and proud

Many questions surround the future of Black nationalism in America, but in the meantime it is worth taking careful note that the tide of nationalism is running — and that Congressman Diggs, of whom South Africa made a dedicated enemy, is running with it. He will know what to do with his newly won power.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 3 JUN 1972
DIE TRANSVALER

Opruier is SASO

DIE blaam vir die steeds wyer kringende studente-onrus aan Engelstalige en nie-blanke universiteite, word vierkantig op die skouers van die nie-blanke studenteorganisasie SASO geplaas. Universiteitsowerhede het egter nou ferm begin optree. Ultimatums is aan die meeste betogende en stakende studente gerig. Maandag moet hulle begin klasse bywoon of ...

Gister het nog twee opvoedkundige inrigtings tot die versetbeweging oor die skorsing van S.R.-voorsitter aan Turfloop, mnr. Abraham Tiro, toegetree.

● In Lenasia het feitlik al die Indiërstudente aan die Transvaalse College of Education uit lesingsale gestap. Hulle het daarna met 'n sitbetoging begin. Hulle is deur 'n student van die Universiteit van die Noorde (Turfloop) toegespreek. Gister het „slegs enkele" studente hul lesings bygewoon.

● In Grahamstad het die Universiteit Rhodes 'n mosie aanvaar dat „swart studente aan nie-blanke universiteite geken moet word in 'n poging om hul griewe uit die weg te ruim".

Stil

Aan die Universiteit van die Noorde waar die moeilikheid begin is, wat toe deur linkse bewegings aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare in Oos-Kaapland aangeblaas is, was dit gister stil.

'n Woordvoerder het gesê sowat 1 000 van die 1 146 studente het aansoek om hertoelating gedoen. Aansoeke kom steeds in. Lesings word Maandag hervat.

Die universiteitsraad van Turfloop het sy beraadslaging in Pretoria voortgesit. 'n Verklaring of al die aansoeke (ook dié van mnr. Tiro) suksesvol was, word later verwag.

Aan die Universiteit van Durban-Westville vir Indiërs waar die staking al die hele week duur, het die rektor, prof. S. P. Olivier, gesê dat SASO „direk en vierkantig te blameer is vir die studente-onrus".

Gewaarsku

Hy sê die stakings het niks met griewe te doen nie. „Ek het honderde briewe van ouers ontvang wat kla dat agitators hul kinders se studies ondermyn. Ek sal nie aarsel om baie streng op te tree teen die belhamels en indoktrineerders wat voortgaan met hul aktiwiteite nie, veral noudat dit meeste van die stakers na hul klasse begin terugkeer het nie," het hy gesê.

In Empangeni het die rektor van die Universiteit van Zoeloeland, prof. J. H. Maré, die 350 stakende studente gewaarsku dat Staatlenings en -beurse aan hulle ingetrek sal word as hulle nie behoorlik daarvan gebruik wil maak nie.

Die voorsitter van die studenteraad, mnr. M. N. Shezi, het daarna die stakers toegespreek en gesê hulle kan maar hul tasse begin inpak, want „hulle gaan buitendien uitgeskop word. Deur vroegtydig pad te gee kan hulle die Staat die treingeld om hulle terug te stuur spaar," het hy gesê.

(22) van NUSAS is ook onder hulle.

● Die weeklange staking aan Durban-Westville is feitlik beëindig. Negentig persent van die studente het vir lesings opgedaag nadat onderhandelinge tussen die rektor, prof. S. P. Olivier, en 'n ouerkomitee suksesvol was. Hy gaan die oorblywende opruiers nou kortvat. Die reën het stakers gister gedwing om die weeklange sitbetoging op die skouterrein te beëindig.

● Nog lelike tonele het by die M. L. Sultan-Tegniese Kollege afgespeel toe 'n verslaggeefster deur die Indiërs beledig is. Uit die 300 studente het net tien van gistermiddag se lesings weggebly. Die studenteraad het bedank nadat die studente teen die hou van 'n geheime stemming oor die voortsetting van die staking gestem het.

Vroeër het 'n aantal studente 'n waarskuwing aan die rektor, dr. A. Solomon, geminag dat hulle geskors sal word as hulle nie om 11.30 lesings begin bywoon nie. Hulle het voortgegaan met 'n sitbetoging maar later die middag tot inkeer gekom.

Verdeeld

● By die Springfield College of Education in Durban het 'n steekproef aan die lig gebring dat 40 studente uit twee klasse van altesaam 330 studente weggebly het. Die wat staak is verlof gegun om voort te gaan met 'n sitbetoging in die Grootsaal. Die saal is reeds in gereedheid gebring vir die eksamens, maar die eksamens is uitgestel, het die hoof, mnr. J. M. De Wet Brandt, gister gesê.

● Nog 50 studente aan die Universiteit van Zoeloeland het besluit om op te hou staak. Studente is kwaai verdeel oor die aangeleentheid en daar is nou net 350 stakers oor. Aanvanklik het 600 'n protesvergadering bygewoon maar sowat 200 het uitgestap en die ander het buite stemming gebly.

● Die uitvoerende bestuur van Wits se studenteraad het gister 'n verklaring uitgereik waarin die polisieoptrede in Kaapstad toe Ikeys kortgevat is, skerp veroordeel word. Hulle beskou dié optrede as „'n set van die Regering om die aandag van die werklike opvoedkundige probleme af te trek".

Weier

Aan die mediese skool vir nie-blankes aan die Universiteit van Natal, het die rektor, prof. F. S. Stock, geweier om toe te gee aan die eise van studente dat die koshuisvader van die Alan Taylor-koshuis deur 'n swart man vervang word. In 'n onderhoud het prof. Stock gesê; „Ek sal onder geen omstandighede toegee aan die studente se eise nie. Ek weier botweg om die man te ontslaan."

Die hoof van die M. L. Sultan-Tegniese Kollege vir Indiërs, dr. A. Solomon, het stakende studente gewaarsku dat diegene wat nie Maandag hul lesings bywoon nie, geskors sal word.

Nuwe verwikkelinge in die landwye studenteonrus wat gister plaasgevind het is:

● Die Ikey-betoging in Kaapstad en die polisie se Knuppelstormloop daarna.

● Vyftig Ikeys het in kaapstad in die hof verskyn op aanklag dat hulle onwettige byeenkomste gehou het. Vier was 17-jariges wat in die kinderhof verskyn het. Almal se verhore is tot 16 Junie verdaag en hul borgtog van R20 is verleng.

Britte

Die studente het in 'n kring in die binnehof gesit. In die hof het die aanklaer, mnr. L. M. Gaum, sommiges oor hul gedrag berispe. Hy het gesê die mense wat op stoele staan, moet afklim. „Dit is 'n hof en nie 'n sirkus nie."

Minstens drie van die aangeklaagdes is Britse paspoorthouers. 'n Ander is 'n Rhodesiese burger. Paul J. Pretorius

dents

University of Fort Hare
together in Excellence

- 8 JUN 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Saso meeting at Turfloop is off

Staff Reporter

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The Saso General Students' Council (GSC) is held on different campuses every year, with the approval of the Students' Representative Council of the university concerned. Saso negotiated long before the unrest at Turfloop for its GSC to be held there.

Since the SRC was suspended by the rector after student demonstrations last month, there was doubt over the fate of the meeting.

However, in a circular to Turfloop students, Prof. Boshoff said: "Council has decided that the Saso general meeting cannot be held at this university in July."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Yesterday the permanent organiser of Saso, Mr. Harry Nengwekhulu, said alternative arrangements were being made, and campuses would be informed.

After Prof. Boshoff's circular was issued, hundreds of students left the campus in protest against the exclusion of the entire SRC and nine other students.

The circular also says that the SRC's property has been confiscated by the university and will be returned to the new SRC, when elected.

"It can be stated that there is hardly any money left to finance student activity until the end of the year. This is a serious state of affairs, bearing in mind the fact that the suspension of the SRC occurred on May 4, barely 10 weeks after the start of this academic year," says the letter.

APPEAL

The president of the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African (Asseca), Mr. M. T. Moerane, yesterday appealed to Prof. Boshoff, to re-open communication with the students by reinstating the Students' Representative Council.

Mr. Moerane said last night that his entreaty had not met with success. Prof. Boshoff said the university council could not reverse its decision.

Yesterday's appeal was made at a meeting between Mr. Moerane, Asseca's national secretary, Mr. L. B. Mehlomakulu, Prof. Boshoff, Prof. J. Maré principal of the University of Zululand, and Prof. J. M. de Wet, principal of the University of Fort Hare.

15 JUN 1972

WORLD

WORLD

OUR OWN, OUR ONLY PAPER

JUNE 15, 1972

Phone Johannesburg
35-7345

WELCOME SPOTLIGHT ON XHOSA TALENT

WE NOTE with considerable interest that a country-wide Xhosa literary competition is being organised to mark the 150th anniversary of Xhosa literature in Africa.

A nationwide committee has been appointed to organise large scale celebrations at Lovedale College and Fort Hare University.

The project has appropriately been named "A wealth of Xhosa." We cannot think of a more suitable name for this important project for there is indeed a wealth of Xhosa writers.

We think of such great and celebrated authors as S. K. Mqhayi, H. M. Ndawo, A. C. Jordaan to mention a few.

Their names have been engraved in the history of our people for the valuable contributions they have made in preserving our rich culture.

Even more appropriate is the choice of both Lovedale and Fort Hare for these celebrations.

Of all the institutions of our people, none have played a greater part in producing the leadership of our country than these two.

We wish this venture every success. It will help spotlight not only known talent but also the hidden talent which we know is abundant among the Xhosa people.

5 JUN 1972
WORLD

WORLD
OUR OWN, OUR ONLY PAPER

JUNE 5, 1972

Phone Johannesburg
35-7345

Open discussion won the day

IN the midst of reports of spreading student unrest throughout the country, welcome news has come from Fort Hare that the strike there has been resolved.

We want to congratulate the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, for his handling of an explosive situation and its amicable settlement.

The African staff also evidently played an important role in standing up as arbitrators. The African people will honour them for the responsibility they took.

It is with this example in mind that we address our minds to the situation at Turfloop at this moment.

The Rector of the University of the North, Professor J. Boshoff, has expressed himself as desirous of resuming the functioning of the university in peace and without any vindictiveness.

It is clear that what won the day at Fort Hare was an open discussion between the authorities and the students.

That communication and dialogue is essential if peace will really prevail at the university.

It seems imperative to us therefore that the Turfloop authorities should immediately reinstate the Students' Representative Council so that communication may be restored between the students and the university authorities.

It is important, too, that if the authorities are not to be accused of being vindictive, even if they cannot stomach Mr. Abram Tiro's presence on their campus, they should at least give him clearance to continue his studies elsewhere.

We believe that by such conciliatory moves the university authorities will not be losing face.

And they will be making a real contribution towards countering much of the bitterness arising out of the troubles at Turfloop.

Date 18 JUN 1972
WORLD

Black-White division—a long and thorny road

SIR. — Judging by its activities Saso shows clear signs of Black solidarity and consciousness. Even more it exposes a quest for self-realization, self-expression and self-assertion among pioneering Black students.

They feel convinced that the Black man here in South Africa must not take certain challenges to his Black identity lying down.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Their determination to see wrongs righted in African universities materialised recently when Saso's influence directed the course of events at Turfloop, Fort Hare and the University of Zululand.

How much this trend will achieve cannot yet be seen.

But what does Saso really want? A total and uncompromising division between Blacks and Whites perhaps? If so, then the road to that goal is strewn with thorns.

LONG LANE

It will have to be a long lane along which there are no turnings. Saso must shed White concepts and avoid the White amenities of Western civilisation.

Saso will have to re-assess the morality of apartheid in reverse.

A new hypothesis will have to be presented to convince the Black man that, according to Saso it is possible to live in the past literally returning to Chaka's day.

What will Saso have achieved if, in the long run, it is proved that their extremism will amount to either discriminating against discrimination or digging one hole to cover another.?

INTERESTED.
Hammanskraal.

- 8 JUN 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 JUN 1972
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

RAND Daily Mail

INSIDE MAIL

Charge! ... in go the mufti police



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A plainclothes policeman, wielding a baton leads the first police charge onto the University of the Witwatersrand campus yesterday.



A student lies struggling on the ground after police attempted to drag him away from the university campus yesterday.

Curtain up on the Schröder Show

BOB HITCHCOCK reports . . .

ON CAMPUS at Wits they were calling him Oupa. Not nastily. More as a term of endearment.

"We're lucky to have him," an earnest, tough-looking, long-haired student leader is saying. "I'd rough-up any student who called Oupa a pig or fuzz. He's a real gent, man."

I studied first-hand the technique of Oupa Schröder — more properly known as Brigadier H. J. Schröder — for several hours on Thursday. That was before the resurgence of violence yesterday.

He was putting on one of his polished, cool performances before an audience of some 700 protesting students, who were standing on the edge of their campus on Jan Smuts Avenue.

This tall, tanned, slightly stooped officer with white hair will soon celebrate his 60th birthday. He doesn't have long to go to retirement.

He's seen a bit of life — and of death. The medal ribbons on his tunic tell you that.

His light blue eyes remind you of the sea. His smile is engaging.

He uses that smile often as he faces the demonstrators. It might not disarm them of their slogan-inscribed posters. But it certainly makes them smile with him.

Which is helpful to him when his message is: "Please move back off the pavement. I don't want to be forced to take action against you."

On Thursday, the curtain went up on the Schröder Show at 3.25 pm. He arrived in a black Mercedes with a captain aide.

"Hello, Oupa," shouts a student from the crowd. The Brigadier waves his loud-hailer in reply. And smiles.

Soon the students are booing and slow-clapping. Police have arrived, a truckload of them. They line-up and stand staring at the students across the road.

They can't help but read a long streamer poster bearing the message: "We will defy all attempts to silence us."

Then a bevy of plainclothes men arrive, wearing their uniform of coloured shirts, bright ties and dark waistcoats and looking very uncompromising.

"Pigs!" shout the students in unison. "Come and get us", shouts a loner.

A student leader uses his loud-hailer: "Please don't taunt the police in any way." And a London television team moves forward towards the student leader, who has another message.

"We're not fighting against the police. We're fighting against the system they're defending."

Television commentator to student leader: "Please repeat that, old chap I didn't get it. I wasn't switched on."

Student leader: "I would like to repeat what I've just said. "We're not fighting against the police. We're fighting against the system they're defending."

"Thanks very much," says the TV commentator.

Brigadier Schröder, the aide at his elbow making feverish notes, crosses the road and walks along the gutter, his shoulders almost brushing the streamer poster held by students.

"It's like a circus," he says. And smiles.

"Please move back off the pavement. As you are, you are contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act. Please move back."

A student leader over his loud-hailer: "People, please do as the Brigadier asks. Please move back off the pavement."

They move back. "Thank you very much," says the Brigadier. He crosses the road again to "his" side. A private car stops to let him pass. He smiles at the driver, waving him on.

The uniformed policemen are told to get into their truck and move away. The students cheer.

"Thanks, Oupa," yells a student. The Brigadier waves. And smiles.

Standing among the cluster of plainclothes men, a colleague of mine picks up a remark.

"Wat gaan daardie bleddy Bloukop nou maak?" mutters a portly detective, a note of exasperation in his voice.

His question was soon to be answered. The Brigadier walks across the road for a cup of tea.

Later in the afternoon the students again move onto the pavement. Brigadier Shröder, through loud-hailer from the traffic island dividing the two sides of Jan Smuts Avenue: "I must give you a final warning to move back off the pavement. Please, I am asking you to *move back.*"

Voice over the students' loud-hailer: "Listen, students. Move back off the pavement or leave the line."

The Brigadier to the student leader: "I want to thank you for your assistance. I appreciate it."

The students move off the pavement.

5.50 p.m. — Students move onto the pavement again. Says the Brigadier: "Please, folks, you promised me. Back off the pavements." The students obey.

An indignant student dashes across the road to speak to the Brigadier. "What about the people on your side of the road? Isn't that a riotous assembly?"

The lad points to the crowd of plainclothes men and members of the public who are blocking the pavement.

The Brigadier moves over to them. Loud-hailer poised at his lips he orders them to move back off the pavement or disperse. They do so. The students cheer.

6 p.m. — The students prepare to pack up for home. "Thanks, Brig", yells one young man. "Oupa, I dig you", shouts a blonde in a navy-blue mini-skirt.

Brigadier Schröder smiles. "I knew it must be hometime", he tells the students. "I saw one or two of you yawning."

"See you tomorrow, Oupa", says one student. "Same time, same place."

And Oupa flashes them his last smile of the day.

Yesterday the police mood changed suddenly Everyone is asking why.

The growth of student anger

By BENJAMIN POGRUND

THERE'S every reason for students both Whites and Non-Whites to stay in line. The pressures on them to conform to South Africa's status quo are enormous.

For Africans, Coloureds, and Indians these are simple and brutal. These students are the tiny elites of their communities who have reached university and teacher training college. If they lose their places at these institutions because of their protests there is nowhere else for them to go. Their career prospects are blasted. They become, too, marked people in the eyes of the Security Police and therefore subject to surveillance and harassment for years after.

Africans face the added danger that laws can be used against them to shut them out of the cities.

However conscious parents may be of their own disabilities and those of their children, these are consequences to be avoided. They have stinted for their children and shepherded them through to a level of education that few enjoy; normally they will exhort their children to refrain from any actions which can precipitate official wrath.

For White students the pressures are more complex but equally formidable. They belong to a privileged establishment and the fear in their minds — and even more so in those of their parents — is that they will lose social standing and security, the automatic right to good jobs, and even the right to travel by having their passports removed.

There is also that dread which exists among many Whites, undefined and often unjustified, of some form of unknown State action against them if they, or their children, protest too openly.

Yet, despite all these pressures students have been protesting. And they have been doing so on a scale and at a pitch unknown in South Africa. At the African, Coloured and Indian colleges there have been boycotts and walkouts. At the White English-language universities the protests which began as straightforward meetings and silent vigils have escalated into confrontation with the police.

Why?

For the Non-Whites the resentments go back to the 1950s and before, when they could attend either the segregated Fort Hare University College and the special section of the University of Natal, or the "open" universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand.

The two latter universities allowed students of all colours to attend lectures together on a fully nonracial basis. A form of apartheid was, however, practised for medical students: Non-Whites could not examine White patients in the provincial teaching hospitals and had to leave dissecting rooms when a White corpse was brought in.

Non-White students used canteen facilities on campuses but took virtually no part in sport and never attended dances. They often felt angry about these restrictions — which flowed from the country's social mores — but generally accepted that the academic benefits were the important factor.

On the whole there was an easy atmosphere at Cape Town and Wits, with students of all colours mixing freely both inside and outside lecture rooms.

Then, in 1959, came Government-imposed apartheid, with separate colleges created for different tribal groups — at Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoya — another college for Coloureds at Bellville, and yet another for Indians in Durban.

The new "tribal" colleges were linked by the Government with the principles of "Bantu Education" set out by Dr. Verwoerd when he was Minister of Native Affairs, and all fitting into the broader framework of Christian National Education.

Africans should no longer, he said, be educated to become "Black Englishmen". Their education had to be rooted in their own background and culture, and had to aim at preparing them to live in their own societies and not in the White man'se world.

He argued also that it was important for Africans to pay for their own education. Thus it was, 18 years ago, that the State's contribution to African schooling was pegged at R13 500 000 a year. Whatever else was needed had to come from the taxes paid directly by Africans.

The new colleges were exempt from these restrictions and money was spent on a large scale to create the buildings and laboratories and to pay lecturers' salaries.

But the provision for schooling has always been inadequate, so that at the present time some R18 a year is spent on the education of each African child compared with at least R250 for each White child.

Earlier this year the Government announced the restriction would be ended — but the backlog of need and neglect will need many years to overcome.

Understandably, many Non-Whites feared that being shunted to the "tribal" colleges meant they were to receive at worst an inferior form of education and at best a different kind.

The Government has taken pains to try to disprove this. To what extent it has succeeded in the academic sphere is an arguable issue. It is still too early perhaps to judge the new universities on the normal basis of the quality of their research and the standard of their graduates.

Confidence

But there has certainly been a failure to persuade the students about the merits of their different education. Appointing a principal whose background consists largely of working for the Government's Department of Bantu Education — first as an inspector and then as a senior administrative official — certainly cannot inspire confidence in an institution having the spirit of a university.

Subjecting students to stringent rules of behaviour — some of which are clearly designed to curtail easy contact with the outside world — has surely created suspicion about the purpose of the "differentness".

When White lecturers are paid more than Non-Whites, despite similar qualifications and duties, the fear must grow that the differentness in fact means perpetuation of inferiority.

When students are forbidden to speak to the Press without permission, obliged to sign declarations before being admitted that they will not take part in protests, and are required to carry out all normal student activity under stern supervision, who can be surprised at their reaction of rejection?

The Government's apartheid policy has introduced another dimension. Herding mainly Xhosas into Fort Hare, Zulus into Ngoya, Coloureds into Bellville and so on was meant to foster a series of "national" identities.

In practice, however, "multi-national" groups have not been created — but rather a new type of national affiliation based on the concept of Blackness. All these students have found a kinship derived from the common factors of their Non-White colours, their feelings of isolation, and their feelings of deprivation.

Starting from within these universities Africans have been speaking a brand of nationalism cutting cuts across tribal divisions and unknown since the days of Robert Sobukwe's Pan Africanist Congress which was banned in 1960. Coloureds and Indians, at an emotional level new in South Africa's history, have been turning to Africans as their natural allies against the Whites.

Hence the rejection by the Coloured students of the University of the Western Cape of approaches by Stellenbosch University students seeking dialogue. And only this week Coloured students issued a call for a "Black rector" who would better understand their situation and aspirations.

Hence too, the emergence of the South African Students' Organisation, Saso, with its militantly "all-Black" programme which includes the rejection of White liberals.

It is in these universities also that the Black Theology movement has taken root, with the emphasis again on "Blackness" as a motivating force.

When Saso and the attendant forces first began, some three years ago, they experienced little or no difficulties from the authorities. After all, it seemed to be fully in line with the Government's separate development ideology.

But as these forces have gained strength there has been a clear shift in the official attitude towards them.

There is now undoubtedly concern about the exclusivist terms of their activities. The Security Police are showing an interest these days. The Turfloop rector has just refused to let Saso hold its next conference on his campus. The organisation is being blamed for all the troubles at the Non-White colleges.

But it's too late. Government policy, and these separate institutions, have already performed their work of creation.

Whatever the merits of the education at the tribal colleges, some form of knowledge is imparted. Minds are necessarily broadened, opening up new vistas of thought and ambition. In the case of students at these universities, and particularly Africans, this has led to a sharper awareness of the deficiencies in the education of their people.

They have suffered it themselves in their schooldays and

● To Page 14



● Small groups of students, who had walked through Pietermaritzburg in groups of similar size, wait outside St. Mary's Church in academic dress before a service given by Archbishop Denis Hurley yesterday afternoon. Fears that their gathering might be termed political and consequently illegal faded as police failed to interfere.

Court restrains SAP on campus

CAPE TOWN—Mr. Justice H. E. P. Watermeyer yesterday granted a temporary interdict in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, restraining the police until Tuesday from interfering in student gatherings on the steps of Jameson Hall, University of Cape Town, in terms of a Government banning of open-air gatherings.

Meanwhile in Johannesburg, about 100 detectives swinging fists and batons, charged a small group of Wits students staging a picket protest yesterday afternoon in Jan Smuts Avenue.

UCT brought the application to the Supreme Court for an order interdicting and restraining the South African Police from interfering, in purported pursuance of Government notice 1018 of June 7, 1972, with any gatherings to which the public are not invited within the grounds of UCT.

The application was also for an order declaring that the grounds of UCT, particularly the steps in front of Jameson Hall, are not public places within the meaning of the Government notice.

An affidavit by Mr. Clive Sinclair Corder, chairman of the Council of UCT, stated that UCT was the registered owner of the land on which the various campuses are situated, as well as the buildings on this land. It was private property to which the public had no right of access.

About 30 students were arrested during the Johannesburg protest. There were screams from girl students as the police, who had been lined up in the centre island, charged on the order of Brig. H. J. Schroder.

Four detectives were seen to seize one male student. One hit him with a baton over the head while the others used fists and boots.

Miss Jenny Cunningham, former president of the SRC, screamed as two policemen seized her and dragged her across the road, where uniformed police in riot trucks had arrived. At least two male students were dragged across the road by their hair.

The picket protest began at about 2 p.m. when about 100 students stood with posters along Jan Smuts Avenue, but on university property.

Contravened order

Shortly before 3 p.m. Brig. Schroder announced in English and Afrikaans that their gathering contravened an order under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

He gave them three minutes to disperse. At this about 60 of the crowd left but another 40 refused to move.

After a few moments Brig. Schroder gave an order and the men charged.

Several students said that shortly before the police charge, Brig. Schroder told them he was acting on orders from "higher up" in ordering police to disperse them.

Mr. Matthew Margo, a former member of the Wits SRC and the son of Mr. Justice Margo, was arrested when he went across Jan Smuts Avenue to remonstrate with the police.

The students generally taunted the police giving the Nazi salute and chanting "Sieg Heil."

In Cape Town, Mr. Paul Pretorius, president of NUSAS, yesterday denied that there was any "conspiracy" among students. He said the events of the past few days had shown that thousands of students were prepared to face "the utmost brutality" in defence of basic human rights.

"The fact that so many students are prepared to face so much is clear proof that they are not acting under any alien or foreign influence, but from deep-seated conviction."

"When Mr. Vorster and his Government supporters say there is a conspiracy, they just make the students angry. The students refuse to accept further inroads on their freedom," he said.

In East London, more than 50 students have quit Fort Hare University since Thursday and more are believed to be preparing to leave during the weekend.

The move followed resolutions taken at a students' meeting on Wednesday night. A manifesto issued after the meeting stipulates the reasons for the walk-out.

The manifesto lists grievances against institutions of higher learning which are founded on an unjust political ideology of a White racist regime which seeks to "annihilate" Black people.—Sapa.

● Dean slams Muller—Page 7



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

● Archbishop Hurley makes his entrance at St. Mary's Church before delivering a sermon to hundreds of students, lecturers and graduates in academic dress and other members of the public.

10 JUN 1972
NATAL WITNESS

Sermon on 'vital issues'

STUDENTS IN PMB FLOCK TO CHURCH

Staff Reporter

THE student situation in Pietermaritzburg was very quiet yesterday after several incidents over the past few days in which 20 students and a lecturer were arrested in the City. The only action they took yesterday was to attend in numbers a service conducted by Archbishop Denis Hurley at St. Mary's Church

About 800 people, mostly students wearing academic dress, went to the service, scores of them being unable to get inside the church which was filled to capacity.

Well over 100 students walked to the church from the campus, a distance of about five kilometres, but they made a point of keeping to small groups of less than 12 people in order not to break the recent Government ban on political gatherings or other laws prohibiting organised marches through the City.

No police action was taken and the walk to the church, the wait outside before the service, the service itself and the walk back to the campus, all passed without incident.

Vital issues

Mr. Tim Dunne, the SRC president, urged students at a meeting on Thursday night to "pack the church as an expression of what we feel about these vital issues" (mainly African education).

In his sermon, Archbishop Hurley paid tribute to the response by White students to "the cry of pain" from Turfloop and praised "all that has been of a courageous Christian and humanitarian insipration in the reaction of the White students of South Africa."

"The cry of pain went up from Turfloop and was echoed around the country, a cry of pain revealing explicitly the suffering of Black students under the restrictions and humiliations they experience." The sermon called attention to all that is involved in the experience of being Black in South Africa: poverty, starvation, ill-health, the high incidence of family disruption, promiscuity, infidelity, insecurity and violence, a genocidal child mortality, restrictions on education, on employment ,on movement, on housing and the almost total deprivation of political rights."

Plea for calm and positive action

CAPE TOWN—Sir De Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday called on students to "give their attention to more constructive work than mere defiance of authority which can only benefit those who wish to destroy hope for true democracy in South Africa."

Referring to the recent student unrest and police actions, he said the students had achieved their first object which was to focus attention on some of the things in South African society which they felt were wrong and unjust.

In a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday, Sir De Villiers said all South Africans who shared responsibility for peace and good order in South Africa had been deeply concerned by the confrontation which had developed between the students at some universities and the police.

"Students have had the sympathy of the vast majority of the people after the excessive force employed against a group of them last Friday and the Prime Minister's refusal to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the incident. — Sapa.

STUDENTS IN COURT

Court Reporter

THREE women university students, Wendy Irene Spurg and Penelope June Arnold, both 18, and a 17-year-old student, appeared in the Pietermaritzburg Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with obstructing the pavement.

No evidence was led and the students were remanded until June 15. The appeared before Mr. R. Bester.

A senior lecturer and 15 students are expected to appear in court on Monday on charges of contravening the recent banning order on political gatherings in the City.

DEAN DEFENDS STUDENTS' CONDUCT IN CHURCH

CAPE TOWN—People did eat, smoke, listen to music and read newspapers in the Cathedral last Monday afternoon, but they had been driven there by the police and were welcome in God's House, the Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev. E. L. King, said yesterday.

The Dean was reacting to a statement, made in the House of Assembly earlier yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr. S. L. Muller, that student conduct in the Cathedral had left much to be desired.

"The events were engineered by those in authority and I think the Minister is the culprit," the Dean said. "Quite deliberately, he now wants to produce the picture of spivs and thugs in the Cathedral.

"Having terrorised students, he is now trying to smear the Anglican Church. I believe his statements are disgraceful, his leadership non-existent and his approach despicable."

Neither he nor the Archbishop of Cape Town had any objection to the Cathedral being used as a refuge. One of the reasons why Christ became rather unpopular with the authorities was because he had table fellowship with publicans, sinners—the riff-raff.

The Dean said he did not believe the Minister's allegation that dagga was smoked in the Cathedral.

What the Minister omitted in his statement to the House was very relevant. There was hymn-singing and prayers, the St. George's Singers came in for a choir practice, and Beethoven's music was listened to in silence by those assembled in the Cathedral.

Threatened

The Dean said the students were there under exceptional circumstances, not having expected to be driven into the Cathedral by a police baton charge. He, too, was threatened with a baton when he tried to take a weeping girl home from the Cathedral.

People were hungry and they were fed. They were frightened and they found refuge. Some were suffering from the effects of tear-gas. Some were listening to music to help pass the time, encouraged by the Dean. Others read the afternoon newspapers.

"There was smoking, but we asked students not to smoke and by and large I found that they obeyed. People were holding hands, but I see nothing wrong with that. There were non-Whites in the Cathedral. I encourage that, and if it is distasteful to the Minister of Police he can let me know," the Dean said.

"Disgusting"

In the House of Assembly earlier yesterday, the Minister of Police, Mr. Muller, quoted a church warden of the Anglican Church as saying that what he had seen in St. George's Cathedral on Monday while student demonstrators were inside the Cathedral had disgusted and shocked him.

The Minister, who was replying to a question by Mr. L. A. Pienaar (Nat., Bellville) about complaints he had received about the events at St. George's Cathedral on Monday and Tuesday, quoted the Anglican church warden as saying that when he entered the Cathedral about 6.50 p.m. on Monday there were students walking around inside the Cathedral, smoking, eating out of cartons, lying on the floor

"I felt a pig would show more respect for a peanut than those students showed for the interior of the House of God," the church warden said.

The Minister said he had also received complaints that dagga was smoked in the Cathedral and possibly other offences were committed between Whites and non-Whites or both sexes. This was still being investigated.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 JUN 1972
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

Rooi steun vir betogers

'n Erkende Kommunis en teenswoordige president van die Nasionale Unie van Britse Studente, mnr. Digby Jacks, is gister toegang tot die Suid-Afrikaanse Ambassade in Londen geweier toe hy probeer het om 'n protesbrief teen die verbod op studentebetogings in Suid-Afrika in te dien.

Mnr. Jacks het vergeefs met 'n veiligheidsman van die ambassade by die ingang gestaan en redekawel terwyl mede-betogers in gietende reën op die sypaadjie gewag het.

Die veiligheidswag het aan mnr. Jacks gesê dat hy hom nie kan binnelaat nie omdat dit nie die normale wyse is waarop mededelings ontvang word nie.

„Dit is diabolies," het mnr. Jacks geantwoord. „So iets het nog nooit gebeur nie."

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Ambassade het later gesê dat hy nie bewus was van die omstandighede waaronder die ontvangs van die briewe geweier is nie. Mev. Ethel de Kayzer, sekretaresse van die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging, het aan Sapa gesê dat sy onder die indruk was dat briewedraers toegelaat sou word.

Die papnat betogers het later buite die ambassade hergroepeer waar hulle plakkate omhoog gehou en gesing het.

Uit Londen is ook berig dat die Britse Raad van Kerke se onderwysafdeling 'n besluit op sy halfjaarlikse vergadering aanvaar het waarin steun toegesê word aan die Suid-Afrikaanse studente in hulle soektog na „'n regverdiger onderwysstelsel in Suid-Afrika".

Intussen is uit Kaapstad berig dat die Leier van die Opposisie, sir De Villiers Graaff, gister 'n beroep op studente gedoen het om „hulle aandag aan opbouender werk te bestee as die blote verontagsaming van gesag, wat slegs tot voordeel kan strek van diegene wat daarna streef om die hoop op 'n ware demokrasie in Suid-Afrika te vernietig".

Sir Div het gesê dat dit duidelik is dat, ondanks die minder verantwoordelike verklarings van lede van die Regering, veral van die Eerste Minister, dit duidelik in die Parlement gepraat het voordat hy hom op die hoogte gestel het van die gebeure daar nie nog 'n groot botsing van geweld deur die polisie veroorsaak sal word nie tensy dit onvermydelik in die belange van wet en orde sou wees.

Uit Oos-Londen word berig dat meer as 50 studente die Universiteit van Fort Hare sedert eergisteraand verlaat het en dat nog meer die kampus die naweek sou verlaat. Volgens studente is die verlating 'n protes „teen die hele stelsel waarvolgens inrigtings soos Fort Hare tot stand gebring word."

In Pretoria het die Departement van Bantoe-onderwys gister bekend gemaak dat 'n kommissie van ondersoek deur die Raad van die Universiteit van die Noorde aangestel is wat sal ondersoek instel na die grondliggende oorsake van die onlangse studente-onrus.

In Durban het studente van die Universiteit van Natal gister 'n voorstel verwerp waarin hulle gevra is om die saal waar hulle vergader het te verlaat en buite te gaan betoog — ter verontagsaming van die Regering se verbod.

By die Springfieldse Onderwyskollege het studente weer gedreig om die universiteit te verlaat nadat sewe studente verlof geweier is om weer na die kollege terug te keer.

Intussen ondersoek die polisie in Durban 'n vlaag van slagspreuke teen die Regering en die polisie wat sedert eergisteraand op skuilings by bushaltes verskyn het. Die slagspreuke is teen die Eerste Minister en die polisie gemik.

Die houding van die beraadsliggaam van die S.A. Katolieke biskoppe, soos weerspieël in 'n verklaring wat die liggaam gister in Pretoria uitgereik het, lui o.m. soos volg: „Die gebeure van die afgelope paar weke, veral die optrede teen studente en die betreurenswaardige geweld van die polisie teenoor studentebetoging, en dit in 'n gebou wat aan Christelike aanbidding gewy is, het nogmaals die diepe vyandigheid wat ons Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing verdeel, geopenbaar.

„Dit is nie iets ongewoons dat studente die brandpunt van sosiale onrus vorm nie. So iets vind ons vandag in Suid-Afrika. Slegs op eie verantwoording gee ons geen gehoor aan hulle woorde nie.

„Saam met baie ander is dit ons erns dat behoorlike aandag gegee word aan die regmatige griewe van die studente. Ook moet in gedagte gehou word die kommer van die ouers oor hul kinders se veiligheid en die ontwikkeling van hulle loopbane.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 JUN 1972
DIE TRANSVALER

Bantoes koester hoë ideale vir hul kindes

HUL SEUNS MOET DOKTERS WORD

BANTOEWERKERS het nie baie toekomsdrome vir hulself nie, maar koester hoë ideale vir hul kinders. Dit is maar een van die gevolge van die vooruitgang wat die Bantoewerkers in stedelike gebiede die afgelope tien jaar gemaak het.

Twee artikels in die jongste uitgawe van die Tydskrif vir Rasse-aangeleenthede (uitgegee deur Sabra) verskaf baie interessante en insiggewende inligting oor die Bantoewerkers in die industriële sektor.

In een artikel, geskryf deur prof. W. Backer van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, kom dit aan die lig dat Bantoewerkers baie trots daarop is wanneer hulle masjienoperateurs kan word. Die roetine-aspek van die werk hinder hulle glad nie, en die tempo waarteen die masjien werk word as 'n uitdaging deur hulle beskou.

Simbool

Om met 'n masjien te werk is vir hom 'n teken van vooruitgang. Dit is vir hom die simbool van die blanke se vordering tot ekonomiese welvaart.

Daar is egter een teenstrydigheid, merk dr. Backer op: hoewel die Bantoes basies ontevrede is met die soort werk wat hulle verrig, is hulle terselfdertyd ook trots daarop dat hulle deel kan hê aan die tegnieke van die blanke.

Die Bantoe bewonder die blanke se kundigheid om 'n hoë salaris te verdien, en streef na dieselfde. Daarom reageer hy kwaai wanneer enige verwikkeling hom laat dink dat sy vordering vertraag gaan word, of dat dit hom in 'n rol gaan plaas waarin tegniese kundigheid nie 'n rol speel nie.

Genoeg

Ongeveer 'n raps meer as 'n tiende van die Bantoearbeidsmag wat in dié opname betrek is, het gesê hulle verdien genoeg.

Bantoewerkers is baie idealistiese wat hul kinders se toekomsplanne betref. Die meerderheid wil hê die seuns moet dokters en die dogters verpleegsters word.

Predikante, onderwysers en klerke staan ook bo-aan hierdie beroepslys van die Bantoes.

Wanneer 'n Bantoe 'n werk soek, is loon van die grootste belang vir hom. Eers daarna kom tevredenheid met werksomstandighede en sy gevoelens teenoor die organisasie vir wie hy gaan werk.

Twee en sestig persent van die werkers wat in die opname genader is, was tevrede met hul werksomstandighede. Die grootste rede tot ontevredenheid was die feit dat die werkslokaal òf te warm òf te koud is, gevolg deur die gevaaraspek van die werk.

Veertig persent is ontevrede met die wyse waarop hulle opsieners hulle behandel, terwyl slegs vier en 'n half persent gesê het dat sommige van hul opsieners regverdig is.

Veertig persent van die werkers is tevrede met die vervoerreëlings na hul werk toe. Die grootste rede vir ontevredenheid is nie die koste van vervoer nie, maar die onbetroubaarheid daarvan.

Ten slotte sê dr. Backer dat Bantoelone die afgelope tien jaar aansienlik verbeter het, maar dat die hoër vereistes wat Bantoes nou aan hulself en hul kinders stel, dit noodsaaklik maak dat hulle lone die volgende tien jaar nog meer styg.

Bantoes, sê hy, staan op die laagste sport van die werkersleer in Suid-Afrika, maar dit is 'n posisie wat die ontwikkelende groep moet beklee sodat hy lewenskragtigheid, veglus en vasberadenheid kan verwerf.

Omset

In 'n ander artikel behandel dr. W. T. H. Beukes, personeelbestuurder van 'n groot handelsonderneming, dat arbeidsmoeilikhede met die Bantoe by die werkgewer self gesoek moet word. Die meeste blankes wat as vloerbestuurders of toesighouers met die Bantoe in aanraking kom, is opvallend onvoorbereid vir hulle taak.

„Hire and fire," sê dr. Beukes, is die beginsel waarvolgens baie Bantoewerkers in diens geneem word.

Dr. Beukes gebruik statistiek om te bewys dat Bantoewerkers, waar hulle gekeur en opgelei word en leiding ontvang, die kleinste arbeidsomset van alle nie-blanke arbeidsgroepe het.

Hy wys daarop dat as gevolg van die ontwikkeling van Bantoeonderwys aanvaar kan word dat ongeletterde Bantoes spoedig iets van die verlede sal wees.

Keuring, aanstelling en opleiding, versorging en leiding en ná-uurse toesig is almal aspekte wat die aandag van werkgewers vereis, mits hulle die beste nut uit hul Bantoewerknemers wil kry.

Toestromingsbeheer, sê dr. Beukes, is baie belangrik, want as dit nie toegepas word nie, sal die verhoogde loonskale van Bantoes in duie stort en slums sal om ons stede opskiet.

Die mense wat toestroming om morele redes veroordeel mik gewoonlik maar net na goedkoop arbeid, sê hy.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

D. F. ADVERTISER

DIE LEEGTE VAN ONS WELVAART

12 JUN 1972
DIE TRANSVALER

Uiteinde van 'n ryk man en sy mooi vrou



BAIE jong, gesonde, intelligente mense in ons gemeenskap sal graag 'n lewe soos die volgende wil lei:

Die model is 'n getroude paar met twee of drie kinders. Hulle woon in 'n mooi moderne huis in een van die beste voorstede. Die tuin is deur 'n deskundige uitgelê en word goed versorg. Huis en swembad is pragtig in die landskap gesitueer. Daar is twee bediendes wat albei hul sout werd is. Daar is 'n keurige versameling van boeke, skilderye en plate. Vir laasgenoemde pryk daar 'n mooi, redelik nuwe hoëtroutoestel. Die kinders is goed versorg en besoek 'n goeie kleuter- en/of laer skool.

Die heer van die huis is in sy middel- of laat dertigerjare. Hy is gesond en atleties, goed van voorkoms, modieus maar nie uitspattig geklee nie. Hy is sonder twyfel 'n hoogs intelligente persoon wat sy kwalifikasies aan 'n goeie universiteit verwerf het, daarna die regte soort praktiese ervaring opgedoen het en sy spesiale rigting ook nog oorsee bestudeer het.

Hy staan hoog aangeskrewe in sy professie (vra topgelde en aanvaar nie sommer elke opdrag nie) of hy is 'n hoë bestuursbeampte wat vinnig opgang gemaak het en nou reeds direkteursvlak bereik het in 'n kapitaalkragtige maatskappy.

Verdraagsaam

Sy lugverkoelde kantoor is 'n toonbeeld van smaakvolle funksionaliteit. Sy sekretaresse is 'n welsprekende en bekwame meisie met 'n goeie voorkoms. Hy weet wat die jongste kriekettelling is, is verdraagsaam genoeg om iets te weet van rugby, is 'n goeie gholfspeler, behoort tot een van die beste klubs, het al lekker met Gary Player gesels. Hy is entoesiasties in sy werk, het egter bekwame assistente wat kan sorg dat sake flink voortgaan as hy vir 'n spesiale geleentheid soos 'n gholftoernooi 'n dag vry neem.

Hy betreur dit dat Suid-Afrika so lank gesloer het met televisie, hou die bewegings van die aandelebeurs dop, is goed ingelig oor sake van die dag, lees 'n Amerikaanse tydskrif.

Mevrou is 'n aanvallige vrou in haar vroeë of middel dertigerjare. Sy was op 'n goeie universiteit, dog het nie soveel studie agter die rug as haar man nie. Sy kan maklik na haar beroep terugkeer, maar op die oomblik verkies sy om 'n goeie vrou vir haar man en moeder vir haar kinders te wees. Haar kleredrag is modieus en sy is 'n toonbeeld van slanke skoonheid, sy dissiplineer haar eetlus om haar gewig streng binne perke te hou — effens anders as haar man, wat so af en toe spesiale pogings moet aanwend as gevolg van amptelike onthale en verblyf in vyfster-hotelle op koste van die onderneming.

Twyfel soms

Sy het so baie sosiale verpligtinge, maar gee haar kinders veel aandag, ook liefde. Sy lees die vroueblaaie met spesiale aandag vir die opvoeding van kinders, die versorging van haar man en hoe om vir hom aantreklik te bly. Sy kry goeie idees oor binneversiering, ens., dog sy is intelligent genoeg om haar eie oordeel te vel en te weet wat mooi in haar situasie sal pas.

Af en toe twyfel sy of sy heeltemal in die behoeftes van haar kinders voorsien; die twyfel is egter dié van die goeie moeder. Elke kundige psigoloog sal erken dat wat sy doen soveel is as wat van elke moeder ter wêreld verwag kan word.

Sy is 'n uitnemende gasvrou en haar onthale is altyd genotvol en interressant. Drank en spyse is keurig. Sy en haar man kan onderhoudend oor 'n verskeidenheid van onderwerpe gesels; hulle kan onkonvensioneel en oorspronklik wees. 'n Mens ontmoet ook hul interessante vriende — uit die aard van die saak meestal suksesvolle mense, ook opkomende kunstenaars en skrywers; soms tog wel 'n eksentrieke ouer persoon.

Kamerade

Mevrou gaan af en toe na die kerk. Sy en haar kinders vind dit lekker om haar bejaarde, welgestelde ouers te besoek. Sy gesels met moeder oor die kinders, die nuwe stoof, ou bekendes, 'n artikel in Vogue . . .

Die egpaar het 'n goeie verhouding met mekaar. Albei is seksueel vitale mense. Vroeër het hulle baie gedans, het heerlike dae vol son aan die Suidkus en die gerief van luukse-hotelle geniet. Hulle dans nog en geniet die geselskap van jonger mense, dog op hul gereelde vakansies soek hul nou meer uithoekse plekke, gesels met die vissers; weet van 'n plekkie waar die garnale goed is; ry soms na 'n duur restaurant om spesiale of eksotiese geregte te geniet.

Hulle gaan gereeld oorsee, dog vermy wyslik die plekke waar busvragte vol stomp Suid-Afrikaners afgelaai word. Hulle ken oulike eetkroegies in Londen, aardige stranddorpies in Spanje. Hulle ski in Oostenryk, besoek 'n nagklub in Rome, baai by die Cote d'Azur. Oorsee en in hul eie land is hulle goeie kamerade. Hul word gewaardeer deur al hul vriende, wat 'n wye politieke spektrum dek. Ook met vooraanstaande Kleurlinge en Bantoes is hulle op goeie voet. Hul lewe is stimulerend, gelukkig binne perke, stabiel, oop en die vooruitsigte is, ekonomies en kultureel, goed. Siedaar, die ideaal van die affluent society!

Nou wat is verkeerd daarmee? Is hulle nie goeie Suid-Afrikaners nie? Ontrou is hulle nie; hulle is lief vir hul land, dog oop vir die buitewêreld. Moreel is daar op hul lewenswyse nie veel te sê nie; hulle het hul sondetjies, maar wie het nie? Hulle kom hul verpligtinge na, is positief in hul ondersteuning van projekte ter verbetering van die samelewing en die omgewing. In Johannesburg, Kaapstad en elders is daar baie sulke paartjies.

Dit is mos, soos dit daar staan, 'n ideale lewe wat hulle lei. Nou wat dan? Net dit — hulle voel soms dat hulle hul lewensrolle te goed speel, asof hulle somtyds kyk vir die mense wat die rolle speel, asof dit nie werklik hulle is wat met soveel vertroue en sjarme oor die toneel heen beweeg nie.

Soms is daar 'n skielike bevangendheid met matelose angs. Maar dit word gou te bowe gekom. Dis of daar érens 'n holte is wat nie gevul kan word nie, maar kan dit wees in so 'n besige en ryk geskakeerde lewe?

Op middeljarige leeftyd word die spanninge erger, dog die lewe gaan stabiel en ordelik voort. Een van die kinders is 'n bietjie rebels en onstabiel en 'n teleurstelling vir die ouers. So af en toe moet die geneesheer 'n slaapmiddel voorskryf of 'n ander lewensroetine aanbeveel. As sake voortgaan, praat die geneesheer van oorgangsjare, dog op 'n goeie dag stel hy voor dat mevrou 'n psigiater spreek.

wer geword het en maar nie sy nis in die lewe kan vind nie.

Hulle voel soms desperaat en angstig, voel dat daar ander dieper en permanente dinge in hul lewe moes gewees het, maar weet nie wat om te doen nie. Dit is nou in elk geval te laat, meen hulle, om 'n nuwe rigting in te slaan, 'n nuwe struktuur op te bou. Miskien moet hulle skei, met 'n nuwe lewensmaat nog een maal probeer — hulle is tog vry van al die ou bindinge — tog weet hulle uit die avontuurtjies van die verlede dat dit nie veel sal help nie.

Dis niks

Wat dan is dit in die lewe van die vrou (en haar man óók as die geleentheid daar was) wat die psigiater so taktvol probeer aanroer het? Dit is die leegte. Dit is die holheid van 'n lewe waarin daar geen wyding is nie, geen selftoesegging aan 'n saak wat vir mens belagriker as jy self is nie. Dit is Leroux se Harry Mandrake wat tot die laaste toe vasklou aan die bevredigende waardigheid (vir andere) van sy lewe. Dit is die niks van die mens wat leef vir sy beeld-a-buite.

Dit is 'n lewe waarin menslike verhoudinge geen diepgang bereik nie. Dit is 'n lewe ryk aan kontakte, selfs vriendskap, maar arm aan werklike innige gemeenskap met die medemens. Dit is 'n uitvlugtende bestaan wat die besef van die werklikheid en die onmiddellikheid van die dood gebaan het; waarin die drang-tot-betekenis in dit wat jy **nou doen**, afwesig is. Dit is die getroue afspieëling van 'n nuwe samelewing wat sy norme aan voorsienbare behoeftes koppel en die sektor vergeesteliking leeg laat.

Ons sien hulle elke dag om ons: die welvarende Suid-Afrikaners. Die vooruitstrewende jong beroepsof sakeman met sy mooi vrou, wat later die middeljarige leier van sy gemeenskap word. Die egpaar wat alles het wat die hart begeer: geld, status, aansien, mooi kinders.

U sal hulle herken in die boeiende prentjie wat Dreyer Kruger (bo), professor in die sielkunde aan Fort Hare, hier van hulle teken.

Maar waarom loop dinge later vir hulle verkeerd? Waarom beland die mooi vrou uiteindelik in die psigiater se spreekkamer, en haar man in die arms van 'n jonger meisie?

Prof. Kruger kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat dit die leegte is, die holheid van 'n bestaan waarin daar geen wyding is nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

• ONRUS KRING WYER

19 JUNI 1972
DIE TRANSVALER

•BETOOG VOOR PARLEMENT

50 IKEYS IN KAAP GEVANG

DIE studente-onrus wat aan die Universiteit van die Noorde ontketen is, begin nou ernstige afmetings aanneem. Dit het landwyd na Engelstalige en nie-blanke universiteite uitgekring. Sitstakings, boikotte van lesings en etes, betogings en protesoptogte is op nasionale grondslag deur linkse organisasies georganiseer.

Die jongste verwikkelinge gister was:

● Sowat 50 Ikeys is in Kaapstad in hegtenis geneem toe hulle voor die Parlements-gebou betoog het.

● Meer as 400 Bantoestudente aan die Universiteit van Zoeloeland het begin staak uit protes teen die sluiting van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

● In Johannesburg het sowat 500 Witsies 'n sitstaking gehou en lesings is geboikot. Op 'n monstervergadering daarna het studenteleiers en die universiteitsowerheid die versetbeweging gesteun.

Die onrus staan in verband met die onlangse skorsing van die Universiteit van die Noorde (Turfloop) se studenteraadsvoorsitter, mnr. Abraham Tiro, na 'n gewraakte toespraak. Studente het daarop begin staak en die universiteit is gesluit.

Daar het nou ook aan die lig gekom dat die Universiteit van Fort Hare daarna een van die oorspronge van die georganiseerde verset was. Studente aan dié universiteit het sedertdien 'n skikkingsooreenkoms met die owerhede aangegaan en klasse is gister weer normaal bygewoon.

Onthul

Wits se waarnemende S.R.-voorsitter, mnr. Adam Klein, het gister op 'n monstervergadering onthul dat „'n groep studente" van Fort Hare onlangs in Kaapstad was om die Ikeys daar te oorreed om te betoog. Hulle het U. K. se S.R. en die hoofkwartier van NUSAS versoek om die Engelstalige universiteite in Suid-Afrika te „mobiliseer" om te staak „uit simpatie" met swart studente wat 'n landwye staking vir gister uitgeroep het.

Mnr. Klein het daaraan toegevoeg dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Studenteorganisasie (vir nieblanke studente) Wits daarna getelefoneer het en blanke studente aangesê het om te gaan doppies blaas („telling the Whites to get lost").

Mnr. Klein het gesê 'n klagskrif wat deur 1 800 studente onderteken is, was toe al aan die studenteraad beteken wat hulle verplig het om die monstervergadering te belê. In die klagskrif word 'n beroep op Witsstudente gedoen om die gebeure by Turfloop en Fort Hare te bespreek en met die swart studente te simpatiseer.

„Hulle wil nie ons medelye hê nie — en ons sal dit ook nie gee nie. Maar daar is dinge wat ons kan doen, sal doen," het hy gesê. (Die vergadering het toe die „basiese studenteregte wat flagrant misken word" bespreek.)

Die redakteur van die Bantoekoerant World, mnr. M. T. Moerane, wat die staakte toegespreek het, het blanke studente daarop gewys dat hulle dié houding van Bantoestudente moet verdra. Hulle sal voortaan al meer in hul dop kruip om 'n hegter eenheid te smee en hul eie identiteit te vind.

Mnr. Moerane het gesê Bantoestudente aanvaar nie blanke lektore wat afsonderlike ontwikkeling onderskryf nie. „Blanke professors aan nieblake universiteite propageer tuislande. Dit steek swart studente dwars in die krop want die hele Suid-Afrika is hulle tuisland en nie net 'n sekere persentasie daarvan nie."

Hy het na Suid-Afrika as die „stinkmuishond" van die wêreld verwys. Hy verdoem die kommissie van ondersoek na die gebeure by Turfloop omdat die mense wat daarop dien die skorsing van mnr. Tiro sou goedgekeur het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 22 JUN 1972
D. F. ADVERTISER

City students outline campus sit-in events

SIR, — As four Kimberley students at Fort Hare University, we would like to place on record details of recent events on the campus.

Fort Hare has a reputation among the African public as the best up-to-standard and progressive university for us. What the public does not know, however, is that such standards and progressiveness depend on a certain philosophy of education and world view have been gradually eroded at Fort Hare since 1960.

On the basis of such a world view, can a university promote creativity and situation relevance, the basic qualities of a good student?

It was when these qualities, they maintain to be the bare essentials of a good student, were threatened, that they began sitting-in on the 22nd May 1972.

GRIEVANCES

The listed grievances they presented to the university administration were as follows:

◆ The nature of the rector's replies to important students' issues created hostility and division among students;

◆ Police harrassment on the campus;

◆ Expulsion of students without consultation or explanation to the student body;

◆ Unchecked intimidatory powers of lecturers and professors.

After eight days of the sit-in strike, Black lecturers felt concerned and intervened and offered themselves as mediators between the students and the administration of the University of Fort Hare, chairman of the University Advisory Council. They addressed the student body and suggested that a commission of inquiry be appointed to investigate the grievances and report back in due course while the students resumed their normal academic work since they felt that the situation could not be properly settled under an "abnormal" atmosphere.

The students then accepted this suggestion and suspended the strike on the folowing conditions:

◆ That the commission of inquiry report back in three weeks' time on the listed grievances;

◆ That no student be victimised for having participated in the strike;

◆ Suspension of the June report.

Hereafter, because these conditions were not adhered to by the administration, and because no attempt had been made to delve into our grivances, we therefore resumed the strike and resolved that: under the prevailing eerie circumstances on the campus and, most important, because of the proclamation of the Riotous Assemblies Act banning outdoor gatherings we were unable to express our protest by sitting-in, and that pursuit of normal academic duties became impossible.

LEAVING

We therefore informed the university administration that we were leaving the campus within 24 hours (that was Monday June 12), and the following conditions were attached to our returning to the university in the second semester:

◆ A commission should be appointed;

◆ No student should be victimised for having taken part in the entire proceedings of the strike;

◆ The June report be suspended for this year.

Because of the threat to leave within 24 hours, the Rector decided to close the university a week earlier.

NYANISE MITI, BA
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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 JUN 1972
FARMERS WEEKLY

MODERN horticultur

ADVANCIN HORTIC

by Professor Pet
Head of the Departr
Horticultural S
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ALTHOUGH many of the practices in horticulture have been derived empirically modern horticulture has become intimately associated with branches of science such as biochemistry, genetics, plant physiology and soil science which, in turn, depend on an understanding of chemistry, physics and mathematics. Knowledge of other branches of science, such as agro-meteorology, ecology, economics, engineering, entomology and plant pathology is also essential for the successful production of horticultural crops today.

Science has served not only to provide the methods and resources to explain the art of horticulture but has become the guiding force for its improvement and refinement. Modern horticulture is a curious mixture of science, technology, business and aesthetics that make it a refreshing discipline that has continually absorbed man's interest and challenged his ingenuity.

Early horticultural research was based largely on observation of the responses of orchard trees and the special responses of cultivars to environmental conditions and orchard and nursery practices. It is still essential that horticulturists should have good powers of observation and that they are thoroughly acquainted with their crops, both under experimental and commercial conditions, if they are to be in a favourable position to solve the many problems that arise.

However, with applied field experiments one can reach a certain point and then be unable to proceed further without more detailed study in the laboratory to find out why certain developments have occurred. It is here that scientific training in various disciplines has played a vital role in improving horticultural practice and placing it on a sound basis. Without such basic research many recent advances in horticultural production could not have been possible.

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rootstocks and other environmental factors. These vegetatively propagated cultivars (clones) are the cornerstones of many horticultural enterprises. Without them production would be low and of variable quality, but with them one can be assured of high production and quality under favourable conditions.

HENCE the prime importance of breeding and selecting outstanding clones that are adapted to local conditions. In this context it is well to bear in mind the conditions in Natal, with its relatively high summer rainfall, increased incidence of diseases and pests, large temperature fluctuations, late spring frosts in certain areas, and so on, to which imported clones are not necessarily well adapted.

Here I would reiterate a plea made by my predecessor for plant breeders to breed new cultivars of horticultural crops that are adapted to local conditions. In such breeding programmes there is also the need for the development of photosynthetically superior cultivars that will make maximum use of the available light.



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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

1 JUN 1972

MERS WEEKLY

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Together in Excellence

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University of Fort Hare
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Date 23 JUN 1972

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

The child must come first says Fort Hare lecturer

EAST LONDON — The physical and social development of a child was deeply embedded in the family group and no social agency could be substituted for the family in nurturing the child's personality, a senior lecturer in anthropology at the University of Fort Hare, Mr. V. Z. Gitywa, said at Mdantsane.

He was a guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Mdantsane committee of the Child Welfare Society.

The first aspects of living were taught the child by members of the family group, Mr. Gitwya said. Through family experience the child learnt to be tolerant, sympathetic and flexible.

It was here that a child learnt to live in such a way that could be tolerated by groups of individuals outside the family, he said.

"It is in the home through the behaviour of every family member that the child develops a code of mores. Regardless of the environment of the neighbourhood in which the child may live, certain attitudes developed within the family may assist or hamper him in his adjustment.

"In early childhood the child's security must come from his parents. In adulthood his security must come from his accomplishments and the knowledge that he has inner resources of his own to cope with this world," Mr. Gitywa said.

It was during childhood that a child should acquire resources for living if he could not become an independent and self-reliant adult.

Mr. Gitywa quoted the Declaration of the Right of the Child, commonly known as the Declaration of Geneva, that:

- The child should be given the means needed for its normal development both mentally and spiritually.
- The chil that is hungry should be fed; the child that is sick should be helped; the erring child should be reclaimed and the orphan and the homeless child should be sheltered and succoured.
- The child should be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
- The child should be put in a position to earn a living and should be protected against every form of exploitation.
- The child should be brought up in the consciousness that its best qualities are to be used in the service of his fellowmen.

Before the elections, which were presided over by Mrs. E. Rein, chairman of the East London Child Welfare Society, the secretary for the Mdantsane committee, Mrs. D. Kakaza, was praised for the work she had done during the past year.

Officials elected were: chairman, Mr. L. F. Siyo; vice-chairman, Father E. Tisani; secretary, Mrs. D. Kakaza; treasurer, Miss N. Qinga. — DDR

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 8 JUL 1972
Date Fort Hare
E. P. HERALD



Some of the nurses who completed their midwifery at the Livingstone Hospital at their farewell at St Stephen's Hall last week.
From left to right Miss Siphokazi Manyakanyaka (Durban), Miss Claudie Baleni (Matatiele) and Miss Mpatha Pule (Johannesburg).

Goodwill plea to midwives

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

"TO GET TO the top entails sacrifices — and to contribute to society — even more," said Mr Tylden Gundwana, a Fort Hare University arts graduate, of New Brighton, when he addressed a group of 197 student-midwives of Livingstone Hospital at a farewell function in their honour at St Stephen's Hall, New Brighton.

The function, which was a bumper success, was sponsored by the Port Elizabeth Entertainment Syndicate of New Brighton.

The student midwives who sat for their final midwifery examinations last week come from all over the country and some of them have now left for their homes.

GUIDELINES

"We also remember tonight those who went before you, worked and enriched the nursing profession in general. But why should you not regard their undoubted achievements as your starting point on your way up? It is precisely for this reason that my topic tonight is 'Goodwill in Action'," said Mr Gundwana.

Mr Gundwana said by "goodwill" was meant "understanding oneself" as a prerequisite to "understanding others" and that by "in action" was meant problem areas, namely task needs, group needs and individual needs.

Mr Gundwana suggested guidelines for "Goodwill in Action" as a solution towards an ordered meaningful life.

"You as scholars would do well to read and continually keep abreast of many developments in every discipline or else within two or three years you become obsolete. Is there anything worse?

Date 11 JUL 1972
WORLD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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The Saso executive, photographed at the Saso conference at Hammanskraal at the weekend. They are, from left to right, Mr. Harry Nengwenkulu (Permanent Organiser); Mr. Rubin Phillips (Vice-President, who is acting in Mr. Temba Sono's place); Mr. Nyameko Pityana (General Secretary) and Mr. Strini Moodley (Publications Director). Mr. Jerry Modisane (23), a final year B. Juris student, has been elected President of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso). The new President scored a one vote victory over his opponent, Mr. Jef Bagwa, the votes

Date 21 JUN 1972
FARMERS WEEKLY

MODERN
horticulture

ADVANCING HORTICULTURE

by Professor Peter Allen
Head of the Department of
Horticultural Science,
University of Natal.

Part 2

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

ALTHOUGH many of the practices in horticulture have been derived empirically modern horticulture has become intimately associated with branches of science such as biochemistry, genetics, plant physiology and soil science which, in turn, depend on an understanding of chemistry, physics and mathematics. Knowledge of other branches of science, such as agro-meteorology, ecology, economics, engineering, entomology and plant pathology is also essential for the successful production of horticultural crops today.

Science has served not only to provide the methods and resources to explain the art of horticulture but has become the guiding force for its improvement and refinement. Modern horticulture is a curious mixture of science, technology, business and aesthetics that make it a refreshing discipline that has continually absorbed man's interest and challenged his ingenuity.

Early horticultural research was based largely on observation of the responses of orchard trees and the special responses of cultivars to environmental conditions and orchard and nursery practices. It is still essential that horticulturists should have good powers of observation and that they are thoroughly acquainted with their crops, both under experimental and commercial conditions, if they are to be in a favourable position to solve the many problems that arise.

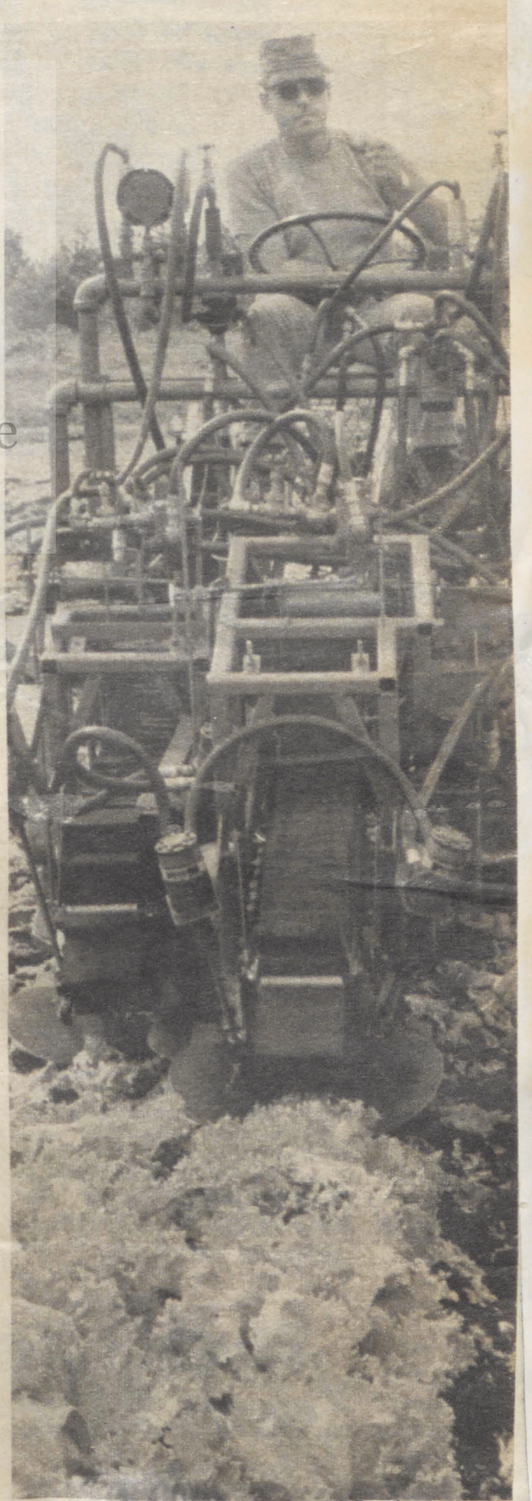
However, with applied field experiments one can reach a certain point and then be unable to proceed further without more detailed study in the laboratory to find out why certain developments have occurred. It is here that scientific training in various disciplines has played a vital role in improving horticultural practice and placing it on a sound basis. Without such basic research many recent advances in horticultural production could not have been possible.

Many horticultural research workers today are, in fact, plant physiologists, plant biochemists, plant breeders and soil scientists, working with horticultural species. However, a thorough knowledge of horticultural species and their responses is essential if the maximum value of scientific discoveries in the laboratory is to be obtained for application to trees in the orchard, or crops in the field, or greenhouse. Research workers from other disciplines need to increase their knowledge of horticultural crops either by attending courses in horticulture or by working in close co-operation with a good horticulturist.

A feature of many horticultural crops is that they are propagated vegetatively so that every daughter plant will produce the same quality fruit or bloom as the parent, apart from differences that may be imparted by different rootstocks and other environmental factors. These vegetatively propagated cultivars (clones) are the cornerstones of many horticultural enterprises. Without them production would be low and of variable quality, but with them one can be assured of high production and quality under favourable conditions.

HENCE the prime importance of breeding and selecting outstanding clones that are adapted to local conditions. In this context it is well to bear in mind the conditions in Natal, with its relatively high summer rainfall, increased incidence of diseases and pests, large temperature fluctuations, late spring frosts in certain areas, and so on, to which imported clones are not necessarily well adapted.

Here I would reiterate a plea made by my predecessor for plant breeders to breed new cultivars of horticultural crops that are adapted to local conditions. In such breeding programmes there is also the need for the development of photosynthetically superior cultivars that will make maximum use of the available light.



new knowledge and others who can quickly and effectively put it to use. In South Africa, with

citriculture in addition to other horticultural food crops.

[illegible] agricultural background of a large proportion of the people of these other ethnic

Turn over

MODERN horticulture

ADVANCING HORTICULTURE

hort talk
CAPEL HEMY

PROFESSOR Peter Allen's lecture "Advancing Horticulture," which is published in this week's horticultural section, should be read by everyone connected with horticulture.

Professor Allen raised so very many points which have troubled commercial fruit and vegetable growers, nurserymen and professional people allied to horticulture, that it would be difficult to highlight the most important aspects, because they are all so terribly important if horticulture in this country is to take its rightful place alongside organised agriculture.

He mentioned that in some parts of the world where it is of primary economic importance, horticulture has emerged as a distinct and vital industry, in its own right.

Although we have an excellent potential for the export of citrus, deciduous fruits and, to a lesser extent, avocados, cherries, litchis and various other fruits, we cannot compare our industry with that of, say, Israel. The agricultural economy of Israel is largely based on horticulture. Horticulture in that country is well served with research workers, scientists, professional horticulturists and a labour force which is dedicated to its work.

Professor Allen said that modern horticulture requires men and women who have been trained to meet the requirements of this ever-growing and challenging field. He explained the aims of the Department of Horticultural Science at Natal University, to produce graduates who can serve the rapidly expanding subtropical horticultural industry in research, teaching, advisory and managerial positions.

Although horticultural science can be taken as a major at three of the Agricultural Faculties in South Africa there is a considerable difference in emphasis. Professor Allen explained that at Stellenbosch students spend most of their time on the science and production of only six important deciduous fruits. He mentioned that floriculture is now being introduced at Stellenbosch.

At Pretoria the emphasis is on citriculture and some horticultural food crops. At Pietermaritzburg the emphasis is on subtropical fruits as well as citrus, vegetables and some temperate-zone fruits.

A point raised during this explanation was that there was only one English-medium faculty. One, for the whole of South Africa.

Professor Allen said "There is a definite need in this country for a diploma course that adequately covers production practices in subtropical horticulture. Despite the need for such diploma students none of the agricultural colleges or technical colleges is in a position to provide such training."

The call by Professor Allen for students, not only from South Africa but from other African countries as well, to receive training in horticulture, especially with subtropical and tropical crops, both at the diploma and degree level, should be heeded by those who can do something about this dangerous vacuum. ●

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ADVANCING HORTICULTURE

women who have been trained to meet the requirements of this ever-growing and challenging field. In the Department of Horticultural Science at Natal University we aim to produce graduate students who can serve the rapidly expanding sub-tropical horticultural industry in research, teaching, advisory and managerial positions. So far graduates have played an effective role in the horticultural food crop industry in southern Africa and elsewhere, but with rapid changes in technology and ever-increasing knowledge of plant growth and responses we must be prepared to adapt our training to meet the needs in the future.

STUDENTS need to be provided with a broad enough training to enable them to find occupations in the wide field of horticulture. It is also essential that they should have a fair amount of training in the practical aspects of the horticulture business, in addition to theoretical training, so that they are able to appreciate, question, and, if necessary, modify established practices, and are able to see the potential applications of new discoveries in more basic fields.

We need to educate people who can create new knowledge and others who can quickly and effectively put it to use. In South Africa, with its rapidly expanding horticultural industry, under a great range of environmental conditions and limited research personnel, applied horticultural research is extremely important. This applied research should be supplemented by more basic research as and when necessary, but we must remember that our prime objective is to improve the production and quality of food and ornamental plants that are vital to human welfare.

It is a great pity that there is, as yet, no single society for all horticulturists in South Africa where matters of common interest can be discussed at regular meetings, and which would serve as a great stimulus to all who are involved in the wide field of horticulture.

WHILE horticultural science can be taken as a major at three of the Agricultural Faculties in South Africa it is important to appreciate the difference in emphasis in these departments. At Stellenbosch the faculty is at the centre of a vital and thriving deciduous fruit industry and students who major in pomology devote most of their time in horticulture to all aspects of the science and production of only six important deciduous fruits. A new major in floriculture is now being introduced there.

At Pretoria the emphasis is mainly on citriculture in addition to other horticultural food crops.

At Pietermaritzburg we have concentrated mainly on sub-tropical fruits in addition to citrus, vegetables and some temperate zone fruits. We aim to produce a more general sub-tropical horticultural scientist at this, the only English-medium faculty. In future the need for graduate training in ornamental horticulture in the Garden Province must receive serious consideration.

The tremendous range of crops that are covered by the field of horticulture has led to this degree of specialisation at the different faculties, in response to the needs in the different areas.

There is a definite need in this country for a diploma course that adequately covers production practices in subtropical horticulture. Despite the need for such diploma students none of the agricultural colleges or technical colleges is in a position to provide such training.

APART from Fort Hare none of the universities for other ethnic groups in South Africa has an agricultural faculty, and even at Fort Hare horticulture is taught only as an ancillary subject. In view of the essential value of horticultural food crops in the diet, and the agricultural background of a large proportion of the people of these other ethnic

Turn over

MODERN horticulture

ADVANCING HORTICULTURE



"Science has served not only to provide the methods and resources to explain the art of horticulture but has become the guiding force for its improvement and refinement. Modern horticulture is a curious mixture of science, technology, business and aesthetics that makes it a refreshing discipline that has continually absorbed man's interest and challenged his ingenuity."

Continued from page 89

groups, there is a strong need for students, not only from South Africa but from other African countries as well, to receive training in horticulture, especially with sub-tropical and tropical crops, both at the diploma and degree level.

The question of the amalgamation of various plant production departments with botany and other sciences into one plant science department has been raised both locally and especially in the United States of America. In cases where such amalgamations have been brought about in the United States it has usually been as a result of administrative edict and not at the request of the staff of the affected departments. The results have almost invariably been unhappy because the basic, the abstract and the purist soon dominate and the applied science is downgraded and disappears. The important horticultural industry is then no longer properly served and has to turn to other sources for support.

EVEN amalgamation of horticulture with other plant-oriented agricultural options has its dangers, especially where the new combine is administered by an individual who is not a horticulturist, for there is generally a lack of understanding and appreciation of the specialised field of horticulture which itself has many sub-divisions. Men work best when they are free, for they then act with responsible and sound judgement and perform to the best of their abilities. It is men, rather than details of organisation, who held the key to successful work, and those who have freedom must maintain it through energetic and responsible action.

I consider that better results can be obtained with our present departments, provided there is greater co-operation and co-ordination amongst them. With more liaison, tolerance and understanding, and especially once the Faculty of Agriculture has been fully integrated into the university, there should be great progress in all departments that are concerned with plants.

It is extremely important to appreciate the difference between horticultural scientists and discipline-oriented plant scientists. Horticultural scientists are concerned with special types of plants which have been selected for specific edible qualities or for their beauty or usefulness. They are concerned with these plants as crops, and with the innumerable problems that are related to their culture and handling. They must understand the plant as a whole under complex and variable environmental conditions.

DISCIPLINE-ORIENTED scientists, on the other hand, are interested in plants primarily as tools for studying life processes. They may work with extracts, homogenates, or isolated tissues, very seldom with whole plants, and they frequently use species that are adapted to laboratory or greenhouse culture where they are subject to more uniform environmental conditions. Both types of scientist have had similar education in the physical and biological sciences and both types of research worker have their place – the difference between them lies more in temperament, attitude, motivation and purpose.

Everyone tends to underestimate the total impacts of horticulture on man. The profession of horticulture which involves science, art and service does not possess absolute barriers and becomes involved in physical and biological sciences, mathematics, engineering, economics, business and humanities with the added bonuses of fascination, excitement, adventure and relaxation. Horticulture provides an opportunity for cross fertilization with various sciences, with industry and with selected fields and disciplines. In these days of specialisation it is important that there be areas like horticulture where boundaries are not fixed and various disciplines meet and work together.

The applied science of horticulture has the greatest chance of success in areas where commercial horticulture is important and where both applied and more fundamental problems can be studied side by side. However, the criterion of success is quality and some outstanding contributions to horticulture have been made at institutions away from the main areas of production.

Without pressing day-to-day problems, more continuity of effort is possible and important aspects which may well be neglected in commercial areas, can be studied. In this respect we can justly claim that past research carried out at Pietermaritzburg, which is not in a commercial horticultural area, has been of great value. However, the lack of a large horticultural industry close to Pietermaritzburg has its drawbacks in the training of students and in the provision of incentives to research.

WHAT of future world-wide trends in horticulture?

With ever-increasing standards of living, horticultural food and ornamental plants will continue to play an increasingly important role in the lives of all people.

While a wide range of horticultural crops will continue to be grown in most countries it is probable that in future, due to the advances in post-harvest handling and transport facilities, the major areas for the production of specific crops will be determined largely by the prevailing climatic conditions.

Also, in view of technological advances, specialisation and high capital costs it is likely that companies will operate many of the large horticultural enterprises, although individual ownership and management will continue in many cases because of the numerous day-to-day decisions regarding production practices that are specific to each field or orchard.

Improved methods of vegetative propagation, even perhaps from single cell cultures in some instances, will ensure high-yielding, true-to-type plants. The use of numerous types of biologically active chemicals in the control of various aspects of plant growth, development and production will increase, and growers will become more dependent on technical men with knowledge of the newer practices. Rising costs are leading to even more intensive methods of culture such as high-density plantings, improved methods of irrigation and nutrition, use of dwarfing rootstocks and the training of trees to new shapes to meet the requirements of mechanical harvesting and pruning.

INCREASED mechanisation will tend to eliminate the need for seasonal labour. However, mechanised harvesting of horticultural crops is more suitable for crops grown for processing rather than for fresh market, and the relatively lower costs of producing crops for processing will lead to consumers purchasing an increasing proportion of processed (canned or frozen) fruits and vegetables. To ensure the production of the desired quality and quantity of raw products, processing firms will, through their technical staff, exert more control over the production practices for crops grown under contract.

The demand for fresh, high-quality horticultural crops will continue but their marketing will become geared more to meet the specifications of large chain stores which will supply the majority of consumers. However, there should still be place for retailers who will supply the speciality trade.

Horticulture has made great advances in the past two or three decades since science has played such an important role in leading to a fuller understanding of plant growth and development. However, with all horticultural crops, and especially those such as the sub-tropical and tropical crops to which relatively little attention has been given in the past, there is tremendous scope for further advances. Many far-reaching changes are occurring and there are great challenges for all who are involved in this fascinating and important field that is basic to the needs of all people.●

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RIGHT: "Many horticultural research workers today are, in fact, plant physiologists, plant biochemists, plant breeders and soil scientists, working with horticultural species. However, a thorough knowledge of horticultural species and their responses is essential if the maximum value of scientific discoveries in the laboratory is to be obtained for application to trees in the orchard or crops in the field or greenhouse."

BELOW: "Techniques for the mechanical harvesting of certain horticultural crops, especially those to be used for processing, have been developed in recent years, and these have necessitated changes in traditional cultural and management practices."



The development of improved horticultural practices as a result of increased knowledge of the basic sciences is well illustrated in plant propagation. The rapid and effective rooting of many cuttings is dependent on the use of synthetic auxins, while the development of micro-propagation techniques through the use of aseptic plant tissue culture has led to the elimination of serious virus diseases in several important commercial crops with a consequent marked increase in both quantity and quality of the produce. Even grafting has been brought to the test tube with micro-grafts under aseptic conditions.

Various cultural practices have been, and will be further improved through scientific study. The nutrition of fruit trees can now be closely controlled by the use and judicious interpretation of leaf analysis data; foliar sprays provide easy regulation of micro-nutrient needs; and the advent of slow-release fertilizers and liquid fertilizer formulations which can be metered into irrigation systems will improve and simplify plant nutrition.

THE need for supplementary irrigation of most horticultural crops is more widely appreciated even in high-rainfall areas, but more accurate methods of scheduling irrigation to reduce wastage of water, without stressing the plants, have still to be developed or improved. At the same time the appreciation of the effects of soil physics and water quality on the long-term results of irrigation must be realised.

The use of evaporative cooling through the application of intermittent mist to leafy cuttings has revolutionised propagation of many plant species and this principle is now being extended on a field scale to relieve the stress on plants, induced by high day-time temperatures. Frost control through overhead sprinklers or orchard heaters and wind machines is widely practised overseas.

More constant and accurate control of climatic conditions is offered in various types of greenhouses which are being expanded at the rate of over 10 per cent a year in the USA. The development of food factories in desert areas utilising large, inflated plastic greenhouses will occur in the forseeable future in certain parts of the world. Increased crop productivity through the enrichment of the greenhouse atmosphere with carbon dioxide has already been shown.

The control of weeds, insects and plant diseases, which cause a marked reduction in crop yields, offer great challenges. The development and use of selective herbicides, systemic insecticides and possibly fungicides, sex attractants or other methods of biological control, have tremendous possibilities.

TECHNIQUES for the mechanical harvesting of certain horticultural crops, especially those to be used for processing, have been developed in recent years, and these have necessitated changes in traditional cultural and management practices. Methods of training certain deciduous trees in the palmette system, combined with the use of dwarfing rootstocks and close spacing, are leading to earlier bearing, easier hand harvesting and higher yields a hectare, especially in the early years of the orchard's life.

Plant growth substances have played and will continue to play an ever-increasing role in the control of the development and growth of horticultural crops. The regulation of flowering, sex expression, fruit set, fruit thinning, pre-harvest fruit drop, time and uniformity of maturing, fruit abscission, plant size and shape, will, to an increasing extent, be dependent on the careful use of bio-regulants. However, results obtained in laboratories must be thoroughly tested and evaluated before they can be recommended for field use. This may involve a tremendous amount of field work before results of laboratory studies can be safely adapted for orchard use without any adverse side effects.

HORTICULTURISTS become involved in problems relating to many different disciplines and have, in many cases, solved problems themselves in widely differing fields of study. However, with increasing specialisation and knowledge in so many directions it is impossible for any one horticultural scientist to keep abreast of developments in all these directions and horticulturists rely on the co-operation and assistance of scientists in other disciplines to solve many problems.

Often teams of various specialists can, by combined effort, solve some of the perplexing problems that arise. It is however, necessary for a horticulturist to be able to communicate effectively with numerous specialists and thus he must have had a good, wide training in the numerous disciplines that impinge upon horticulture.

Modern horticulture requires men and

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Date. 8 JUL 1972
DRUM

Expelled students raise their fists in defiance while waiting for a bus to take them home from Turfloop. This was just one demonstration of a nation-wide protest against the tribal universities. Here DRUM reporter Stanley Motjuwadi goes back to the birth of the universities and tells how the initial protests havesgrown into massive confrontation between student and the authorities.



TROUBLE AT THE TRIBAL VARSITIES

IN 1959 the University Education Extension Act which created separate universities for different race groups was passed. Since then, as a Turfloop student put it, "there has been nothing but rumpus on the campus."

The student may have been talking lightheartedly, but he could not have put it better.

Things just have not worked out in our tribal universities. And it isn't as though the high priests of separate development weren't warned. Right from the start.

With separate universities there would be no contact with students of different races and this would result in narrow-minded nationalism and tribalism, they were told.

Professor Leslie Blackwell saw it all more than 11 years ago. He had a distinguished carreer on the Bench before heading the Fort Hare Law faculty and it's a great pity the authorities didn't listen to him.

Eighteen months after the first three universities had been built Professor Blackwell wrote them off as "ruinously expensive and bound to fail."

In his argument, Professor Blackwell quoted a letter from a colleague at Fort Hare, which had been taken over by the Government a year before.

"It is generally agreed that the real Fort Hare died last year. Discipline is maintained with the help of lots of police and Saracens — or so I understand," the letter said.

Today there are six tribal universities — Turfloop in Pietersburg for the Sothos, Fort Hare for the Xhosas, Ngoye for the Zulus, Wentworth medical school in Natal, Westville Natal University for Indians, and Bellville's University of the Western Cape for Coloureds.

There has been trouble at almost all these universities. Apart from the mass expulsions at Fort Hare and Turfloop, the authorities have been using a not-so-subtle method of getting rid of unwanted students.

It is simply this: every year all the students have to re-apply for admission and those who are regarded as trouble-makers are refused.

But now the muffled mumblings and rumblings have erupted into a crescendo of discontent.

Students at these varsities now have decided to boycott lectures until the authorities meet their demands.

What brought matters to a head was the expulsion of a Turfloop post-graduate student Mr. Onkgopotse Tiro because of a speech he made at the graduation ceremony.

When Mr. Tiro was expelled, the other 1,145 Turfloop students said: "No dice. We choose him to speak on our behalf, and what's more we agree with everything he has said."

The students boycotted classes

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A lesson for the men who would'nt listen

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Turfloop suspicion of strangers is summed up by this camera-shy student.

Coloured and Indians decide to back Blacks

from previous page

and demanded that Mr. Tiro be re-admitted. All were expelled.

None of these students qualify for any of the other universities because of their ethnic grouping and this is perhaps why Professor Blackwell called tribal universities "intellectual straitjackets, where expulsion will mean academic death."

To get a clear picture of the trouble one has to look briefly at their histories.

When Turfloop started the students were told that they could not belong to NUSAS because it was multi-racial.

The acting-rector, Professor F.G. Engelbrecht, told the students to form their own student body and this is how the South African Students' Organisation was formed.

If the authorities hoped for a timid, fawning organisation, they have been cheated.

Instead the end product of the universities is a chin high, articulate student who preaches Black consciousness and Black solidarity and SASO has the backing of most African, Coloured and Indian students.

During 1968 students at Turfloop resolved to force the rector to issue a statement condemning the mass expulsion of students at Fort Hare.

They gave the rector an ultimatum and staged a sit-in in sympathy with Fort Hare students.

During 1969, Turfloop students demonstrated after two had been expelled and the next year they boycotted the university's independence celebration.

There was also trouble when

Westville protest shows attempt to split Indians and Africans has failed.

the authorities entered the rooms of the male students using duplicate keys and they were forced to apologise.

There was also trouble at the begining of this year when the authorities expurgated a diary of the students. The items the authorities took out were "The Declaration of Students Rights," and the SASO Manifesto.

The students made a bonfire of the censored diaries and called on the rector to resign.

Then came the country-wide student unrest that followed the expulsion of Mr. Tiro.

At Mapumlo Seminary, Natal at the beginning of this year, the Students Representative Council

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SASO's Sono ..."our universities reduced to glorified high schools."

from previous page

demanded freedom of speech and "the right to differ with authority." They also complained about police informers on the campus. Two students were expelled.

The students also boycotted classes to show solidarity with Turfloop students.

Students of the Transvaal College of Education for Indians in Fordsburg have staged demonstrations because the authorities have refused them permission to join SASO. They too boycotted lectures in sympathy with Turfloop.

Last year students at the Hammanskraal's St. Peter's Seminary demanded the resignation of the rector, Father Scholton, and staged a sit-in. The school was closed and all students were expelled.

None wrote exams and when the seminary re-opened this year, some were refused readmission.

At Wentworth, students staged a demo in 1969 in support of the strike of Black doctors for better salaries.

The next year there was also a demo over campus food.

This year they boycotted lectures for two weeks after Turfloop students had been expelled.

At present there is trouble brewing between the students and the authorities. This is over a proposed Four-year medical course for Africans which, the authorities hope, will ease the acute shortage of doctors. The students are totally opposed to the idea of an inferior course for Blacks.

Students at Bellville have boycotted SRC elections because the rector will not allow them to become members of SASO. They rejected the rector's argument that Coloureds had nothing in common with Africans.

In April this year the students defied the authorities and invited Mr. Temba Sono, president of SASO, to address them. They, too, boycotted classes because of the Turfloop expulsions.

Two years ago the students at Ngoye staged a demo objecting to the authorities' intention to issue blank certificates which would not show what courses a student had passed.

This year there was more unrest when the students made it clear that they would no longer tolerate expulsions without the SRC being notified. As a result two students were expelled.

At the graduation this year students with placards demonstrated against the Turfloop expulsion. They also stayed away from lectures.

Fort Hare University has been without an SRC for 10 years

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WHO CAN BLAME US, SAYS SASO'S SONO



Expelled students wait for a bus to take them to the station from Turfloop.

"The universities are run by people who have always shown a because the students are not prepared "to stoop down to the suffocating role of puppets," as Mr. Sono put it. They have also been unhappy about what they call the "Afrikanerisation" of the college.

In 1968 students painted slogans on the walls and staged a sit-in. Police with dogs were called and escorted the 300 students off the campus. When they re-applied the next year 23 were refused admission.

This year the students boycotted lectures after the Turfloop trouble.

And a week before the June 1 boycott Fort Hare students staged a massive sit-in demonstration against the "dictatorial" attitude of the authorities.

SASO'S Sono blames the authorities for all the trouble at our universities.

general intolerence to Black students," he told DRUM.

As a result the students are frustrated by the impotence of their own role. They are bewildered by the dictatorial attitude of rectors," he said.

I spoke to Mr. Sono in his small Johannesburg office. He is a tall, well-built young man who wears his wooly hair long and talks animatedly with a full-throated voice.

Time and again out interview was interrupted as he had to keep answering the phone from SASO organisers all over the country.

"Obviously this is becoming a clash of willpower and the fundamental question is: to what extent should Black students be subservient to the whimsical will of White arrogance," he said.

"For instance, take the meeting the rector arranged for the Turfloop SRC with Potchefstroom University students. The SRC and the students were not notified and the meeting was contrary to SASO policy.

"The authorities are arbitrary and members of the SRC are not allowed to make press statements," he added.

"This kind of thing reduces the SRC to nothing more than a perfect system and our universities to glorified high schools," he said.

"Another thing is that expulsion without consulting the SRC can result only in one thing – students are bound to feel that they have no right to respect authorities who do not respect them," he said.

"All the trouble has come to a head because students' pleas have been ignored in the past and now the student body has decided on a direct confontation with authority. Until justice has been done, the students will continue to fight for their birthright. And who can blame them? "

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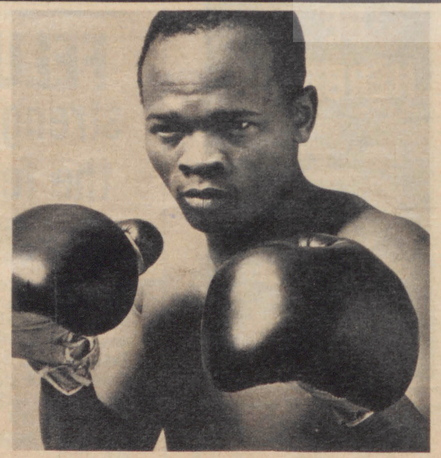

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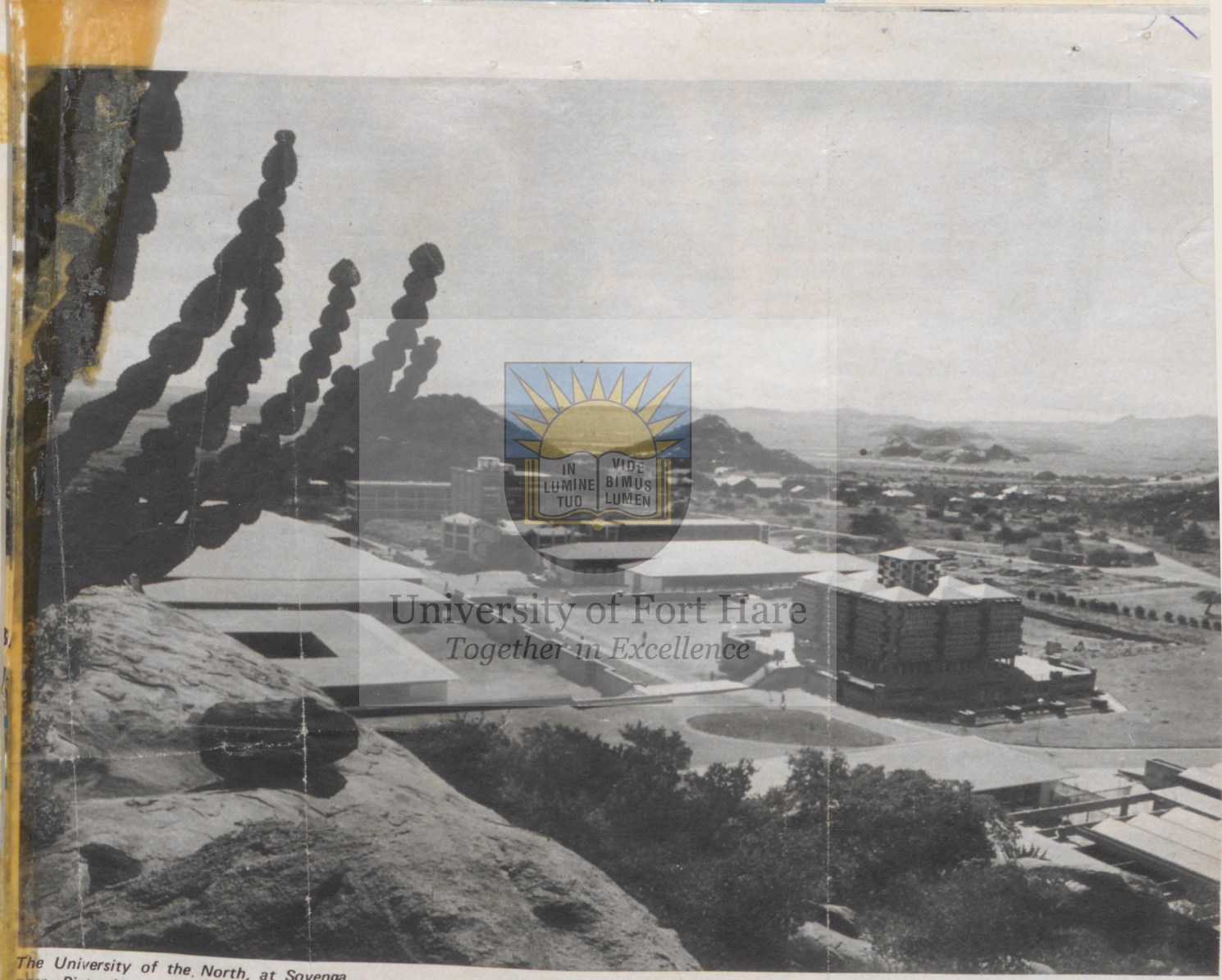

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The University of the North, at Sovenga, near Pietersburg, has faculties for arts, science, education, economics and theology, as well as a pharmaceutical department. The library, right, incorporates traditional tribal motifs. To the left are lecture theatres and the zoology block

Left:

August Sycholt

Teachers of the future. In two decades there has been a three-fold increase in the number of teachers. Though even this is not enough, the passing out rate is snowballing rapidly

Right:

Though the large majority of Bantu schools are Community or State schools, a number are privately administered, such as the St Paul's Minor School at Hammanskraal in a Bantu homeland north of Pretoria. Private and Government schools follow the same curriculum



EDUCATION

OPERA SCHOOL FOR NORTH

The beginning of 1973 will see the opening of an opera school at the Pretoria College for Advanced Technical Education. The announcement of this first opera school in the northern part of the Republic was made by the director of the college, Dr A. J. van Zyl. A similar institution already exists in Cape Town, reports *Hoofstad.*

The college has already obtained the services of prominent lecturers. Promising opera singers will receive complete training at the opera school. Two courses will be offered: the National Certificate in Operatic Art (two years full-time or three years part-time) and the National Diploma in Operatic Art (three years full-time after matriculation.)

PARKS FOR ACADEMICS

From 1973 Stellenbosch University in the Western Cape will offer a four-year B.Sc. degree course in Parks and Recreation Administration.

The course has been instituted because of the need for developing the parks and recreational facilities necessary to the country. There is a shortage of graduates trained in this field.



Pretoria News

Thirty-five post-graduate foreign exchange students from eight different countries in Europe, who are at present studying at a number of South African universities, were entertained to lunch recently by Pretoria's mayoral couple, Mr and Mrs G. J. Malherbe, before starting on a one-week tour of the Transvaal which included a visit to the Kruger National Park. The tour was arranged by the Department of National Education. From left are: Mrs Malherbe; Mr E. G. Koopmans from the Netherlands; the Mayor; Miss C. Raadsveld, also from the Netherlands and a departmental official, Miss R. Engelbrecht

University of Fort Hare
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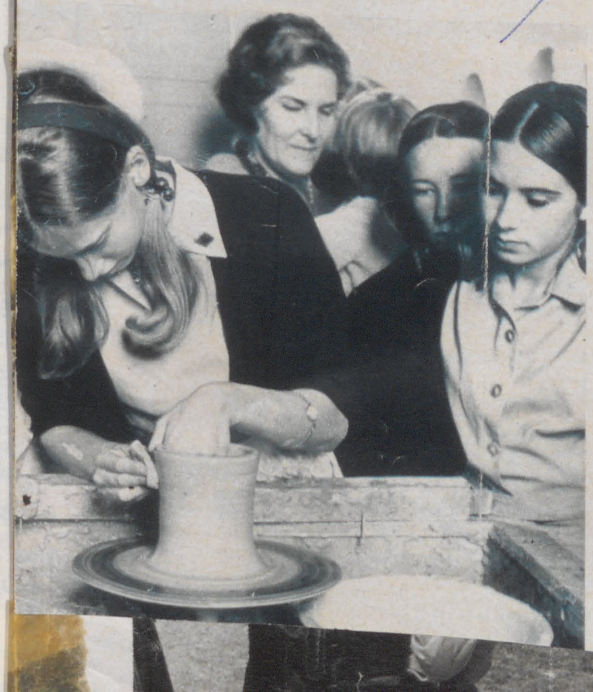
The Institute for Park Administration has emphasised the need for trained personnel in the field of parks and recreation since 1936 and three courses are already being offered by the Pretoria College for Advanced Technical Education.

Subjects in the first year of the new course will be botany, mathematics, chemistry, physics and zoology, giving the student the necessary background in natural science. The three major subjects of the course will be public administration, landscape gardening, flower cultivation and open air recreation.

In addition to these majors, courses in the following supplementary subjects must be completed: soil science, terrain survey, plant physiology, pest control, hydroponics, forest botany, sociology, industrial psychology, organization and administration of physical education, sport and recreation and nature conservation.

The local management of cities and larger towns will be the major employers of graduates. Job opportunities in the field of horticulture will be provided by the provincial authorities, the South African Railways, mining groups, nurseries and large industries.

Graduates specialising in recreation will be absorbed by the Department of Sport and Recreation, municipalities, mining groups and the recreation clubs of major industries.



Pretoria News

It was an open day at Pretoria High School for Girls last Friday as part of a week of celebrations in honour of the school's 70th anniversary. One of the activities that attracted much attention was this pottery demonstration

SPORT

GAZELLES DRAW

South Africa's Gazelles played their first rugby match of their Argentinian tour last week against the Argentine champion club, San Isidro, writes David Raath. The match ended in a draw, 13-13.

Portuguese territories attended the conference.

HISTORY

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, GOVERNOR!

The citizens of Stellenbosch in the Western Cape have received a dispatch from Cape Town Castle. Governor Simon van der Stel is to honour the town by holding his birthday celebrations there on October 14 this year, writes *Eikestadnuus*.

The Van der Stel festival is being held for the sixth consecutive time this year. Every year the festival has become bigger and more colourful. Last year it included a fête which will again be a feature of the programme. The morning festivities will include all kinds of novelties and surprises.

A total of more than 200 citizens – junior and senior – take part annually, attired in elaborate late 17th century costumes. The celebrations are heralded by a 21-gun salute fired from the heights of Papegaaiberg (Parrot mountain).

The arrival of Governor Simon van der Stel in his coach, accompanied by two additional coaches and 40 mounted riders will set the festival going. This stately procession will pass along the oak lined streets of historic Stellenbosch on their way to the festival grounds.

The programme will include a marionette show, a carnival procession and folk-dancing, and will be concluded with a birthday banquet in the Town Hall.

Many Happy Returns, Simon! (NB: Simon van der Stel was the first governor of the Cape of Good Hope and held office from 1691 to 1699. Prior to this, the office had been that of Commandant).

TRANSPORT

ALL-PURPOSE FREIGHTER

The 7 300 ton *MV Ridge* was launched at Durban last week by its builders, Dorman Long (Africa).

The *MV Ridge* is the first of two all-purpose freighters ordered by Unicorn Shipping Lines. The contract was won by Dorman Long against world-wide competition.

The ship's keel was laid at the beginning of this year and the completed vessel is due to be handed over around February 1973. The keel of the second vessel will be laid immediately after the launching of *MV Ridge*.

The 116,7 metre-long freighter has a gross registered tonnage of 5 000 tons, a beam of 17,2 metres, a draught of 7,52 metres and a depth of 9,9 metres.

When completed, the vessels will be used by Unicorn initially for the transportation of logs, veneers, general cargo and vegetable oil along the West Coast.



Scaffolding surrounds the bow of MV Ridge *built at Dorman Long's yard in Durban*

The launching ceremony was performed by Mrs Tini Vorster, wife of the Prime Minister.

University of Fort Hare
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LIVING



Argus

Pretty Estie Mandelbort, only 2 ½ years old, knew what she wanted when she visited a toy exhibition at a Cape Town hotel – collapsible plastic tortoises

Johan Stander

"A toast to the Governor, Mynheer!" Two Stellenbosch Burghers, attired in 17th century costumes at the Simon van der Stel Festival





August Sycholt
Well over three million South African Bantu children are attending school this year – nearly four and a half times as many as 20 years ago

The recently completed new library at Fort Hare University, which mainly serves Transkeian and Ciskeian students. Fort Hare is by far the oldest Bantu university in South Africa – the other two were established around 1960



FOCUS ON BANTU AFFAIRS:

educational explosion

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

IN the last two decades there has been a phenomenal four-fold increase in the Bantu school-going population of South Africa – from 747 000 in 1950 to 3,25-million this year – with the result that 19 per cent of the country's total Bantu population is today attending schools, colleges or universities, and more than 70 per cent of the seven to 22 age group has had at least four years' schooling.

School attendance is not yet compulsory. The annual budget of R81-million, which is increasing by more than R10-million a year, would have to be doubled to achieve this aim, and even if it was, the additional influx of pupils would only aggravate the teacher and classroom shortage caused by the quadrupling of the school population.

It is expected, however, that schooling will be made compulsory in the next five years in areas with a high percentage of voluntary school attendance.

All efforts are being made to overhaul the school and teacher backlog. Though the total number of schools has only doubled in the last two decades – from 5 338 in 1950 to 10 974 in 1971 – the tempo of school building has increased from under two new schools a week in the 1950-56 period to ten a week this year. Moreover, the number of schools *per se* is not an adequate basis for comparison as almost all the older schools have since been provided with extra classrooms while the new schools are generally larger than the old.

In 1971 there was a total of 50 000 classrooms in South Africa's Bantu schools. Though classes are still too large the position is improving and the double session system (which is restricted to the lowest two primary school classes) has, in most cases, reduced class sizes to managable proportions.

Financial aid from the private sector is welcomed by the authorities and a school building fund sponsored by a Johannesburg newspaper has helped to relieve school accommodation problems in the densely populated Soweto area near Johannesburg.

Possible the greatest achievement in the two decades lies in the improvement in teaching standards coupled with a three-fold increase in the number of teachers – from 18 530 in 1950 to 52 442 in 1971, less than a thousand of whom are Whites.

The qualification rate is snowballing. At the end of last year 3 500 teachers completed their training and 4 000 are expected to pass their finals this year. By 1975 the annual output of new teachers should have risen to 5 500. In 1962, 3 633 Bantu students were taking their teachers diplomas as compared with 8 140, or more than twice as many, in 1971.

In the past, primary school teacher training was carried out in multi-purpose institutions, but 34 separate teacher training colleges have now been established.

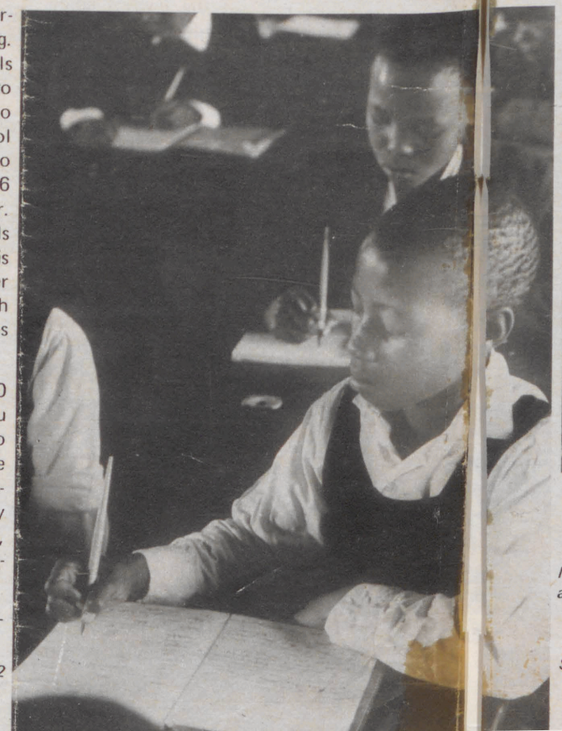
Formerly, the minimum qualification for a primary school teacher was a Std VI certificate, while today a Std VIII is insisted on.

Although the younger generation is now almost completely literate, only a small percentage of Bantu children is proceeding to the high school level. The position is improving dramatically, however. In 1971, 98 000 children passed Std VI (the first high school year), which is nine times the 1948 figure.

Last year there were 2 399 matriculants, compared with only 182 in 1960. In the last two years the number of high school pupils has increased from 107 000 to 140 000, while the number of pupils in the final high school year has grown from 2 700 to 4 100, or by nearly 25 per cent.

In addition to the teacher training schools there are three Bantu universities, two technical colleges, five technical schools, 18 trade schools, 25 vocational schools and 16 industrial training centres.

Pupils with a Std VI may, for example, take a three year course in any of the building trades, while those with a Std VIII certificate may take





August Sycholt
More than 70 per cent of the seven to 22 age group has had at least four years' schooling

In the past 16 years all Bantu schools have been built by Bantu artisans under the supervision of Bantu foremen. Here, prospective builders undergo training at a trade school near Nongoma, in the KwaZulu homeland

five year courses and become mechanics or electricians. Qualified apprentices enjoy full artisan status in the Bantu homelands.

In the past 16 years all Bantu schools have been built by Bantu builders under the supervision of Bantu foremen thereby providing them with a wide field of employment, quite apart from the thousands of houses being erected in the Bantu homelands.

In addition to trade training, technical schools offer such courses as watch repairing, commercial subjects such as bookkeeping and typing, languages and arithmetic. After completing these three year courses, students may proceed to a senior certificate or receive further practical training.

The technical colleges: Edendale, Pietermaritzburg, and Mmadikoti near Pietersburg, Northern Transvaal, provide instruction for matriculants who wish, for instance, to become health inspectors, public health nurses, engineering technicians, survey technicians and mining technicians.

Courses for radiologists physiotherapists and medical laboratory technicians are planned for next year.

Industrial training for operators is provided at training centres, generally in a specific factory — the costs being subsidised by the Department of Bantu Education. In addition, two central training centres are already in operation in or near the Bantu homelands — one, for the textile industry, at Mdantsane, near East London, and one at Babelegi in the Bophuthatswana homeland. All homeland factories will eventually be staffed and directed entirely by Bantu.

Girls may take one year courses in vocational training schools and become, for example, dressmakers or assistants in pre-school institutions. Agricultural high schools for boys are being planned for each of the homelands. The first of these, at Giyane in the Machangana homeland, is already in use and will be followed by others in the Venda homeland and in the Ciskei.

There are 2 800 students at the country's three Bantu universities (quite apart from the large number taking their degrees with the University of South Africa). The Bantu universities receive a per capita government subsidy double that accorded to White universities. The apparently costly maintenance of these universities is not an extravagance, since it is officially estimated that the number of Bantu university students will have increased tenfold by the turn of the century.

Prior to 1954 the education of Bantu children was the responsibility of the church missions. From 1904 to 1954 Government subsidies gradually increased to more than 90 per cent of the cost. Progress was, however, hindered by the lack of uniformity in the educational systems of the four provinces which were responsible for setting syllabuses etc.

A turning point was reached with the promulgation of the Bantu Education Act, 1953, when education became the responsibility of the central government while its administration was entrusted to a special state department. Local control devolved on representatives of the various Bantu communities through school commissions and boards.



Commercial courses at technical schools include such subjects as typing, bookkeeping and commerce, as well as three languages and arithmetic



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 6 AUG 1972
SUNDAY TRIBUNE

U.P. PLANS ALL-RACE MPs IN SUPER PARLIAMENT

Progs hold secret talks to woo Nats

By HANS STRYDOM

DRASTIC policy changes to make the Progressive Party more acceptable to verligte Nationalists were proposed yesterday by 50 leading Afrikaans intellectuals who attended a symposium behind closed doors in Pretoria.

Lecturers and professors from the Universities of Stellenbosch, Cape Town, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, Fort Hare and South Africa attended at the invitation of the Progressive Party, to suggest policy changes to draw more votes.

Among those present were Professor Jan Loubser and Dr van Zyl Slabbert of Cape Town, Mr W. A. de Klerk, the Afrikaans author, Professor Willem Kleynhans and Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa and Professor J. L. Sadie of Stellenbosch.

Policy switch

Dr Zach de Beer, chairman of the Progressive Party's Political Committee stressed after the meeting that those who attended were not attached to the party, but their advice was sought.

Major policy and strategy changes are expected to flow from the conference.

It is expected the party will stress the federal aspect to find common ground between verligte United Party and Nationalist supporters.

This means acceptance of the Government's Bantustan concepts and vigorous dedevelopment of the homelands.

Tribune Political Reporters

THE UNITED PARTY is drawing up plans to scrap its policy of non-White representation in the present Parliament and to establish a federal or super-parliament in which all race groups will have direct representation.

This drastic revision of policy, if accepted by Sir de Villiers Graaff, will be a triumph for the "Basson group" of the party. It will also cut the feet out from under Mr Vorster who has accused the UP of planning to use Black representatives in Parliament to hang on to power, once the party wins an election.

This week controversial UP frontbencher Mr Japie Basson boldly predicted that the party will soon radically change its policy that Whites will represent Blacks in Parliament.

Repudiating present party policy, he told an enthusiastic meeting of more than 300 in Randburg: "You don't elect a White man to speak for a Black man" — and he openly sided with party members calling for general changes in policy and attitudes.

Div has power to act

The changes Mr Basson predicted are in fact written into a report now being prepared by a committee of United Party MPs and MPCs led by Mr Mike Mitchell, the party's chief spokesman on justice matters.

It is significant that Sir de Villiers Graaff was given power at the last national congress to change policy — and it is believed he may adopt the new policy before the crucial by-elections coming up soon.

The pressure for change will be highlighted at the party's Transvaal congress later this month, when Mr Harry Schwarz, openly challenges Mr Marais Steyn — one of the "old guard" — for Transvaal leadership.

Mr Schwarz will be acting with the full support of the younger party members who are looking for a new "verligte" direction.

He enters the contest with the full support of his young and dynamic Provincial Council caucus, which includes Mr Horace van Rensburg, newly appointed director general of the UP on the Witwatersrand, and Mr Dick Enthoven, MPC for Westdene.

The committee of MPs and MPCs has had meetings in most big centres, and meets in Johannesburg again next Saturday. Soon after this it will present an interim report to Sir de Villiers.

The committee's task is to work out details of a federal system for South Africa and it now seems likely that it will recommend changing the nature and method of election of the proposed non-White representatives.

The party leadership is determined not to abandon the principle of non-White representation in some form in a central body that will have a say in the affairs of all groups.

It may also propose ways in which the non-White groups can be consulted before the final phase of the race federation policy is worked out.

If Sir de Villiers decides to release the committee's recommendations they may be discussed at some of the party's coming provincial congresses.

Successful

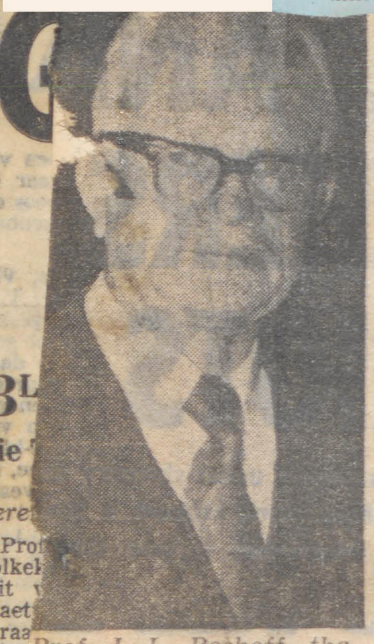
There is a strong feeling in some party circles that while attacking the Government's economic policies has proved successful, it is often countered by the way in which the National Party has been able to exploit the plan for non-White representation in the present Parliament.

Proposals for a change in colour policy which will make the party more acceptable to the broad masses of the voters who are potential supporters are therefore likely to be widely welcomed by the UP rank and file.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 JUN 1972
Fort Hare
WORLD

Each university will handle own problems



Prof. J. L. Boshoff, the rector of Turfloop University.



Prof. N. Sievernagen from Belville University for Coloureds in the Cape.



Prof. S. P. Olivier, chairman of yesterday's meeting. He is from Durban-Westville University.

THE unrest at the University of the North was not discussed fully at the meeting of rectors from Black universities.

According to the chairman of the meeting, Professor S. P. Olivier, from Durban/Westville, the agenda did not allow of the matter being raised and there was general feeling among the five rectors that each university look after their own problems . . . at least for the time being.

He said that the earliest that the matter could be raised at a joint meeting was at the next meeting scheduled for September this year.

But at a meeting soon afterwards between three rectors of African universities with officials of ASSECA, Professor J. L. Boshoff, Rector of the University of the North, made his position clear.

He told ASSECA officials that the 22 students who have been expelled will not be re-admitted.

The decision had been confirmed by the University Council who said this was the end of the matter.

Professor Boshoff declined new attempts to re-open the matter by ASSECA who pointed out that the university action of expulsion only helped to swell the numbers of those who were allegedly on the other side of the administration and were critical of certain things in the campus.

Rather, they suggested, these students should be given another chance.

They recommended the "Fort Hare plan" which helped save a similar situation there recently and restored conditions to normal within a short time.

This plan had been put forward by four staff members who were asked to arbitrate and whose names were given to THE WORLD as Mr J. W. Makhene, Dr J. R. Seretlo, Mr V. Z. Gitywa and Mr T. V. Maqashalala.

At the end of the talks Professor Boshoff was still adamant and he reiterated that the expulsion was in the best interests of the university because "many parents had complained in letters to him that their children had been sent there to learn, and not to teach him what to do."

The parents had asked him to protect their children against intimidation by those who were strongly intent on striking.

"I could not put these two groups together in the campus," said Prof. Boshoff, "I was forced to get rid of the other."

Secondly, they protested against

PROTEST

Appointment of staff must be on merit alone—rector

By Felicia Mabuza

IMPROVED salaries at Black universities were promised yesterday after the meeting of rectors in Johannesburg.

Also promised was an increased tempo in the Africanisation of the universities.

The promise was made by three rectors of the African universities and endorsed by the other two from the Indian and Coloured universities.

Said Professor S. P. Olivier: "This was top in our agenda, and it occupied most of the discussion time, and much progress has been made."

Prof J A Mare said it was not the first time the matter had received the serious attention of the rectors.

"Over a few years, we have been pressing ahead with salary improvements with a view of reducing the gap between White and Non-White academic staff," he said.

But all the rectors were one in stating that it was very difficult to obtain suitably qualified academic staff for the Black universities.

Defending the appointment of White staff the rectors said: "It would not be right to appoint Africans for the sake of being Black, even when they were not suited to the posts without the lowering of standards."

APPROVAL

According to Prof. Mare a meeting of more than 300 teachers he addressed in Natal gave their approval that a Black man should not be appointed to a post just because he is Black. He must have all the qualities required. All appointments must be made on merit alone.

They hoped that improved salaries will attract the right person from the Black community.

They also supported a suggestion made by ASSECA that Africanisation be made at all levels including the clerical staff.

BEATINGS, STABBINGS ON CAMPUSES

THERE is a great deal of intimidation going on in Black universities since the start of present unrest among students.

Those students who do not support strikers are threatened, sometimes with death, and some of the death letters have been handed to the various rectors at Turfloop and Ngoye.

The position was worse at Ngoye where some students had been badly beaten up and even stabbed.

Speaking about this Professor J A Mare of Ngoye asked ASSECA officials during discussions yesterday: "What do we do about this?"

He said he was in agreement with the claim that there must be freedom of speech and action in the universities but the students were forgetting that those students who wanted to study, and not strike were entitled to the freedom of their choice.

He asked ASSECA as representative of the parents, to go into this and do what they can to make conditions more comfortable for those who did not strike.

Mr M T Moerane and his secretary, Mr L Mehlomakulu, are looking into this matter.

Also they want arrangements for students expelled from their universities to be allowed to write their examinations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 JUN 1972
THE GRAPHIC

DILEMMA FOR ALL IN THE STUDENT PROTEST

Dr M.G.H. Mayat, chairman of the Parents' Committee appointed to investigate student grievances at the University of Durban-Westville, gives his views on the students' dilemma.

For the past week I have been intimately associated with the problem existing at the University Durban-Westville. It was interesting to study the psychology of the Students and their reaction to the problems they faced.

THE CAMPUS

The students embarked on the boycott on 2 grounds. First, they objected to the oppressive conditions on their campus. Secondly, they protested against the discrimination and oppression at all other Black campuses. By taking the decision to boycott, the gauntlet had been thrown. The authorities, advisedly, played it cool. Unlike the faux pas at Turfloop no martyrdom was conferred as happened in the case of Mr Abraham Tiro. In the meanwhile, the Rector wrote to each individual Parent asking that the latter intervene in the manner the Parent considered appropriate.

THE PARENTS

They mobilized themselves as they were an important party in the dispute. What affected their sons and daughters was of direct concern to them. The Students Committee was, initially, surprised at the unreserved support from the parents. With the combined representation of the solid front presented by parents and students, the three minimal students-demands were accepted. The parents sympathised with the concern showed by the students over grievances at other Black universities. However, they reasoned that they can only negotiate with the rector on matters affecting his university.

THE STUDENTS

During the phase of negotiations the situation on Black campuses had changed. In sympathy with the boycott of U.D.W., the M.L. Sultan Tech. College and the Springfield Teachers' Training College had also started a boycott of lectures. Furthermore, the chairman of the U.D.W. committee had been elected national chairman of the inter-S.R.C. Committee. The U.D.W. committee now had grander plans. They saw themselves in the role of "leaders of the Black Student's movement". "The Black nation is looking up to us for a lead".

After having tasted blood on the local campus, now they set their sights towards other Black universities. To carry the student following they denigrated the settlement negotiated with the university authorities.

In this manner the student body was mobilized again. They pledged support to and received pledges in return from other Black campuses. This they held up as concrete evidence of the solidarity of all Black students.

Some of their arguments appeared specious. Students at U.D.W. considered themselves in the role of guardians of the Black campuses of South Africa. For instance, the boycott would continue until ALL the student grievances at ALL the Black universities were settled.

Take only one student grievance. They want Black representation on the university council.

Leaving all the other Black universities, let us look at Fort Hare. According to their self-imposed role the students at U.D.W. will boycott lectures until there are Black representatives on the council of the University of Fort Hare. In the meantime students at Fort Hare itself are attending lectures. Where is the logic in getting into a position which leaves the students no room for manoeuvre?

The conflict and the doubt in their minds was becoming apparent. They had been, unwittingly, escalated by their student-leaders onto a broader front rather than the parochial battlefield on the U.D.W. campus.

The boycott was re-affirmed last Monday. About 650 students voted in favour of continuing the boycott, whereas 500 students wanted to return to lectures. In such a heavily charged atmosphere epithets like "sell-out", "traitor" were freely used. Standing on the raised embankment and surveying the scene below me I wondered how many of the loud mouths will be amongst those who wisely return to lectures.

It was maintained that the decision of the majority will be binding on ALL. I asked the chairman how did his Committee propose to bind those not in favour of boycott, especially since 50% of the total student body were not even present at the meeting.

The 500 who were present at the meeting and had lost now felt morally bound by the decision. "It is a matter of principle to maintain our student solidarity", they insisted. Here again the students misjudged several factors. First, a number of students had ignored the boycott call. Secondly, almost half of those present and voting had wanted to discontinue the boycott and give the settlement, which had been negotiated with the authorities a chance.

Lastly, they underestimated the powerful, inexorable pressure of the third element in this impasse

The parents had whole-heartedly supported the students in so far as their legitimate grievances on the campus was concerned. On the other hand when the students of U.D.W. committed themselves to an indefinite boycott till solutions on OTHER campuses were also found they forfeited the support of parents.

The alternatives are simple. The student can immediately return to lectures and enjoy immunity from disciplinary measures and the promise by parents of their continued interest and involvement in student affairs. Or, the student can persist in the boycott with a full knowledge of the consequences. The decision is solely HIS or HERS.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 OCT 1972
TRANSVALER

Afrikaner IS ongewild by Bantoe

— Sê Rau-dosent wat byvoeg: Engelse pers het baie skuld

DIE Afrikaner moet nie in 'n gekkeparadys lewe nie — hy IS ongewild by die geleerde Bantoe en word dikwels ook gehaat.

Maar, sê dr. H. G. Viljoen, dosent in Sielkunde aan die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit, wat indringende navorsing in die verband gedoen het, die Engelstalige koerante is grootliks hiervoor verantwoordelik.

Dr. Viljoen het toegetree tot die debat wat voortvloei uit die publikasie van 'n verhandeling deur mnr. Melville Edelstein deur die Institute of Race Relations. Mnr. Edelstein se slotsom is dat die Afrikaner as die wreedste, die dominerenste, suinigste en mins vredeliewende deel van die bevolking beskou word deur 'n hoë persentasie van 'n groep Bantoe-leerlinge onder wie navorsing gedoen is.

Mnr. Edelstein se gevolgtrekkinge is gekritiseer deur dr. Piet Riekert, waarnemende hoofdirekteur van die Wes-Transvaalse Bantoesake-administrasieraad en dr. Peter Becker, algemeen erken as 'n Bantoekenner.

Dr. Viljoen het onlangs indringende navorsing vir sy doktorale proefskrif gedoen met die tema Stereotipes en Sosiale Afstand as Dimensies van Etniese Vooroordeel by Bantoe- en Indiërstudente.

Hy het tot die gevolgtrekking gekom dat die Afrikaner by die geleerde Bantoe uiters ongewild is en dikwels ook gehaat word. Hy het nog nie navorsing oor die oorsake van hierdie gevoel gedoen nie en meen dit is noodsaaklik dat 'n diepgaande studie so gou as moontlik in hierdie verband onderneem word.

Oorsaak

Hy meen dat die oorsake by die volgende drie dinge gesoek moet word:

● Die Engelse pers „wat die Afrikaner en sy kultuur aftakel en ten gronde wil bring". Die Bantoe en veral die intellektuele, lees net hierdie koerante en moet hulle hul in hul ontluiking as geleerdes noodwendig daarmee vereenselwig.

● Die ontrekkingswaan van die Afrikaner. Dit geld veral op universiteitsvlak. Ons soek nie toenadering nie en laat dit aan organisasies soos NUSAS oor — wat ons beeld by die Bantoestudent nog verder besoedel.

● Die pollsie en gevangenisse kan ook genoem word. Die Engelse pers speel 'n groot rol om dié instellings voortdurend in 'n swak lig te stel. Ongelukkig berus die onbenydenswaardige taak van wetsuitvoering hoofsaaklik by die Afrikaner en gevolglik sien die Bantoe hom van kindsbeen af as die man wie hy moet vrees en wat hom onderdruk.

Dr. Viljoen waarsku dat die Afrikaner daarteen moet waak dat hy nie in 'n gekkeparadys lewe nie. Hy het die uitlatings van dr. Riekert en dr. Becker, skerp gekritiseer.

Dr. Riekert het sekere feite in mnr. Melville Edelstein se verhandeling vir sy M.A.-graad in Sosiologie as onsin bestempel. Hy het verwys na die uitslae in die Boputhatswana-verkiesing waar hoofminister Lucas Mangope wat die Regering se beleid steun, oortuigend gewen het.

Dr. Becker se mening was weer dat daar nie veralgemeen moet word nie en dat soortgelyke opnames in ander Bantoegebiede heeltemal 'n ander prentjie sal skilder.

Navorsing

Mnr. Edelstein het navorsing onder Bantoe-matrikulante in Soweto gedoen en bevind dat 55 persent van die Bantoeleerlinge die Afrikaner as die wreedste groep beskou; 45 persent van hulle beskou hom as die dominerendste en dat die Afrikaner in die algemeen die suinigste en minste vredeliewend is.

Dr. Viljoen se navorsing was op 'n breër en meer volwasse terrein. Hy het sy feiteversameling gedoen by die drie Bantoe-universiteite, die Universiteit van die Noorde (Turfloop), die Universiteit van Zoeloeland en die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Die Universiteitskollege van Durban (Indiërs) is ook ingesluit.

Om meer gewig aan die geloofwaardigheid van die opnames van student-opinie en derhalwe ook aan die bevindings en gevolgtrekkings te verleen, is die vraelyste deur die onderskeie universiteite se sielkundedepartemente afgeneem.

Die opnames is gedoen in praktiese periodes waar die studente as proefpersone genoeg tyd gekry het om die vraelys in te vul onder gekontroleerde omstandighede gepaard met maksimale motivering.

In alle toetssituasies is die vraelys deur 'n dosent in sielkunde van die betrokke universiteit geadministreer. Van elke toetsadministrateur is verwag om inleidend die studente te motiveer deur die proefpersone te verseker van anonimiteit en dat daar geensins teen hulle gediskrimineer sou word na beantwoording van die vraelys nie. Verder moes daar gewys word op die kontensieuse aard van die onderwerp en dat alleen studente wat bereid was om vrywillig betrek te word by die projek, nodig gehad het om die vraelys in te vul.

Omkring

Hoewel die onderrigmedium aan die Bantoe- en Indiër-universiteite Engels is, is daar saam met die Engelse vraelyste ook Afrikaanse vraelyste beskikbaar gestel indien 'n proefpersoon dit gemakliker in Afrikaans sou vind. Aan al die betrokke universiteite het die proefpersone die Engelse vorm gekies, met die uitsondering van tien proefpersone aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Dr. Viljoen het sy bevindinge onder andere in tabelvorm geïnterpreteer en hy sê dit was veral opmerklik hoe baie van die proefstudente by die stelling: „Om die Afrikaner toegang tot my land te weier", hul antwoorde omkring het. In sommige gevalle is dit breed en in gekleurde potlode gedoen om te verseker dat sy afkeer in die gedagte dat die Afrikaner tot sy land toegelaat moet word, nie dalk misgesien word nie.

By Turfloop was die bevinding dat sowat 79 persent manlike studente en 78 persent vroulike studente gekant is daarteen dat Afrikaners in hul land toegelaat word. Sover dit Engelssprekendes aanbetref, was minder as vyf persent van albei geslagte daarteen gekant.

By die ander universiteite was die patroon min of meer dieselfde, behalwe dat daar by die Indiërs 'n afname van sowat 10 persent was.

Op die stelling „om die Afrikaner by my familiekring in te skakel", was die antwoorde in hul geheel negatief. By Engelssprekendes was daar sowat vyf persent wat bereid was om die Afrikaner in hul huiskring te aanvaar. By die Indiërs was dit byna tien persent.

Minder as 2½ persent van die Bantoes was gewillig dat Afrikaners hulle aan huis as persoonlike vriende besoek nie. Sowat 15 persent was gewillig om die Engelssprekendes in dié opsig te aanvaar.

Daar was net sowat agt persent wat bereid was om saam met die Afrikaner skole en saam met hulle te werk terwyl dit in die geval van Engelssprekendes sowat 38 persent was.

Slegs sowat 2½ persent Bantoevroue was bereid dat Afrikaners burgerskap van hul land kan kry. Sowat 20 persent van albei geslagte was bereid om dié reg aan Engelssprekendes te gee.

Sowat 20 persent van die Bantoemans en 38 persent vroue was bereid dat die Afrikaner in sy land lewe en werk. Daar is min verskil in hul houding teenoor die Engelse in dié opsig. Die Indiër verkies die Engelsman weer duidelik bo die Afrikaner.

Die proefgroepe sien „verkramp" en „buitensporig patrioties" as die tiperendste kenmerke vir die Afrikaner. Die negatiewer kenmerke soos haatdraendheid en wreedheid kom ook sterk na vore.

Die Engelssprekendes word as „verlig" en ambisieus bestempel. Die geheelbeeld van die Engelse is baie positief, met intelligent, plesierliefhebber en hoflik as kenmerkende eienskappe. 'n Negatiewe kenmerk wat hulle by die Engelssprekendes sien, is dat hulle „onderduims" is.

Die Xhosa-proefgroep het 'n effens meer „genaakbare" houding teenoor die Afrikaner getoon, hoewel daar nogtans 'n betekenisvolle verwyderde afstand gehandhaaf wil word.

Genaakbaar

Dié „genaakbare houding" van die Xhosas word nog verder gesteun deur die feit dat onder die proefgroepe die enigste proefpersone gevind is wat Afrikaans as huistaal die vraelys in Afrikaans beantwoord het.

'n Moontlike verklaring vir die „genaakbare houding" van die Xhosas kan moontlik gebied word in die lig van die feit dat die beginsels van afsonderlike ontwikkeling hier die verste verwesenlik is, met die gevolg dat die oogmerke van die Afrikaanssprekende soos dit oor die algemeen vergestalt word in die regerende party, hier die duidelikste beleef word.

Dr. Viljoen se proefskrif toon verder dat daar teenoor die Afrikaner deurgaans negatiewe etniese vooroordele geopenbaar word. 'n Samevattende oorskouing verbeeld die Afrikaanssprekende as verkramp, wreed, buitensporig patrioties, politiekbegeesterd, aggressief en oorheersend.

Hierdie beeld is in ooreenstemming met Edelstein (1971) se bevindinge waarvolgens wreedheid, oorheersing en hardwerkendheid as die tiperende kenmerke te voorskyn kom. Die negatiewe beeld is ook in die vroeëre ondersoek van Van den Berghe (1962) aangetref in terme van aggressief, bevooroordeeld, onmenslik en kultuurloos. Brett (1963) het die siening van die Bantoe soos volg saamgevat: „Die Afrikaansprekendes word nie van gehou nie vanweë sy vooroordele en mag."

Dié negatiewe instelling jeens die Afrikaanssprekende word deur die verwyderde sosiale afstand wat met hom onderhou wil word, bevestig. By Turfloop- en Zoeloe-proefgroepe word die verwyderdste afstand (om hom toegang tot my land te weier) teenoor die Afrikaanssprekende gehandhaaf, terwyl daar by die Xhosa- en Indiër-proefgroep net teenoor die Jode 'n meer verwyderde afstand as teenoor die Afrikaanssprekende gehandhaaf word.

Uit dié stereotipes kan egter geen verklaring vir die genaakbaarder houding met betrekking tot die sosiale afstand van die Xhosa- en Indiër-proefgroep jeens die Afrikaanssprekende afgelei word nie, aangesien die stereotipe beeld by die verskillende proefgroepe grootliks 'n ooreenstemmende negatiewe inslag openbaar.

Dr. Viljoen voeg by dat meer gerigte navorsing oor faktore wat 'n invloed op sosiale afstand het meer lig mag werp op hierdie verskille. Die resultate van die huidige ondersoek bevestig dus Brett (1963) se gevolgtrekking dat: „Ons toetse toon aan dat die Afrikaner as 'n groep baie sterk verwerp word.

„Indien die geprojekteerde agressie wat by die beantwoording van die vraelys deur sommige van die proefpersone in 'n dik ingekleurde regmerkie by die stellings, om hom (die Afrikaanssprekende) toegang tot my land te weier' geopenbaar is, saam met bogenoemde resultate in aanmerking geneem word, dan is dit geen rooskleurige siening wat die Bantoe- en Indiërstudent van die Afrikaanssprekende het nie," lui die proefskrif.

Date -4 JUN 1972
RAPPORT

Die nuwe Afrikaner is nie 'n gemeente nie, maar 'n samelewing

TWEEGESPREK OOR DIE MODERNE AFRIKANER

PROF. DR. JAN LOUBSER van die Universiteit van Kaapstad het nou die dag voor Stellenbosse studente 'n toespraak oor die Afrikaner in die moderne wêreld gehou wat groot opslae gemaak het. RAPPORT het na aanleiding daarvan 'n gesprek gereel tussen hom en prof. dr. Dreyer Kruger van die Universiteit van Fort Hare. In hierdie en volgende uitgawes van RAPPORT publiseer ons geredigeerde samevattings uit die gesprek.

Prof. Loubser is onlangs terug in Suid-Afrika ná 'n twaalfjarige afwesigheid in Kanada, waar hy 'n akademiese loopbaan gevolg het. In sy afwesigheid het hy Kanadese burgerskap aanvaar. In sy Stellenbosse dae was hy 'n leier van die Afrikaanse Studentebond. Hy is getroud met die dogter van 'n bekende predikant van die N.G. Kerk. Hy is sosioloog van opleiding.

Prof. Kruger se vak is die sielkunde. Hy het openbare bekendheid verwerf met artikels in Die Beeld en in RAPPORT oor die dilemma van die moderne Afrikaner.

Die gesprek gaan tussen twee voorstanders van vernuwing in die Afrikaner-denke. Prof. Loubser glo dat die vernuwing van buite die gevestigde instellinge gebring moet word, of altans dan dat denke van buite die instellinge vir vernuwing noodsaaklik is. Prof. Kruger is oortuig dat vernuwing van binne af die natuurlike en moontlike proses is.

In hierdie kort reeks, wat strek van Kerk en Nasionale Party tot by die Broederbond, word die gemeenskaplike grond en die verskilpunte tussen hierdie twee Afrikaner-akademici blootgelê.

DAAR moet nie geprobeer word om die moderne Afrikaner te handhaaf of terug te dwing in sy historiese beeld nie. Op hierdie punt stem prof. dr. Dreyer Kruger van die Universiteit van Fort Hare volkome saam met prof. dr. Jan Loubser van die Universiteit van Kaapstad.

Hulle het op versoek van RAPPORT 'n gesprek gevoer na aanleiding van prof. Loubser se onlangse gerugmakende toespraak voor Stellenbosse studente oor die moderne Afrikaner.

Hier volg uitreksels uit die gesprek:

PROF. LOUBSER: Kenmerke word deesdae aan die Afrikaner toegeskryf wat tydvakgebonde is. Dit is histories waar dat die Afrikaner landelik is. Maar dit was op 'n tyd van alle volke waar. Dit is nou ten opsigte van die Afrikaner nie meer waar nie. Ons stel onsself in die pad van die ontwikkeling van die Afrikaner as ons hierdie soort identiteit aan hom wil vasknoop. Die Afrikaner het stedelike mens geword, is ingestem by die strominge van die

> „Ons moet 'n nuwe identiteit vir hom skep."

moderne wêreld en wil daarby ingestem wees.

Dit is noodsaaklik dat die Afrikaner se identiteit in die tydvak waarin hy nou lewe, losgemaak word van die tradisionele instellinge en die tydvakgebonde kenmerke en dat ons aktief moet probeer om 'n nuwe identiteit vir die Afrikaner te skep — en dat ons dit selfs buite die raamwerk van hier-die instellinge moet doen. Daar is mense wat dit van binne af probeer doen, maar daarvoor is die raamwerk te geslote.

PROF. KRUGER: Ek gaan volkome daarmee saam, en het dit reeds geskryf, dat die Afrikaner moet uitbeweeg uit sy tydvakgebonde identiteit. Ek glo nie prof. Loubser het beswaar teen tradisies nie, maar wel teen tradisionalisme, die kunsmatige opdwing van tradisie. Daarmee is ek eens.

Maar prof. Loubser wil die Afrikaner-nasionalisme reduseer tot 'n kulturele nasionalisme. Wat die Afrikaner is, is nie onafhanklik van die ander groepe nie.

PROF. LOUBSER: Ek wil die Afrikaner-tradisie nie weggooi nie. Ek het dit gehad om die feit dat mense 'n tradisionalistiese benadering tot hierdie tradisies het en wil hê dat die Afrikaner se identiteit daaraan gebind moet word.

Ek stem honderd persent daarmee saam dat jy tradisie kan gebruik as 'n basis waarop jy uithou. Die Afrikaner is 'n konserwatiewe, behoudende mens en ek sou behoudend wil wees ten opsigte van daardie aspekte van die tradisie wat nog van toepassing op ons

> „Moenie dié mense uitmaak as vyande van die Afrikaner nie."

huidige situasie is en daarop wil bou. Maar byvoorbeeld die knoping van die Afrikaner se identiteit aan 'n landelike, gesinvaste, Godsdiensvaste tradisie, dit moet ons nie meer aan die mense opdwing nie.

PROF. KRUGER: Ek is dit roerend met jou eens waar jy in jou Stellenbosse toespraak gesê het dat die moderne Afrikaner te dikwels weggedryf en 'n uitgewekene geword het. Dit het die Afrikanersaak gelaat in die hande van die konserwatiewe organisasies sonder dat daar positiewe alternatiewe vir die moderne Afrikaner geskep is.

Ek sien die Afrikaner-establishment so dat dit uit drie groepe bestaan: die revisioniste, dit is die tradisionaliste wat wil terugbeweeg na 'n ouer en strenger norm.

Dan is daar die konformiste. Dit help nie om jou deur hulle te laat kwaad maak vir die Afrikaner nie. Die moderne Afrikaner steur hom nie baie aan hulle nie.

Dan is daar die derde groep, die vernuwers in die establishment.

Ek het al baie mense teengekom wat sê hulle is nie deel van die Afrikaner-establish-

> „Wat ons nodig het, is 'n herwaardering van ou waardes."

ment nie, maar ná 'n bietjie nadenke kom hulle tog agter hulle vorm wel deel van die establishment. Hulle is eintlik vernuwers. Met hulle wil ek my vereenselwig.

Die Nuwe Afrikaner — soos jy dit noem — is nie meer 'n gemeente nie, maar 'n samelewing.

Ons kom by die begrip empatie, die vermoë om jouself in 'n ander man se posisie te plaas. Empatie is by die Afrikaner nie baie sterk ontwikkel nie. As gevolg van 'n spesiale stel omstandighede waarop ons nou nie hoef in te gaan nie, het die Afrikaner 'n taamlike gesagsmens geword, beslis meer as die Engelssprekende. Juis daaroor vind jy ook dat hy 'n spesiale soort opvoeding kry wat nou nie in beginsel verskil van 'n Europese opvoeding nie, maar wat tog 'n soort verskil aandui.

Met sy patriargale oordrag van norme verwerp die Afrikaner eintlik sy kind as natuurlike wese. Ons is baie lief om vir 'n kind te sê: Kyk, 'n seuntjie van my maak nie so nie. Of 'n jong Afrikanertjie maak nie so nie. Dan moet daardie kind eintlik ontken dat dit hy is wat so maak.

Die Afrikanerkind vind dit dus bietjie moeilik om homself as spontane mens te ervaar. Hy is dus nie maklik empaties nie. Om dit te verkry, sal jy by die opvoeding moet begin.

Jy wil 'n nuwe organisasie hê om die nuwe konsep van Afrikanerskap sterk uit te bou, ook om dan van buite die raamwerk af sekere tradisionele instansies te beweeg. My idee is

> „Die Broederbond, die Rapportryers, ook die Nasionale Party, vorm nie die enigste basis van die Afrikaner establishment nie."

om die hek oop te maak sodat mense in en uit kan beweeg. Maar as jy nou 'n nuwe organisasie wil stig, skep jy dan nie 'n nuwe kraal nie?

PROF. LOUBSER: Dit is so dat 'n begrip waarvan 'n instelling gemaak word, 'n geweldig sterke inersie het om te bly wat hy is. Maar daar is ook die kwessie van die hervorming wat homself hervorm. Dit is juis my pleidooi vir die Protestantse beginsel dat hy aanhoudend moet protesteer teen die ontoereikendheid van die historiese werklikheid wat ons met ons saamdra, vir die huidige werklikheid waarin ons moet uitlewe.

Kerk en party is so gekonstrueer dat ons instellinge oneffektief is vir die vernuwingsproses wat die Afrikaner moet ondergaan.

Hoewel baie belangrike werk binne die raamwerk gedoen kan word, kan daar nie groot genoeg en gou genoeg gehandel word sonder iets buitekant nie. Ek voel baie sterk dat ons albei moet hê, binne en buite.

'n Mens moet eintlik 'n beroep doen op die tradisionele instellinge, insluitende die koerante, om nie mense uit te

> „Die soort gesprekke, artikels, briewe wat ek in RAPPORT gesien het, het 'n geweldige indruk op my gemaak."

maak as vyande van die Afrikaner nie, maar hom hulle te sien as mense wat die Afrikaner se rol en identiteit op 'n besondere manier benader en 'n bydrae te lewer het wat wel op die ou end iets tot stand kan bring wat meer sal wees as wat òf die tradisionele instellinge òf die sogenaamde moderne instellinge dan beoog.

PROF. KRUGER: Ek voel dat geweldig baie gedoen kan word deur die proses van vernuwing. Ek wil die man wat heeltemal buite die raamwerk wil beweeg en dan uiters andersoortige verenigings of institusies wil skep, nie opponeer nie, maar ek wil ook daarop wys dat vernuwing in die establishment eintlik die verbreding van sy basis beteken.

Ek erken met ander woorde nie dat die Broederbond, die Rapportryers, ensovoorts, ook die Nasionale Party, die enigste basis vir die Afrikaner-establishment vorm nie. Vir my gaan dit breër.

Ons moet tog daarna kyk dat Die Beeld toe hy in 1965 gekom het, die basis van die Afrikaner-establishment onherroeplik verander het. Miskien was dit nie 'n baie groot verandering nie, maar dit het eens en vir altyd sekere heilige koeie omvergewerp. Ek voel dus baie sterk vir vernuwing in die establishment en ek kan binne die raamwerk van die vernuwende establishment werk.

PROF. LOUBSER: Die Beeld en RAPPORT het gekom terwyl ek uit die land was, maar juis vir voorbereiding tot hierdie gesprek het ek 'n bietjie teruggekyk na RAPPORT van 1970 en ook 1971. Die soort gesprekke, artikels, onderhoude, briewe en berigte wat ek daar gesien het, het 'n geweldige indruk op my gemaak. Ek het hier en daar ook 'n bietjie van Die Beeld gesien. Dit is dieselfde pad.

(Word vervolg)





HULLE voer die tweegesprek. Prof. Jan Loubser (heel bo) en prof. Dreyer Kruger.

PROF. LOUBSER WIL WEER SY SAAK STEL

IN die lig van die reaksie op sy opsienbarende toespraak oor die Afrikaners en ook in die lig van sy gesprek met prof. dr. Dreyer Kruger vir publikasie in RAPPORT, het prof. dr. Jan Loubser die volgende verklaring aan RAPPORT gedoen:

Blykbaar het die manier waarop ek myself op sekere punte in my toespraak uitgedruk het dit moeilik gemaak, ten minste vir sommige mense, om my bedoeling en standpunt reg te verstaan. Nou is dit so dat, as 'n mens uit die hart praat en reguit wil praat, jy moet verwag dat mense wat nie so ingestem is nie, nie altyd met jou formulering verlief sal neem nie en selfs geneig kan wees om dit in presies die teengorgestelde lig te sien as wat jy dit bedoel het.

„Sonder om op die besonderhede in te gaan, kan ek opreg sê dat ek graag hierdie formuleringsprobleme uit die weg sal wil ruim en as ek die geleentheid sou hê, sou ek graag my standpunt so wil formuleer dat mense wat andersins volkome met my saamstem; nie deur die wyse waarop dinge gestel word, vervreemd of selfs in die teengorgestelde kamp gejaag sou word nie.

„As ek die openbare reaksie op my toespraak, veral soos weerspieël in sekere aspekte van die polemiek daaroor in Die Burger, ten volle geantisipeer het, sou ek inderdaad sommige dinge anders gestel het, sonder om my basiese standpunt te verander."

In hierdie verband sê prof. Kruger: „Ek is baie bly dat prof. Loubser hierdie toespraak gehou het. Vanselfsprekend sal almal nie met hom saamstem nie, maar ek voel tog dat die gisting in Afrikanergeledere wat al bietjie vasgeloop het, nou weer aan die gang gesit kan word — mits ons nie te emosioneel reageer nie.

„Miskien het prof. Loubser effens 'n foutjie gemaak. Hy is gewoond aan die klipharde soort kontroversies wat in die buiteland gevoer word sonder aansien des persoons. Hier by ons gaan dit gewoonlik meer gedemp."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 JUN 1972
WORLD

CRACK DOWN ON STUDENT UNREST

Government bans demonstrations

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THE Government has cracked down on student unrest and public demonstrations by banning political gatherings, processions and protests for the next five weeks in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria, as well as 13 other centres including those with universities.

The ban came in the face of mounting unrest from students throughout the country, with those at the University of the Witwatersrand proposing that Black students expelled from the University of the North at Turfloop be invited to attend lectures at Wits.

The proposal was unanimously agreed to at a protest meeting of some 2 000 Wits students yesterday at which one speaker called on White students to "force integration" by demanding to have themselves reclassified as non-Whites.

March

More demonstrations were planned for today, including a protest march through Johannesburg by the Witwatersrand University, but these have had to be called off because of the Government's ban.

Meanwhile at Jan Smuts this morning the five principals of South Africa's Black Universities including Prof J.

● Continued on back page

PRINCIPALS MEET OVER 'UNREST'

THE RECTOR of the
Professor J. L. Bosho
other Non-White unive
in Johannesburg today
rest at Turfloop and oth

It was put to Professor J M de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare, before the meeting that one of the problems faced by rectors was the reluctance of students to appoint leaders because of fears that they would be "victimised," with the consequent breakdown of
nications.
been a pattern
a pro-

University of the North, met with principals of ities at Jan Smuts Airport discuss the student un- universities.

fused to re-admit the 22 members of the university's Studen's Representative Council.

Of the total of 1 450 students at the university, as many as 500 are reported to have left again.

They are demanding that Professor Boshoff be removed from his post as Rector, otherwise they refuse to go
back.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Striking students from the University of the North (Turfloop) give the Black Power salute as they leave Johannesburg station after arriving from the campus. Estimates on the number of students who have left the university vary, Professor L. L. Boshoff, rector of the university, said: "A considerable number" have left already. Saso puts the number at 800.

Govt. banning

● *Continued from Page 1.*

L Boshoff, Rector of the University of the North were meeting to discuss the student unrest at Black universities.

Wits students who spoke at yesterday's mass meeting in the university's Greal Hall included one speaker, Mr Anton
son, of the University
ment, who call-

● Yesterday the biggest meeting of students in Durban since the late Senator Robert Kennedy delivered the 1966 academic freedom lecture voted to close Natal University and stage a teach-in today as a protest against police baton attacks on students at Cape Town's St. George's Cathedral, and to show solidarity with no

= 3 NOV 1972
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare vice-head resigns

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The Vice-Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof Abraham Coetzee, has resigned to return to academic work.

From January Prof Coetzee will be professor of Afrikaans and Nederlands at Fort Hare which is a position he held for 10 years before his appointment as Vice-Rector.

Prof Coetzee has been a member of the Fort Hare staff for 22 years. He came to Fort Hare in 1951 and was appointed professor in 1960 after gaining a doctorate in Afrikaans literature. He has been Vice-Chairman of the Fort Hare Senate since 1964 and has served on the university council for many years.

In the Rector's absence, Prof Coetzee has administrated the university on several occasions.

Commenting on his resignation Prof Coetzee said after experiencing administrative work he has decided that he prefers academic work. "To be happy in one's job is of primary importance," said Prof Coetzee.

Last year Prof Coetzee became one of the first staff members of a non-White university to be awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer Memorial Trust grant for advanced overseas study. Well known in sporting circles, Prof Coetzee has played rugby for the Free State, Western Province and Border. He was one time boxing champion of the University of the OFS. He also played rugby for the Alice team for many years.

Date 10 OKTOBER
RAPPORT

SWART VRYSTATER KRY HOË FISIKA-POS



PROF. JACOB SERETLO by sy werkbank. Hy het 'n ver pad gekom van die dae toe hy as klonkie in die stofstrate van Villiers gespeel het.

Wêreldroem oor sy kennis van straling

Van CHARL NAUDÉ

PORT ELIZABETH

'N SWART Vrystater doen baanbrekerswerk vir Suid-Afrika om ons op die hoogte te hou van die skade wat bestraling kan veroorsaak in die kerneeu. Hy is aangestel as professor in toegepaste fisika aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare — die eerste Bantoe wat so 'n pos beklee.

Jacob Seretlo, 'n lewendige 38, het onlangs sy doktorsgraad in fisika aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika gekry. Hy is ook die eerste Bantoe wat 'n doktorsgraad in fisika kry.

Die skraal Seretlo het ver gekom van die dae dat hy as klonkie in die stofstrate van Villiers, gespeel het. Hy is daar gebore. Hy het tot standerd vier daar skoolgegaan.

Sy pa was die bode by 'n bank. Dit is 'n Afrikaanse gemeenskap en die jong Jacob het sy goeie kennis van Afrikaans daar gekry.

Die goeie jare op Villiers het te gou geëindig. Sy vader het vir die bank in Johannesburg gaan werk. Hy en sy agt broers en susters het in Orlando skoolgegaan.

„My vader het siek geword en ek kon ná matriek nie dink aan verdere studie nie. Ek het twee jaar by 'n groothandelaar gewerk, alles gespaar wat ek kon," sê hy.

„Die geluk was aan my kant. Ek het 'n beurs gekry van die munisipaliteit van Johannesburg o mdokter te word.

„Ek het Fort Hare toe gekom om eers 'n B.Sc. te kry. Sommer gou het ek besef my rigting lê nie in die medisyne nie, maar in Fisika.

„Ek was besig met my eindeksamen toe my vader oorlede is. Daar was nie geld nie. Gevolglik kon ek nie die begrafnis bywoon nie.

„My hoofvakke was fisika en wiskunde. Omdat ek goed deurgekom het, het ek besluit om verder te gaan met fisika.

„Die slag het die W.N.N.R. my 'n beurs gegee. My navorsing het ek aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand gedoen," sê hy.

Prof. Seretlo het toe ook 'n aanstelling gekry as lektor by Fort Hare. Ná sy M.Sc. het hy weer aan die werk gespring en vanjaar sy doktorsgraad behaal.

Sy promotor was prof. P. J. Wedepohl van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit. Hulle het mekaar op Wits ontmoet, waar prof. Wedepohl se belangstelling van die uitwerking van straling vaste stowwe.

Prof. Seretlo se proefskrif was oor die skade wat straling veroorsaak in sulke stowwe. Dit hy deeglike werk gedoen het, blyk uit navrae wat hy kry uit alle wêrelddele.

Atoombom

Hy is nog altyl besig met verdere navorsing. Kort gelede het hy nuwe instrumente ter waarde van meer as R7 000 van die W.N.N.R. gekry.

Hy verstrek gedurig besonderhede oor sy bevindinge aan die raad. Hy is een van net 'n paar wetenskaplikes wat die veld bestudeer.

Daarom word soveel waarde geheg aan sy navorsingswerk. Dit sal onder meer 'n positiewe aanduiding gee presies wat om te verwag as die land skielik blootgestel word aan straling — as 'n atoombom byvoorbeeld ontplof.

Van die nege kinders in die gesin, is die professor al een wat dit verder as matriek gebring het. „Ek sê nie ek is die slimkop in die familie nie. 'n Ouer broer is beskou as die eintlike slimme, maar ek wou net eenvoudig verder studeer," sê hy.

Ek het hom gevra oor die gedagte wat soms vryelik uitgespreek word, naamlik dat Bantoes nie eintlik die wetenskap kan bemeester nie, dat hy die blanke daar ver agter is.

„Ek dink dit is meer 'n geval dat die Bantoe met 'n taalprobleem te kampe het. Voordat hy die wetenskap kan bemeester, moet hy eers die taal waarin hy dit bestudeer, bemeester," sê hy.

In die Bantoetale is daar geen wetenskaplike terminologie nie. Die Bantoekind het dus daardie agterstand.

„Dan is daar ook die beskouing van die Bantoe oor hoër onderwys. Die ouer stuur die kind om te studeer as 'n soort belegging.

„'n Goed geleerde kind kan mos goed sorg vir sy ouers, is die redenasie. Die ouer wil ook vinnig vrugte sien en is dus nie ten gunste van nagraadse studie nie.

„Gelukkig is daar aanduidinge dat dinge verander. Op Fort Hare het ons nou twaalf B.Sc.-manne wat nagraads studeer," sê hy.

Prof. Seretlo sê die standaard by Fort Hare vergelyk goed met ander universiteite. Die laboratoriums is ook goed toegerus.

In sy gekombineerde kantoor en laboratorium het ek hom tot siens gesê. Ek was skaars weg of hy was terug by sy werktafel met al die ingewikkelde toestelle om dieper 'n veld binne te dring wat aan so min bekend is.

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

19 JAN 1973
HOOFSTAD

Doel van sport word vergeet

IN die amptelike blad van die Gereformeerde Kerk in Suid-Afrika, Die Kerkblad, skryf dr. B. J. van der Walt van Fort Hare, dat sport soos dit vandag beoefen word, 'n inspannende bedrywigheid geword het in plaas van ontspanning.

„Indien die wesentlike van sport steeds in gedagte gehou word, sal die volgende sporteuwels nie die sportbeoefening in ons sonnige, sportiewe land hoef te skend nie:

● Dat die grens tussen egte (amateur) sport en beroepsport al hoe meer vervaag.

● Dat deur „wen-manie" en „trofeë-jag" die eintlike doel van sportbeoefening vergeet word.

● Dat die neerlaag of oorwinning met uitspattige drink- en danspartye gevier moet word.

● Dat sport so oorgeorganiseer word dat dit, veral vir die jeug, geen „sports" meer is nie.

● Dat buitensporige toegangsgelde gevra word.

● Dat arbiters, skeidsregters en sportliggame swig voor die versoeking van allerlei wanpraktyke.

● Dat die Sondag ontheilig word."

● Die Kerk niksbeduidend?

Ds. D. Postma van Burgersdorp het gevra waarom die Gereformeerde kerk so niksbeduidend is.

Mnr. J. H. Pretorius reageer hierop en sê dat die treurige staat van die kerk kom van meegaan en meedoen met die wêreld. „Modes is nie meer sondig nie. Waarna lyk dit deesdae as ons Nagmaal vier? Dit lyk meer na 'n blomtuin as dat ons kom om die dood van die Here te gedenk.

NEDERDUITS GEREFORMEERDE KERK

In die Kerkbode van 10 Januarie behandel dr. Frits Gaum, direkteur van Bybelkor, die sinsnede „Terhelle neergedaal" in die geloofsbelydenis. Hy doen dit na aanleiding van dr. Danie du Toit van die Hugenote Kollege se proefskrif waarin hy die geskiedenis van hierdie deel van die geloofsbelydenis uitvoerig nagaan. Hy wys daarop dat hierdie sinsnede 'n baie ingewikkelde geskiedenis het en dat 'n mens gou besef dat wie hieraan wil verander, sy hand na 'n turksvy uitsteek.

„En nou weet 'n mens dat as met een woord of sinsnede in die Twaalf Artikels gepeuter word, dit die weg kan open vir ander „hervormers" om ingrypende veranderings in ons geloofsbelydenis aan te bring wat ons ganse geloof weldra op die dryfsand kan laat beland. Daarteen moet 'n mens natuurlik waak.

„Maar aan die ander kant is dit natuurlik ewe waar dat met die Hervorming die godsdiens vir die mens in sy eie taal teruggegee is sodat hy dit so goed as moontlik kan verstaan. En nou is dit so dat ons in gereformeerde kringe met die woorde dat Christus ter helle neergedaal het, iets heeltemal anders bedoel as wat daardie woorde in gewone Afrikaans beteken.

„Ons bedoel daarmee dat Christus aan die kruis helse smarte gely het, dalk ook dat Hy na die doderyk (die Paradys) gegaan het. Maar die Skrif leer klaarblyklik nie — wat hierdie sinsnede in gewone Afrikaans beteken! — dat Christus ná Sy dood vir 'n sg. triomftog na die plek van die verdoemenis gegaan het nie."

Dr. Gaum skryf voorts dat as die Bybel in moderne, verstaanbare Afrikaans vertaal kan word, daar tog sekerlik aan die geloofsbelydenis „verstelwerk ter wille van verstaanbaarheid" gedoen kan word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 NOV 1972
P.E. EVENING POST

Colour first, then merit

Post Reporter

EAST LONDON. — White South Africans are so obsessed with colour that there is no place in their society even for Black men who want nothing more than to practise their profession.

Mr E. M. Makhanya, a lecturer and librarian at Fort Hare University, said this.

He was addressing a lunch-hour forum of the Border branch of the South African Institute of Race Relations in East London. He spoke on "problems of communication between White and Black".

It was difficult, said Mr Makhanya, to recognise merit if one had to think first of the colour of the skin under which it was found.

"It has been alleged that it is difficult to get the African to speak the truth. I have noticed an inordinate desire on the part of the African to please the White man and to say what he thinks will please rather than what he really feels and thinks," said Mr Makhanya.

Not trusted

"This may come from conditioning — the feeling that you will achieve nothing if you do not agree with the White man. Perhaps as a result of this belief, the Africans often get the impression that they are not trusted by the Whites.

"We know what happens to a man who is never expected to do anything worthwhile. He loses confidence in himself and becomes a machine operated by his superiors and comes to believe that he is utterly useless."

There was some antagonism against Whites who claimed to know the African, yet very often people were appointed to positions because they claimed to have grown up with Africans. "People with such qualifications are often viewed with scepticism", Mr Makhanya said.

Caricature

"We prefer an expert in his field even if he lacks the language".

Mr Makhanya said he was concerned about the African image in literature. Africans were often represented as shiftless, happy, grinning menials. "One would like to see more books which depict a Black man as he is, not as a caricature."

One of the complaints Africans made about Whites was that they did not seem to listen when Africans spoke, giving the impression that they did not have anything worthwhile to say. There were also Africans who resented the fact that Whites always seemed to be in a hurry when they were greeted, said Mr Makhanya.

3 NOV 1972
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare vice-head resigns

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

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University of Fort Hare

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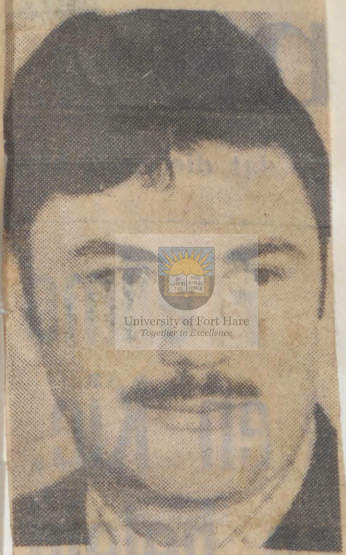
16 JAN 1973
HOOFSTAD

BEVORDER



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

PROF. M. C. EKSTEEN is so pas bevorder tot hoogleraar in Staatsleer aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Hy was hoof van die Departement Staatsleer en Publieke Administrasie hier sedert sy aanstelling in 1970. Prof. Eksteen was vroeër by die SAUK werksaam en was daarná redakteur van die weermagpublikasie, Kommando. Die Universiteit van Fort Hare het ook 'n beurs aan hom toegeken vir verdere navorsing in Afrika-state om stof in te samel vir sy boek The Development of Political Thuoght in Africa.

E. P. HERALD

Drought could put off reopening of Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — An emergency meeting of the Town Council, municipal and Ciskei officials and farmers, on the water crisis facing Alice, will take place at 10am today.

This was announced yesterday by the Mayor, Mr Keith Mackie, who also said that tight water restrictions would be implemented from noon today.

Alice has been under partial water restriction for several weeks. The new restrictions, to be enforced by a threat of heavy penalties for offenders, totally forbid the watering of gardens and the washing of vehicles.

Alice takes its water supply from the Tyumi River, which has its source in the Hogsback Mountains. It also has a reservoir.

DRAIN

A Fort Hare University spokesman said yesterday that unless the crisis was alleviated within the next few weeks the opening date of the university might have to be postponed, so as to avoid an additional drain on the town's water supply by approximately 900 students expected this year.

The university also has an agricultural faculty which has a large water intake.

From Grahamstown it was reported yesterday that farmers in Central Albany, for whom 1972 was the driest year in 42 years, were not satisfied with the Government's rejection of their application to be declared drought-stricken.

They were told to re-apply at the end of February.

"But if we wait until then, stock losses could be very heavy," Mr Des Hoole, chairman of the Central Albany Farmers' Association, told the Herald.

He thinks that the Department of Agriculture in Pretoria is confusing Central Albany (Sevenfountains) with a summer rainfall area.

"In no year since 1930 have we had less rain than in the last 12 months," Mr Hoole said.

Belton-Salem Farmers' Association had also applied for drought relief — 80 per cent subsidy on railage of feed. Their application has also been turned down but they, too, have re-applied.

Bathurst farmers are also pressing for drought relief measures.

The senior extension officer for the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, Mr Ted Webster was due to visit the area yesterday to report on conditions.

Alexandria farmers have also applied but they have not yet been told the result of their application.

Bathurst's blanket application covers farmers from Bathurst, East Bathurst, West Coombs, Clumber, Lower Albany and Manley's Flats.

Meantime all farmers report a daily deterioration of the veld.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 JAN 1973
Date
STAR

TRIBAL ROW AS VOTING NEARS

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Six vanloads of armed police patrolled an area near Alice this week as a result of a warning by the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Justice Mabandla, that a prominent rival politician and his son might be killed.

The police stood ready to intervene if necessary to prevent a showdown between Rarabe and Fingo tribal units.

Had trouble erupted it could have spread throughout the Ciskei which, on the eve of the homeland's first general election next month, is undergoing a fierce tribal struggle for power between the Rarabes and Fingoes.

Chief Justice Mabandla is a Fingo and the head of the Amabhele tribe in the Alice district.

He confirmed that he publicly warned that a University of Fort Hare lecturer, Mr Bruns Ncamashe, and his son Guseli (18) would risk their lives if they attended a tribal ceremony.

ISOLATION

Mr Ncamashe is standing as a Rarabe candidate in next month's election. If the Rarabe faction comes to power he is certain to receive a Cabinet post.

The dispute between Mr Ncamashe and Chief Mabandla in an area near Alice administered by Chief Mabandla. He entered Guseli in a circmcision school where, according to tribal custom, he was to remain in isolation with fellow initiates for about a month.

About a week ago, Chief Mabandla ordered his expulsion from the school and, as a result, Rarabe tempers rose.

Chief Mabandla was told of possible consequences if he failed to readmit Mr Ncamashe's son. He bowed to pressure but made the public warning.

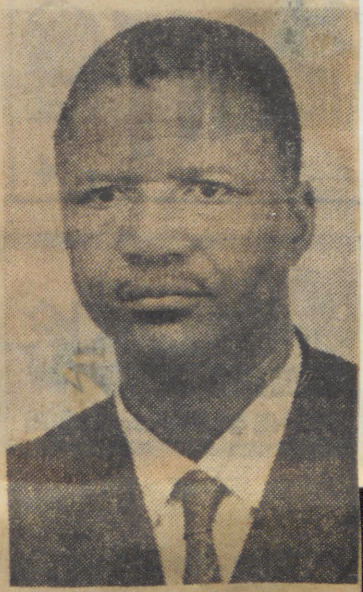
The day of "coming out" is the ceremonial burning of the hut in which Mr Ncamashe's son and other initiates have lived for the past month. This ceremony was held on Tuesday. A police radio van was

call on
trolling
rouble.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Call for improvement in African living conditions

A STRONG call for the improvement of living conditions and wages of African people in urban and rural areas received loud applause when a prominent South African educationist, Mr S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, addressed about 4 000 Ciskei tribespeople at the Centenary Great Hall, New Brighton, yesterday.



Mr S. M. BURNS-NCAMASHE

More land

Chief Moqoma was principal of Johnson Marwanqa Higher Primary School, New Brighton. He was also president of the Principal Teachers' Association in the entire Port Elizabeth African township complex.

Mr Burns-Ncamashe said Paramount Chief K. D. Matanzima, Chief Minister of the Transkei, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu Legislative Assembly had demonstrated their higher qualities of leadership by claiming fearlessly and persistenly for their people's legitimate land rights.

"We will join forces with them and call for more land. Our claim for land between the Fish River and the Ciskei is no day dream.

"It is founded in the history of this country. We will continue to claim for this land until hearing is restored to deaf ears," he said.

Other speakers were Mr L. L.

Mr Burns-Ncamashe, is a former Fort Hare University lecturer and now assistant editor of the Xhosa-English-Afrikaans dictionary being compiled at Fort Hare by a panel of White and African language experts. He is also a well-known Xhosa historian.

Speaking at an election meeting for the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, he said he, Mr A. Z. Lamani, Chief L. W. Maqoma, Mr W. F. Ximiya, had expert knowledge of urban and rural living conditions.

Mr Lamani and Mr Ximiya had rendered meritorious service to the African community of Port Elizabeth for many years in civic, educational, religious and sports matters.

They were sincere and faithful leaders of the people who wanted to represent them on a higher level in the Ciskei Legislative Assembly.

Chief Mapoma and himself had vast experience in educational matters. He was for many years a high school principal. Then he was appointed

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 JAN 1973
c. P. HERALD

Fort Hare makes top appointments

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Among new Fort Hare University staff appointments for 1973 are seven new professors, four of whom have been promotions. Prof P. E. van der Dussen, a doctor of economics, Rotterdam University, has been appointed to the chair of economics. Prof Van der Dussen was formerly a senior lecturer at the University of Potchefstroom.

Prof Robert Hobart, PhD, Illinois, USA, an American, who is at present doing research at St Andrews University, Scotland, has been appointed professor of physics and head of the department.

The university now has two professors of physics.

The other professor is Prof J. R. Seretlo, formerly a lecturer at Fort Hare and the first African in the Republic to obtain a doctorate in physics.

Dr Seretlo has been promoted to professor of physics at Fort Hare.

Prof E. Batson PhD, formerly prof of sociology at the University of Cape Town for 36 years, has been appointed to the department of sociology at Fort Hare.

Dr M. C. Eksteen DPhil (OFS) has been appointed prof of political science.

Education

Mr F. A. de Villiers BCom and LLB (Potchefstroom), a former senior lecturer has been appointed prof of private law.

Dr J. A. T. Wentzel DEd (Potchefstroom) has been appointed professor of empirical education.

Other new appointments are Mr K. N. Greggor MSC has been appointed senior lecturer in land surveying. Mr Greggor was formerly research officer at the National Research Institute for mathematical sciences at the CSIR.

Mr I. S. van Dyk MSC (Pretoria) who has been lecturing at Pretoria University has been appointed senior lecturer in mathematics.

Mr George Devenish BSC LLB, a former lecturer who has worked in the Department of Indian Affairs, has been appointed lecturer in the Fort Hare law faculty.

Mr P. van der Merwe BA LLB from Stellenbosch University is also a new member of the law faculty. He will lecture in private law.

Political science

Mr L. J. Ferreira MA from the University of the OFS has been appointed a lecturer in political science.

In the agricultural faculty, Mr P. Wilke BSC Agric has been appointed as lecturer in animal science. Mr Wilke was formerly employed in the Deuartment of Agricultural Technical Services.

Mr M. P. van Rooy BSC honours from Potchefstroom has been appointed lecturer in mathematics.

The East London City Council's personnel officer, Mr W. C. Botha B Admin (OFS), will join the Fort Hare staff as a lecturer in industrial psychology.

Dr I. C. du Preez DSC has been promoted senior lecturer in chemistry and Mr P. D. Vanlill MA has been promoted to senior lecturer in Native administration.

New African staff members are Mr V. J. T. Soul BA UED a former Fort Hare student who has been appointed lecturer in psychology.

Mr Q. T. Mjoli BA, BSC a Fort Hare lecturer in industrial psychology has become a lecturer in pure psychology.

Mrs C. Tshabalala BSC has been appointed a senior laboratory assistant in the chemistry department. Mr O. H. D. Makunga MSC has been promoted to senior lecturer in botany. Mr P. D. Gqola MSC, a former Fort Hare junior lecturer has been appointed lecturer in chemistry.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 JAN 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare students face higher fees

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

STUDENTS at Fort Hare University, Alice, will have to pay an increase of 25 per cent on their annual fees.

This was announced by the Fort Hare Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, in a circular letter which has been sent to all students and those who have applied for admission.

Prof De Wet also has sent students a tough "no nonsense" letter about low morals and abuse of liquor at the university.

In a circular on fees, the Rector states, for example, that students studying the BA (Social Science) degree, who last year paid an annual fee of R210, will now have to pay R265. This includes R10 for registration, R10 for medical aid, sport and recreation, and R20 deposit to cover the possible cost of repairs and replacement of damages or breakings of the university property and for the loss of bedroom keys.

PRACTICAL

Fees are paid in three instalments, which means that Bachelor of Science and Arts (Social Science) students will have to pay R75 in three instalments and, on registration, a further R40 which brings the first instalment to R115. This is attributed to the fact that both these courses entail practical work.

In his letter on morals, Prof De Wet claims that there had been an increase in undesirable behaviour of students during the past academic year.

In his letter Prof De Wet says: "In order to avoid any future misunderstanding whatsoever, I wish to make it quite clear to both students and their parents that the council and the advisory council of the university will view transgressions of rules concerning liquor, relations between male and female students and the removal of food from the dining halls in a very serious light.

FORFEIT

"Your attention is urgently drawn to the fact that students who break any of the above-mentioned rules and regulations will immediately forfeit their right of hostel residence without prior warning."

It is also apparent from the Rector's note that the university is going to take the Government's tribal university policy a step further by admitting only Xhosa-speaking students to Fort Hare.

"A person who does not belong to the Xhosa national unit shall not be admitted as a student at the university, save for the express purpose of following a degree or diploma course in agriculture," says Prof De Wet.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 JAN 1973
Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

Bureau aims to boost Black education

Staff Reporter

WAR has been declared on a belief that African students are intellectually inferior to White students.

The African Bureau of Education has been formed to dispel the widespread belief, based on poor examination results, and to boost standards of African education.

The Bureau's chief organiser, Dr. Daniel Marolen, a former school principal, said yesterday: "We will prove the African is not inferior intellectually by uplifting his morale and ambitions."

A model high school and college of education would be built in Soweto to serve as an inspiration to all Africans. It would be staffed by top teachers enabling students to break their high record of failure in the matric and junior certificate examinations in recent years.

Dr. Marolen said priority would be given to the establishment of a professional library for teachers.

"A common complaint is that teachers don't read, or limit their reading to comics. Often students ask questions that teachers can't answer. We must ensure they have the answers."

The organisation hopes to have monuments established to Africans who would inspire their people.

Possibilities were Dr. Pixley Seme, who became the first Black man to practise law in Johannesburg 61 years ago. He was also the founder of the banned African National Congress.

Another was Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, who with his father, Mr. John Thengo, founded the University of Fort Hare.



DR. MAROLEV . . . "not inferior"

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 JAN 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

'Immoral' students face expulsion threat

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A tough "no nonsense" letter about low morals and abuse of liquor at the University of Fort Hare has been addressed to all students by the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

Prof. De Wet claimed there had been an increase in undesirable behaviour among students last year

It centred around lack of morals, resulting in pregnancy, and increasing use of liquor, resulting in brawls and assaults.

In his letter, Prof. De Wet said: "In order to avoid any future misunderstanding, I wish to make it clear to both students and their parents that the university will view transgressions of rules concerning liquor, relations between male and female students, and the removal of food from the dining halls, in a very serious light.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HOSTEL

"Your attention is urgently drawn to the fact that students who break any of the above-mentioned rules and regulations will immediately forfeit their right of hostel residence without prior warning.

"All students are subject to the rules regarding good conduct and infringement of these rules renders a student liable to disciplinary action.

"In particular, students are warned they must refrain from misuse of liquor, immorality, and damaging university property.

"A student found guilty of any one of these offences is liable to immedi[illegible] expulsion from the unive[illegible]

Fort Hare fees up

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Fees at the University of Fort Hare are to be increased by 25 per cent.

Students studying for the BA (social science) degree, who last year paid R210, will now have to pay R265. This includes R10 for registration, R10 for medical aid, sport and recreation, and R20 deposit to cover the cost of any repairs.

27 JAN 1973
E. P. HERALD



Dr ROBERT HOBART

PHYSICIST FOR FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A highly qualified and experienced American physicist, Dr Robert Hobart will arrive in Alice soon to take up the position of Professor of Physics at the University of Fort Hare.

Born in New York, 40-year-old Professor Hobart is a graduate of the Universities of Stanford and Illinois in the United States. He obtained his doctorate in physics in 1961. Widely travelled Prof Hobart then lectured at the University of Halifax, Nova Scotia, before being appointed senior physicist and principal investigator at the Batelle Memorial Institute, Columbas, Ohio, for seven years.

In 1970, Prof Hobart travelled to the Middle East and lectured at the University of Ankara in Turkey for a year. From Turkey he did research work in Hamburg, Germany, for three months.

For the past year Prof Hobart, who has had research work published in 12 leading scientific journals, has been doing research work at St Andrew's University, Scotland.

Professor Hobart, who is a bachelor, will be head of the department of physics at Fort Hare.

30 JAN 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare lecturer dies

EAST LONDON — A Fort Hare University lecturer, Mr Z. Yantolo, died in the Frere Hospital at the weekend after a car accident near Dimbaza township last Thursday.

Mr Yantolo taught at Tembula Bantu High School, Zwelitsha, before he was appointed by the university, last year.

He leaves his wife, Mrs Nogqili Yantolo, daughter of Mr S. C. Mvambo, a circuit inspector in the Victoria East district.

The burial service will be held in the Zwelitsha Township this weekend.

University of Fort Hare
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31 JAN 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Boreholes sunk

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday. — Four boreholes have been dug near the University of Fort Hare in the Alice area of the Ciskei to ensure an adequate water supply to the university.

Date 28 JAN 1973
RAPPORT

10 540 MENSE DRINK BOER DROOG

Van CHARL NAUDÉ

PORT ELIZABETH

'N BOER van 32 kan leiwater vat waarop hy geregtig is en dan sluit 'n universiteit en 'n kollege. Sowat 1 540 studente en akademici en 9 000 dorpsbewoners sal dan maar hande ge vou moet sit.

Dit, meer as enige storie wat ek nog gehoor het, illustreer die droogte en die waterposisie in ons land.

Die man wat die Universiteit van Fort Hare en die Lovedale Onderwyskollege se water in der waarheid kan afsny en die dorp Alice noord van Oos-Kaapland tot stilstand kan laat kom, is mnr. Jongilizwe Petersen, 32.

Die posisie is nou so kritiek dat die Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-Administrasie, mnr. Abraham Raubenheimer, gevra gaan word om Alice as 'n saak van dringendheid te besoek.

Vat mnr. Petersen sy water, is die dorp binne enkele weke verlam. Die Universiteit van Fort Hare (950 studente) en Lovedale (600 studente) sal nie kan open nie. Die hospitaal sal moet sluit.

Die ergste is dat dit nie iets nuuts is nie. Deur die droogtes van 1966 tot 1969 het mnr. Petersen toegesien dat Alice genoeg water het, maar hy moes ook sien hoe sy lemoenboorde verskroei totdat dit later onherroeplik beskadig was.

„Ek het die munisipaliteit toe gewaarsku dat ek die water gaan gebruik. Maar ek wou nie bekend staan as die man wat Alice die skade aangedoen het nie en het niks gedoen nie, al het dit my duisende rande gekos," sê mnr. Petersen.

Mnr. Petersen se plaas lê aan die onderkant van die dorp. Saam met boere aan die bokant en die dorp self is hy geregtig op water vir sy plaas.

Die gemeenskaplike water kom met die Tyumierivier uit die berge by Hogsback. 'n Waterhof het in 1959 water toegeken aan die verskillende instansies.

Met die laaste droogte in 1966-69 het dit duidelik geword dat Alice nie genoeg water het nadat die boere aan die bokant hul deel geneem het nie. As mnr. Petersen aan die onderkant moes vra dat die sluis oopgemaak word sodat hy sy deel kon kry, sou daar vir Alice niks oorgebly het nie.

Net buite die dorp word die rivier opgedam. Dit is waar die sluis sit wat mnr. Petersen nou wil oop hê.

Hy het laasweek 'n hofbevel gekry dat hy die sluis kon oopmaak. Die stadsraad het mooi met hom gesels en hy het tot môre uitstel gegee.

Staan wag

Noodvergaderings is gehou waarop die Departement Bantoe-Administrasie en die Universiteit van Fort Hare verteenwoordig was. Maar dit is duidelik dat daar niks te doen is as dit nie reën nie.

In werklikheid gebruik die dorp klaar water wat nie syne is nie. Die munisipaliteit het 'n pyp oor die muurtjie geplaas om water te trek agter die damwal — water wat nie aan hom toegesê is nie. 'n Bantoe staan daar wag om te sien dat niemand die pyp uithaal of die sluis oopmaak wat water na mnr. Petersen sal bring nie.

„Ná die verliese in my lemoenboorde het ek oorgeslaan na 'n groenteboerdery. Met vanjaar se droogte het ek verliese gehad van R15 000," sê mnr. Petersen.

„As ek nie nou water kry nie, gaan my skade baie groter wees. Daarom moet ek die water vat wat wettig myne is.

Dankbaar

„Ek het die munisipaliteit lank genoeg kans gegee. Vir die skade wat ek het, kry ek niks, en die stadsraad aanvaar maar net ek moet aanhou boer sonder my water sodat die dorp kan voortbestaan," sê hy.

Die burgemeester van Alice, mnr. Keith Mackie, 32, erken dat die stadsraad gesit en slaap het. Die laaste jare is daar iets daadwerkliks aangepak, maar dit het nie vlot verloop nie.

„Die stadsraad was reg om in 1969 'n nuwe dam te bou. Toe stop die Departement van Bantoe-Administrasie ons en sê Fort Hare is sy verantwoordelikheid en hy sal sorg dat daar water is.

„Tenders word nou gevra, maar dit sal nog jare duur voordat die dam klaar is. Nou sit ons heeltemal afhanklik van mnr. Petersen," sê mnr. Mackie.

„As mnr. Petersen die sluis oopmaak, en hy is geregtig daarop, is dit klaar met ons. Die universiteit en kolleges sal nie kan open nie. Ek dink nie eens aan die hospitaal nie.

„Ons is dankbaar dat die man ons al die jare gehelp het," sê hy.



JAMES PETERSEN staan by die water waarop hy geregtig is.

„My skades was groot. Daarom moet ek dit wat myne is, vat'

University of Fort Hare
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Date 16 FEB 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Foreign aid law proposed

Daily News Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Thursday.

MR M. C. BOTHA, Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, has announced details of legislation to allow Af... local and overseas loans.

At the same time he previewed legislation to allow the Government to move the South West African homelands towards Transkei-type self-government without recourse to parliament.

At a pre-session Press conference here yesterday, Mr Botha also disclosed that it may be necessary for the Government to "temporarily" exceed the land promised to the Africans in terms of the 1936 Bantu Trust and Land Act.

PROGRAMME

On the question of foreign aid for the homelands, he said that, under certain circumstances, the Government would be prepared to stand surety for loans negotiated.

Outlining his department's legislative programme for the year, he emphasised that all loans negotiated by the homelands in terms of the impending legislation would be subject to the approval of himself and the Minister of Finance.

The facility to raise loans would also be extended to the three Black universities at Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoye.

MOVEMENTS

In terms of other impending legislation the three universities would be given the right to set up branches in different parts of the Black areas.

Dealing with the need for an amendment to the Bantu Land and Trust Act, Mr Botha said it would be necessary to "temporarily" exceed the land quota promised in order to facilitate the movements of Whites from Black areas and vice versa.

In terms of the proposed amendment the State President would be able to designate an area as homeland territory so that Africans could settle there, while the process of excising land was being carried out.

Ultimately, however, the amount of land granted to the Africans would not exceed that promised in terms of the Act.

On the legislative changes proposed for the SWA homelands, Mr Botha said these would be in line with the principles laid down for the area in last year's joint statement by the Prime Minister and the United Nations envoy, Dr Alfred Escher.

He said they were designed simply to allow the Republican Government to move the SWA homelands towards self-government without having to get parliamentary approval for each step.

University of Fort Hare
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14 FEB 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

Enrolment record at Fort Hare

ALICE. — The University College of Fort Hare is expecting a record number of 1 020 students to register later this week, according to the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet.

University of Fort Hare
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The university has a serious accommodation problem, Prof De Wet said. He regretted having to refuse to register 200 students, 91 of whom were matriculants.

Already numbers of students had to accept temporary accommodation in dormitories until new hostels were completed later this year.

Prof De Wet said there would be stricter enforcement of existing rules and regulations this year on behaviour and moral code for students.

Any students who did not abide by the rules would forfeit this right to residence. — Sapa.

30 JAN 1973

STAR

A Malawi man for congress

THE South African Historical Society has for the first time, invited a non-White historian to speak at its biennial congress in Grahamstown, opening tomorrow. He is professor Bridglal Pachai of the University of Malawi.

Cape Town-born professor Pachai will deliver a paper at the congress titled "Land policies in Malawi and the examination of the Colonial Legacy."

The congress starts tomorrow and continues until February 3. Professor Pachai will be presiding at a further congress on the Ciskei and Transkei which is organised by Rhodes University and Fort Hare.

This congress will discuss the "Interregnum in the 19th Century."

Another visiting historian will deliver the first paper at the Historical Society's congress. He is Professor John Fage of Birmingham University, England.

Professor Fage will be giving the Raymond Dart lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand on February 5.

A noted historian on African affairs, Professor Fage will speak on "States and subjects in sub-Saharan African History."

14 FEB 1973

E. P. HERALD

Big Fort Hare enrolment

ALICE. — The University College of Fort Hare is expecting a record number of 1 020 students to register later this week, according to the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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– 8 FEB 1973

DIE BURGER

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. dr. Colin Coetzee van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is met studieverlof in die Kaap. Hy doen navorsingswerk in geskiedenis en is tuis by mnr. en mev. Hennie du Plooy van Parow.

14 FEB 1973

DIE VOLKSBLAD

REKORD VIR FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — 'n Rekordgetal studente van 1 020 sal na verwagting later die week by die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare inskryf, volgens prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor. — Sapa.

Date 15 FEB 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Transkei in dark over university

Daily News Reporter

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

UMTATA, Monday.

THE TRANSKEI Government "knew nothing at all" about the proposed establishment in the homeland of a branch of Fort Hare University, the Secretary for Education, Mr J. L. K. Heystek said here.

He was commenting on an East London newspaper report quoted the Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, as saying that the university proposed to establish branches in Umtata and Zwelitsha near King Williams Town next year.

Last April the Transkei legislative assembly agreed to the appointment of a select committee to investigate the possible construction of a university in the homeland

In Cape Town the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, said that legislation would be introduced during the current session of parliament to enable Fort Hare and the universities of Turfloop and Ngoya to establish branches away from their existing campuses.

8 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare exhibition by Ewan

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD GRAHAMSTOWN REPORTER

ALFRED EWAN, well-known South African artist, is taking a one-man exhibition to the University of Fort Hare at the end of the month, at the invitation of Professor E. de Jager.

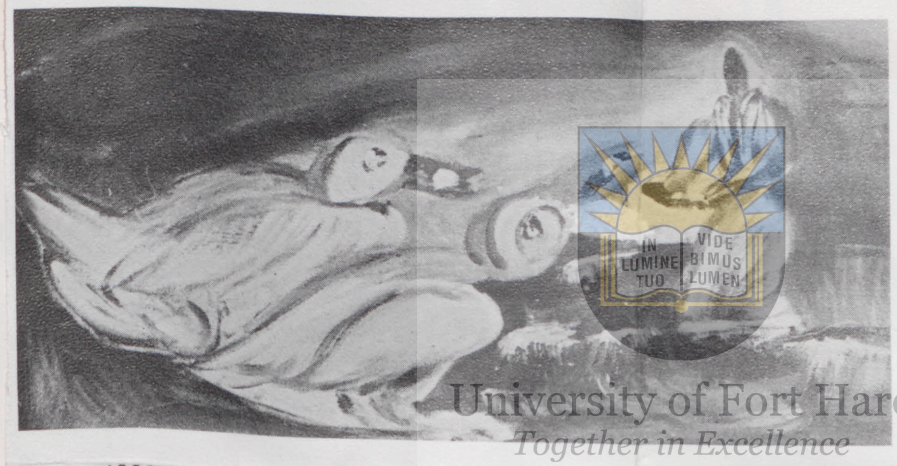
Mr Ewan undertook to paint from a photograph a portrait of Prof De Jager's mother, the late Mrs Claudia de Jager, the first Afrikaans-speaking woman in South Africa to train as a nurse.

Date NOV 1972
ARTLOOK

GLADYS MGUDLANDLU

by Lily Herzberg.

A painting by Gladys Mgudlandlu, circa 1963.



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Since 1961 when she originally showed her paintings in Cape Town, both the personality and life story of Gladys Mgudlandlu have provided colourful copy for the press—it was claimed that she was the first African woman anywhere to have taken up painting seriously. Even today, she believes, she is the only African woman artist on the continent, a fact confirmed by eminent visitors who come from far and wide to visit her.

A decade ago, reporters dwelt mainly upon her background, writing about the child in Peddie, descendant of missionaries, who loved to decorate the homes of her village with natural clays, about her training to be a teacher at Lovedale College, the shack in Ryelands where she first started painting in oils and water-colours and about her studio—the dining-room of a two-roomed home in Guguleto.

Today her exhibitions no longer excite the brouhaha of novelty. She is reviewed by the critics as an artist in her own right. Nevertheless the conditions under which she continues doggedly to be a creative painter must inspire admiration. She does her household chores in the morning, teaches daily at a local school from noon until 5.30 p.m. and paints at night. Her easel is still a table in the same small house which has no electricity. "In fact, I am now so used to the light of an oil lamp", she says, "that I would find a electric light disturbing".

To add to her difficulties Miss Mgudlandlu has been plagued by a series of disasters During the earthquake a couple of years ago, a number of her glazed canvases were thrown to the ground and smashed. While she was preparing for her last exhibition there was a fire in the building where 20 of her paintings were being framed and new canvases stretched. Everything was destroyed in the fire and there was no insurance. This was a calamity since there are often times when she cannot afford to buy the expensive materials for her art.

Some of her work over the years—her stock-in-trade—has been nibbled by mice. Last year a car ran into her and she was so badly injured that she was unable to paint for months.

After each of these setbacks—Gladys Mgudlandlu single-mindedly picked up the pieces and started all over again.

Following upon her early successes—her exhibitions are usually complete sell-outs—Miss Mgudlandlu was hailed by African newsmen as "the pride of the Eastern Cape". She was invited to exhibit at her home ground in Port Elizabeth and the occasion was rounded off with a special reception organised by her African compatriots.

Prof. Petteni of Fort Hare University, in his welcoming speach, told the large gathering how Gladys had painted without instruction, driven by an inner urge for self-expression and using her own vision of her homeland. "She is truly a child of the Eastern Province", he said. "Its mountains, streams, flowers and birds have made an indelible impression on her, which in more mature years have given her the basis for her artistic work". She has not borrowed from any 'isms', he said. As a child of Africa she paint nature as it surrounds her, without inhibition, without complicated techniques, without intellectually forced refinements. The nearest label to give her painting would be to call it primitive in the manner of the early Italian schools, of the Frenchman, Rousseau, or, in contemporary days, Grandma Moses.

Prof. Petteni's prediction that experience would improve Miss Mgudlandlu's technique and discipline her exuberance, found echo this year in the review by Eldred Green on her recent show: "Gladys Mgudlandlu, has come a long way. From rather pedestrian narrative in a primitive way, she has come to some suitable combinations of colour, experimental approaches to design, the use of colours to simulate depth and the use of colour to act as a screen behind objects near by."

In 1963 Professor Neville Dubow described her as a primitive. By this he did not imply crudeness, lack of talent or amateurishness. "Certainly"', he said, her work is unsophisticated, "but therein lies its strength. What a primitive in this sense suggests is a fresh pure vision, unspoiled by academic convention or stylistic dogma. As she paints from the heart she knows exactly what she is doing. In the strictest sense of the word she may be called a visionary. She does have this vision of what she wants to express, and, intuitively, she knows how to express it".

Gladys Mgudlandlu has influenced the hundreds of pupils who have passed through her hands, as well as many of her fellow citizens in Guguleto and Nyango, to love and value art. She has written her own African folk tales, inspired by those told lovingly to her by her grandmother when she was a child in Peddie. She reads these stories to her pupils and it is her dream that one day they will be published, together with her own illustrations.

- 2 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

Transkei high court move hailed

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

UMTATA.—The Transkei Government welcomed the announcement by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, that the Transkei was to have its own High Court, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, said here yesterday.

He said the announcement was the culmination of negotiations between his Government and the Republican Government and they had expected the announcement to be made.

On the appointment of judges, Chief Kaiser said he was not sure what the position would be.

He would not comment on the possibility of Fort Hare University opening branches in the Transkei but added that the question of the establishment of a university in the Transkei was being considered by the Transkei Cabinet.

SESSION

He said a motion calling upon a select committee to investigate the establishment of a university in the Transkei has been passed by the Transkei Legislative Assembly during the 1972 session.

"We are still awaiting a reply from the Republican Government," he said.

The motion calling for a university was tabled by the Minister of Education, Miss Stella Sigcau. She said it was necessary for a country to have a university if it was to develop socially and economically.

Fort Hare University, which was the only Xhosa university in the Ciskei, was forced to turn away many applicants because it was overcrowded and another university was needed to allow more students to take degree courses.

On the question of the admission of students to the intended Transkei University, Chief Kaiser said: "The policy to be followed by the university in the admission of students will be framed by the Transkei Government."

Date JAN 1973

THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

Churches say solid 'No' to Fort Hare

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The decision taken by the Provincial Standing Committee of the Church of the Province of South Africa to reject the offer of Fort Hare University to buy the property of the Federal Theological Seminary, means that all the churches involved in the seminary have returned a unanimous "no" to the Fort Hare offer.

The Churches involved could be faced with a crisis situation if, as is widely feared, the Government expropriates the Federal Seminary property at Alice.

Suggestions made by some churchmen that a compromise with Fort Hare and the Government be sought have been rejected in the light of previous Government assurances that the Federal Seminary would not be expropriated.

ECUNEWS.

22 DEC 1972

E. P. HERALD

Inquiry

THE Commission of Inquiry, appointed to look into student unrest at the University of Fort Hare, is expected to submit its report in about two months' time, according to a spokesman of the university.

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The commission was appointed in August, following student unrest at the university when they staged sit-in demonstrations without attending lectures.

The demonstrations culminated in students sending a petition to the university authorities demanding some reforms in the structure and curricula of the university.

Date 12 FEB 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

University awaits invite

Daily News Reporter

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE University authorities would be eager to establish a branch in the Transkei if invited to do so by the homeland government, the university's rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, has said in Alice.

Clarifying newspaper reports which stated that Fort Hare University intended establishing branches in Umtata and Zwelitsha, near King William's Town, from next year, Professor de Wet said: "We would like

UMTATA, Monday.

to build in both these places but nothing as yet has been arranged."

He said that before a branch could be opened in the Transkei an invitation to the university would have to be extended by the Transkei Government. No such invitation had been received but "if they do ask us then we are at their service," he said.

Last year the Transkei Government decided to appoint a select committee to consider the possible construction of a university in the homeland. Nothing has apparently come of it.

23 FEB 1973

S.A. FINANCIAL GAZETTE

Ford bursaries

FORD has announced a new bursary scheme to mark its 50th anniversary in South Africa. This supplements the current scheme in which it offers 203 bursaries and scholarships a year. The new bursaries will be offered to students at the Universities of the North, Fort Hare, Zululand, and the Medical Department of Natal University.

University of Fort Hare
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Date DEC 1972
report from south africa

Chancellor of new Indian university installed

The highlight of a momentous weekend for the University of Durban-Westville for Indians was the installation of the first Chancellor of the University Professor A. J. H. van der Walt, *in absentia*, and the Vice-Chancellor Professor S. P. Olivier, Rector of the University, by Senator J. de Klerk, the President of the Senate and Chancellor of the University of Potchefstroom for CHE. The colourful evening function took place on 5 May and was attended by representatives from every University in the Republic.

The University of Durban-Westville was originally the University College for Indians in Durban, established in 1961 with an enrolment of 114 students. It received academic autonomy from the beginning of 1971 (enrolment 1 710). This gave the University College the status of a university which sets its own examinations and confers its own degrees, and is now known as the University of Durban-Westville.

Up to 1971 it was housed on Salisbury Island near Durban. As from the beginning of 1972 the University occupies new accommodation which has been provided at a cost of more than R14m (£7·2m) on a 400-acre site in Chiltern Hills, Westville, near Durban. Provision has been made for 2 000 students, with full board and lodging being provided for 600 students.

The University also conducts part-time classes in the centre of the city.

Senator De Klerk said in his address that under the guidance of Professor Van der Walt, not only was the foundation of the former University College laid, but owing to his ability, efficiency and thoroughness as Chairman of the Council, he had been able to play an effective part in ensuring that the institution would celebrate its first graduation ceremony as an autonomous University this year.

In his address, read by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Van der Walt discussed some of the problems connected with such a new University. Among other things he said that one of the biggest hurdles to overcome when the University was first established was to convince the Indian community of the sincerity of the Government's intentions, and, on the other hand, to convince the sceptical White communities of the necessity to make certain adaptions in their thinking—whether they agreed with Government Policy or not.

'Most of the Indian political leaders were traditionally antagonistic towards almost anything that the successive Governments tried to do "for" them. Now they suddenly had to get adjusted to what was really a very major decision, from being South African Indians to Indian South Africans. So while the criticism, protests, subversion and ignorance continued also against the University College—fanned by individuals and concerns who ought to have known better—the resoluteness of the academic concern of the College and its sincere interest in and identification with the community slowly gained the moral support of about 95 per cent of the people. In this regard I would like to pay tribute to the then Rector and now also Vice-Chancellor, for the extremely important work he did in this respect with admirable firmness and tact, to his academic and administrative staff and especially to those first Indian members of staff who joined the University College and opened so many doors (and hearts) into the community.'

The hereditary stratification, he said, which existed in any community was a hundred-times intensified in South Africa's heterogenous society. It was prevalent in each Non-White community as well as in each White community.

'It is doubly prevalent in our intergroup relationships where language, religions, castes, family trees, colour, etc, are determining as well as differentiating factors, and where, coupled with certain rights, status, power, prestige and stability, it had provided certain (automatic) privileges to some and not to others. Although it was vaguely conceded by many Whites that such "academic" stratification might not apply to the Indian, it was generally too deep-rooted to be miraculously eliminated, and they believed that what would appear to be eliminated by extra educational opportunities today was bound to reappear tomorrow, in some other and even more dangerous guise. Respect for the dignity of each group as the basis for the improvement of inter-human and inter-group relationships, was therefore as much the ideal and responsibility of the new University College as was its academic achievement. And perhaps there is, as a result, today a better realisation that it is the stubborn refusal, inability or ignorance of people to accept and/or adapt themselves to simple unalterable factual situations that causes "problems", and that the possibility of such "problems" in South Africa is far greater than in most countries since the variety of such situations to which a multitude of differing peoples and individuals have to adapt themselves in our complex, collateral, heterogeneous and pluralistic society far outweigh that of most other areas of the world'.

Professor Van der Walt also paid tribute to the University of South Africa for its valuable guidance and assistance and its sympathetic understanding.

Referring to directions of study which had not yet been provided for, Professor Van der Walt said that a viable 'School of Health' accommodating some 600 students was priority Number One in the next phase of the University. Such a school should include medical and dental training, optometric, specialist and paramedical facilities, etc.

He also felt that more attention should be paid to the theology courses for the Hindu and Muslim communities, as it was necessary for a University to supply not only pharmacists, engineers, accountants, teachers, but also the spiritual leaders of a community in order to ensure that the qualitative aspects of man's personality were being developed as intelligently and scientifically as possible.

He said that a recent article in the press had used the term 'no choice' university. This, he said, was an iniquitous politico-logical attempt to discrediting the academic character of the University, and giving a wrong impression to young people who, quite contrary to what the article implied, might have had 'no choice' but to forge a University Education. 'Knowing how much emphasis is placed on a good matriculation pass, and allowing for those who are in any case admitted to the White University of Natal's Medical School, it would appear doubtful whether more than about 15 per cent or 20 per cent would have been admitted to those universities, e.g. Cape Town and Stellenbosch where admission requirements demand at least a 50 per cent pass mark for Matric. The "open university" for 80 per cent of our students is a myth from this point of

University of Fort Hare
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Some of the dignitaries at the installation of the Chancellor of the University of Durban-Westville. They included rectors and professors from the Universities of Zululand (for Zulus), the Western Cape (for Coloureds), Fort Hare (for Xhosas), Rand Afrikaans University, Port Elizabeth (Afrikaans and English medium), Potchefstroom and the Orange Free State (both Afrikaans medium) and Rhodes (English medium).



University of Fort Hare
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view. In any case it is not who goes into a university that matters, but what and who leaves the university. And the fact that only Indians go to this university, as Chinese go to Chinese Universities and Swedes to Swedish and Germans to German Universities—each with no more than about 7–10 per cent foreign element—makes absolutely no difference to the nature of the University. As a matter of fact it provided a far greater overall educational and maturational and social experience than the "open university" could ever hope to achieve at the undergraduate level.

'However, the present position where some Indian students are allowed to proceed to White universities, might well be seen in reverse in the years to come, when, at the post-graduate level especially, some bona fide White students could follow those courses which are only being offered at our University and some Indian students might even be accommodated at the non-open Afrikaans universities on the same basis as students in Europe register at and under the conditions of a particular university, but are allowed and encouraged to follow certain ancillaries at other universities should they so wish.

'As far as academic and administrative control of the universities is concerned, I must say that I am very happy to note that our Indian heads of departments are serving on the University Senate. In the same way I feel the time is fast approaching when the idea of an Advisory Council should be seriously reconsidered and a joint council be instituted, more or less similar to that which obtains at the M. L. Sultan Technical College. This presupposes not only a new type of control, but also a new type of subsidation of the University which would bring it more in line with the older universities. For this purpose the private sector, White and Indian, would have to stand in for a certain percentage of the University's finances. But considering the Indians' traditional interest in and sacrifice for education and the fact that he is now no longer called upon to contribute to the primary and secondary education of his child, I have no doubt that the Indian community will respond for their part. I am equally convinced that the other sectors would make their contributions as they do to other universities. But, in any case, I am equally convinced that there are more Indians capable of helping their university financially today than ever there were Whites who started particular universities like Natal, Stellenbosch, Potchefstroom, and others.

'It has always been our Council's and our University's belief, contention and submission that the salary-differentiation between White and Indian lecturing staff should disappear. I am well aware of the validity of the reasons of the State authorities why this process should be as slow as it is at present. However, should the University obtain greater financial autonomy and more voluntary contributions from the public I am certain that this anomaly will and can be removed. There are, of course, also other ways, in which they can be removed, but this in itself would mean careful reconsideration. For example: the application of the common basic State subsidised salary for all, with the necessary "allowances" as differentials; or the equivalent in class fees and residence fees as the White students are paying at their universities. There might also be other approaches.'

Professor Van der Walt concluded by saying: 'The universities and our young people, especially our Indian youth, are caught in one of the biggest cultural crises of all times, where the combined and subtly organised extraneous forces are trying to steal a march on the traditional educational institutions—the home, church, school, state. Our young people must be given the tools to make a meaningful contribution to these crises. These relentless, insistent and appealing forces which more often than not, make the discipline of serious study, reading and research take second place to modern pop music or radio advertisement and mass communication, and which stretch over the whole spectrum of life, seem to be so globally organised that it can completely neutralise the mind of the young, making them entirely ineffectual at the crucial point of choice and transition. Our young people need to get from our universities acceptable and recognised norms within the framework of which their lives and contributions could be evaluated.'

After an address by the Vice-Chancellor, Professor S. P. Olivier, the ceremony ended with each of the visiting dignatories from the other universities giving their messages of congratulations to the Rector and staff of the University of Durban-Westville.

relatively high technical and educational standards.

He said that they were being given all the facilities necessary to acquire the educational, technical and academic qualifications to develop the entrepreneurial and other skills required to raise their material standards of living and their levels of income consumption and saving.

'The task is two-fold; in the first place it calls for the development of the human material and in the second place, the creation of a wider range of employment opportunities for Indians.'

Senator De Klerk said that during the last ten years, people had come to realise that the Indians in South Africa were the permanent responsibility of South Africa. He referred to the year 1960 when the Government had accepted the fact that the Indians would no longer be regarded as a liability but as an asset contributing to South Africa's future development. He said that the move had proved to be wise and correct and today the Indian community has shown that they were anxious to play their part in promoting the interests of South Africa.

'The year 1960 not only brought about the realistically accepted policy of Indians becoming an integral part of the new national structure but also marked the end of a century of loose educational thinking and planning concerning the Indian community. A completely new approach was demanded. In terms of the policy of developing the various racial groups along their own lines, each with its own identity and respect for each group's personality, it was vital that the formulation and implementation of the policy should be the concern of the members of each group and of each other, rather than depend on autocratic direction from the top.

'If the Indians were to become an integral part of the new national structure and were no longer to be regarded as potentially expendable repatriates, they would have had to be assisted to develop as rapidly as possible into a reliable, accepted and acceptable, viable autonomous community, occupying its own rightful place in the South African mosaic of communities.'

Referring to Government Policy, Senator De Klerk said that one of the basic elements of collateral development remained the acknowledgment of the dignity of races.

'In this connection and as far as our Indian community is concerned the recognition of the authority and of the South African Indian Council must be regarded as paramount. The development of the Council into a political body is bound to be slow and maybe a trifle irritating to those Indians who want to acquire power and get in quickly.

'But South Africa is striving for balance, and the best results can only be achieved by a two-way system of give and take based on mutual respect, and having regard to what Professor Van der Walt referred to in his address after his installation as Chancellor, as the hereditary stratification in our society.

'It is to be hoped that the mass media will, in future, display the necessary responsibility and leadership in this respect.

'Official policy envisages increasing control of their areas by the Indians themselves, and this has led to a deal of idle speculation on the future of the Indian in South Africa in the broader political sphere.

'Changing from the mainly nominative to the completely elective principle can be done with comparative ease, but when it should be done is a very different matter.

'Until this has come about any attempt to replace the nominative principle by the elective is premature and would be courting disaster.

'There are still Indian spokesmen who have not completely grasped South Africa's basic policy of maintaining the identity of her diverse communities.

'No purpose would be served in providing a platform for people who aim at destroying the present system which at least ensures a high degree of order under extremely difficult conditions. Therefore, for the present the Indian leaders should resist all pressures and work steadily towards the day when the community as a whole unit be ready to assume greater responsibility, because sectional interests will no longer play the major role.

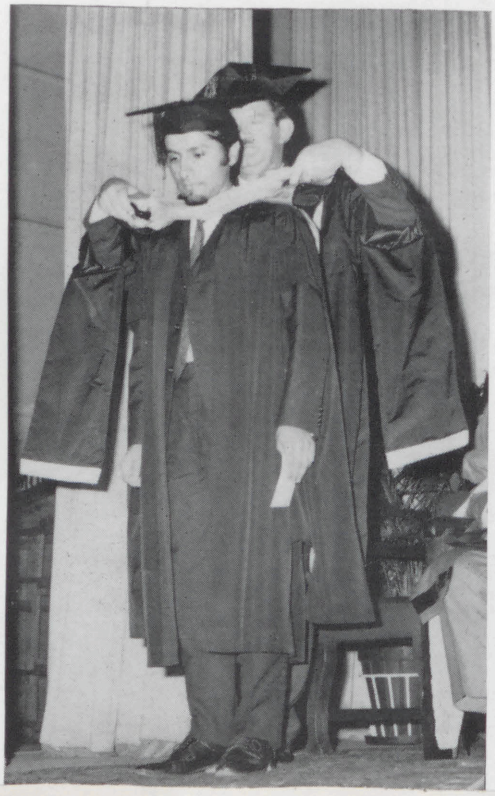
'Valuable experience is being gained at the local level. When Indians have proved that they can control affairs entirely effectively and successfully at that level, the time may be opportune for considering future developments at a higher one. And indeed, this seems to be well on its way.'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

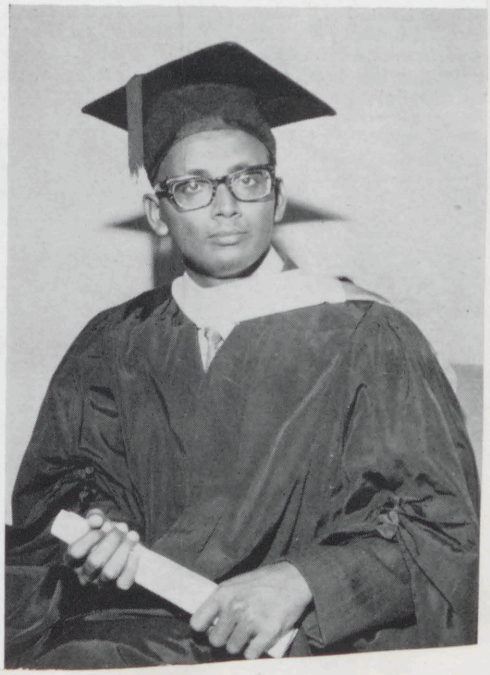
Miss Ugavathee Pillay received MA in Psychology for a thesis 'A comparative study of the values, attitudes and folklore across three generations of Hindu Tamil-speaking females in Durban'.



Mr A. J. Noormohamed obtained his Baccalaureus Legum.



An outstanding scholar, Mr A Ramphal obtained his Master of Education Cum Laude for his thesis, 'An investigation into the suitability of the National Bureau Group Test for five and six year olds as an instrument for measuring school readiness among a group of Indian children in Durban'.



Date
RAND DAILY MAIL

Reef firm sacks pay-claim Blacks

By JENNIFER HYMAN

COLGATE - PALMOLIVE dismissed the entire African staff in its Boksburg laboratory and quality - control departments yesterday after they had stopped work in support of demands for higher pay.

Eleven Boksburg employees, including a BSc graduate and several part-time students submitted a petition on Wednesday asking for an increase of 20c an hour.

They told management they wanted an answer by 11 am yesterday. When they did not get one, they stopped work.

Two of the men, who did not want their names published because they felt it would spoil their chances of finding new jobs, told the Rand Daily Mail:

"We were called one by one to see the personnel manager, Mr. C. G. Dyson. He told us our case would be considered if we applied as individuals, but that the firm would not negotiate with a group."

The men were also warned that their work stoppage amounted to an illegal strike.

When they insisted that their pay claims be considered as one, they were given the choice of returning to work immediately or resigning.

"After discussing it among ourselves, we decided to resign. But when we offered our resignations, we were told we were being dismissed."

Skilled laboratory assistants employed by Colgate-Palmolive earn 40c to 50c an hour (R18,40 to R23 a week), while those employed in the quality-control section earn 70c an hour (R32,20 a week).

The graduate from Fort Hare University, and other students, earned the same as their unqualified fellow workers.

Mr. Dyson confirmed last night that the men had been dismissed after pay claims and a work stoppage, but refused to comment further.

Mr. G. B. Trickett, the factory director, also refused to comment. The general manager, Mr. D. W. Johnson, could not be contacted.

Two sacked men indicated that employees had nursed grievances for some time—over a promised 10 per cent bonus for shift work, which has only been paid for night shifts; inadequate overtime pay, too short a lunch break and poor canteen facilities.

University of Fort Hare
Together Worthwhile

RAPPORT

STAKINGS: dít is die lesse wat ons moet leer

IN die wantrouedebat het die Eerste Minister, mnr. John Vorster, gesê daar is 'n les te leer uit die Durbanse stakings — o.m. dat 'n werker gesien moet word as iemand met 'n siel en normale behoeftes en nie bloot as 'n eenheid wat soveel uur per dag werk nie.

Die hele Suid-Afrika voel dat daar lesse uit die Durbanse gebeure te leer is, en vir hierdie OOP GESPREK het Otto Krause 'n aantal vooraanstaande manne genader. Op die vraag wtter lesse hulle sien, het hulle soos volg geantwoord:

PROF. WIMPIE DE KLERK van Potchefstroom:



Prof. De Klerk

Die Durbanse stakings het twee benaderinge geopenbaar. Die een is dié van verdedigende verontskuldiging wat geslote is vir eie foute. Die sondebok word oral gesoek, behalwe in eie boesem: dit is alles òf die Regering se skuld òf die Opposisie se skuld, òf die pers se skuld, òf die nyweraar se skuld, òf die skuld van opstokers.

Dis die kleinlike spel van alles in jou eie kamp op te hemel en eensydig en simplisties die skuld op ander te projekteer. Dit is die oneerlike benadering.

Gelukkig het 'n ander benadering ook na vore getree: dié van openhartige eerlikheid en gebalanseerdheid wat bereid is om eie skuld te erken en die gekompliseerdheid van die gebeurde raak te sien.

Dit is hierdie benadering wat grootliks bygedra het tot die oplossing.

Die Durbanse stakings het ons dan geleer dat ons in al ons verhoudingskwessies, ook rondom die arbeid, volwasse, wagter, gebalanseerd en oop moet wees, en moet afsien van die breëbors-maak-breek-slaan-eensydigheid wat ongelukkig nog volop is in ons politiek.

Om alleen één aspek op te knap, sal lapwerk wees. Ons hele arbeidsituasie hou potensieel gevaar in en daarom moet elke instansie, die regering sowel as private ondernemings, opnuut verskerpte aandag gee aan:

- Die loonstruktuur;
- Die doeltreffendheid van die onderhandelingsmasjinerie;
- Die uitbouing van hierdie masjinerie waar swak plekke voorkom; en
- Die werkomstandighede van die swart arbeider in die algemeen.

Dit is 'n growwe manier van ontvlugting om allerlei dinge soos inflasie en produktiwiteit voor te hou om die aandag weg te trek van die basiese feit dat baie van die lone wat aan nieblankes betaal word, plek-plek gewoon skandalig is.

Eweneens is dit onkritiese oorvereenvoudiging om te beweer dat die onderhandelingsmasjinerie perfek en afgerond is.

In die lig van Durban moet kundiges weer gaan kyk of al die kanale van hierdie masjinerie daarin slaag om die doelstellings wat daarmee beoog is, te bereik.

PROF. JAN MOOLMAN, hoof van die Afrika-Instituut:



Prof. Moolman

EK wil die lesse van Durban opsom in twee moenies en een moet:

Vir eers, moenie altyd wag totdat dit te laat is en geweldige druk eers opgebou het nie. Ons weet almal dat die swart man se lone te laag is; en in die onderste lae van die ongeskoolde en laaggeskoolde arbeid verdien hy onder die broodlyn. In die hoër lae verdien hy onderkant die statuslyn. Dus: Verhoog betyds en hou die druk laag.

Ten tweede, moenie so baie agter persentasie-verhogings skuil nie — dis 'n soort oneerlike metode, want as jy met tien persent verhoog, beteken dit vir die witman miskien R20 tot R30 per maand; maar vir die swartman beteken dit slegs R3 tot R5 of nog minder per maand. Wat help dit vandag?

Dan moet ons onthou dat lone en loonsverhogings deel is van die menslike verhouding tussen werknemer en werkgewer. Dit is daar waar goeie en slegte verhoudings ontstaan. Veral in die nywerheid en die handel, maar eintlik oor die hele veld moet die wit werkgewer meer simpatieke kontak soek met sy swart werknemers. Op persoonlike vlak, d.w.s. by die individuele nyweraar, amptenaar of selfs boer, is ons te onsimpatiek. Selfs by die meer formele organisasies wat arbeidsverhoudinge moet reël, skyn daar vir my iets verkeerds te wees.

SAKEMAN HARRY GOLDBERG, reeds sedert 1957 [illegible] baanbreker-voorstander van [illegible] ter lone vir die Bantoe:



Mnr. Goldberg

Ek sou die volgende lesse uit die Durbanse stakings leer:

Die loon[illegible] vlak van die meeste Bantoewerkers is te laag in verhouding tot wat hul behoeftes is, tot wat hulle voel hulle behoort te kry, en tot wat die meeste werkgewers en blanke werkers hoort te kry.

Daar bestaan 'n duidelike noodsaaklikheid vir 'n strukturele verandering in die patroon en vlak van Bantoelone.

Die verantwoordelike gedrag van die meeste werkers, die meeste werkgewers, die polisie en ander owerhede toon dat dit moontlik is in ons gemeenskap om 'n openhartige openbare bespreking sowel as 'n mate van konfrontasie in hierdie soort saak te hê.

Nogtans het die stakings groter openbare vrees en kommer gewek as wat die geval sou gewees het in die gemiddelde Westerse land. Dit moet wees omdat die kommunikasiekanale en geleenthede vir onderhandelinge aan Bantoewerkers beperk is, verouderd en onvoldoende geword het in terme van ons industriële en ekonomiese ontwikkeling.

Die Regering sowel as private werkgewers moet dit besef en voorts daadwerklike veranderinge aanbring.

Werkgewers moet lone aansienlik verhoog, en ook herhaaldelik verhoog, en nie minder as ses maande nie. Dit moet geskied in 'n atmosfeer van effektiewe kommunikasie met die werkers en dit moet die uitwerking van inflasie ten volle in ag neem.

PROF. HENNIE COETZEE van Potchefstroom:



Prof. Coetzee

Hoe ekonomies geldig die argument m.b.t. lone in ooreenstemming met produktiwiteit ook al is, het 'n tweede politieke en morele argument sy krag bewys met die vraag: Was die korrelasie tussen blankes se lone en hul produktiwiteit noër as dié gevraagde lone van die Bantoes en hul produktiwiteit? Is die tempo van blanke loonverhogings nie die vrug van produktiwiteit sowél as politieke mag nie?

Die vergelyking tussen die lone en lewenstandaarde van die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe met dié van burgers van ander Afrikalande is bloot 'n akademiese saak. Wat vir die Bantoe en die buitewereld tel, is 'n vergelyking tussen die lone en lewenstandaarde van die verskillende etniese komponente in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika.

Die resultaat van sodanige vergelyking en die daaraan verbonde houdinge is nie bloot 'n saak van klasseverskil binne dieselfde etniese gemeenskap nie, maar dra in hom die plofkrag van inter-etniese en interrassiese verskil en konflik.

Die gebeurde in Durban het 'n lank vermoede element van huigelagtigheid en oneerlikheid in Suid-Afrika se partypolitiek opset bevestig. Die stakings was veral gerig teen groot ondernemings en munisipaliteite waarvan die beheerders oorwegend teenstanders van die regeringsbeleid is. Hierdie partye en die pers wat hulle steun, bely voortdurend hul morele verontwaardiging oor die lone en lewenspeil van die Bantoewerkers met die ondubbelsinnige implikasie dat dit die landswette is wat beter arbeidsvergoeding sou voorkom. (Nie dat regeringsondersteuners onskuldig sou wees aan die bestaan van die loongaping nie).

Nou weet hierdie instansies dat hulle lone kan verhoog sonder wetswysiging en sonder die skepping van nuwe kanale vir arbeidsonderhandeling.

Oor die mag van georganiseerde arbeid bestaan daar geen twyfel nie. As die laaste gebeurde hierdie resultate gelewer het, hoeveel meer sou verwag kon word indien Bantoe-vakunies met beroepsekretarisse en organiseerders gewettig sou wees?

Die voorgaande bewering moet veral gesien word in die lig van die misplaasde rol en strewe van vakunies na politieke mag, ook aangedryf deur allerlei sosiaal-politieke ideologieë.

Dit bring voorts na vore die implikasies van 'n land en 'n gemeenskap se afhanklikheid van arbeid uit ander gemeenskappe en lande. Dit kan veel meer as 'n Trojaanse houtperd wees.

Die dilemma van ons situasie is derhalwe: sonder vakunies vir skakeling tussen Bantoewerkers en hul werkgewers staan ons voor gedugte probleme: mét sodanige vakunies gaan ons ewe groot gevare tegemoet.

Die Eerste Minister het 'n belangrike saak aangeroer deur sy verwysing na moontlike vryoptrede tot dusver, van voorsowel as teenstanders van regeringsbeleid?

> **„DIT sal dwaas van ons wees om nie baat te vind by die lesse wat daar te leer is uit die Durbanse stakings nie. Ek is self van plan om daaruit te leer." — Die Eerste Minister.**

PROF. DREYER KRUGER van die Universiteit Fort Hare:



Prof. Kruger

Omdat die werkers in die Suid-Afrikaanse bedryf hoofsaaklik swartmense is en die bestuur en die meeste linie-toesighouers witmense, neig arbeidsbetrekkinge in die Suid-Afrikaanse nywerheid om die vorm van tradisionele rassebetrekkinge aan te neem.

Hierdie baas-kneg-patroon wat in 'n landbou-ekonomie gestalte gekry het, pas nie in die moderne stedelike bedryfslewe nie.

In die nuwe bedryfslewe beteken handhawing van die ou patroon o.m. lae lone en onkunde oor die behoeftes en houdinge van die werkers. Só bv. is in 'n sekere bedryf van medium-grootte in Durban o.m. gevind dat werkers afgesien van die grootte van hul loon, gevoel het dat die lone onregverdig was, dat die raadplegende komitee van werkers en bestuur 'n totale mislukkig was, en dat werkers apaties was om tradisionele patroon moet herwillige skakeldienste van die kant van die werkgewer. Daarby sou 'n mens kon voeg die noodsaaklikheid van 'n moreel en ekonomies gesonde loonbeleid. Maar is dit meer as 'n vrome wens in die lig van die bv. deur middel van verhoogde produksie hul verdienstes op te stoot.

Hierdie patroon van gebrekkige kommunikasie is die reël eerder as die uitsondering.

Die les is juis dat ons hierdie lesse moet leer, en dat ons dit moet doen deur middel van 'n openhartige bespreking van die hele probleem, sonder vrees of gunste.

Die aanstelling van professionele swart personeelbestuurders en die instelling van raadplegende komitees bestaande uit verteenwoordigers van bestuur en werknemers is wel 'n stap in die regte rigting. Tog sal dit weinig help om 'n herhaling van die onlangse gebeure te voorkom.

Die sukses van sulke maatreëls is te afhanklik van die beleid en begrip van die bestuur, en dié is ongelukkig te dikwels die tyd agteruit en te ingestel op korttermynwinste.

Wat nodig is, is 'n meer simmetriese houding wat die magsverdeling tussen werkgewer en werknemer betref, en dit beteken dat die werknemer die reg moet hê om op eie inisiatief met die werkgewer oor diensvoorwaardes te onderhandel.

Of dit nou gedoen word deur hulle algemene of maatskappyvakunies te laat organiseer, en of hulle via die tuislandregerings onderhandel, is nie so belangrik nie.

Wat wel belangrik is, is dat die tradisionele baas-kneg-verhouding verander in 'n meer simmetriese en kontraktuele verhouding tussen werknemer en werkgewer.

Indien werkgewers daarby dan nog sorg dat 'n verligte personeelbeleid gevolg word en dat die ander kommunikasiekanale ook gebruik word, kan die skielike uitbarsting van nywerheidsonrus verhinder word.

Date 12 FEB 1973

Date 13 FEB 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

MR JANSON'S A HAPPY MAN

Parliamentary Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The new Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr T. N. H. Janson, was a happy man yesterday afternoon. The first bill he had ever brought before the Assembly was supported by both the United Party and the Progressive Party.

It was not a bad achievement — particularly as the legislation involved Black universities, a subject which has seen much dispute between the parties in the past.

Called the Bantu Universities Amendment Bill, it gives the three African universities — Fort Hare, Zululand and the University of the North at Turfloop — power to borrow money and for those loans to be guaranteed by the Treasury.

It also [illegible] possible for these universities to establish branches in their homelands.

Supporting the measure for the UP, Mrs Catherine Taylor (Wynberg) said the ability to establish branches would make education available to more people.

She also welcomed the move to enable the universities to borrow money.

Mrs Helen Suzman (Progressive, Houghton) said she was glad that the first bill being brought to the House by Mr Janson, would have been completed with the unanimous support of everyone in the House.

Commented a UP member: "Is this the kiss of death for the new Deputy Minister?"

And Mr Janson's comment was: "I hope this support will continue indefinitely."



Mr Janson

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 FEB 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Black students —up to Botha

By WILMAR UTTING

AFRICAN students who want to attend White universities because of lack of accommodation at the tribal colleges need permission only from the Minister of Bantu Education and the councils of the White universities concerned, the Minister of National Education, Senator J. P. van der Spuy said last night.

"If the African universities are indeed full and cannot provide the courses, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, could give them permission to apply to White universities. Then, of course, it is up to the university council.

"But I believe that the White campuses are full as well — and they have no hostel accommodation for Africans," Mr. Van der Spuy said.

The Minister was commenting on the rejection this year of hundreds of African students from Fort Hare, Ngoye and Turfloop, because there was no room for them.

Fort Hare has turned away 280 students, and the Black medical section at Natal University has rejected 320 applicants.

ASSECA

Although the lists have closed for this year, the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town have said they would consider late applications from African students who had the necessary ministerial permission.

Mr. Botha was not available for comment last night.

He will be approached next week by Asseca (Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People in South Africa).

Asseca will make representations to the Minister for the erection of prefabricated classrooms and hostel accommodation to relieve overcrowding at the tribal universities.

They will also ask that the African students be given permission to apply to attend White universities — even temporarily — until the crisis is overcome.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 1 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

Black varsities find aid for branches

CAPE TOWN.—Legislation would be introduced this session to enable the three Bantu universities of Fort Hare, Turfloop and Ngoya to establish branches away from their existing campuses, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha, said at a Press conference here yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Minister said the effect of this amending legislation would be that the University of the North at Turfloop, near Pietersburg, for example, would be able to establish a branch at Ga-Rankuwa, near Pretoria in the same way as the University of Stellenbosch and the University of Potchefstroom had separate branches at Bellville and Vanderbijlpark.

These branches could, in the course of time, develop into separate universities if there was sufficient support for them.

Loans

The proposed amending legislation would also empower these three Bantu universities to negotiate loans for development purposes.

Asked whether it would be possible, of example, for Bophutatswana, which had already raised funds for the establishment of a university, to use such funds for the establishment of a branch of the University of the North, the Minister he replied in the affirmative.—Sapa.

- 1 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare lecturer dies

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A popular young African lecturer at the University of Fort Hare has died as a result of a motor accident which took place about 17 kilometres out of King William's Town on the Alice road.

Mr G. Z. Yantolo was a BEd graduate of the University of Fort Hare and a lecturer in the department of education.

Professor B De V van der Merwe, said Mr Yantolo was an outstanding and promising academician who was working for his master's degree in education at the time of his death.

He would be missed and hard to replace in the department of education at Fort Hare.

Mr Yantolo leaves a young wife.

Date - 1 FEB 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

Loans for homelands outlined by Botha

By Our Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mr M. C. Botha, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, has announced legislation that will enable South Africa's Black homelands to raise loans both in South Africa and overseas.



Mr M. C. Botha

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

At a Press conference yesterday Mr Botha outlined the department's initial legislative programme for the coming parliamentary session — legislation which will amend existing Acts in an effort to streamline the application of the Government's Bantustan policy.

Referring to an omnibus Bantu Laws Amendment Bill, Mr Botha said that one of its provisions would be the extension of the powers of the different homelands to enable them to raise loans subject to the "prior approval" of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development who must consult with the Minister of Finance.

Asked whether this would include foreign loans, Mr Botha said that foreign loans could not be "excluded."

This means that this aspect of his department's legislation will tie in with the Prime Minister's promise of legislation to allow the Coloured and Black "nations" to accept foreign financial aid.

EXTENDED

This facility to raise loans subject to the Minister's approval would also be extended to the different Black universities.

Mr Botha said no fixed conditions would be set for the loans. Each loan would be considered on its merits and it could be approved subject to conditions which he might set in consultation with the Minister of Finance.

In terms of a different Bill, the three Black universities would be given the right to set up "branches" in different parts of the areas they served. For instance, it might be necessary for the University of Fort Hare to establish a branch at Umtata or for the University of the North to set up a separate branch at Ga-Rankuwa.

It was possible that these branches could develop into separate universities.

Mr Botha said that the different proposed laws would also:

- provide for the extension of the technique for the gradual Black take-over of White towns from the Transkei to the other self-governing homelands
- amend the Development of Bantu Self-government Act for the native nations of South West Africa to enable the different homelands to be constitutionally advanced by way of a State Presidential proclamation, rather than by way of legislation. This will bring the South West situation into line with the position in South Africa.
- enable the homelands to set up rehabilitation centres for drug dependants.

Date - 3 FEB 1973 Hare
RAND DAILY MAIL

Govt. slated on Fort Hare plan

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The idea of opening a branch of fort Hare University in the Transkei was a weak Government apology for the open university the Transkei Legislative Assembly asked for last year.

This criticism came yesterday from Mr. Knowledge Guzana, leader of the Transkei's Democratic Party.

He was commenting in Umtata on the announcement by the Minister of Bantu Administrations and development, Mr. M. C. Botha, that branches of Fort Hare University would be opened in the Transkei and Ciskei.

"Night classes unler the auspices of an established university have always been welcome to us. What we object to is the ethnic basis for such an university. What we want is an open university," he said.

Mr. Guzama said establishing other "Pigmy universities" on the lines of Fort Hare would create smaller and smaller "Pigmies" and would ultimately lose the basic foundations of a free university, open to all for the pursuit of truth and the building of human understanding.

PROUD

Referring to the establishment of a high court in the Transkei, he said he foresaw difficulties in enlisting qualified personnel, unless judges of the Supreme Court were seconded.

"But can the Transkei be proud of a high court, in terms of separate development, when judges are going to come from White South Africa?" Mr. Guzama asked.

He said there was a danger the high court becoming a watered down version of the Supreme Court, toned down to the level of regional courts.

"My view is that if the high court is established it should be an extension of the Eastern Cape Division of the Supreme Court with judges from Grahamstown doing two months or so in Umtata to keep the level of justice in the Transkei on a par with that of South Africa."

Commenting on a move by a pharmaceutical company to train pharmacists in the homelands through bursaries, he said the bursaries offered were a small step in the right direction. But what was needed was more men and women trained inside and outside the country because training at ethnic universities had limitations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 FEB 1973

THE FRIEND

Bursaries for non-Whites

The Ford Motor Company announced a new bursary scheme for students at non-White universities. Bursaries of R200 a year for three years will be offered at the Universities of the North, Fort Hare and Zululand and one of R300 for four years will be offered at the medical department of the University of Natal.

The bursaries will be administered by the Department of National Education.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 FEB 1973
SUIDWES AFRIKANER

MYNEED

Ruebin Shangela (27), 'n tweede jaar teologie student aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is in die Windhoekse landdroshoaf skuldig bevind aan myneed, nadat hy onskuldig geplei t het.

Daar is getuig dat Shangela by 'n aanrandingsaak onder eed getuig het, maar sy getuienis het aansienlik gebots met 'n beedigde verklaring wat hy aan die polisie gemaak het. Ruebin het daarop aangedring dat hy op die aanklag van myneed onskuldig is en gesê dat daar geen verskil is tussen die verklaring en sy getuienis in die hof nie, maar dat sekere woorde verkeerd vertaal is, maar landdros Botha het dit verwerp.

Landdros Botha het Ruebin skuldig bvind en hom beboet met R40 of 40 dae gevangenisstraf. Mnr. Andrew Lynch van die firma Stern, Lynch en Barnard het namens Ruebin opgetree en mnr. Muller van As namers die Staat.

University of Fort Hare

Date - 1 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

Alice may get major dam after threat by farmer

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

A GOVERNMENT inquiry into the possible construction of a major dam on the Tyumie River is to begin "as soon as possible". This decision, taken in the light of the water crisis facing Alice, was announced last night by the Mayor, Mr Keith Mackie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

As a result, Mr James Petersen, the farmer who on Tuesday ordered the Alice Town Council to divert water from the weir, to which he is legally entitled, to his land, has withdrawn his ultimatum "for the time being".

The inquiry was announced last night after a meeting between Mr Mackie, members of the Town Council's water crisis action committee", the consultant engineer of the council, and Mr Petersen.

Mr Mackie said that as a result of negotiations between various government departments and the consulting engineer of the Town Council, the Department of Bantu Administration and Development had instructed the Department of Water Affairs to survey and cost out a suitable site for a major dam on the river.

These instructions had been given to Dr D. F. Kokott, chief adviser on water affairs to the Department of Water Affairs, for implementation "as soon as possible".

Mr Mackie said he was "very happy" about the result achieved by the negotiations.

RECONSIDER

Mr Petersen said: "With a promise of action in the near future, I feel I must be reasonable and take the Government at its word. As long as positive steps are being taken to ensure that a dam will be built, I am prepared to allow the free flow pipe of the Alice weir to remain closed for the time being."

He added that if at any time he considered that steps toward the construction of a dam were not proceeding at a satisfactory pace, he would reconsider his decision.

Mr Petersen originally ordered the Town Council to remove the plug of the weir by noon yesterday. This would have left Fort Hare University, the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, the Lovedale Training College and the two hospitals at Lovedale all with only a two weeks' water supply.

A Fort Hare spokesman said yesterday, however, that the university had sunk four boreholes and would be able to open in spite of any failure in the Alice water supply.

Just before noon yesterday, all was quiet at the weir and the only person present was an African watchman employed by the municipality.

At midday a South African Police officer arrived at the site and stayed for half an hour.

te Nov, 1972 NOV 19

SANTA NEWS

FORT HARE STUDENTE HELP SANTA-PASIËNTE

WEEKLIKSE besoeke deur die Universiteit Fort Hare se studente in die Sosiale Wetenskappe aan pasiënte by SANTA se Winterbergse sentrum op Fort Beaufort voorsien laasgenoemde van bykomende belangstellings en bedrywighede.

Die studente besoek die sentrum elke Maandag om die pasiënte allerlei speletjies en handwerkkunste te leer en om hulle aan groepbedrywighede te laat deelneem. Die weeklikse besoeke is 'n nuwigheid waarmee hierdie jaar begin is en wat deel vorm van die buite opleiding van B.A. studente in die Sosiale Wetenskappe. Die besoeke is gereël deur mev. J. F. Heydenrych, lektrise in die Sosiale Wetenskappe by Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare

Die pasiënte word verdeel in verskillende ouderdomsgroepe wat strek van voorskoolse ouderdom tot 'n groep bejaarde manne tussen 60 en 80 jaar oud. Die doel van die studente se werk onder die pasiënte is beide opvoedkundig en vir ontspanning maar is hoofsaaklik vir studiedoeleindes. Die studente skryf uitvoerige verslae oor hul waarnemings van die pasiënte in die groep en oor elkeen se reaksies op die groepbedrywighede. Later word besprekings met die lektors gehou, en die kennis wat ingewin is, kan gebruik word by die behandeling van spesiale gevalle.

Mev. Heydenrych sê sommige studente leer selfs die ongeletterde pasiënte om te skryf.

3 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

MPs give notice of Bills

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — When the House of Assembly met after the official opening of Parliament by the State President, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, gave notice that on Monday he would move "that this House has no confidence in the Government."

The Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr M. C. Botha, gave notice of a Bill to amend the promotion of self-Government for native nations in South West Africa Act of 1964.

The Minister of Mines, Dr P. G. J. Koornhof, gave notice of a Bill relating to the payment of compensation for certain diseases contracted in mining and industry.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Development, Mr A. J. Raubenheimer, gave notice of a Bill to amend the Bantu laws.

Fort Hare

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and of Bantu Education, Mr T. N. H. Janson, gave notice of a Bill to amend the constitutions of the University of Fort Hare, the University of Zululand and the University of the North for the North Sotho.

The Minister of Justice, Mr P. C. Pelser, gave notice of a Bill to amend the Stock Theft Act of 1959 and a Bill to establish a South African law commission. — Sapa.

Date 17 FEB 1973
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

UNIVERSITY BILL GOES THROUGH

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The new Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Janson, was happy this week when the first Bill he had ever brought before the Assembly was supported by both the United Party and the Progressive Party.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The legislation involved Black universities, a subject which caused much dispute between the parties in the past.

Called the Bantu Universities Amendment Bill, it gives the three African universities — Fort Hare, Zululand and the University of the North at Turfloop, — power to borrow money, and for those loans to be guaranteed by the Treasury.

It also makes it possible for these universities to establish branches in their homelands.

Supporting the measure for the United Party, Mrs Catherine Taylor, (Wynberg), said the ability to establish branches would make education available to more people.

Mrs Helen Suzman, (Progressive Party, Houghton), said she was glad the first Bill being brought to the House by Mr Janson had the unanimous support of everyone.

Commented a United Party member: "Is this the kiss of death for the new Deputy Minister?" Mr Janson's comment was: "I hope this support will continue indefinitely."

This was going a bit too far, however, and Dr Jan Moolman (United Party, East London City) warned: "You're an optimist."

Date 13 FEB 1973
CAPE TIMES

U.P. supports universities measure

A BILL empowering the three African universities to raise loans which will be guaranteed by the Treasury and which enables them to establish branches away from their existing campuses, was read a second time yesterday with the support of the United Party and Mrs. H. Suzman, the Progressive Party member.

Moving the second reading of the Bill, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. T. N. H. Janson, said the provision enabling the Universities of Fort Hare, Zululand and the University of the North to establish branches would make university education for African students in remote areas more easily available.

The legislation had the support of all three universities. Not only would the establishment of university branches in other parts of homelands make university education more easily available, these branches could eventually develop into full-fledged universities.

WELCOMED

Supporting the Bill on behalf of the United Party, Mrs. C. D. Taylor (U.P. Wynberg), said the Bill was particularly welcome as a means of making university education more readily available to larger numbers of African students.

Mrs. Suzman, supporting the Bill, said it would create further opportunities for university education for African students.

RAILWAY BILL

The Opposition also supported the second reading of the Railways and Harbours Loans Bill which empowers the General Manager of the Railways, with the approval of the Minister of Transport and the Treasury, to raise loans for the financing of railway capital and betterment works.

This Bill was supported by the chief United Party spokesman on railway matters, Mr. S. J. M. Steyn of Yeoville, as an essential measure which should have been introduced long ago.

MIXED RECEPTION

The Bantu Laws Amendment Bill which, among other things, makes provision for the establishment of a high court in the Transkei, and which makes provision for the further consolidation of the homelands, had a mixed reception.

The Chief United Party speaker on African Affairs, Mr. T. G. Hughes of the Transkei, said the Opposition accepted certain provisions of the Bill and rejected others. The United Party would therefore oppose the Bill as a whole in the second reading.

Mrs. Suzman said that although she would oppose the second reading of the Bill, she would in the committee stage vote for certain provisions which facilitated the acquisition of land by Africans under the 1936 legislation.

The Bill was read a second time. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
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Date 8 FEB 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

BARROW-BOY'S VARSITY WISH COMES TRUE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Reporter

MR WILMOT Chagi (25), who was working as a barrow boy in Durban's market to get enough money to go to university, has had his dreams fulfilled. He is going to the University of Fort Hare next week through the generosity of Daily News readers.

Offers of help poured in after his story was published last month. Many people sent clothes and many sent money. Two Durban firms have offered to pay R100 each for every year he is at university.

They are the South African Sugar Association, which also presented Mr Chagi with R50 for clothes, and the Beare group of companies.

Confirmation was received from the University of Fort Hare yesterday that Mr Chagi has been admitted and is to report to Wesley Hostel on February 16.

Mr Chagi started school at 13 and passed matric last year. He wants to be a teacher, which means he will start a BA degree this year, then go on to a teacher's diploma.

He has been overwhelmed by the public's generosity and said he was excited at the prospect of university.

"And I'm going to work very, very hard," he said.

- 3 FEB 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Kennis van wysigings gegee

KAAPSTAD. — Kennis van verskeie wysigingswetsontwerpe is gister by die Parlement ingedien. Mnr. T. N. H. Janson, Adjunk-Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en van Bantoe-onderwys, het kennis gegee van 'n wetsontwerp om die konstitusies van die Universiteite van Fort Hare en Zoeloeland en van die Universiteit van die Noorde te wysig.

University of Fort Hare
Johannesburg Collection

Mnr. P. C. Pelser, Minister van Justisie, het kennis gegee van 'n wysigingswetsontwerp op die Wet op Veediefstal van 1959 en van 'n wetsontwerp om 'n Suid-Afrikaanse regskommissie te stig.

Kennis van 'n wetsontwerp om die Wet op die Bevordering van Selfbeskikking vir Nie-blanke Volke in Suidwes-Afrika van 1964 te wysig, is ingedien deur mnr. M. C. Botha, Minister van Bantoe-administrasie en ontwikkeling.

Dr. P. G. J. Koornhof, Minister van Mynwese, het kennis gegee van 'n wetsontwerp in verband met die vergoeding vir sekere siektes wat in die mynwese en die nywerheid opgedoen word, en mnr. A. J. Raubenheimer, Adjunk - Minister van Bantoe-ontwikkeling van 'n wysigingswetsontwerp op Bantoe-wette.

Sen. J. P. van der Spuy, leier van die Senaat en Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding, het kennis gegee van 'n mosie van meegevoel weens die dood van wyle sen. J. F. du Plessis (N.P.).

— Sapa.

Date 12 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

Two pupils still wait for help in varsity bid

HERALD REPORTER

EIGHT OUT OF 10 African pupils who applied to PE Fern Club No 2, an African service club which sponsors students at boarding schools or university, have received help.

A delighted Mr Ian Sogoni, Brighton Village, Port Elizabeth, a former African school principal who is club chairman, said yesterday: "We are deeply grateful to the service organisations and individuals who answered our appeal for help. There are now only two matriculants on our books who are hoping to get help so that they can enrol at Fort Hare University when it reopens next week. Both are excellent material and worthy of help."

Among those who answered Mr Sogoni's appeal in the Herald last month was an anonymous Uitenhage doctor who sent R80.

RALLIED

Service clubs which rallied round were the Lionesses of Algoa Bay, who will sponsor two pupils at Healdtown; PE Rotors, who will pay for a pupil at Lovedale Training College; Westering Methodist Sunday School; Asseca, an African club with headquarters in Johannesburg, and Fern Club No 2 itself.

A White doctor at Livingstone Hospital is providing a scholarship by paying R10 a month towards the university education of one student.

Anyone willing to help PE Fern Club No 2 in enabling the two would-be students to study at Fort Hare is asked to telephone Mr Sogoni at 47116 or write to PO Box 43, New

University of Fort Hare
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Date - 9 FEB 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

RAND
Daily Mail

SHUTTING OUT THE MEN WE NEED

WHAT BITTER IRONY there is in the fact that a country so desperately in need of skilled manpower is denying some of its brightest young people the chance of higher education. Only this week the Department of Labour disclosed that the economy is short of 97 000 White and Coloured workers. This, aggravated by a combination of apartheid restrictions and inadequate training which prevents Blacks from advancing, is the prime cause of our inflation. And the inflation, by bearing hardest on the underpaid, artificially retarded Black population, is in turn the prime cause of the current labour unrest.

That is the vicious circle now threatening not only our national prosperity but also our national security. And the starting point in any attempt to relieve it must be Black education; as this newspaper has said before, a crash programme is needed. Yet 280 students have just been refused enrolment at Fort Hare because of lack of accommodation, while numbers have also been turned away from Turfloop and Ngoye universities.

Crazier still is the fact that, while there is a desperate shortage of Black doctors throughout South Africa, the only Black medical school in the country (at Natal University) is able to take only 80 applicants out of 400.

Ideology aside, something should obviously be done to ensure that every worthwhile candidate is given the opportunity of a university education — for his own sake and the country's. For a start we suggest that temporary accommodation should be provided urgently at the tribal universities, pending major permanent expansions. Secondly, rather than turn anyone away the apartheid rules should be waived enough to admit the remainder to the old "open" universities. The medical schools at Wits and Cape Town would surely be happy to take a good many of the 320 students being turned away from Natal. For that matter, why shouldn't some Black students be admitted to Stellenbosch, Pretoria and RAU as well? It would do these institutions a world of good.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 2 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

Master dam to be considered for Alice area

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—The Mayor of Alice, Mr Keith Mackie, has received a telegram from Dr D. S. Kokott, chief adviser on water affairs to the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, officially confirming the assurance given earlier this week that a major dam on the Tyumie River would be considered.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The verbal assurance was given to Mr James Petersen, the Alice farmer who ordered the town council to pull out the plugs in the municipal weir earlier this week.

The telegram reads: "With reference to proposed master storage dam on main stream of the Tyumie River. The Department of Water Affairs has been requested to make an investigation. All data available to this department, that is the Department of Bantu Administration and Development, has been supplied to the Department of Water Affairs."

Benefits

The Mayor of Alice, Mr Keith Mackie, said that if the dam eventualy materialised, as he had every reason to believe it would, not only would the town of Alice and Fort Hare benefit but also all the irrigation farmers, the important educational centres in and around Alice and the Lovedale Hospital.

Mr Mackie said all those institutions served Alice and played an important part in the town's economy. He pointed out that already Alice was one of the fastest-growing towns in the platteland and the dam would be a great asset, ensuring water for all.

Mr Petersen said he felt the riparian owners should stand together and take firm action. He hoped a meeting of all the riparian owners and interested parties would take place soon.

This would include riparian owners, representatives of the University of Fort Hare, Lovedale, the Ciskeian Government and the Xhosa Development Corporation, who it was expected would eventually run irrigation farms on the upper reaches of the Tyumie River.

Mr Petersen said from this meeting it was hoped to form a joint action committee that could in turn send a delegation to Cape Town to confer with Government officials as soon as possible.

Date -9 FEB 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Farmers' water still plugged

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Friday.

THE WOODEN PLUG that farmer James Petersen threatened to pull from drought-stricken Alice's municipal weir remains instact — but the overflow which could save his parched vegetable fields is being syphoned off by Fort Hare University.

The tiny town of Alice is stoically enduring its worst-ever water crisis and daily consumptin has slumped from 400 000 to 160 000 gallons. The municipality has managed to keep its head above water by hammering a plug into a pipe in the wall of a weir.

If the farmers downstream pull out the plug — as they are legally entitled to do to get their share of the water — then Alice will be bone dry within a fortnight.

By tacit agreement with municipal officials, Mr. Petersen and his farmer colleagues have let the matter rest. The municipal weir on the Tyume River has filled and overflowed. He said this water should be trickling through furrows in citrus and vegetable plantations downstream. But it is not.

A plug has also been placed in the outlet of a second weir just below the one used by the municipality and precious water is bubbling along a furrow to Fort Hare University. The university reopens next week to admit about 700 black students. Without water there is a possibility it would have to remain closed indefinitely.

Mr Petersen said yesterday that he had lost "about R15 000 because I am not receiving the water I am entitled to." Other river front farmers are threatened with a total loss of their citrus fruit crop.

Mr Petersen said he had been forced to lay off more than 100 women and children who worked as casual labourers picking and planting vegetables in his fields. In addition to a wage and two free meals a day, these labourers were allowed to take home vegetables which could not meet the factory's requirements.

But an end to Alice's water difficulties might be in sight. A meeting is to be held next week between officials concerned and all the downstream farmers to discuss the possibility of building a master dam on the Tyume River which could solve Alice's precarious water shortage.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

2 MAR 1973
RHO. FINANCIAL GAZETTE

NEW FORD BURSARIES

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG — Ford Motor Company has announced a new bursary scheme to mark its 50th anniversary in S.A. This supplements the company's current scheme in which they offer 203 bursaries and scholarships a year.

The new bursaries will be offered to students at the universities of the north, Fort Hare, Zululand and the medical department of Natal University.

Date 15 FEB 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Independence is to be debated

UMTATA. — The Transkei Legislative Assembly is expected to debate independence, the establishment of a confederation of Black states in South Africa, foreign aid and multi-racial hotels when it meets for its sixth session on March 23.

The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced the date of the new session yesterday. He said it would be opened by the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. M. C. Botha.

The Chief Minister has raised these and other issues during the past few months.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Knowledge Guzana, has made some controversial statements about the establishment of a university in the Transkei, another subject which is likely to raise some heat in Assembly debates.

Mr. Guzana said a proposal to establish a branch of the University of South Africa in Umtata would be "a weak apology for the Transkei's plea for an open university." The Xhosa people, he said, objected to what he called the "ethnic basis" of such a "pygmy" institution.

When the South African Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, announced recently that the homelands would be allowed to receive foreign aid, Chief Matanzima welcomed the idea.

In the past, the Chief Minister has spoken of aid from the United States, on condition that foreign operators in the Transkei should pay Africans the same wages as Whites for the same work.

The question of the establishment of an African bank for the Transkei is also expected to be discussed.

COURTS

The Chief Minister and other Transkeian leaders have also called for speedier constitutional development and the taking over of administrative departments from the South African Government. Specific reference has been made to health, and the Supreme Court.

Mr. Botha said earlier this month that the principle of high courts for the Transkei had been embodied in its 1963 constitution. Technical hitches which had delayed its establishment would now be eliminated.

He hoped a new high court would be set up this year.

Objections are expected to follow Chief Matanzima's announcement that multi-racial hotels are being built along the Transkei coast to attract tourists.

Many leaders here are said to feel that these hotels would also attract gambling, immorality and abuse of liquor.

The Opposition is expected to press for more action between the Chief Minister and the South African Government over the 1936 Land Act. The Transkei has repeatedly asked the South African Government for more land. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 13 FEB 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



MR. JANSON

Opposition supports Universities Bill

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Bantu Universities Amendment Bill, giving the Universities of Fort Hare, Zululand and the North power to borrow money and for the loans to be guaranteed by the Treasury, was read a second time yesterday, with the support of the Opposition.

The Bill also empowers the universities to establish branches away from their existing campuses.

Moving the second reading, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. T. N. H. Janson, said the Bill had the support of the universities concerned.

It had been found that a large potential of young students were being denied a university education because the existing black universities were too far away from where they were living.

This applied also to many teachers in the densely-populated areas of the homelands who were anxious to improve their academic qualifications by extra-mural studies.

The Government had also been requested by some homelands which did not have their own university institutions to establish universities in their areas.

Instead of establishing new universities at high cost, it had been decided to allow existing black universities to extend their activities away from their existing university campuses to other centres in the homelands where there was an urgent need for university training both on a full time and extra-mural basis.

Mrs. C. D. Taylor (UP Wynberg), said the United Party had no objection in principle to the Bill.

The Bill was also supported by Mrs. H. Suzman (PP Houghton), who said it would create further opportunities for university education for black students. — SAPA.

Date 14FEB 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Students to start registering

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

FORT HARE University is expecting a record number of 1 020 students when it opens this week.

First year students will start registering on Friday and the university opens officially 10 days later. Lecturers and staff started work early last week to prepare for the academic year.

Lack of accommodation is a serious problem and the rector, Professor J. M. Dewet, said the authorities had to refuse 200 students, 91 of whom had matriculation exemption certificates, because of a shortage of buildings.

For the last few years Fort Hare's students have increased by 25 percent annually, and students have had to accept temporary accommodation in dormitories and other buildings. This year a new men's hostel, to take 150 male students, will be opened and a womens hostel is due to be completed in a few months time.

Until then women students will be accommodated in the visiting womens hostel. Despite the new hostels and the fact that Fort Hare has been able to rent the old Lovedale Bible School buildings from the Church of Scotland for extra accommodation, students are still having to be turned away.

Professor Dewet confirmed that student hostel fees have been increased by R25 annually. He also said there will be stricter enforcement of the regulations on behaviour and moral code. He said that any student who does not abide by these rules would forfeit the right to hostel residence without any warning. There are 17 new staff members. This year the Department of Physics in the Faculty of Science will have two professors for the first time. One is Professor J. R. Seretlo who was the first African in South African to gain a doctorate in physics. The other is an American, Professor R. Hobart, who will head the department.

University of Fort Hare
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17 FEB 1973
E. P. HERALD

BIG DAM ON TYUME WANTED

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — At a meeting convened by the Alice Town Council the Government Circle Engineer, Mr N. Fisher, heard the views of the Town Council, Fort Hare University and all riparian owners on the water crisis in Alice.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The farmers at the meeting were asked to agree to a change in the 1959 Water Court ruling which will allow the municipality to draw water from the Tyume River at the foot of the Hogsback Mountains in an attempt to alleviate the water crisis.

The important question of a major dam on the Tyume River was discussed at length. The Government engineer was asked to tell the Department of Water Affairs of the meeting's unanimous decision that a thorough investigation be carried out into the potential of the Tyume Valley as a site for a major dam.

An action committee consisting of one member each from Fort Hare, the municipality, the Ciskei and the farmers was appointed to follow up all the suggestions put forward at the meeting.

Date 22FEB 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

1030 expected to register at Fort Hare

ALICE — A record 1 030 students are expected to register at Fort Hare University this year.

First-year students from all parts of the Republic registered on Tuesday and yesterday. Senior students enrol today.

Accommodation is still a problem. Numbers have increased by 25 per cent each year, but the intake has been less this year due to lack of accommodation.

Some stulents are at present living in temporary quarters in town or are being housed in other buildings until suitable accommodation can be provided for them.

A new men's hostel s just been completed and should house 150 students. A new women's residence should be completed soon. The university could not absorb all the applications for residence and 190 students were turned away.

A series of orientation lectures by prominent speakers have been organised for the first-year students before formal lectures begin on February 26.

The Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, delivered his formal welcoming address to new students. They were also addressed by the Registrar, Accountant and Librarian.

Professor T. M. D. Kruger addressed the first-year students on "Choosing a Career." The Deans of the faculties also met and addressed the students.

Prof. B. de Vos van der Merwe will discuss Teaching methods at universities, today, and Prof. J. A. T. Wentzel will discuss Study methods, tomorrow.

The orientation lectures are designed to help students to settle down and become an integral part of the university. — DDC.



Miss Louisa Dyaloyi, a first-year student from Cape Town, seen unpacking her books in her room at a Fort Hare University hostel.

3 MAR 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

Student has fees problem

Sir, — I am a final year BA student studying at Fort Hare University. Since I began my studies in 1971 I have been assisted by the South African Council of Churches (Port Elizabeth branch) financially.

However, this year they were unable to pay all the necessary fees (including book fees) as they used to.

It was unfortunate that I was notified of this problem only the day before I returned to the university. I tried consulting a few people who were recommended. None of these people had anything to offer.

Loan

Could you make an appeal on my behalf to some organisation or even make an appeal through your paper.

Should a donation be impossible I shall be prepared to accept a loan on reasonable terms.

I have obtained permission to pay the remaining fees later though time has not been stated. But I need books urgently as we have already started with classes. A total of R85 will suffice to cover all my costs.

(Miss) PATRICIA NXELE
Women's Hostel,
PO Fort Hare.

Date 26 FEB 1973

E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare sports officer

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mr [illegible] le Roux has been appointed to the new post of sport and recreational officer at the University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

So far all sport has been on an informal basis with members of the staff coaching during their free time.

Mr Le Roux hopes to introduce volleyball, badminton and tenniquoits and as soon as his department expands he intends establishing a gymnastic and eurithmics club. Other sports offered to students are rugby, athletics, soccer, boxing; cricket, tennis, softball, netball and body building.

Mr Le Roux, assisted by members of the staff, is already coaching students for the inter-institutional sport competition held annually between the Lovedale Training College, the Federal Seminary, Fort Cox and Fort Hare.

Mr E. R. Invernizzi, said ye

ate 13 MAR 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Paper on Ciskei agriculture

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday — The Professor of animal science at the University of Fort Hare, Professor D. L. Brown, will deliver a paper on the agricultural development of the Ciskei at the third world conference on animal production in Melbourne, Australia, in May.

Professor Brown will also make a study tour of research institutions and developmental works among the Aborigines in Australia, the Papuans in New Guinea and the Maoris in New Zealand before flying to the Far East for a study of intensive animal husbandry schemes in Hong Kong and Japan. Here he will give particular attention to the impact of industrialisation on agriculture and agricultural labour.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

— 6 MAR 1973
Date
E. P. HERALD

Bursaries for African students increased

HERALD REPORTER

PORT ELIZABETH municipal bursaries for African students have been increased from R257 to R300 a year to cover increased Fort Hare University fees, the chairman of the City Council's Bantu Affairs Committee, Mr E. R. Invernizzi, said yesterday.

Fort Hare increased its fees from R210 to R265 from the beginning of this year.

The municipal bursaries were previously R257 a year (for three years) which covered the cost of fees and books.

With the students' additional cost of travelling, clothing and other expenses, the Bantu Affairs Committee decided the bursaries should be increased.

"We decided on a sum of R300 a year," Mr Invernizzi said.

Too late

A municipal sub-committee interviewed applicants for bursaries last month. The Bantu Affairs Committee yesterday approved the award of a bursary to Boyce Temba Kala.

"There were others the sub-committee felt also warranted the award but some of these students later advised us they had managed to obtain bursaries elsewhere," Mr Invernizzi said.

"Had these students said earlier they no longer needed the bursaries we could have awarded them to other applicants. Now it is too late to make other awards," he added.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 FEB 1973
DIE VADERLAND

My amptenare sal ek nie bevark — Min. Hendrik

DIE Verenigde Party doen homself nou voor as die nuwe kampvegter vir die menswaardigheid van die tuisland-Bantoe.

Dit is die nuwe verskynsel in die Volksraad as 'n mens die woord van een van die Natalse Sappe moet aanwaar. Mnr. Andrew Pyper, Sap-LV vir Durban-Sentraal, het gister in die Volksraad 'n vurige pleidooi vir die handhawing van die menswaardigheid van die onderskeie Bantoevolke gelewer.

By die hervatting van die komiteestadium van die wysigingswetsontwerp op Bantoewetgewing, het hy die Regering beskuldig daarvan dat hulle die tuislande halfgebakte ministers van onderwys wil gee. Hulle gee tuislande beheer oor laer en hoër onderwys, maar gun hom geen sê oor universitêre onderwys nie.

Dis 'n aantasting van 'n volk se menswaardigheid om hom volle beheer van sy onderwys te weier. — Mnr. Andrew Pyper, V.P.

Die implikasie is dat jy wel 'n departement van Bantoe-onderwys in elke tuisland kan hê en ook 'n minister van Bantoe-onderwys. Maar daardie minister kan nie aanspraak maak op die status van 'n volwaardige minister van onderwys nie.

As 'n mens die tuislande die reg ontneem om 'n volle aandeel en beheer te hê oor



Mnr. F. W. de Klerk



Min. A. J. Raubenheimer

'n intieme aangeleentheid soos die onderwys van hul eie gemeenskap, is jy in werklikheid besig met 'n aantasting van die menswaardigheid van daardie Bantoevolke.

Die Regering wil daarmee voorts te kenne gee dat die Bantoe nie in staat is om sy eie onderwyssake te behartig nie.

Mnr. A. J. Raubenheimer, Adjunk-minister van Bantoe-ontwikkeling, het mnr. Pyper egter die versekering gegee dat daar geen sprake is dat regte ontneem word nie. In die praktyk het die Bantoes die afgelope jare net laer en hoër onderwys beheer. Dit is nie wenslik om universitêre onderwys aan die tuislande oor te dra voordat hulle nie eers hul eie universiteite het nie. Daar moet in gedagte gehou word dat die ontwikkeling van tuislande 'n ewolusionêre proses is.

Die V.P. gebruik gevaarlike taktiek om vermeende geskille tussen Regering en tuislande om eie politieke gewin uit te buit — adj.-min. Braam Raubenheimer.

Die Minister het die voorbeeld van die Universiteit van Fort Hare in die Ciskei genoem. Hier het ons twee owerhede — die Transkei en Ciskei — wat by die universiteit belang het. Ons moet geen probleme vir tuislande skep deur byvoorbeeld vir die een iets te gee en niks vir die ander nie.

Die VP gebruik in werklikheid gevaarlike taktiek om vermeende verskille tussen die Regering en die tuislande vir eie politieke gewin uit te buit en op te blaas.

Mnr. Pyper is ook daarop gewys dat daar in die Blanke onderwysstelsel ook verdeling bestaan. Die provinsiale rade beheer laer onderwys in gewone skole, terwyl die Departement van Nasionale Opvoeding beheer uitoefen oor universiteite.

Mnr. Pyper het hierdie toedrag van sake ook as onwenslik bestempel, maar bygevoeg dat die Blankes ten minste die reg behou om al hul onderwyssake te behartig. Hulle geniet die demokratiese reg om lede vir die Provinsiale Raad sowel as die Volksraad te kies.

Mnr. Raubenheimer het later in die debat die Sappe laat verstaan dat hy nie gaan meedoen aan hul spieletjie om indruk te probeer maak deur allerhande sogenaamde verskille op te blaas nie. Die beoogde wysiging is bloot om sekere praktyke wat al die afgelope tien jaar toegepas is, wet te maak.

Ek sal geen amptenaar van my departement wat aan 'n universiteit verbonde is, bevark of befoeter nie — Min. Hendrik Schoeman.

● Gevra waarom die universiteit van die Zoeloes nie aan Kwazulu oorgedra kan word nie, het mnr. Raubenheimer geantwoord dat dit nog nie 'n selfregerende gebied is nie.

Die Wetsontwerp op Universitêre Opleiding, wat gister die komiteestadium bereik het, het heelwat gestry uitgelok. Die wetsontwerp bepaal onder meer dat elke beampte van die Departement Landbou-tegniese Dienste wat by 'n landbou-fakulteit van 'n universiteit in diens is, van 'n sekere datum af ophou om staatsamptenaar te wees en dan in diens van die universiteit tree.

Die Sappe, by monde van mnr. Myburgh Streicher, het die vrees uitgespreek dat sekere amptenare aan die kortste ent gaan trek. Hy het gehad oor pensioene en ander voordele wat hulle dalk kan verloor as hulle na die universiteite oorgaan.

Baie amptenare, het hy gesê, het teenoor hom laat blyk dat die elfde uur-pad vir hulle dalk aangebreek het. Hulle geet her dat daar moontlik nie vir hulle almal by universiteite plek sal wees nie en dat die Departement Landbou-tegniese Dienste hulle ook nie sal kan akkommodeer nie.

Mnr. Hendrik Schoeman, Minister van Landbou, het egter gou 'n einde aan die besware en gissinge gemaak. Hy het die versekering gegee dat hy geen amptenaar teen sy departement wat aan 'n universiteit verbonde is, sal „bevark" of „befoeter" nie. Die amptenare ken hom en hulle aanvaar sy woord, het hy gesê.

Nietemin het hy verklaar dat hy en sy Departement nie aan universiteite kan voorskryf watter voordele hulle aan mense moet toestaan nie. Maar, het hy terselfdertyd bygevoeg, die Staatsdienkommissie het 'n „gentleman's agreement" met instansies soos universiteite waarvolgens voordele min of meer dieselfde bly.

Ondanks die waarborg dat geen staatsamptenaar wat deur die beoogde wet geraak word, benadeel sal word nie, het mnr. Schoeman hom voorts bereid verklaar om weer na die wetsontwerp te kyk as hy meen dat sekere amptenare dalk te na gekom kan word.

'n Ander hoogtepunt gister in die Volksraad was die skitterende eerstelingtoespraak van mnr. F. W. de Klerk, die nuwe Nasionale L.V. vir Vereeniging. Dit was tydens die tweede lesing van die Wetsontwerp op die Suid-Afrikaanse Regskommissie.

Sy toespraak was so indrukwekkend dat selfs mev. Catherine Taylor, Sap-L.V. vir Wynberg, hom gekomplimenteer het. Sy het hom alle sukses vir die toekoms toegewens.

Mnr. De Klerk, wat te midde van luide hoor-hoors op die been gekom het, het gesê die regshersieningskomitee verdien groot lof en waardering met sy bydrae tot ons regstelsel.

Ons reg is een van ons kosbaarste besittings in Suid-Afrika en 'n telsel waarop ons met reg trots kan wees. Die kommissie wat deur die wet beoog word, sal ondersoek instel en aanbevelings doen ten opsigte van onder meer modernisering en hervorming van ons reg.

Ons reg is een van die kosbaarste besittings in Suid-Afrika. Dis van belang vir elke man, vrou en kind — mnr. F. W. de Klerk, N.P., in sy eerste-ling-toespraak.

Die doel van die reg is om orde en vrede te handhaaf, want 'n goeie regstelsel verseker 'n ordelike gemeenskap. Die reg is van belang vir elke man, vrou en kind — dit raak elke faset van die lewe. Daarom moet dit steeds verbeter word.

Ons word dikwels beskuldig van onderdrukking van die individu. Die beoogde wetsontwerp bewys egter dat ons alles doen om ons steeds te verbeter.

Ons reg, en dus ook geregtigheid, is vir ons erns.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BENNIE VAN DELFT skryf uit die

PERSGALERY



Hendrik Schoeman



Mnr. Myburgh Streicher



r student from Cape Town, seen unpacking her books in her room at a Fort Hare University hostel.

11 MAR 1973
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

Geweldige toename in swart studente

BYKANS 3 300 studente sal vanjaar aan die drie Bantoe-universiteite studeer vergeleke met die 481 in 1960 toe die drie inrigtings tot stand gekom het. Benewens die studente aan die drie universiteite, sal daar ook vanjaar meer as 3 000 Bantoe-studente aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika studeer.

By die Universiteit van die Noorde naby Pietersburg wat hoofsaaklik vir Sotho-, Venda- en Tsonga-sprekende studente voorsiening maak, het 1 300 studente ingeskryf, by die Universiteit van Zoeloeland 950 en by die Universiteit van Fort Hare net oor die 1 000.

Die geweldige toename in studente het meegebring dat groot uitbreidings aan bestaande geboue en bykomende geriewe op kampusse beskikbaar gestel moet word. By die Universiteit van Zoeloeland sal daar in die komende boekjaar R404 000 aan kapitaalwerke bestee word, terwyl die koste verbonde aan uitbreidings by die Universiteit van die Noorde byna 'n half miljoen rand beloop.

Ingevolge wetgewing wat vanjaar by die parlement ingedien is, word die Universiteite gemagtig om takke te stig ten einde in die toenemende behoeftes te voorsien en ook om Universiteitsgeriewe nader aan voornemende studente in die verskillende tuislande te bring.

Die Universiteitsowerheid van Fort Hare het reeds te kenne gegee dat takke van die inrigting op Umtata in die Transkei en in Zwelitsha, die hoofsetel van die Ciskeise regering gestig gaan word. Die wetgewing magtig die universiteite ook om lenings aan te gaan vir uitbreidingsdoeleindes.

University of Fort Hare
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Date — 6 MAR 1973
E. P. HERALD

BANNING SEEN AS TRIUMPH IN SA BLACKS' STRUGGLE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The banning of eight members of the non-White student organisation, Saso, was seen as a triumph in the Black man's struggle in South Africa, said a statement by the Students' Representative Council of the Federal Theological Seminary here.

"Banning, arrest, or any kind of victimisation for one's political convictions are the highest awards the Government can bestow," the statement said.

It said banning was a feather in the cap of the Black man's struggle in South Africa and that the eight banned men had joined the ranks of those who had been silenced because of their consistent and continuous exposure of injustices in this country.

The statement was issued at the weekend and expressed the SRC's feelings on the banning of Saso and Nusas leaders.

Unrest

The Rev Graeme Brown, the principal of the Seminary, in another statement, described the staff's feelings on the bannings: "All those who are concerned that legal rights should be preserved in this country will continue to regard those who have been banned, as innocent.

"Far from contributing to security this action can only add to the present unrest and bitterness," Mr Brown said.

At the University of Fort Hare students held a meeting on Sunday afternoon to discuss the bannings. The meeting was attended by two Rhodes students.

The Rector of the University, Prof J. M. de Wet, said everything on the campus was normal and he had not been given any indication of what had been discussed at the meeting.

Graduate

Born in England in 1932, Mr Brown, the new principal of the Federal Theological Seminary, is a Presbyterian, and graduate of Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities. He also spent a year at Heidelburg University, Germany, specialising in New Testament studies.

In 1961 he came out to Africa as chaplain to the Hope Waddell Training Institute at Calabar.

He was later appointed vice principal of the institute and added to his duties were those of prison chaplain and parish minister to a large number of village churches in and around Calabar.

In 1967 he was appointed a lecturer at Trinity College, Umuahia ud Umuahia, a joint theological college for Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. In 1969 the civil war in Nigeria found him with a new job.

As the provincial representative of the World Council of Churches Mr Brown was in charge of central store operations which supplied relief food to starving people at Ubulu in Biafra.

Mr Brown is married with three young children.

— 9 MAR 1973

14 MAR 1973

Date

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Negro runner to visit Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday. — Mal Whitfield the Black American runner of Olympic Games fame is to visit the University of Fort Hare next week for a week.

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Apart from a brief visit to South Africa last year this is the athlete's first tour of South Africa. Mr Whifield who works for the USA Information Services will be accompanied by Mr W. J. Prillaman from the US Cultural Affairs Department at the American Embassy in Pretoria. Mal Whitfield is a BSc graduate in physical culture and civic affairs from Ohio University.

Date - 9 MAR 1973

WORLD

Rev Jolobe to lead White Presbyterians

THE REV. JAMES JOLOBE, a prominent Xhosa author, has been appointed Moderator-designate of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa — the first Black to hold the position.

Mr Jolobe, who lives at Umtata, will take office at the General Assembly of the Church to be held in Benoni in September.

He will lead the predominantly White member church for two years.

"This is a great honour for me and Blacks," Mr Jolobe said yesterday.

NOVELIST

He received word of his appointment earlier this month.

Graduating with a B A Degree from Fort Hare University in 1931, Mr Jolobe was ordained that year and served parishes in Estcourt, Tarkastad and Port Elizabeth.

In 1937 he visited Mysore in India as a youth representative of the Christian Association of Southern Africa.

A Xhosa novelist, poet and a playwright of distinction, Mr Jolobe has had several of his works prescribed for language students at South African universities.

He is closely linked with a project at Fort Hare University to compile a Xhosa dictionary.

For the past four years he has been President of the International African Ministers' Association of Southern Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 MAR 1973
ate

DIE VOLKSBLAD

NEGERATLEET

ALICE. — Mal Whitfield, bekende Negeratleet van Amerika, besoek die Universiteit Fort Hare aanstaande week. Hy sal 'n week by die Universiteit deurbring.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Whitfield, wat by die Ameri- Amerikaanse inligtingsdiens, werk, word op sy toer deur die Republiek vergesel van mnr. W. J. Prillaman van die departement van kultuursake by die Amerikaanse ambassade in Pretoria.

14 MAR 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

52 quit Fort Hare — Botha

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Thirteen students had been expelled from Fort Hare University last year and 39 had left in sympathy, the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, revealed yesterday.

Replying to a question by Mr. T. G. Hughes (UP, Transkei) he also said 40 students had been refused admission by Fort Hare because of lack of hostel accommodation. — SAPA.

Date 6 MAR 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Alice students attack bannings

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.
THE FEDERAL Theological Seminary at Alice, where non-White students of different denominations are trained for the ministry, has joined in the condemnation of the banning of Black student leaders and Nusas leaders.

In an statement the president of the college, the Rev. R. G. Brown, said: "The staff of the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice are greatly disturbed that banning orders have been imposed upon leaders of Black student organisations and Nusas when no evidence against them has been presented in a court of law and when no chance has been given to them to defend themselves.

University of Fort Hare
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"All who are concerned that legal rights should be preserved in this country will continue to regard those who have been banned as innocent. Far from contributing to security, this action can only add to the present unrest and bitterness."

The Students' Representative Council of the seminary also released a statement, saying the eight Black SASO leaders banned last week deserved the praise of everyone because they had dedicated themselves the greatest cause, the liberation of mankind.

HIGHEST AWARD

The SRC abhorred the banning but it was a feather in the cap of the Black man's struggle. Banning, arrests or any kind of victimisation for political convictions were the highest award that the Government could bestow. The eight men had joined the ranks of those who had been silenced because of their consistent and continued exposure of injustices in South Africa

At the University of Fort Hare students held a meeting to discuss the bannings.

The rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said all was normal on the campus and he did not know what was discussed or what took place.

Date 20 MAR 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Alice girl chosen

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday. — Jenny Brown of Alice has been chosen as one of South Africa's American Field Service exchange scholars for 1973. Jenny (17), daughter of Professor D. L. Brown, professor of animal science at the University of Fort Hare, is the first Alice girl to be awarded this honour. She is studying for a BSc degree in nursing and is working at the Addington Hospital in Durban.

University of Fort Hare
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Date - 5 MAR 1973
E. P. HERALD

Professor says jobs should satisfy

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—"While the Republic is conscious of increasing wages for non-White workers, attention must also be given to the equally important need for giving job satisfaction, said Prof W. Backer, professor of industrial psychology at the University of Fort Hare on his return from America recently.

Professor Backer, who was awarded an Ernest Oppenheimer grant for post-graduate study, attended lectures and seminars at the College of Business at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

There he studied under the internationally-known industrial psychologist, Professor Frederick Herzberg, whose "Herzberg theory of motivation" has had an unprecedented reaction throughout the world.

Pave

Prof Backer says a widespread study on motivation, using the Herzberg technique, was an urgent need throughout South Africa. Such an undertaking would pave the way for job enrichment and improved job satisfaction.

The result would be a higher productivity, lower labour turnover and greater worker satisfaction.

Prof Backer is engaged in pilot research work in industry in the East London area to discover which of Herzberg's techniques would be most suitable for African workers.

This pilot study, in which Fort Hare students are also participating, will be followed by further motivation studies with all races in various cities in the Republic at all job levels.

16 MAR 1973
E. P. HERALD

African students short of money

HERALD REPORTER

AT LEAST 90 per cent of all new Fort Hare University students arrived at the university at the beginning of the academic year unable to pay their own tuition and residence fees, the Registrar, Mr H. van Huyssteen, said yesterday.

He was commenting on the need for students to have extra money for books and a small personal allowance. Each student needed about R100 a year over and above his tuition and residence fees.

Service clubs, individuals, and firms sponsored some students, but there was always a need for more aid of this kind. "Help from any source was welcome," he said.

"For the bright student with a first class matric there is always some kind of bursary available.

"The real problem is for the average student. He is the one who often most needs private sponsorship," said Mr Van Huyssteen.

Tuition fees at Fort Hare are R120 a year and residence fees are R125.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 MAR 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

XHOSA POET TO HEAD CHURCH

Daily News Reporter

UMTATA, Friday.

THE Rev James Jolobe, a prominent Xhosa author, has been appointed moderator designate of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa — the first Black to hold the position.

Mr Jolobe, who lives in Umtata, will take office at the general assembly of the church in Benoni in September. He will lead the predominantly White church for two years.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Last year the Bantu Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa decided against amalgamation with the predominantly White body.

"This is a great honour for me and all Blacks," Mr Jolobe said yesterday. He received word of his appointment earlier this month.

INDIA

Graduating with a BA degree from Fort Hare University in 1931, Mr Jolobe was ordained that year and served parishes in Estcourt, Tarkastad and Port Elizabeth. In 1937 he visited Mysore in India as a youth representative of the Christian Association of Southern Africa.

A Xhosa novelist, poet and a playwright of distinction, Mr Jolobe has had several of his works prescribed for language students at South African universities. He is clisely linked with a project at Fort Hare University to compile a Xhosa dictionary.

For the past four years he has been president of the Interdenominational African Ministers' Association of Southern Africa.

Date 14 MAR 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

300 students left in sympathy

University of Fort Hare

ABOUT 250 students had left the University of the North at Turfloop near Pietersburg last year, in an expression of sympathy with 23 students expelled from the university during the year, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. T. N. H. Janson, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Mr. Janson, who was replying to a question by Mr. T. G. Hughes (UP, Transkei), said that last year 13 students had also been expelled from the University of Fort Hare and 39 left the university in sympathy with them, while nine had been expelled from the University of Zululand and 17 had left in sympathy.

He said 151 students had been refused enrolment at the University of Zululand last year because of lack of hostel accommodation. Forty students had been refused enrolment at the University of Fort Hare for the same reason, and 13 had been refused enrolment at the University of the North because of a lack of tuition facilities. — Sapa.

16 MAR 1973

DIE BURGER

MATIE-SR. GAAN OP REIS

Van Ons Universiteits-korrespondent

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STELLENBOSCH. — Die lede van die Maties se Studenteraad vertrek op Donderdag, 29 Maart, op 'n week lange welwillendheidsreis na 'n aantal universiteite. Die plan is om waar moontlik Studenteraadsake met die ander studenterade te bespreek en gedagtes te wissel. Op die reis sal die Studenteraadslede by die universiteit van Rhodes en van Fort Hare en in die Transkei besoek aflê.

Date JAN 1973
WAMBA.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. Prof. JACOB SERETLO

UProf. J. Seretlo uqeda ukuthola iziqu zobudokotela kulonyaka odlule esifundweni sefiziki. Ufundisa eUniversity yase Fort Hare. Ungumuntu wokuqala ukuthola lesisikhundla kuloluhlangothi lwemfundo. Wazalwa eVilliers, lapho afunda khona waze waphasa uStd IV. Uyise wayeyisithunywa sasebanga.

Bathutha baya eGoli lapho aphinde asebenza khona ebhange uyise. Bona bangena isikole eOrlando. Bayisishiyagalolunye kwabo. Ngemuva kokuba aphase uMetriki, uyise wagula. UProfesa wayeka isikole imiyaka emibili kwesinye sezito zakhona, wonga imali. Ngenhlanhla wathola umfundaze kumasipala ukuba afundele ubudokotela.

Waqhubeka nemfundo yakhe ye-B.Sc., eFort Hare, kepha washeshe waqonda ukuthi ubudokotela kakusilo uhlangothi lwakhe lolo, wabeseqhubeka nokufunda ifiziki (Physics).

Esehlolwa okokugcina, uyise wabhubha ekhaya. Imali wayengenayo, ngalokho akazange awubone umngcwabo kayise.

Izifundo ameja ngazo yimathimathika nefiziki. Ngokuthi waphumelela kahle, wanquma ukuba aqhubekele phambili nemfundo. Waya eUniversity of Witwatersrand lapho enza khona ucwaningo (research work) khona. Waba nenhlanhla yokuba athole umfundaze futhi, kuW.N.N.R.

Waphinde wathola umsebenzi wokufundisa (lecturer) eUniversity of Fort Hare. —

Ngemuva koba aphase i-M.Sc., wafunda waze wathola iziqu zobudokotela. Umuntu owamqhubekisa kulomsebenzi ngu- **Prof. P. T. Wedepohl** wase **Randse** bili babehlangene khona e-Wits., lapho uProf. **Wedepohl**, ayenosikisiki khona lokwazi ngokusebenza kwemisebe phezu kwezinto eziqinile.

15 MAR 1973

8 MAR 1973

F.L. DAILY DESPATCH



Saso president Gerry Modisane at his desk in Durban yester-

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He's banned, but he goes on working

DURBAN — For Mr. Gerry Modisane, 23-year-old Saso president, the last six days have been a strange limbo existence because although he was banned last Friday, up until last night no banning order had been served on him.

Following a week-end of indecision he decided to carry on with his work and since Monday he has been working as usual in Saso's offices here.

A former final-year law student at the University of Fort Hare, he took on the presidency of Saso in the middle of last year and since then he has been based in Durban. His home is in Kimberley. — DDC.

15 MAR 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare residences

FORT HARE UNIVERSITY has introduced residential accommodation for married couples. "We started it this year on an experimental basis," said the assistant registrar, Mr J. Malan, today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Bungalows have been hired from the Bantu Presbyterian Church, on the site of the Lovedale Mission very near the university.

"There are 12 bungalows in all," said Mr Malan.

Six are being used by members of staff and the other six by married students.

"The bungalows accommodate one couple each," said Mr Malan.

They have thatched roofs and electric lighting. The married students will be served their meals in the hostels.

22 MAR 1973

DIE TRANSVALER

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. Pieter Duminy van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, gaan later vanjaar 'n besoek aan Amerika bring. Dit sal plaasvind ingevolge die wedersydse leierskapuitruilskema tussen Suid-Afrika en Amerika.

* * *

27 MAR 1977
E. P. HERALD

Expert on land for Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Professor D. M. Joubert, well known agricultural scientist and secretary-general of the international organisation SARCCUS (Southern African Regional Commission for Conservation and Utilisation of Soil) will visit Fort Hare tommorrow.

He will give a lecture on SARCCUS as an example of co-operation in Southern Africa, at 8pm in the biology lecture room.

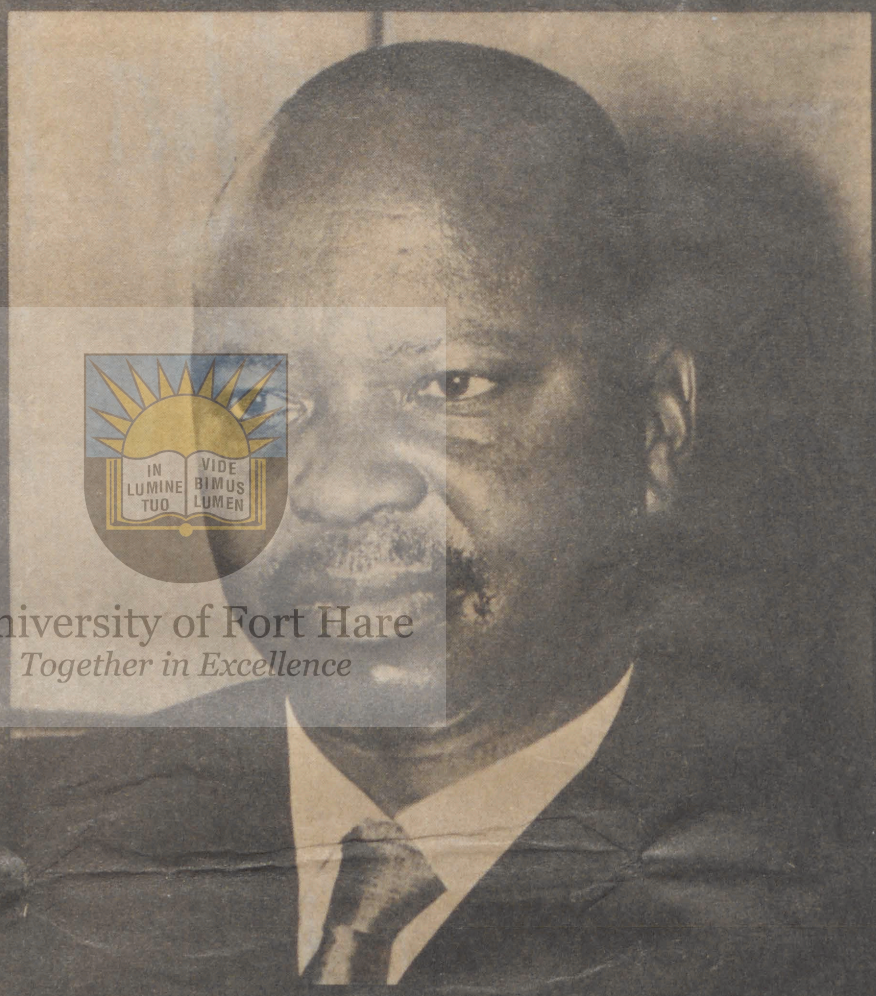
SARCCUS is an organisation that works towards agricultural co-operation on a wide front.

Prof Joubert has had a distinguished career, first as professor of sheep and wool science at the University of Pretoria and later as assistant-director of the Transvaal region.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date DEC 1972
BANTU

the leaders of lebowa



Chief M. M. Matlala, Chief Minister and Minister of Finance (W16/17)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ON 2 October, 1972, Lebowa, homeland of the North Sotho, became the fourth self-governing territory in the Republic of South Africa. The other three are the Transkei, the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

In terms of the Lebowa Constitution Proclamation of 1972, the executive power of the homeland is vested in a Cabinet which consists of a Cief Minister and five Ministers. Accordingly the Chief Councillor, Chief M. M. Matlala, and five Councillors of the old Executive Council were termed Chief Minister and Ministers respectively, with effect from 2 October 1972, and they will serve as such until an election is held.

Chief M. Maserumule Matlala, who recently celebrated his 48th birthday, has lead the North Sotho nation since 1969. His name will go down in Lebowa's political history as the first Chief Councillor of the reconstituted Territorial Authority, and the Legislative Assembly. But above all he will be remembered by future generations as the first Chief Minister of Lebowa.

Chief Matlala hails from historical Sekhukhuneland, where he was born on 21 October, 1924. He received his primary education at the Jane Furse School. After completing his primary education, he obtained his Junior Certificate at St Peters Secondary School in Johannesburg.

Chief Matlala matriculated at Healdtown Institution in Fort Beaufort (Cape

Mr Cedric N. Phatudi, Minister of Education and Culture (W17/8)

Chief Z. T. Seleka, Minister of Agriculture (W22/8)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Province) and took a B.A. degree at the University of the Witwatersrand. He then articled to a Johannesburg attorney, the late Michael Friedland.

While doing his articles, he was summoned to assist his ageing father, Frank Maserumule, with the management of tribal affairs. When his father died in 1964, he became rightful chief of the Bakona-ba-Matlala tribe in the Nebo district.

Chief Matlala was a member of the old Lebowa Territorial Authority which was established in August 1962.

The oldest member in the Lebowa Cabinet is Chief Z. T. S. Seleka, the Minister of Agriculture. Born at Seleka, about 20 km to the west of Potgietersrus (Tvl.) in 1910, Chief Seleka completed his secondary school education at Grace Deu Diocesan, in 1930. He succeeded as Chief to the Seleka tribe in 1961.

Chief Zacharia Tselapedi Seleka was Chairman of the Ndebele Regional Authority and a member of the first Lebowa Territorial Authority in 1963. He was elected to the Executive Council of the Authority in 1969, a position he held until the Council was replaced by a Cabinet.

Lebowa is privileged in having a very efficient and able Minister in Mr Cedric N. Phatudi, who is in charge of the portfolio Education and Culture. Born at Mphahlele in the Pietersburg district (Tvl.) on 27 May, 1912, this eloquent politician began his career as an assist-



Chief S. ...epo, Minister of the Interior
(W17/5)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ed his education at the Khaiso Secondary School (Pietersburg) and the Botshabelo Institution where he obtained the Higher Primary Teachers' Certificate in 1951.

The youngest member of the Lebowa Cabinet is Chief S. M. Molepo, the Minister of Interior.

Chief Setlakalana Molepo was born in June, 1932, at Molepo in the Pietersburg district, and was brought up at Mphahlele where he completed his primary school education.

In 1948 he entered the Diocesan Institute for his secondary education. He was, however, recalled soon afterwards by the Molepo tribe to succeed as Chief.

He became Chairman of the Polokwane Regional Authority in 1967 a position he held until 1969 when he became a member of the Lebowa Executive Council.

The Minister of Works is Chief C. B. Malatji, head of the Phalaborwa tribe. Chief Malatji, who was born at Phalaborwa in 1925, completed his primary school education at Tzaneen in 1940. Thereafter he proceeded to Johannesburg where he was a factory worker and later a police constable. He was summoned back to take over as Chief of his tribe in 1956. He was elected member of the Lebowa Executive Council in 1969.

15 MAR 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Professor Batson heads Sociology Department at Fort Hare

ALICE — Professor Edward Batson, former Professor of Sociology at the University of Cape Town from 1935-1971, has been appointed head of the Sociology Department at Fort Hare University.

Professor Batson obtained his B. Sc. Hons. in economics at the London School of Economics in 1927. He was Gladstone Prizeman for that year.

From 1929-1931 Professor Batson did postgraduate work on "public utilities" at Heidelberg University in Germany and at the University of Vienna. He was named Garton Scholar at this time.

For four years he lectured at the School of Economics at the University of London and the University College, London.

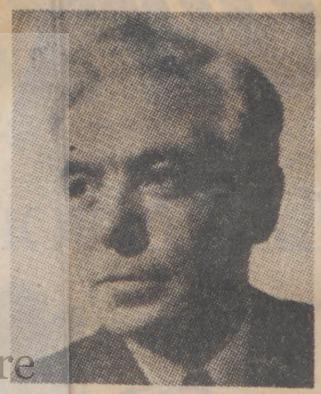
He came to Cape Town in 1935 where he was appointed first professor in the new chair of social science at the University of Cape Town. To begin with there were only six students, but by the time Professor Batson left, the department had grown into three separate departments with a total registration of between 800 and 900 students.

The original department of social science, under Professor Batson's headship, developed into a Department of Social Work, a Department of Sociology and a Department of Public Administration, each of which was initially headed by Professor Batson and each of which now has its own professional head.

In 1945, on Professor Batson's recommendation the University of Cape Town created a Faculty of Social Science. This is the only one of the ten faculties at the University of Cape Town which was not provided for in its original charter but was created entirely of the university's own motion.

Professor Batson was dean of the Faculty of Social Science from its inception in 1945 until 1971.

It was also on the motion of Professor Batson in 1946 that the university established a school for the specialised training of social workers. Professor Batson was director of the school from 1946-1971. This school is the first institution in Southern Africa to have instituted fully recognised professional training in psychiatric social work.



PROFESSOR BATSON

Professor Batson has inaugurated a considerable number of special activities. He was the first chairman of the Board of Extramural Studies, and it is this board which now conducts the well-known annual Summer School at Cape Town. He has been a member of the Council of the University of Cape Town, and a Fellow of that university.

Professor Batson set up and was director of the Cape Town Central Case Register for Social Work between 1940 and 1955. For 25 years he was the honorary warden of the Community Settlement in District Six in Cape Town called the Hyman Liberman Institute. He prepared the constitution and was the first chairman of the community centre operated by the students of UCT which is called Shawco.

In 1969 Professor Batson was visiting Professor of Sociology at Haverford College at Philadelphia in the USA where he had seminars of students from Haverford College and the neighbouring Bryn Mawr College.

Professor Batson's wife and younger daughter are also lecturers in sociology at South African universities. His wife has been a lecturer at the University of Cape Town since 1949. Mrs. Batson is a lecturer in research method in the Department of Sociology and has collaborated with Professor Batson in many researchers.

One of their first joint researches was the inception of the poverty datum line (PDL) for South African conditions for all races. Fifty-three per cent of the Coloured population were living below the PDL in 1936.

Professor and Mrs Batson produced housing accommodation standards for all ethnic groups in Cape Town. National social surveys were carried out in Zanzibar, Pemba and Lesotho. They have conducted a survey for the Cape Provincial Administration of the education standards of Coloured schoolchildren in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and East London, and a large number of other researches of a similar nature.

Professor Batson is a Fellow of the Royal Society of SA and a founder fellow of the Association for Sociology in Southern Africa. He has written about 100 papers and reports and seven books.

He is indeed worthy of the honour bestowed on him by being featured in "Who's Who in the World." — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 MAR 1973

Bantoe student, ideaal verwesenlik



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TOE mej. Therese Nxmalo, van Diepkloof, Johannesburg, haar vanjaar as eerste vroulike Bantoe student aan die Tandheelkundige Skool van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand ingeskryf het, is 'n groot ideaal verwesenlik.

Sy is in haar noppies en baie opgewonde oor die tandheelkundige studies wat voorlê.

Die 21-jarige Therese is die eerste student wat haar graad in biochemie aan die Universiteit van Forthare, in die Ciskei, Oos-Kaapland, behaal het.

Sy het haar B.Sc graad verlede jaar verwerf en het biochemie as een van haar kursusse gekies.

Daar is groot behoefte aan tandartse onder Bantoes en Therese wil haar mense gaan dien as haar studies verby is. Sy wil gaan praktiseer waar die nood die grootste is.

Therese het aansoek gedoen om 'n beurs om 'n deel van haar studiekoste te dek en hoop om so 'n beurs van die Oppenheimer Trust te kry.

13 MAR 1973
E. P. HERALD



Prof D. L. Brown

Professor for world talks

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Prof D. L. Brown, head of the Department of Animal Science at Fort Hare University has been invited to deliver a paper on the agricultural development of the Ciskei at the XIIth world conference on animal production to be held in Melbourne, Australia in May.

Prof Brown will also make a study tour of research institutions and developmental works among the Aborigines in Australia, the Papuans in New Guinea and the Maoris in New Zealand, before flying to the Far East for a study of intensive animal husbandry schemes in Hong Kong and Japan. Here, particular attention will be given to the impact of industrialisation on agriculture and agricultural labour.

Fort Hare students on tour

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Senior students of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Fort Hare have left on a study tour of almost 4 000km reaching as far as the Northern Transvaal.

They will visit the Kruger Park, and the Venda, Machangana and Lebowa homelands including the Grey Training Centre at Louis Trichardt and the Arabie Agricultural College in Southern Lebowa.

Tours of this nature are an annual feature of the degree courses in agriculture at this university where it is considered necessary for students to become familiar with all the aspects of agriculture throughout Southern Africa.

Date 13 MAR 1973
E. P. HERALD

UK 'cultural ban' on South Africa grows

HERALD REPORTER

THE BRITISH Council is finding it increasingly difficult to get British academics to visit South Africa on cultural exchanges because of the rapid polarization of opinion on this country's policies, according to Mr Brian Evans, one of the two British Cultural Attaches at the British Embassy in Pretoria.

The signs were slight at the moment, he said, but he had no doubt that there was a growing tendency for people from British universities not to accept any offers to speak in this country or have anything to do with it.

Last year the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, the British academic trade union, passed resolutions at its annual conference calling for a boycott of South Africa and those academics who took up posts at South African universities.

"However, our task at the British Council is to keep bridges open," said Mr Evans, "particularly those bridges which people on both sides want to knock down."

Last year, the British Council, which operates as the medium for the British Government's cultural, technical and educational aid to developing countries, awarded 17 two to three year scholarships to South Africans of all races, between 20 and 30 shorter term bursaries, and prepared overseas tour programmes for more than 100 important South African visitors to Britain.

Mr Evans was in Port Elizabeth this week on one of his periodic tours of the country. In the Eastern Cape he will visit Rhodes University and Fort Hare University before moving on to Zwelitsha, near King William's Town, where he will visit education officials before moving on the Transkei. He has visited seven Coloured schools in Port Elizabeth and yesterday toured schools in New Brighton.

"The aims of the British Council in South Africa," says Mr Evans "is to maintain South Africa's Anglo Saxon heritage without detriment to the Afrikaner."

He said he found strong similarities between the Welsh and Afrikaners.

"The Welsh today are in almost exactly the same position as the Afrikaners were in 1920," he said. "The rise of Welsh nationalism shows that similar reactions are occurring."

University of Pretoria
Tender in the Heart

12 APR 1973

NATAL WITNESS

Heart man to visit Fort Hare

ALICE—Dr. M. C. Botha the immunologist member of the Groote Schuur Hospital heart transplant team, would visit the University of Fort Hare on Monday to deliver a series of lectures, it was announced in Alice.

The visit, at the invitation of the Zoology Department of the university, would last three days.

Dr. Botha heads the Provincial Blood Grouping Laboratory in Cape Town and is a part time senior lecturer in medicine at the University there.

He is visiting Fort Hare instead of Prof. Chris Barnard who was unable to accept the invitation.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date FEB 1973
S.A. PRINTER

REPUBLIC WIDE XHOSA LANGUAGE COMPETITION

A REPUBLIC wide Xhosa Literature competition will soon be launched. It is hoped that the competition will draw on the Talent of Xhosa writers and poets from all over the Republic and overseas. News of the forthcoming competition was announced here recently by a committee which has been formed to organise large scale celebrations at the famous institutions of Lovedale and Fort Hare, during 1973. The celebrations will mark the 150th Anniversary of Xhosa Literature in Africa.

In 1821 one of the first Scottish Missionaries came to the Tyumie Valley near Alice, mastered the Xhosa language and put it into writing. He was Mr John Bennie, who later became known as "The Father of the Kafir language." In 1823 another missionary the Rev. John Ross brought the first printing press to this area. He travelled with the press and a quantity of ink and type on an ox-wagon from Cape Town, to the Tyumie, arriving on the 16th December. The press was assembled on the 17th. On the 18th the alphabet was set up and on the 19th December 1823, fifty copies of print in the Xhosa language were made. A new era had commenced in the history of the Xhosa nation.

A committee has been formed to organize and plan next year's celebrations and is headed by the chairman, Miss D. N. Jafta, B.A., B.E.D., a lecturer in Bantu languages at Fort Hare, founder of the Xhosa Dramatic Society at Fort Hare and a foundation member of the Transkei Bureau of Language and Literature. Miss Jafta is also the authoress of many articles on Xhosa literature and a Xhosa play. The vice-chairman is Mr H. B. Pahl — director and editor of the Xhosa dictionary project now under way at Fort Hare, and a renouned authority on the Xhosa language. Mr Victor Crawford of the Lovedale Press and the Rev. J. J. R. Jolobe, himself one of the most noteworthy Xhosa authors and poets, form the executive committee. The committee also includes representatives of various educational and cultural bodies, institutions and publishing house which deal with the Xhosa language.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Publishing firms have undertaken to sponsor the different sections in the competition and there will be substantial prizes for novels, plays and narrative poetry. The closing date for entries will be April 1973.

"INDEYEBO YESIXHOSA" meaning 'A Wealth of Xhosa', is the name given to the project.

According to Mr Pahl, hitherto the biggest hindrance to the development and growth of the Xhosa literature has been the indifference to and the lack of interest in their own literature on the part of the Xhosa speaking people themselves. Mr Pahl said recently "We hope that the time will come when the Xhosa public will read and take an interest in books written in Xhosa and thus liberate Xhosa Literary Art from its present bonds and provide the stimulus that is necessary for the growth of this beautiful language.

Date 16 MAR 1973
STAR

Threat to the four-church seminary

Alan Paton

IN the late 1950s representatives of seven South African churches planned a bold forward move. This was to give up training their candidates for the ministry in separate schools, and to set up the Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa.

There would be four separate colleges, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Anglican, but the hope was strong that union would become closer.

Because of the laws White students were to be excluded. But it was hoped that the Government would agree to the admission of Coloured and Indian students. Further, many of the staff-members would be White.

The Rev W. R. Booth, then principal of Adams United Theological School, was commissioned to find a site. After much travel he recommended a site of 220 acres close to the town of Alice.

The ground was offered as a gift by the Church of Scotland Mission.

It was felt to be imperative to get the approval of the Government, especially as Coloured and Indian students would require permits. Mr W. Maree, Minister of Bantu Education, at a meeting with representatives of the churches, promised to help in this matter, which fell in the province of his colleague, the Minister of Interior.

The representatives naturally asked whether the seminary would have security of tenure. They were told in open meeting by Mr C. B. Young, Secretary of Bantu Administration, that the Government would not wish to exercise rights of expropriation even if it had the legal right to do so.

The course seemed to be set fair. In 1962 buildings worth nearly R[illegible]00 000 were begun. Water, electricity, tarred roads and sewerage were provided. The Seminary opened in February 1963 with a staff of 18 and 83 students.

The permit for Coloured students, first for two years, was extended to four. A few Indian students were given permits to be renewed annually.

A qualification known as the Associateship of the Federal Theological Seminary, the equal of a degree but without its status, could now be attained.

The introduction of this certificate displeased the University College of Fort Hare, which had hoped that the seminary would send its ablest students to study theology at the college.

The Secretary for Bantu Education accused the seminary of being unco-operative, even hostile.

Warning 1

In another of his letters the seminary discerned a threat to the permit system. The presence of branches of NUSAS and the University Christian Movement on the seminary campus did not improve relations, and when troubles occurred at Fort Hare, the security police accused seminary students of incitement.

It was afterwards shown conclusively that there was no truth in these allegations and the accusations were quietly dropped.

What was in fact developing was a phenemenon well-known to South Africa. It was an incipient confrontation between the seminary and Fort Hare. And that was in effect a confrontation between the English churches and the state.

The Seminary was, within the limits of the law, a multiracial and non-racial community. Fort Hare was an institution dedicated to the policies of separate development.

Nevertheless, in spite of this incompatibility, the seminary was shocked to receive in March 1971, an offer by Fort Hare to purchase the 220 acres belonging to the seminary.

The positive reason given was that in 1981 "there could quite easily be" 3 000 to 5 000 students at Fort Hare.

Yet, Fort Hare campus is about 180ha, and the college owned Honeydale Farm of 582ha. Fort Hare would also, with certainty, be able to purchase 184ha from the Bantu Presbyterian Church, and 158ha of Lovedale Mission land.

This would make 1 104ha (over 2 700 acres), a handsome area. Why must the Seminary sacrifice its 94ha with its buildings and the corporate spirit already built up?

And might not the next move be, wherever the seminary was situated, to exclude Coloured and Indian students, to order separate seminaries for Xhosas, Zulus, Sothos, and others, and to forbid White teachers to teach in Black seminaries? The bold ecumenical venture could be broken on the rocks of apartheid.

Warning 2

On December 7 1971, the seminary representatives and the Rector of Fort Hare met under the chairmanship of Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Education. It was an unsatisfactory meeting. It appeared that the Government had made up its mind. The Minister said he did not think there was any need for Fort Hare to prove that it needed the seminary land and buildings.

The Secretary for Bantu Education, Dr H. J. van Zyl, said there was no intention to destroy the seminary. The Minister said there were other ways of acquiring the seminary property than by agreement. He felt that his predecessor (Mr W. Maree) had made a mistake when he approved the site.

The council and staff said they might be excused for suspecting that the real reason for the Minister's decision was that the non-racial character of their community was an embarrassment to Fort Hare.

Allies

The seminary council has recommended to the participating churches that they should not accept the offer of Fort Hare to purchase, and the churches have firmly endorsed the recommendation.

The proposal is not condemned only by them. Many of the staff members of Fort Hare strongly disapprove of the proposal, and the student body there is strong in opposition.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 MAR 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

STUDENT HELPED BY POST READER

A PORT ELIZABETH reader has given financial assistance to a desperate Fort Hare University student whose letter of appeal was published in the Weekend Post last week.

Miss Elizabeth Nxele, a final year BA student, wrote that she needed help urgently in order to continue studying.

And the reader, who prefers to remain anonymous, promptly stepped forward with an offer to lend Miss Nxele the R85 which, she said would cover all her costs.

The loan is interest-free and repayable in instalments 12 months after Miss Nxele qualifies.

"I am grateful for your offer and accept your terms," she replied to her sponsor.

Coloured doctor

After graduating, Miss Nxele plans to study for a teaching diploma.

The same reader who helped her is also sponsoring the training of a Coloured medical student at Natal University.

"I also helped to pay for the training of a Coloured doctor who is at present attached to the Livingstone Hospital," he said.

In addition, he pays school fees for a pupil at a Port Elizabeth convent school.

"God has been kind to me," said the reader. "I feel I must do these things if I can."

Date 14 MAR 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG. P.E.

Vakansie-kursus vir leerlinge

'N VAKANSIEKURSUS vir hoërskoolleerlinge word in die skoolvakansie in April op Fort Beaufort gehou.

Dit word deur die Departement van Sport en Ontspanning aangebied.

Die doel van die kursus is om jongmense bekend te stel aan die sportsoorte wat nie in die normale liggaamlike opvoedingsprogram ingesluit is nie en om volwassenheid en leierskap as noodsaaklike vereistes te beklemtoon in ons moderne samelewing.

Die kursusgangers sal onderrig ontvang in swem, perdry, vlugbal, judo, sagtebal, tafeltennis, lewensredding, ringtennis en jukskei.

Saans sal rolprente vertoon word en praatjies deur verskeie saghebbende persone gelewer word.

Sprekers wat sal optree is brig. Wassenaar (hoofsielkundige van die Weermag), kol. Van der Hoven (hoofwelsynsbeampte van die Weermag), prof. dr. Pienaar (kliniese sielkundige aan die U.P.E.) en prof. dr. Marais (pastorale sielkundige en filosoof aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare).

Gedurende die kursus, wat van 2 tot 5 April duur, sal die kursusgangers ook touwys gemaak word in die hantering van 'n kragboot op die Katrivierdam en sal 'n bekende Springbok 'n waterski-vertoning lewer.

Verdere besonderhede is beskikbaar by mnr. J. J. Badenhorst by die Departement van Sport en Ontspanning.

Aansoeke om dié kursus by te woon, sluit op Vrydag 16 Maart.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

17 MAR 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Professor warns on homelands

ALICE — Development of the homelands will fail unless the politicians and planners take cognizance of the fact the people resent having plans imposed on them in which they are non-participants said Professor M. A. Hough at his inaugural address at the University of Fort Hare last night.

Professor Hough said many foreign aid and development projects in many parts of the world had not succeeded because the planners had failed to engage the very people they wanted to assist as participants in the projects.

In view of these facts he made an urgent appeal to development planners in South Africa, politicians, the Bantu Investment Corporation, the Bantu Mining Corporation, the Xhosa Development Corporation and white executive officers in the homeland governments, not to embark on development projects which impose plans and development schemes on non-participant people.—DDC.

19 MAR 1973

E. P. HERALD

US athlete to visit Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mal Whitfield, the Black American Olympic runner will spend a week at the University of Fort Hare next week.

University of Fort Hare
Documentation Centre

Apart from a brief visit to South Africa last year this is the athlete's first tour of the Republic.

Mr Whitfield, who works for the United States Information Services will be accompanied by Mr W. J. Prillaman from the United States Cultural Affairs Department at the American Embassy in Pretoria.

Mal Whitfield is a BSc graduate in physical culture and civic affairs of Ohio University.

He has won five Olympic medals (three gold) and Pan American Games championships awards on three occasions. In 1953 he won the Helms World Trophy for America and in 1954 was elected outstanding amateur athlete in United States.

20 MAR 1973

THE FRIEND

ALICE. — Professor Pieter Duminy of the University of Fort Hare will visit the United States this year under the reciprocal leadership exchange programme with South Africa.— SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 MAR 1973

FORT BEAUFORT ADVOCATE

Mr A. R. Wilke was very happy to attend the Stellenbosch Graduation ceremony last week when he saw his only son, Mr Pieter Wilke capped for his achievement in attaining his M.Sc. degree (cum laude.) Mr Pieter Wilke is on the staff of Fort Hare University where he is a lecturer in the Department of Agriculture.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 MAR 1973

E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

JENNY BROWN, 17, of Alice, has been chosen as one of South Africa's American Field Service exchange scholars for 1973-74. Jenny, the daughter of Professor D. L. Brown, Professor of Agricultural Science at Fort Hare University, obtained a first-class matriculation pass at the Victoria Girls' High School, Grahamstown, in 1972. At present she is studying for a BSc degree in nursing and is working at Addington Hospital, Durban. Jenny leaves for the United States in June.

20 MAR 1973
HOOFSTAD

PROF. DUMINY

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. —Professor Pieter Duminy van die Universiteit van Fort Hare gaan later vanjaar 'n besoek aan Amerika bring ingevolge die wedersydse leierskap uitruilskema tussen Suid-Afrika en Amerika. — (Sapa).

Date DEC 1972
ULIMO NEMFUYO E- TRANSKEI

NEWS ITEMS

Faculty Of Agriculture Fort Hare

BACK GROUND

Agriculture is one of the mainstays of the South African economy and is of specially vital importance to the settlement and development of the various homelands.

In recent years great changes have occurred in the field of Agriculture which is no longer a pick and shovel occupation but a highly developed field of applied science within which specialization in a number of directions is possible.

It was with the importance of agriculture in mind that the University of Fort Hare established a full Faculty of Agriculture in 1966. The Faculty has been operational since the beginning of 1970 and it is expected that the first students will obtain their degrees at the end of 1972.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The opportunities for employment of graduates from this faculty at present appear almost limitless. At lease 40 civil service vacancies exist for qualified agriculturalists in the various homelands at the moment. This figure is certain to increase rapidly when one considers that whereas the European sector is served by 1 300 professional staff, in the Department of Agriculture, there are only 17 professional officers in the Homelands. In addition many graduates are required to fill teaching posts as well as posts in the private sector (e.g. in fertilizer firms, animal feed firms etc.).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DEGREES OFFERED.

Currently two degree courses in agriculture are being offered at the University of Fort Hare, as three year Bachelor of Agriculture degree and a four year Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degree. The three year degree is designed to provide tuition in general agricultural science, while the four year degree is designed to provide training in specialized aspects of agriculture.

COURSE OF STUDY.

In the first year of study students are required to courses in botany, zoology, chemistry, physics or other subjects in the faculty of science, so that students may convert from science to agriculture or vice versa in many instances. In the second and subsequent years courses are offered in the specialized fields of agriculture such as :

Agricultural Economics — economic studies related to agriculture.

Agronomy — the branch of agriculture which deals with the principles and practices of crop production.

Animal Science — the branch of agriculture concerned with the breeding nutrition, management, production and health of all domesticated farm animals.

Biochemistry — one of the so-called "life science" involves the study of the chemical and physio-chemical processes and products associated with life in plants and animals.

Genetics — another "life science" is concerned with the study of heredity. In agriculture it finds application in plant and animal breeding. Horticultural Science — that part of plant agriculture concerned with the cultivation of the so-called "garden crops".

Microbiology — the study of the viruses, bacteria and other micro organisms.

Pasture Science — the study of the management of veld and cultivated pasture for domestic livestock purposes.

Soil Science — the study of the various properties of the soil.

STUDENT TOURS.

In addition to the abovementioned purely academic activities, agricultural students are regularly taken on tours and are given ample opportunity for study and work outside the campus itself.

Date 21 MAR 1973

DIE TRANSVALER

Japanners na Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Deur Joe Venter

Japan se gimnastiekspan — lie beste ter wêreld — gaan nou ook voor nie-blanke toeskouers optree. Hulle sal waarskynlik 'n vertoning by die Universiteit van Fort Hare hou.

Die Transvaler het gister betroubaar verneem dat die Japanners aangebied het om voor 'n klompie nie-blankes op te tree. Met die versoek gaan hulle Suid-Afrika se hand sterk wanneer daar weer oor „Die saak van Suid-Afrika" by die volgende vergadering van die FIG (Internasionale Gimnastiekfederasie) gesels word.

Die Japanners het voor hul besoek aan Suid-Afrika briewe van baie lande ontvang waarin hulle gemaan is om nie na Suid-Afrika te kom nie. 'n Mens kan aanneem dat daar in sekere van die briewe ook dreigemente was.

Die Japanners het egter vasgestaan: Suid-Afrika is lid van die FIG, ons is lid van die FIG, hulle het ons genooi en ons gaan, was die antwoord op al die briewe.

Kort na hul aankoms in Suid-Afrika, is samesprekings tussen die Japanse bestuur en die SA Gholfunie gehou. Daar is ook aan die Suid-Afrikaners gevra of daar gemengde proewe gehou is om die span te kies wat teen hulle gaan deelneem.

Toe die Japanners daarop gewys is dat daar baie min belangstelling onder die nie-blankes vir die Spele is, was hulle tevrede. Die feit dat net 19 nie-blankes sitplekke bespreek het om die gimnastiek te sien, is 'n duidelike bewys dat die belangstelling nie daar is nie.

Die klagte dat die kaartjies te duur is, hou ook nie water nie. Die sokkerkaartjies kos dieselfde en daar het die nie-blankes al 'n hele klompie duisend bespreek.

Die Japanners het besluit dat hulle tog 'n byeenkoms vir die nie-blankes kan hou. „Miskien kan ons Suid-Afrika daardeur help om die sport onder die nie-blankes te bevorder," is die gevoel.

Mnr. Olle Areborn, voorsitter van die SA vereniging, het gister gesê dat verskeie pogings al aangewend is om gimnastiek onder die nie-blankes aan te moedig, maar tot dusver het dit misluk. So 'n vertoning deur die Japanners sal dalk baie help om die sport te bevorder, het hy gesê.

24 MAR 1973
Date STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Threat to church seminary

Alan Paton

IN the late 1950s representatives of seven South African churches planned a bold forward move. This was to give up training their candidates for the ministry in separate schools, and to set up the Federal Theological Seminary of Southern Africa.

There would be four separate colleges, Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Anglican, but the hope was strong that union would become closer.

Because of the laws White students were to be excluded. But it was hoped that the Government would agree to the admission of Coloured and Indian students. Further, many of the staff-members would be White.

The Rev W. R. Booth, then principal of Adams United Theological School, was commissioned to find a site. After much travel he recommended a site of 220 acres close to the town of Alice. The ground was offered as a gift by the Church of Scotland Mission.

It was felt to be imperative to get the approval of the Government, especially as Coloured and Indian students would require permits. Mr W. Maree, Minister of Bantu Education, at a meeting with representatives of the churches, promised to help in this matter, which fell in the province of his colleague, the Minister of Interior.

The representatives naturally asked whether the seminary would have security of tenure. They were told in open meeting by Mr C. B. Young, Secretary of Bantu Administration, that the Government would not wish to exercise rights of expropriation even if it had the legal right to do so.

The course seemed to be set fair. In 1962 buildings worth nearly R600 000 were begun. Water, electricity, tarred roads and sewerage were provided. The Seminary opened in February 1963, with a staff of 13 and 83 students.

The permit for Coloured students, first for two years, was extended to four. A few Indian students were given permits to be renewed annually.

A qualification known as the Associateship of the Federal Theological Seminary, the equal of a degree but without its status, could now be attained.

The introduction of this certificate displeased the University College of Fort Hare, which had hoped that the seminary would send its ablest students to study theology at the college.

The Secretary for Bantu Education accused the seminary of being unco-operative, even hostile.

Warning 1

In another of his letters the seminary discerned a threat to the permit system. The presence of branches of NUSAS and the University Christian Movement on the seminary campus did not improve relations. Even when troubles occurred at Fort Hare, the security police accused seminary students of incitement.

It was afterwards shown conclusively that there was no truth in these allegations and the accusations were quietly dropped.

What was in fact developing was a phenemenon well-known to South Africa. It was an incipient confrontation between the seminary and Fort Hare. And that was in effect a confrontation between the English churches and the state.

The Seminary was, within the limits of the law, a multiracial and non-racial community. Fort Hare was an institution dedicated to the policies of separate development.

Nevertheless, in spite of this incompatibility, the seminary was shocked to receive in March 1971, an offer by Fort Hare to purchase the 220 acres belonging to the seminary.

The positive reason given was that in 1981 "there could quite easily be" 3 000 to 5 000 students at Fort Hare.

Yet, Fort Hare campus is about 180ha, and the college owned Honeydale Farm of 582ha. Fort Hare would also, with certainty, be able to purchase 184ha from the Bantu Presbyterian Church, and 158ha of Lovedale Mission land.

This would make 1 104ha (over 2 700 acres), a handsome area. Why must the Seminary sacrifice its 94ha with its buildings and the corporate spirit already built up?

And might not the next move be, wherever the seminary was situated, to exclude Coloured and Indian students, to order separate seminaries for Xhosas, Zulus, Sothos, and others, and to forbid White teachers to teach in Black seminaries? The bold ecumenical venture could be broken on the rocks of apartheid.

On December 7 1971, the seminary representatives and the Rector of Fort Hare met under the chairmanship of Mr M. C. Botha, Minister of Bantu Administration and Education. It was an unsatisfactory meeting. It appeared that the Government had made up its mind. The Minister said he did not think there was any need for Fort Hare to prove that it needed the seminary land and buildings.

The Secretary for Bantu Education, Dr H. J. van Zyl, said there was no intention to destroy the seminary. The Minister said there were other ways of acquiring the seminary property than by agreement. He felt that his predecessor (Mr W. Maree) had made a mistake when he approved the site.

The council and staff said they might be excused for suspecting that the real reason for the Minister's decision was that the non-racial character of their community was an embarrassment to Fort Hare.

The seminary council has recommended to the participating churches that they should not accept the offer of Fort Hare to purchase, and the churches have firmly endorsed the recommendation.

The proposal is not condemned only by them. Many of the staff members of Fort Hare strongly disapprove of the proposal, and the student body there is strong in opposition.

University of Fort Hare

- 2 APR 1973

E. P. HERALD



PROF FRANCOIS DE VILLIERS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare professor at 30

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — One of the youngest professors ever to be appointed in the University of Fort Hare is 30-year-old Prof Francois de Villiers, who has been appointed to the Chair of Private Law.

Professor De Villiers, who was first appointed a senior lecturer and head of the Department of Private Law in Fort Hare in 1966, is a graduate of Potchefstroom University.

He graduated in 1962 with two distinctions in his major subjects gaining a BCom in law. Two years' later he obtained his LLB cum laude. He is completing his doctoral thesis on the legal position of illegitimate children according to the legal system applicable in the Transkei.

Date 26 APR 1973

DIE TRANSVALER



DR. VAN BOCHOVE

Dr. J. W. van Bochove, senior lektrise in Maatskaplike Werk aan die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, is die organiseerder van 'n konferensie oor „Maatskaplike Werk in die Hedendaagse Suid-Afrikaanse Samelewing", wat van 24 tot 26 April in Pretoria gehou word. Dit val saam met die 100-jarige bestaan van die universiteit. Die openingsrede word deur **mnr. J. T. Kruger,** Adjunkminister van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene, gelewer.

Die genooide hoofspreker is **dr. W. Zwanikken** van die Nederlands Instituut voor Maatschappelijk Opbouw. Ander bekende persone wat aan die konferensie sal deelneem, is o.a. **prof. dr. Erika Theron,** voorsitster van die Kommissie insake die Kleurlingbevolking, **prof. J. L. Boshoff,** rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde, **prof. M. A. Hough** van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, **mnr. D. Jackson,** direkteur van die SA Instituut vir Personeelbestuur, en **mev. Ceciel Muller** van die Skool vir Maatskaplike Werk van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
1, Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh

24 APR 1973

Academic guests

Marbrae, Balmaha,
By Glasgow,
A664 April 19, 1973

Sir, — Many people will be glad to hear of the decision by the Edinburgh University Court not to rescind the invitations to the Vice-Chancellors of Salisbury University and the four South African English-speaking universities to attend the forthcoming Commonwealth Universities' Conference as observers. Academics of the calibre of Robert Craig (Salisbury) and Maxwell Hyslop (Rhodes) would do credit to any such conference.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

May I urge that similar invitations be sent to the Vice-Chancellors of the senior Afrikaans universities, notably Stellenbosch and Pretoria, and also to Fort Hare where the tradition of Stewart is not entirely dead?

I believe such invitations, even if belated, and implying no sort of approval of the policies of the Nationalist government, would nonetheless be appreciated in the existent two-language state.

(Professor) W. H. C. Frend.

Date 24 MAR 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

ALLISTER SPARKS

Vorster the imperialist



AS AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING South African I found Mr. Vorster's statement on Thursday about his meeting with the four English university heads so offensive that it made my blood boil.

Here was all the insufferable arrogance of the new Afrikaner Nationalist imperialism at its very worst. Our English youngsters are norms of Afrikaner Nationalism. Discipline is too weak, says Mr. Vorster. They are not getting proper guidance. So the Great White Father gives the English principals a stern dressing down, lecturing them on how they should bring up their charges.

What bloody cheek!

Stern discipline and authoritarian guidance from their elders; that, one knows, is how Afrikaner Nationalism wants its youngsters to be brought up. It is reflected in the conformist atmosphere of the Afrikaans universities and the *ja-broer* attitude of the Studentebond.

Discipline

Fair enough. No-one is going to quarrel with their right to do things that way with their youngsters if they want to. But, it doesn't happen to be part of the English-speaking tradition of upbringing and education.

If there are students of any group who are breaking the law, then that is the legitimate concern of the Government and it should see to it that they are arraigned in court without delay. But if there is no such evidence, then the degree of discipline or guidance that English parents and universities are giving their youngsters — or the length of their hair or even the quality of their student newspapers — is none of the Prime Minister's business.

Afrikaner Nationalism has always claimed, as a fundamental tenet of its *lewensbeskouing*, that it respects group differences and means to nurture them. That is the rationale of its ideology of separate development: each group is supposed to be able to develop in its own way, according to its own particular culture and traditions.

Well and good. This has always struck me as being the most worthwhile and attractive aspect of the Afrikaner Nationalist philosophy. But the movement is no longer true to it. As power has gone to its head it has turned imperialist and is now trying to ram its own group norms down everyone else's throat.

Censorship

There is no longer tolerance of the differences of tradition and outlook of the English-speaking section, or those of the Xhosas or the Zulus or the Asians or the Coloureds. All must be made to conform to the Christian National outlook of Afrikaner Nationalism, which has now become equated with the "South African way of life."

This is why we have censorship, with a censor board dominated by people imbued with this outlook who can ensure that nothing comes into the country which is not compatible with the Christian National spirit. In doing so, of course, it is cutting the English-speaking section off from the sources of its own heritage, isolating it from much of the most exciting creative work of an exploratory cultural age.

This is why we have Christian National Education. Again it would be fair enough if Afrikaner Nationalists merely wanted CNE for themselves; but here they are forcing the system down everyone else's throat, youth preparedness and all, manipulating syllabuses and selecting textbooks all with the intention of slanting *our* children's education in the direction of the Nationalist *lewensbeskouing*.

Incompatible

This is why there is such pressure to compel the Black universities to conform to the Afrikaner Nationalist mould. It started with the takeover of Fort Hare and the purging of all teaching staff in that fine institution whose thinking was incompatible with the Nationalist value system. Even within the ethnic context, what counted was not a sensitivity to the outlook of the Xhosa community but to the Nationalist interpretation of what the Xhosa outlook should be.

And so Fort Hare and every other ethnic university was placed in the charge of rectors whose prime qualification is that they are Afrikaner cultural leaders.

Finally, this is why there is such intolerance of the independent spirit of the English-language universities. Violence has been done to their ancient tradition of academic freedom, and there has been interference with their right to appoint their own staff.

Now the long harassment of their students' union has reached the climax of eight banning orders — followed by the insult of the Prime Minister lecturing the four principals (and by implication all English-speaking parents) on how they ought to be bringing up their children, warning them that if they don't do it his way he will have to take over the job himself. He will exert the necessary discipline and guidance.

Overtones

Mr. Vorster must be warned. This kind of group imperialism, with its offensive paternalistic overtones, is producing a strong backlash among non-Nationalists — Black as well as White. It is in fact one of the underlying causes of the ferment among students about which he is so worried.

There is one thing Mr. Vorster and his colleagues have got to get into their heads, for their own sakes as well as everyone else's. This is that, in a polyglot country such as South Africa, we have got to stop fostering mutual resentments. One group has got to stop trying to lord it over the rest, telling them how to order their lives and even how to bring up their children.

As individuals and as groups we have got to learn to live and let live — otherwise we shall not live at all.

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

Date 26 MAR 1973
E. P. HERALD



PROFESSOR Pieter A. Duminy, who will visit the United States during April and May as an exchange scholar under the United States-South Africa Leadership Exchange Programme.

Fort Hare professor for US

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Professor Pieter A. Duminy, a distinguished South African educationist teaching at the University of Fort Hare, has been chosen to visit the United States this year under the USA - South Africa Leadership Exchange Programme.

Professor Duminy, who will be accompanied by his wife, is expected to leave for the United States in June.

A graduate of the Universities of Potchefstroom and Pretoria, he received his doctorate from the University of Amsterdam. He is the author of several books on education, some of which are widely used as textbooks in South Africa.

Prof Duminy joined Fort Hare in 1951. He is now Professor of Education in Didactics and Administration.

Prof Duminy has previously received overseas study grants from the Netherlands Government, the British Council and the Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Post-Graduate Study Trust Fund.

While in the United States, he will lecture at various educational establishments and confer with his American counterparts at leading universities. The couple will tour the whole of the United States and afterwards visit Australia, Britain and Amsterdam.

On their return to Africa they will make a brief stopover in Kenya, where Prof Duminy will meet educationists at the University of Nairobi and Kenyatta College.

Varsity told of US courts

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The new American Cultural Attache at the American Embassy in Pretoria, Mr W. J. Prilleman, gave a lecture to Fort Hare staff and students of the law faculty on the American legal system.

Mr Prilleman said judges in America often changed their minds. "The system of justice in the USA is like a laboratory of law."

Mr Prilleman a former lawyer was appointed to the American Embassy as Cultural Attache three months ago. He first came to Africa in 1963 when President Kennedy started a programme for volunteer lawyers to come to Africa with the "Peace Corps". He enjoyed lecturing in Liberia so much that he applied to join the American Foreign Diplomatic Service and returned to Madagascar and Teneriffe from 1968 to 1970.

There he met and married his Tunisian-born French wife who accompanied him on his visit to Fort Hare.

Mr and Mrs Prilleman were guests of the university together with the American Olympic athlete Mel Whitfield.

Date 21 MAR 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Olympic track star Mel Whitfield (with glasses) seen coaching at Fort Hare yesterday.

Negro Olympic star praises Fort Hare

ALICE — Black Olympic gold medallist and American track star, Mel Whitfield, yesterday praised Fort Hare officials for appointing a sports officer and said it would provide a new dimension in campus life.

He is conducting lectures and demonstrations on sport at Fort Hare this week.

The new post of sport and recreational officer was created this year with Mr. I. le Roux responsible for organising all sport and indoor recreation.

Mr. Whitfield said there would be a number of hurdles to cross, but he hoped to see how this department had progressed later.

Mr. Whitfield said competitive games, both formal and informal, were conducive to a better atmosphere on the campus. Sport was essential in developing better citizens physically and mentally prepared for life.

He said although Fort Hare had produced outstanding leaders in the past, he felt this programme would produce a new student ready to face the world. — DDC.

21 MAR 1973
Date
OGGENDBLAD

• GIMNASTIEK

Japanse gimnaste na Fort Hare?

JAPAN se gimnastiekspan — die best[illegible] r wêreld — gaan ook voor 'n nie-blanke gehoor meeding. Hulle sal waarskynlik 'n vertoning by die Universiteit van Fort Hare hou.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Oggendblad het gister [illegible] betroubaar verneem dat die Japanners aangebied het om voor 'n klompie nie-blankes op te tree. Met dié versoek gaan hulle Suid-Afrika se hand sterk wanneer daar weer voor „die saak van Suid-Afrika" by die volgende vergadering van die FIG (Internasionale Gimnastiek Federasie) gesels word.

Die Japanners het voor hul besoek aan Suid-Afrika briewe van baie lande ontvang waarin hulle gemaan is om nie na Suid-Afrika te kom nie. 'n Mens kan aanneem dat daar in sekere van die briewe ook dreigemente was.

Die Japanners het egter vasgestaan: Suid-Afrika is lid van die FIG, ons is lid van die FIG, hulle het ons genooi en ons gaan, was die antwoord op al die briewe.

Kort na hul aankoms in Suid-Afrika is samesprepings tussen die Japanse bestuur en die S.A. Gimnastiekunie gehou. Daar is ook aan die Suid-Afrikaners gevra of daar gemengde proewe gehou is om die span te kies wat teen hulle gaan deelneem. Toe die Japanners daarop gewys dat daar baie min belangstelling onder die nie-blankes vir die Spele is, was hulle tevrede. Die feit dat net 19 nie-blankes sitplekke bespreek het om die gimnastiek te sien, is 'n duidelike bewys dat die belangstelling nie daar is nie.

Die klagte dat die kaartjies te duur is, hou ook nie water nie. Die sokkerkaartjies kos dieselfde, en daar het die nie-blankes al 'n hele klompie duisende bespreek.

Die Japanners het besluit dat hulle tóg 'n byeenkoms vir die nie-blankes kan hou. „Miskien kan ons Suid-Afrika daardeur help om die sport onder die nie-blankes te bevorder," is die gevoel.

12 APR 1973

DIE TRANSVALER

In Barnard se plek

ALICE — Dr. H. C. Botha, immunoloog van prof. Chris Barnard se hartoorplantingspan by die Groote Schuur-hospitaal, sal Maandag hier 'n reeks lesings by die Universiteit van Fort Hare lewer in die plek van Prof. Barnard, wat die uitnodiging nie kon aanvaar nie. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 14 APR 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU

Bazakuvuyisana NoHlubi Mgidlana

ZWELITSHA — Aphakame mpela amalungiselelo omhla wama-28 kule imiyo — umhla obekwe bucala ukuze kudibanee izifundiswa ezakuba kumashumi amane, xa kuvuyiswana noMnu. Hlubi Mgidlana, phumelele izifundo zobuntlalo-ntle phaya eFort Hare University.

Eli theko lakwenzelwa phaya eZone 5, kwaMnu. S. C. Matota, ongumququzeleli ophambili wetheko elo yaye abavumelekileyo ukuba balizimase itheko, ngabamenyiweyo kuphela.

IZIZALWANA

Eli theko lizakudibanisa izizalwana, kuba, indlu yakwaHongo, apho azalwa khona uNksk. Louisa Mgidlana, unina kaHlubi, izakuba nayo imelwe apha. UNkosk. Louisa uyititshalakazi eqeqeshiweyo, yaye uhlohla eMgwali.

UMnu. Hlubi Mgidlana, ufumene ukunconywa okukhulu ngabantu abaninzi abamaziyo, kuba, uthe nako sele eyititshala efundisayo, waphinda wabuyela esikolweni eFort Hare, wanda imfundo enomsila.

WAYEHLOHLA

Isikolo sokugqibela apho wafundisa khona kuseKaladokhwe, apho wayehlohla kwisikolo semfundo ephakamileyo. Ikhwelo le mfundo ephezulu lahlaba nje kwakanye, wasabela.

Ngoku unguntlalo-ntle ePine Town, eNatala. Izihlobo zakhe apha, zithembise ukuphuma ngengxowa ukuza kuzimasa itheko lakhe. Kanti naseFort Hare, kukho igqiza elizayo.

UMnu. Basil Somhlahlo, okwicala lentlalo-ntle eFort Hare, uya kuba nentetho ayakuyenza kweli theko. Kwakugqityezelwa ngenyama eyojiweyo, ukuze abonwabisi iQuavers zitsho ngengoma.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date - 2 APR 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Why Soweto needs varsity

STAFF REPORTER

THE ESTABLISHMENT of a university in Soweto, as recommended by the Johannesburg Urban Bantu Council last week, is in line with Government policy, an African educationist, said yesterday.

Dr. D. P. P. Marolen, organiser of the newly-formed African Bureau of Education, said that in a recent parliamentary Bill amending the Bantu Universities Bill, it was stated that branches of the present three African universities would be established in areas of dense populations.

"Soweto being an area of the densest African population in the Republic, it stands to reason that a university should be established in that complex.

"The plea of the Soweto Urban Bantu Council for a university for African people in Johannesburg is a vital one," he said.

Soweto people found it hard to send their children to Fort Hare, Zululand and Turfloop because of the distances of these places. The cost of travel plus boarding and lodging fees were too high for many parents, he said.

The Johannesburg Urban Bantu Council approved unanimously that the City Council be requested to make representations to the Government for the establishment of the university.

The suggestion for the university came from the UBC chairman, Mr. Peter Lengene, who said the size of Soweto warranted a university.

CONGESTION

He said the establishment of a university in Soweto would alleviate the congestion at the three existing African universities and also the high costs involved.

The idea for a university in Soweto has received support from Mr. Sam Moss, chairman of Johannesburg's Non-European Affairs Committee.

He said the committee was to consider making urgent representations to the Government for the establishment of the university.

Mr. Moss said there was an urgent need for a university for Africans in Johannesburg and that the improved schooling facilities in Soweto would mean that a large number of students would be ready for higher education within the next 10 years.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 MAR 1973

E. P. HERALD

English society jubilee

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The Fort Hare branch of the English Association will celebrate its golden jubilee here tomorrow. Established in 1923, it is believed to be the oldest branch outside Britain.

Dr C. E. Hundleby, chairman for the past two years, said this week: "Fifty years' service to the English language and to the thought which can be disseminated through it is a handsome achievement for any institution. This is a fine tribute to Fort Hare."

The branch was, he added, not merely a society in name only, as was often the case with academic societies, but was flourishing. Membership, which exceeded 100, was not limited to English or even liberal arts students but included many students from the faculty of science and other faculties.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Lectures

The branch was addressed six times a year by distinguished speakers from other centres. These lectures almost invariably drew large audiences.

Another spokesman for the branch said it had functioned without interruption since its inception, in the days when Fort Hare was still the South African Native College.

A celebration dinner would be held at the home of a member tomorrow. It had been hoped that an address would be given by Mrs A. Kerr, of Grahamstown, widow of Professor Alexander Kerr, the first principal of Fort Hare, whose original suggestion had led to the establishment of the branch.

Mrs Kerr had indicated that she would be unable to attend the dinner, but that she would address the branch in May on the subject of its history.

4 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD

Students have fees problem

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The Registrar of Fort Hare University, Mr J. van Huysteen, has drawn attention to the growing financial obstacles hampering students and would-be students at the university.

He told the Herald that in previous years the number of students at the university was sufficiently small for adequate assistance to be provided by the available bursaries. As a result of a tremendous increase in students, this was no longer the case.

Mr Van Huysteen said during the past few years student numbers had increased by 25 per cent, but the number of bursaries available had not been adjusted accordingly.

Many students came to the university in faith that they would receive bursaries and were disappointed. They were then unable to pay their fees.

Mr Van Huysteen was interviewed on the occasion of a visit to Fort Hare by Mr W. E. J. Wilson, Port Elizabeth branch manager of Caltex Oil Company, which this year presented the university with R4 000 for bursaries and will also donate R2 000 annually to every non-White university in South Africa from now on.

Date 20 MAR 1973
E. P. HERALD

Let homelands participate in projects call

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Development projects in the homelands would fail unless the people themselves were participants, said Prof M. Hough in an inaugural address at the University of Fort Hare this weekend.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof Hough is a leading authority on social work and development in South Africa. For 13 years he was a chief African affairs adviser to the Anglo American Corporation and before that held the Oppenheimer Chair of Social Services at the University of Zambia.

He was appointed the first professor of Social Work at the University of Fort Hare in January, 1972.

Prof Hough said people resented having plans imposed on them in which they were not participants. Many foreign aid and development projects in many parts of the world had failed because the planners had not engaged the very people they wanted to assist as participants in the projects.

APPEALED

He appealed to development planners in South Africa, politicians, the Bantu Investment Corporation, the Bantu Mining Corporation, the Xhosa Development Corporation and White executive officers in the homeland governments not to impose development projects on non-participant people.

Such a system tended to slow down rather than accelerate development.

"With the tremendous surge all over the world in the last few decades for justice between individuals, population groups and between countries, an unprecedented mass of financial resource and technical know-how has been brought to bear on the development needs of the underdeveloped areas of the world," said Prof Hough.

7 APR 1973

E. P. HERALD


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR I. (OKKIE) LE ROUX, who has been appointed sports and recreation officer at the University of Fort Hare, Alice. The first person to hold such a post at any non-White university in South Africa, he was formerly liaison officer of the Department of Sports and Recreation in Cape Town. Before that he was a schoolteacher at Somerset West, during which time he played rugby for Western Province.

Mr Le Roux says Fort Hare students have strong interests in sport which should be developed and encouraged.

Date 7 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD

Brilliant M.Sc on visit

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

A BRILLIANT young African woman, Miss Zonke Marjorie Majodina, who left South Africa about two years ago to study at London University, has returned after obtaining a master's degree in clinical psychology.

Miss Majodina, who is spending a few weeks in the city as the guest of her sister, Miss Daphne Majodina, a schoolteacher, is the youngest daughter of the late Reverend and Mrs Thomas Majodina of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

She was awarded a British Council scholarship in 1970 after receiving a BSc Honours degree, majoring in psychology, at a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University. Her brother, Reginald, received his B Comm degree at this ceremony.

Her two sisters, Mrs Mickey Hoohlo, a schoolteacher, married to Dr Hoohlo of Lesotho, and Miss Zodwa Majodina, a staff nurse at Thaba Nchu, have come all the way to congratulate her.

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CONGRATULATED

Others who have congratulated her outstanding achievement are her two sisters in Port Elizabeth, Mrs Pearl Tukani, a staff nurse, and Miss Daphne Majodina, a schoolteacher, and her twin brothers, Mr Reginald Tiny Majodina, a personnel officer, and Mr Thompson Boy Majodina, an articled clerk.

Miss Majodina is believed to be the second African woman in the Republic to obtain her master's degree in clinical psychology. The first was Mrs Frances Mathlare of Johannesburg who is now doing her doctorate in the United States.

Miss Majodina will be leaving in a few weeks for Johannesburg where she will be staying with friends before she decides what to do next.



MISS MAJODINA

Date - 6 APR 1973
GROCOTT'S DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare men research major mohair problem

Albany mohair producers want the South African Mohair Growers' Association to support research being done at Fort Hare University on one of their industry's major problems, stock losses from exposure.

They are to submit a resolution to the association's annual congress in June.

The high risk of stock losses is seen as a factor in dangerously declining mohair production in South Africa, because its dissuades new farmers from joining the industry.

Prof. S. Stampa, Professor of Animal Health at Fort Hare, addressed a meeting of the Albany Mohair Growers' Association in Grahamstown this week.

Angora goats were more prone than other animals to die of exposure, and it was not known exactly why they reacted as they did, he said.

BIOCHEMIST

He and a biochemist at Fort Hare were investigating the possibility of treating goats reacting to exposure so that their survival rate could be improved.

'We know a little but not much about the problem," he said.

One of the effects of exposure was disfunction of the parathyroid glands which maintain the body's calcium metabolism.

This malfunction appeared in other animal diseases like milk fever, so there were drugs to act on it. None were available in South Africa, but he was looking into the possibility of their importation.

Another effect was a sudden and pronounced drop in blood glucose, the main energy producer.

PHENOMENON

A new phenomenon had confronted the Fore Hare researchers when they did serum tests on the blood of affected goats. The blood serum was found to coagulate when cospuscles were separated from it.

This presented a serious biochemical problem, and its prevention and cure were still unknown.

Goats affected by exposure showed a considerable drop in body temperature. The research team had measured temperatures in these goats at which, according to the literature, no animal could live.

"Our efforts are now towards raising the body temperature by drugs, fixing the parathyroid and the glucose deficiency," said Professor Stampa.

Although he had had a comparatively high survival rate in some tests, no certain advance had been made. "But we are working on this to cut losses affecting the mohair industry," he said.

AFFECTED GOATS

Professor Stampa appealed to farmers to let him know when they had affected goats so he could see them still alive. The researchers had a serious problem because they had been unable to produce the condition artificially.

It was essential to be able to see newly-exposed goats which were sick but still alive.

Professor Stampa said money was also needed for transport and drugs for the research. He appealed to the association for its support.

The congress resolution will ask the South African Mohair Growers' Association to recognise the work being done at Fort Hare, and give it some financial support.

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3 MAY 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

Lecturer dies

DURBAN. — A 60-year-old Cape Town educationist, Dr L. F. McFarlane collapsed and died of a heart attack while giving a lecture yesterday to students at Fort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
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26 APR 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

166 to be capped at Fort Hare

ALICE — A record total of 166 graduates will receive their degrees at a graduation ceremony at the University of Fort Hare on Saturday morning.

The Great Hall has been enlarged to hold almost twice as many people as in the past, and a total of 1750 are expected to watch the graduants being capped by the Chancellor of the university, Dr. P. Rousseau.

For the first time the degrees of Bachelor of Agriculture and B.Sc. Agriculture will be conferred by Fort Hare. Four students will receive these degrees.

Another first for Fort Hare is in the Dept of Fine Arts — where two students receive their S.T.D. Fine Arts diplomas.

The guest speaker at the graduation ceremony will be Mr. S. Guzana, chairman of the advisory council.

A total of 99 graduates from the faculties of Theology, Law, Arts, Science, Commerce and Agriculture will receive their degrees.

Five students graduate with a B.A. (Hons), one of whom — Miss D. Lusu — passed with distinction. One .BA. Social Work (Hons) degree and one B.Com. (Hons) degree will be conferred.

Six B.Sc (Hons) will be conferred, one of whom obtained a distinction.

Among the visitors attending the graduation ceremony will be the Rector of the University of the North, Prof. and Mrs. J. Boshoff, Chief K. Matanzima, Chief Justice Mabandla, the Leader of the Transkei Opposition, Mr. K. Guzana and the Chairman of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly, Dr. C. Mbete. —

3 MAY 1973

CAPE ARGUS

Fort Hare senior lecturer dies

University of Fort Hare
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ALICE, Thursday. — Dr L. S. McFarlane, a senior lecturer in education at Fort Hare University, died suddenly yesterday. He collapsed while lecturing to students.

Dr McFarlane was principal of the Paarl Gymnasium for several years. — Sapa.

- 3 MAY 1973

HOOFSTAD

Lektor sterf in klas

ALICE. — Dr. L. S. McFarlane, 'n senior lektor in opvoedkunde by die Fort Hare-universiteit, is gister skielik oorlede. Hy het inmekaar gesak terwyl hy klas gegee het. — (Sapa.).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3 MAY 1973

DIE BURGER

LEKTOR STERF IN LESING

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Dr. L. S. McFarlane, senior lektor in opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is gister skielik oorlede. Hy het ineengestort terwyl hy met 'n lesing besig was.

Dr. McFarlane was verskeie jare lank hoof van die Paarlse Gimnasium. Hy laat sy vrou, drie seuns en twee dogters agter — (Sapa.)

4 MAY 1973

STAR

Varsity death

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—A 66-year-old Cape Town educationist, Dr L F McFarlane, collapsed and died of a heart attack while giving a lecture this week to students at Fort Hare University.

Dr McFarlane, who had a masters degree and a doctorate in education, had been lecturing in education at the university since his retirement.

University of Fort Hare
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3 MAY 1973

E. P. HERALD

Lecturer dies at Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Dr H. McFarlane, a senior lecturer in education at Fort Hare University, died suddenly yesterday. He collapsed while lecturing to students. Dr McFarlane was principal of the Paarl Gymnasium for several years. He is survived by his widow, three sons and two daughters. — Sapa.

Date FEB 1973

BophuthaTswana

'the bringing together of the Tswana nation'

The problem which South African statesmen have to solve is to protect the position of each of South Africa's population groups and to give them full opportunities for political, economic and cultural development without doing injustice to or hampering the development of the other population groups.

It is a unique problem, for the solution of which no precedent exists in the world.

The solution is being sought along the lines of parallel development, i.e. each population group should manage its own affairs, and wherever practical, develop into self-governing states which will form a South African Commonwealth.

A pre-requisite for the functioning of a state is the existence of an administrative body which can gradually assume ever-wider responsibilities. To create this body the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 and the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 were passed by Parliament.

In contrast with the procedure followed elsewhere in Africa, the two Acts aim at creating a sound foundation for Bantu self-government by building the body politic from the bottom upwards, thereby introducing an element of democracy which is expected to thwart the ambitions of Black dictators.

Through the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act of 1959 the Government gave the unequivocal assurance of its intention to create self-governing Bantu national units, each in their traditional homelands.

All the most influential Chiefs of the Bantu have acclaimed the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act as the cornerstone of a new future for the Bantu nations.

The first Bantu homeland to achieve self-government was the Transkei. In 1963 the Transkei Constitution Act gave the territory its own flag, a separate anthem and official languages. It conferred citizenship of the Transkei on Bantu born there; those domiciled there for five years; and Sotho and Xhosa speaking persons in the Republic of South Africa derived from any of the tribes resident there.

The Bantu homelands are now nine in number with a total resident population of about 6 992 000. They are the Transkei, the Ciskei, the Zulu, Lebowa, Venda, Machangana, Tswana, Basutho Ba Borwa and Swazi territories.

Until May 1972 the Transkei was the only self-governing Bantu homeland, its Legislative Assembly consisting of the paramount chiefs of the Transkei, the 64 chiefs holding office in the nine regional authority areas, and 45 members elected by the registered voters.

On 26 May 1972 a Proclamation providing for the constitution of the area of the Tswana Legislative Assembly as a self-governing territory within the Republic to be known as BophuthaTswana was published in the South African Government Gazette.

This reaffirmed the South African Government's intention to lead step by step each individual nation to self-government and independence.

The initial steps for the founding of a system of government for BophuthaTswana took place when the then Tswana Territorial Authority was established in April 1961. The activated Tswana Territorial Authority followed in October 1968 with greater responsibilities. In May 1971, the Tswana attained yet a further milepost in the sphere of their political development when the Tswana Legislative Assembly was established.

'The proclamation provides for the definition of the territory of BophuthaTswana, the constitution of the Legislative Assembly and its Executive government which will vest in a Cabinet,' the statement said. 'The constitution of the Legislative Assembly will be effected by designated and elected members.'

'Each of the 12 magisterial districts of BophuthaTswana forms an electoral division of the territory and the qualifications of citizens as voters are also prescribed. BophuthaTswana citizens who are qualified to vote are also prescribed. BophuthaTswana citizens who are qualified to vote, but are resident outside the electoral division will also be able to vote at the election of elected members.'

The proclamation also provided for a Cabinet, consisting of a Chief Minister who will also be a Chief, and five ministers of whom not more than three may be Chiefs. The Chief Minister would be elected by the Legislative Assembly and he would appoint five ministers. The chief councillor and councillors of the existing Legislative Assembly would be called Chief Minister and Ministers respectively, and would serve as such until the first sitting of the Legislative Assembly as reconstituted after the first election.

Thus, on 1 June 1972, BophuthaTswana, homeland of 1.7 million Batswana, became the second self-governed Bantu territory in the Republic of South Africa.

On 4 October 1972 Tswanas throughout the country went to the polls to elect 24 members to their Legislative Assembly. The election was fought on party political lines with the opposition Seoposengwe Party, led by Chief Zidimane Pilane, opposing Chief Lucas Mangope's BophuthaTswana National Independence Party.

Chief Mangope's party won 20 of the 24 elected seats, while eight candidates were returned unopposed during the nominations.

Chief Mangope was elected Chief Minister at the Legislative Assembly's First Session, which was officially opened on 2 November 1972 by the State President of South Africa, Mr J. J. Fouché. The Chief Minister subsequently appointed five Ministers to form his Cabinet.

The BophuthaTswana's new status as a self-governing territory is the result of a comprehensive constitutional development programme.

The latest phase of development includes the consolidation of the territory's five large blocks of land and 14 smaller enclaves, spread throughout the North Western and Western Transvaal and the North Western Cape, and the resettlement of Tswana workers who are needed in their homeland's fast-growing industries. Only three years ago about 65 per cent of the Tswana national unit were still resident in urban areas, but since then the figure has dropped to less than 50 per cent.

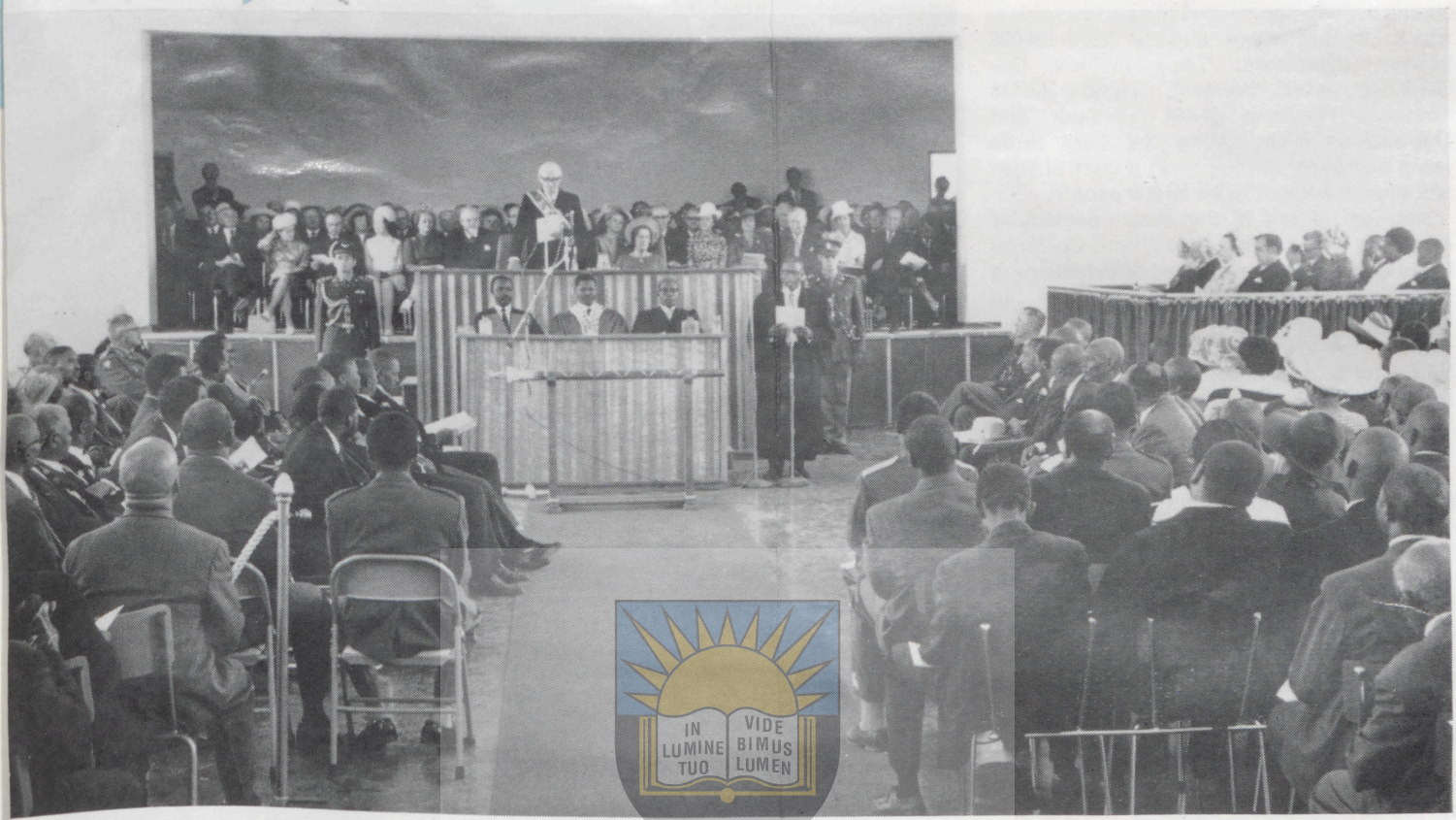
The administration of BophuthaTswana was until recently based at Mafeking, which has also been the venue for sessions of the Legislative Assembly. The Government of BophuthaTswana has now decided that its permanent capital is to be established at Heystekrand, about 48 km north-west of Rustenburg in the Transvaal.

Tribes

The tribes composing the Tswana people were among the early immigrants in South Africa. Though nothing definite can be established about the origins of the Batswana, the conventional view is still that they separated from the main migrating body in the regions of the Great Lakes of East Africa and that they subsequently entered South Africa in three waves of migration.

Due to droughts and tribal warfare the Tswana factions moved around often between 1810 and 1840. From 1835 onwards and during the Great Trek, the Batswana came more and more into contact with Western culture.

Today the Tlhaping, Rolong, and Tlharo tribes inhabit the south-western part of the homeland while the Hurutshe, Kwena and



The State President, Mr J. J. Fouché, opening the First Session of the Legislative Assembly of BophuthaTswana at Montshiwa on 2 November 1972.

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Kgatla groups occupy the central and north-eastern areas. In spite of local and insignificant differences, the Batswana are today a strong cultural entity with Setswana as their language.

Constitution

The constitution of the Legislative Assembly of BophuthaTswana is implemented by designated and elected members. Tribal and communal authorities are grouped into 12 regional authorities, delegating a predetermined number of representatives to the highest authority in the homeland, namely the Legislative Assembly. The Cabinet consists of a Chief Minister who is a hereditary chief, and five ministers of whom three are tribal chiefs. The Chief Minister is elected by the Legislative Assembly and he appoints the other members of the Cabinet who are responsible for six departments, namely Authority Affairs and Finance, Community Affairs, Education and Culture Works, Justice and Agriculture.

Agriculture

BophuthaTswana can be divided into three agricultural zones: an arable region where maize and cattle-breeding form the basis of mixed farming; a zone for cattle breeding and irregular cultivation, and a purely pastoral zone.

There are no perennial rivers in BophuthaTswana, the average rainfall being generally slight, and periodic droughts are common. The following water provision projects have recently been completed:

- The Houwater Dam at Pilanesberg
- 296 successful boreholes of which 70 per cent are equipped with pumps and reservoirs
- 1 earth dam and 11 store dams

Work has started on the building of a dam on the Toelanie River to supplement the number of irrigation schemes in the homeland. Crops cultivated in the region include maize, wheat, sorghum and groundnuts. The homeland's gross yield for the past year is estimated at 156 900 bags of maize produce, 24 300 bags of wheat, 30 370 bags of sorghum, and 3 200 bags of groundnuts. The lucerne and cotton harvests yielded 2 082 metric tons and 10 283 kg respectively. Sisal is grown at Heystekrand, Toelani and at a relatively new project at Dinokana.

Controlled breeding schemes situated at strategic points in the territory contribute much to the overall improvement of the quality of cattle stock. Cattle auctions are held regularly to provide a market for cattle farmers and to encourage thinning out of inferior breeds. During 1970 more than 17 000 cattle and more than 12 900 head of small livestock were sold at these auctions, for a total amount of R1 049 567.

Theoretical and practical training in agriculture is given to some 50 Tswana students at a college near Taung annually.

Mining

There are several mines in the homeland from which platinum, asbestos, manganese, chrome, vanadium, limestone and diamonds are mined.

The Free World's platinum production averages 39 000 kg per annum. South Africa's reserves in this regard are estimated at 6 200 000 kg and valued at R20 000m, or 60 per cent above the value of the Republic's gold reserves at ruling prices. The Rustenburg mines supplied two-thirds of the West's demand for platinum in 1969 and two mining groups will, by 1973, be in a position to supply 50 000 kg annually. These mines are largely situated in the area of the Bafokeng tribe.

The establishment of the Bantu Mining Corporation in 1969 stimulated prospecting and mining in the homeland.

Industry and Commerce

In the past the people of BophuthaTswana have relied on agriculture and stockbreeding as their sole source of income. It became clear, however, that these self-orientated sources could not last for an indefinite period. In order to arrest the depopulation of the homeland and to combine the benefits of a sound internal economy and efficient housing schemes, new industrial growth points such as Babelegi were created.

The establishment of homeland industries not only contributes to the creation of a local labour market, but also involves new housing projects such as Temba, a residential township for Babelegi's labour force. The socio-economic planning of BophuthaTswana in-

cludes the development of 14 new townships, which at this stage already have 25 000 houses completed. They include Ga-Rankuwa (8 042 houses), Temba (2 436 houses), Tlhabane (2 464 houses), and Mabopane which during the past three years has been developed at a cost of R7m and provides housing for 25 000 people.

Babelegi is one of the most spectacular examples of the Bantu Investment Corporation's new programme aimed at establishing industries on an agency basis within the homelands. This growth point, which was started on bare veld in the homeland about 50 km north of Pretoria in 1969, today has more than 107 factory units. Products manufactured there range from knitwear and clothing to plastic products. One of the most recent factories is Greenfield, a R300 000 sheet metal plant. A similar industrial complex is being planned at Montshiwa, a residential township near Mafeking.

The largest existing development on the borders of the Tswana areas is Rosslyn, an industrial township. Started as a decentralised border industry ten years ago, Rosslyn is today virtually fully developed with 90 factory plants and a labour force of 11 500.

Since another industrial township was established at Brits, it has become necessary to provide additional housing for Tswana workers. Another township is being laid out at Mothutlung, where 650 out of 1 150 dwellings have been completed already.

In recent years the Batswana have emerged as tradesmen and today Tswana businessmen are in complete control of their homeland's commercial sector, a tendency encouraged by the Bantu Investment Corporation. During the past year 104 trade licences were granted by the government of BophuthaTswana to Tswana merchants. Some 952 diverse businesses have been established in the area.



A gift of a leopard skin was made to the State President (centre) by the government of BophuthaTswana, the leopard skin having special significance and presented only on rare occasions. The large cup on the table is a floating trophy presented to BophuthaTswana by the South African Government to be awarded in choir competitions. On the left is the Chief Minister of BophuthaTswana, Mr Lucas Mangope.



Champagne to celebrate the new status of BophuthaTswana. The State President, BophuthaTswana Ministers and other officials meet informally at the official residence of the Commissioner-General of the Batswana.

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Education

In its Chief Minister, Chief L. M. Mangope, and its Minister of Education, Chief M. Setlogelo, BophuthaTswana has two men who have worked ceaselessly to improve BophuthaTswana's educational system.

Today about 270 000 Tswana children attend 714 schools; 251 500 pupils receive primary education in 647 schools, while there are 16 380 scholars in the homeland's 60 post-primary schools.

The high demand for qualified teachers is still one of the fundamental problems of this developing homeland. At present 4 300 teachers are employed while 1 350 future teachers are being trained at five training schools.

In the School for the Sons of Chiefs and Headmen at Tuang, the sons of tribal heads are prepared for the tasks and duties they will be called up to perform as hereditary successors and future leaders.

The Boitseanape and Seloshesha trade schools, situated at Montshiwa and Thaba 'Nchu, offer courses in several subjects, including motor mechanics, plumbing, and carpentry. Similar institutions exist at Thlabane and Temba.

University training is offered by the universities of the North and Fort Hare.

More than 90 per cent of the Batswana reside within 80 km of a hospital. Permanent and mobile clinics serve remote areas and in emergency cases patients are transferred to the nearest hospital by air. There are nine hospitals and 103 permanent clinics in the region. The Bophelong hospital has 2 600 beds and is staffed by a resident psychiatrist, two matrons, and a nursing staff of approximately 500 members. The hospital is also a training centre for student nurses.

At the Thusong hospital provision has been made for patients afflicted by cerebral-palsy. A school for deaf and blind children has been established at Kutlwanong. At Thaba 'Nchu there is a school for deaf-and-dumb children. A workshop for handicrafts at Ga-Rankuwa is manned by blind and partially blind adults. Similar handicraft centres exist at Lthuso and Itsoseng near Lichtenburg.

There are two children's homes, two youth camps and six crèches in the area.

Date APR 1973 Hare
VOLKSHANDEL

Swak kommunikasie oorsaak van lae produksie

SUID-AFRIKA SE vraagstuk van lae produktiwiteit is hoofsaaklik te wyte aan gebrekkige kommunikasie tussen blank en nie-blank in die arbeidsituasie, het dr. W. Backer, hoof van die Departement Bedryfsielkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare gesê toe hy die Oos-Londense Afrikaanse Sakekamer toegespreek het.

Die wye sosiale gaping wat tradisioneel bestaan tussen blank en nie-blank wat ook in die werksituasie bestaan en die taalverskille is verantwoordelik vir hierdie gebrekkige kommunikasie. 'n Derde moontlike oorsaak van gebrekkige kommunikasie is dat die bestuur hoofsaaklik beman word deur blankes en die laer vlak werkers is hoofsaaklik nie-blankes. Weens die kenmerkende outkratiese bestuur van Suid-Afrika het die werker haas geen hand in die beplanning en beheer van sy aktiwiteite nie – dus 'n toestand van werkverarming – wat dan ook tot gevolg het dat hy hom moeilik met die organisasie kan identifiseer. Die werker is hoofsaaklik geïnteresseerd in sy loon en het verder min belange by sy werk.

Om ons beleid van vreedsame naasbestaan met behulp van aparte dog volwaardige ontwikkeling deur te voer, kan die sosiale gaping tussen blank en nie-blank nie verdwyn nie. Daar word egter dringend 'n houdingsverandering aan die kant van die blanke teenoor die nie-blanke vereis. Die nie-blanke moet verwelkom word in die werksituasie met dit wat hy positief kan bydra en nie gedurig gekritiseer en verwerp word vir die eienskappe wat hy nie het nie.

Dit is seker net so belangrik vir blankes om een of meer Bantoetale aan te leer, as wat dit vir die nie-blankes is om een van die offisiële landstale aan te leer. Fanakalo is 'n handige tegniese kommunikasiehulpmiddel in die mynwese, maar is geen selfstandige taal waarmee waardes of gevoel uitgedruk kan word nie en bestaan uit 'n uiters beperkte woordeskat. Fanakalo is dus nie die antwoord op ons taalkommunikasieprobleme nie.

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„Operasie opgradering" (operation upgrade) verdien seker die hoogste lof. Met behulp van konsultante word ongeletterde werkers geleer om te lees en skryf. Die vraag kan egter gestel word of die Bantoe volkere dit werklik erns het met die algemene verhoging van die vlak van geletterdheid onder hulle eie mense. Is dit wel so dan behoort tuislandregerings en ander Bantoerade die verantwoordelikheid hiervoor uit die hande van private organisasies te neem. Dit is 'n geleentheid vir die Bantoe om te bewys dat hy wel belangstel in ekonomiese vooruitgang en algemene ontwikkeling van die Bantoe volkere in Suid-Afrika.

Die Bantoewerker kan meer belang by sy werk en by die organisasie as sulks kry, indien hy geleentheid gegee word om meer verantwoordelikhede in sy werk te aanvaar. Hulle is huiwerig om op hul eie te werk en besluite te neem, omdat die witman hulle te lank op die skouer gedra het. Dit word sterk aanbeveel dat hy betrek word by werkerkomitees en produktiwiteitskomitees, en dat sy werk verryk word deur meer verantwoordelikhede aan hom toe te ken – dan het ons 'n kans om 'n organisasieman van hom te maak.

Date 10 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
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DR AND MRS JOHN MILDENHALL after their marriage in the Methodist Church, Fort Beaufort, with the Rev R. Hills, who conducted the service. Dr Mildenhall is a lecturer at Fort Hare University, Alice, and the youngest son of Mr and Mrs Ernest Mildenhall of Fort Beaufort. The bride is Lynne, eldest daughter of Mrs Gwen Wood of East London.

14 APR 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



PROFESSOR KRIEL

Prof gives talk on black lore

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — "The written literature of the African in Africa was still in its infancy, but the unwritten equivalent, known as folklore offered opportunities which might be considered as unique," Prof A. P. Kriel said at his inaugural address entitled "The Legacy of Leo Frobenius," at Fort Hare University last night.

Prof Kriel was appointed Prof. of Bantu Literature at Fort Hare in July last year. Prior to this he lectured at the University of Cape Town in Bantu languages, especially Shona, for 7½ years.

During this time he obtained his Ph.D. Prof. Kriel also spent six years in Rhodesia at a DRC Mission, and has taught at a number of schools

"It is in connection with the study of African lore that I want to pay my respects to one of its most indefatigable pioneers who considered this field of investigation worthy of a large part of a lifetime of research — Leo Frobenus," said Prof. Kriel. "Leo Frobenius was professor in cultural anthropology in Frankfurt. He spent most of his active life in the study of Africa, to which he undertook 12 journeys," Prof. Kriel said. — DDC.

Date 13 MAY 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

LEKTOR DOOD

DR. L. S. McFARLANE, 'n senior lektor in opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare, is gister skielik aan 'n hartaanval oorlede terwyl hy besig was om klas te gee.

Dr. McFarlane was sedert 1971 aan dié universiteit verbonde. Voorheen was hy 20 jaar lank hoof van die Gimnasium in die Paarl. Ná sy aftrede by dié skool het hy 'n betrekking aan Fort Hare aanvaar.

Hy was 'n geruime tyd 'n hartlyer en die afgelope tydjie het hy doktersbehandeling ontvang.

Gister het sy studente gemerk dat dr. McFarlane baie bleek was. Hy het nog duidelik gepraat en gewoonweg met sy lesings aangegaan, toe hy skielik inmekaar sak.

'Hy laat sy vrou, drie seuns en twee dogters agter. Die begrafnisreëlings is nog nie bekend nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 MAY 1973

THE FRIEND

ALICE. — A symposium on university education to be held at the University of Fort Hare tomorrow will be attended by representatives of 13 of the 16 universities in South Africa and Lesotho.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
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18 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD

New Fort Hare prof speaks

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — In his inaugural address as the first Professor of Bantu Literature at the University of Fort Hare, Prof A. P. Kriel, said that the written literature of Africa was still in its infancy but the unwritten equivalent offered opportunities which were unique.

Prof Kriel's address was on "The legacy of Leo Frobenius" the famous German anthropologist who, during his life made an intensive study of African culture.

Prof Kriel said "it is no longer the Africanist alone who pronounces his convictions on the nature and possible future of various forms of African culture, but politicians and other commentators join in the debate.

"Not that they are wrong in doing this but the danger in such an interest is that it draws observers who have decided beforehand what they want to find in African culture.

"On one extreme are found those who would prove that traditionally Africa contained the subliment wisdom yet revealed to the human race and on the other those who find that Africa never really had a culture at all."

Prof Kriel said in the past it was assumed that African cultures would ultimately be exchanged for some form of Western culture but today it was almost impossible to find a Western culture which was not itself in the process of disintegration and the result was massive confusion.

"If there is confusion in the Western world, what should be the condition in Africa where people have to decide which way to turn," said Prof Kriel.

He said a lot could be learnt about people from their folklore and African folklore which has had to adapt itself to change, development and circumstances was far from dead.

Prof Kriel, a graduate of Stellenbosch University, received a doctorate from the University of Cape Town. He was appointed Prof of Bantu Literature at Fort Hare in 1972. He was formerly a lecturer in Bantu languages at the University of Cape Town after teaching for several years at an African mission school in Rhodesia.

He is married with three children.

Date 25 APR 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

'Crisis' over farmlands

Staff Reporter

THE SITUATION in South African rural society, where the Black man was the effective occupant of the land although not its legal owner, could not work and had the potential of a conflict situation.

Professor J. L. Boshoff, principal of the University of the North, said this when he spoke to a conference about social work in South Africa in Pretoria yesterday.

Prof. Boshoff said that, looked at from any angle, a new society was emerging in rural South Africa, and in the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, and the Northern and Eastern Cape, it was overwhelmingly a Black society.

He said this fact, which was the result of industrialisation and urbanisation, was probably the most significant in South African society, but it seldom received the attention it merited.

"Black South Africa may not be the legal owner of rural South Africa, but in the eastern half of the country, where the economic future mainly lies, it is its effective occupant.

"No good purpose can be served by refusing to recognise that education and therefore literacy will eventually make this situation untenable."

Prof. Boshoff said: "It is clear that these landless masses of Black people who are the have-nots, who are the poor, but who are also increasingly becoming conscious of their own identity, who are becoming less and less ignorant through education, cannot forever remain satisfied with such a situation.

"This situation cannot work out, and it can be categorically stated that it cannot, with all the power in the world, be made to work out. We must realise that in the South African society, as it finds expression in rural South Africa, we have a potential conflict situation that must be avoided."

ADJUST

The closer the country moved to complete political independence of the Black homelands, the more pressing the need to adjust would become.

"We shall have to move, and we shall have to do so quickly, in the direction of ultimately reaching the stage where any member of this society will be able to assume normal human relationships with every other member of this society.

"We must reach the stage where not only a high standard of living but also a satisfying quality of life in all its aspects will be available to every member of this society in equal measure."

The "apartheid notion" of complete geographical separation and removal to homelands of the African people, held 15 years ago, is no longer practical, Professor M. A. Hough, of the department of social work at the University of Fort Hare, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Prof. Hough said it was significant in the South African society that a substantial part of the developing communities consisted in an urban population fully integrated in the White urban economy and social life.

This was why the "apartheid notion" was no longer practical.

Dealing with the needs of the developing communities in South Africa, he said magnificent support for the development tasks ahead existed.

He said the pace of the development process had to be speeded up in a much more meaningful manner than at present.

"So often we are bluffing ourselves that a bigger and bigger handful of crumbs from the White man's table constitutes development."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 APR 1973 Date
E P. HERALD

Graduation ceremony today

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

SEVEN local African students will be among 165 graduands who will receive their degrees and diplomas at the Fort Hare University graduation ceremony at Alice today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

They are Misses Noxolo Dlepu, BA (Social Science), Elizabeth Chabula, BSc, Thandeka Tube, BSc, and Messrs Benjamin Mazonda, BA Honours in History, Max Ntshona, BA (Social Science). B. T. Mafongosi, BSc Honours (Zoology) and Monde Ngada, BA.

The degrees and diplomas will be conferred on the successful students by Dr P. E. Rosseau, Chancellor of the university.

The graduation address will be delivered by Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare University Advisory Council. Mr Guzana is a well-known King William's Town businessman and a brother of Mr Knowledge Guzana, Leader of the Opposition in the Transkei Government.

25 APR 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

SOCIAL WORKERS 'MISUSED'

By a Staff Reporter

SOCIAL workers in developing communities should be released from many duties they are given at present and which amounted to a gross waste of professional potential.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"It is a shameful misuse of their time in having to run from pillar to post to make investigations for magistrates or to fill our application forms for old age, and disability pensions which can be as effectively done by persons who can be specially and quickly trained for these routine jobs," Professor M. A. Hough, of the Department of Social Work of the University of Fort Hare, said at a social work conference in Pretoria.

Magistrates' offices, police stations and departments of labour and of financial affairs should be able to handle adequately these responsibilities for social pensions and other tax supported income maintenance schemes, he said.

23 MAY 1973

OGGENDBLAD

Simposium by Fort Hare

ALICE — 'n Simposium oor universitêre opleiding sal Donderdag by die Universiteit van Fort Hare gehou word. Dit sal bygewoon word deur verteenwoordigers van 13 van die 16 universiteite in die Republiek en Lesotho.

Die simposium is gereël deur die departement van opvoedkunde van Fort Hare en is die eerste in sy soort wat by 'n nie-blanke universiteit gehou word. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

23 MAY 1973

RAND DAILY MAIL

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Symposium

ALICE. — A symposium on university education to be held at the University of Fort Hare tomorrow will be attended by representatives of 13 of the 16 universities in the Republic and Lesotho.—Sapa.

31 MAY 1973

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E. P. HERALD

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Personnel course at Fort Hare

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare intends holding a course in personnel management for African personnel assistants and supervisors. — Sapa.

23 MAY 1973

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NATAL DAILY NEWS

FORT HARE TO HOLD EDUCATION TALKS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday. — Representatives from 13 of the 16 universities in South Africa and Lesotho are to attend a symposium on university education at Fort Hare University tomorrow.

This is the first time a symposium of this kind has been held at Fort Hare and the first at a non-White university.

Of the 16 universities invited to attend, all but Potchefstroom, the Orange Free State and the Western Cape will be represented.

The symposium has been organised by the university's education faculty at the request of the senate.

28 MAY 1973

E. P. HERALD

Mohair congress for PE

HERALD REPORTER

THE emphasis at the South African Mohair Growers' Association annual congress, to be held in Port Elizabeth next month, will be on administration of the Mohair Board and research work affecting mohair producers.

Delegates will discuss 20 motions from all over the Eastern Cape ranging from a suggestion that a stabilisation levy be created to make the mohair industry self-supporting, to a proposal that the price of offal be increased.

Two of the more far reaching motions come from Albany and Mortimer. The Albany branch of the association has proposed that the Mohair Board recognise experimental work on the prevention of losses of angora goats due to exposure, being done at Fort Hare University, by giving financial assistance to the work.

– 3 MAY 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

DIED IN LECTURE THEATRE

Daily News Reporter

A 66-YEAR-OLD Cape Town educationist, Dr L. F. McFarlane, collapsed and died of a heart attack while giving a lecture yesterday to students at Fort Hare University.

Dr McFarlane, who held a masters degree and a doctorate in education, had been lecturing in education at the university since his retirement.

Educated in Stellenbosch, he founded the Groote Schuur High School in Wynberg, Cape — now the Voortrekker High School.

He is survived by his wife, three sons and two daughters, one of whom, Miss M. S. McFarlane, is a lecturer at the Teachers' Training College in Durban.

His body will be flown to Stellenbosch, where the funeral will take place on Saturday.

Date - 2 MAY 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Unisa honours African educator

By ROY DEVENISH

THE FIRST honorary doctorate to be conferred on an African by the University of South Africa will be given at a graduation ceremony at GaRankuwa, near Pretoria, on Saturday.

A doctorate in education will be conferred on the education planner for the Lebowa Government Service, Mr. Moses Josiah Madiba, for his valuable services to African education, by the Chancellor of Unisa, Dr. F. J. de Villiers.

At the same ceremony, in the GaRankuwa community hall, a total of 74 degrees, and 11 diplomas and certificates, will be conferred.

The main address will be delivered by the chairman of the Advisory Council of Bantu Education, Mr. R. Cingo.

Among those receiving degrees will be students from Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Mr. Madiba began teaching in 1929, and was a principal, lecturer, supervisor, head of the Mokopane teachers' training institution, and an inspector of schools, before joining the Lebowa Government.

He is also chairman of the advisory council of the University of the North, a post he has held since its inception in 1960

Mr. Madiba was principal of the Kalkspruit amalgamated school between 1930 and 1935, when he became head of the Krazenstein Higher Primary School.

In 1936 he became supervisor of schools for the Pietersburg West circuit and was seconded to the Pretoria Bantu Normal College in 1947 as lecturer in Bantu languages and education.

He became Bantu inspector of schools in 1956, and was appointed education planner for the newly-established Lebowa Department of Education and Culture.

Mr. Madiba was a prominent member of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association, and in 1954 helped in the establishment of the Transvaal Teachers' Union.

He has served as an elder in the Lutheran Church, and was elected the first president of the synod in 1963, a post he held for six years. In 1964 he visited England and Berlin.

Mr. Madiba graduated with a BA degree from Fort Hare and has a union education diploma from Unisa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 APR 1973
Fort Ha
P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare degree day

THE fourth graduation ceremony since Fort Hare University acquired autonomy will take place at the university on Saturday at 9.30am.

University of Fort Hare
Historic Archives

The Chancellor of the university, Dr P. E. Rosseau, will confer 100 bachelor degrees, 17 post graduate degrees and 48 diplomas.

Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, will deliver the graduation address. Mr Guzana is a well-known Ciskeian businessman and an elder brother of Mr K. M. N. Guzana, the leader of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Party.

Honorary degrees

Mr H. Botha, the examination officer of the university, said no honorary degrees would be conferred. African leaders from the Transkei and Ciskei and other parts of the country would attend the graduation ceremony.

31 MAY 1973

RAND DAILY MAIL

Personnel course for Africans

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare is to hold a course in personnel management for African personnel assistants and supervisors. The week-long course begins on July 9 under the direction of Prof. W. Backer and Mr. W. Botha. — Sapa.

16 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare labour guidance in demand

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — A large number of organisations throughout South Africa are regularly calling on the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare for guidance and advice on the use of African labour in industry, commerce and administration.

Since its inception in 1966 the number of students enrolling for this course has steadily increased. In 1970 a degree in Administration in personnel management was started and the first African graduates will receive this degree from Fort Hare this month.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Already the graduates have found good jobs in industry and Fort Hare has been swamped with requests from various South African industries for university trained personnel officers.

In view of this and with the appointment of additional staff the Department of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare intends increasing its research activities.

The theme of the research programme will be "the better understanding and use of the African labour force in the Border, Eastern Cape and Xhosa homelands". It is hoped that information gained from this research programme will help employers with the employment of Africans as personnel managers and clerks, welfare officers, wage clerks, selection and training officers.

Prof W. Backer, head of the Industrial Psychology Department, said in an interview: "This department mainly serves commerce and industry by training African personnel officers. In addition to regular degree courses in industrial psychology we annually offer a short course in personnel management techniques for African personnel officers."

Date 14 MAY 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare man gets bursary

EAST LONDON — Seven former John Bisseker High School students and one from Fort Hare University have been awarded annual bursaries by the Boy Casoojee University Scholarship Trust.

The secretary, Mr. S. Najathe, said the bursaries were awarded to deserving university students, men and women of all races who would not be able to persue a university education because of financial difficulties.

The board made the awards to: Michael Harry Hendricks, a fourth year medical student at the University of Natal, was awarded R150.

Neville Maclin Lewis, who obtained a first class matric pass last year by getting a B aggregate and is now doing his first year medicine degree at the University of Cape Town, was awarded R150.

Collin Bernard Troskie, who last week obtained his B.Sc. degree and who is now reading his second year B.Sc. Pharmacy degree at the University of the Western Cape, was awarded R120.

Richard Llewellyn Fray now doing his third year B.Sc. in physics and mathematics at the University of the Western Cape was awarded R120.

Mahomed Rosen Obaray who obtained three distinctions in his first year B.Sc. in applied mathematics, chemistry and mathematics at the University of Durban, Westville was awarded R120.

Hamied Kariem Maizema, who is reading his fourth year B.Sc. Chemical Engineering at the University of Cape Town and Gregory Abraham Fredericks who is doing his first year B.Sc. at the University of the Western Cape were each awarded R120.

Monde Monwabisi Victor Ngcola, who is doing his first year Bachelor of Administration at Fort Hare was awarded R100. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 29 APR 1973

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

CHIEFS IGNORE FORT HARE GRADUATIONS

Tribune Reporter

THE heads of the Ciskei and Transkei homelands have caused a stir by not attending the graduation ceremony of the University of Fort Hare in Alice yesterday.

Although invited, the Transkei Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and Chief Justice Mabandla, the Chief Executive Councillor of the Ciskei, seemingly gave no reasons for their absence.

This is the third graduation ceremony since Fort Hare gained its autonomy.

Three Ciskei Cabinet Ministers attended the ceremony. They were Mr L. E. Mtoba, Minister of Education, Mr L. L. Sebe, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and Mr E. P. Vanqa, Minister of Justice.

None of the Transkeian Ministers turned up but the leader of the Opposition Democra[illegible]arty, Mr K. M. N. Gugna, was present to hear his brother, Mr S. F. Guzana, chairman of the university advisory council, give the guest speaker's address.

Professor J. Boshoff, the rector of the University of Orange Free State, was among the guests as a record 166 graduates received degrees. The graduates were capped by the Chancellor of the university, Dr P. Rousseau.

For the first time the degrees of Bachelor of Agriculture and Bachelor of Science (Agriculture) were conferred on four students.

One of the five students who received BA (Hons) degrees was Mr Vernon Malisi Damane. He won the United States Information Service Scholarship to the University of Boston, where he will do a Master's degree in Anthropology.

He leaves for America in June.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

1 JUN 1973

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P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare course in personnel

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare intends holding a course in personnel management for African personnel assistants and supervisors.

Three previous courses at Fort Hare have proved highly successful and have drawn candidates from many parts of the Republic.

The week-long course will commence on July 9 under the direction of Prof W. Backer, professor of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare, and Mr W. Botha, a lecturer in the same department.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD

Hubby and wife capped together

By W. Sangotsha

A TRANSKEI man at the weekend received an M.A. degree during the graduation ceremony at the University of Fort Hare — and his wife was capped during the same ceremony.



It was a day of re-union at the graduation ceremony held at Fort Hare University. Here, seen with her relatives who wore Xhosa traditional dresses, is Miss Phillis Ntsongwa. Others are Mrs Nozamile Ntsongwa, Mrs Noleveni Ntsongwa and Mr Mtatseni Ntsongwa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He is Mr. Vernon Mzuvukile Melane (31), of Bizana in the Transkei. He matriculated at Adam's College, Natal.

At the end of 1964, he obtained a B.A. degree and in the following year a B.A. (honours) degree at the University College of Fort Hare.

Mr. Melane commenced his research into the motivation and relational problems of African workers in 1966 while employed by a firm in Pinetown.

He stayed with this organisation until 1969 and in 1970 he joined the Xhosa Development Corporation as personnel officer, where he is still employed.

The research done for his past employer formed the subject of confidential reports to management with a view to improving the working conditions of the African labour force.

Mr. Melane's dissertation on "Problems! of motivation and communication of Black workers in a medium-sized industrial organisation" contains research into the attitudes of Black workers.

Mr. Melane is married and his wife, Mrs. Nompumelelo Popana Melane, is also a Fort Hare psychology graduate.



Mr Vernon Damane received a B.A. (Hons.) degree at Fort Hare. He has also been awarded a scholarship to study at the University of Boston, in the States.

The Ciskei N. Gugna, was present to

Date 27 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD

Double size hall awaits Fort Hare graduation day

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — About 2 000 students, staff, graduands, parents and guests are expected to pack the Great Hall at the University of Fort Hare tomorrow for its third graduation ceremony as an autonomous university. The hall has been doubled in size by recent extensions.

The inaugural address will be be given by Mr S. S. Guzan, chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council. Only once before since 1936 has this honour been given to an African.

One of the highlights of the ceremony will be the singing of the Fort Hare choir, which has been trained and directed by Prof G. Gruber, formerly of Rhodes University, who is spending a year at Fort Hare as head of the new sub-department of music.

A record number of students will graduate and 116 will receive diplomas or have degrees conferred on them by the Chancellor of the University, Dr Etienne Rousseau.

Dr Rousseau is one of South Africa's leading financiers and industrialists. He is also chairman of the South Africa Foundation.

Seventeen students will receive post-graduate degrees. Two students will receive master's degrees. One, Mr V. M. Melane, will receive an MA majoring in psychology and will receive an MSc majoring in zoology.

Miss V. S. Lusu will receive a BA honours with distinction in history; Mr Z. P. Nonvala will receive a BSc honours with distinction in chemistry and Mr W. S. Tladi, a lecturer at Fore Hare in industrial psychology, will receive a BComm honours degree.

Among the graduands will be four African men who will be the first in the Republic to obtain degrees in agriculture from a non-White university. Fort Hare is the only non-White university that offers a degree course in agriculture.

Two will receive BA agriculture degrees. They are Mr L. B. M. Sevitloane and Mr M. K. Sobi.

Two others will receive BSc agriculture degrees. They are Mr M. P. Mbokopi and Mr S. M. Memka.

Another set of firsts for Fort Hare and for South Africa are two African students who will receive secondary teachers diplomas in fine arts.

Fort Hare is the only non-White university to have a department of fine arts and Miss P. N. Lerumo and Mr R. M. Mabunu are the first students to complete the required course.

Among the distinguished visitors to attend the ceremony tomorrow are Chief Minister Kaiser Matanzima, of the Transkei, and Chief Minister Justice Mabandla of the Ciskei.

VIPs

The Rector of Turfloop, Prof J. L. Boshoff, will come from the Transvaal for the graduation. Other South African universities will be represented. Prof Nic Wiehahn will represent the University of Port Elizabeth.

All the VIPs, together with the Fort Hare Governing Council, the Advisory Council, deans of faculties and other Fort Hare staff members, will attend a multiracial lunch in the dining hall on the Fort Hare campus. This is the first time such a lunch has been arranged.

Other important guests are the leader of the opposition party in the Transkei, Mr K. Guzana, and chairman of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly, Dr C. Mbete.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30 APR 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

166 students gain their degrees at Fort Hare

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday.

SATURDAY was a momentous day for the record number of 166 students who received degrees at the University of Fort Hare.

The degrees were conferred by the chancellor, Dr P. E. Rousseau, a leading South African industrialist. The oration was delivered by Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Forth Hare Advisory Council. Mr Guzana made history by being the first African to deliver the graduation address since the university became autonomous.

The only African to deliver the oration at graduation in the long history of Fort Hare was the late Professor D. T. Jabavo, the African educationist who gave the address in 1951.

Guests included the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramunt Chief Kaizer Matanzima, Mr D. M. Ntusi senior planner of Transkei education and many officials from the Transkei and Ciskei Governments.

They were entertained to a multiracial luncheon with the Fort Hare senior staff and the Fort Hare Advisory Council members.

Also present was the rector of Turfloop University, Professor J. L. Boshoff, and Mr Justice Munnik.

25 APR 1973

RAND DAILY MAIL

'Isolation apartheid is not practical'

Staff Reporter

THE "apartheid notion" of complete geographical separation and removal to homelands of the African people, held 15 years ago, is no longer practical, Professor M. A. Hough, of the department of social work at the University of Fort Hare, said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was delivering a paper on "Social work in developing communities" at a conference on social work in contemporary South Africa.

Prof. Hough said it was significant in the South African society that a substantial part of the developing communities consisted in an urban population fully integrated in the White urban economy and social life.

This was why the "apartheid notion was no longer practical.

Dealing with the needs of the developing communities in South Africa, he said magnificent support for the development tasks ahead existed.

But, the fact that there was much to be thankful for was, in another sense, a quite useless observation since comparisons could lead to a cul-de-sac of complacency.

He said the pace of the development process had to be speeded up in a much more meaningful manner than at present.

"So often we are bluffing ourselves that a bigger and bigger handful of crumbs from the White man's table constitutes development."

27 APR 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare to cap first agriculture graduates

ALICE — Tomorrow's graduation at Fort Hare will be an historic one for the Faculty of Agriculture and the Department of Fine Arts.

The Faculty of Agriculture, which is the only faculty at a black university in South Africa will cap its first four graduates.

The B.Sc. (Agric.) graduates are: Mr. M. P. Mbokodi, who has also been granted the Massey Ferguson award for the best student in agriculture in 1972 and Mr. S. M. Memka.

Mr. N. K. Seobi and Mr. L. B. M. Sebitloane will receive their B Agric. degrees.

The B.Sc. (Agric.) course is a four-year degree where students specialise in either plant or animal science. StudentsB.Agric course receive a more general training in agriculture over a period of three years.

The Department of Fine Arts is probably the only such department at a black university in South Africa at which students can do a specialised course in Fine Arts.

The first two students to receive their S T D Fine Arts diplomas are Miss Portia Lerumo and Mr. Richard Mabunu.

Miss Lerumo obtained a distinction in Sculpture and Design and is studying for a higher diploma in Fine Arts at Fort Hare. Mr. Mabunu is a teacher at St. Matthews High School. — DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3 MAY 1973

DIE TRANSVALER

Die Kôsas vorder in die Regte

Politieke Redaksie

UMTATA — Goeie vordering word in die Transkei met die opleiding van Kôsas in die regsberoep gemaak.

Die Transkeise minister van justisie, kaptein George Matanzima, sê daar is nou 20 regsgekwalifiseerde Kôsa-amptenare in sy departement teenoor die twee van 1963. Daar is ook vier magistraatskantore wat uitsluitlik deur Kôsa-burgers beman word, terwyl by tien ander kantore net die magistrate nog gesekondeerde amptenare is.

Veertien amptenare van sy departement studeer nou voltyds in die regte aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Die minister het ook aangekondig dat die eerste polisiebevorderingseksamens vir die Transkeise polisiemag later vanjaar afgelê sal word.

Kaptein Matanzima het in sy beleidstoespraak in die Transkeise Wetgewende Vergadering gesê die instelling van 'n Hoërhof vir die Transkei word deur hom verwelkom. Dit was 'n behoefte wat lank reeds bestaan het.

Die Hoërhof sal nie net die afhandeling van sake bespoedig nie, maar ook nuwe werkskanse aan Transkeise burgers gee.

● Regter Munnik is onlangs as die eerste hoofregter van die Transkei aangewys.

Date 31 APR 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU

What A Smasher!



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

THEY say a thing of beauty is a joy for ever. Who can doubt that when looking at the dazzler in this picture. Her name is Miss Pumeza Ngodwana who is a student at Fort Hare University. She has a motif of a mouth on her bosom that gives you ideas. The smile she wears is of the class that induces the fluttering of butterflies around a man's heart. Coupled with those cool eyes, in fact her company should be an antidote for the hot weather if you take into account the absence of a fluffy wig on her dome. The final touch of coolness is supplied by the clouds reflected in her sunglasses.

Date 25 MAY 1973
E. P. HERALD

Technology's role in more efficient teaching

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Educational technology could contribute towards more efficient teaching and learning, Mr Leslie Proctor, director of the Fort Hare language laboratory, told a symposium on university teaching at the University of Fort Hare yesterday.

The reason for this, he said, was that among other advantages, it catered for individual learning rates, provided a variety of learning methods and increased motivation among students.

Educational technology used at all modern universities included computers, television, language laboratories and others, as well as the learning material to be prescribed, he said.

"Hardly any research in educational technology has been carried out in South Africa, though some universities have television units, all have language laboratories and one has an educational technology unit."

Imperative

Mr Proctor said it was not a question of whether educational technology was worth it, but how it could best be applied to the university situation in South Africa. At the University of Fort Hare research in this field was imperative, he added.

Prof G. H. Steyn, director of the Bureau for Higher Education at the University of South Africa, said in his address that university departments should ensure prospective teaching staff were capable of lecturing proficiently before they were appointed.

The number of people going to universities in South Africa was increasing rapidly, he said.

"In addition to disseminating and advancing knowledge, universities are required to be vocational educators or leaders in all major occupations. This has made them vital institutions for the survival and development of modern society."

In another address, Prof B. de V. van der Merwe, professor of Education at Fort Hare, said the challenge to universities in the next few decades would not be an invasion of their rights and authority but the assumption of more responsibility than they wanted.

"The university cannot remain a passive onlooker. It must make a definite contribution to its future development and Fort Hare contributions must be based on research, not the opinion of rectors and councils."

For this reason, Prof Van der Merwe said, each university should consider setting up units for research into higher education.

"Teacher training the world over is being revised and the relation between basic sciences and professionalised training should be a constant object of research and study by university staff specially appointed for this purpose.

First time

"Modern students often complain about the irrelevance of subject matter and the key word now is involvement. The day of the autocratic academic prescribing his syllabus in solitary confinement is past."

He said the high failure rate among first year students might be caused by ineffective tutors, poor student selection, poor course selection, wrong methods, or a lack of necessary knowledge of the changing rôle of the university teacher.

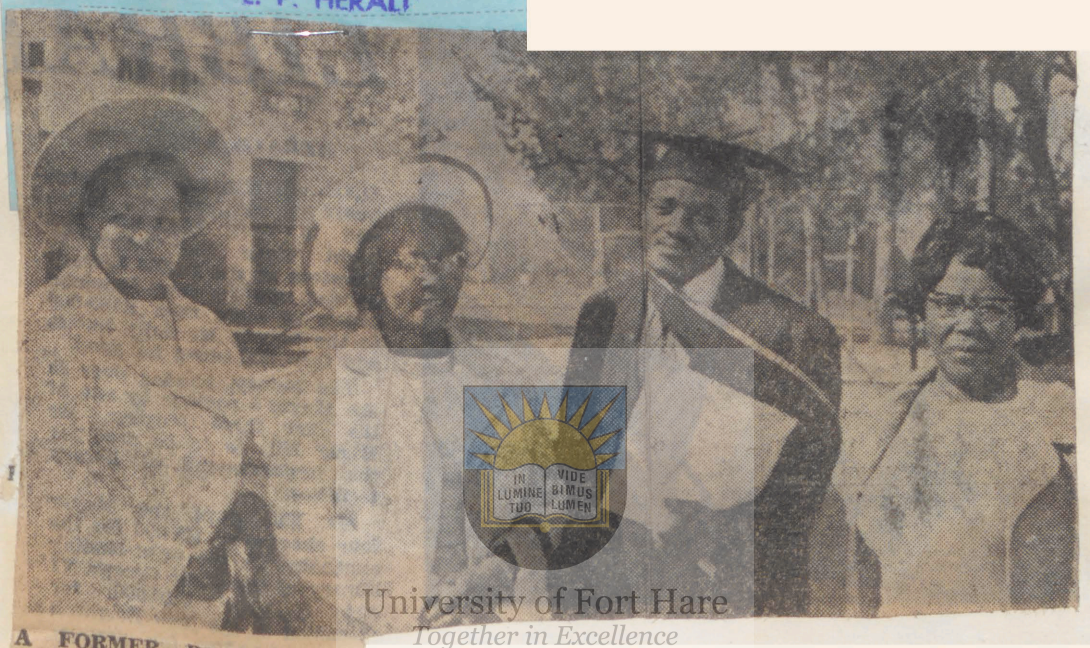
Research should be undertaken to find the cause and to offer a solution, he said.

Representatives of 13 universities attended the symposium on university teaching and it was the first time it was held at a non-White university in South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 19 MAY 1973

E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A FORMER Port Elizabeth school mistress, Mrs Boniswa Mjekula, who is now living in Grahamstown, had to work very hard to realise her ambition of educating her son up to university degree level.

Her son, Ayanda Wesley, recently took his BA degree, majoring in English and history at Fort Hare.

His father, who died while he was still at primary school, was the late Mr Jimmy Mjekula, a well-known Port Elizabeth African rugby administrator.

Among many friends and relatives who saw him being capped were his two aunties, Mrs E. Maqanda from Johannesburg, and Miss E. K. Sithela, principal of Kama School, Port Elizabeth, and an uncle, Chief Lent Maqoma, also of Port Elizabeth.

His mother (second from left) is the daughter of Chief Vukile Fobe of Grahamstown. Others in the picture are: Miss E. K. Sithela, left, Mr Mjekula and Mrs E. Maqanda.

Date 25 APR 1973
THE FRIEND

Social workers should be freed of routine jobs—prof

The Friend Correspondent

PRETORIA

SOCIAL WORKERS in developing communities should be released from many duties they are given at present and which amount to a waste of professional potential.

"It is a shameful misuse of their time in having to run from pillar to post to make investigations for magistrates or to fill out application forms for old-age and disability pensions which can be as effectively done by persons who can be specially and quickly trained for this routine job," Professor M. A. Hough, of the department of social work of the University of Fort Hare, said in Pretoria yesterday.

Professor Hough, who was addressing a conference on social work in contemporary South Africa, organised by the University of South Africa, said existing agencies in the form of magistrates' offices, police stations and Departments of Labour and of Financial Affairs should be able to adequately handle these responsibilities for social pensions and other tax-supported income maintenance schemes.

NEW TERM

"Developing territories should throw out the old Western concept of a social welfare department or division and accept a new term such as social development for a department where social workers can give attention to overall development of people on a wide spectrum of economic security, health and leisure time needs, adult education and controlled population growth.

"They can then work through committees and groups on a co-operative and collaborative basis, where their contact is not any more between social worker and client, but between social worker and people," Professor Hough said.

The concerns of social work practice would obviously vary from densely populated urban settings to relatively isolated rural communities.

Professor Hough said that this could well mean that Western models of social welfare structure and of social work methods of practice would vary in degree of appropriateness with which they could be applied.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 JUN 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

MIGRATORY LABOUR CURBS PRAISED

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

SOUTH AFRICANS could be proud of the manner in which it had been possible to curb and control the movement of people to the cities in order to "buy time" for communities to become re-integrated into new community life, Professor M. Hough told students at the University of Fort Hare this week.

The professor, who is professor of sociology at the university, was speaking on "migratory labour".

South Africa, he said, was only one of many countries in the world with a migratory labour system. In South America, Bolivian migratory workers lived in "misery towns" far worse than any in the South African mining industry.

"One should also note from problems in other countries what might have been the situation in the Republic if urbanization and migrations of families were to take place on a completely uncontrolled basis and at such a rat that proper living conditions could not be provided by Whites," said Professor Hough.

The migratory labour system had a few advantages but many disadvantages. However, it was an accomplished fact in South Africa and was such an enormous problem that it was impossible to estimate the cost in material and human resources to change the situation effectively, let alone the cost of planning or budgeting for a "master mind" solution.

"Migratory labour is a phenomenon we cannot control. We cannot wish it away, blame it away, politicize it away or pray it away.

"What we can and should do is personally help to relieve the human suffering to which it is a contributing factor."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 APR 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Address at Fort Hare

Post Correspondent

ALICE. — A top Ciskei businessman, Mr S. S. Guzana, said here today South Africa was bedevilled by many social, political, and religious problems.

Mr Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare University Advisory Council, was speaking at the third graduation ceremony of the university since it gained autonomy in 1970.

University of Fort Hare
Digitized by the Collection

Students might be drawn into social, religious and political camps and might not understand that they were misled into doing so, said Mr Guzana. The students might be persuaded to pursue selfish racial and tribal aims as was evident in the recent Ciskei parliamentary elections.

Agriculture

Their academic training called for positive and meaningful dedication to the cause of African development and upliftment. They had a duty to pool their knowledge and efforts to uplift their people in the new political situation, said Mr Guzana.

A total of 166 students received BA degrees, post graduate degrees and diplomas. These were conferred on them by Dr P. E. Rousseau, the Chancellor.

Among the graduates were four who received degrees in agriculture—the first Africans in the Republic to receive such degrees. Fort Hare is the only non-White university that offers a degree course in agriculture.

Date 30 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD

MUCH EXPECTED OF FEW AT FORT HARE

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

NEVER WAS so much expected by so many from so few, Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, told graduands at the Fort Hare University graduation on Saturday.

Mr Guzana implored students to consider the "great expectation" of the African people who looked to them as the foundation of a full, complete society and as leaders of their emerging communities.

"Your South Africa is a country of many problems of social, political and religious complexity," he said, urging the graduands not to give academic respectability to "questionable ends".

"You will have failed to uphold the ideals of this university if your vision is blurred by side issues and if you forget that your responsibility is to yourself, your family, your society and last, but not least, to your country —South Africa," he said.

Mr Guzana urged them to give "whole hearted allegiance to Christian principles" in a world "where it has become fashionable to reject moral standards and values and to question the relevance of Christianity and to ridicule the routine of well ordered society".

Involvement in political affairs as a leader was not amiss, he said.

"In this connection I would venture to say one could then seek an official platform in order to avoid confrontation with authority."

Once they had graduated they should not turn away from the disagreement, criticism and opposition when their learning in a sheltered textbook society was put to the test of "situation relevance", he told the students.

"I therefore charge you to be messengers and makers of peace and harmony and understanding. I invite you to the rugged experience of race relationships where rebuffs, adversity and affronts tend to discourage all but the brave and the perservering.

"You are the light of the masses who flounder in the shadows of ignorance. Indeed, you are the hope of our people, leaders who must keep in touch with them — then their great expectations of you will not be in vain but will be truly justified."

Degrees handed to record of 166 students

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Dr P. E. Rousseau, the Chancellor of the University of Fort Hare, presented degrees and diplomas to a record of 166 graduands at the university on Saturday.

The new Great Hall, which was recently extended to hold 2 000 people, was decorated and the audience was treated to a 30-minute programme of music and singing by the Fort Hare choir, trained by Prof George Gruber.

Guests

The Scripture reading and prayer was given by the Rev J. J. Jolobe, Moderator Designate of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

The oration was delivered by Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council, who was the first African to deliver the graduation address since the university became autuonomous. The only African to deliver the oration at graduation previously was the late Prof D. T. Jabavu, the famous educationist, who gave the address in 1951.

Among guests were Prof J. L. Boshoff, Rector of Turfloop University; Mr Justice Munnik, who has been appointed Chief Justice of the Transkei; Prof Nic Wiehahn, a member of UPE senate, and Prof J. J. Gerber, head of the Education Faculty at Rhodes.

Four graduates, Mr M. P. Mbokodi, Mr L. Sebitloane, Mr N. Seobi and Mr Starr-Jamieson Memka, were the first at the university to receive degrees in agriculture. Seven students were also the first to major in biochemistry for BScs.

A Master's degree in psychology was conferred on Mr Vernon Melane, the personnel officer for Xhosa Border Council in Butterworth.

First to receive a B Comm Honours degree in industrial psychology was Mr William Tladi, lecturer in the subject at Fort Hare.

Miss Bursilla Lusu graduated BA Hons with distinction in history, and Mr Zephania Nomvalo BSc Hons with distinction in chemistry.



Mr S. S. Guzana, chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 MAY 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Transkei rejects '3-year doctors'

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Transkei totally rejects the "most unacceptable situation of having secondclass medical practitioners", the homeland's Minister of Justice, Chief George Matanzima, said at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima was a guest speaker at a farewell function for a former medical aide at the Tembuland hospital Mr. Theo Ngcwabe, who is retiring.

He was commenting on a statement by the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Mr. Braam Raubenheimer, that a special three-year medical course for Blacks should be introduced to meet the acute shortage of doctors.

Chief Matanzima said Mr. Ngcwabe was one of "those unfortunate Blacks who were made guineapigs by the South African Government in an experiment on a medical aid course for Blacks at Fort Hare University.

"The intention was that they should become qualified medical doctors, and the course died a natural death. Whites in South Africa do not want to learn from their own mistakes," he added.

Date 24 MAR 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU

Nazi Iziphumo Zovoto LobuRhulumente BeCiskei

ZWELITSHA – Bakhiqwe babathathu abaPhathiswa bephandle laseCiskei kunyulo jikelele lokuqala leli phandle okoko lathi lasekwa. Lengxelo ithe yabhengezwa ekupheleni kweveki ephelileyo phaya eQonce nguSosiba weSebe leMicimbi yezeKhaya uMnu. Odendaal, esidlangalaleni.

Aba baPhathiswa ngabaNumz. E. T. Vanqa, obesakuba nguMphathiswa wezobuLungisa, P. E. E. Msutwana, obesakuba nguMphathiswa wezeKhaya, kunye nobesakuba nguMphathiswa wezeMfundo, uS. L. Mtoba.

UDANO

Kudliwano-ndlebe no-Nkosi Justice Mabandla i-Ntloko yeli Phandle uthe ube nodano olukhulu kukuvakala kokuba umPhathiswa weSebe leMfundo u-Mnu. L. S. Mtoba uwe phantsi kolu nyulo, ebethwa ngevoti ezingaphezu kwe-12000 ngoyena uphambili kwiNqila yakwaZwelitsha.

INKULUMBUSO

Phakathi kwabantu abalindeleke ukuba banyulwe babe ngabaphathiswa kuthe tsha kukho noMnu. R. L. Peteni obesakuba ngumhlo-hli kwiDyunivesithi yase-Fort Hare. Kanti uluvo lwabantu lolokuba ukuba kuzukunyulwa umPhathiswa wezobupolitika zothukile kunganyulwa phakathi kothu. L. L. Sebe kwaNcamara noMnu. R. L. Peteni, noJustice Mabandla osashetheyo ngoku kude kunyulwe ikhabhinethe entsha.

ZOTHUKILE

Nkosi Justice uthe kudliwano-ndlebe noMVO Jantsi wakhe apaikisanayo ama-kho ukunyulwa. Kodwa ke lo nto ingenzeka kuphela xa sele kunyulwe ikhabhinethe entsha. Ingcali kwezobupolitika zothukile kukuva ukuba. S. J. Mokhesi uluphumelele uvoto, ngenxa yokukhathazwa yimpilo kwa kunye nobudala.

Kumaqela athe anyulwa kuthe kwanqenqeza phambili iqela ebelikhokelwa nguMnu. L. L. Sebe ebelinamalungu ali-17, ekuthe kuba kwaphumelela ama-13, baza abaNe bawa phantsi. Iziphumo zovoto zithe zathatha iveki ezintathu phambi kokuba ziphume.

Yena uNkosi Maqoma obezigqatse kwiNqila yaseVictoria East uthe xa ebediana nathi indlebe ekunye noNkosi S. M. Burns-Ncamashe bathi bathe nangani bebeziindile iziphumo ezinje bebengalindanga ukuba eli qela libethe kakuhle kangangokuba lenzile.

UMNU. VANQA

UMnu. Vanqa obezigqatse kwisithili saseGlen Grey, ufumene ivoti ezingama-4099, kanti yena uMnu. J. H. Saliwa obezigqatse kule Nqila naye ufumene ama-20522 evoti. KwiNqila yaseNgqushwa apho uMnu. Msutwana obezigqatse khona ufumene ivoti ezingama-6 124 kuphela, kanti uMnu. Stamper yena ufumene ama-15,449.

UMnu. L. S. Mtoba yena ubethwe nguMnu. Sam ngevoti ezingama-5,347 kanti yena uMnu. Sebe ufumene ivoti ezingama-42095 efumana ezona voti ziphezulu kule Nqila.

BANKQENKQEZILE

Kwiinqila ezintathu, Mdantsane, Victoria East kunye neZwelitsha, abantu bawanyule amalungu ngokwamaqela ababezibandakanye nawo.

KwaZwelitsha, uMnu. Sebe kunye neqela lakhe abaMnu. V. V. Nqezo, D. E. Nkontso kunye noM. T. Sam, bankqenkqeze phambili baphumelela njengabameli bale nqila ePalamente.

Kuhambeke ngolu hlobo naseVictoria East, apho iqela lika-Nkosi L. W. Maqoma (A! Zweliyazuza!), abaMnu. A. Z. Lamani, S. M. Burns-Ncamashe kunye noW. F. Ximiya baphantse bazithabatha zonke iivoti zalapha kule nqila.

UNKOSI MABANDLA

UNkosi Maqoma ubale phambili ngeevoti ezingama-52 63. Umbethe uMnu. Lamani ngevoti ezingama-146 kuphela. UMnu. M. M. Mabandla, umnawa kaNkosi J. T. Mabandla ufumene iivoti ezingama-16 02 emva koMnu. Ximiya ofumene ama-50 327 eevoti.

NaseMdantsane liphume njengokuba lalizibandakanyile iqela likaMnu. Siyo, into eza ukuba uMnu. Q. J. Kewuti no Mnu. W. S. Bashe bekunye no Mnu. Siyo obeyinkokheli yeqela, ukuba ibe ngabo abaza kumela le nqila ePalamente.

Nanga amalungu apnuleleleyo kweziseleyo kwezi Nqila zili-9: Glen Grey: J. H. Saliwa, W. T. Jaxa, Z. E. Booi; Ieshele: S. J. Mokhesi, N. J.Mkrola; Hewu: R. B. D. Mataza; Qoboqobo: R. L. Peteni; Iiddledrift: A. Hoyana; Ngqushwa: G. P. Stamper.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 JUN 1973
NATAL WITNESS

Fort Hare address

MORE AFRICANS NEEDED IN THE SCIENCE FIELD

ALICE—No large-scale development projects would be possible in developing African communities unless there was an increase in the number of scientifically-trained Africans, Professor J. R. Seretlo said in his inaugural address as Professor of Physics at the University of Fort Hare. He proposed that the study of science be made compulsory in the education of the African up to matriculation level.

An increase in the number of scientifically-trained Africans depended on the provision of adequate facilities for scientific and technical training, Professor Seretlo said.

The relatively poor performance of Africans in education — science in particular — had tempted many people to believe that Africans were incapable of receiving any meaningful scientific training.

"The extent to which this has influenced the thinking of successive South African Governments on provision of adequate institutions for scientific training cannot be fully assessed.

"The rate at which these facilities and institutions have been provided over the years seems to suggest that they are not at the top of the priority list," Professor Seretlo said.

"Does this reflect the state of mind of those in authority as regards the ability or competence of the Blacks to use effectively such institutions and facilities as instruments of economic growth and national progress?

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INTEGRAL COMPONENT

"Is it perhaps thought that science cannot conceivably constitute an integral component of the African culture?"

Factors which retarded and suppressed efforts of the African in the direction of science included religious and home backgrounds and the language problem, the professor said.

Children had to study a science in their home languages, the vocabularies of which were inadequate for that study. At universities, even the study of African languages was taught in one of the two official languages, he said, calling for the use of English as a medium of instruction in the sciences.

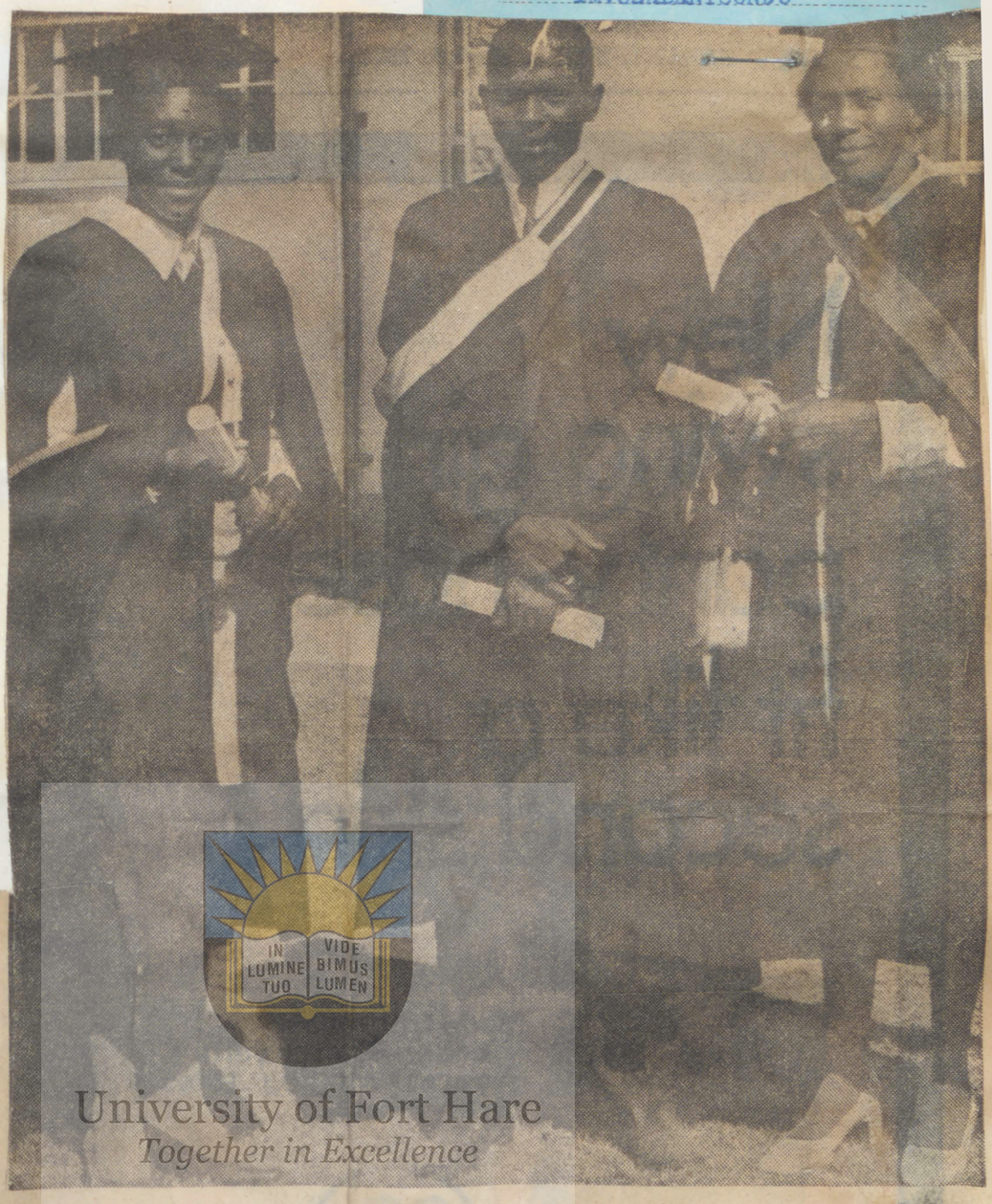
The problem of poor facilities was aggravated by the dearth of qualified African science teachers of whom, in 1972, there were only four in the whole of the Ciskei qualified to teach the subject to matric level.

From 1960 to 1972, inclusive, only 42 Bachelor of Science degrees with physics majors had been gained at Fort Hare.

Many students had gone through their secondary education without a single science textbook, Professor Seretlo said.

"I believe that science has not been presented to the African as something he should aspire to. The African child never saw a Black professional scientist, never saw a Black engineer. He didn't know there were any." — Sapa.

Date 5 MAY 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU



EKUNENE: Ibe ingumhla omkhulu phaya kwiDyunivesithi yase Fort Hare Aba babonakala kulo mfanekiso ukususela ekhohlo nguNkosz. Nomawabo Mafanya othweswe isidanga se B.A., uMnu. Singatha Mafanya one MA kwi-Sociology ize ibe nguNkosk. N. Mafanya one-B.SC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

INGOZI ZENDLELA ZIPHUME NESIFUNDISWA SASINYE

DIKENI — Kukho intetho esele ivumile yokuba izifundiswa ezinemfundo enomsila ubomi bazo zibuchithela ethunzini lokufa kuba zixhatshakelwe kukufa. Ngale mpela veki yothweso-zidanga kwi-Dyunivesithi yase Fort Hare kuthe kwehla ingozi zemoto ezimbini ekuthe kuzo kwasweleka wamnye.

Kuhola wendlela ephakathi kweQonce neDike uthe uMnu. M. Mbalo waseMzimkulu oneqela lizidanga ekwinqwelo esinge eDikeni kuthweso zidanga wadlulwa yinqwelo yegwangqa ethe igqiba kudlula nje yathi gweje phambili kwale yakhe inga iyemisa.

ELUVALWENI

Ayimisanga koko ivele yajika kucaca ukuba ifuna ukuphinda umva. Kuthe kweso sithuba wangena ezimbanjeni kuyo. Ifingene imoto yakhe uMbalo laza ivili lokuqhuba lamminxanisela eluvalweni lahlanza iselwa ekhuphe ulwimi.

Lona igwangqa laphuke nje umlenze kuphela. Kanti kwenye inqwelo ebe ikhwele abafana abathathu baseRhawutini bezekuthweswa izidanga behamba nabahlobo babo kuphantse kwakho isiyengelezana.

WENZAKALA

Inqwelo le ithe isaphatheka endleleni esinga eQonce yahebuka yabhukuleka. Ngethamsanqa akubanga kho mntu wenzakala kuyaphi.

Abebekhwele kule nqwelo nguVuyo Tulwana, Sylvia Lusithi, umqhubi uMbulelo Nyoka ize ibe ngu David no Philly.

Omnye umfana, uThembisile Mqarwane uthe eqhubela iqela labadlali bebhola ekhatywayo, iBush Bucks zase Mtata zisiya kudlala eFort Hare watshayisa inja xa kanye engaseNcemera.

Date 28 APR 1973
E. P. HERALD

UNSKILLED SENSITIVITY TRAINING 'HARMFUL'

HERALD REPORTER

NORMAL people could be temporarily upset and people with severe emotional problems mentally harmed by an unskilled trainer during sensitivity courses, Prof D. J. W. Strümpfer, head of the Department of Psychology at UPE, said yesterday.

Prof Strümpfer was commenting on aspects of the Schlebusch Report dealing with sensitivity training tabled in Parliament this week.

He said such courses were beneficial only to normal people — particularly top professional men and women learning more about group decision making and other aspects of business.

"People with severe sexual problems, for example, would never be allowed to discuss these at a course I was conducting. I would immediately advise them to undergo psychotherapy from a trained psychiatrist or psychologist," Prof Strümpfer added.

He said although there were no definite stipulations regarding the experience of sensitivity trainers, the ideal trainer was considered to be a person who had undergone at least 40 hours of training.

ATTENDED

"I have attended four of these courses — and I still do not feel that I am really qualified to conduct a course," he added.

Prof Strümpfer said a normal person who was trained in sensitivity by an unskilled person could be temporarily upset by his experiences at the course. "A latent schizophrenic would undoubtedly be harmed to a far larger extent."

The courses were not intended and should not be used as a means of correcting psychological deficiencies. Sensitivity training correctly conducted had caused few problems overseas. Where it had caused mental disturbance it was always in the case of people with a history of serious mental problems.

Correct sensitivity training — "the episodes contained in the report by the Schlebusch Commission are certainly far removed from correct training" — is the exact opposite to brainwashing: "It teaches a person to understand individual differences and promotes the value of free and open collaboration," Prof Strümpfer said.

COMMENT

Further comment on this type of group training came from Prof W. Backer, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare, who said: "As a result of research over a number of years this method of management training is now not officially recognised in South Africa."

He said tests carried out by the National Institute of Personnel Scientists, a section of the CSIR, and by behaviourial scientists had shown that there were no positive sensitivity training methods.

"On the other hand there is strong evidence that many people have suffered gravely mentally and physically as a result of sensitivity training courses conducted by inexperienced and unqualified trainers in poorly controlled session groups," Prof Backer said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 MAY 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Research in education advocated

ALICE, Wednesday.

EVERY South African university should consider setting up units for research into higher education, Professor B. de V. van der Merwe for Fort Hare University, said at the recent symposium on university teaching.

Daily News Correspondent

He was delivering a paper on "University teaching in a changing academic world" at the symposium held at Fort Hare.

"The university cannot remain a passive onlooker," he said. "It must make a definite contribution to its future development and such contributions must be based on research and not merely the opinions of rectors of university councils."

The symposium, the first of its kind at a non-White university was attended by representatives of 13 universities.

"Modern students often complain about the irrelevance of subject matter taught at universities," Professor van der Merwe said. "The key word now is involvement and the day of the autocratic academic prescribing his syllabus in solitary judgement is past."

Referring to the escalation of university expenditure, he said that if only for economic reasons a university was compelled to aim at optimum teaching success.

Professor van der Merwe said the high failure of first-year students might be due to ineffective tuition, poor student selection, poor course selection, wrong study methods or lack of necessary knowledge of the changing role of the university teacher.

School examination results alone could not provide a reliable selection basis and lecturers themselves were sometimes responsible for a number of failures.

Only by research at the universities could these causes be identified and probable solutions devised.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 APR 1973
IMVOZABANTSUNDU



Sibeka Aba Esikalini SobuNkulumbuso

Burns Ncamashe

UMNUMZANA Sipho Zilimbola Burns-Ncamashe sisifundiswa ngumbhali wencwadi namabalana, sisithethi, ngumshumayeli imvumi ekwangumqambi.

BHAYI — Kuthe kwanyanzeleka ukuba siphande ngemvelaphi yenkokheli zethu ezinyulwe nkuba zisimele kule palamente intsha yoMneno Nciba, ngenxa yoko ke kuthe kwanyanzeleka ukuba siphande ngezifundiswa ezibini ezinqwenela ukuba zibe kunaxwonga amabini aphambili ngokulandelelana kwabo ngabaNumzana Mthlekazi Sipho Zilimbola Burns-Ncamashe ekudunjwe intloko ngabo.

Izihlalo ezibini ekuthe ngxa kuthiwa neziwafanele totse la madoda mabini ngokubona kwezifundiswa apha, bubunkulumbuso okanye isebe leMfundo. Ukuba omnye ukwelinye, omnye abe kwelinye ngakumbi xa kuthe akwanyulwa ngokobuhlanga nobutshomi, kwanyulwa ngokufaneleka kwezi nkokheli.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Imfundo yakhe yobutitshala wayifumana e-Mthwaku ngakuQoboqobo, waphumelela iMatriki kwa Somgxada. Emva koko wathatha izifundo ze-B.A. e-Fort Hare apho wathi wazibalula kwizifundo zokulawula abantu abaNtsundu nokuhla nzulu esiXhoseni ngomnyaka ka-1948.

Kambe ke akaphelelanga apho, ufumene umsila we-B.Ed. phaya kulaa Dyunivesiti yabaMhlophe eKapa ngexesha ebehlohla phaya kwisikolo seMfundo ephakamileyo kwaLanga. Lo msila uwufumene ngomnyaka ka-1955 kwiTheses ethi, "Imizabalazo yeehlelo laseTopiya njengemvaba yosasazo lwegospile ngenjongo yosasazo lwemfundo phakathi kwabaNtsundu."

Wayekhe wahlohla isiXhosa eFort Hare wada ngelinye ixesha wabamba njengomhlohli oyintloko kweli sebe ngo-1962. Ubeliphakathi elikhulu kwaSandile ngemihla yokuphila kukaMhlekazi Velile.

Ungomnye wamadoda awaseka umbutho wetitshala oyi-CATU nawakha wayipresidanti yawo. Ngumbhali wencwadi yamabana nezibongo ethiywe ngeli "MASIBALISELANE" nethe yakumgangatho ophezulu kuba abafunda iMatriki baphumelela ngokuvavanywa ngayo ngomnyaka ka1967.

Ulilungu kumbutho weMfundo yaBantu ohlalele ukuqwalasela ulwimi lwesiXhosa. Sisandla somhleli kwiDikshinari ephethweyo yesiXhosa, isiNgesi nesiBhulu phaya eFort Hare.

WANYULWA

UMnumzana Burns-Ncamashe ngumntu wokuqala oNtsundu owanyulwa ukuba abe yi-Sub-deacon kwiDayosisi yaseKapa, enyulwa nguBishophu B. H. Clayton kanti ke ngo-1956 wanyulwa ukuba abengunobhala omkhulu kwiQoqo elilawula iTopiya Oda.

Wayekhe wabamba eLimekaya Sekondari eTinara njengenqununu. Inkosikazi yakhe ngumongikazi yaye unabantwana abahlanu.

Date 52 JUN 1973
E. P. HERALD

SA civil service important

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FORT BEAUFORT. — "The welfare of our country depends very largely on the public servant, on his dedication to his work and particularly on the spirit in which he does his job," said Professor E. Marais, head of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Fort Hare, in Fort Beaufort at the weekend.

Prof Marais was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Fort Beaufort branch of the Public Servants Association, held at the Tower Hospital.

The subject of his address was the public servant in modern society.

He stressed the important role of the public servant in the bureaucratic type of country which South Africa had become. About fifty-five per cent of the Republic's population was either directly or indirectly involved in the public service.

Three cheques were presented to three charitable bodies in this area by the society. They are the Corrie Dreyer Old Age Home in Adelaide, the Fort Beaufort branch of Red Cross and the Winterberg Santa Settlement.

The new committee of the public servants branch is: chairman, Mr J. F. A. Steyn, secretary, Mrs N. de Hill, additional members, Mr R. Herschelman, Mr J. C. Kruger, Mr J. Pienaar, Dr D. Anderson and Mr J. J. Ludick.

30 APR 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

First black to speak at graduation

ALICE — This year's graduation at Fort Hare University was unique. For the first time a black, Mr. S. S. Guzana, chairman of the advisory council, was invited to give the address at a graduation ceremony.

Another first for the university was when seven of the B.Sc graduates obtained their degrees with biochemistry as one of their major subjects.

According to their lecturer, Dr. P. Cloete, Fort Hare is the only black university in South Africa which offers biochemistry as a subject.

The Favulty of Agriculture saw its first four graduates capped.

The Faculty of Agriculture saw Mr. M. P. Mbokodi and Mr. S. M. The B.Sc. (Avgric) graduates are Memka, while Mr. N. K. Seobi and Mr. L. B. M. Sebitloane received her B.Agric. degrees.

Fort Hare University is the only black university with a faculty of agriculture.

SCULPTURE

The first two students to receive the University of Fort Hare Fine Arts diplomas at a black university in South Africa were Miss P. Lerumo and Mr. Mabunu.

Miss Lerumo obtained a distinction in sculpture and Design I and is studying for a higher diploma in Fine Arts at Fort Hare.

Mr. Mabunu is a teacher at St. Matthew's High School.

Mr. V. M. Damane, a B.A. (Hons) graduate in Anthropology, has been awarded a scholarship by the United States Information Service. He is the only student at Fort Hare this year to receive this award. He leaves for Boston University in June where he will spend a year doing research for his M.A. in Anthropology.

DENTISTRY

Miss T. Nxumalo is one of the seven B.Sc. graduates with biochemistry as a major subject. She is at present in her second year of dentistry at Wits University and is the first black woman in South Africa to study dentistry. She has received bursaries from the Oppenheimer Trust and the Rand Bursary Fund and Wits University has given her a grant.

The largest number of graduates ever to receive their degrees at a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare — a total of 166 — were capped by the Chancellor of the university, Dr. P. Rousseau.

Before the ceremony began the large audience in the Great Hall was entertained by the university choir, directed by Prof. Georg Gruber, formerly of Rhodes University.

A graduation ball was held in the Great Hall at the week-end. — DDC.

Date 27 APR 1973
NATAL WITNESS

FOUR AT FORT HARE MAKE HISTORY

ALICE — For only the second time in its history, the University College of Fort Hare's inaugural graduation ceremony speech is to be delivered by an African.

A record 116 degrees and diplomas will be conferred by the Chancellor, Dr. Ettienne Rousseau, at the ceremony tomorrow, which will be followed by a multi-racial luncheon.

Seventeen students will receive post-graduate degrees.

The inaugural address is to be delivered by Mr. S. S. Guzana, the chairman of the Fort Hare Advisory Council and a well-known Ciskeian businessman.

DEGREES

Since Fort Hare became a University College in 1936, the only African to have delivered the inaugural address has been Prof. D. D. T. Jabavu, a staff member from 1915 to 1944.

Post graduate degrees will be awarded in psychology, zoology, history, chemistry and commerce.

Among the graduates will be the first four African men to receive degrees in agriculture from a non-White university. Also for the first time two students will receive secondary teaching diplomas in fine arts.

Fort Hare is the only non-White university to offer courses in agriculture and fine arts.

The graduation ceremony and luncheon will be attended by Chief Ministers Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei and Justice Mabandla of the Ciskei.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 APR 1973
IMVOZABANT SUNDU



Randall Peteni

BHAYI — Uniwersiyo Randell Langa Peteni oyinkulelwane yakuQoboqobo waphumelela izifundo zakhe zeMatriki kwaSomgxada ngomnyaka ke-1935 wafumana umsila we-B.A. eFort Hare ngomnyaka ka-1938 apha wathi wazibalula kulwimi lwesiNgesi neSocial Anthropology, wabuya wafumana ukuqeqeshelwa izifundo zobutitshala bamabanga aphezulu kwangalo mnyaka mnye.

UBUNGQONYELA

Wafundisa eHeilbron Bantu Secondary Skolo ukuqalela ku-1939 ukuya ku-1942, wabuya wahlohla e-Orlando High Skolo apho wayehlohla isiNgesi nesiXhosa, iminyaka esixhenxe ekwelo laseGoli.

Wabamkela ubungqonyela besikolo esiyi-Hoernle African Community Fort Hare eGoli kanti ke wayuselwa ukuba abe ngumhloli wezikolo ngo-1957.

WAQALISA

Ukhe wahlohla ithutyana elifutshane phaya e-Cowan Secondary eBhayi ngo-1958 phambi kokuba abeyingqonyela yeNyaluza Secondary School eRhini. Waqalisa ngomhla wokuqala ka-1962 njengenqununu kwisikolo saseNewell High Skolo ezihlangwini zika-Mnumzana L. K. Ntlabathi.

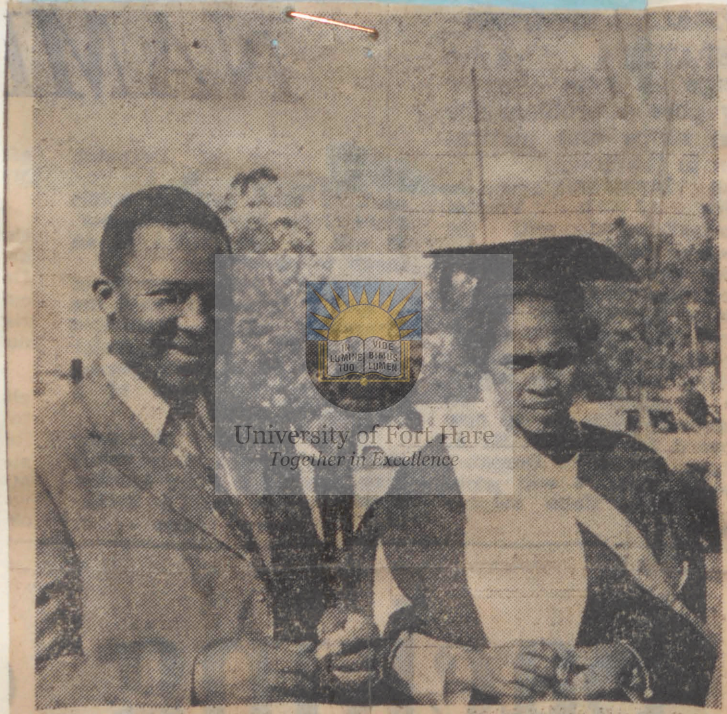
Uphumelele i-B.A. Honours efunda ngasese. Ufumene isidanga sezi zifundo e-Fort Hare ngo-April ka-1968. NgoFebbruary ka-1969 unyulwe ukuba ahlohle eDyunivesiti yase-Fort Hare.

Sibhala nje uMnumzana Peteni ngumhlohli wesibini oNtsundu othe wanyulelwa ukuba abalasele kwizifundo zesiNgesi kule Kholeji.

Uniwersiyo Fort Hare
Together in Excellence
IN LUMINE TUO VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
12 MAY 1973

Date 12 MAY 1973

E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A brilliant young woman, Mrs Tandeka Marlene Mbopa (nee Tube) who obtained her BSc degree, majoring in maths and chemistry, was among seven locals graduates who were capped at the Fort Hare University graduation ceremony last Saturday.

Mrs Mbopa was assisted in her studies by a scholarship awarded her by the Young Peoples' Hindu Cultural Club under Mr Shun Pillay.

She is seen with her husband, Mr Lonwabo Mbopa, a municipal clerk, who is the younger son of Canon and Mrs Douglas Mbopa, of St Stephen's Mission, New Brighton. Mr Mbopa is an ex-student of Fort Hare.

Mrs Mbopa, who is the eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Sandy Tube, of Kwazakele, is now doing her teacher's course at Fort Hare, and hopes to be a science teacher in one of the local high schools next year.

Date 26 APR 1973
HOOFSTAD

Pretoria

Volop geesdrif vir SVSA

DIE stigtingsvergadering van die Staatkundige Vereniging van Suid-Afrika (SVSA) gisteraand in Pretoria was 'n skitterende sukses. Sowat 50 akademici en studente van ses universiteite dwarsoor die land en ander belangstellendes het die vergadering bygewoon.

Prof. C. F. Nieuwoudt, hoof van die departement Staatsleer en Internasionale Politiek aan die Universiteit van Pretoria is as president van die nuwe vereniging gekies. Die vise-president is dr. Dennis Warrall, senior lektor in Internasionale Betrekkinge aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand.

Die doel van die vereniging is om die ingewikkelde hedendaagse politiek en staatkundige aangeleenthede te bestudeer en besprekings daaroor te bevorder asook die stimulering van samewerkende verhoudinge tussen persone wat direk betrek is by die studie van staatkundige aangeleenthede.

Die verwagting is dat die vereniging 'n leidende rol in die ontleding van staatkundige sake in Suid-Afrika gaan speel. Onder die ses universiteite verteenwoordig was Potchefstroom, Wits, Natal, Fort Hare, Tukkies en Turfloop.

„Partypolitiek sal nie bespreek word nie. Dit sal meer 'n wetenskaplike ontleding van die politiek wees," het prof. Niewoudt aan HOOFSTAD gesê.

Uitbreiding

„Vroeër was staatsleer maar aan min universiteite in Suid-Afrika gedoseer. Vandag is daar geweldige uitbreiding op die gebied en dit het noodsaaklik geword dat die sowat 60 dosente in die studierigting in 'n vakvereniging saamgebring moes word," sê hy.

'n Raad is ook gisteraand aangewys wat bestaan uit die president vise-president, die sekretaris en drie addisionele lede. As sekretaris is mnr. M. Hough, senior lektor in Staatsleer en Internasionale Politiek by die Universiteit van Pretoria aangewys. Nog 'n senior lektor van dieselfde departement, mnr. G. C. Olivier, is as een van die addisionele lede op die Raad verkies. Die ander twee is prof. M. C. Eksteen van Fort Hare en prof. Ben Vosloo van Stellenbosch.

Daar was 'n baie sterk gevoel oor 'n tydskrif vir die vereniging en die kanse dat die tydskrif wat as amptelike lyfblad sal dien, die lig sal sien, is besonder goed.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 JUN 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

ALARM AT LACK OF SCIENCE TEACHERS

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday.

THERE were only four African teachers in the whole of the Ciskei who were qualified to teach physical science and mathematics up to matric level, Professor J. R. Seretlo, professor of physics at the University of Fort Hare, said here.

Giving his inaugural address at the university last week, Professor Seretlo said that between 1960 and last year only 42 students had graduated from Fort Hare with BSc degrees with physics as a major.

The professor said a major cause of the "depressing achievements" of Africans in science was the inadequate provision of institutions and facilities.

There was a lack of textbooks in African schools and many students were known to have gone through their entire secondary school education without possessing a single textbook.

"I believe that science is not presented to the African as something to which he should aspire. The African child never sees a Black professional scientist or engineer. He does not know there are any. So how can he possibly aspire to become one?"

Among Africans there was a need for more people in the younger generation with an elementary knowledge of science and it was necessary that the subject should be made compulsory in the education of the African up to matriculation standard, said Professor Seretlo.

-2 JUN 1973
E. P. HERALD



MR M. M. NTSHONA

Social work for sporting BA

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

A YOUNG Port Elizabeth-born sportsman, Mr Max Madoda Ntshona, who graduated at Fort Hare University recently with a BA in social science, has been appointed as a social worker by the Bantu Administration Department in the townships.

Mr Ntshona, who is a younger brother of Winston Zola Ntshona, the well-known professional actor in Athol Fugard's Production, Zwelibanzi is Dead, was born in Korsten 28 years ago and his parents were the late Mr Grandville Keke Ntshona and the late Mrs Mary Nolwandle Ntshona.

His other brother is Mr Jason Mthobeli Nthsona who works at the Provincial Hospital, and a sister, Nomahlubi, a schoolteacher. His father was a noted cricketer who represented Fight For Ever Cricket Club for a number of years.

Max has also distinguished himself in rugby, cricket and athletics during his school days at Healdtown Institution where he was captain in all these sports.

At Healdtown Institution, Max took his Teachers Diploma and also his matric, and later taught for some time in the city before he joined the Port Elizabeth Municipality as a clerk.

During this period he played for the Home Defenders Cricket Club and was a reliable bowler and batsman. He also played rugby and was a centre-threequarter for Spring Rose Rugby Football Club.

At Fort Hare University where he did his degree in the social sciences, Max captained the cricket side and also was a Border Rugby Union trialist.

Mr Max Ntshona will be one of the new social workers who will be welcomed by the Port Elizabeth Black Social Workers' Association at a congratulatory reception to be held in the Centenary Hall on June 10.

Date 26 MAY 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare man gets rare honour



MR. MAQASHALALA

EAST LONDON — A lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Social Work at the University of Fort Hare, Mr. T. Maqashalala, has made history in the United States by being the first person in Africa to obtain a master's degree with distinction within nine months.

Mr. Maqashalala left South Africa in July last year for the Kansas State University to do a two-year course with special emphasis on community development.

This week he was told he had graduated with distinction.

SPONSORED

Kokstad-born Mr. Maqashalala completed his Bachelor of Arts degree in sociology and social work at Fort Hare in 1955. In 1971 he took his honours degree through the University of South Africa.

His study in the United States was sponsored by the Institute of International Education with headquarters in New York.

The South African magnate, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, subsidised his air ticket to Kansas.

"Without the help of my sponsors I might not have been able to go to the United States. I am thankful to them," Mr. Maqashalala said yesterday.

A number of American universities offered him a associate professorship, but he turned down the offer because he felt he had a duty to perform in his country, Mr. Maqashalala said.

When he left South Africa, Mr Maqashalala was a lecturer at Fort Hare. He was one of the two black South Africans among a group of 90 students from 40 countries.

A father of two, Mr. Maqashalala hopes to resume duties at Fort Hare soon. His wife is a nurse at the Victoria Hospital in Alice. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
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- 4 MAY 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare extension lectures

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Mr H. Lilley, a specialist in extension work on advisory services in the Department of Bantu Administration, is giving a series of lectures to senior students in the agriculture faculty at Fort Hare this week.

This is the first course that has been offered in the field of agricultural extension and is mainly sociologically and psycholigically orientated as it is essential for the extension officer to know how to communicate effectively with the farmer.

Prof H. van H. van der Walt, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, said "We feel this is a significent new development because through extension work direct contact is made with the farmer."

Mr Lilley will conduct three more courses at Fort Hare this year.

Towards the end of the year the students will be taken on a tour of the Transkei and they will be given the opportunity of putting into practice everything they have learnt. The students will interview farmers and in a sample area they must determine what problems exist. They will draw up a programme explaining to the farmer how his problems can be solved.

Date 19 MAY 1973
E. P. HERALD

Colourful party for graduate

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

THE congratulatory function arranged by Mr and Mrs Edwin V. Gqomo for their niece, Miss Noxolo Olive Dlepu, at the Roman Catholic Church Hall, New Brighton, last Saturday was a colourful and glittering affair.

Miss Dlepu took her BA degree in social science at Fort Hare University recently. She is employed as a social worker by the PE Child Welfare Society.

The occasion was graced by the presence of a large number


University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MISS N. O. DLEPU

of university graduates and other important local personalities.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr D. Vinqi, principal of the Loyiso Secondary School, who was the guest speaker, congratulated Miss Dlepu for her fine achievement.

He said he was impressed by the fact that Miss Dlepu wanted to serve among her own less fortunate people.

Mr Vinqi also spoke about the problem of youth of today and the part which their parents ought to play in their education and character building.

Mr Vinqi said they were living in an age of permissiveness and youth rebellion against all accepted norms.

Appealing to the parents, Mr Vinqi said they must use their influence to give the youth a proper orientation mentally, spiritually and psychologically.

Other speakers were Messrs B. G. Harmans, E. Gqomo, T. Gundwana and Mrs J. L. Hendricks of Jansenville.

Date 23 MAY 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare gathering first of its kind

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—A symposium on university education at the University of Fort Hare tomorrow will be attended by 13 representatives of South African universities.

The symposium is the first of its type and size at Fort Hare and the first of its kind at any non-White university in South Africa.

University of Fort Hare
Standing for Excellence

The universities of Port Elizabeth and Zululand will each have three representatives.

The symposium was organised by Fort Hare's Faculty of Education, at the request of the university senate.

Prof B. de V. van der Merwe, Dean of the Faculty of Education at Fort Hare, will deliver the first paper on "The necessity for research on university education in the changing academic world."

Delivered

The second paper of testiary education will be delivered by Prof G. H. Steyn, director of the Bureau for Higher Education at the University of South Africa.

In the afternoon, an address on "Educational technology and university teaching" will be given by the director of Fort Hare's language laboratory, Mr Leslie Proctor.

The final paper on examinations and the evaluation of teaching success will be delivered by Prof J. P. de Lange of RAU.

The symposium and discussions between top academic leaders in South Africa should provide valuable information and new guide lines for research on university education in South Africa.

Date 12 MAY 1973
E. P. HERALD

Gruber gets big Fort Hare job



Dr Georg Gruber

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Dr Georg Gruber, who recently retired as professor of music at Rhodes University, has taken on a giant task at Fort Hare University in Alice, where he will establish the first department of music for Africans.

Dr Gruber, who is internationally known as a conductor, composer and musicologist, is already at the university planning the methods he will use in the new department which will open officially next year.

Dr Gruber said this week that the challenge of starting the first music course for Africans in South Africa was exciting. "I am very proud to be able to help in the advance of a lifetime," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of Fort Hare University, said about R1 000 had been spent on instruments for the department so far.

Prof De Wet said the music courses offered would have to be specially designed to meet the requirements of African students.

"Most White students who take music at university have had musical training before, but Africans generally do not have that advantage so in most cases we will have to start from the very basics," he said.

Prof De Wet said he had been very keen to start a music department at the university. "I think every university should have a music department," he said.

Dr Gruber was born in Vienna in 1904 and graduated from the Academy of Music in 1926. Two years later he was awarded a doctorate of philosophy. From 1930 until the Second World War he was conductor of the Vienna Boys' Choir. In 1953 he took a lectureship at Rhodes University where he started the Rhodes Chamber Choir which has toured Europe and South Africa frequently.

Dr Gruber produced several operas for Rhodes University.

He retired from the university in February.

Date 29 APR 1973
WORLD

FORT HARE TO CAP 166

A TOTAL of 166 students will be capped at the graduation ceremony to be held at the University of Fort Hare near Alice on Saturday.

Among them will be 60 students who obtained B.Sc. (Honours) with B.A. (Honours) and one with B A (social work).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SPEAKER

The guest speaker will be Mr. S. S. Guzana, a Zwelitsha hotel owner near King William's Town. Mr. Guzana, who is the chairman of the advisory council of the University, is the brother of Mr. Knowledge M. N. Guzana, the leader of the Transkei Opposition Democratic Party.

To be awarded B.A. (Honours) are Mr. V. M. Damane, Miss D. A. Lisu (with distinction), Mr. M. B. Mazomba, Mr. D. A. Msinyana, Mr. T. B. Mbabane. B.Sc. (Honours) in Social Work is Mr. T. K. Kovoka.

Mr. V. M. Melani and Mr. M. M. Ntloko will be awarded M.A. and M.Sc. respectively.

Date 15 MAY 1973
E. P. HERALD

Prof speaks on teaching flaws

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Stressing the need for differentiation in education right from the primary standards, Professor Axel Wentzel said: "Differentiation is absolutely necessary so as to cater for individual differences. In homogenous grouping, every child will have the opportunity to compete with his own group."

Professor Wentzel was delivering his inaugural address as Professor of Empirical Education at Fort Hare University at the weekend. His subject was achievements of the intelligent primary school child.

Prof Wentzel said research showed clearly the dangers of the present education system in primary schools where children received the same books and education and the same standard of work was accepted.

This meant if the class programme was constructed to suit the average group of children, those with the lower IQ would struggle to keep up, while those with a higher IQ would idle along.

Research showed that less intelligent pupils achieved their expected field while above average intelligent children were scoring far below their potential.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Potential leader

Prof Wentzel said that if the intelligent primary school pupil who was a potential leader in different spheres, was not catered for in a country's education system, then that country was neglecting its best human material.

Prof Wentzel said African education in the Transkei and Ciskei called for attention. The classes were too large with no differentiation at all. Some children started school late and in the same group were found chronological and mental age differences as well as differences in mental ability, emotional development and character. Yet all received the same method of education. In some cases the children were physically handicapped and this was not recognised or taken into account.

Prof Wentzel said although education of disabled children was not in the scope of his paper, he pointed out that many physically disabled children were highly intelligent. Handicapped.

Handicapped

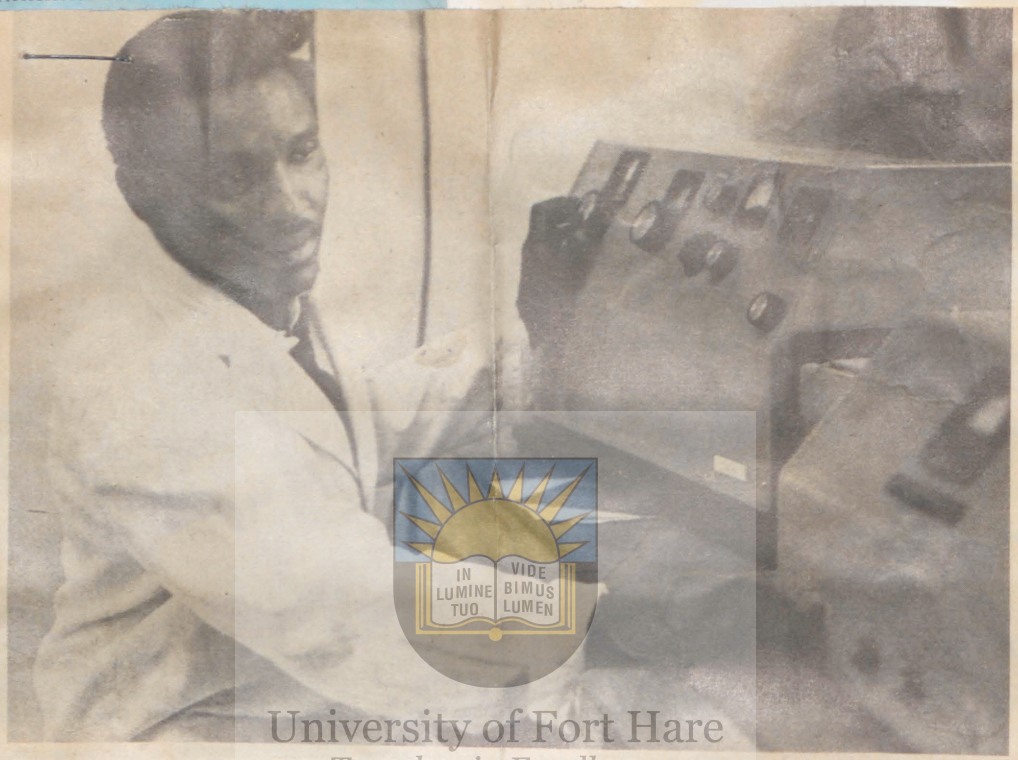
If they were not helped to overcome their disabilities they became handicapped.

The failure of provision for disabled children was a serious shortcoming of African education.

Prof Wentzel said the University of Fort Hare should take the lead in training teachers who were capable and equipped with the know how to tackle those important tasks.

He concluded "One or other kind of differentiation in Bantu education is a necessity. I hope this problem will receive the attention of the authorities and that differentiation will be introduced into our primary school education system in the near future."

MAR 1973
Date
BANTU



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. J. R. Seretlo spends hours at his desk (Rapport)

AN ACADEMIC MILESTONE

AN academic milestone was reached last year, when, for the first time, the University of South Africa awarded a doctorate in Physics to a South African Bantu. This dedicated physicist recently became a professor in Applied Physics at the University of Fort Hare in the Ciskei.

Jacob Rakutsanyane Seretlo (38), was one of a family of nine children in Villiers in the Orange Free State where his father was a bank messenger. When the family moved to Johannesburg, the young Seretlo finished his secondary school training in Orlando, Soweto, where he matriculated in 1954. He could not go to university at once because his father was gravely ill, but in 1957 he received a bursary from the Johannesburg City Council to study Medicine at the University of Fort Hare. He soon realised that his interest lay in Physics rather than Medicine. He completed his B.Sc. majoring in Physics and Mathematics, but his father's death caused financial problems.

Professor Seretlo, however, obtained a post-graduate bursary from the C.S.I.R. (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research) and completed his Honours degree in Physics in 1961. He then joined a physics research group under Professor Nabarro at the University of the Witwatersrand and by the end of 1963 had gathered sufficient material for his Master's thesis. This degree was awarded him in 1966.

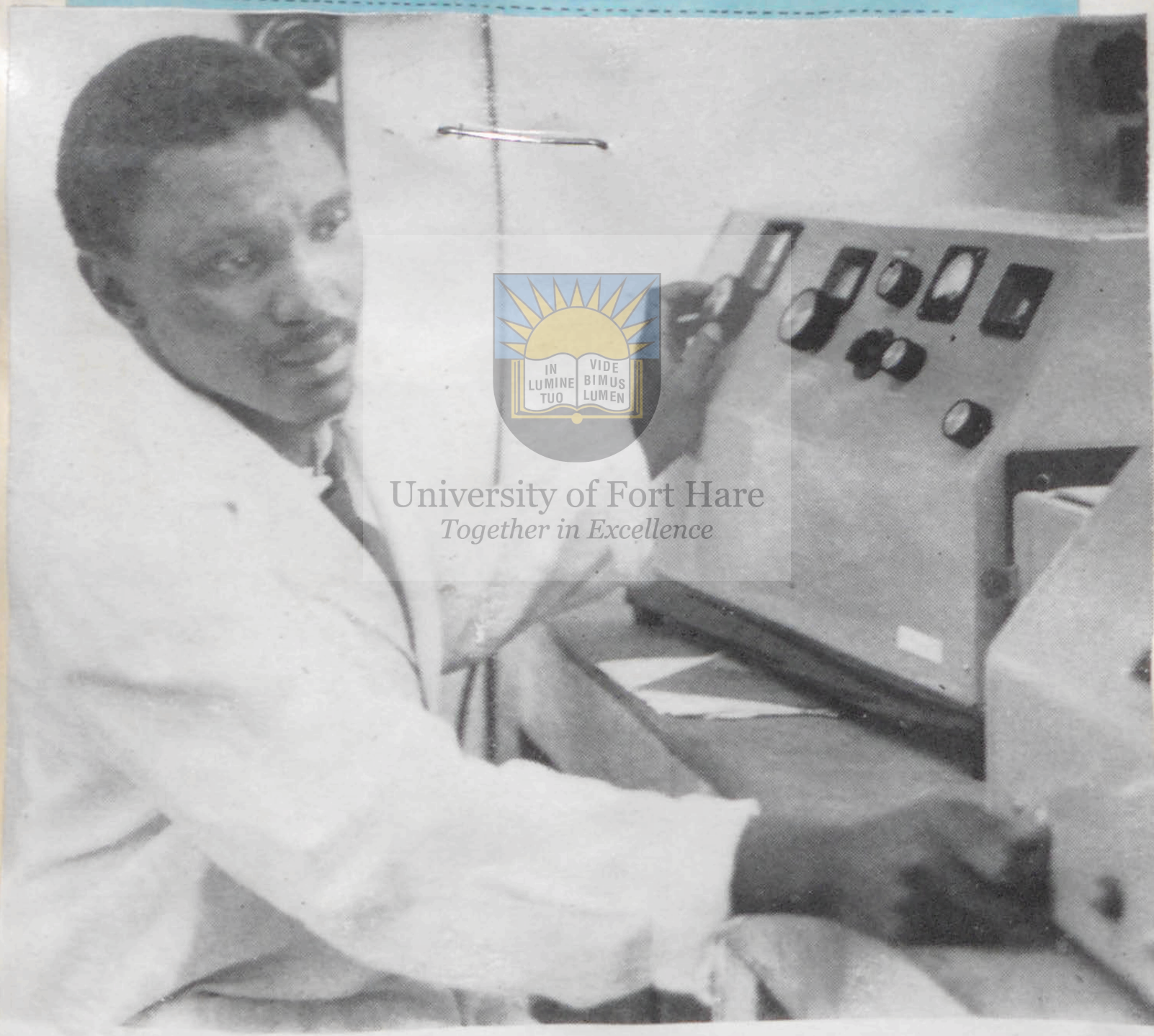
In the meantime, in 1964, he had been appointed lecturer at the University of Fort Hare and proceeded to study for his doctorate at Unisa. His promotor was Prof. P. T. Wedepohl of the Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit and Professor Seretlo's dissertation was on radiation damage on solid matter. At present he is doing further research in this field, and receives many inquries from other parts of the world. The C.S.I.R., to whom he reports regularly, recently supplied him with instruments worth more than R7 000. He is one of the few scientists studying radiation damage effects on alkali halides, and would like to include the luminescent properties of minerals.

Professor Seretlo is married to Elizabeth Bodibe and they have four children. His hobbies are golf and gardening, but he concentrates mainly on his lectures and research work.

MAR 1973

Date MAR 1975 Acue

REPORT FROM S.A.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Professor Jacob Seretlo is doing pioneering research into the effects of radiation in the nuclear age. Professor Seretlo was the first Bantu to obtain a doctor's degree in physics and is currently Professor of Applied Physics at Fort Hare University.

Date -7 JUN 1973

E P. HERALD

To visit varsity

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—The British Ambassador to South Africa, Sir James Bottomley, will pay a two-day visit to the University of Fort Hare this week.

Sir James, who will be accompanied by his wife, will be the guests of the Rector, Mr J. M. de Wet, and his wife.

Sir James will attend the inaugural address tomorrow night of Professor J. R. Seretlo, the first African in the Republic to gain a doctorate in physics. Professor Seretlo, Professor of Physics at Fort Hare, will be the first professor at Fort Hare to have a diplomat of such high standing at his inaugural address.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 21 APR 1973
UMAFRIKA



Lona nguProfessor Jacob Rakutsanyane Seretlo esimethula ebandla, umdwebi uzame ukumdweba njengoba enjalo.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Isinyathelo Esithe Thuthu KwezeMfundo

Kusanda kuqoshwa umlandu ngokuba umuntu oMnyama nyakenye emukele eNyuvesi yaseSouth Afrika iziqu ze-Doctorate kwiPhysics. Lomlisa oseyiPhysicst namuhla usanda kutholwa njengoProfessor we-Applied Physics eNyuvesi yaseFort Hare eCiskei.

UJacob Rakutsanyane Seretlo oneminyaka engama-38 ubudala ozalwa emndenini onabantwana abayithoba nguye lona okukhulunywa ngaye kulendaba. Wazalelwa eVilliers kwelase-Orange Free State lapho uyise wabe esebenza ebhange eyisithunywa sebhange. Kwathi ukuba umndeni uthuthele eGoli, uJacob owayesemncane ngaleyominyaka waqhuba imfundo yakhe eSecondary School e-Orlando, Soweto, lapho waze wafunda incwadi kaMatric, wayigojela ngo-1954.

Kaphumelelanga ukungena eNyuvesi ngonyaka olandelayo ngoba uyise esaphenduka umngani wokhukho egula isikhathi eside. Kwathi ngo-1957 wehlelwa inhlanhla yokuba uMkhandlu wedolobha laseGoli umphonsele ibhasari wayofundela iMedicine e-University of Fort Hare. Wathi esathi ufundela ubudokotela wabuye wabona sengathi ithalente lakhe likuPhysics kunakuMedicine. Wayiqedela i-B.Sc. yakhe ethatha iPhysics neMathematics njengezifundo zakhe ezisemqoka, major subjects, kodwa ukufa kukayise kwakhinyabeza isimo sezimali ekhaya.

UProfessor Jacob Rakutsanyane Seretlo wabuye waba nethamsanqa lokuthola umfundaze wangemuva kweziqu ewuthola kwabe-C.S.I.R. (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.) Wathola amaHonours kwiPhysics ngo-1961. Wabe sengenela iqembu labacwaningisisa ngezePhysics ngaphansi kukaProfessor Nabarro eNyuvesi yaseWitwatersrand, kwathi ekupheleni kuka-1963 wabeseqoqe umthanyana wolwazi olusha olutholakale khona ekucwaningisiseni (research). Nango-ke ngo-1966 esezuza iziqu ze-M. A.

Kubalulekile ukuthi ngonyaka ka-1964 wayekhethelwe ukufundisa khona eNyuvesi yaseFort Hare, waseqhubeka eyofundela iziqu zakhe zeDoctorate e-Unisa. Wabe elolongwa nguProfessor P. T. Wedepohl waseRandse Afrikaanse Universiteit. Kuze kube namuhla usacwaningisisa, futhi wamukela imibiko emhlabeni wonke jikelele ngalesi sifundo sakhe. I-C.S.I.R. isanda kumupha izinto zokusebenza ezibiza inani elibalelwa ku-R7,000. Ungomunye wama-Scientists ayingcosana afunda ngomphumela we-Radiation damage kwiAlkali halides.

UProfessor Seretlo lona esimethula ebandla namhlanje ungumuntu oshadile, umkakhe ngu-Elizabeth Bodibe, bahlahlanyeliswa ngabantwana abane. Isizungu usichitha ngokushaya igalofu. nokusebenza esivandeni, kodwa ugxila kakhulu emsebenzini wakhe awufundela. umsebenzi wokucwaninga nokufundisa.

Date 1 JUN 1973

DIE BURGER

Prof. J. M. de Wet, Rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, het gister vir amptelike sake in Kaapstad aangekom en is tuis in die Hotel Metropole.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 JUN 1973 Star

Date

DIE BURGER

Geologiese opname sal ekonomie bevoordeel

GRAAFF-REINET.

'N GEOLOGIESE opname van vier gebiede in die Karoo gaan deur die Universiteite van die Vrystaat en Fort Hare gemaak word. Die Universiteit van die Vrystaat sal drie gebiede dek.

Die opname word deur die Departement van Mynwese onderneem en sal teen die einde van die jaar begin. Dit is deel van 'n groot projek om die hele land geologies te ondersoek, en die opsporing van minerale rykdomme, nywerheidsgrondstowwe en die bestudering van ondergrondse watervoorrade is onder die vernaamste ekonomiese redes vir die opname.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 JUN 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Science 'must be made compulsory'

SA Press Association

ALICE. — No large-scale development projects would be possible in developing African communities unless there was an increase in the number of scientifically trained Africans, Professor J. R. Seretlo said here last night.

In his inaugural address as professor of physics at the University of Fort Hare, he proposed that the study of science be made compulsory in the education of the African up to matriculation level.

An increase in the number of scientifically trained Africans depended on the provision of adequate facilities for scientific and technical training, Prof Seretlo said.

University of Fort Hare
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The relatively poor performance of Africans in education—science in particular—had tempted many people to believe that Africans were incapable of receiving any meaningful scientific training.

"The extent to which this has influenced the thinking of successive South African Governments on provision of adequate institutions for scientific training cannot be fully assessed.

RETARDED

"The rate at which these facilities and institutions have been provided over the years seems to suggest that they are not at the top of the priority list," Prof Seretlo said.

"Does this reflect the state of mind of those in authority as regards the ability or competence of the Blacks to use effectively such institutions and facilities as instruments of economic growth and national progress?

"Is it perhaps thought that science cannot conceivably constitute an integral component of the African culture?"

Factors which retarded and suppressed efforts of the African in the direction of science included religious and home backgrounds and the language problem, the professor said.

Children had to study a science in their home languages, the vocabularies of which were inadequate for that study.

At universities even the study of African languages was taught in one of the two official languages, he said, calling for the use of English as a medium of instruction in the sciences.

Date 8 JUN 1973
NAUNLU

An Exciting Period For Crop Production

"TODAY we are passing through an exciting period where many of our standard production practices and premises are being subjected to scientific questioning and a considerable amount or rethinking is taking place," said Professor E. H. Graven of Fort Hare University when he opened the 78th annual session of the East Griqualand Farmers' Congress at Franklin. "For example," he said, "in certain well watered situations we are fast entering the era of super yields which transcend all concepts of what constituted a bumper crop in the past. Maize yields in excess of 100 bags per hectare are already being achieved in practice and astronomical yields of as much as 100 bags per acre are already becoming a reality under experimental conditions.

"Under such intensive cropping conditions a host of new problems relating to plant nutrition, disease incidence adapted cultivars, etc. are coming to the fore and there exists a definite need for a new approach to these problems by both farmers and researchers.

"Under such conditions we must discount to a large extent the contribution of the soil and use as the basis of our fertilizer programme a balanced nutrient solution.

"The object must be to maximize profits and not necessarily yields.

CULTIVARS

"A second example of the exciting period of agricultural development that we are now in is the fact that new crop cultivars are being developed which combine favourable morphological and physiological characteristics, thus enabling them to realise the full potential of the local environment. This principle is probably not illustrated better than in the case of wheat where lodging problems have serverely limited the amount of nitrogen farmers can apply to obtain top yields. The development of short straw wheat varieties that can capitilize on high nitrogen applications has opened up new yield vistas for this crop. It is significant that the 1970 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to an agronomist — Dr. Norman Borlaug for his work in developing short straw wheat varieties thus enabling the so-called "green revolution" to take place in certain under developed countries.

"Scientists have also turned to chemical growth regulators for controlling lodging. At Fort Hare during the past season we have used hormones to shorten the height of maize and prevent lodging without any apparent reduction in yield. In fact the highest yields were obtained from the maize treated with hormones.

"I must emphasize, it is unlikely that new crop varieties will be developed — that are capable of high yields under low fertility conditions. Increasing attention will have to be given to plant nutritional problems. The importance of ensuring that the plant has at its disposal all the elements required for plant growth is well illustrated by a statement made by Dr. Perlman of California who first showed that Molybdenum was needed for normal plant growth. He stated: "Practical field demonstrations with molybdenum have revealed that a gram of molybdenum may harness more energy through greater conversion of sunlight into plant materials than can be obtained from a gramm of uranium as converted to TNT equivalents."

"A further development is the recent finding that certain chemical compounds such as simazine (2-chloro 4, 6-bisethyl-amine-S-Triazine) a herbicide, when applied at sublethal dosages can considerably increase the protein content of certain crops without causing harmful effects. It is claimed that in preliminary experiments with a number of crops increases in protein yields ranging from 20 to 80% were obtained. Apparently greatest increases were obtained at low soil N-levels. Development of such chemicals could have significant repercussions on crop production in South Africa in the future.

ROTATION

"The historical view that crop rotation is essential for ALL farming situations is gradually being abandoned.

"The incorporation of unprofitable and usually inadequately fertilized leycrops into farming systems in an effort to pay lip service to the principles of crop rotation is often difficult to justify on both an economic and scientific basis. Where erosion can be effectively controlled and disease build-up is not a major problem, the continuous cultivation of the most profitable crop may be a consideration.

"It is a fact that where high yields are obtained from cash crops such as maize, more organic material may be added to the soil as roots and other residues than from ley crops utilized in the conventional manner. Today the dictum is being accepted on an increasing scale that: The practices farmers apply to obtain top yields also usually do the best job in maintaining the soil fertility and combatting erosion. It is of course by no means my intention to suggest that potato farmers or mixed farmers who can justify the planting of leys on an economic basis, abandon ley cropping. I am personally a great believer in ley cropping particularly when the ley to be ploughed down is mucked in advance.

"Changes and developments are an accepted feature of the modern farming scene," said Dr. Graven. "It is essential that farmers be fully aware of new developments taking place on all fronts, not the least of which is the field of labour relations. I am a lecturer at a black university, the University of Fort Hare. It is my opinion that the black people are fully capable of learning and of putting into practice the latest farming developments. For too long we have under-estimated the capabilities of these people. We are so often inclined to judge them by the wrong standards. For one thing we must get rid of the idea that because a man speaks English with an African accent or any other accent for that matter, that he is a fool. You will frequently find yourself mistaken.

"I believe we give a very good course in Agricultural Science at Fort Hare. Our standards are at least as high as those at white universities. I have no doubt that any of our B.Sc. (Agric.) graduates would be accepted as an M.Sc or Ph.D. candidate at any of the American Agricultural Colleges. We are highly delighted with the graduates who went out into the field this year and feel that they will do a very good job if given the right guidance and encouragement. Like all new graduates they will realy only be of value after they have been in the field for a few years and come to grips with the practical aspects of their jobs, but I can say with confidence that given the right conditions, they should be able to grow 100 bags of maize per morgen which was more than I knew at an equivalent stage.

"It is not often realized that many of our students at Fort Hare have grown up in a kraal, and never even read a newspaper in their lives before they were 16 years old. They have frequently been schooled with minimum facilities and sometimes by teachers who are not very highly qualified themselves. In order to achieve a matric in some cases, the student has studied in some white man's kaia and has often only managed to pass by means of sheer guts and determination.

"Having obtained a university matric certificate he must then obtain financial backing or earn money to attend university. It is true that such students are sometimes inclined to repeat their notes in parrot fashion for the exams. But this is not peculiar to black students. Remember, they are essentially being educated in a language which is not their own. English is a foreign language to them. As an English speaking student at Stellenbosch I did my undergraduate university training in Afrikaans and also found it necessary to learn certain passages by heart.

"The challenge is to teach them to think and to give them the opportunity for doing so. Many of our students do very well in mathematics. The potential is there. If I may make a plea: It is in your own interest to give your labour the opportunity to learn by giving them more and more responsibility and progressively difficult and demanding tasks. The most successful farmer I know in Natal has a farming system based primarily upon the delegation of work to responsible African Indunas. And if a man does a difficult and responsible job he must be paid accordingly. Yo will be the eventual winner!" s Dr. Graven.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

9 JUN 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Function for social workers

THE Eastern Province Black Social Workers' Association is staging a congratulatory reception in honour of the new African social worker graduates from the University of Fort Hare at the Small Centenary Hall in New Brighton tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Among those to be honoured will be Miss Noxolo Dlepu, Mr Max Ntshona, Mr A. Mpongoshe and Mr G. Titi.

The guest speaker will be Mr Basil Somhlahlo, of Fort Hare.

Other speakers will be Mr H. J. van der Merwe (municipal welfare and recreation officer) and Mr D. Vinqi a schoolmaster.

Musical items will be rendered by the Ernest Skosana Higher Primary School and Cowan Secondary School Choirs.

University of Fort Hare
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6 JUN 1973
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare plans personnel courses

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The University of Fort Hare is planning to hold a course in personnel management for African personnel assistants and supervisors.

Three previous courses at Fort Hare have proved highly successful and have drawn candidates from many parts of the Republic.

Employers in industry have commented favourably on the achievements of employees who have attended these courses.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
Centre of Excellence

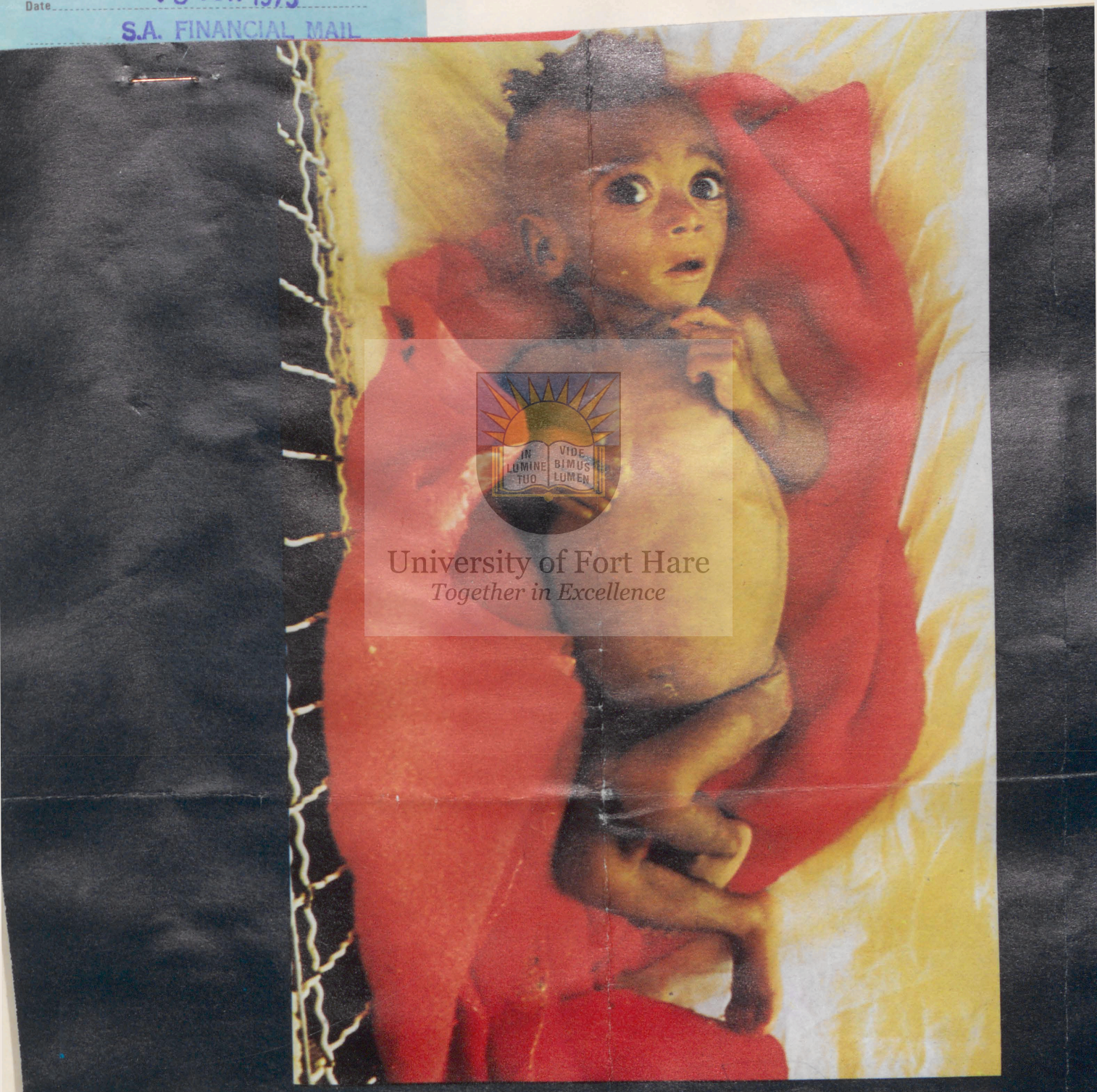
The week long course will commence on July 9 and will be under the direction of Professor W. Backer, Professor of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare, and Mr W. Botha, a lecturer in the same department.

Guest speakers who are specialists in their field in industry will also give talks.

This course will consist of lectures, discussions and practical exercises on the role of the African personnel assistant and supervisor in increasing the productivity of the African worker by means of techniques of motivation and effective communication.

Emphasis will be laid on motivation, such as working conditions, job enrichment and job enlargement and communications between supervisor and worker, supervisor management relationships and other media of communications.

Date 15 JUN 1973
S.A. FINANCIAL MAIL



University of Fort Hare
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THE WASTED PEOPLE

FM

JUNE 15
1973

The wasted people

Mass population removals in pursuit of the policy of separate development can only aggravate poverty in the Bantustans

The cluster of huts is called Vulamehlo ("open your eyes"). Some call it Mshayezafe ("they beat us until we die"). A hundred families live there on a barren piece of land just outside Nqutu, 80km from Dundee.

They are among the 1,6m Africans who have been removed from their homes and resettled under the policy of territorial separation.

One of the women has a small vegetable patch, for which she and her children fetch water from a fetid well 300m away. One man has a couple of tractors, which bring in a bit of money. Most other people grow mealies on 1 000m² plots (the Homelands are already too overcrowded for resettled people to be given more than that) and eke out an existence on the earnings of a migrant father or son lucky enough to have a job in "White" SA.

Many of the men are not so lucky: they are not allowed to leave the area to look for work, so they have to wait for the occasional firm coming to recruit under the contract system.

They are among SA's unemployed and underemployed Blacks — a figure probably already well in excess of 1,3m (*FM* March 2). Even if they do get jobs, there still won't be much money, since on average migrants send back only about a fifth of their earnings to their families in the Homelands, their own living costs absorbing the rest.

The people at Vulamehlo are not allowed to keep cattle — not that the land could support them. When they were resettled they had to sell their cattle, which brought a little money. But not much of it is left now.

And last year Newcastle disease wiped out most of their chickens. There is no money to buy any more — not when a bag of mealiemeal costs nearly R6 or a 10-foot log of firewood 25c. They can't chop their own firewood, they say, because the "trees belong to the government."

The old people say they are waiting to die, the younger ones to be told to move again — but they don't know when or where.

Further north is a "closer settlement area" called Mondlo, where 8 000 people are living. And dotted all over Natal, the Transvaal, and parts of the Eastern Cape are similar places, some with more familiar names like Morsgat, Stinkwater, Sada, Dimbaza, and Limehill.

Where do these people come from? Firstly, from "Black spots" in White areas, land occupied by Africans which stands in the way of territorial separation. In March this year the Minister of Bantu Administration & Development said in Parliament that 176 000 Africans have so far been removed from Black spots.

Secondly, they come from White farms. It is illegal for Africans to squat on White farms or to work there as labour tenants. All must work as full-time labourers or leave.

But mechanisation is slowly pushing even full-time labourers off the farms and these people are forbidden to go to the towns. Reliable estimates by the Institute of Race Relations (already more than a year out-of-date) indicate that between 1960 and 1970 996 000 rural squatters and labour tenants and their families were resettled in the Homelands.

Buthelezi has called this "one of the great human tragedies for which SA is becoming well known."

Thirdly, Africans endorsed out of urban areas under the pass laws may also end up in the Homelands. No official figures are available, but the Institute of Race Relations puts the total at around 400 000 for the 1960s.

That makes a total of 1,6m people resettled in these already overcrowded Homelands.

Nor is that the end of it. The Homeland "consolidation" plans (*FM* last week) provide for the removal of another 363 000 Africans in Natal and the Transvaal (excluding Bophuthatswana). This will bring the number of people resettled up to around 2m — getting on for 10% of the total population of SA.

Even that is not the end of the removal programme. Under government pressure some municipalities are forcing Blacks to leave their homes in existing locations and move to new townships just inside the Homelands.

For instance, Potchefstroom and 13 other Western Transvaal municipalities have decided not to build any more houses for African families and to move them out of their locations to a new township just inside Bophuthatswana called Itsoseng. Men will be expected to

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THE FRONT COVER



Did this week's cover shock you? It was meant to. It symbolises what can be the end result of the extreme poverty and malnutrition that still prevails (and may even be on the increase) in the Homelands and especially in the resettlement areas.

Indeed dumping people in resettlement areas with no visible means of support (apart from meagre rations and remittances) can only intensify the ravages of kwashiorkor and the other diseases of deprivation and undo much of the good being done by the government's subsidised distribution of skimmed milk powder and other schemes.

Since 1967 deficiency diseases like malnutrition have not been notifiable, so there are no official figures of current trends. No one can be sure how many children there are like the one on the cover.

Poverty isn't only the responsibility of governments. It also reflects the lack of compassion of the entire community, the ignorance of parents, the tight fistedness of employers and the heartlessness of nature.

But South Africa is a country quite rich enough to eradicate the appalling waste of human potential caused by the vicious circle of poverty, ignorance and disease. That it has failed to do so is an indictment of our way of life.

That this should now be aggravated by the further impoverishment involved in u rooting hundreds of thousands of people in pursuit of territorial segregation condemns the way this policy is being implemented.

commute from this township to jobs in the "White" towns.

With resettlements approaching the 2m mark, there is no escaping the conclusion that the Homelands have become "dumping grounds" for Africans whom the White group do not want in "their" cities, towns and farms – the unemployed, the widowed, the old, the disabled, and their children.

But the Homelands are totally unable to absorb this population increase. The Tomlinson Commission estimated that they could support a maximum of 2,3m people. Against that, they already have a *de facto* population of 6,9m, and a population density of 46 per square km — compared with 13 per square km for the rest of the Republic, including cities and towns.

It has been estimated that for the Homelands to absorb the workseekers arising from their natural population increase (let alone any resettled people), 85 000 jobs a year must be created. But it has taken the last *ten* years to produce that total in the decentralised areas (*FM* last week).

What happens to these Homeland dwellers?

With Bantustan jobs so scarce the men may have to migrate to White areas for work, or they and their families have to rely on subsistence farming and, in a few cases, totally inadequate handouts from the State.

But even for Homeland dwellers outside resettlement camps, arable land for subsistence farming is scarce. Studies in the Ciskei in the late Sixties showed a third of the families had no arable land at all. And in the Transkei, where the situation is probably better than elsewhere (since Matanzima opposed resettlement) it has been calculated that 95% of families have much less than the 4,3 hectares of land officials regard as the minimum necessary to make a living in the Umtata district.

In only two of SA's Homelands does the arable land area exceed 20%. This will soon be much less if the present rate of soil erosion continues.

Using data collected by Fort Hare's Prof P J de Vos, Johann Maree of UCT's Economics Department calculates that 85% of Transkei households were receiving incomes below a PDL of R53,57 in 1968. The average household (7,29 members) received a monthly income of R21,73. Maree is pretty sure the position today is even worse.

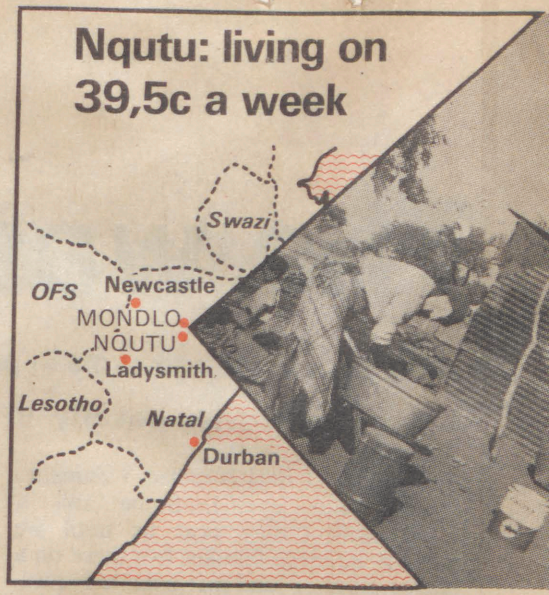
UCT's Francis Wilson says that the sheer pressure of population increase has made agricultural development in the Transkei "very difficult, if not impossible" and that family income derived from the land has declined over a long period of time. If the earnings of migrants are excluded, the people in the Transkei and other Homelands have actually been getting poorer.

Last year the Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital at Nqutu conducted a survey of 517 families. It showed that their average monthly cash income was R11,44. Since the average family has 7,26 members this means that the cash available per person per week is 39,5c.

Thirty-two of these families have no income at all or live on the pension of one of the members. A local welfare worker says that disability pensions (R11 every two months) are probably a major source of survival. Only 14% of these families manage to make a living in the district. All the others rely on migrant breadwinners, most of whom work so far away they only get home once a year.

The Nqutu area (covering 1 813 square km) illustrates the effects of rural overpopulation. In 1945 its population was 32 000. The Tomlinson Commission said that if Nqutu was fully developed agriculturally it would be able to provide jobs and a reasonable income for 13 000 people.

But there has been almost no agricultural development since Tomlinson reported in the mid 1950s. Today the population of Nqutu is almost 80 000 and is expected to reach 120 000 by 1980.



Natural growth accounts for part of the increase, resettlement for most of the rest. But in 1969 there were only 1 050 cash-paid jobs in the whole district, the hospital accounting for half of them. Its superintendent, Dr Anthony Barker, who has been there since 1945, ironically remarks that he is the area's border industry.

He talks of how bilharzia is increasing (because newly resettled people infect the rivers), of venereal disease, alcoholism, illegitimacy, kwashiorkor and other deficiency diseases, and above all of "the terrible depression of spirits". But at last, he says, the incidence of TB seems to be dropping.

A welfare worker talks of the "horrible degree of fatalism." In her seven years in Nqutu she says she has seen a "tremendous deterioration in living standards. By August we will have a fully-fledged famine."

There is abundant evidence of the high frequency of deficiency diseases like kwashiorkor, marasmus, and pellagra (see box). Mass population removals can only worsen this scourge.

This is the brutal logic of apartheid's solution. Wasted people.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date APR 1973
FIAT LUX

A WOMAN'S WORLD

Dr. Devi Bughwan



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR Devi Bughwan, who was awarded a doctorate in English by the University of South Africa for her thesis entitled "An investigation into the use of English by the Indians in South Africa, with special reference to Natal", achieved the distinction of becoming the only Indian woman in South Africa to obtain a doctorate in English.

Dr Bughwan obtained her primary and secondary education in Durban. She continued her studies at the University of Fort Hare, where she obtained her B.A. Degree. Her career as a teacher started at a primary school in Durban and she later taught for five years at the Clairwood Indian High School, which was the first co-education high school for Indians in Durban.

Whilst teaching Dr Bughwan continued her studies on a part-time basis at the Natal University and obtained her M.A. and B.Ed. degrees. She later did a three year Speech and Drama degree at the same university.

Dr Bughwan is keenly interested in Drama. In 1961 she took part in the American production in Durban of "King of the Dark Chamber" and in 1963 she was awarded a British Council Scholarship and spent a year studying in the Drama department at Bristol University and the Bristol Old Vic School. During this period she took part in two television plays and a number of other productions. She obtained her L.R.A.M. diploma in Speech and Drama.

Dr Bughwan is married to a well-known Durban photographer and has three grown up children, two sons and a daughter.

She joined the staff of the then University College for Indians in 1966 as a lecturer in English and is still in the service of the University of Durban/Westville as Senior Lecturer in the Department of English. □

Date - 8 JUN 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

S.A. ‚koop tyd' vir trekarbeiders

ALICE.

SUID-AFRIKA is maar een van talle lande in die wêreld met 'n trekarbeidstelsel, het prof. M. Hough, hoogleraar in Sosiologie aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare en voormalige hoofraadgewer oor Bantoesake van die Anglo American-groep, vandeesweek hier op 'n vergadering gesê.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In Suid-Amerika woon Boliviaanse trekarbeiders in „dorpe van ellende" wat baie erger is as enigiets in Suid-Afrika.

'n Mens moet ook uit die probleme van ander lande bewus word van wat die situasie in die Republiek kon gewees het indien verstedeliking en die heen en - weer-trekkery van gesinne op 'n onbeheerde grondslag toegelaat is, en in so 'n tempo dat die blanke nie behoorlike lewensomstandigheid de aan die Bantoe kan verskaf nie.

Trots

Prof. Hough, wat ook jare lank hoogleraar in Sosiologie aan die Universiteit van Zambië was, het gesê Suid-Afrika kan trots wees op die wyse waarop hy die beweging van mense na die stede beperk en beheer, waardeur „ons tyd gekoop het" vir gemeenskappe om opnuut aan te pas by 'n nuwe gemeenskap.

Ondanks die feit dat die trekarbeidstelsel min voordele en baie nadele het, is dit 'n voldwonge feit in Suid-Afrika en die probleem is so ontsaglik „dat ons nie eens 'n idee het van wat dit in materiaal en menslike vernuf sal kos om die situasie doeltreffend te verander nie, om nie te praat van beplanning of begroting vir 'n meester-oplossing waardeur ons op 'n realistiese grondslag kan optree nie".

Prof. Hough het gesê dat trekarbeid 'n verskynsel is wat ons nie kan beheer nie. „Ons kan dit nie wegwens, wegblameer, dit met politiek laat verdwyn of dit wegbid nie. Wat ons kan en moet doen is om persoonlik te help om die menslike lyding te verlig waartoe dit bydra." — Sapa.

Date 16 JUN 1973
E. P. HERALD

WINTER COURSE ARRANGED AT FORT HARE

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Two leading specialists on personnel management will lecture at Fort Hare University during a winter course next month.

The course, for African personnel assistants and supervisors, is only the fourth to be held at a South African non-White university.

The men are Professor I. Marais, pastoral psychologist and Professor of Philosophy at Fort Hare, who will speak on the counselling functions of the personnel officer, and Mr J. Lightbody, personnel manager of Sesco in East London, who will lecture on increasing productivity among African workers through communication techniques.

Professor W. Backer and Mr W. Botha, both of the industrial psychology department at Fort Hare, will speak on work motivation for Africans.

Applications for the course are obtainable from the university but only limited accommodation is still available.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 27 JUN 1973
NATAL MERCURY

END TO COURSE CAUSES ANGER

"Mercury" Reporter

STUDENTS at the non-White section of the University of Natal have reacted angrily to the decision by the university's Medical School to close preliminary and first-year medical courses at Wentworth.

Professor E. Berry Adams, the head of the Medical Faculty, announced yesterday that it was "the wish of the Faculty that these courses should be phased out over the next few years." From next year no more preliminary year medical students will be registered and the first-year courses will be phased out over the next few years.

Mr. T. Seseane, SRC president at the non-White section of the university, said yesterday that the decision was viewed with deep suspicion by African, Indian and Coloured medical students.

"We do not believe it will be to the advantage of either Black students or their community."

QUESTIONS

He said that the fact that the decision was "unilaterally taken" raised many questions and doubts.

"Students and many academic staff members had absolutely no advance indication of the planned closure of these courses."

The decision showed that the University of Natal supported apartheid "through and through" and the non-White SRC intended to pursue the matter further, said Mr. Seseane.

Prof. Adams said that many of the functions covered by the preliminary and first-year medical courses run by the Medical Faculty at Wentworth had been taken over by similar courses at non-White universities and at the Universities of Turfloop and Zululand.

Because of this, the Medical Faculty was "giving consideration to phasing out its commitment at Wentworth."

The decision means that in future, African, Indian and Coloured medical students will not be able to receive preliminary and first year training at the University of Natal's Medical School, which is entirely non-White. They will, however, be allowed to take up their medical training at the Medical School having completed these years elsewhere.

The universities of Zululand, Turfloop and Fort Hare all have first-year medical courses, as does the University of Durban-Westville.

Mr. Seseane said that even more non-White students would now be "indoctrinated by the tribal universities."

Prof. Adams expressed his appreciation for the "magnificent work" done by the Wentworth lecturing staff over the 20 years that the preliminary and first year courses have been run and said that "full obligations" would be honoured to those students presently registered.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 18 JUN 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Personnel specialists to speak at Fort Hare

ALICE — The Department of Industrial Psychology at Fort Hare has obtained two specialists to assist in offering the winter course in Personnel Management for black personnel assistants and supervisors.

Prof. I. Marais, Pastoral Psychologist and Professor of Philosophy at Fort Hare, will deal with the counselling functions of the personnel officer and supervisor.

Mr. E. Lightbody, personnel manager of a firm in East London, will talk on the question of increasing productivity of the black worker through techniques of communication.

The question of motivation of the black worker will be dealt with by Prof. W. Backer, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology, and Mr. W. Botha, of the same department.

The week-long course will commence on July 9. The reaction to this winter course has been good, and only limited accommodation is still available. —DDC.

University of Fort Hare
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11 JUN 1973

Date MAY 1973

BANTU

Dental school makes history

A dream of many years came true in February for Miss Theresa Nxumalo of Diepkloof, Johannesburg, when she registered as the first Bantu woman student at the University of the Witwatersrand School of Dentistry.

Miss Nxumalo (21) is also the first student to graduate in Biochemistry from the University of Fort Hare. She completed her B.Sc. degree last year and took as one of her courses Biochemistry, which was offered for the first time at Fort Hare.

She was born in Vryheid, Natal, and went to the Inkamana High School where she matriculated in 1967. "My parents died before I finished my schooling and Dr N. H. Motlana of Diepkloof helped me to stay at school.

"There is a great need for dentists among the Bantu people. When I have qualified I intend to work where I will be most needed," she said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 JUN 1973
OGGENDBLAD

Wetenskap noodsaaklik vir Bantoe, sê lektor

ALICE. — Geen grootskeepse ontwikkelingsprojekte sal moontlik wees in ontwikkelende swart gemeenskappe tensy daar 'n toename is in die getal wetenskaplik opgeleide Bantoes nie, het prof. J. R. Seretlo die naweek hier gesê.

Prof. Seretlo, wat sy intreerede as hoogleraar in Fisika aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare gelewer het, het gepleit dat wetenskap 'n verpligte vak moes wees in Bantoeleerplanne tot en met matriek.

Hy het gesê dat 'n toename in die getal wetenskaplik opgeleide Bantoes afhang van die voorsiening van genoegsame geriewe vir wetenskaplike en tegniese opleiding. Die relatief swak verteenwoordiging van die Bantoes ten opsigte van die onderwys — veral in die wetenskaprigting — het baie mense tot die oortuiging laat kom dat hy nie in staat is om enige betekenisvolle wetenskaplike opleiding in te neem nie.

„Die mate waarin hierdie wanbegrip die denke van opeenvolgende Suid-Afrikaanse regerings beïnvloed het ten opsigte van die voorsiening van voldoende inrigtings vir wetenskaplike onderwys, kan nie na behore bepaal word nie. Die tempo waarteen sulke instellings voorsien word, en deur die jare voorsien is, laat 'n mens dink dat dit nie juis heelbo aan die voorkeurlys staan nie," het prof. Seretlo gesê.

Instrument

„Moet ons aanvaar dat dit 'n beeld gee van wat in die gedagtes van die owerheid aangaan rakende die mate waarin swartes sulke instellings doelmatig sal kan gebruik as instrumente van ekonomiese groei en nasionale vooruitgang?

„Word daar miskien gedink dat die wetenskap hoegenaamd nie 'n onderdeel kan vorm van die Bantoe se kultuurskat nie?" het hy gevra.

Faktore wat die Bantoe in dié opsig wel laat agterbly het, is hulle geloof en huislike agtergrond, asook die taalprobleem. Kinders moet wetenskap in hulle moedertaal bestudeer, terwyl dié taal se woordeskat nie genoegsaam vir dié doel is nie. Aan universiteite word selfs die studie van Bantoetale deur middel van een van die twee amptelike tale aangebied, het hy gesê, en gevra dat wetenskap in Engels aangebied word.

Die vraagstuk van ontoereikende geriewe word verder vererger deur 'n geweldige tekort aan behoorlike opgeleide Bantoe-wetenskaponderwysers. In 1972 was daar in die Ciskei net vier wat voldoende opleiding gehad het om dié vak aan te bied tot matrikulasiestandaard.

— Sapa

University of Fort Hare
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Date 11 JUN 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Make science compulsory to matric — professor

ALICE — No large-scale development projects would be possible in developing black communities unless there was an increase in the number of scientifically trained blacks, Prof. J. L. Seretlo said here.

In his inaugural address as Professor of Physics at the University of Fort Hare, he proposed that the study of science he made compulsory in the education of the blacks up to matriculation level.

An increase in the number of scientifically trained blacks depended on the provision of adequate facilities for scientific and technical training, Prof. Seretlo said.

The relatively poor performance of blacks in education — science in particular — had tempted many people to believe that blacks were incapable of receiving any meaningful scientific training.

"The extent of which this has influenced the thinking of successive South African Governments on provision of adequate institutions for scientific training cannot be fully assessed," Professor Seretlo said.

"The rate at which these facilities and institutions have been provided over the years seems to suggest that they are not at the top of the priority list.

"Does this reflect the state of mind of those in authority as regards the ability or competence of the blacks to use effectively such institutions and facilities as instruments of economic growth and national progress?

"Is it perhaps thought that science cannot conceivably constitute an integral component of the African culture?"

Factors which retarded and suppressed efforts of the black in the direction of science included religious and home backgrounds and the language problem, the professor said.

Children had to study a science in their home languages, the vocabularies of which were inadequate for that study.

At universities even the study of black languages were taught in one of the two official languages, he said, calling for the use of English as a medium of instruction in the sciences.

The problem of poor facilities was aggravated by the dearth of qualified African science teachers of whom in 1972 there were only four in the whole of the Ciskei qualified to teach the subject to matric level.

From 1960 to 1972 inclusive only 42 Bachelor of Science degrees with physics majors had been gained at Fort Hare.

Many students had gone through their secondary education without a single science textbook, Professor Seretlo said.

"I believe that science has not been presented to the African as something he should aspire to. The African child never saw a black professional scientist, never saw a black engineer. He didn't know there were any." — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 12 JUN 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. B. de V. van der Merwe and Prof. J. Seretlo at Prof. Seretlo's inaugural address at Fort Hare university. Prof. Seretlo is Professor of Physics at Fort Hare.

2 JUN 1973
E. P. HERALD

SA civil service important

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

FORT BEAUFORT. — "The welfare of our country depends very largely on the public servant, on his dedication to his work and particularly on the spirit in which he does his job," said Professor E. Marais, head of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Fort Hare, in Fort Beaufort at the weekend.

Prof Marais was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Fort Beaufort branch of the Public Servants Association, held at the Tower Hospital.

The subject of his address was the public servant in modern society.

He stressed the important role of the public servant in the bureaucratic type of country which South Africa had become. About fifty-five per cent of the Republic's population was either directly or indirectly involved in the public service.

Three cheques were presented to three charitable bodies in this area by the society. They are the Corrie Dreyer Old Age Home in Adelaide, the Fort Beaufort branch of Red Cross and the Winterberg Santa Settlement.

The new committee of the public servants branch is: chairman, Mr J. F. A. Steyn, secretary, Mrs N. de Hill, additional members, Mr R. Herschelman, Mr J. C. Kruger, Mr J. Pienaar, Dr D. Anderson and Mr J. J. Ludick.

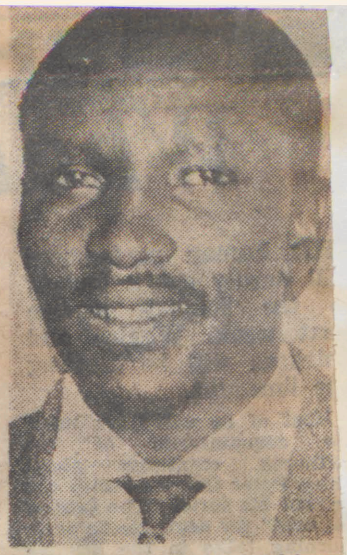
Date - 9 JUN 1973
E P. HERALD

BETTER SCIENCE TEACHING FOR BLACKS URGED

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

THE NUMBER of Africans who had made any notable achievements in science was depressing, South Africa's first African to gain a doctorate in physics, Professor J. R. Seretlo, said in his inaugural address as Professor of Physics at Fort Hare University last night.



Prof J. R. Seretlo, first African in the Republic to receive a doctorate in physics, has reached the top through determination, sacrifice and hard work.

Speaking on the African's attitude to science, Professor Seretlo said the relatively poor performance of Africans in education, and particularly science, had tempted some people to believe Africans were incapable of receiving meaningful scientific training.

"The extent to which this poor performance might have influenced the thinking of successive South African Governments on provision of adequate institutions of and facilities for scientific and technical training cannot be fully assessed. The rate at which these facilities and institutions have been provided over the years seems to suggest that they are not at the top of the priority list. Does this reflect the state of mind of those in authority about the ability or competence of the Blacks to use effectively such institutions and facilities as instruments of economic growth and nationa progress?"

University of Fort Hare
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Problem

The problem of poor facilities in which science laboratories was aggravated by the shortage of qualified science teachers. Last year the Ciskei Ministry of Education disclosed that there were only four Black teachers in the whole of the Ciskei who were qualified to teach physical science and mathematics up to matric level. Between 1960 and 1972 only 42 BSC graduates with physics as a major subject graduated at Fort Hare.

The African communities needed a powerful growth of people in the young generation with elementary knowledge of science, not only to provide a nucleus of future scientists, engineers, medical practitioners, agriculturists, but more importantly, to develop a public that would be sufficiently scientifically educated to be capable of accepting scientific and technological innovations.

Of equal importance was the need for scientific administrators and scientifically literate civil servants in the developing Black communities.

Among the large audience was the British Ambassador, Sir James Bottomley.

Date 25 MAY 1973
E. P. HERALD

Technology's role in more efficient teaching

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Educational technology could contribute towards more efficient teaching and learning, Mr Leslie Proctor, director of the Fort Hare language laboratory, told a symposium on university teaching at the University of Fort Hare yesterday.

The reason for this, he said, was that, among other advantages, it catered for individual learning rates, provided a variety of learning methods and increased motivation among students.

Educational technology used at all modern universities included computers, television, language laboratories and others, as well as the University of Fort Hare material to be presented, he said.

"Hardly any research in educational technology has been carried out in South Africa, though some universities have television units, all have language laboratories and one has an educational technology unit."

Imperative

Mr Proctor said it was not a question of whether educational technology was worth it, but how it could best be applied to the university situation in South Africa. At the University of Fort Hare research in this field was imperative, he added.

Prof G. H. Steyn, director of the Bureau for Higher Education at the University of South Africa, said in his address that university departments should ensure prospective teaching staff were capable of lecturing proficiently before they were appointed.

The number of people going to universities in South Africa was increasing rapidly, he said.

"In addition to disseminating and advancing knowledge, universities are required to be vocational educators or leaders in all major occupations. This has made them vital institutions for the survival and development of modern society."

In another address, Prof B. de V. van der Merwe, professor of Education at Fort Hare, said the challenge to universities in the next few decades would not be an invasion of their rights and authority but the assumption of more responsibility than they wanted.

"The university cannot remain a passive onlooker. It must make a definite contribution to its future development and these contributions must be based on research, not the opinion of rectors and councils."

For this reason, Prof Van der Merwe said, each university should consider setting up units for research into higher education.

"Teacher training the world over is being revised and the relation between basic sciences and professionalised training should be a constant object of research and study by university staff specially appointed for this purpose.

First time

"Modern students often complain about the irrelevance of subject matter and the key word now is involvement. The day of the autocratic academic prescribing his syllabus in solitary confinement is past."

He said the high failure rate among first year students might be caused by ineffective tutors, poor student selection, poor course selection, wrong methods, or a lack of necessary knowledge of the changing rôle of the university teacher.

Research should be undertaken to find the cause and to offer a solution, he said.

Representatives of 13 universities attended the symposium on university teaching and it was the first time it was held at a non-White university in South Africa.

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9 JUN 1973
E. P. HERALD

SA LABOUR SYSTEM IS NOT UNIQUE

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Speaking on migratory labour at a meeting here this week, Prof M. Hough, first Professor of Social Work at Fort Hare University and former chief adviser on African Affairs to the Anglo American Corporation for 13 years, said South Africa was only one of many countries in the world with a migratory labour system.

In South America, Bolivian migratory workers lived in "misery towns" far worse than any in the South African mining industry. He said it should be noted from problems in other countries what might have been the situation in South Africa if urbanisation and migrations of families would not have taken place on a completely uncontrolled basis and at such a rate that proper living condition could not be provided by Whites.

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Prof Hough who also held the chair of sociology at the University of Zambia for many years said South Africa could be proud of the way in which it had controlled the movement of people to the cities through which its country had "bought time" for communities to become re-integrated into new community life.

Few advantages

He said the migratory labour system had a few advantages but many disadvantages. However, it was an accomplished fact in South Africa.

Prof Hough said many people became emotionally concerned about the problem and thought they could solve it by manipulating human affairs.

It might be more constructive to put that energy towards alleviating problems possibly caused by migrant labour.

He asked "what about the poverty and need on your own doorsteps? What do you pay your servants? Do you assist your servant to give their children a better education, food and a better life? Do you help people beyond your own servant in the community where she lives?"

Prof Hough said migratory labour was a phenomenon we cannot control. We cannot wish it away, blame it away, politicise it away or pray it away."

Date JUN 1975
BANTU



University of Fort Hare
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HOMELAND MINING

MINING plays an important role in the economic development of a country. Only a few nations, such as the Dutch, Swiss and the New Zealanders, have managed to achieve a high degree of economic development without the foundation provided by a mining industry. In South Africa the contribution to the national economy of the mines is still considerable today.

The mineral industries of the Republic's neighbour states have made a valuable contribution to their economy. Rapid development of these mineral resources seems to hold out the best promise for economic development of the countries of the Southern African bloc.

MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Bantu homelands are geographically an integral part of the Republic. In view hereof it is essential to regard mining in the homelands against the background of mining in South Africa as a whole. Mineral potential differs from homeland to homeland, some being more richly endowed than others. It is therefore essential that mining by private enterprise be encouraged to stimulate economic growth in the homelands. As a first step towards encouragement of private investment, a favourable climate of mutual trust must be created.

The lack of economic exploitation of the mineral resources in the homelands, coupled with the realisation that such exploitation held great employment and development potential, led to the formation of a development corporation. The corporation was to be responsible for the profitable utilisation of all mineral resources in the homelands to the benefit of the inhabitants.

THE BANTU MINING CORPORATION

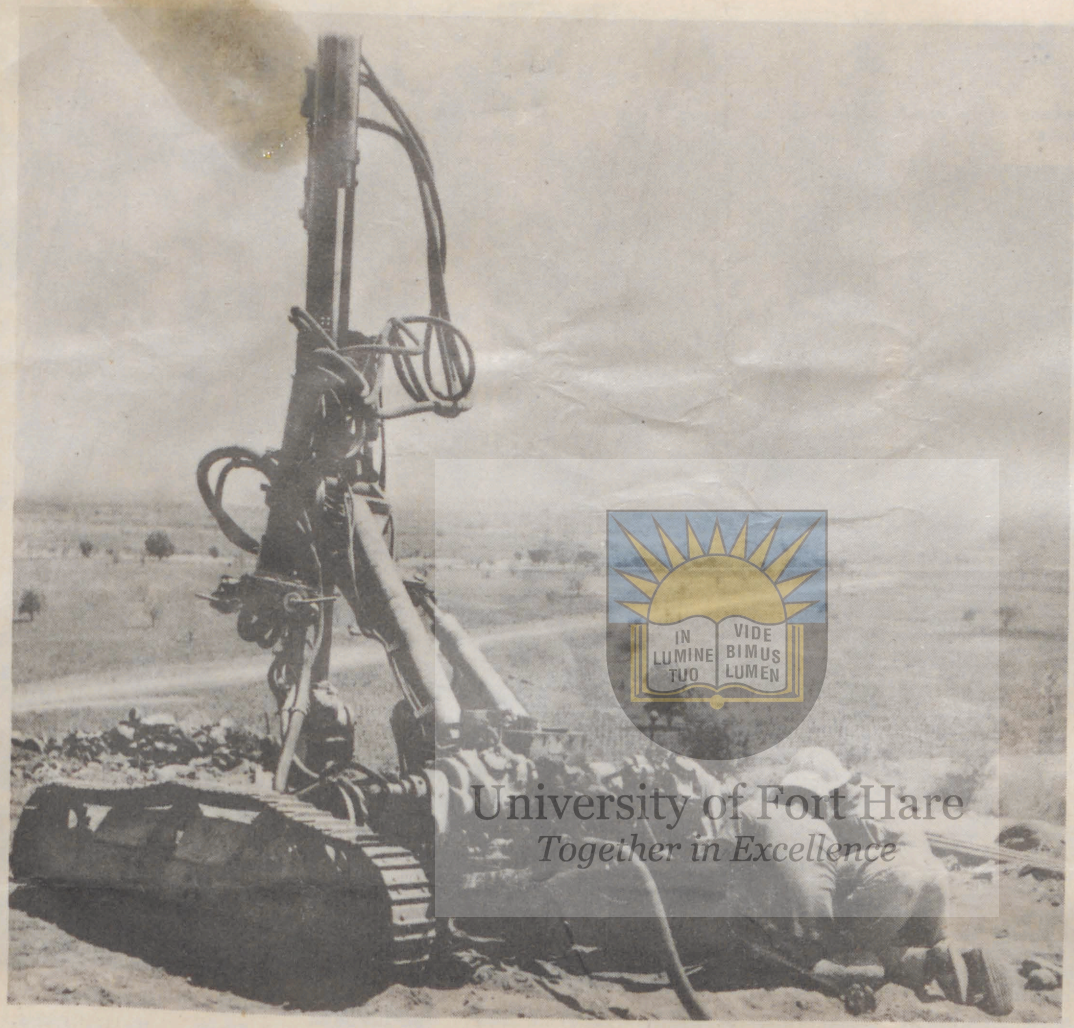
The Bantu Mining Corporation (BMC) was incorporated in terms of Proclamation R55 of 1969, promulgated under the Promotion of Economic Development of Bantu Homelands Act, 1968 (Act 46 of 1968) on April 1, 1969. The objects of the corporation are:

(a) to stimulate and promote mining in the homelands;

(b) to develop mineral resources to the benefit of the inhabitants of the homelands;

(c) to attempt to establish more responsible posts for Bantu in their homelands.

To fulfil this aim, White firms and contractors possessing the necessary capital and expertise are given the opportunity to play an active role in the search for and exploitation of minerals in the homelands, but in such a way that these mineral deposits do



OPPOSITE PAGE: The BMC stone crushing works produces approximately. 50 cubic metres of chips every hour. Besides supplying crushed stone for the building of the road between Punda Milia and Mooketsi, it also supplies crushed stone for the concrete construction of a dam in the Klein Letaba river for the Gazankulu Government and for expansion in nearby Giyani (W724/9)

LEFT: The crawling drill rig at the Giyani stone crushing works, Gazankulu, preparing yet another hole for blasting purposes (W724/5)

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not permanently fall under their control. As a result private firms are encouraged to participate in mining in the homelands on a basis that will bring long and short term benefits to the inhabitants.

It is Corporation policy to use Bantu skills wherever possible in the location and exploitation of minerals, to advise them, to finance them if a project is economically feasible and to assist them with the marketing of the mineral.

The BMC also co-ordinates the prospecting and mining activities in the homelands, and sees to it that these are carried out according to the terms of the relative prospecting concessions and mineral lease agreements.

Lengthy administrative procedures are streamlined and matters are made easier for prospective applicants for prospecting and mining rights. All applications are considered by the BMC Board, which consists of experts drawn from the private sector and from Government departments. The Board then makes recommendations to the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development. Prospecting rights are available at minimal cost and in order to prevent unnecessary confinement of large areas the prospector is expected annually to relinguish a certain area and to spend a predetermined minimum amount on prospecting.

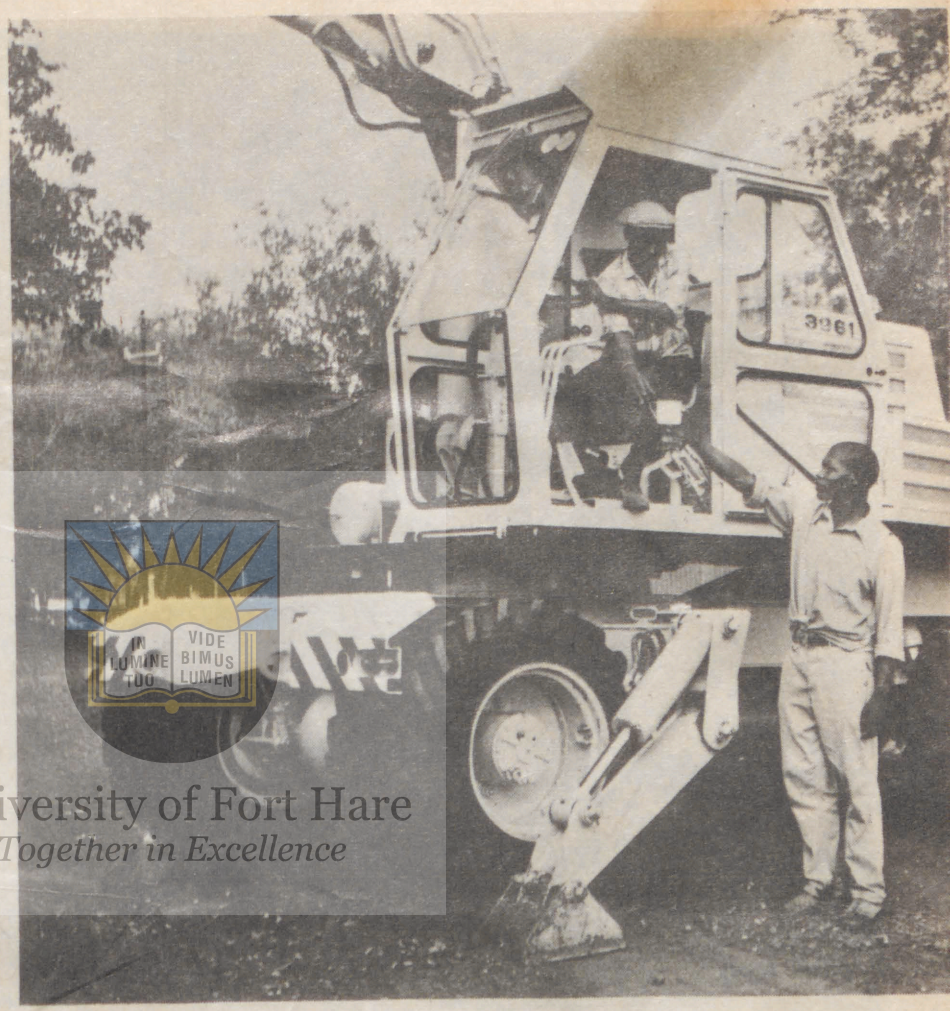
When economically workable mineral deposits have been discovered and it has been decided that mining should be undertaken, an application for a mineral lease agreement has to be made. The conditions for issuance of mining rights are actionable and it is of cardinal importance that mining be commenced as soon as possible. In cases where the mineral deposit found does not merit a fullscale mining operation, a mining lease is not granted, but the prospector, by means of an endorsement, can obtain permission to exploit the deposit.

The BMC grants adequate bursaries to Bantu students who wish to make mining their career. Seven such bursaries have been awarded to Bantu interested in becoming Geologists. At present two of the bursars are enrolled at the University of Fort Hare, two at the University of Zululand and one at the University of the North. In conjunction with the Department of Bantu Education, provision was made for the training of Bantu Geological Technicians at the Mmadikoti Technical Training College at Seshego near Pieters-

OPPOSITE PAGE: The BMC's first trained geologist, Mr John Langa (right), supervises mapping at Giant Reefs, Gazankulu (W725/7)

BELOW: Dr H. J. Hanekom, Director of the Bantu Mining Corporation





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RIGHT: This giant ditcher is one of the most modern used by the BMC for geological exploration in the homelands (W724/2)

burg. Nine students have completed this course successfully, and a further thirteen bursars from the Corporation have registered for this year. Mining enterprises can also make use of these facilities.

BMC UNDERTAKINGS

Prospecting

The BMC spent approximately R215 000 on exploration within the Bantu homelands of the Republic and South-West Africa during the past financial year. Attention was also given to the location of the base minerals chrome, copper, andalusite, kieselgühr, magnesite, clay and kaolin (among others) in the Republic. Prospecting was also undertaken for diamonds and semi-precious stones.

An intensive study has been initiated of the marketing of travertine from a deposit in the proximity of Port St. Johns. Initial results indicate that this product will be ideally suited to the manufacture of terrazzo tiles and for lagging. The study is continuing.

Prospecting for diamonds is taking place at Taung, near Mafeking and at Kuruman. It is expected that these prospecting programmes will be continued.

A prospecting team in South-West Africa is giving special attention to the occurrence of semi-precious stones and other pegmatite minerals. Encouraging results are being followed up at present.

Mining

The **Stone Crushing Plant** at Giyani, Gazankulu, was completed at a total cost of approximately R400 000. It went into prodduction during 1972. As only the first portion of the macadamised road between Mooketsi and Punda Milia, via Giyani, is to be constructed owing to a shortage of funds, it is imperative that new markets be found to enable the plant to function at full capacity. The plant and quarry are being run by 44 Bantu under the supervision of one White, and Bantu are being trained to take eventual control of the project, which will then be transferred to the homeland.



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Installations for **Sand Recovery** have been set up in kwaZulu in the Mgeni River at Claremont and in the Mhlatuze River at Empangeni; production and sales are satisfactory.

The exploitation of **Sodalite** in conjunction with two local entrepreneurs is progressing well. The Corporation gives technical aid to the Bantu mine owners and undertakes the marketing of the product. A second project for the exploitation of tourmaline with by-products amazonite and rock crystal, was recently launched in Damaraland.

The commitments of the BMC's **Administration** have grown considerably, leading to an increase in personnel. On April 1, 1971, 21 Whites and 47 Bantu were in employ and on March 31, 1972, the number had increased to 39 Whites and 139 Bantu.

UNDERTAKINGS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Prospecting

During the 1971-72 financial year 115 applications for prospecting and mining rights were considered, involving 133 properties and a total surface area of 1 342 822 hectares.

A total of 164 prospecting rights were granted in the past financial year, compared to 148 the previous year. From the applications for prospecting rights it becomes apparent that there was increasing interest in the exploitation of base minerals, especially in Bophuthatswana, Gazankulu, kwaZulu and Lebowa. The total area in the above-mentioned four homelands, the Transkei, Venda, Damaraland and Bushmanland covered by the grants comprises 6 552 952 hectares.

Expenditure by the private sector on prospecting in the nine homelands during the past three years amounts to R3 800 000.

Mining

The 57 productive mines in the Republic and in South-West Africa provided 43 029 Bantu with a total income

of R10 054 711 during the past financial year. 25 153 Bantu were employed by the mines at the end of April, 1972, but this figure has almost doubled during the past year as a result of the renewed demand for platinum.

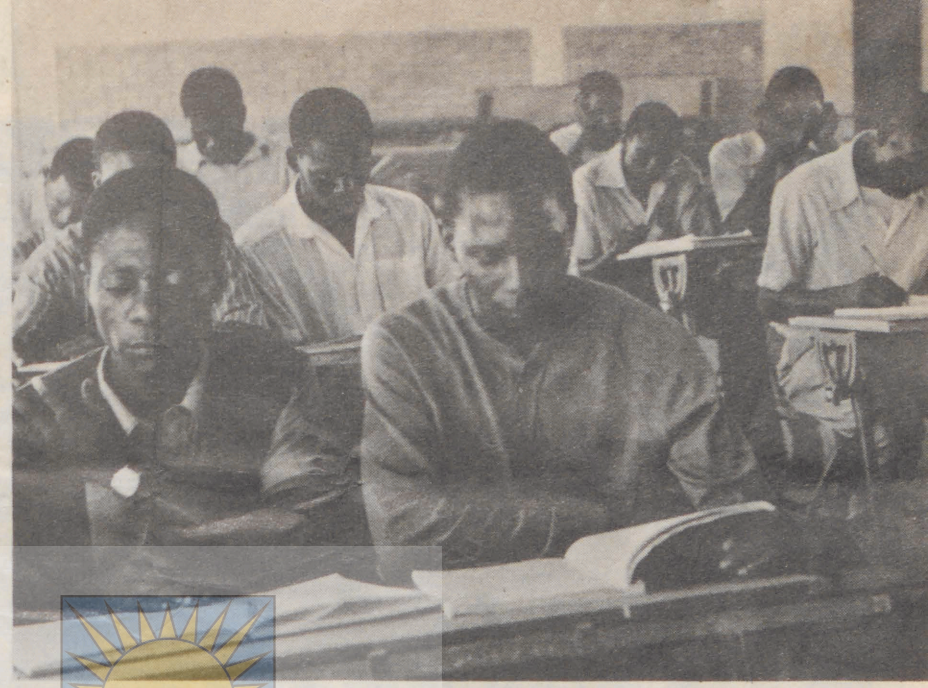
Future Prospects

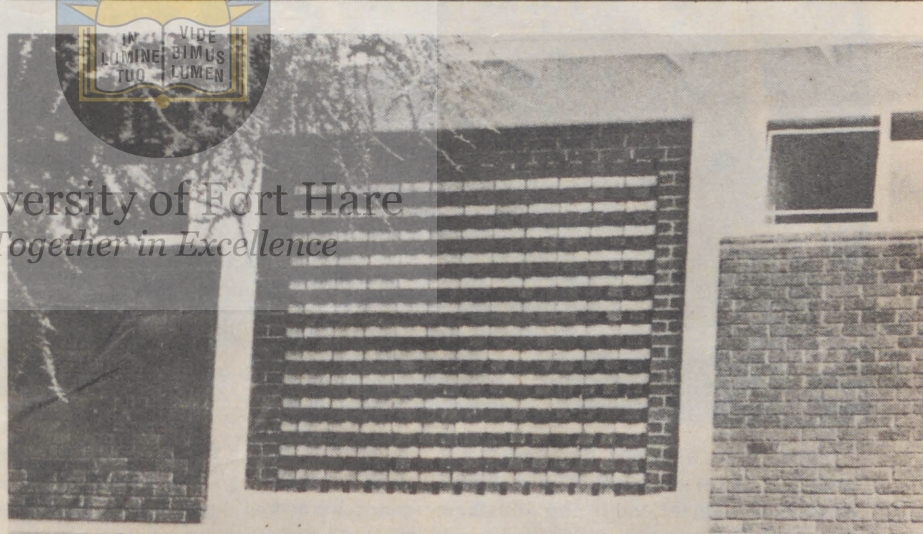
Because of the nature of mineral deposits it is difficult to assess the future prospects. The location, quality and quantity of as yet "undiscovered" mineral resources cannot be determined theoretically without intensive exploration. It is, however, possible to make a reasonable assessment which is based on present geological information of the mineral potential of the homelands.

The homelands differ geologically and no two have the same mineral deposits. The northern homelands of Bophuthatswana, Gazankulu, kwaZulu, Lebowa and Venda in the Republic and Damaraland, Kaokoveld, Hereroland and Kavango in South-West Africa, have the richest mineral potential.

It can be said that the petrography of the Bushveld Igneous Complex underlying certain of these homelands is the most important formation in regard to mineral resources (with the exception of gold) in South Africa. This complex contains the parent rocks of tin, platinum, nickel, chrome, vanadium-bearing iron ore and magnesite. The igneous complex played a formative role in the metamorphic products of asbestos and andalusite in the nearby Pretoria and Dolomite series. Lebowa and Bophuthatswana probably have the richest potential of these mineral deposits.

Today most chrome and platinum-producing mines are situated in the homelands and new discoveries of these minerals cannot be ruled out. According to present-day knowledge chrome reserves in South Africa and Rhodesia amount to 1 814- and 544- million metric tons respectively. This comprises approximately three quarters of the total chrome reserves of the free world. As most of South Africa's reserves are situated in Bantu







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OPPOSITE PAGE, TOP: Students hard at work in one of the spacious class-rooms of the Mmadikoti Technical College, Seshega (W723/5)

OPPOSITE PAGE, BOTTOM: The spendid new double-storied building of the College which houses drawing-rooms, an engineering laboratory, a projection room, lecture rooms and offices (W722/4)

ABOVE: The geology instructor at the College, Mr L. Wilsenach, discusses the distribution of rock formations in the Republic (W722/5)

homelands it is obvious that chrome can play an important role in their future economy.

Other Fields of Development

Mining enterprises are normally undertaken on a large scale requiring more labour than most other enterprises. The more modern mining methods require greater capital investment. When a new mine comes into production, it immediately brings about a greater and more stable demand for consumer goods and thus stimulates the subsistence economy in its development towards a monetary economy.

The technical skills and knowledge that the Bantu acquire in the mines are of incalculable importance to the homelands. This knowledge is always passed on to others and contributes to setting the homeland on the road to a stable economy.

White enterprises in the homelands cannot achieve the educational task of endowing the homeland economy with technical skills and modern methods without great capital investment on the one hand and deep interest in the Bantu on the other. In this way the productivity of the indigenous peoples increases along with the volume of employment. It is therefore of the utmost importance that a favourable climate for investment under reasonable conditions be created in regard to homeland mines. The BMC considered the improvement of such conditions as one of its first major tasks.

Restrictive conditions and an unfavourable climate for investment in homeland mines can result in a swing away from primary production towards productive enterprises in other sectors by the private mining enterprises. It is this, along with the wave of economic nationalisation, which caused the serious arrestment of long-term economic growth through mining in many developing African states.

Date 27 JUN 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

MULTI-RACIAL AGRICULTURE TALKS PRAISED

Daily News Pietermaritzburg Bureau

NATAL'S first multi-racial extension conference on agriculture in the homelands was a "real breakthrough" Mr H. W. Lilley, a top official from the Department of Bantu Administration, Pretoria, said here yesterday.

"Extension" meant putting agriculture findings across to African farmers in a way that made them want to accept the findings, Mr Lilley said. Mr Lilley is the chief regional officer of the Bantu Administration Advisory Services, and part-time lecturer at Fort Hare University.

As organiser of the three-day extension conference which opened here yesterday, Mr Lilley said it was a "real breakthrough" to get African and White experts working on extension together.

"The delegates are top men from KwaZulu, the Transkei and the Ciskei," he said, "all representatives of the Nguni tribes and all sharing common problems."

THEORETICAL

White people can put ward theoretical ideas for nproving agriculture in the melands," said Mr Lilley. but we cannot understand the different norms and cultural standards of the rural African. At the conference we can thrash out these points and modify our approach."

Mr Lilley emphasised that the conference was the first of its kind in Natal. "We tried out the idea at Zwelitsha, Ciskei, at an extension workshop last year," he said. "Some important things emerged at Zwelitsha. Particularly the need to involve tribal leaders in extension programmes to the homelands."

Persuading African farmers to accept new ideas was often a matter of "pure psychology," said Mr Lilley. "I am a psychologist, not an agriculturalist. Half the battle in the homelands is convincing young Africans that farming offers far more than a negative low status way of life. We want to attract them back from the cities."

Only in this way would agriculture realise its potential in the economic development of the homelands, said Mr Lilley.

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Date 28 JUN 1973

DIE VOLKSBLAD

OPNAME IN KAROO

University of Fort Hare
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GRAAFF-REINET. — 'n Geologiese opname van vier gebiede in die Karoo gaan deur die Universiteite van die Vrystaat en Fort Hare gedoen word. Die Universiteit van die Vrystaat sal opnames van drie gebiede doen.

Die opnames is deel van 'n groot projek om die hele land geologies te ondersoek.

— Eie Berig.

25 JUN 1973

RAND DAILY MAIL

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. C. M. MZIKWATI, studying at the University of Fort Hare, has been awarded a Chamber of Mines undergraduate bursary.

28 JUN 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof. D. F. van Dyk, hoof van die departement Historiese Opvoedkunde aan die Universiteit Fort Hare, is in die Nasionale Hospitaal, Bloemfontein, opgeneem vir waarneming en behandeling.

Date 30 JUN 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mrs. P. Makhene (left), with Mr. and Mrs. S. Guzana, chairman of the advisory council at Fort Hare, at the inaugural address of Prof. J. Seretlo at Fort Hare University.

5 JUL 1973
NATAL MERCURY

Words, words, words!

ALICE — A trilingual English - Afrikaans - Xhosa dictionary being compiled at the University of Fort Hare was half-completed, the rector of the university, Professor J. M. de Wet, said there yesterday.

Professor de Wet, speaking at a function to mark the 150th anniversary of Xhosa literature, said work on it began in 1967 — (Sapa.)

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2 AUG 1973

P.E. EVENING POST

Visited Fort Hare

ALICE. — Professor U. Schendal, professor of hydrology at the University of Kiel in Germany, paid a visit to the university of Fort Hare this week to address students and staff on "water balance, zonal hydrology".—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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9 AUG 1973

D. F. ADVERTISER

Students leave

ALICE. — More than 300 students left Fort Hare University here by train yesterday for their respective homes, leaving about 300 of the original 900 students remaining.

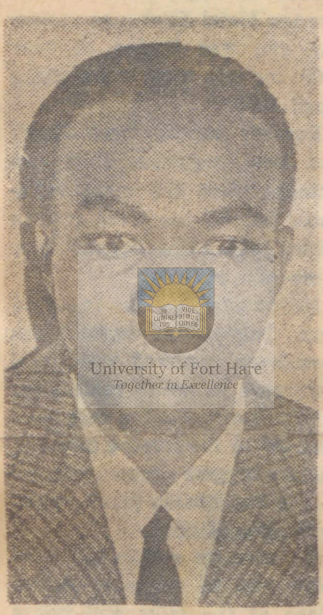
Forty students left on Tuesday night, singing "We Shall Overcome" and "Justice Shall Prevail" as they boarded the train.—SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 27 JUN 1973

STAR

Bursary man



University of Fort Hare
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Mr Colbert M Mzinyati, who is at present studying for a BA (Social Science) degree at the University of Fort Hare, has been awarded a Chamber of Mines undergraduate bursary.

Mr Mzinyati is the son of Mr Mzamo Mzinyati, a clerk at the Chamber of Human Sciences Laboratory. His bursary provides for all tuition and residence fees and R275 a year in cash for the full period of the course he elects to take.

Mr Mzinyati is majoring in psychology, sociology and social science.

Date 23 JUN 1973
E. P. HERALD

AFRICAN MAKES HISTORY

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

A FORMER Newell High School teacher and a lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Social Work at the University of Fort Hare, Mr T. Maqashalala, has made history in the United States by being the first person in Africa to obtain a master's degree with distinction within nine months.

University of Fort Hare
Libraries & Archives

Mr Maqashalala left South Africa in July last year for the Kansas State University to do a two-year course with special emphasis on community development. Recently he was told he had graduated with distinction.

Mr Maqashalala who was born in Kokstad in the Transkei, obtained his BA in sociology and social work at Fort Hare in 1955. In 1971 he took his honours degree through the University of South Africa.

His study in the United States was sponsored by the Institute of International Education with headquarters in New York, and was subsidised by Mr Harry Oppenheimer.

A number of American universities had offered him associate professorship, but Mr Maqashalala declined because he wants to serve his own people.

25 JUN 1973

ate
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR MZINYATI

Bursary for Border man

JOHANNESBURG — The Chamber of Mines has awarded an undergraduate bursary to Mr. Colbert M. Mzinyati, who is at present studying for a B.A. (Social Science) degree at the University of Fort Hare.

Mr. Mzinyati is the son of Mr. Mzamo Mzinyati, a clerk at the Chamber of Mines Human Science Laboratory.

His bursary provides for all tuition and residence fees and R275 a year in cash for the full period of the course he elects to take. Mr. Mzinyato is majoring in psychology, sociology and social science. — DDR.

9 JUL 1973

NATAL MERCURY

FORT HARE TALKS

Port Elizabeth — Cabinet ministers of the Transkei and Ciskei held two-hour talks with officials of the University of Fort Hare at Alice yesterday. Chief George Matanzima, Minister of Justice and Miss Stella Sigcau, Minister of Education represented the Transkei. The Ciskei was represented by Mr. S. M. Burns-Ncamashe, Minister of Education and Mr. Ben Mystaza, Minister of Justice. The Most Rev. R. Selby Taylor, Archbishop of Cape Town has promised to negotiate with the Government on behalf of the Fort Hare students. — (Mercury Correspondent).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 JUE 1973
Date
RAPPORT

RHODES WIL UITBREI NA OOS-LONDEN

Van Ons Korrespondent

GRAHAMSTAD

DIE Rhodes-Universiteit probeer nou vir die derde keer uitbrei buite die Fortheystad, Grahamstad, en dié keer wel na Oos-Londen.

Dit is die derde keer dat Rhodes so 'n stap onderneem. Die eerste was 'n uitbreiding na Alice en die tweede na Port Elizabeth, Albei het ná 'n paar jaar weggebreek van hul moeder-universiteit en toe onderskeidelik die Universiteit van Fort Hare en die tweetalige Universiteit van Port Elizabeth geword.

Vandeesweek het amptenare van Rhodes samesprekinge gehou met Oos-Londen se munisipaliteit en sakeleiers. Rhodes het 'n paar jaar terug al 'n perseel in die stad bekom toe die uitbreiding eers bespreek is.

Volgens die universiteit se skakelbeampte, mnr. G. J. N. Fourie, is die samesprekinge in die ondersooek-stadium en die komitee wat dit behartig, moet nou 'n verslae indien by die universiteitsraad wat die finale besluit sal neem.

Daar is glo tentatief besluit om eerstejaarkursusse in B.Com., B.A. en wetsvakke aanstaande jaar in Oos-Londen aan te bied. As die aanvraag groot genoeg is, sal die kursusse uitgebrei word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3 AUG 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

150 RUSTICATED

About 150 students at University of Fort Hare at Alice rusticated until end of year by rector. Professor J. de Wet Rector said this follows incident earlier today when students allegedly threatened hostel warden Mr Makunga with violence, demanding his immediate resignation. Police brought in to restore order.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 JUL 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Bursary for African

Daily News Reporter

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The South African Indian Teachers' Association has set up a bursary to sponsor one Transkei African student each year at the University College of Fort Hare.

Announcing this at the association's annual conference in Durban this week, the president of the SAITA, Mr R. S. Naidoo, said the bursary had been set up in honour of Mr Curnick Ndamse, a member of the Transkei Legislative Assembly, who was a guest speaker at the conference.

20 JUL 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Former Fort Hare man dies

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

REHOBOTH (South West Africa) — The Moderator of the Rhenish Church in South West Africa, the Rev. Alfred John Ferreira, died here yesterday. He was 75.

Born at Wellington in the Cape, he obtained his BA degree at Fort Hare and his MA at Yale in the United States. — SAPA.

ate 31 JUL 1973

PRETORIA NEWS

Symposium on population

ALICE. — A symposium on population explosion is to be held at the University of Fort Hare on August 3.

There will be four main speakers. The subjects covered will be social problems, food problems, pollution and education problems caused by population explosion. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

JUL 1973

ate

ANTU

RAPID STUDENT INCREASE

This year almost 3 300 students have registered at the three Bantu universities — a far cry from the 481 who registered in 1960 when these institutions were inaugurated.

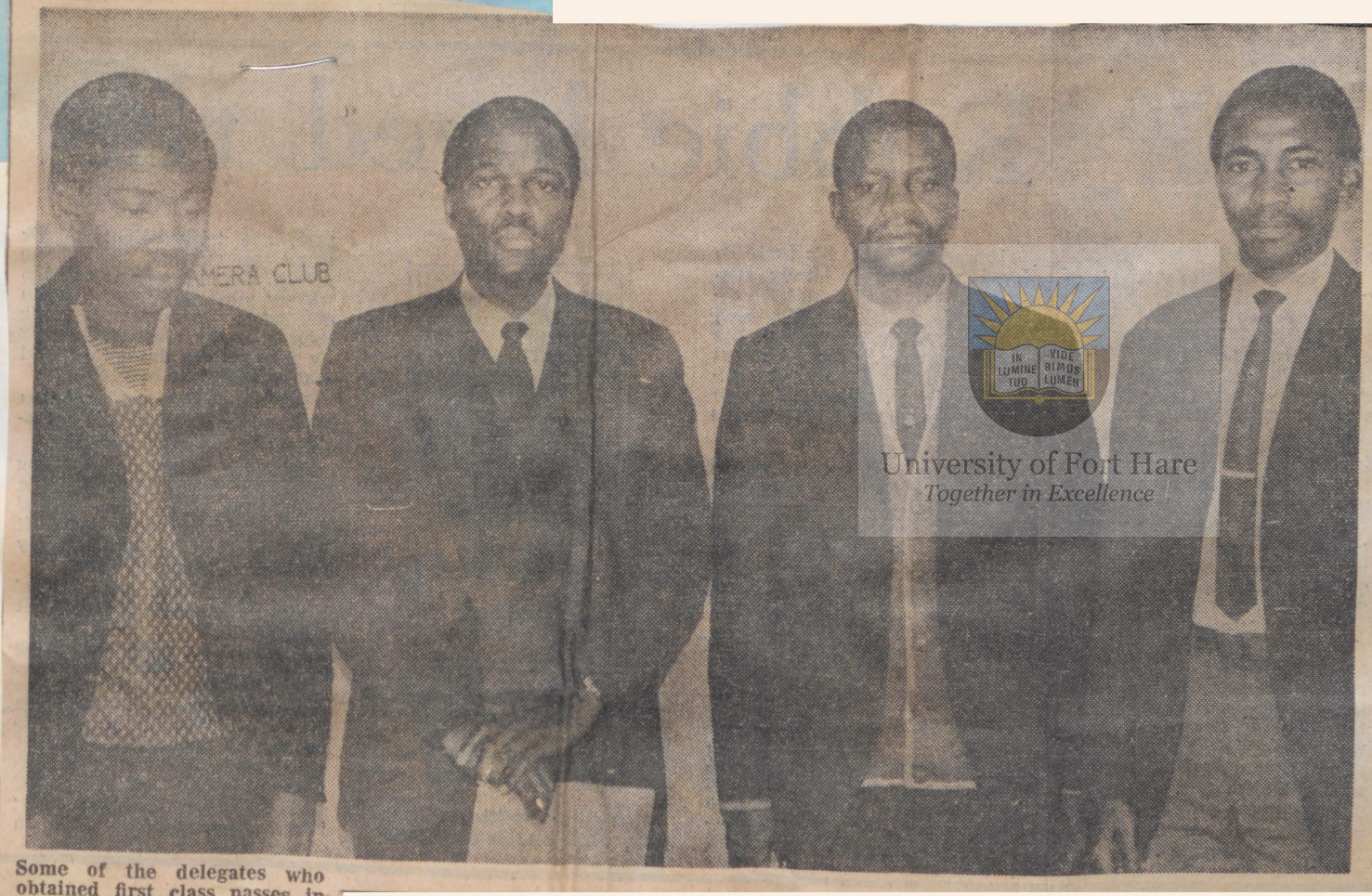
Apart from the students at the three universities, more than 3 000 Bantu students have registered at the University of South Africa this year. Student registration at the University of the North near Pietersburg, which is mainly for Sotho, Venda and Tsonga peoples, numbered 1 300; that of the University of Zululand, 950, and just over 1 000 at the University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The enormous increase in the student population has necessitated extensions to existing university buildings and the development of new campus facilities.

An amount of R404 000 has been granted to the University of Zululand for extensions during the present financial year, while a grant of almost half a million rand has been made to the University of the North for the same purpose.

Date 21 JUL 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Some of the delegates who obtained first class passes in the personnel management for African personnel course at Fort Hare University were Mr. M. N. Nabe (left), a Fort Hare student; Mr. E. Nkosaphantsi, Mr. B. T. Thabane, from the Welkom Aptitude Testing Centre and Mr. E. M. Mayatula, a Fort Hare student.

22 attend Fort Hare personnel course

ALICE — About 22 black personnel managers and training officers from as far afield as Nelspruit and Letaba attended a course in personnel management held at Fort Hare University.

The course consisting of lectures, discussions and practical exercises, dealt with motivation and communication problems experienced in commerce and industry.

The course was presented by Prof. W. Backer, head of the Department of Industrial Psychology at the University of Fort Hare, assisted by Mr. W. Both of the same department.

At the end of the week-long course the delegates wrote a three hour examination covering the lectures they had attended.

The Registrar of Fort Hare University, Mr. H. Huyssteen, presented them with certificates of attendance signifying the level in which they passed the examinations.

Three delegates obtained distinctions and nine obtained first class passes.

This is the fourth course of its kind organised by the department and Prof. Backer said the course was of great benefit to those attending because of the limited facilities available for blacks to gain this type of training in South Africa.

In this regard Fort Hare was offering a unique service to blacks.

The delegates attending the course expressed the unanimous opinion that they hoped the firms employing them would give them the opportunity to implement their newly-gained knowledge as speedily as possible because they were convinced it would lead to more opportunities and better utilization of black labour. — DDC.

28 JUL 1973

UMAFRIKA

Unconywe Ngokuloba Kwakhe Amabhuku

URev. James J. R. Jolobe umsebenzi wakhe olimini lwesiXhosa mkhulu okungangokuthi ungahle ulingiswe noka-William Wordworth olimini lwesiNgisi, kumbe ungase ulingiswe nokaBurns esizweni seziKotshi. Kade ehalaliselwa ethoshwa eFort Hare University.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Bekungumkhosi weminyaka eli-150 kwasungulwa amabhuku esiXhosa, kodwa uRev. James Jolobe yena ubegubha ijubhili legolide ngokubhala kwakhe amabhuku olimini lwesiXhosa. Lomsebenzi usewenze kwaze kweva engxenyeni yekhulu leminyaka.

Waziwa izinkulungwane zamaXhosa naMaZulu, ngisho nabeLungu baseNingizimu Afrika. Usanda kubekwa ukuba abe nguMongameli wokuqala oMnyama wePresbyterian Church yaseNingizimu Afrika.

Date 30 JUL 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare gets R1000 donation

ALICE — The manager of an East London building society, Mr. D. A. Stokoe, has presented the Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, with a R1 000 donation.

Mr. Stokoe was accompanied by Mr. G. A. Pearce, business promotion manager of the building society.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Donations are made by this building society to all universities, both black and white, throughout the Republic.

This money has been earmarked to help finance the building of the student recreation centre.

According to Prof. De Wet, half the R300 000 required to finance the student centre has been raised, and building operations should commence soon.

The design of the student centre incorporates facilities for indoor sport, students' societies guest rooms and a cafeteria.

The construction of a swimming pool which is urgently required at the university will also commence shortly.—DDC.

Date 25 JUL 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Black Power fears denied

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Professor Gunter, chairman of the University of the Western Cape council, yesterday confirmed that 50 Fort Hare students were expected to visit the Bellville campus, but denied that fear of a "Black Power demonstration" was the final factor which caused the closure of the university.

He said the council had been reliably informed that UWC students had planned demonstrations for the week ending June 15, and that 50 Fort Hare students had been invited to visit the campus on June 13.

This had been considered at a council meeting, but had not been the deciding factor leading to the closure.

The meeting lasted about 100 minutes and had been conducted in a calm and collected manner. The decision to close the university from June 12 to July 15 had not been a "panic decision", as claimed by a group of Coloured and White academics and churchmen.

At the start of the meeting, two of the 12 council members had been hesitant to support a motion calling for the university's closure.

"But after they had heard all the facts, they gradually changed their minds and the decision was a unanimous one."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31 JUL 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Fort Hare bespreek aanwas

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — 'n Simposium oor bevolkingsaanwas gaan op 3 Augustus by die Universiteit van Fort Hare gehou word.

Dit is die eerste keer dat die universiteit so 'n simposium hou en dit is gereël deur 'n komitee van die studente-landbouvereniging.

Vier hoofsprekers sal optree. Besprekings sal handel oor maatskaplike probleme, voedselprobleme, besoedeling en onderwysprobleme wat veroorsaak word deur die bevolkingsontploffing.

— Sapa.

6 JUL 1973

ate

THE FRIEND

African poet honoured

ALICE. — An African poet, the Rev J. R. Jolobe, was presented with a specially bound volume of his own works to mark his 50 years of contributing to Xhosa literature.

The presentation was made at the University of Fort Hare where the 150th anniversary of Xhosa literature is being celebrated. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 JUL 1973
Date
E. P. HERALD

Training officer back from UK

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

A FORMER teacher who is now employed as a training officer at a local confectionery factory, Mr Lindi Tshume, has returned from Britain after undergoing a series of courses at the parent company.

Mr Tshume was sent by Cadbury Schweppes of Port Elizabeth to undergo a special training course in personnel administration and courses in staff promotions and development.

He attended a management course on factory communications at Beecher College in Birmingham and visited the company's branches in Liverpool, London, Cambridge and Bristol.

Mr Tshume said the aim of the courses was to give a broader view of factory work-ing and in particular the confectionery side.

Mr Tshume was accompanied by Mr Gladman Nyembe, who works in the sales department of the same company in Johannesburg.

Born in city

Mr Tshume, formerly a teacher at Newell High School, was born in Port Elizabeth 26 years ago and is the son of Evangelist and Mrs J. Tshume of the Dutch Reformed Church a Kwazakele.

After passing Standard 6 at Mqhayi High Primary School, Uitenhage, he went to Cala in the Transkei to do his Junior Certificate at Tsengiwe Secondary and Training College, completing it in 1964.

He did his matric at Cicira Training College in Umtata during the years 1965 and 1966.

He took a two year South African Teachers' Diploma at the then University College of Fort Hare, which he completed in November, 1968. He was appointed assistant teacher at Newell High School in January 1969, where he taught social studies and English in the junior certificate classes and Afrikaans in both junior and senior classes.

He was nominated by the Department of Bantu Education, at Pretoria, with two other sub-inspectors, Mr Zani of Alice and Mr Bosman of Cape Town as sub-examiners for the junior certificate to correct papers for Afrikaans B examinations in 1971.

He resigned from teaching at the end of July to join Cadbury Schweppes as a training officer.



MR LINDI TSHUME

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

12 JUL 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Xhosa literary celebrations

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Monday. — More than 1 000 Africans from many parts of South Africa will gather at Lovedale next week to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Xhosa literature.

An exhibition of valuable manuscripts and publications of historical interest will be opened by the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, on Wednesday. In the evening Mr L. L. Sebe, Chief Minister of the Ciskei, will be guest speaker at a function at the University of Fort Hare at which prizes will be awarded to the winners of the International Xhosa Literature competition.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 JUL 1975
Date

ary industry, which employed the bulk of permanently settled ~~black~~ workers in the urban areas, the ratio was about 5:1.

Putting the situation in an international perspective, he said that in Western Europe alone there were between seven and eight million migratory workers, some of whom were away from their families for years at a time. The percentage of foreign migratory workers ranged from one per cent in Norway and 18,25 in Luxembourg to 31 per cent in Switzerland.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Over one million migrant workers were engaged in agriculture in the US. Some were American citizens who travelled with their families, though many were foreigners who, legally and illegally, earned additional money during peak harvesting and weeding seasons. The majority of the migrants were away from their families for months at a time.

In South America some 750 000 Bolivian workers regularly migrated to other countries. A quarter of them, known as *braceros*,

15 AUG 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

Four students reinstated

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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

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

LABOUR

Mixed blessing

Influx control measures have probably contributed to the steady and balanced development of the South African economy. But the stablemate of influx control, migratory labour, may have its inherent problems according to an authority on the subject, Prof Michael Hough, who is first professor of sociology at the University of Fort Hare. Hough maintains that the migratory labour system "may well contribute to a perpetuation of poverty in rural areas". Under normal circumstances, he said, the breadwinner's wife and children contributed to the overall family income. But when the family was separated, the wife was often left to eke out a meagre subsistence living off the land in rural areas.

Also, migratory labour tended to keep wages down, he said. In the mines, for example, which were one of the biggest users of migrant labour, the worker was generally not burdened with the task of providing for his family. According to Hough, the miner's salary was, in a sense, "only sufficient to keep himself going". He said the differential wage structure served to illustrate this. In 1970, the ratio between black and white earnings on the mines was about 21:1, whereas in second-

and 18,25 in Luxembourg to 31 per cent in Switzerland.

Over one million migrant workers were engaged in agriculture in the US. Some were American citizens who travelled with their families, though many were foreigners who, legally and illegally, earned additional money during peak harvesting and weeding seasons. The majority of the migrants were away from their families for months at a time.

In South America some 750 000 Bolivian workers regularly migrated to other countries. A quarter of them, known as *braceros*, generally returned home after a few months. Others took their families to settle on a semi-permanent basis in countries such as Argentina. One authority maintained the conditions under which Bolivian migrants were recruited, transported and housed were "considerably worse" than in South Africa mining townships.

In Africa, thousands of migrant workers followed the reaping trail to harvest cocoa, peanut and cotton crops. In Uganda, small-time farmers travelled to towns such as Kampala and Jinja to earn the necessary capital to buy a bicycle or a plough. Zambia, a typical example of central African mining policy, had tried to stabilise the labour situation by housing entire families instead of single workers. Although successful in some respects, said Hough, the mining townships gave rise to considerable social problems such as juvenile unemployment and overpopulation.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MIGRANT WORKERS: Flaws in the system

Date 11 0 JUL 1973

NATAL WITNESS

Spotlight on languages

● Over 70 delegates from universities, training colleges and private schools, and representatives from commerce and industry are attending a week-long workshop course for language laboratory operators and writers, which started on the Pietermaritzburg campus of Natal University yesterday.

Chatting just before the start of the course yesterday were (from left) Mr. Leslie Proctor, director of language laboratories at the University of Fort Hare; Professor R. G. MacMillan, vice-principal of Natal University in Pietermaritzburg; Mr. Arie Blacquerie, organiser of the course; Miss Margaret Meyer, language laboratory supervisor at the Witwatersrand University; Mr. Brian Blows, sales manager of educational systems for a South African firm; and Mr. H. Kroes, head of language services at the Rand Afrikaans University.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 JUL 1973
E. P. HERALD

Professor urges more say for Blacks

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—"It is time we accepted that the non-White who fills a supervisory or management position in industry should be able to make decisions and recommendations regarding the better use of non-White workers in industry," said Professor W. Backer, Professor of Industrial Psychology in Fort Hare University, this week.

Professor Backer, organised the fourth successful lecture course for African supervisors and personnel officers at Fort Hare last week.

He said that it was discovered during the course, which dealt largely with communications and motivation difficulties among non-White workers in industry, that the men had a common problem.

CHANGES

Those who had attended such courses had difficulty in applying what they learnt when they returned to work. Although they frequently attempted to make practical suggestions which would lead to the better use of non-White labour, they seldom received a sympathetic ear.

Professor Backer called on industrialists to allow non-White supervisors to suggest changes and, if necessary, make these changes.

5 JUL 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Rev Jolobe honoured

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday. A MAN described as having done for the Xhosa language what Wordsworth did for English and Burns for the Scots was honoured at the Fort Hare University great hall here last night.

The occasion was the celebration of 150 years of Xhosa literature but for the Rev James J. R. Jolobe it marked the golden jubilee of his contribution over half a century to Xhosa literature. Known to thousands of South Africans Black and White, he was recently appointed the first African moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa.

At last night's ceremony Profesor H. Pahl, a friend and colleague of the author said in tribute: "He has been awarded several honours for his meritorious literature al lof which have been richly deserved."

8 AUG 1973
Q'TOWN DAILY REP.

Students sing as they leave Fort Hare

ALICE—Forty students left Fort Hare University here last night for their respective homes, and although there were still about 640 students left at the University, more students were expected to leave today.

Boarding the train here last night, the 40 students sang "We shall overcome" and "Justice shall prevail."

A few students attended lectures today but 107 students of the Federal Theological Seminary adjoining Fort Hare stayed away from classes.

A total of 150 students were suspended last week after unrest broke out at the University.

This morning, the Ministers of Education and Justice of the Transkeian and Ciskeian Governments, including the Secretary of the Department of the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, were scheduled to meet the Rector of the University, Prof J. M. de Wet, to discuss the matter.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 JUL 1973
NATAL WITNESS

Writings of the Xhosa saluted

ALICE—The average European felt slightly uneasy on hearing that the African had a literature, and many non-Africans were surprised to discover the wealth of Xhosa literature, the Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. L. Lisebe, said last night.

He was speaking at the prize-giving for the Xhosa Literary Competition, the climax of the week-long festival at the University of Fort Hare celebrating its 150th anniversary of Xhosa literature.

University of Fort Hare
Master in Excellence

The short story section, sponsored by "Via Afrika", was won by Mr. L. K. Siwisa, a principal of a secondary school in Umtata.

The poetry section, sponsored by the Oxford University Press, was won by Mr. L. T. Manyase, a teacher at the Transkei Training College.

FIRST PRIZE

First prize in the drama section, sponsored by "Educum", went to Mr. D. M. Jongilanga, a school inspector of Mdantsane, East London.

The Rector of the University, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said a prerequisite for healthy human and race relations in South Africa was that each nation should respect the other's language and right of existence.

"To me, as a representative of another language group, it is a privilege to address you on this auspicious occasion. I do so with the greatest respect and regard for the Xhosa language.

"I wish to congratulate you on your achievements and to urge you to encourage and develop your language with ever increasing enthusiasm and diligence," Prof. de Wet said.—Sapa.

24 AUG 1973

E. P. HERALD

700 now at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—Almost 700 students are back at Fort Hare University and 47 ~~rusticated~~ students have been readmitted, but about half the students are boycotting lectures.

It is possible that the remaining students might return today in response to a call by some of the students already back and by Mr M. Mathabatha, chairman of the national interim committee of parents of Fort Hare students.

At a meeting of over 200 students on the sportsfield grandstand on Wednesday night Prof De Wet, the rector, was shouted down when he tried to address them.

The 200 backed a call from Mr Mathabatha for all students to return by today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 AUG 1973
OGGENDBLAD

Honderde studente terug

ALICE. — Nagenoeg 400 studente van Fort Hare wat die universiteit sowat twee weke gelede verlaat het en nagenoeg 20 van die 150 studente wat geskors was, het reeds weer na die universiteit teruggekeer.

University of Fort Hare

„Die studente kom nou daagliks hier aan en ons ontvang baie telefoonoproepe, briewe en telegramme van ouers of ministers wat namens sekere studente vra dat hulle weer toegelaat word," het die registrateur van Fort Hare, mnr. Hendrik van Huyssteen, gistermiddag aan Oggendblad gesê.

In een stadium was minder as 200 van die 1 060 studente van die universiteit nog in die koshuise, maar daar was gistermiddag weer 595.

„Van eerskomende Maandag af sal geen student egter toegelaat word om sy studies aan Fort Hare vanjaar te hervat nie. Die besluit is om akademiese redes geneem — 'n onderbreking van drie weke is te lank", het mnr. Van Huyssteen gesê.

15 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

BACK TO NORMAL AT SEMINARY

LIFE on the campus of the Federal Theological Seminary returned to normal today when the entire student body resumed lectures after a boycott lasting six days in sympathy with the students of Fort Hare.

The move to end the boycott was taken after two top officials of the church visited the campus. Mr John Rees and Mr John Thorne, representatives of the committee for justice and reconciliation of the South African Council of Churches, addressed the student body yesterday.

The secretary of the Student Representative Council of the seminary Mr Stanley Green, said members of the SA Council of Churches would soon seek an interview with the Minister of Bantu Administration and Bantu Education, Mr M. C. Botha; the Minister of Indian Affairs, Senatior O. P. F. Horwood; and the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Dr S. S. W. van der Merwe.

Satisfied

Mr Green said students were satisfied with the way things were being handled by the church authorities and they were happy with the sympathy shown by the two top officials. There was no further need to continue with the boycott, said Mr Green.

Meanwhile things remained quiet at the Fort Hare University today where the majority of the students who "walk out" had not yet returned to the campus.

Parents of students in various parts of the country are holding meetings in an effort to send a deputation to the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet.

Date 15 AUG 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

By Teologiese Skool

SAL NIE MEER KLASSE BOIKOT

DIE UITSLAG van samesprekings tussen prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, en twee besoekende kerkverteenwoordigers, wat hulle aan die kant van die studente van die Teologiese Skool op Alice skaar, was vroeg vandag nog nie bekend nie, maar die studente het besluit om nie meer klasse te boikot nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die studente het klasse geboikot om hul meegevoel met die 159 geskorste studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare te betoon.

Twee kerkverteenwoordigers, mnre. John Rees en John Thorne, het gister die studente by die Teologiese Skool te woord gestaan as verteenwoordigers van die verskillende kerke wat tot Suid-Afrika se Raad van Kerke behoort.

Volgens mnr. Rees, is hulle baie goed deur die studente ontvang en is hulle deur die studente se tevredenheid met toestande by die skool getref. Die studente het die klasse geboikot net omdat hulle meegevoel met dié van die Universiteit van Fort Hare wou betoon, het hy gesê.

Prof. De Wet was vandag met samesprekings besig. Na verneem word, het hy en die twee verteenwoordigers onderhandel, maar die uitslag is nog nie bekend nie.

24 AUG 1973
DIE VADERLAND

Studente wag glo eers vir ‚vergadering'

ALICE — Studente van die Universiteit Fort Hare het gisteraand besluit om hul lesings tot ná die vergadering van die nasionale ouerkomitee die naweek te boikot, berig Sapa.

'n Woordvoerder van die universiteit se administrasie het egter gesê dat hy nie bewus is van enige aangetekende ouervergadering die naweek nie.

Gisteraand se vergadering het gevolg op 'n versoek in 'n plaaslike koerant deur mnr. M. Mathabatha van Soweto, voorsitter van die tussentydse nasionale ouerkomitee.

Mnr. Mathabatha het die studente versoek om teen vandag na die universiteit terug te keer.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Rusticated students being readmitted

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Ten of the 159 students rusticated from Fort Hare University had been readmitted, applications from 15 others were being considered and one had been refused, the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet told the Herald yesterday.

He said applications were being received continually. Each one was considered on merit.

University of Fort Hare

Students had until Monday to return to the university after which they would be barred from returning, he said.

"The executive committee of the Fort Hare senate is of the opinion that a point will soon be reached where it will be impossible for students to recover lost ground and the deadline has been set on purely academic grounds."

Deadline

He said this deadline applied to all students and not only those who were rusticated.

At lunch time yesterday there were 420 students in residence, compared to 200 a week ago.

The rector said despite the absence of many students the academic activities of the university were proceeding normally.

He advised students who left the university to return without delay to avoid jeopardising their prospects in the coming examinations.

Today Prof De Wet and senior Fort Hare staff members will meet two delegations representing parents' committees of Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg.

13 AUG 1973
STAR

Slave tag by students

FORT HARE students claimed yesterday at a meeting in Soweto, that they were "victims of mental terrorism, aimed at training a better class of slaves."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

More than 200 people in front of the Donaldson Community Centre, Orlando, booed the postponement of their meeting with the Parents' Committee.

A student leader said parents should not be deluded into pleading with the university authorities.

The students' advisory body will meet the executive of the Parents' Committee to discuss their grievances and the postponement of the meeting. A mass public meeting has been scheduled for the weekend.

1 AUG 1973

CAPE TIMES

Anglicans want Fort Hare inquiry

Cape Times Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — An impartial inquiry into the situation at Fort Hare was asked for by the Anglican committee on theological education here this week.

University of Fort Hare Archives

The meeting was also attended by representatives of the provincial standing committee, which deals with matters of the Anglican Church between provincial synods, and the theological colleges of St Paul's, Grahamstown, St Bede's, Umtata and St Peter's at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice.

The statement read: "We learn that the theological students of the federal seminary at Alice have decided to absent themselves from lectures as an expression of their support for students of Fort Hare University who have left or been suspended during the past few days.

"We believe that all facts have not yet come to light. We therefore ask for an impartial inquiry into the situation at Fort Hare, and that full facts be made known to the public."

8 AUG 1973

OGGENDBLAD

Kalm by Fort Hare

FORT HARE. — Die kampus van die Universiteit van Fort Hare was gister rustig en min studente het lesings bygewoon. Dié wat nie in die lesingsale was nie het ook nie weer op die sg. Vryheidsplein vergader nie, maar op die kampus rondgeslenter of na die nabygeleë Alice gegaan.

'n Afvaardiging van ouers, wat om 8.15 gisteroggend 'n onderhoud met die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, sou voer, het weer nie opgedaag nie. Teen die middaguur is die studente getel en is gevind dat meer as die helfte nog op die kampus is. Die verwagting is dat sommige gisteraand per trein kon vertrek.

Prof. De Wet het gister in 'n verklaring gesê dat hy jammer is dat sommige studente die universiteit wil verlaat, terwyl daar nog onderhandel word. Alle lesings en praktiese werk gaan soos gewoonlik voort. Hy het ook gevra dat gevalle van intimidasie onmiddellik aangemeld moet word. Daar het gis reeds intimidasie van vreedsame studente voorgekom.

Die 107 studente van die teologiese skool langs die universiteit het gister 'n verklaring uitgereik waarin die geskorste studente van Fort Hare gesteun word. — Sapa.

5 JUL 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL



CHIEF MATANZIMA
. . . beauty of Xhosa

150 years of Xhosa literature celebrated

ALICE. — The Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaizer Matanzima, yesterday stressed the necessity of "bringing literature to the people," by providing more libraries.

Chief Matanzima, opening an exhibition of 150 years of Xhosa literature at Lovedale, said Xhosas should be made conscious of the beauty of their language.

"Our language is second to none, and with the right support, books will still be published in Xhosa which can compete with the best in the world.

"Today we are honouring the great pioneers of Xhosa literature — Dr. John Bennie and the Rev. John Ross, without whom Xhosas would be poorer in their cultural and literary heritage," he added.

"We are all proud of our language and realise the necessity of developing it.

RESPECT

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Mr. L. L. Sebe, later told a prizegiving ceremony associated with the exhibition that Whites felt "slightly uneasy that Africans had a literature.

The prices were being given to winners of a Xhosa literary competition.

Professor J. M. de Wet, rector of the University of Fort Hare told guests at the ceremony that he had the greatest respect for the Xhosa language.

"To me, as a representative of another language group, it is a privilege to address you. I wish to congratulate you on your achievements and to urge you to encourage and develop your language with enthusiasm and diligence," he added. — Sapa.

te 4 AUG 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

TENSION MOUNTS ON FORT HARE CAMPUS

Daily News Reporter

ALICE, Saturday. AN EXPLOSIVE situation exists on the campus of Fort Hare University where about 150 students were rusticated yesterday after nine van loads of police surrounded a hostel and the students were ferried to the charge office for interrogation.

All the students sent home by the university's disciplinary committee were resident at the Beda Hostel where the warden, Mr O. H. Makunga, had twice been threatened — once with hanging — and his house broken into and all the furniture removed by students who objected to his administration.

At a marathon three-hour mass meeting held in the university's main hall last night while the last bus-loads of students sent home rumbled past outside, a decision was taken to send a delegation to meet the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, when classes resume on Monday to "request" the re-instatement of all their colleagues.

ANTI-WHITES

Their hostility is directed primarily against the university administration which they claim is working in league with the security police; and secondly against any person who happens to be White.

A Daily News reporter was quickly surrounded by an angry jeering mob of students and prevented from entering the hall where last night's mass meeting was being held. He was told he was "a White pig" and a "police informer".

Some students claimed that their 150 colleagues ordered from the campus for the rest of this year were herded from the police charge office in groups of three and four to pack their belongings. They were then taken back under police guard. When the buses chartered by the university arrived students were ordered at gunpoint to load their baggage on board.

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beam and for overall performance), and two bronze (for vaulting and the parallel).

She also received a plaque from the chief judge, Flanah Lustig for being "the most graceful gymnast at the games".

The threat of terrorism hung over the games and Carol said that all sportsmen were kept under a tight security net.

"Our quarters at the Wingate Institute outside Tel Aviv were patrolled all the time by soldiers. Even when we were competing, there were two armed soldiers watching us and others were on guard outside," she said.

"Even when we went shopping, we were shadowed for our own protection, although it was done so well, we didn't even notice the men. I only found out about it later," she said.

LOT OF LEEWAY

Carol, a Std 9 pupil at Durban Girls' College, has a lot of leeway to make up at school after her month-long break.

"I didn't do much swotting over there. I decided to wait until I got back to South Africa to catch up."

Carol's next goal is to qualify for a place in the South African sports team that will go to the United States in December for training, prior to the 1973 World Games in Bulgaria.

"I only hope I make it and I hope South Africa can compete," she said.

15 AUG 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Parents want say in black education

GRAHAMSTOWN — A call for the formation of a national black parent's association for institutions of higher learning and colleges was made here at the weekend.

The appeal was made at a meeting of parents held under the auspices of the Christian Citizenship department of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

It was made after Grahamstown parents had resolved to form such a body and it was felt that the need for such a body could not be overlooked in the light of developments at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It was also resolved that in compliance with government policy control of Fort Hare should be handed over to blacks.

In a statement issued after the meeting the parents said that as long as they spoke as individuals on behalf of their children in the present situation at Fort Hare they were not likely to receive much attention.

They also said:

- That at present the representation of parents in the administration of Fort Hare was not satisfactory.
- That parents could not influence current events at Fort Hare as the university administration was constituted at present.
- That they should aim at meeting situations of conflict between students and administration at Fort Hare through an organised body.
- That they regretted there was no students' representative council at Fort Hare but felt it unwise to encourage students to form one if they deemed it dangerous. — DDR.

Date 6 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare rector blames Saso

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, last night blamed members of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) for last week's student disturbances, describing them as the most violent yet.

Prof. De Wet said he had rejected a demand contained in a petition signed by 330 students on Friday, to reinstate the 150 suspended students immediately.

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

During the disturbances, he said, the hostel warden Mr. O. H. D. Marunga's life was threatened.

University of Fort Hare
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DIFFERENT

Among the suspended students were the chairman and secretary of Saso, said Prof. De Wet.

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

He had blamed Saso for last year's unrest, when the university was virtually closed down. Saso was a powerful force on the campus.

The suspension of the students would set their studies back a year and the decision to enforce the suspenson had not been taken lightly.

He was unable to say whether or not the suspended students would be accepted back at the university this year if they apologised.

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

NEGOTIATE

Prof. De Wet will today meet a delegation of five African representatives of the parents of students at Beda hostel. The delegation's aim will be to negotiate a full settlement with the university authorities.

On Friday he rejected a demand for the immediate reinstatement of the suspended students. It was contained in a petition in which the students said they considered the arrest and expulsion of the Beda students unwarranted and that they found the rector's reply unsatisfactory.

Prof. De Wet replied to the students in a statement that read: "Mr. Makunga's life has been threatened. University and private property has been damaged and with the events of the past few days, university discipline has been radically undermined and jeopardised. Sufficient opportunity was given to Beda students to endeavour to solve existing problems by peaceful negotiation."

6 AUG 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Saso blamed for violence

ALICE — The Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof. J. M. de Wet, last night blamed members of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) for last week's student disturbances, describing them as the most violent yet.

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

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

7 AUG 1973

Date

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Recipe for strife

THE upheaval at Fort Hare is the latest in a long series of disturbances at non-White universities. The pattern is familiar. Students make demands. Authorities take a tough line and send students home. A weary compromise restores peace until next time.

The crusading vigour of youth and the many obvious inequalities of our society make some degree of rebellion at Black universities inevitable. That it is sometimes expressed in hooliganism, as at Fort Hare, is unfortunate but hardly surprising.

But by taking a repressive line the Government is in danger of driving good leadership material underground. Let the students have their say and listen. Filling campuses with spies and informers, loading staffs with Nationalist Afrikaner academics, preserving an unequal pay structure and expelling "agitators" is a recipe for strife. After all, Black students are only reflecting the anxieties and tensions of their own backgrounds. If one must have tribal colleges, one must expect to hear tribal drums.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 5 JUL 1973
SUNDAY EXPRESS

FORT HARE STUDENTS ISSUE "ULTIMATUM"

By TIM CLARKE and MARIANNE GRAY

A MASS meeting of 750 non-White students at the University of Fort Hare, near Alice, Eastern Province, has demanded that the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, should reinstate 150 rusticated students..

Professor De Wet was presented yesterday with a petition in which the students demanded that he give in to their ultimatum by 8.30 a.m. on Monday.

If he did not do so, the student body would stage a mass walkout.

Professor De Wet told the Express that, provided the students were prepared to accept authority, he would consider reaccepting them, as they would be "ruining their careers" by this "hot-headed incident."

The possibility of accepting the students back will be discussed by Professor De Wet and the parents of the students.

The students massed on the campus on Friday night at an orderly meeting. They were addressed by several speakers, who described Professor De Wet's action in suspending their colleagues as unfair and unwarranted.

Bitter criticism was also levelled at one of the University's wardens, Mr. O. Makunga, a senior lecturer, who alleged that his home at the university was attacked and ransacked on Wednesday night.

The students denied that his home had been ransacked. They admitted that they had removed some furniture from his lounge, but had taken it to the university library. They denied that they had threatened Mr. Makunga with violence.

A speaker said that Mr. Makunga had persistently refused to co-operate with the students' house committee, and also alleged "unneccessary nightly interference".

They claimed that Mr. Makunga walked into hostel rooms nightly for no reason at all, and adopted a belligerent attitude at all times.

Professor De Wet said that the students had handed a petition to Mr. Makunga, criticising his actions as a warden. The petition listed his "reluctance or inability to handle basic duties concerning our welfare", "lack of respect for student privacy by wandering into our rooms" and "constant arrogance".

The petition requested him to resign as he was a "highly undesirable presence" on the campus.

Professor De Wet said that they had not informed him of their grievances and had acted without consulting any of the authorities.

"The entire hostel considers this matter sufficiently serious to merit drastic action. On Friday night I called the police in to intervene and restore law and order, but there was no violence.

"Now my door is open for a deputation of parents who wish to discuss the future of their children at the university. It is highly unlikely that further students will be suspended and I would like to accept these students back if possible."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 18 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

R90 a month for Fort Hare students on agricultural course

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Students would be paid R90 a month while studying an agricultural course at Fort Hare, said the Ciskei Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. E. Z. Booi.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

He was addressing a gathering at an agricultural show at Sterkspruit.

He said they would in turn render their services to the Ciskei once they had done the course.

Five students from the nine constituencies in the Ciskei would be selected. A total of 45 would benefit from the new scheme.

Feeding schemes for school children were under consideration, he added. Thanking the people of Sterkspruit and Herschell districts for having survived the drought, Mr. Booi promised them truck loads of manure and other fertilizers should they need any.

"The Ciskei Government is striving to improve the standard of living and equal pay for all classes," Mr. Booi said.

He warned civil servants against being discourteious to members of the public. He urged people to accept rehabilitation schemes as it was the only way to improve agriculture.

Mr. Booi said more land should be allowed to the Ciskei. He attacked the two opposition members is the Glen Grey district, Mr. H. Saliwa and Mr. W. Jaxa, for having made empty promises to the people.

Both men are CLA members and were his opponents during the last elections.

He told the gathering a sum of R60 000 had been set aside for housing in the Ciskei and that headmen's salaries had been increased to R20 a month.

He warned people not to be misled by those who told them to cut fences, because they were all to suffer the consequences and pay damages whether they were guilty or not. — DDC.

18 AUG 1973
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

4 Fort Hare students back

Own Correspondent

ALICE — [illegible] of the 159 rusticated Fort Hare University students [illegible] this week re-instated by the rector, Professor J M de Wet after they had "shown their regret" and apologised, he said.

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

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

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 25 JUL 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Call for law reform commission

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

A PLEA for the establishment of a South African law reform commission, on the same basis as the one established in Britain, has been made by Prof F. A. de Villiers, professor of private law, at the University of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

South Africa had a mixed multi-layer legal system, derived from Roman-Dutch law, English law, South African legislation and its traditional African legal systems, Professor de Villiers said in his inaugural address at the university.

Closely related mixed multi-layer legal systems also existed in the other White and Black-governed Southern African states, to form a unique Southern African family of mixed multi-layer legal systems.

In order to retain its leading legal position in Southern Africa, South Africa should keep close contact with other Southern African states and learn from their experience.

A law reform commission would play an important role in legal developments in Southern Africa but its field of operation should be as unrestricted as possible, said the professor.

He foresaw that in their endeavour to develop national legal systems, the independent and emerging Black states would probably denounce racialism, eliminate most of the present laws concerning Bantu Administration and dissolve their dual court systems. They would also probably also become one party states, like the other Black African states.

The time had come, said Professor de Villiers, for a restatement of the different South African Bantu legal systems, as well as the Western-derived bulk of the South African law.

The re-statement of the latter was about to be undertaken under the editorship of Professor Joubert of the University of South Africa.

7 AUG 1973

SUIDWES AFRIKANER

VERLAAT FORT HARE

ALICE.—Omtrent 200 van die 300 studente wat vroeër gisteraand uitgestap het uit die Universiteit van Fort Hare moes na die kampus terugkeer omdat hulle nie plek op die trein na Port Elizabeth kon kry nie.

University of Fort Hare

'n Segsman sê die studente het gesê hulle sal slegs oornag in die kampus oorbly en sal vandag weer vertrek.

Die 300 studente het die kampus verlaat uit protes nadat die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, die versoek van 'n afvaardiging geweier het om die 150 studente wat hy verlede Vrydag geskors het toe te laat om terug te keer.

'n Polisie segsman het gesê die studente was ordelik toe hulle na die stasie op Fort Hare gestap het om aan boord van die trein na Port Elizabeth te gaan. Diegene wat nie plek op die trein kon kry nie het sonder om voorvalle te veroorsaak na die kampus teruggekeer.

Sapa.

7 AUG 1973 Fort Hare
Date
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Deadlock at Fort Hare

300 DECIDE TO GO

Daily News Reporter

DEADLOCK has been reached at Fort Hare University between students and the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, who has refused to reinstate the 150 rusticated students.

About 300 students last night announced their intention of leaving the university and going home until the rusticated students were allowed back.

The students were rusticated last week because of an incident in which they allegedly threatened a hostel warden, Mr O. Makunga, with violence and damage to property.

Speaking from Fort Hare today, Professor de Wet said about 150 students left the university last night. The rest of the 300 involved had to stay behind because there was no room aboard the trains.

"As far as I am concerned the university is carrying on as usual, although very few of the 1 060 students are attending lectures today," he said.

He had planned to meet parents yesterday but only one, Mr C. Ndamse, a former Transkei cabinet minister, turned up because of a misunderstanding about arrangements.

STATEMENT

"The students approached me again late yesterday and were arrogant, demanding and threatening in their manner. They demanded the immediate reinstatement of the students," he said.

"There are no further meetings planned at this stage. I'm waiting for parents to come and see me and if the students want to talk I'll talk."

Students today released a statement justifying their stand and accusing thee university authorities of using a policy of "divide and rule."

They said that when an unpopular warden refused to resign students removed his furniture and put it in the university common room.

The furniture had been returned by the university staff they said, and 159 students arrested by the police after being locked in the common room. They were then estcourted to the station by police armed with "machine-guns, assault rifles and dogs."

While more students continued to leave the campus after midday today, students at the nearby Alice Theological Seminary boycotted lectures as a gesture of support.

The Fort Hare branch of SASO today denied that it was behind the disturbances, as had been alleged by Professor De Wet.

One of the rusticated students has appealed to Johannesburg's Progressive Party councillor, Dr Selma Browde, to help him return to his studies.

Dr Browde was to approach the Secretary for Bantu Education today to plead his cause and that of the other students.

VIDEBIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh

- 6 AUG 1973

Boycott threat by students

A664

STUDENTS at the African university of Fort Hare, South Africa, are threatening a mass boycott today unless the rector reinstates 150 of their colleagues suspended after campus violence last week.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Rector, Prof. J. M. De Wet, suspended the students for the rest of the academic year on Friday, saying they had taken part in attacks on the house of a senior lecturer and campus hostel warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga.

The students, who criticised Mr Makunga's handling of his duties, admit they removed furniture from his home but deny that they threatened violence.

About 750 of the 1000 students at the university, at Alice, Eastern Cape Province, decided to call for the reinstatement of their colleagues by this morning or stage a walk-

Extract from
Guardian, London

= 4 AUG 1973

Campus protest by Africans

A664

From HENRY MILLER: Salisbury, August 3

Disciplinary action is to be taken against African student demonstrators at the University of Rhodesia, the principal, Professor Robert Craig, said tonight. The Professor said an announcement on action to be taken would be made when a decision had been made.

He was speaking after a demonstration on the campus today involving about 150 of the university's 500 African students. They were demonstrating against alleged racial discrimination by white staff and students, and against the wage levels of the African domestic staff at the university.

The demonstration began with African students confiscating gardening tools, kitchen equipment, and other appliances from the university staff, forcing them to stop work. At the end of the day the items had not been returned.

Police visited Professor Craig's office after an African student delegation of three men had forced its way into the building. Professor Craig asked for police protection for himself and his family, fearing that his refusal to address student demonstrators might lead to more trouble. The Professor is due to leave Salisbury next week for a visit to Britain with his wife and two children.

Today's demonstration, the second in a week by African students, began soon after Rhodesian Front politicians had alleged that the campus was the centre of filthy conditions, prostitution, and trouble making.

Professor Craig answered student allegations on racial discrimination earlier this week. But African students have rejected his statements.

Even white students who sympathise with the Africans were rebuffed during today's demonstration. Black students ordered them away, saying it was an African affair.

White students say that tension on the campus is nearing boiling point; many of them are said to be considering leaving the university.

STANLEY UYS writes from Cape Town: Trouble has erupted on the campus of another black university in South Africa.

At Fort Hare University for Africans in the Eastern Cape, 159 students were expelled today for "terrorising" the African warden of their hostel. They were dispersed and put on trains by the police, who had been summoned by the Rector.

The trouble started on Monday when the students expressed their dissatisfaction with the warden by allegedly forcing their way into his house, removing articles of furniture, and "putting his family to flight." They demanded his resignation.

A newspaper which supports Mr Vorster's Government describes the situation on the campus as "extremely explosive."

In Johannesburg, a local journalist has been sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended for three years, for attempting to publish an interview with the banned African leader, Mr Robert Sobukwe, in a London Sunday newspaper.

Mr Sobukwe, a former leader of the banned Pan-African Congress, is now living in restriction in Kimberley.

The journalist, Patrick Laurence, a 36-year-old reporter on the Johannesburg Star, was charged under the Suppression of Communism Act.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

11 AUG 1973

NATAL MERCURY

Rector replies

Mercury Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH. — The rector of the University of Fort Hare at Alice, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said yesterday he was in favour of African representatives on the university council.

He was replying to remarks by students and African academics that a major reason for African dissatisfaction with the education system was that African institutions were controlled by Whites.

Prof. de Wet said appointing non-White representatives to the council would be "an essential interim step towards ultimate Black control."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

6 AUG 1973
Date
DIE TRANSVALER

FORT HARE SE BAAS WYK NIKS

FORT HARE. — Die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet, het die naweek geweier om toe te laat dat die studente wat vir die res van die jaar geskors het, op die kampus aanbly nadat hy 'n versoekskrif van 330 studente ontvang het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In die versoekskrif versoek die studente dat die geskorste studente „onmiddellik en onvoorwaardelik" toegelaat moet word om op die kampus aan te bly.

Hul eis spruit uit die skorsing van 150 studente vir die res van die jaar nadat hulle 'n koshuisvader gemolesteer en private sowel as universiteitseiendom beskadig het.

Die meeste van dié studente het Saterdag al die kampus verlaat en die oorblywendes moes gister vertrek.

Dissipline

In antwoord op die studente se versoekskrif het prof. De Wet gesê die dissipline van die universiteit is die afgelope paar dae ernstig ondermyn.

Hy sê ook dat studente genoeg geleentheid gehad het om probleme met die universiteitsowerheid te bespreek.

„In dié verband is daar 'n beroep op studente gedoen, maar hulle het hulle nie daaraan gesteur nie en sake in hul eie hande geneem," sê prof. De Wet.

Hy sê dat dit die universiteitsowerheid geen alternatief gelaat het anders as om die betrokke studente te skors nie.

„In die lig van al dié gebeure bestaan daar geen moontlikheid om aan die studente se versoek te voldoen en die geskorstes toe te laat om aan te bly nié," sê hy.

Hoewel die studente prof. De Wet tyd gegee het tot 2 nm. verlede Vrydag om die geskorste studente in ere te herstel en hy hom nie daaraan gesteur het nie, was daar geen verdere ongerymdhede op die kampus nie.

Hulle het Vrydag ook besluit om 'n afvaardiging na hom te stuur om die aangeleentheid te bespreek. Prof. De Wet het gister gesê dat hy nog nie dienooreenkomstig in kennis gestel is nie.

Date 29 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Breeding militancy

AS WE NOTED only the other day, trouble at apartheid's Black universities has become endemic. There has been hardly a moment over the last 18 months when one or another has not been in the news. Last month it was the University of the Western Cape; now there is yet another eruption at Fort Hare. Since these are not exactly open institutions information about what is actually happening there is sketchy and often confusing. But one thing is clear: the Government's handling of the situation is a disastrous failure. Instead of placating the trouble, it is provoking more and more student militancy.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Nor is this surprising. Young, intelligent Black people are bound to resent the group imperialism which has Afrikaner Nationalist cultural leaders running their universities and trying to ram their own group norms down the students' throats. They are bound to resent the authoritarian style of administration. And, as we warned last week, the Government's policy of steadily picking off the leadership of the Black students' organisation is bound to deepen bitterness. Finally, contrary to what Mr. Vorster believes, separation itself doesn't produce group harmony: it breeds mutual ignorance, suspicion, prejudice and ultimately a militant racialism.

What apartheid is doing to the Black universities now it will eventually do to all of Black South Africa. Then heaven help the Whites.

Date 11 AUG 1973
STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Only 50 at Fort Hare

ABOUT 50 students are still on the campus at Fort Hare University. Only 10 of them are attending lectures.

Mr Stanley Green, chairman of the students' action committee at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice said that most of the remaining students were unable to get to their homes because they did not have money for transport.

Practically the whole 1 000-strong student body has now left following a deadlock between students and the administration regarding the suspension of 159 students.

Students who boycotted lectures before leaving the campus said they would not return until the suspended students were reinstated.

Mr Green said statements in radio broadcasts that there were still 390 students at Fort Hare were untrue. It was also untrue to say Mr H Quambela, the SRC president at the theological seminary, had attended the South African Council of Churches conference in his capacity as SASO vice president.

Mr Quambela had attended the conference to stress to the council of churches the students' abhorrence of the actions of university authorities at Fort Hare and Western Cape.

Students at the theological seminary, Mr Green said, were boycotting lectures in "solidarity" with students from the universities of Fort Hare and Western Cape.

The Fort Hare issue is to be discussed at a "parents and students" public meeting at the YMCA centre in Orlando East, Soweto, tomorrow afternoon.

The meeting, called by the Black Parents Vigilante Committee; is to be addressed by Mr Collins Ramusi, a member of the Lebowa Government.

Date 7 AUG 1973
D. F. ADVERTISER

Fort Hare students walk out

FORT HARE. — After a seemingly quiet day at Fort Hare University earlier today, about 300 students packed their bags last night and walked out of the university.

A fleet of private cars took the students to the Alice railway station.

The train to Port Elizabeth, due to leave Alice at 7 pm, was delayed for some time while the students tried to board.

The women's hostel last night appeared to be the only hostel not affected by the walkout.

Earlier students boycotted classes, there was at least one scheduled meeting with the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, and a scheduled meeting with parents did not eventuate.

Meanwhile, Professor de Wet has rescheduled the parents' meeting for 8.15 am today.

Fort Hare has about 1 000 students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ABSENT

Some 150 were rusticated on Friday following a series of threats and attacks against the warden of Beda men's hostel, Mr O. H. D. Makunga.

Professor de Wet said some of the students had threatened Mr Makunga with hanging.

Tonight's walkout means that almost half the students are now absent from the campus.

The campus was reported to be quiet this afternoon, after the students had vacated "freedom square" to hold a meeting.

While the students were holding their meeting, Professor de Wet was waiting for parents to arrive for a scheduled meeting to discuss the suspensions.

Only Mr C. Ndamse, a former member of the Transkei cabinet and a former Fort Hare lecturer, arrived.

It was not known why other parents failed to appear, but it is believed there was a misunderstanding over the arrangements.

Professor de Wet rescheduled the meeting for this morning.

Trouble began at 3 pm, when the students left their meeting and a delegation approached Professor de Wet.

Professor de Wet later said the attitude of the second delegation was "arrogant, threatening and demanding."

The students "demanded" the reinstatement of the 150 rusticated students.

Professor de Wet said he told the delegation he wanted to discuss the matter with the parents before giving a final decision.-

Date -8 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Songs, speeches —and the clenched fist

From JOHAN SWANEPOEL

ALICE.—Another group of about 40 students from the University of Fort Hare left here by train last night.

Their departure was marked by provocative remarks shouted at onlookers, singing and speeches caricaturing the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. The warden of Beda men's hostel, Mr O. H. D. Makunga, was also the butt of jokes on the station platform.

About 150 Africans, most of them students, were at the station to see the departing students off. After they had settled in the coach reserved for them they started singing the anthem Nkosi Sikelele Afrika and the crowd on the platform joined in.

SALUTE

The song "We shall overcome", sung several times, was preceded by racialistic remarks.

The song "Justice shall prevail" was preceded once by the remark "we will have a takeover".

As the train pulled out of the station, the student passengers and the crowd again sang the anthem and gave the clenched fist (Black Power) salute.

Major H. C. Lerm, district commandant of police at King William's Town and Security Police watched the crowd disperse in an orderly way.

After this Maj Lerm said there was more open drinking than on Monday when the first group of students left in protest against the rustication of 154 students last week.

Yesterday afternoon Prof De Wet warned students in a circulated notice that the non-attendance of lectures was a serious contravention of regulations and said lectures and practicals were taking place as usual.

CAMPUS

He asked that any acts of intimidation be reported and assured students that all information would be treated in confidence.

On the campus the situation was quiet. After a complete boycott of lectures on Monday a few students returned to class yesterday. Most of the students, however, walked in groups through the town or gathered in front of their residences.

At lunch time yesterday there were 689 students in residences out of a total of more than 1 000. Only 27 women students could not be accounted for.

The assistant warden of Iona men's hostel, Mr A. Mrara, said the remaining students were outwardly calm. Among the students a sullen silence prevails. They refuse to be photographed or to speak to the Press.

A group at the station said they were leaving "for personal reasons". One student said a statement would be enlarge on this.

Mr Makunga, a victim of the student trouble last week that led to the rustication of the

Continued on Page 3

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



THE ALICE railway station, scene of a spirited but orderly departure of Fort Hare University students yesterday.

Fort Hare and Western Cape students.

SEMINARY JOINS IN PROTESTS

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — The 107 students at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice, which adjoins the Fort Hare University campus, boycotted lectures yesterday in support of the suspended Fort Hare students.

A statement issued by the president of the seminary SRC, Mr Hamilton L. Qambela, who is also acting national vice-president of Saso, said the students at the seminary felt their duty and moral obligation was to identify themselves with the recent student unrest at Fort Hare and the University of the Western Cape.

The students challenged the churches represented at Fort Hare "to make a positive stand on Black education by confronting the relevant authorities and exposing it for what it is". They pledged their solidarity with their fellow students and said they would not attend lectures until their church authorities complied with their requests.

The statement pleaded for educational freedom, greater equality of opportunity and the abolition of discrimination.

Date - 8 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

CLENCHED FIST AT ALICE

Continued from Page 1

154 students, could not be located yesterday. His flat at Beda men's hostel was in the charge of servants who could not say where he was.

In an interview Prof De Wet said he was still prepared to listen to students and hear their reasons why the 154 students should be allowed back.

"It is my duty to uphold the interests of all students. My door is always open for negotiations in the interests of the students as a whole."

He said he did not expect any further problems. "I think representations will be made by students at the weekend to return to the university."

He said parents also came to fetch students to remove them from any source of trouble.

"I expect them back and also some of those who left voluntarily," he said.

He could not say whether more students would leave today but did not rule out such a possibility.

ADVICE

■ A statement from the chairman of the Fort Hare Students' Press Committee, Mr S. M. Mgelwa, telephoned the Herald, advises parents of students who have walked out of the university not to send them back "one by one", but together, to avoid "further victimisation and ruthless expulsion".

The statement appeals to the parents to realise that the situation is "very serious and very delicate, and to note that whatever they do, is going to decide the fate of the 150 expelled Beda students."

The statement condemns the Rector of Fort Hare Professor J. M. de Wet, for making "irresponsible statements" and undermining the "integrity and intelligence of the whole Black community."



Two of the Fort Hare students who left Alice by train yesterday, carrying their luggage across the road to be loaded to the train specially reserved for the mass departure.

The geography lecture theatre (below) on the troubled Fort Hare campus, at Alice, was empty yesterday. It is believed by Mr Vincent Taylor, a geography lecturer, to be the best equipped of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.



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

Date 6 JUL 1973
DIE BURGER

Xhosa-letterkunde is 150 jaar oud

WEDERSYDSE RESPEK IS VOORVEREISTE

'N WEDERSYDSE respek vir mekaar se taal en bestaansreg is 'n voorvereiste vir gesonde mense- en rasseverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika, het prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit Fort Hare Woensdagaand op Alice by geleentheid van die 150ste verjaardagviering van die Xhosa-letterkunde gesê.

„As verteenwoordiger van 'n ander taalgroep is dit vir my 'n voorreg om u by hierdie gelukkige geleentheid toe te spreek," het hy gesê. „Dit doen ek met die grootste respek en agting vir die Xhosa-taal. Ek wil u gelukwens met die prestasies van die verlede en hoop dat u u taal met toenemende geesdrif en ywer sal uitbou en aanmoedig."

HOOFMINISTERS

Die byeenkoms is deur die hoofministers van die Transkei en Ciskei, asook deur verskeie lede van hul kabinette bygewoon, berig Sapa. Opperhoof Kaiser Matanzima, Hoofminister van die Transkei, het ná die seremonie 'n tentoonstelling van Xhosa-letterkundige werke op Lovedale geopen, waar die eerste Xhosa-geskrifte in 1823 deur Skotse sendelinge gedruk is.

'n Driedalige Engels-Afrikaans-Xhosa-woordeboek word by die universiteit saamgestel en is halfvoltooi, het prof. De Wet gesê. Dié projek is in 1967 aangepak. Die boek sal die eerste in sy soort in Suid-Afrika wees. Die koste daarvan beloop R35 000 per jaar en word deur die Transkeise en Ciskeise regerings gedra, asook deur die Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing.

'n Tekort aan fondse het daartoe gelei dat sommige personeellede wat met die projek gehelp het nie met hul werk kon voortgaan nie. Prof. De Wet het 'n beroep op ander organisasies en die Xhosa-volk gedoen om finansieel tot die projek by te dra sodat dit binne die volgende vyf jaar afgehandel kan word.

Mnr. L. L. Sebe, hoofminister van die Ciskei, het gesê die gemiddelde blanke voel effens ongemaklik om te verneem dat die Bantoe 'n eie letterkunde het en baie nie-blankes is ook verbaas om te ontdek dat die Xhosa-letterkunde so ryk is.

POËSIE

Mnr. L. K. Siwisa, 'n laerskoolhoof van Umtata, het die kortverhaalprys van die Xhosa-letterkundewedstryde gewen. Dié afdeling van die wedstryd is deur Via Afrika, Nasionale Pers se Bantoe-uitgewery, geborg.

Die poësie-afdeling, geborg deur Oxford University Press, is deur mnr. L. T. Manyase, 'n lektor van die Transkeise Opleidingskollege gewen. Die beste drama-inskrywing is deur mnr. D. M. Jongilanga, 'n skole-inspekteur van Mdantsane, Oos-Londen, ingestuur.

Eerw. J. R. Jolope vereer

DIE Bantoedigter eerwaarde J. R. Jolope het Woensdagaand 'n spesiale bundel van sy eie werk ontvang uit erkenning vir sy bydraes tot die Xhosa-taal in die afgelope halfeeu, berig Sapa uit Alice.

Eerw. Jolope se eerste roman is 50 jaar gelede gepubliseer. In 1936 het hy 'n bundel poësie die lig laat sien en in 1940 het sy baanbrekersboek met Xhosa-essays verskyn. Hy het ook baanbrekerswerk op die gebied van kinderpoësie gedoen en het vier bundels met kinderverse gepubliseer.

Hy het in 1955 'n historiese roman laat verskyn en het ook talle vertalings gedoen en verskeie handboeke geskryf. Hoewel hy bekend is vir sy romans, dramas en essays, is hy by uitstek 'n digter.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

8 AUG 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

Turfloop — all is yet calm

By a Staff Reporter

WHILE Black student unrest has flared up at the universities of the Western Cape and Fort Hare, a calm atmosphere is still prevailing at Turfloop University — the scene of massive student demonstrations last year.

"Everything here is quiet and there has been no unrest," an authoritative source on the campus said today.

Student unrest at Turfloop last year followed the expulsion of a student leader, Mr Abraham Tiro. This unrest is regarded as the spark which set alight campuses — both Black and White — throughout the country, culminating in police action against students in the streets of Cape Town.

About 250 students left Turfloop University in an expression of sympathy with 23 students who were expelled from the campus. However, all is quiet on the campus today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

21 AUG 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Studente tou terug na Fort Hare

ALICE. — Altesaam 543 studente het gistermiddag teen die etensuur teruggekeer na die Universiteit van Fort Hare. Nog studente is teen gisteraand terugverwag.

Die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, het 27 Augustus vasgestel as sperdatum vir alle studente om terug te wees op die kampus indien hulle hul kursusse wil voltooi.

Die uitvoerende komitee van die Universiteitsraad het gister in Pretoria vergader om pogings te bespreek om die onrus op Fort Hare te beëindig. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 AUG 1973
STAR

Total boycott at Black university

THE entire student body of the University of Fort Hare is boycotting lectures today in protest against the suspension last week of 159 students.

Today they presented a petition to the rector of the university, Professor J. M de Wet, demanding the reinstatement of the suspended students.

According to the South African Students Organisation, all the students will walk out of the university if their demand is not met.

During the weekend, Professor de Wet blamed the trouble at the university on SASO.

A university spokesman said today Professor de Wet had met a deputation of students and accepted their petition. "Later today he will see a deputation of parents. But in the meantime the students are not attending lectures."

The Star's Africa News Service in Salisbury reports that a small police unit stood by on the University of Rhodesia campus this morning as students went to their classes quietly after Friday's disturbances.

About 200 African Students, protesting against alleged discrimination on the campus against Black students and staff marched through the university taking garden and kitchen equipment from workers and forcing them to stop work.

Twenty three students who participated in the disturbances have been summoned to appear before the university disciplinary committee which is sitting this afternoon.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 AUG 1973

ate

DIE TRANSVALER

250 Studente eet by Fort Hare

ALICE — Fort Hare se studentetal het gister aangegroei toe daar met die middagete minstens 250 studente getel is. Die rektor het eergister aangekondig dat hy vier van die 159 geskorste studente uit die Bedahostel weer toegelaat het. Die studente het hul spyt betuig en apologie aangeteken by die huisvader, mnr. O. Makunga. Prof. De Wet het gesê dat elke geval op meriete beoordeel sal word. — (SAPA)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 AUG 1973
STAR

Salisbury buildings stoned

BLACK RIOT AT VARSITY —140 HELD

The Star's Africa News Service
Salisbury.

ABOUT 140 African students were rounded up by riot squads and dogs at the University of Rhodesia today and arrested following a riot on the campus.

They stoned the administration building and the senior common-room and set fire to grass around the university as they were chased by police.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Placard slogans

The group inside, lucky to escape injury, included the head of the law faculty, Professor R Christie, the public relations officer, Mr John Bishop, five White women and two African messengers.

Placards paraded by the students had slogans such as "White death is Black survival" and "Blacks will win in the end."

The chairman of the disciplinary committee said in a statement later that it had recommended the expulsion of an undisclosed number of the students which appeared before the committee today.

The committee had also recommended the suspension until the end of the academic year of others, and had fined some students about R45.

The students had been found guilty by association with demonstrators of conduct which would bring discredit to the university and prejudiced the welfare of university staff and students.

● After boycotting lectures all day yesterday students at the University of Fort Hare

To Page 3, Col 6

One policeman suffered a facial injury. No other injuries have been reported.

A university spokesman denied that the rioting had been sparked by the expulsion of six Africans. He pointed out that the decisions of the disciplinary committee were not yet known and, in any event, would first have to be considered by the principal and the university council.

The rioting erupted as the disciplinary committee sat this morning to consider action against 14 students who demonstrated last Friday, taking tools and equipment from African university staff and forcing them to stop work.

The last of the trouble-makers had been bundled into policy trucks by noon and the campus had quietened.

A university source said it was believed that about 140 students had been arrested.

No warning

After standing for about an hour outside the committee room in which the disciplinary committee conducted its hearing the students moved towards the administration block. Without warning they took stones from their pockets and hurled them at the windows. They also stoned the senior common-room.

Most windows on the south side of the administration building were shattered before the rioters ran towards the sports field and main gate and set fire to grass.

A group of about four stayed behind and started another attack on the council room as a group of people inspected the damage.

Date 7 AUG 197
STAR

Varsity rioters arrested

(From Page 1)

began leaving the university last night in protest against the suspension of 159 students, writes a Staff Reporter.

They say they will not return until all suspended students were reinstated. At the nearby Alice Seminary other students today instituted a boycott of lectures as a gesture of solidarity with their fellows at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The rector of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet, said that about 100 students had left. Others had tried to leave but had been unable to get train bookings.

He said there were "indications" that intimidation was being used to force students to walk out.

Professor de Wet said he could not say how many students would leave but he was sure some would stay and there was no question of closing the university.

However, the acting president of the South African Students Organisation (SASO), Mr Hamilton Qambela, said he thought all the students would leave. Mr Qambela is a student at the Alice Seminary.

The students at Fort Hare today released a long statement justifying their stand and accusing the university authorities of using a policy of "divide and rule."

Date 6 AUG 1973

DIE VADERLAND

FORT HARE WEIER DIE GESKORSTE STUDENTE

(Port Elizabethse Woordvoerder)

FORT HARE — Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die Universiteit Fort Hare, het hier amptelik bekend gemaak dat hy weier om die 150 geskorste Swart studente dadelik weer tot die universiteit toe te laat.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Hy het 'n versoekskrif, geteken deur 330 ander studente heeltemal verwerp. Die studente eis in die versoekskrif dat hul 150 makkers dadelik hertoegelaat moet word.

Prof. De Wet het ook amptelik bekend gemaak dat die swart onderwys-organisasie, Saso, agter al die probleme sit. Hy het gesê dat dit die eerste keer is dat openlike geweld op die kampus gebruik is.

Die studente het verlede week gedreig om hul koshuisvader, mnr. O. H. D. Makunga en sy vrou en drie kinders dood te maak. Die gesin is feitlik 'n hele nag deur die studente geterroriseer.

Die meeste oproermakers was van die koshuis Beda. Beda word as Saso se „sterk vesting" op die kampus beskryf.

Toe prof. en mev. De Wet na 'n telefoonoproep by mnr. Makunga se huis opgedaag het, het die studente reeds by die huis ingebreek en al die meubels, insluitende die stoof en yskas uit die huis verwyder. Daar was sowat 100 studente teenwoordig. Hulle het die huis heeltemal omsingel.

Nog verwikkelinge kan vandag en more hier op die kampus verwag word.

4 AUG 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

Fort Hare students plan to quit

From Our Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Virtually the entire student body of the University of Fort Hare will "walk out" of the university on Monday, according to Mr Hamilton Quambela, acting president of the South African Students' Organisation.

He said a mass meeting of students, due to be held at 2 pm today, was simply for the purpose of drawing up a petition of grievances to be handed to the university authorities.

Mr Quambela said the main reason for dissatisfaction had nothing to do with grievances against a hostel warden. It was due to frustration at being unabale to negotiate or make ralistic contact with the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

The students will demand the reinstatement of 150 students who were suspended yesterday after they had demonstrated against a hostel warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga, and had staged a sit-in at the Beda men's hostel at the university.

SIT-IN

According to Saso sources, trouble at the university began on Thursday when about 200 students staged a "sit-in" at the Beda hostel in protest against Mr Makunga.

Shortly after six leaders of the demonstration were arrested by the police.

Last night about 150 students held a meeting in a hall on the campus. The police arrived and locked the doors of the hall.

After that the doors were unlocked and the students were taken to the railway station by bus and told to go home.

According to one report the students were rounded up by the police when they gathered outside the warden's home.

Professor De Wet has been reported as saying students attacked Mr Makunga's home on Wednesday night, terrorised his family, and threatened to hang him.

Date 9 AUG 1973
CAPE TIMES

Saso 'not to blame' for Fort Hare disturbances

By RAY ka MSENGANA

THE South African Students Organization (Saso) yesterday denied allegations by the Rector of the Univesity of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, that members of Saso were to blame for last week's student disturbances.

In a statement issued yesterday, Saso said that it was common knowledge that the disturbances were spontaneous and came out of a feeling of rejecting the status quo.

The statement said:

We are not surprised to hear the Rector of Fort Hare allege that Saso is behind the "grievances" of the students. It has become a standard pronouncement from his like.

Every time Black students stand against some injustice or anomaly, the authorities point to some agitation, and "outside" instigators.

Granted, Saso has the interest of all students at heart, and shall support all action that students take to better their lives and to rid themselves of injustice and authoritarianism.

Another point that people must not overlook is that of late there has been a great awakening among students. Black people are increasingly becoming aware of their dignity and they'll do all in their power to maintain and protect their pride and dignity.

Saso was blamed for the last year's student unrest. But later it was established that we were far from it.

This attitude is not helping anybody, in fact, it insults the students' originality and intelligence. The Rector at Fort Hare must look at the part he is playing in the present and past situation and must question himself before making wild allegations at the organization.

POLICE

Very soon we are going to be saying the police are behind the expulsion because they were present on that campus.

That the chairman of Saso's Fort Hare branch has been suspended does not substantiate the allegation that Saso is behind the demands. He was suspended in his personal capacity as an inmate of the Beda Hostel. It is plain, utterly unmitigated nonsense for anybody to make his suspension a substantiation of the allegation.

Mr De Wet maintains that the life of Mr Makunga (Beda's warden) was threatened and he expelled the students in an attempt to protect Mr Makunga's life.

TACTIC

This is an expert tactic that has been used by the system against ourselves.

As long as the authorities think students are small boys and girls who must be kicked around at will, the present situation will always prevail. It is a cheap tactic to dangle studies and degrees before the students in an attempt to make them servile and submissive.

A degree is useless if it does not enhance man's human-beingness. We do not want to be certificated slaves.

Students never asked for rustication, they asked for justice and dignity. They're thrown out, and this is said to be a solution to the problem.

Instead of learning, the authorities have with pig-headed obstinacy refused to learn, and this is the result.

Mr De Wet owes Saso an apology.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 AUG 1973

CAPE TIMES

Parents join campaign on Fort Hare

By RAY ka MSENGANA

CAPE TOWN parents of rusticated University of Fort Hare students decided at a meeting in Guguletu last night to join the country-wide parents' campaign for unconditional reinstatement of all students.

A four-man committee will take part in a conference near King William's Town tomorrow.

Students last night criticized the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet, the university administration and various officials. They alleged "arrogance and vulgarity" on the part of White, Afrikaans-speaking staff members, police intimidation and an increasing expulsion rate; also that Black wardens were being used by the administration to create dissension.

The four who will travel to King William's Town, are Mr V. C. Qunta (a former inspector of schools), Mr T. Mgijima (a schoolteacher), the Rev B. B. Nkowane and the Rev C. Goba.

The meeting will be the first national coming togther of student supporters.

21 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Students return to Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — More than half the students at Fort Hare University are back. At lunchtime yesterday a hand count showed 543, and more were expected to return later.

The total student body is just over 1 000.

Of those back on the campus yesterday, more than 200 were women students. Forty men were from Beda hostel, where the trouble began.

Last night a Fort Hare administration spokesman confirmed that 18 of the students suspended from the university had been reinstated and another 34 applications were being considered.

It is understood that Professor J. M. de Wet, the rector, will meet a delegation of parents of students today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Students defy rector's ban

ALICE — Police broke up a student meeting on the Fort Hare campus last night, and detained the son of the Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr. George Matanzima, according to a police spokesman.

The meeting was held in defiance of a ban on all campus meetings by the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

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

Major H. J. Lerm, District Commandant of police at King William's Town said Mr. Matanzima had been detained for questioning and then sent back to his hostel shortly before midnight.

Five other students at the meeting were arrested, and charged with trespassing. They included two members of Saso who were rusticated earlier this month and have not since been reinstated. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date
DIE VADERLAND

ERG PLOFBARE TOESTAND OP FORT HARE

FORT HARE.

Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger

'n UITERS plofbare toestand heers op die kampus van die Universiteit van Fort Hare nadat 159 studente geskors is en polisie-versterkings ingeroep moes word, het prof. J. M. de Wet, die rektor, gesê.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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

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

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

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

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

In die nag

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date 14 AUG 197

Top sports post for African

A MAJOR advance on the Black-White sports front has been achieved by the South African Sport Foundation with the appointment of its first Black athletics director.

Mr James Mokoka, who has been quietly settling into his job at the foundation offices in Pretoria since last month, is the first Black man to be appointed to the staff.

A former sports organiser for the Johannesburg City Council and an athlete who has clocked 10,5sec for the 100m, he firmly believes that Black runners will walk away with a good share of the laurels at next year's Open SA championships to be held in Pretoria.

A supporter of the line taken by the Minister of Sport, Dr Piet Koornhof — "With more and more Open internationals we can now talk about what is being done in South Africa and are gradually coming closer to what the International Olympic Committee terms 'Excellence'" — he is nevertheless opposed to Black athletes running in "ethnic colours."

"Danie Malan and Joseph Leserwane were both running for South Africa, not the one for South Africa and the other for Bophutatswana, when they brought a world record back to South Africa," he said.

It would be difficult for athletes to make the mental switch from representing an ethnic group or homeland within South Africa, to representing South Africa overseas.

FORT HARE

Mr Mokoka's main task at the Sport Foundation will be to improve the standard of Black coaching from primary school level upwards, to revive and establish Black coaching associations on a regional and national basis, and to conduct clinics for coaches and track officials across the country.

His first project starts at Fort Hare later this month.

"Coaching is the key to improving the standard of Black athletics," he said. "Our facilities are very good and some of our tracks are among the best in the country."

University of Pretoria
Together in Excellence

24 AUG 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Parents slam Alice students

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — Fort Hare University student leaders have been slammed by a group of parents here for their all-or-nothing stance with the authorities on the rusticated students.

In a statement, the parents said: "The student leaders say all or nothing. That is if those who broke their hostel laws are not allowed to go on breaking them, Fort Hare must close. Students who want to carry on with their studies must be protected."

Meanwhile, students decided last night to continue boycotting lectures until after a meeting of the national parents committee this week-end.—SAPA-DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare reinstates 4 students

Own Correspondent

ALICE. — The rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, yesterday said he had reinstated four of the 159 rusticated Beda Hostel students.

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

Prof. De Wet said he was not prepared to give a general ruling. Each case would be decided on its own merits.

Almost 250 students were on the campus yesterday, compared with 160 on Sunday, Prof. De Wet said.

Although this indicated an increase of 90 students, many had merely been away for the weekend. More students are expected to return this week.

Lectures continue as usual, but attendance is low.

Prof. De Wet denied student allegations that on an average one Beda student had been expelled each week during 1973. He said a total of nine men students had been expelled this year — three from each of the men's hostels, Beda, Iona and Wesley.

A meeting between the Black Parents' Vigilantes Committee and the expelled Fort Hare students, which was scheduled for the Orlando YMCA hall on Sunday, was postponed to tomorrow at Dr. M. S. Nyembezi's house in Diepkloof.

17 AUG 1973

CAPE TIMES

Meeting of Fort Hare parents

THE parents committee of the University of Fort Hare at King William's Town announced on Wednesday night that there would be a national meeting of parents committees at Zwelitsha township at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday to discuss action to be taken on the situation at the university.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In a telephone interview with the *Cape Times*, the convener of the host committee, Mr Z. Gcilishe, appealed to all parents committees to treat the meeting as a matter of urgency. It was in the interest of the entire Black community, he said.

He urged parents of students who are at home not to hurry into any decisions or actions but to wait for a decision to be taken at Saturday's meeting.

Date 4 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

— Suspended for rest of year

POLICE REMOVE 150 FROM BLACK UNIVERSITY

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.

ABOUT 150 students from the University of Fort Hare — who allegedly terrorised and demanded the resignation of a hostel warden, Mr O. H. D. Makunga — were yesterday suspended for the rest of the academic year by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

Early yesterday morning about 130 students, who had gathered outside the warden's house, were rounded up by police under the command of Major H. C. Lerm, of King William's Town. Another 20 students were rounded up on the campus and, together with the 130, were taken to railway stations in university buses and told to go home.

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

The trouble began on Monday afternoon when a petition signed by 150 students from the Beda men's hostel was handed to Mr Makunga — a senior lecturer in botany — calling on him to resign and threatening him with drastic action if he did not, Prof De Wet said in a statement yesterday.

The petition said Mr Makunga's presence was "highly undesirable due to the lack of co-operation between you and the Beda inmates".

The petition listed the following grievances against Mr Makunga:

- A marked reluctance or inability to handle duties concerning the hostel inmates' welfare.
- Exposing students to retributive measures and showing an unwillingness to deal with the hostel's house committee.
- Lack of respect for student privacy by wandering into rooms at late hours.
- Refusing to meet the house committee on crucial matters.
- Refusing to help a student get into the hostel after 8pm.
- Failing to inform the house committee about a contravention of a hostel regulation and other similar cases and thus converting the committee into a "pathetic joke".

Woman

A warden found a woman in a man student's room earlier in the year and students were warned that strict disciplinary action would be taken for contravention of hostel regulations.

After Mr Makunga received the petition, he reported the matter to the university authorities, who tried to persuade the students to negotiate any existing problem.

It seemed the students were considering this, and arrangements were made to meet the Rector on Thursday. On Wednesday night between 100 and 150 students however attacked and broke into the warden's home. They terrorised Mr Makunga and his family and removed furniture, the Rector's statement said.

The Rector reported this to the chairman and vice-chairman of the house committee, who said they were not involved in the attack, which was the responsibility of the entire house.

Threats

On Thursday night the students allegedly continued to terrorise the warden and threatened to hang him — and damaged his property.

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

There is a great shortage of student accommodation at Fort Hare and students have been warned that unless they comply with hostel regulations they will lose their accommodation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 AUG 1973
SUNDAY TRIBUNE

I WON'T HAVE SPIES — PROF.

Tribune Reporter

PROFESSOR J. M. de WET, Rector of trouble-torn Fort Hare University, insisted last night that he wiuld never tolerate police spies or informers on the campus.

"I don't like the police at the university for obvious political reasons but because of an unruly minority, I was forced to call in the police to protect the life of a member of staff.

He was speaking after the rustication of about 150 students following threats against Mr O. H. Makunga, warden of Beda hostel.

Trouble started when Mr Makunga discovered a woman in the bedroom of one of the students. When the student was disciplined on his return from vacation there was a mass protest and a petition signed by 154 of the hostel residents called for Mr Makunga's resignation.

When Mr Makunga refused to resign he was besieged at his home by angry students who allegedly threatened to hang him.

Nine vanloads of police later surrounded the hostel and the vans ferried the students to the charge station at Alice for questioning.

University of Fort Hare

14 AUG 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

CHURCHES BLAME 'ETHNIC' EDUCATION

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.

AS LONG AS university education in South Africa was on the basis of compulsory apartheid the present deadlocks at the Universities of Fort Hare and the Western Cape could not be satisfactorily resolved, a South African Council of Churches' statement has predicted.

Issued at the weekend by the division of justice and reconciliation of the SACC after discussions with black students and parents, the statement says the SACC has consistently opposed "ethnic" education and advocated "equality" of educational opportunity.

University of Fort Hare
Withdrawn from circulation

And it has pledged itself to make representation in the name of the churches it represents to the "highest Government authority" on behalf of the Black people who make up an overwhelming majority of their membership.

Meanwhile, at Fort Hare University where students have boycotted lectures for more than a week or left the campus, only 167 out of 1 060 were there on Saturday.

The disturbances follow an alleged incident in which a hospital warden was threatenel with violence and property was damaged. More than 150 students were rusticated and the rest of them decided to boycott lectures in sympathy.

Fort Hare's rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, said students who had left the campus voluntarily were welcome to return. Rusticated students could apply for re-admission but he could not say at this stage whether they would be allowed to return.

Date 6 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Parents to meet Fort Hare rector today

ALICE — The Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof. J. M. de Wet, will meet a delegation of parents of Beda Hostel students this morning.

One hundred and fifty students from this men's residence were suspended from Fort Hare for the rest of the year on Friday after they had attacked the residence of the warden of the hostel, Mr. O. H. D. Makunga.

Some of the parents come from as far afield as Johannesburg and Cape Town, and have indicated their willingness to try and reach a settlement by means of negotiations.

The students have refused to negotiate but presented the rector with the following petition: "We, the students of Fort Hare noting, firstly, the unwarranted arrest and expulsion of Beda inmates and secondly, the unsatisfactory reply of the rector on this issue, therefore demand immediate and unconditional reinstatement of all Beda inmates before 2p.m. on Friday, August 3."

Prof. De Wet issued the following reply to this petition: "Mr. Makunga's life has been threatened, university and private property has been damaged and with the events of the past few days, university dicipline has been radically undermined and jeopardised.

"Sufficient opportunity has been given to the Beda students to endeavour to solve any existing problems by peaceful negotiations.

"In the light of the above, there exists no possibility of acceding to the request contained in your petition."

The campus was quiet at the week-end and there were no student gatherings.

● Prof. De Wet said he knew nothing about week-end Press reports saying unless the students' demands were met at 8.30 a.m. today, the remaining 750 students would walk out of the university.—DDC.

7 AUG 1973 Fort Hare
Date
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Groot uittog van studente by Fort Hare

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

Eis Beriggewer

PORT ELIZABETH.

KLASSE by die Universiteit van Fort Hare gaan vandag soos gewoonlik voort, nadat sowat 300 studente gister sak en pak vertrek het. Baie van die studente wat nog by die universiteit is, boikot nog klasse, maar daar is 'n aantal wat normaalweg klasse bywoon.

Die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, het vandag aan Die Volksblad gesê dat net een man opgedaag het toe hy samesprekings met ouers en verteenwoordigers van studente se ouers moes voer.

Prof. De Wet het gistermiddag weer 'n versoekskrif van studente ontvang waarin hulle eis dat die 150 studente wat verlede week geskors is weens aanvalle op en dreigemente teen 'n koshuispersoneellid, onmiddellik en onvoorwaardelik toegelaat word om terug te kom.

Trein

Volgens prof. De Wet kon al 300 studente nie gisteraand plek op die trein kry nie en is van hulle vandag nog in die koshuise besig om reg te maak om te vertrek.

Prof. De Wet sê dit lyk of die meeste van die studente wat van plan is om te vertrek, dit moontlik vandag of more sal doen.

Prof. De Wet het vroeg gister samesprekings met sy personeel en ander mense gehad en kon toe nie aan die studente 'n antwoord gee op hul versoekskrif dat die 150 geskorste studente teruggeneem moet word.

Hy het onderneem om gistermiddag om vieruur met ouers van studente en verteenwoordigers van ouers te praat. Net een man het opgedaag.

Prof. De Wet kan vandag, in die lig van die nuwe verwikkelinge, nie met die studente onderhandel nie. „Ons sal nou wag en sien wat verder gebeur," het prof. De Wet gesê.

14 AUG 1973

E. P. HERALD

More students at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—A total of 216 Fort Hare University students—167 of them women—had lunch in the campus dining hall yesterday, compared to 167 on Sunday. Lectures are being conducted as usual but at the nearby Federal Theological Seminary lectures have been cancelled because of a student boycott.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

14 JUL 1973
NATAL WITNESS

216 STUDENTS AT VARSITY

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — There were 216 Fort Hare University students at lunch yesterday—49 more than at the weekend.

A university spokesman said yesterday letters from parents, asking that their children be allowed to return to the university, were being received daily.

Seminary students continued to boycott lectures yesterday.—Sapa

— 4 AUG 1973
NATAL MERCURY

Threat to hang warden

ALICE — A hostel warden at the African university of Fort Hare yesterday claimed he was threatened with hanging by about 150 students before they were suspended yesterday morning.

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

The university's rector Professor J. M. De Wet, said Mr. Makunga's residence was attacked on Wednesday and on Thursday night.

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

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Police had been called to restore order.

Professor De Wet yesterday rusticated about 150 students at the university for the remainder of the academic year.

He said yesterday the rustication followed threats to Mr. Makunga and damage to property.

Earlier the students had drafted a petition in which they protested against the conduct of Mr. Makunga as warden and demanded his immediate resignation. Professor De Wet said university authorities had done everything possible to solve any problems through negotiations.

ATTACKED

At one stage it appeared that the students were prepared to "talk things over" by attending a meeting between the rector, the hostel committee concerned and students.

In spite of this, more than 100 students attacked the home of Mr. Makunga on Wednesday night and threatened him with violence. Many of his possessions were removed from the house.

"These students were rounded up by police, and together with those who signed the threatening petition against the warden, subsequently suspended for the rest of the year.

Major H. C. Lerm, from King William's Town, commanded the rounding-up operation. He said only a handful of police had been used, but refused to give the exact number.

He said the students were behaved and dispersed quietly and without incident. — (Sapa.)

4 AUG 1973
SUIDWES AFRIKANER

SWART STUDENTE TERUG

Sestien van die 18 studente uit Suidwes aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare is nou in Suidwes terug nadat daar 'n feitlik algehele boikot van die universiteit is.

Die grootste gedeelte van die studente het oor die naweek in Windhoek aangekom.

Een van die studente het gister in 'n verklaring in Windhoek gesê dat hulle geen opsie het as om ook uit te stap nie om diegene aan die hoof tot hulle sinne te bring en om hulle solidariteit met hulle mede studente te toon.

Die probleme aan die universiteit het begin toe sowat 150 studente geskors is.

Moontlik al 18 studente studeer met beurse van die Administrasie.

Date 7 AUG 1973
DIE BURGER

Nog 300 by Fort Hare vat goed en loop

ALICE.

SOWAT driehonderd studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gisteraand hul goedjies gepak en geloop — oënskynlik om hul solidariteit te bewys met die 150 studente wat Vrydag geskors is.

Tweehonderd het later na die kampus teruggekeer omdat daar vir hulle op die trein van Alice na Port Elizabeth geen plek was nie. Hulle het egter gesê hulle bly net tot vanoggend op die kampus. Dan loop hulle weer.

Dit sal beteken dat net sowat die helfte van die Universiteit se duisend studente oorbly en hul studie voortsit.

Die 150 wat Vrydag geskors is, is beveel om pad te gee omdat hulle 'n swart lektor en koshuisvader van die Beda-koshuis, mnr. O. H. D. Makunga, met die dood gedreig het. Na bewering het hulle gesê hulle gaan kom ophang. Die agtergeblewe studente was ontevrede en het verskeie vergaderings in die naweek gehou.

In die loop van gister het die meeste studente ook die klasse geboikot en 'n sitstaking op die kampus se „Freedom Square" gehou. Gistermiddag laat het hulle 'n vergadering in 'n saal gehou.

Terwyl die vergadering aan die gang was, het die Rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, gewag op ouers van studente wat hom oor die onrus van die laaste paar dae sou kom spreek het. Op mnr. C. Ndamse, 'n gewese lid van die Transkeise kabinet en 'n voormalige lektor aan die universiteit, na het niemand opgedaag nie.

Hoewel dit nie bekend is waarom die ouers weggebly het nie, lyk dit of daar 'n misverstand was oor die reëlings. Daarom het prof. De Wet gereël dat hy hulle nou vanoggend om 8.15 sal spreek.

Gister se moeilikheid het begin toe die studente hul vergadering verdaag en 'n afvaardiging prof. De Wet gaan spreek het. Volgens die Rektor was die afvaardiging se houding „astrant, dreigend en veeleisend". Die studente het geëis dat die 150 geskorste studente onmiddellik hertoegelaat word.

Prof. De Wet het aan hulle gesê dat hy daaroor sal besluit sodra hy ook met die ouers gepraat het.

Gisteraand vroeg het sowat driehonderd studente 'n kort verklaring uitgereik: „Ons skort ons registrasie as studente aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare op."

Hulle het daarna in 'n stoet motors na Alice se stasie gery, maar net honderd het plek op die trein gekry. — (Sapa.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 7 AUG 1973
NATAL MERCURY

FORT HARE MEN LEAVE CAMPUS

FORT HARE—After a seemingly quiet day at Fort Hare University earlier yesterday, about 300 students packed their bags last night and walked out.

Private cars took them to the Alice railway station.

The train to Port Elizabeth, due to leave Alice at 7 p.m., was delayed for some time while the students tried to board.

The women's hostel last night appeared to be the only hostel not affected by the walkout.

Earlier yesterday students boycotted classes. There was at least one scheduled meeting with the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, and a scheduled meeting with parents did not eventuate.

THREATS

Meanwhile, Prof. de Wet has rescheduled the parents' meeting for 8.15 a.m. today.

Some 150 were rusticated on Friday following a series of threats and attacks against the warden of Beda men's hostel, Mr. O. H. D. Makunga. Prof. de Wet said some of the students had threatened Mr. Makunga with hanging.

Unity of Fort Hare means that almost half the students are now absent from the campus, which was reported to be quiet yesterday afternoon, after the students had vacated "freedom square" to hold a meeting in the C.U. Hall.

While the students were holding their meeting Prof. de Wet was waiting for parents to arrive for a scheduled meeting to discuss the suspensions. Only Mr. C. Ndamse, a former member of the Transkei Cabinet and a former Fort Hare lecturer, arrived.

It was not known why other parents failed to appear, but it is believed there was a misunderstanding over the arrangements. Prof. de Wet then rescheduled the meeting for today.

Trouble began at 3 p.m. when the students left their meeting and a delegation approached Prof. de Wet.

He later said the attitude of the second delegation was "arrogant, threatening and demanding."

The students "demanded" the reinstatement of the 150 rusticated students.

Prof. de Wet said he told the delegation he wanted to discuss the matter with the parents before giving a final decision.

Early last night about 33 students issued a brief statement, saying: "We are suspending our registration as students of Fort Hare University."

They then began leaving the campus. — (Sapa).

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

4 AUG 1973

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Studente kom terug na Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Briewe waarin ouers aansoek doen vir die hertoelating van hul kinders by die Universiteit van Fort Hare word daagliks ontvang, terwyl studente nog steeds hul lesings boikot het 'n woordvoerder vir die universiteit gister gesê.

Gister was daar 216 studente by die universiteit. Dit is 49 meer as die naweek. — Sapa.

4 AUG 1973

Date

STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Mass student walkout?

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A MEETING of Fort Hare University students being held today will result in a walk-out of the entire student body if certain grievances are not met.

The students demand the reinstatement of 160 students who were suspended yesterday after demonstrating against a hostel warden, Mr O H D Makunga, and staged a sit-in at the Beda men's hostel at the university.

Mr Makunga's home was attacked on Wednesday and Thursday night by students, according to the university's rector, Professor J M de Wet.

The warden and his family were terrorised, furniture removed from his house and he had been threatened with hanging, he added.

The incidents began on Monday when the residents of the hostel handed Mr Makunga a petition complaining of his "actions as warden," and demanding his resignation.

The students also have a number of other grievances.

Date 7 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Angry students walk out—then come back

ALICE. — About 200 Fort Hare University students, who walked out last night, had to return to the campus when they could not board the train to Port Elizabeth.

A student spokesman said they would leave again today. Another 100 managed find seats on the train.

The walkout came after the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, refused to reinstate 150 students rusticated last Friday.

Almost half Fort Hare's students are now absent. The 300 students said they had "suspended" their student registration.

The women's hostel appeared to be the only hostel not affected by the walkout.

Earlier yesterday students boycotted classes, and Professor De Wet did not meet parents as expected. He is to meet parents at 8.15 am today.

The 150 students were rusticated after a series of threats and attacks against the warden of Beda men's hostel, Mr. H. D. Makunga.

Prof. De Wet said some students had threatened Mr. Makunga with hanging.

The campus was reported quiet yesterday afternoon, after students had vacated "freedom square" to hold a meeting.

A delegation later met Prof. De Wet. He said the delegation's attitude was "arrogant, threatening and demanding."

The students "demanded" the reinstatement of the rusticated students.

Prof. De Wet said he told the delegation he wanted to discuss the matter with the parents before making a final decision.

Prof. De Wet earlier said Saso might be behind the student unrest.

The Beda hostel was a Saso stronghold and the Saso chairman and secretary were among those suspended.

DENIAL

Saso said in a statement yesterday that if it was behind the Fort Hare troubles, then the police were behind the expulsion of the 150 Beda hostel students.

Saso said it had no link with the student grievances and asked Prof. De Wet to apologise.

The statement said: "Every time Black students stand up against some injustice or anomaly, the authorities point out some agitation and outside instigators.

"At no stage had Saso instigated students at Fort Hare." — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 9 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

300 leave as rector meets black leaders

ALICE — More than 300 students left Fort Hare University here by train yesterday for their homes, leaving about 300 of the original 900 students remaining.

Forty students who left on Tuesday night sang We Shall Overcome and Justice Shall Prevail as they boarded the train.

A few students attended lectures yesterday but all 107 students from the Federal Theological Seminary adjoining Fort Hare stayed away from classes.

One hundred and fifty students were suspended last week after unrest broke out at the university.

A three-hour consultation between the Rector of the university, Prof. R. M. de Wet, the chairman of the Fort Hare Council, Prof. J. J. Gerber, and the Ministers of Education and Justice of the Transkeian and Ciskeian Governments, has brought no immediate solution to the situation.

The Ministers advised the university authorities that they had no mandate from their respective governments and that they would report back to their cabinets.

In the course of the discussions, which were conducted in a friendly atmosphere, the Rector and other staff members gave full information regarding the events of the last week and answered questions put by the visitors.

The President of the Fort Hare Students Representative Council and acting National President of SASO, the black student organisation, Mr. Hamilton Quambela, and another student will leave here for Johannesburg today for meetings with the South African Council of Churches.

They are to ask the council to negotiate with Fort Hare over the issue of the suspended students.

They will be accompanied by the Rev. S. Gqubule, vice-president of John Wesley College and a member of the Justice and Reconciliatory Committee of the South African Council of Churches.

The students who left the seminary who are still not attending lectures in sympathy with the suspended Fort Hare students have stressed that they have no grievances against the administration of the seminary.

Local Fort Hare students were due to hold an action-committee meeting in King William's Town last night about the situation at the university. — SAPA-DDC.

● See Also Page 8

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 4 AUG 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

Swart studente huis toe ná skorsing

Deur 'n Verslaggewer en Sapa

ALLES IS vandag rustig op die kampus van die Universiteit Fort Hare, by Alice, nadat die meeste van die 1 in 9 studente wat gister geskors is, huis toe vertrek het. Die studente is geskors nadat 'n uiters plofbare toestand ontstaan het en polisieversterkings ingeroep is.

Intussen het ligte oproere by twee ander opleidingsentrums vir nie-blankes voorgekom. By die Universiteit van Rhodesië was alles gisteraand ook stil nadat swart studente vroeër klippe gegooi en artikels uit verskillende geboue op die kampus verwyder het. In Kimberley is 'n ooreenkoms bereik tussen die owerhede en leiers van die Kleurlingstudente nadat die studente geweier het om klasse by te woon.

Die skorsings by die Universiteit Fort Hare het gekom nadat studente van die Bedakoshuis die Bantoekoshuisvader sedert Maandag getreiter het, by sy huis ingebreek het en gedreig het om hom te hang.

Die studente het in 'n petisie beswaar gemaak teen die koshuisvader se onbekwaamheid of onwilligheid om na hul welsyn om te sien, en gevra dat hy bedank.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

● By die Perseverance-opleidingskollege in Kimberley het studente en senior personeellede tot 'n ooreenkoms gekom na 'n vergadering van meer as vyf uur. Dit is die tweede vergadering in twee dae, tussen die studente, personeellede en die hoof, mnr. L. van der Merwe.

25 AUG 1973

Date

DIE TRANSVALER

700 terug by Fort Hare

ALICE. — Sowat 700 van Fort Hare se [illegible] is nou terug op die kampus, maar nie almal woon lesings by nie. Gisteraand het studente besluit om voort te gaan met die boikot tot na 'n vergadering van die nasionale ouervereniging die naweek.

'n Woordvoerder van die administasie sê dat hy nie weet van 'n ouervergadering wat vir die naweek belê is nie. — (SAPA.)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31 AUG 1973
DIE SUIDWESTER

Ford Hare gaan aan

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Die Universiteit van Fort Hare sal nie sluit nie. Hy sal voortgaan met sy bedrywighede, al is daar ook net een student oor, het die registrateur van Fort Hare, mnr. H. van Huyssteen, hier gesê.

Die getal lektore sal ook nie verminder word nie ten spyte van die kleiner getal studente wat klasse bywoon. — (Sapa)

9 AUG 1973
CAPE ARGUS

Fort Hare: Archbishop to intercede

The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Robert Selby Taylor, has undertaken to be part of any church approach to the Government aimed at solving the deadlock at Fort Hare University, Alice.

The proposal is that the heads of the churches represented at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice — Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian — should negotiate with the Government on behalf of the Fort Hare students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Anglican Archbishop visited Alice yesterday. He had discussions with the Federal Theological Seminary students. Although the seminary is a totally separate institution from the university, the 107 seminary students have stayed away from lectures in sympathy with the suspended Fort Hare students.

In Cape Town today, the Archbishop told The Argus that he hoped to be able to help bring an end to the deadlock.

It is understood that the Alice students will make the same approach to the other church leaders.

9 AUG 1973
Date
GRAAFF-REINET ADVERTISER

Vier gebiede in Karoo s geologies ondersoek word

Sal aan einde van jaar 'n aanvang neem

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 AUG 1973

RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare readmits 10 students

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Ten of the 159 rusticated Fort Hare University students had been readmitted, applications from 15 others were being considered, and one had been refused, the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet said yesterday.

Students had until Monday to return to the university. After then, they would be barred, Prof. De Wet said.

"The executive committee of the Fort Hare Senate is of the opinion that a point will soon be reached where it will be impossible for students to recover lost ground and the deadline has been set on purely academic grounds," he said.

He said the deadline applied to all students and not only those rusticated. At noon yesterday 420 students were in residence, compared to 200 a week ago.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 16 AUG 1973
STAR

WHY NOT BLACK RECTORS?

S L SIDZUMO'S Window on the Townships

THE time has come for White rectors at Black universities in South Africa to be withdrawn and replaced by Black ones, if the frequent eruption of student unrest at most Black campuses in the country is to be averted.

At least this was the consensus I gathered among a wide cross-section of past and present Black university students in Soweto at the weekend as we discussed the present wave of unrest at a number of Black campuses.

A former Fort Hare student contended: "There can never be peace and happiness at Black campuses as long as rectors at Black institutions of higher education are Whites, not Blacks who would be better qualified to understand the workings of the minds of Black students, especially when a difficult situation threatened.

"There seems to be no tangible reason why Blacks cannot be appointed when we have so many qualified and suitable men and women in our midst for such positions."

Another university student blamed lack of adequate communication between the students and the authorities at Black campuses, saying that most White rectors dismally failed to show appreciation of the students' grievances and aspirations.

Why also, ask the students and parents, should Black universities, almost without exception, be predominantly White-staffed? Would not the appointment of more Blacks to academic posts be in strict compliance with separate development?

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 AUG 1973
Date
NATAL WITNESS

Students are returning to Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — Students continued to drift back to Fort Hare University, the Registrar, Mr. H. Van Huyssteen said yesterday morning.

He was continually receiving requests from suspended Beda Hostel students to be re-instated. Each application would be treated on its own merits, the registrar said.

Four had already been accepted and others were under consideration.—Sapa.

16 AUG 1973

THE FRIEND

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE. — Four of the 159 rusticated Fort Hare University students have been reinstated.

9 AUG 1973

NATAL WITNESS

300 Students go home in Cape

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE — More than 300 students left Fort Hare University at Alice by train yesterday for their respective homes, leaving about 300 of the original 900 students remaining on the campus.

One-hundred-and-fifty students were suspended last week after unrest broke out at the university.—Sapa.

Date 10 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Demand for church action on Fort Hare

EAST LONDON — Alice Theological Seminary students vowed at a meeting here they would not return to lectures until the church took action over the unrest at Fort Hare University.

The tough stand was taken when the seminary's three-man delegation met the Executive Committee Council under the chairmanship of the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Selby Taylor, on their boycott in sympathy with Fort Hare students.

After the meeting, the president of the Seminary Students Representative Council, Mr. Hamilton Qambela, who is also acting national vice-president of SASO, said some of the church leaders thought Fort Hare students at Beda Hostel had acted irresponsibly and rudely.

"The seminary students put forward the view that the Fort Hare students were reacting to an even more subtle rudeness and violence by the Fort Hare authorities," Mr. Qambela said.

The Archbishop and the general secretary of the Bantu Presbyterian Church, Rev. G. T. Veka, "expressed their solidarity and appreciation of the stand taken by the seminary students in support of the suspended Fort Hare students and those of the University of the Western Cape."

Mr. Qambela said the Archbishop and Mr. Veka had promised to do all in their power to meet and negotiate with the authorities.

Mr. Qambela left with another seminary student, Mr. Benjamin Witbooi, for Johannesburg yesterday to consult with the South African Council of Churches.

The Rev. Simon Gqubule, vice-principal at the John Wesley College of the seminary, accompanied Mr. Qambela to Johannesburg, but denied his visit had anything to do with SASO.

He said he was a member of the Justice and Reconciliation Committee of the Council of Churches and the delegation would discuss the trouble at Fort Hare in the general context of the whole education framework for blacks.

Meanwhile, all was quiet on the Fort Hare campus where 372 students remained with few attending lectures.

Some students, according to the rector Prof. J. M. de Wet, had asked to be excused from classes because of threats.

The rector's secretary said yesterday that the man whose rustication led to the trouble at the university was Mr Skhumbuzo Magongo, 22, a third-year student from Port Elizabeth.

He pleaded guilty to the charge of having violated regulations by bringing a woman to his room. The woman's name was not available to the authorities as she was not a student. It is believed she comes from Mdantsane.

Meanwhile a statement issued by the students yesterday claimed that the controversial warden of Beda hostel, Mr. Makunga had handed in his resignation.

But in a reply given through the assistant registrar (academic) Mr. B. M. Jones, Prof. De Wet categorically denied this. — SAPA-DDC-DDR.

University of the Western Cape
Together in the Struggle

Date 28 JUL 1973
UMAFRIKA

Bazoshadela Emajukujukwini Nakuba Amakhaya Abo Encikene

Okunje Akujwayelekile neze.

Lendaba iliqiniso akusiyo neze insumansumane imali yamakhanda. Nakuba ifana nensumansumane yokumila kwezimpondo enjeni, kodwa yona ingqikithi yayo iliqiniso futhi elimsulwa. Sikhuluma nje izihlobo nabangani babashadikazi bamatasatasa namalungiselelo okushada kwezifundiswa ezimbili zaseMtata, ezizoshadela emajukujukwini.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Lezi zifundiswa ezimbili zaseMtata, Transkei, ngeke zishadele lapha kwaHulumeni waseRepublic, kodwa zizoshadela eBotswana. Okufike kunyakazise izibilini wukuthi laba abashadayo bakhelene okungangokuthi ngisho usawoti uma izinto sezixakile babengahle bananelane wona. Kodwa uma sekushadwa sekufanele kuyiwe kude.

UMnuz. Silulami Oldjohn wahamba ekhaya kubo eMtata wabhekisa amabombo lena kwelaseMelika, omdala ehamba unomphelo. Wayeya eMelika ukuyoqhuba izifundo zakhe khona. Ngoba wayehambe ungohamba, ethole imvume yokuphuma unomphelo ezweni, akanalo ilungelo manje ukuza lapha eNingizimu Afrika ashadele khona nentombi yakhe yangakubo.

Lengoduso okukhulunywa ngayo namhlanje lapha nguNkosazana Kholeka Vabaza ofundela ubudokotela lena enhla eNigeria, okungangokuthi usenza unyaka wesibili sikhuluma nje. Lentokazi izalwa ngusaziwayo kwelaseTranskei uMnuz. Vabaza onguMmeli owaziwa kabanzi.

Osenkingeni yangempela kulomshado nguMnuz. Oldjohn, intombi yona kayitho enkingeni ngoba kayizange ithi ifuathela elaseNingizimu Afrika unomphelo, ngakho-ke isenalo yona ilungelo ukuyela kuleli lakithi ishade ngokuthanda kwayo, kodwa isihe yisoka layo eligenayo imvume ukungena kuleli lakithi ngoba lathatha imvume yokuhamba ubuswana bekati ngenkathi liya eMelika.

Umshado ohlongozwayo uzoba ngo July 28 uma izinto zonke zihambe kahle, Isizinde sawo sizoba seGaberone, Botswana. Lomshado uzotholisa uMnuz Oldjohn ithuba lokubonana nonina emva kweminyaka elishumi amgcina. Uyise akasekho. Kuzoba yithuba futhi lokubonana nezinye izihlobo akade azigcina, osekwahlangana iminyaka elishumi agcina ukuzibona.

Uma sekuhlutshwa udlubu ekhasini iqiniso liqinjiswe lisale obala okwezinqe zembuzi, kuthiwa uMnuz. Oldjohn lona waxoshwa eFort Hare wasehlukana nabazali bakhe kusukela ngo-1963 waselifulathela leli lakithi wathatha ithikithi elingumbhekaphambili - ungabuyi, wayoqhuba izifundo zakhe ze-chemistry, ne-chemical ingineering e-University of Stryacuse eNew York.

Kwathi ngonyaka ka-1971 wethweswa imiyezane yeziqu zakhe wasehlala phezu komsebenzi wokucwaningisisa kwezechemical engineering ngaphansi kwenkampane kawoyela ePhiladelphia.

Ingoduso yakhe ineziqu ze-Science eyazizuza eNyuvesi yaseFort Hare. Njengamanje ingoduso lena imatasatasa ifundela ubudokotela eNigeria University of Ibadan ngomfundaze eyanikezwa wona isafundisa eSwazini eminyakeni emibili edlule.

4 AUG 1973

CAPE TIMES

Students threaten 'to hang warden'

ALICE. — A hostel warden at the University of Fort Hare here yesterday said he had been threatened with hanging by about 150 students before they were suspended yesterday morning.

The warden is Mr O. H. D. Makunga, senior lecturer in botany and an M.Sc. of Fort Hare.

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

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

Police had been called to restore order.

Professor De Wet said that about 150 students had been suspended for the remainder of the year.

Lectures were held as usual yesterday afternoon.

The university has about 1 000 students.

18 AUG 1973

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NATAL WITNESS

10 DAYS LEFT FOR STUDENTS AT FORT HARE

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

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

In a statement issued yesterday, the Rector said that the Executive Committee of the Fort Hare Senate was of the opinion that a point would soon be reached where it would be impossible for students to recover lost ground and therefore, on purely academic grounds, this deadline had been set.—Sapa

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 AUG 1973

STAR

4 Fort Hare students back

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 AUG 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Students re-instated

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday.

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

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

Meanwhile, students at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice have started going to lectures again after their boycott in sympathy with the rusticated students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

SACC warning on Black campus unrest

Staff Reporter

AS LONG AS university education was conducted on the basis of compulsory apartheid, enforced by law, the present deadlock between Black students and university authorities could not be resolved, the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

In a major policy statement on education, the SACC division of justice and reconciliation pledged itself:

- To strive for equal and open education for all races in South Africa.
- To make representations to the highest authorities on behalf of Black people, who constitute the overwhelming majority of its members.

The 15-member division said it had received representations from Black students and from parents of students at the Universities of Fort Hare and the Western Cape.

During its two-day meeting in Johannesburg which ended yesterday, the division received a delegation from the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

In a "declaration of intention" the students said they would boycott lectures at the seminary until the church authorities "have demonstrated their emphatic involvement in the liberation of Black education".

The SACC said it viewed the current student unrest and the response of the university authorities in centres of higher education for Blacks, especially at Fort Hare and at UWC, "with dismay and alarm".

DISSENT

The representations from students and parents showed that recent actions on the part of the authorities at these institutions "reflect reluctance to allow the airing of legitimate grievances and dissent from official policies".

"This has resulted either in the sullen acceptance of the oppressive conditions here prevalent on the Black campuses, or in the open rejection of a system of education based on a condescending paternalism which denies basic rights and responsible decision-making at those whose training and ability should be preparing them for positions of leadership in society."

The division said that since the inception of separate "ethnic" systems of education the churches associated with the SACC had consistently opposed it and advocated "equality" of educational opportunities.

As far back as 1954 when the Bantu Education Act was introduced, the churches foresaw that separate educational systems "would have a divisive effect on the people of South Africa, frustrating their hopes and aspirations, particularly of Black students and parents, and in the process, breeding suspicion, bitterness and resentment".

ISOLATED

The division said "segregated universities deny the principal of 'universality' which is implicit in the concept of a university."

It viewed the events at Black universities as not being "merely isolated instances of student protest".

They were symptomatic of "a state of society where a man's potential and worth are often evaluated in terms of colour and from which built-in racial injustices must be removed before the hopes and aspirations of those who suffer can be fulfilled and racial reconciliation effected.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Let Blacks on council—rector

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, said yesterday he was in favour of Black representatives on the university council.

He was replying to claims by students and African academics that one of the main reasons for Blacks' dissatisfaction with Black education was that educational institutions were controlled by Whites.

Prof. De Wet said his main reason for approving Black representation was that eventually the university would be controlled and run by Blacks.

Appointing Black representatives to the council would be "an essential interim step towards ultimate Black control".

Prof. De Wet said the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby-Taylor—who promised to negotiate for the students—had not yet contacted him. Nor had any other leading South African churchman.

Yesterday afternoon he released details of a circular addressed to all parents, guardians and donors of bursaries, setting out the events of the present trouble at the university.

He refers to an earlier statement "purporting to have come from the students of Fort Hare", claiming that the students were escorted from the campus by heavily armed police carrying machineguns and assault rifles. The police also had dogs.

He says this statement seems to have been typed in the administrative offices of the Federal Theological Seminary, also at Alice. The statement bore a reference number similar to those used by the seminary.

Prof. De Wet's circular also quotes the text of a letter received from a senior student, a former resident of Beda Men's Hostel. The student blames the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) for the present unrest at Fort Hare and says the "so-called petition", calling for the resignation of the warden, Mr. O. H. D. Makunga, was drafted "after people had been made to append their names on separate papers".

RESUME

A count at lunch yesterday showed little more than 200 students, out of about 1 000, still on the campus. Classes are continuing as usual.

Prof. De Wet urged students who left of their own accord and wished to resume their studies, to do so as soon as possible.

He said it would be in their interest to do so. The university authorities were gaining support for their actions, he said.

Yesterday a father returned his son to the university and a delegation of parents from Uitenhage pledged their support to the university authorities.

Extract from
Guardian, London

- 6 AUG 1973

Students threaten boycott

A6604

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STUDENTS at the African university of Fort Hare, at Alice Cape Province, are threatening a boycott today unless Professor J. M. de Wet, the rector, reinstates 150 of their colleagues whom he suspended on Friday. The rector claimed that the 150 had terrorised Mr Makunga, senior lecturer and hostel warden, and his family, with some of the students threatening to hang him.

14 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Appeal to Fort Hare students

THE Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, today appealed to students to return to the university "for their own benefit".

Describing the situation on the campus as "very quiet" again today, he said more students were attending lectures, though the majority of the students left on the campus were still staying away from classes.

He was unable to say precisely how many students were on the campus at present.

Studies

He said, however, that "quite a few" students had returned to the campus. Six of the 150 rusticated students had been re-admitted and he was going through applications for re-admission from others.

Asked whether he thought many would re-apply, he said this was difficult to say.

Prof De Wet expressed anxiety over the students' studies. He pointed out that they had already lost two weeks. Already it would be difficult for them to catch up before the exams.

PE meeting

Meanwhile the action committee of parents in Port Elizabeth is preparing to hold a meeting with members of the various action committees from other centres.

A deputation is being planned jointly with other centres to see the Fort Hare authorities.

The Port Elizabeth parents will hold another meeting again on Thursday night in the St Patrick Church Hall, New Brighton, at 7.

Centres like Johannesburg, Umtata, Cape Town, Kimberley, East London and King William's Town have already been contacted to present a united effort to the college authorities.

In Uitenhage the students will meet with the parents tomorrow evening at the St Anne's Mission Hall, Kabah, at seven to discuss the Fort Hare disturbances.

A spokesman for the students of Uitenhage said that only one student from the area has reported back to college.

14 AUG 1973

PRETORIA NEWS

Students return to Fort Hare

From Our Correspondent

ALICE. — A further 49 students have returned to Fort Hare University, since the weekend bringing the total attendance to 216 — 92 men and 124 women.

A spokesman for the university said letters were being received daily from parents who wished to have their children re-admitted.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Rand mothers call on Fort Hare Rector

THE Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof J. M. de Wet, today said there appeared to be no grounds for reversing the decision to suspend the 150 Beda Hostel students rusticated last week.

In a statement, signed also by the Registrar Mr H. van Huyssteen, the Rector said a group of four African women — mothers of suspended students — called on him yesterday.

The women were from Johannesburg.

They had a long interview with him, followed in the evening by a meeting with the wardens, the members of the management committee of the Senate and the Registrar.

After the mothers had pleaded for the readmission of their sons, each one of the university staff gave his view on the situation.

It was pointed out that the students had not been suspended for "a trivial schoolboy offence, but for serious breaches of discipline.

UNTENABLE

"They had turned their backs on all attempts by the administration to negotiate and had carried out the threat in their ultimatum to take drastic, violent action to remove the warden of Beda Hostel, Mr O. H. D. Makunga.

"If these students should be readmitted, the position of the wardens would be completely untenable, for the implication would be that they would be deprived of the capacity to perform their disciplinary duties."

It was further pointed out that the action taken by the students was well-planned in advance. There was nothing spontaneous about it and large-scale intimidation had taken place and was still taking place. There had been interference from outside.

So far there had hardly been any indication of regret or repentance on the part of the suspended students. It therefore appeared there were no grounds for reversing the decision to suspend the Beda students.

MEETING

After the meeting, the mothers agreed that they had not previously realised the nature of the acts performed by the students. They agreed these actions were "highly improper" — and would say so at a meeting of Fort Hare parents being arranged in Johannesburg.

The mothers told Mr Van Huyssteen they fully appreciated the strong action taken by the authorities after the recent student unrest.

A group of parents from Uitenhage has sent a letter to the authorities regretting what had happened and expressing hope for an early solution.

Today lectures went on as usual at Fort Hare, though it was not known how many students were attending.

Meanwhile, students will tell parents and civic leaders of New Brighton tomorrow night about the situation which led to the suspension of the Beda Hostel students and the walk-out of others.

They will speak at a meeting arranged by parents of students in the Gana Kakaza Memorial Hall, Methodist Chruch, New Brighton.

Members of the Joint Advisory Board, as well as local Members of the Ciskeian Legislative Assembly have been invited to attend.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

6 AUG 1973
CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare: Parents to meet Rector

THE RECTOR of the University of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, will today meet a delegation of five parents led by a former Transkei Cabinet Minister, Mr C. M. C. Ndamse.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The delegation will represent students of the Beda Hostel, where 150 were suspended by the university authorities on Friday.

They were suspended for the rest of the year after they had attacked the residence of the warden of the hostel, Mr O. H. D. Makunga.

The delegation indicated that they were prepared to try to negotiate a settlement.

It has been reported that students have refused to negotiate. But this was denied by a spokesman for the student body yesterday in a telephone interview.

Date 16 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Rector of Fort Hare to meet parents

THE Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, is due to meet parents of students from Port Elizabeth on Saturday morning.

Mr H. van Huysteen, the Registrar of Fort Hare University, said in a telephone interview today the meeting was still to be confirmed by the parents.

The parents intend to discuss with the rector the chances of reinstating the 150 Beda students who were suspended almost a fortnight from today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The registrar said students who took part in the mass walk out from Fort Hare were continuing to drift back to the campus.

The numbers of students who were attending lectures was steadily increasing. He said, according to one of the wardens of the hostels, a truck load of students arrived at the campus last night.

Action committee

The registrar confirmed that the rector and the principal of the Federal Theological Seminary, the Rev. G. Brown, met yesterday morning, but would not comment further, neither would he say anything about the meeting of college authorities with the two top church leaders, Mr John Rees and Mr John Thorne, who visited Alice to address students at the seminary.

According to a student on the campus some Beda Hall students have returned but he said they were "definitely fewer than 10".

Meanwhile, parents in Port Elizabeth will meet tonight at the St Patrick's Presbyterian Church hall, to hear a report from the Parents' Action Committee.

Date 6 AUG 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

STUDENT UNREST: PARENTS' CONCERN

Daily News Reporter

WHILE students at Fort Hare University today boycotted lectures, parents — some from as far away as Johannesburg — were to meet the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, to try to settle last week's disturbances which resulted in the rustication of 150 students.

The rustication followed an alleged incident in which students threatened the warden of the Beda hostel, Mr O. Makunga, with violence. Police had to be called in to restore order.

It was reported from Alice today that, after a weekend of student mass meetings, there was a total boycott of lectures.

REFUSED DEMAND

Parents, some from Johannesburg and Cape Town, arrived at the university at the weekend. One man said he wanted to take his son home before he got involved in any further trouble. Other parents were today to meet the rector, Professor de Wet, to try to settle the disturbance.

Meanwhile Professor de Wet has refused a demand by students to re-instate the rusticated students. In his reply to them he said a hostel warden's life had been threatened, university and private property damaged and these events had rapidly undermined the discipline of the university.

He also said that he blamed SASO, the non-White students' organisation for the disturbances, which, he said, were the most violent yet.

11 AUG 1973
Date
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

De Wet backs black control

ALICE — The Rector of the University of Fort Hare here, Prof. J. M. de Wet, said yesterday he was in favour of black representatives on the university council.

He was replying to remarks made previously by students and black academics that one of the main reasons for blacks' dissatisfaction with the present education system was that black education institutions were controlled by whites.

Prof. De Wet said his main reason for saying this was that eventually the university would be controlled and run by blacks.

PROMISE

Appointing black representatives to the council would be "an essential interim step towards ultimate black control."

Referring to a promise by the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev. Robert Selby-Taylor, to negotiate on behalf of Fort Hare students, Prof. De Wet said he had had no approach so far from him or from any other leading South African churchman.

Yesterday afternoon he released details of a circular addressed to all parents, guardians and donors of bursaries setting out the events up to the present.

He refers to an earlier statement "purporting to have come from the students of Fort Hare," claiming, among other things, that the students were escorted from the campus by heavily armed police, carrying machine-guns, assault rifles and with police dogs at their disposal.

The circular also quotes the text of a letter received from a senior student, a former resident of Beda men's hostel.

The student blames the South African Students' Organisation (SASO) for the present unrest at Fort Hare. The writer is not named.—DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

SACC will strive for equal, open education system

HERALD CORRESPONDENT
JOHANNESBURG.

AS LONG as university education in South Africa was conducted on the basis of compulsory apartheid, entrenched and enforced by law, the present deadlock between Black students and university authorities cannot be resolved, the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

In a major policy statement on education yesterday, the SACC division of justice and reconciliation pledged itself:

"To strive for equal and open educational opportunities for all races in South Africa;

"To make representations in the name of the churches it represents to the highest Government authorities on behalf of Black people who constituted the overwhelming majority of its members.

The 15-member division of justice and reconciliation said it had received representations from members of the Black student community and from parents of the students at the universities of Fort Hare and the Western Cape.

During its two-day meeting in Johannesburg which ended yesterday, the division received a delegation from the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

In a "declaration of intention" the students said they would boycott lectures at the seminary until the church authorities "have demonstrated their emphatic involvement in the liberation of Black education".

Alarm

The SACC said it viewed the current student unrest and the response of the university authorities in centres of higher education for Blacks, especially at Fort Hare and the University of the Western Cape, "with dismay and alarm".

The representations heard by students and parents showed that recent actions on the part of the authorities at these institutions "reflect reluctance to allow the airing of legitimate grievances and dissent from official policies".

"This has resulted either in the sullen acceptance of the oppressive atmosphere prevalent on the Black campuses or in the open rejection of a system of education based on a condescending paternalism which denies basic rights and responsible decision-making to those whose training and ability should be preparing them for positions of leadership in society."

Division

The justice and reconciliation division of the SACC said that since the inception of separate "ethnic" systems of education the churches associated with the SACC had consistently opposed it and advocated "equality" of educational opportunities.

As far back as 1954 when the Bantu Education Act was introduced the churches foresaw that separate educational systems "would have a divisive effect on the people of South Africa, frustrating their hopes and aspirations, particularly of Black students and parents and, in the process, breed suspicion, bitterness and resentment".

The SACC division said "segregated universities deny the principle of universality which is implicit in the concept of a university". It viewed the events in the Black universities as not being "merely isolated instances of student protest".

They were symptomatic of "a state of society where a man's potential and worth are often evaluated in terms of colour and from which built-in racial injustices must be removed before the hopes and aspirations of those who suffer can be fulfilled and racial reconciliation effected".

Church body funds from within SA

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — The funding of the South African Council of Churches has gone through a dramatic change. Two years ago only 8 per cent of its R60 000 budget came from sources in South Africa, today 55 per cent of its R140 000 budget does.

The council's financial director, Mr Allen Wentzel, confirmed this yesterday, saying that SACC took the decision to become more and more dependent on South African sources.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 AUG 1973 6
DIE SUIDWESTER

STUDENTE TERUG BY FORT HARE

ALICE

MEER as die helfte van die totale studentetal van die Universiteit van Fort Hare was gistermiddag teen etenstyd reeds terug by die universiteit.

Die studentetal was toe 543 van wie 40 inwoners van die Fort Beda-hostel is waar daar twee weke gelede moeilikheid was.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Die universiteitsowerheid het gisteraand gesê dat agttien van die studente wat geskors is weer opgeneem is, en dat nog 34 nou oorweeg word vir heropname.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rektor van die universiteit, het die naweek gesê hy is bereid om elke aansoek deur uitgesette studente te oorweeg. Waar daar onvoldoende getuienis teen so 'n student is, sal die student die voordeel van die twyfel geniet, maar in sommige gevalle bestaan daar geen twyfel nie, en sulke studente sal nie weer toegelaat word nie.

Oor die naweek het 'n aksiekomitee bestaande uit ouers en swart leiers uit talle dele van die Republiek, lang samesprekinge met die rektor gevoer.

Prof. De Wet het 27 Augustus as die keerdatum gestel waarop alle studente moet terug wees indien hulle vir die universiteitseksamens in aanmerking wil kom. (Sapa)

7 AUG 1973
DIE VADERLAND

Fort Hare se studente woon nie klas by

Port Elizabethse Verteenwoordiger

FORT HARE — Geen een van die meer as 900 oorblywende studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister hulle klasse bygewoon nie.

Gisteraand het 330 hul koffers gepak en die kampus verlaat.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, Rektor van Fort Hare, het vanoggend aan Die Vaderland gesê. „Ons sluit nie die Universiteit nie en gaan gewoonweg voort met die oorblywende studente."

Intussen is prof. De Wet heeltyd besig met samesprekings met afgevaardigdes en ouers. Dit volg na die skorsing van 150 studente Vrydag na 'n reeks aanvalle en dreigemente wat teen koshuisvader mnr. O. T. D. Makunga, gemik was.

Afgevaardigdes van die studente het prof. De Wet gister om 8.30 versoek om die geskorste studente her toe te laat. Prof. De Wet was in daardie stadium besig met samesprekings en kon hulle nie te woord staan nie.

Intussen is daar met die bestuurskomitee onderhandel en 'n verklaring uitgereik waarin gevra is dat studente terug moet keer na klasse sodat dit 'n beter indruk kan skep en orde herstel kan word.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

'No branch to lead' given as reason for en bloc resignation

GRAHAMSTOWN REPORTER

RHODES UNIVERSITY members of the Albany United Party youth branch executive resigned en bloc mainly because there was no branch to lead, a spokesman for the executive said last night.

"I think I can speak for all of us on this point," said Mr Paul Regenass.

"I suppose the Schlebusch Commission did come into it. Mr Bill Deacon, MP for Albany, says so. I'm not arguing but we resigned before the details of his personal inquiry into Nusas were revealed in the Press," he stated.

Rhodes students held key posts on the youth branch executive. Their mass resignation on May 15 was confirmed by Mr Deacon yesterday. He pointed to apathy as a contributory cause to the resignations.

Mr Regenass believed apathy the main cause. "We have no branch to lead because of general apathy to everything. The students are not merely apathetic towards the United Party. The Progressives have tried on the campus. What response did they get? Nothing. The UP tried, and what did we get? Again nothing. Nusas tried — nothing. We all have problems," he said.

The five student executive members have not resigned from the UP. They are all still card-holders.

"I think that most of us are still politically aware. We certainly follow developments in the Press and talk about them," Mr Regenass said.

In Mrs Cathy Taylor they have a personal contact. "We were friendly with her after her visit to Fort Hare University and Rhodes. We found her sympathetic and followed her speeches and actions in Parliament closely. But it was before she and other leaders fell out that we threw in the towel," he said.

Rhodes executive members are Mr Peter Waterman, chairman, Mr J. Smuts, vice-chairman, Mr Regenass, Mr Mike Schwikkard, and Mr Bill Sieberhagen.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date — 8 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Most stay away from Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

ALICE. — All was quiet at Fort Hare University yesterday but the majority of students were not attending lectures.

The Rector of the University, Prof. J. M. de Wet said there were no groups around the campus and very few students attended lectures.

He emphasised that the university was not closed.

Asked what the damage to the warden's residence at Beda Hall where the trouble started was, he said the students had broken a window.

After a series of alleged threats and alleged attacks against the warden of the hostel, Mr. O. H. D. Makunga, 150 students were rusticated at Fort Hare.

WINDOW

It was alleged by Prof. De Wet that some students had threatened to lynch Mr. Makunga.

"I inspected the place and I saw stones lying around and a window was broken. There was not much damage but the students apparently carried out some furniture and although I do not think they intended breaking anything they did break some gramophone records," he said.

He thought such breakages (apart from the window) were unavoidable when many people entered a room at the same time.

The 107 students at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice which adjoins the University of Fort Hare campus boycotted lectures yesterday in support of the suspended Fort Hare students.

The chairman of the Fort Hare Students' Press Committee, Mr. S. M. Mgelwa, last night advised parents of students who have walked out of the university, not to send them back one by one, but together "to avoid further victimisation and ruthless expulsion."

The statement appeals to the parents to realise that the situation is "serious and delicate", and to note that whatever they do is going to decide the fate of the 150 expelled students.

Mr. Mgelwa said a group of 15 to 20 students would be travelling around the country "to explain to the Black community the events leading up to the crises."

● In East London an impartial inquiry into the situation at Fort Hare was asked for by the Anglican committee on theological education at a meeting held in the city yesterday.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Fort Hare students fined in South West case

WINDHOEK — Fort Hare University students were among the 280 people found guilty in the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court here on charges they were illegally in the Katutura Township or a hotel in the area.

Those convicted included pupils of the Augustine Training School near Windhoek.

They were sentenced to a R10 fine or 20 days imprisonment.

The Bantu Affairs Commissioner here, Mr. Aucamp, said the cases arising from the disturbances of the past few days in Katutura, over which the Bantu Affairs Commissioner's Court has jurisdiction, have now been attended to. Further possible charges still being investigated by the police will be brought before a higher court.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Louw, said more stringent control over accommodation in the hotel in Katutura would be introduced and misdemeanours such as the illegal possession or brewing of liquor would no longer be tolerated. — SAPA-DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

29 AUG 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Students' centre for Fort Hare

EAST LONDON — The Xhosa Development Corporation has donated R75 000 to the University of Fort Hare for the establishment of a students centre according to an announcement from the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet.

He said the centre would fill an important need. It will include intramural recreation, cafeteria, meeting place for student associations and a guest room. — DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 24 AUG 1973
DIE BURGER

Fort Hare skors 150

STUDENTE WOU LEKTOR HANG

ALICE.

STUDENTE aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gedreig om 'n koshuisvader, mnr. O. H. D. Makunga, op te hang. Daarna het die universiteitsowerheid gister 150 studente geskors.

In 'n petisie het 154 inwoners van die koshuis Maandag aangevoer dat mnr. Makunga onwillig of onbekwaam is om selfs die mees elementêre pligte in verband met die welsyn van sy koshuis na te kom. Hy raadpleeg nie die huiskomitee oor belangrike sake nie, maar is gretig om klopjagte uit te voer.

Mnr. Makunga het gewys dat hy geen respek vir die privaatheid van die koshuisgangers het nie deur laat in die nag in die koshuiskamers rond te loop.

Vroeër vanjaar het die universiteitsowerheid die studente gewaarsku met streng tugstappe weens immorele gedrag of dronkenskap.

Daar is 'n groot tekort aan huisvesting by die universiteit en die studente is gewaarsku dat hulle uit die koshuise gesit sou word as hulle nie die regulasies gehoorsaam nie.

Mnr. Makunga, wat die graad M.Sc. aan die Universiteit van Fort Hare verwerf het, is senior lektor in botanie.

Die Rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, het gister gesê dat mnr. Makunga se huis Woensdagaand en Donderdagaand aangeval is. Die koshuisvader en sy gesin is die skrik op die lyf gejaag, van hul meubels is uit die huis gedra en sommige studente het gedreig om hom op te hang. Die polisie moes ingeroep word om die orde te herstel.

Nadat die studente Maandag gekla het, het die universiteitsowerheid al die moontlike gedoen om die geskil deur onderhandelinge by te lê. In een stadium het dit gelyk asof die studente nie ongeneë is nie en reëlings is getref dat die huiskomitee Donderdag met die rektor sou beraadslaag.

Woensdagaand het tussen 120 en 150 studente egter mnr. Makunga se huis binnegedring. Donderdagaand is dié insidente herhaal. Gisteroggend het studente weer voor mnr. Makunga se huis saamgedrom en die polisie is ingeroep.

Altesame 150 studente is vir die res van die jaar geskors.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 15 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare boycott ends

OWN CORRESPONDENT

PORT ELIZABETH. — Students at the Federal Theological seminary at Alice will return to lectures today. This was announced by the Students' Representative Council yesterday after a visit to Alice by senior representatives of the committee for justice and reconciliation of the South African Council of Churches.

A SRC spokesman said last night that members of the SA Council of Churches would soon interview the Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr. M. C. Botha. The Minister of Indian Affairs, Senator Horwood, and the Minister of Coloured Affairs, Dr. S. W. van der Merwe.

Students were satisfied with the sympathy shown by the seminary council and the SA Council of Churches and they had no further need to boycott lectures, the spokesman said.

Yesterday saw a further slight but steady increase in student numbers at Fort Hare. About 250 were on the campus at noon.

The rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. De Wet said he had reinstated four of the 159 students whose rustication was one of the causes of the mass exodus of students.

APOLOGIES

The four reinstated students had apologised to the house warden, Mr. O. H. D. Makunga, whose resignation was demanded earlier by students.

Prof. De Wet said he could not give a general ruling on his attitude to requests for reinstatement of rusticated students. Each case would be decided on its merits.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31 AUG 1973
NATAL MERCURY

Fort Hare move

Mercury Correspondent

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

He said the students who were suspended could apply for readmission next year.

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

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

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

21 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

550 return to Fort Hare

ALICE—At least 550 students have returned to Fort Hare—an increase of 150 since Friday.

Eighteen of the 159 students rusticated from Beda hostel have been re-admitted and applications from 34 others are being considered.

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

DEADLINE

But Prof. De Wet said he regretted that in some cases no doubt existed and the incriminating evidence would make it impossible for him to re-admit such students.

There were a few students who fell into this category. So far only one student from Beda hostel had been refused re-admission.

Meanwhile, the Rector has issued a deadline by which all students must return to Fort Hare by Monday, August 27, if they wish to complete the courses for which they registered this year.

He advised students who had not returned to do so without delay to avoid jeopardising their prospects in the coming examinations. —DDC.

Date 6 AUG 1973
OGGENDBLAD

Rektor weier studente se eis om hertoelating

FORT HARE. — Die rektor van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, prof. J. M. de Wet, het Vrydagmiddag geweier om toe te laat dat die studente wat hy vir die res van die jaar geskors het, op die kampus aanbly nadat hy 'n versoekskrif van 30 studente ontvang het.

In die versoekskrif eis die studente dat die geskorste studente „onmiddellik en onvoorwaardelik" toegelaat moet word om op die kampus aan te bly.

Hulle eis spruit uit die skorsing van 150 studente vir die res van die jaar nadat hulle 'n koshuisvader gemolesteer en private sowel as universiteitseiendom beskadig het.

Die meeste van die studente het Saterdag al die kampus verlaat en die oorblywendes moes gister vertrek.

In antwoord op die studente se versoekskrif het prof. De Wet gesê dat die dissipline van universiteit die afgelope paar jaar ernstig ondermyn is.

Hy sê ook dat die studente genoeg geleentheid gehad het om probleme met die universiteitsowerheid te bespreek.

„In die verband is daar 'n beroep op studente gedoen, maar hulle het hulle nie daaraan gesteur nie en sake in hul eie hande geneem," sê prof. De Wet.

Hy sê dat dit die universiteitsowerheid geen alternatief gelaat het anders as om die betrokke studente te skors nie.

„In die lig van al die gebeure bestaan daar geen moontlikheid om aan die studente se versoek voldoen en die geskorstes toe te laat om aan te bly nie," sê hy.

Die studente het Vrydag bedank om 'n afvaardiging na hom te stuur om die aangeleentheid te bespreek. Prof. De Wet het gister gesê dat hy nog nie daarvan in kennis gestel is nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Morning Star, London

29 AUG 1973

Apartheid cops invade campus

South African apartheid regime police yesterday moved on to the campus of the African University of Fort Hare near the eastern Cape Province town of Alice after striking students had occupied lecture rooms.

Students who left the campus early this month, over the suspension of 159 of their number who were allegedly involved in an attack on a warden's home, had been given until yesterday to return.

Some attended lectures yesterday morning, but a large crowd of students who assembled in the centre of the campus occupied the lecture rooms.—Reuter.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 AUG 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

National talks on students

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A national meeting of parents' committees to discuss the Fort Hare crisis has been arranged by the Parents' Committee of King William's Town, at Zwelitsha township.

The host committee's convenor, Mr. Z. Gwintsa, appealed to all parents' committees throughout the country to treat the meeting as a matter of urgency in the interests of the whole black community.

He urged the parents of students who were at home not to hurry into any rash decision or action but rather to wait until a national decision after the meeting.

The meeting will be held on Saturday in the Zwelitsha Anglican Church building.

Meanwhile at Fort Hare, students continued to drift back, the registrar, Mr. Mr. H. van Huysteen, said yesterday.

He said students who had left the university after the suspension of the Beda Hostel residents, either in sympathy or because of intimidation, were being encouraged to return immediately. — SAPA.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 11 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

150 suspended students given chance

UNIVERSITY authorities at Fort Hare are prepared to consider the cases of the 150 suspended students provided the students apologised and dissociated themselves from the attacks on Mr O. Makunga, the Beda hostel warden.

The university registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, said today that all students could write their apologies, if they so wished.

Even among the 150 suspended students there were many who were innocent and had been pressurised and intimidated into taking part in the attacks on Mr Makunga, he said.

Only two of the 150 suspended students had written letters of apology to the Rector. Both cases were being considered on merit.

Meanwhile students who have left the university will be allowed back on a "no question asked" basis.

Mr Van Huysteen said some of the students who left were expected back next week.

He said the university authorities were gaining support for their actions. Yesterday a father returned his son to the university and a delegation of parents from Uitenhage had pledged their support. These parents said they would be approaching parents in Port Elizabeth, asking them to return their children to the university.

Several mothers from Johannesburg have also pledged their support.

Mr Van Huysteen said there was no doubt at all that many students had been pressurised into signing statements and taking part in activities.

The authorities had pointed out that what happened at Beda hostel was not a spontaneous or isolated incident. It was deliberate and planned and Mr Makunga had been made the scapegoat. There had been widespread intimidation.

But students remaining at Fort Hare in a telephone interview today challenged the Rector of the university Prof J. M. de Wet for claiming that there were more than 200 students out of 1 000 in the dining halls last night.

They claim that at the Wesley Dining Hall last night there were only 12 students whereas at the Iona Hostel 20 students reported for supper last night.

At Elukhanyisweni Hostel, which is exclusively a women's residence, a count of 53 was made.

The students also claim that Beda Hall is completely empty.

The students remaining at Fort Hare claim that the Rector has been making propaganda so as to confuse the parents and the other students who have already left the college campus.

Meanwhile the Rector has stated that he is in favour of Black representatives on the university council.

According to students and academics one of the main reasons for Blacks' dissatisfaction with the present education system was that Black education institutions were controlled by Whites.

Prof De Wet said the university would eventually be controlled and run by Blacks. Appointing Black representatives to the council would be an essential interim step towards ultimate Black control.

Prof De Wet urged students who left of their own accord and wished to return to resume their studies to do so as soon as possible.

Date 8 AUG 1973
DIE BURGER

FORT HARE NOU RUSTIG

FORT HARE.

DIE KAMPUS van die Universiteit van Fort Hare was gister rustig, en 'n klein aantal studente het lesings bygewoon. Die res het op die kampus rondgedrentel of na Alice, hier naby, gegaan.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'n Afvaardiging van die studente se ouers wat gisteroggend vroeg 'n afspraak met die Rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, gehad het, het nie opgedaag nie. Dit is nie bekend waarom nie.

'n Opname wat met die middag ete by die universiteit se vier koshuise gedoen is, het getoon dat byna sewehonderd studente — meer as die helfte van die geregistreerde studente — nog by die universiteit is. Daar was egter sprake dat sommige van hulle gisteraand per trein hiervandaan sou vertrek.

Prof. De Wet het in 'n verklaring sy teleurstelling uitgespreek omdat van die studente die universiteit wil verlaat terwyl onderhandelinge nog gevoer word.

Hy het bekend gemaak dat praktiese klasse en ander lesings soos gewoonlik sal voortgaan, en gevra dat hy of enige van die koshuisvaders van dade van intimidasie in kennis gestel word.

Vermoedelik het die universiteitsowerhede etlike berigte van intimidasie onder die studente ontvang.

In nog 'n verklaring sê mnr. Hamilton Qambela, voorsitter van die Studenteraad van die teologiese seminarie van die universiteit en waarnemende nasionale ondervoorsitter van die swart studenteorganisasie Saso, dat die 107 studente aan die seminarie hul steun te kenne gegee het vir die studente wie se registrasie opgeskort is omdat hulle nie lesings wou bywoon nie. — (Sapa.)

7 AUG 1973
CAPE TIMES

300 in walk-out at Fort Hare

ALICE. — About 300 students at the University of Fort Hare packed their bags last night and walked out.

Private cars took them to the railway station. The train to Port Elizabeth, due to leave at 7 p.m., was delayed for some times as students tried to board it.

But 200 had to return to the campus because they were unable to get on the train.

A spokesman said they intended leaving again today.

Earlier yesterday students boycotted classes.

The Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, who was due to meet parents yesterday, will see them at 8.15 p.m. today instead.

About 150 of Fort Hare's 1 000 students were rusticated on Friday after a series of threats against the warden of Beda Men's hostel, Mr O. H. D. Makunga.

Professor De Wet waited yesterday for parents to arrive for a scheduled meeting to discuss the suspensions. Only Mr. C. Ndamse, a former member of the Transkei Cabinet and a former Fort Hare lecturer, arrived.

It was not known why other parents failed to appear, but it is believed there was a misunderstanding over the arrangements.

Professor De Wet said a delegation of students had demanded the reinstatement of the 150 rusticated students. He told the delegation he wanted to discuss the matter with the parents before making a final decision.

The students then left the campus. — Sapa.

7 AUG 1975

PRETORIA NEWS

Fort Hare students leave

From Our Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — After boycotting lectures all day yesterday students at the University of Fort Hare began leaving the university last night in protest against the suspension of 159 students.

They say they will not return to the university until all the suspended students are re-instated. At the nearby Alice Seminary other students today instituted a boycott of lectures as a gesture of solidarity with their fellows at Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, said about 100 students had already left and others had tried to leave but had been unable to get train bookings.

He said there were "indications" that intimidation was being used to force students to walk out.

Professor De Wet said he could not say how many students would leave but he was sure some would stay and he said there was no question of closing the university.

However, the acting president of the South African Students Organisation (SASO) Mr Hamilton Qambela, said he thought all the students would leave. Mr Qambela is a student at the Alice Seminary.

Date 13 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

TELLING STATISTIC

AT THE LAST REPORTED COUNT, there were little more than 200 students, out of about 1 000, remaining on the Fort Hare University campus. The statistic speaks volumes for the degree of frustration and bitterness among the university's African students. Apart from the 150 initially sent home as a result of hostel unrest, hundreds more have voluntarily chosen to walk out. Such drastic form of protest is all the more significant because, for many of them, the obtaining of a university degree offers the great hope of breaking through barriers which their skin colour creates. The fact that they are prepared to put their degrees, and hence their future existences, at risk indicates the strength of their feelings.

The immediate cause of the present troubles was student dissatisfaction with the behaviour of a hostel warden. But the roots of the trouble clearly go far deeper, as the South African Council of Churches said in a weekend statement. The first cause for grievance is simply that grievances, however legitimate, cannot be freely aired. And this in turn results from the apartheid spirit which is basic to the existence of Fort Hare — and the other African universities.

That spirit means that the African universities are run along the lines of Dickensian boarding schools, with total right and might residing with the authorities. For as long as this persists, what hope of peace can there be?

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 13 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

Parents form body to see Fort Hare rector

UMTATA — Transkeian parents of the rusticated Fort Hare students have decided to form a committee to approach the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

This was decided at a meeting of parents and interested people held here at the weekend.

Students told the parents that the tense relations existing between them and the Fort Hare authorities reached a climax when it became apparent that wardens were being used by the administration to cause division between the wardens and students.

A report of the series of events which led to the present crisis was tabled before the parents.

The committee, comprising politicians, lawyers, ministers of religion, members of the Transkeian Government and interested people, will meet tomorrow, together with a group of Fort Hare students, before seeing the rector.

The report by the students states that Beda inmates felt the warden, Mr. O. Makunga, was being used by those in power at the university to perpetuate their dehumanising rules "which were not generally liked by the students and demanded that he resigned in order to avoid "black-to-black" embarrassment.

The students, seeing that their request had not been met, decided to adopt their only remaining line of action which was to remove Mr. Makunga's belongings from his house to the common room with good care. "All this was done in a safe and peaceful fashion," the students said.

Answering questions from parents, they denied they had threatened to hang Mr. Makunga. They also denied that stones were found lying in Mr. Makunga's house. They admitted breaking a window pane to gain entry into the house.

The report states that between 120 and 130 students were held and subsequently taken to the police station.

Police said they were taking the students according to the rector's command, and they would be held until he deemed fit.

Students alleged that Mr. Makunga was not prepared to co-operate, and never consulted the Beda House committee on matters affecting the students.

They also said the rate of expulsion since Mr. Makunga became a warden was one every week.

Since last year 24 students have been expelled — 17 from Beda.

Parents at the meeting expressed great concern on the matter.

"We want the rector to rescind his decision and have all the students back at Fort Hare University," one parent said.

Another said the Transkeian Government must be drawn into the matter.

The committee should co-opt the Transkeian Minister of Education who is responsible for the education of their children.

"These children are to be the future leaders of the Transkei," the parent said.—DDR.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

scheduled for this weeken

Date AUG 1973
THE CHRISTIAN LEADER

. . . and on the Alexander Kerr Bursary Fund

EDUCATION is a subject very much in our minds these days and grateful remembrance of a great educator of the recent past should not be allowed to fade away in time. In the May 1972 issue of the Christian Leader the announcement was made of the establishment of a Fund to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Alexander Kerr, who was Moderator of General Assembly in 1942, but who, above all, is remembered for the devoted giving of himself towards furthering the education of Africans during his long period as Principal of what is now the University of Fort Hare.

The objectives of the Dr. Alex Kerr Bursary Fund are to help Africans in the field of Higher Education with priority to Presbyterians studying at Fort Hare University or at St. Columba's College in the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice.

In 1973 two bursaries of R50 were awarded, one each to students at Fort Hare and at St. Columba's College.

Additions to the capital are much needed to make it possible to increase the size and number of bursaries that can be given in memory of the late Dr. Alexander Kerr.

Contributions are again invited so as to increase the effectiveness of this worthy cause. Cheques should be made out to the Dr. Alex. Kerr Bursary Fund and posted to the General Secretary, Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa, P.O. Box 11347, Johannesburg.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

18 AUG 1973

STAR (OVERSEAS EDIT.)

Slave tag by students

FORT HARE students claimed this week at a meeting in Soweto, that they were "victims of mental terrorism, aimed at training a better class of slaves."

More than 200 people in front of the Donaldson Community Centre, Orlando, booed the postponement of their meeting with the Parents' Committee.

A student leader said parents should not be deluded into pleading with the university authorities.

The students' advisory body will meet the executive of the Parents' Committee to discuss their grievances and the postponement of the meeting. A mass public meeting has been scheduled for this weekend.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 AUG 1973
DIE TRANSVALER

Astrantes moet padgee

GEAGTE REDAKSIE — Eers is dit in Wes-Kaapland en nou weer by Fort Hare waar nie-blanke universiteitstudente hulle wangedra en astrantheid aan die dag lê. Elke persoon het seker die reg om dinge te vra wat hom na sy mening toekom, maar dan moet dit langs erkende weg geskied.

Universiteit Fort Hare

Pleks van so op te tree, word nou allerhande astranthede aan die dag gelê en dinge soms met geweldpleging geëis. Dit het ook al gelei tot die beskadiging van eiendomme wat opgerig is met fondse wat uit die blanke belastingbetaler se sak kom.

As hierdie studente se optrede sodanig is dat hulle geskors moet word, behoort hulle permanent uit die universiteit geweer te word. Dosente en personeel wat dan oorbodig raak, kan baie maklik en vrugbaar elders geplaas word.

Waarom moet mens altyd pamperlang en apologeties wees teenoor mense aan wie jy niks verskuldig is nie?

As daar net een of twee keer so opgetree word, sal hulle seer seker gou tot beter insigte kom om hulle te gedra en te waardeer wat die blankes vir hulle doen.

J. S. HARTZENBERG

Pretoria.

31 AUG 1973

NATAL DAILY NEWS

R75 000 for Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

PRETORIA, Friday. — Professor J. M. de Wet, principal of the University of Port Hare, has announced that the Xhosa Development Corporation has donated R75 000 to the university for the establishment of a students' centre.

It will include a cafeteria, accommodation facilities for student associations and a guest room.

4 AUG 1973

E.L. DAILY DESPATCH

150 told to quit Fort Hare

ALICE — About 150 University of Fort Hare students were suspended yesterday after allegedly threatening to hang a hostel warden and terrorising his family.

Police were called to the campus to quell disturbances after 130 students crowded in front of the house of the warden, Mr. O. H. Makunga, a senior lecturer in Botany.

There were no arrests but police rounded up the students, together with the others who signed a petition earlier ordering Mr. Makunga to resign or else drastic action would be taken against him.

The petition, signed by occupants of Beda men's hostel, said Mr. Makunga had shown a marked reluctance or inability to handle even the most basic duties concerning their welfare.

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The petition, signed by 154 people claimed Mr. Makunga had converted the house committee into a "pathetic joke."

It said Mr. Makunga had also displayed constant arrogance in refusing to meet the house committee on crucial matters, but showed a willingness to raid suspect inmates.

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

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

All inmates of Beda Hostel considered the matter sufficiently serious to merit drastic action if Mr. Makunga refused to meet the request to resign.

The Rector, Prof. J. de Wet, said in a statement to SAPA yesterday that Mr. Makunga's residence was attacked on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

On Thursday night the students continued to terrorise the warden. Some of them forced entry into the house, and they again damaged property.

Prof. De Wet said he was forced to call for police assistance to ensure the safety of the warden and the restoration of discipline.

The suspended students were due to leave the campus last night.—SAPA-DDC.

Date 30 AUG 1973

DIE SUIDWESTER

Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
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ALICE — Die polisie is steeds op 'n gereedheidsgrondslag by Fort Hare waar meer as 600 studente al die universiteit van Fort Hare verlaat het sedert die onrus daar 'n paar dae gelede begin het.

Die distrikskommandant van Polisie op Kingwilliamstown, maj. H. C. Lerm, het 'n beroep op studente gedoen wat deur ander studente aangerand is, om klagtes by die polisie te lê. — (Sapa)

AUG 1973

ART LOOK.

"XHOSA 150" EXHIBITION

Opening an exhibition of 150 years of Xhosa literature and printing at Lovedale, Eastern Cape Province, the Chief Minister of the Transkei, Paramount Chief K.D. Matanzima, said that Xhosas should be made conscious of the beauty of their language.

"Our language is second to none", he added, "and, with the right support, books will still be published in Xhosa which compare with the best in the world.

University of Fort Hare

"Today, we are honouring the great pioneers of Xhosa literature – Dr. John Bennie and the Reverend John Ross, without whom Xhosas would be poorer in their cultural and literary heritage.

"We are all proud of our language and realise the necessity of developing it."

Professor J.J. de Wet, Rector of the adjacent Xhosa University of Fort Hare, told the guests that, as a representative of another language group, he had the greatest respect for the Xhosa language.

At the ceremony prizes were presented to winners of a Xhosa literary competition.

11 AUG 1973

STAR

Student impasse 'due to laws'

THE breakdown of communications between non-White students at the universities of Fort Hare and the Western Cape and the authorities there could not be resolved by "judicial process alone," according to the South African Council of Churches.

The statement was released by the division of justice and reconciliation of the SACC after it had received representations from members of the Black student community and from parents of students at the universities.

"Without questioning normal and reasonable disciplinary procedures," the statement said, "these representations indicate that recent actions on the part of the authorities at these institutions reflect a reluctance to allow the airing of legitimate grievances and dissent from official policies."

"This has resulted in the sullen acceptance of the oppressive atmosphere prevalent on the Black campuses or in the open rejection of a system of eduaction based on a condescending paternalism which denies basic rights and responsible decision-making to those who training and ability should be preparing for positions of leadership in society.

"Since the inception of separate ethnic systems of education, the churches associated with the South African Council of Churches have consistently opposed 'ethnic' education and advocated 'equality' of educational opportunities."

The statement said the churches foresaw as far back as 1954, when the Bantu Education Act was introduced, that separate educational systems would have a divisive effect on the people of South Africa.

"As long as university education in South Africa is on the basis of compulsory apartheid, entrenched and enforced by law, the present deadlock cannot be resolved satisfactorily."

The division pledged itself to "make representations, in the name of the churches it represents, to the highest Government authorities on behalf of the Black people who constitute an overwhelming majority of the membership of the churches concerned."

8 AUG 1973
STAR

300 quit Fort Hare

DEADLOCK in the struggle between students and the administration at the University of Fort Hare was continued today as both sides refused to back down over the suspension of 159 students.

Students who boycotted lectures before leaving the campus said they would not return until the suspended students were reinstated and 300 left by train today.

But the administration has refused this and lectures continued today with "very few" students attending, a spokesman at Fort Hare said.

Since 10 am this morning the rector of the university, Prof J M de Wet, and the chairman of the Fort Hare council, Prof J J Gerber, have been in consultation with the Ministers of Education and Justice of the Transkeian and Ciskeian governments, to discuss the matter.

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IN RHODESIA

● The Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury that White students at the troubled University of Rhodesia campus are asking lecturers to halt lectures in sympathy with the mass arrest of African students yesterday and in protest against the continued presence of police at the university.

About 100 African students took part in a peaceful demonstration outside the administration building this morning protesting against the arrests before they were dispersed by police.

They then broke up and made their way to the Salisbury central charge office where they weer to continue their protest.

(See Pages 5 and 27)

A plea that the university remain open and multiracial has come from the Students' Union vice-president. It came as some lecturers joined with White students in criticising the handling of the disturbances by the university principal, Professor Robert Craig.

The university council has ratified a disciplinary committee's recommendation to oust six students who took part in demonstrations on the campus last Friday.

Police headquarters said last night that the 155 students under arrest would appear in court "at the earliest opportunity."

Government reaction to the disturbances has so far been reserved and the Education Minister Mr Philip Smith, said after yesterday's riots that he was adopting a wait-and-see attitude.

Date 10 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Drop in students at hostels

HERALD REPORTER

ATTENDANCE figures of students at the University of Fort Hare hostel dining-rooms dropped to 232 yesterday from 370 the previous day.

Wardens reported, however, that this was not the total still at university as some students remained in their rooms and did not have lunch.

The biggest drop was at the women's hostel where only about 120 attended lunch after more than 220 had been counted at supper the previous evening.

Despite reports of intimidation, most students are attending classes in about the same number as the previous day, according to reports received by the rector, Prof J. M. de Wet.

Reports have been received, however, of students asking to be excused from classes because of threats.

FRUITFUL

Parents have also started to react. In a telegram to Prof De Wet, the Rev S. W. T. Lusipho, chairman of the Parents' Association of Uitenhage, expressed regret at "the uncrompromising attitude of the students who involved themselves in matters outside their jurisdiction."

He said Uitenhage parents prayed that the meeting with the Transkei and Ciskei leaders would be fruitful, leading

Continued on Page 3

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 10 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Drop in students at hostels

Continued from Page 1

to calm and peace and the return to classes by the students.

In an interview last night Mrs Lusipho said her husband had sent similar telegrams to the Transkei and the Ciskei cabinets.

In an interview the Rev Simon Gqubule, vice-principal at the John Wesley College of the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice, said his planned visit to the South African Council of Churches in Johannesburg had nothing to do with the South African Students' Organisation (Saso).

He said he would be accompanied by Mr Hamilton Qambela, acting president of Saso, and Mr Benjamin Witbooi, a seminary student.

University of Fort Hare
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Mr Gqubule said he was a member of the justice and reconciliation committee of the Council of Churches, and the delegation would discuss the trouble at Fort Hare in the general context of the whole education framework for Blacks.

CORRECT

Four mothers of suspended Fort Hare students said after a meeting with the university authorities yesterday that the university had acted correctly, our correspondent in Alice reports.

The mothers travelled through Wednesday night from Soweto, Johannesburg, to meet Prof De Wet.

They held a two-hour interview with him in the afternoon and last night they had a meeting with the rector, the five hostel wardens and the Management Committee of the Executive Council of Fort Hare.

The mothers pleaded for their children and spoke of their children's frustration and unhappiness about their future.

Each of those present had a turn to speak.

The women said they realised for the first time what was happening at Fort Hare.

The Fort Hare authorities stressed that what had happened at Beda men's hostel was not an isolated or spontaneous incident. It was deliberate, planned and premeditated and Mr O. H. D. Makunga, the warden, was the scapegoat.

4 AUG 1973
Date
STAR

University threat of walkout

VIRTUALLY the entire student body of the University of Fort Hare would "walk out" of the university on Monday according to Mr Hamilton Quambela, acting president of the South African Students' Organisation (SASO).

He said a mass meeting of students today would draw up a petition of grievances to be handed to the university authorities.

The students will demand the reinstatement of 160 students who were suspended yesterday after demonstrating against a hostel warden, Mr O H D Makunga, and staged a sit-in at the Beda men's hostel at the university.

Mr Makunga's home was attacked on Wednesday and Thursday night by students, according to the university's rector, Professor J M de Wet.

The warden and his family were terrorised, furniture removed from his house and he had been threatened with hanging, he added.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

COMPLAINTS

The incidents began on Monday when the residents of the hostel handed Mr Makunga a petition complaining of his "actions as warden," and demanding his resignation.

But Mr Quambela said the main reason for dissatisfaction had nothing to do with grievances against a hostel warden. It was due to frustration at being unable to negotiate or make realistic contact with the rector, Professor de Wet.

If the university authorities refused to reinstate the suspended students and to act on other grievances the entire student body would walk out, he said.

LOCKED

Last night, when about 150 students held a meeting in a hall on the campus, police arrived and locked the doors of the hall.

The doors were later unlocked and the students were taken to the railway station by bus and told to go home.

In Rhodesia, the campus of the University of Rhodesia was quiet today after demonstrations in which African students threw stones, seized university property and drove kitchen staff from their jobs.

They were protesting against the rates of pay for Black workers at the university.

27 AUG 1973

NATAL WITNESS

FORT HARE STUDENTS MOVE OUT

FORT HARE — After a seemingly quiet day at Fort Hare University earlier yesterday, about 300 students packed their bags last night and walked out of the university.

A fleet of private cars took the students to the Alice railway station.

Later, some 200 students had to return to campus when they could not board the train to Port Elizabeth.

A spokesman for the students said they would remain in the campus overnight only, and intended leaving again today.

The students left the campus in protest after the rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, refused the request of an angry delegation to reinstate 150 students rusticated last Friday.

They had threatened a warden with violence last week. — Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
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Date 15 AUG 1973

WORLD

49 more return to Ft. Hare

University of Fort Hare
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A FURTHER 49 students have returned to Fort Hare University, since the week-end bringing the total attendance to 216 — 92 men and 124 women.

A spokesman for the university said letters were being received daily from parents who wished to have their children re-admitted.

Date 13 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Only 167 sit down to lunch at Fort Hare

OWN CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Only 167 students out of more than 1 000 at the University of Fort Hare were at lunch yesterday.

Prof. J. M. de Wet, rector of the university, said in an interview that students who had left of their own free will were welcome to return.

Referring to the 150 students rusticated after incidents involving Mr. O. H. D. Makunga, warden of the Beda men's hostel, Prof. De Wet said they were welcome to apply for re-admission.

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

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"This student's suspension has been lifted conditionally, but may be re-imposed at any time during the rest of his stay at Fort Hare if he is again found guilty of an offence involving insubordination."

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

BOYCOTT

Students at the Federal Theological Seminary in Alice, who said they would boycott lectures until the churches took positive action, are expected to continue their sit-in in spite of the pledge of the South African Council of Churches to strive for equal educational opportunities for all races in South Africa.

In Umtata, Transkeian parents heard a report by Fort Hare students on the unrest which led to the rustication of 150 students.

The parents decided to form a committee to meet the rector and present the facts brought to them by their children.

The students alleged that Mr. Makunga was not prepared to co-operate and never consulted the Beda house committee on matters affecting the students.

They said the rate of expulsion since Mr. Makunga became a warden was one a week, especially from Beda.

Since last year 24 students were expelled from the university. Of this number, only seven students were from other houses — the rest came from Beda.

Students told parents that there was a lack of communication between students and the university authorities.

Date 6 AUG 1973

PRETORIA NEWS

Student protest at Fort Hare

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The entire student body of the University of Fort Hare is boycotting lectures today in protest against the suspension last week of 159 students.

University of Fort Hare
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Early today they presented a petition to the rector of the university, Professor J. M. de Wet, demanding the reinstatement of the suspended students.

According to the South African Students Organisation, Saso, all the students will walk out of the university if their demand is not met.

During the weekend Professor De Wet blamed the trouble at the university on Saso.

A university spokesman said today that "things are happening but not very fast or very dramatically."

He said Professor De Wet had met a deputation of students and accepted their petition.

10 AUG 1973 ate
STAR

Only 50 students at Fort Hare

ABOUT 50 students are still on the campus at Fort Hare University. Only 10 of them are attending lectures.

Mr Stanley Green, chairman of the students' action committee at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice said today most of the remaining students were unable to get to their homes because they did not have money for transport.

University of Fort Hare
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Mr Green said statements in radio broadcasts that there were still 390 students at Fort Hare were untrue. It was also untrue to say Mr H Quambela, the SRC president at the theological seminary, had attended the South African Council of Churches conference in his capacity as SASO vice president.

Mr Quambela had attended the conference to stress to the council of churches the students' abhorrence of the actions of university authorities at Fort Hare and Western Cape.

Students at the theological seminary, Mr Green said, were boycotting lectures in "solidarity" with students from the universities of Fort Hare and Western Cape.

The Fort Hare issue is to be discussed at a "parents and students" public meeting at the YMCA centre in Orlando East, Soweto, on Sunday afternoon.

The meeting, called by the Black Parents Vigilante Committee is to be addressed by Mr Collins Ramusi, a member of the Lebowa Government.

7 AUG 1973

‚Saso sit agter oproer op Alice'

Verteenwoordiger

FORT HARE. — Geeneen van die meer as 900 oorblywende studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare het gister hulle klasse bygewoon nie.

Gisteraand het 330 hul koffers gepak en die kampus verlaat.

Prof. de Wet, Rektor van Fort Hare, het vanoggend aan Hoofstad gesê: „Ons sluit nie die Universiteit nie en gaan gewoonweg voort met die oorblywende studente."

Intussen is Prof. de Wet nog altyd besig met samesprekings met afgevaardigdes en ouers. Dit volg ná die skorsing van 150 studente Vrydag na 'n reeks aanvalle en dreigemente wat teen 'n koshuisvader Mnr. O. T. D. Makunga, gemik was.

Afgevaardigdes van die studente het Prof. De Wet gister om 8.30 versoek om die geskorste studente weer toe te laat. Prof. de Wet was in daardie stadium besig met samesprekings en kon hulle nie te woord staan nie.

Hulle het toe met die Bestuurskomitee onderhandel en dié het 'n verklaring uitgereik waarin gevra is dat studente terug moet keer na klasse sodat dit 'n beter indruk kan skep en orde herstel kan word.

Prof. de Wet het gesê Saso (Suid-Afrikaanse Studente-organisasie) is vir die onrus verantwoordelik.

Prof. de Wet is gistermiddag om vieruur met 'n petisie gekonfronteer. Studente het „geëis" dat die 150 geskorstes dadelik en onvoorwaardelik teruggelaat moes word.

Dit is 'n uitgemaakte saak dat al die studente se ouers die Rektor baie goed gesind is.

Date 9 AUG 1973
STAR

Fort Hare issue: Taylor agrees to aid talks

THE Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Robert Selby Taylor, has undertaken to be part of any joint church approach to the Government aimed at solving the present deadlock at Fort Hare University, Alice.

7 AUG

The proposal is that the heads of the churches represented at the Federal Theological Seminary at Alice — Anglican, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian — should together negotiate with the Government on behalf of Fort Hare students.

The Anglican Archbishop yesterday had discussions with the Federal Theological Seminary students. Although the seminary is a totally separate institution from the university, the 107 seminary students have stayed away from lectures in sympathy with the suspended Fort Hare students.

In Cape Town today, the Archbishop said he had been asked by the seminary students to be part of a joint approach by the heads of the various churches to the Government on behalf of the Fort Hare students. The Archbishop agreed to this.

He said he hoped to be able to help bring an end to the present deadlock.

REQUEST

In addition, a delegation of students will today see the Justice and Reconciliation Committee of the South African Council of Churches with a request that it approach the Government on their behalf.

A spokesman for the council said today the students had not contacted them in advance and they did not know the delegation's purpose.

However, The Star understands they intend asking the council to place their grievances before the Minister for Bantu Education.

The delegation consists of the acting president of the South African Students Organisation, Mr Hamilton Qambela, and one other student.

MASS MEETING

The Black Parents' Vigilante Committee, which was formed after the Turfloop disturbances last year, is to hold a mass "parents' and students'" meeting in Soweto on Sunday to consider the Fort Hare issue.

At Fort Hare itself only about 350 students are left on the campus out of the total enrolment of more than 1 000.

About 300 students walked out of the university yesterday and another 10 left last night.

They say they will not return until the 159 students suspended by the university authorities last week have been reinstated.

University of Fort Hare
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9 AUG 1973

DIE VADERLAND

'n Derde van Fort Hare se studente bly aan

ALICE — In 'n protes-uittog het meer as 300 studente die Universiteit van Fort Hare gister per trein verlaat. Minder as 'n derde van die studentetal het op die kampus oorgebly.

'n Paar studente het nog lesings bygewoon, maar al die studente van die teologiese skool wat aan die Universiteit grens, het van hul klasse weggebly.

„Die studente het dit gedoen uit simpatie met die Fort Hare-studente," het die vise-hoof van die John Wesley-hostel, eerwaarde Simon Gqubule, gesê.

„By Fort Hare word die studente onderwerp aan 'n onderwysstelsel wat absoluut onaanvaarbaar vir hulle is. Ons studente wil op dié manier hulle skaar by die ander Nie-Blanke studente."

Die uittog van die studente volg op die skorsing van 150 studente verlede week. Die skorsing was die gevolg van onrus op die kampus.

Gisteroggend het die rektor van die Universiteit, prof. J. M. de Wet, die voorsitter van die Raad van Fort Hare, prof. J. J. Gerber en die ministers van opvoeding en justisie van die Transkeise en Ciskeise regerings drie uur lank samesprekings gevoer.

Die samesprekings het egter nie 'n onmiddellike oplossing vir die situasie gebring nie.

By die onrusgeteisterde Universiteit van Rhodesië het dertig senior dosente by die rektor, prof. R. Craig, aangedring op die tydelike sluiting van die Universiteit.

Dit is nog nie seker wanneer die 155 studente wat op die kampus in hegtenis geneem is, voor die hof sal verskyn nie. Hul aanhouding volg op klipgooiery en brandstigting, berig Sapa-A.P.

8 AUG 1973
Date
NATAL WITNESS

Findings must be published—Bishop

Varsity unrest inquiry wanted

EAST LONDON — The Bishop of Bloemfontein, the Rt. Rev. F. A. Moore, yesterday called for an impartial inquiry into the situation at the University of Fort Hare and for the full facts to be made known to the public.

The Bishop, in his capacity as chairman of a meeting of the Anglican Committee on Theological Education held in East London yesterday, signed a Press statement which was issued after the meeting, noting that theological students at the Federal Seminary at Alice had decided to absent themselves from lectures yesterday.

The statement noted that the students' decision was "an expression of their support for the students of Fort Hare University who have left or been suspended during the past few days".

It continued: "We believe that all the facts have not yet come to light. We therefore ask for an impartial inquiry into the situation at Fort Hare and that the full facts be made known to the public".

Earlier yesterday afternoon, Mr. Hamiltonn Qambela, president of the Federal Theological Seminary SRC, issued a statement on behalf of the 107 students there which said:

"We feel that it is our duty and moral obligation to identify ourselves with the recent student unrest at the campuses of both Fort Hare and the University of Western Cape."

The students' statement went on to "challenge our different churches to make a positive stand on Black education" by "confronting the relevant authorities."

It said the students would not return to their lectures "until such time as our church authorities have complied with our requests, which we believe were prompted by our Christian principles."

"We believe that this present convulsion at our Black universities cannot be detached from the aspirations of the Black community as a whole, and is concerned with the question of education and liberation. Liberation and education within the South African context, it must painfully be admitted, are not synonymous."

Some may leave

A despatch from Fort Hare yesterday said the campus was quiet and that a few students attended lectures. The remainder did not congregate on "Freedom Square" but lingered on the campus or went to the nearby town of Alice.

The parents' delegation due to meet the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, at 8.15 a.m. yesterday again failed to show up. The reason was not made known.

A count taken at the four hostels at lunchtime showed that nearly 700 — more than half the total number of students — were still present at the university. However, it was believed that some were getting ready to leave by train.

Prof. de Wet issued a statement in which he said he regretted that some students proposed to leave the university while negotiations were still under way.

He informed students that lectures and practical demonstrations were continuing as usual. — Sapa.

IN LUMINE TUO
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 20 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Rector asked to take back Fort Hare students

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—The Rector of Fort Hare University, Prof J. M. de Wet, met parents of students from all over the Republic at the weekend to hear their request for the reinstatement of the rusticated Beda Hostel students.

But Prof De Wet could give no final decision in reply to the parents' requests to reinstate all the rusticated students.

Meanwhile, all students still absent have only until next Monday to return to the university under the deadline set by the rector.

On Saturday morning the rector held a meeting with a delegation of parents of Port Elizabeth students. On Saturday evening the same group of parents attended a meeting in King William's Town where the Fort Hare matter was discussed with other groups of parents concerned.

Increase

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

A discussion lasting some hours took place.

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

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

Some 400 students out of 1 060 are thought to be at the university now. Exactly how many will only be known by lunch today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 6 AUG 1973

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

SLUIT DIE DEUR

DIE Bantoestudente van Fort Hare het van die Kleurlingstudente van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland iets geleer: om die owerhede te probeer vermaak deur hul studies te staak. Sowat 150 van hulle is vir die res van die jaar geskors omdat hulle 'n koshuisvader met die dood gedreig het. Nou is daar sprake van dat die oorblywende studente hul studies vir die res van die jaar wil staak tensy die geskorstes teruggeneem word.

Om mee te begin was skorsing die 150 studente se verdiende loon. Hul optrede kan aan geen universiteit in Suid-Afrika geduld word nie, sy dit Bantoe, Indiër, Kleurling of blank. Die strafmaatreëls teen hulle is geregverdig. Dit sou 'n ernstige teken van swakheid wees as daaraan verander sou word. As daar in sulke omstandighede van die ander studente is wat op grond daarvan hul studies wil staak, behoort hulle ongehinderd toegelaat te word om dit te doen.

Wat meer is, die universiteit behoort vir hulle gesluit te word.

Dit is hoog tyd dat nie-blanke studente geleer word dat hul vermakerigheid teenoor die owerhede alleen op hul eie koppe sal neerkom. Daar is gans te veel popspelery met hierdie mense. Hulle moet geleer word dat hulle òf aan 'n universiteit is om te studeer, òf elders waar hulle na hartelus kan staak en protesteer.

30 AUG 1973

E P. HERALD

Centre for Fort Hare

HERALD REPORTER

THE Xhosa Development Corporation last night announced a R75 000 grant to the University of Fort Hare for the establishment of a students' recreation centre.

Mr H. van Huysteen, Registrar at Fort Hare, said last night plans had already been drawn up for the complex, which would include a recreation centre, cafeteria and a guest room. "There is little for African students to do at weekends and the centre will fill a definite need," he said.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Guardian, London

- 8 AUG 1973

155 Africans held after campus riot

A664

From HENRY MILLER : Salisbury, August 7

Police here today arrested 155 African university students—including five girls—after they rioted on the campus. An official statement said the students were being held by police while investigations were made into charges of public violence and allied offences. The statement said: "It is intended that they should appear in court at the earliest opportunity."

It added that during the rioting a police dog-handler and a CID photographer received minor injuries. Police investigations were being carried out "on and off the campus."

The demonstrations began soon after the university disciplinary committee announced that it had recommended that six students should be expelled and another eight temporarily suspended for their alleged part in demonstrations at the campus last week. About 150 students went to the university administration building and stoned the windows. They then moved to the senior common room where they stoned more windows.

With baton-wielding police in pursuit the students then ran into the fields around the university and set fire to the grass to keep the police dogs at bay. At least two students were bitten by police dogs and a newspaper reporter was bitten twice in the leg. When the reporter complained to a police officer he was told that he had "walked into the dog."

After firing the grass, the African students sat down and waited to be arrested. Several Africans asked to be allowed to join the rioters saying they wanted to be associated with them.

Police ran a shuttle service from the campus to the central police station in the city, loading the students in batches with police escorts. As some police vehicles left the African students inside could be heard singing national songs.

Meanwhile, several lecturers have sent a protest letter to the university authorities complaining about the presence of police on the campus which they claim aggravated an already tense situation. The letter also criticises university principal Professor Robert Craig, who has postponed a planned overseas visit because of the unrest at the university, for his handling of the disturbances and student grievances.

Demonstrations began on the campus last week when about 150 African students protested against alleged racial discrimination by white students and staff. After the demonstrations 20 African students were ordered to appear before the disciplinary committee, but six had the charges against them withdrawn.

The official statement today said calm had returned to the campus at dusk. There are about 500 African students at the university and about 600 white students.

Stanley Uys in Cape Town writes: Two of South Africa's segregated universities are virtually "ghost" establishments. Another 350 students at the African university of Fort Hare, in the Eastern Cape Province, walked off the campus today. Of the total enrolment of 900 students, 750 are now on strike.

The immediate cause of the unrest is student resentment of "excessive discipline" by an African hostel warden. The dissatisfaction, though, goes deeper than this: it is symptomatic of racial unrest generally at the country's five "ethnic" universities — three for Africans, one for Coloureds and one for Indians.

According to the white rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, the black consciousness body SASO (South African Students' Organisation) is responsible for the trouble at Fort Hare. He said the hostel where the trouble started was a SASO "stronghold."

Fewer than 200 of the 1,600 students at the Coloured university of the Western Cape are attending lectures. The striking students want a black rector, more black lecturers and more freedom for student organisations.

Extract from
Observer, London

12 AUG 1973

Black students walk out

from STANLEY UYS

CAPE TOWN, 11 August

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8 AUG 1973
Date
DIE OOSTERLIG P.

‚ONRUS BY FORT HARE DOEL-BEWUS BEPLAN'

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

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

Sowat 700 van die 1 060 studente is oor nadat groot groepe intussen die universiteit verlaat het. Dié stap het gevolg nadat die studente aansoek gedoen het dat die geskorstes teruggeneem moet word en dit nie gedoen kon word nie.

Ministers

Prof. De Wet het gesê gister was 281 van die 308 meisiestudente by die etenstafel. By die manskoshuise was by die een 200 uit 300 by die eettafel, by 'n ander 180 uit 230 en by die derde een, waar die studente gewoon het wat geskors is, is 30 van die 189 oor.

Prof. De Wet vermoed baie van dié studente is ook gisteraand weg. Die wat nog daar wil bly, word geïntimideer om weg te gaan, het hy gesê.

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

Vermy

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

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

Ouers wat prof. De Wet gister moes ontmoet, het die tweede keer nie opgedaag nie.

Hy het intussen 'n verklaring uitgereik waarin hy sê dit is jammer dat sommige van die studente die universiteit verlaat het terwyl onderhandelings nog aan die gang was.

Date 8 AUG 1973
THE FRIEND

AMOORE CALLS FOR INQUIRY INTO FORT HARE ROW

SAPA and The Friend Correspondent

EAST LONDON

THE BISHOP OF BLOEMFONTEIN, the Right Reverend F. A. Amoore, yesterday called for an impartial inquiriy into the situation at the University of Fort Hare, and for the full facts to be made known to the public.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The bishop, in his capacity as chairman of a meeting of the Anglican Committee on Theological Education held here yesterday, signed a Press statement which was issued after the meeting, noting that the theological students at the federal seminary at Alice had decided to absent themselves from lectures yesterday.

The statement noted that the students' decision was "an expression of their support for the students of Fort Hare University who have left or been suspended during the past few days."

It continued: "We believe that all the facts have not yet come to light. We, therefore, ask for an impartial inquiry into the situation at Fort Hare, and that the full facts be made known to the public."

STATEMENT

Earlier yesterday afternoon Mr Hamilton Qambela, president of the Federal Theological Seminary SRC, issued a statement on behalf of the 107 students there which said: "We feel that it is our duty and moral obligation to identify ourselves with the recent student unrest at the campuses of both Fort Hare and the University of the Western Cape".

The students' statement went on to "challenge our different churches . . . to make a positive stand on Black education" by "confronting the relevant authorities".

It said the students would not return to their lectures "until such time as our church authorities have complied with our requests, which we believe were prompted by our Christian principles".

DEADLOCK

Deadlock has been reached at Fort Hare University between students and the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, who has refused to reinstate the 150 rusticated students.

About 300 students on Monday night announced their intention of leaving the university and returning home until the rusticated students were allowed back.

The students were rusticated last week because of an alleged incident when they threatened a hostel warden, Mr O. Makunga, with violence and damage to property.

Speaking from Fort Hare University yesterday, Professor de Wet said about 150 students left the university on Monday night. The rest of the 300 had to stay behind because there was no room on the trains.

He said there was no possibility of closing the university. "We'll have enough students to carry on."

10 AUG 1973
Date RAND DAILY MAIL

Many stay in their rooms at Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Attendance figures at the University of Fort Hare hostel dining rooms dropped to 232 yesterday from 370 the previous day.

Wardens reported, however, that this was not the total still at the university since many students remained in their rooms and did not have lunch.

The biggest drop was at the women's hostel, where only 120 attended lunch. More than 220 were at supper the previous evening.

Despite reports of intimidation students attended classes in about the same number as the previous day, according to reports received by the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

Reports were received, however, of students asking to be excused from classes because of threats.

Meanwhile parents have started to react. In a telegram to Prof. De Wet, the Rev. S. W. T. Lusipho, chairman of the Parents' Association of Uitenhage, expressed regret at "the uncompromising attitude of the students who involved themselves in matters outside their jurisdiction".

He said Uitenhage parents prayed that the meeting with the Transkei and Ciskei leaders would be fruitful, leading to calm and peace and the return to classes by the students.

Prof. De Wet said he had discussions yesterday afternoon with four mothers of students who travelled through the night from Soweto to see him.

He and the executive committee, together with the five hostel wardens were due to meet again.

In East London yesterday, Black students challenged Anglican church leaders to see and appreciate their point of view.

The confrontation occurred when three students of Theological Seminary at Alice met the church's executive committee council, under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Reverend Selby Taylor, to discuss the present unrest at Fort Hare university.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Guardian, London

3 0 AUG 1973

Black students ordered home

A664

From STANLEY UYS : Cape Town, August 29

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The black university of Fort Hare, in eastern Cape Province, where there have been clashes between students and police, came to a standstill today when 700 students were escorted off the campus and put on trains for their homes in various parts of South Africa. They will not be allowed to take the end-of-year examinations in November.

Fort Hare is one of three segregated black universities in South Africa. It has 1,000 undergraduate students. The remaining 300, who did not take part in the disturbances at the university, will continue to attend lectures. The disturbances are said to have been inspired by the "black consciousness" student body, SASO (South African Students' Organisation).

The University of the Western Cape — the only university for Coloured (mixed race) students — announced today that 362 students who walked off the campus last month in protest against conditions at the university have been suspended for the rest of the year. The university claims that 935 students are back at lectures and that the situation is "back to normal."

Date 4 AUG 1973
NATAL WITNESS

Campus quiet after a day of unrest

SALISBURY — The campus at the University of Rhodesia was quiet last night after a day of unrest during which demonstrating African students threw stones, seized university property and drove kitchen staff from their jobs.

But students of all races ate a bread-and-cheese supper in the university residences last night after some African students had prevented domestic staff from preparing the evening meal.

The university principal, Prof. Robert Craig, said in a statement posted on university notice boards yesterday afternoon that disciplinary action would be taken by the university authorities following the disturbances.

The notice said that disciplinary action had been "initiated," but did not give details of what form it would take. After a series of demonstrations in 1971 some students were suspended and others expelled.

Police were summoned to the campus during the morning's demonstration which involved about 200 African students, said to be protesting about rates of pay and conditions of Black workers at the university.

At one point African students attempted to enter the administration building which houses the offices of Professor Craig.

As students banged the panes of glass on the door, a police inspector opened the door and spoke to them for about five minutes.

At the University of Fort Hare at Alice in the Eastern Cape the Rector, Prof. de Wet, yesterday rusticated about 150 students for the remainder of the academic year.

He said the rustication followed an incident yesterday morning when students threatened a hostel warden—a Mr. Makunga — with violence and damaged property. The police had to be summoned to restore order.

Earlier, the students had drafted a petition in which they protested about the conduct of Mr. O. H. D. Makunga as warden and demanded his immediate resignation.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
The Times, London

29 AUG 1973

Police restore order at African university

Alice, South Africa, Aug 28.—Police today moved on to the campus of the African university of Fort Hare near this eastern Cape Province town to restore order after striking students invaded lecture rooms and assaulted some of their colleagues.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Students who left the campus early this month over the suspension of 159 of their number who were allegedly involved in an attack on a warden's home had been given until today to return.

Some attended lectures this morning, but a large crowd of students who assembled in the centre of the campus invaded lecture rooms and tried to drag people out. Two students, one of them a girl, received head wounds and were taken to hospital.

Police dispersed the students without using force.—Reuter.

24 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Fort Hare boycott continues

THE majority of students boycotted lectures at Fort Hare University yesterday and the boycott is to continue till the students meet the parents' committee tomorrow.

According to the Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen today, although more students have returned to the university, very few students attended lectures yesterday. The registrar said there were more than 700 students now at the college and of the 150 rusticated students 49 have been re-admitted.

The last batch of students from Port Elizabeth left by train last night and included most of the 150 rusticated members.

The students said at the station last night they were happy to leave Port Elizabeth because some of them claimed they had been harassed by members of the security branch.

Refused

The registrar today confirmed that the students were refused the use of Christian Union Hall for holding meetings. The students held their mass meeting on Wednesday night at the sports ground.

There will be another mass meeeting of students tonight at the sports ground to elect their representatives to meet Mr M. Matabatha and his parents' committee, tomorrow morning.

Date 9 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

300 more quit Fort Hare in protest

ALICE. — More than 300 Fort Hare University students left for home yesterday singing "We Shall Overcome," and "Justice Shall Prevail" as they boarded the train.

Only 300 of the university's 900 students have stayed on. A three-hour meeting of university and Government officials yesterday brought no solution to the troubles at Fort Hare.

The rector of the university, Professor J. M. de Wet, met the chairman of the Fort Hare council, Professor J. J. Gerber, and Ministers of Education and Justice of the Transkeian and Ciskeian governments.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STUDENTS

The ministers told the university authorities they had no mandate from their governments and that they would report back to their cabinets.

A few students attended lectures yesterday but all 107 students from the Federal Theological Seminary adjoining Fort Hare stayed away from classes.

One hundred and fifty Fort Hare students were suspended last week after unrest at the university.

The president of the Fort Hare Students' Representative Council and acting national president of Saso, Mr. Hamilton Quambela, and another student will leave for Johannesburg today to meet the South African Council of Churches.

They are to ask the council to negotiate with Fort Hare over the issue of the suspended students.

Meanwhile a parents' association has decided meetings with rectors at strife-torn Black universities bring no solutions, and a new approach should be taken.

The futility of these representations has been pointed out says the Black Parents' Vigilante Committee in a Press statement in which they express dismay at the fact that these recurring expulsions happen only at the "so-called Black universities".

The statement says the committee is seriously debating the wisdom of the parents having to go to Fort Hare following the latest unrest there which has resulted in the suspension of 150 students and the subsequent walkout by hundreds of others.

"The Black Parents' Vigilante Committee views with concern the recurring expulsion of Black students at universities. The Committee is further dismayed that this type of action seems to be a monopoly of the so-called Black universities," the statement says.

The committee sees the past delegation to Turfloop, Fort Hare and to the Secretary for Bantu Education as having been futile.

"The wisdom of the parents crawling on their knees to Fort Hare at this stage and at any other time in the future is seriously under debate. The committee will however decide this very crucial issue of further delegation and to what avail it would be to the restoration of lost teeth. The decision will be taken soon."

There is a possibility of a meeting being held on Sunday at a venue to be decided upon by the committee. — Sapa.

Black varsity probe urged

Staff Reporter

PROGRESSIVE and United Party spokesmen yesterday called for an inquiry into student grievances at Black universities and training colleges.

Mrs. Thelma Henderson, chairman of the Prog national advisory committee on education, said the Black higher education system needed investigation.

She warned that problems would worsen at campuses such as Fort Hare, Bellville, Turfloop and Durban-Westville.

"Black students are dissatisfied with White arrogance and police intrusion in the running of their universities. They object to being treated like high school pupils."

ACTIVE

Mrs. Henderson called for a "return to full university autonomy and for the re-establishment of open universities."

The UP's chief education spokesman, Mr. Etienne Malan, expressed the hope that the Government would appoint a commission of inquiry to probe troubles at Fort Hare, as it had done at UWC.

He said there were grounds for dissatisfaction with the administration of Black universities, and criticised the attitudes of staff to students, though he felt students were not totally blameless.

The Nationalist newspaper, Die Vaderland, said yesterday that Black students were beginning to feel that the "paternalistic harness of White control" was chafing the increasing awareness of their worth.

While it could be fairly accepted that agitators and "Leftist Whites" were active, "the fact remains that an activist can only succeed in organising and whipping up people — even students — if grievances exist," it added.

The newspaper said Black consciousness was playing a "special role", and it was necessary to get to the root of the matter and "to anticipate the needs of Black nationalism and to make provision for it."

Date 29 AUG 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

670 Studente op pad huis toe

ALLES RUSTIG BY FORT HARE NÁ DAG VAN ONRUS

DIE KAMPUS van die Universiteit van Fort Hare is vandag stil ná gister se massa-uitbarstings toe sowat 800 studente die Polisie en lektore onder klippe gesteek het toe hulle wou ingryp om 'n minderheidsgroep studente met studies voortgegaan het, te beskerm. Net sowat 200 studente het uitdruklik gesê dat hulle met hul studies wil voortgaan. Sowat 670 is gisteraand en vanoggend huis toe.

Die onluste het gister 'n breekpunt bereik toe die universiteitsowerheid die Polisie ingeroep het om die vrede te bewaar toe studente mekaar wild aangeval het. Baie min studente het lesings bygewoon en dié wat dit wel gedoen het, is deur ander geïntimideer.

Briewe van die rektor, prof. J. M. de Wet, is gister aan die studente oorhandig waar hulle in 'n groot saal gehou is om vas te stel wie van hulle verder wil studeer.

In die brief sê prof. De Wet dat die studente vir die res van die jaar nie toegelaat sal word om op die kampus te kom nie, omdat hulle hulle skuldig gemaak het aan kriminele optrede van geweld en om die wat klasse wil bywoon, te beskerm.

Prof. De Wet het gesê die geskorste studente mag nie na die universiteit terugkeer sonder sy toestemming of die van die registrateur nie.

Gisteroggend moes sowat 45 Polisiemanne traangas gebruik om sowat 800 betogende studente in bedwang te hou nadat hulle studente wat met studie voort-was, aangeval het en later Polisie en lektore onder die klippe gesteek het.

Lede van die akademiese personeel het vanoggend aan Die Oosterlig vertel hoe die skrikbewind van die agitators 'n uitwerking op studente gehad het.

„Hulle het in die geheim boodskappe aan my gestuur om my te verwittig dat hulle graag met hul studies wil voortgaan, maar dat hulle vir hul veiligheid gevrees het", het 'n lektrise gesê.

Beroep

By die universiteitsowerhede, word gesê, bestaan nie die geringste twyfel nie dat die swart studenteorganisasie Saso en die Black People's Convention agter die onluste sit.

Gister tydens die onluste het 'n groot getal studente in die hitte van die stryd na die teologiese skool nie ver daarvandaan nie, nie, gevlug. Van daar af het hulle die Polisie getreiter en uitgejou.

Die rektor, prof. De Wet, het 'n beroep op die president van die teologiese skool gedoen waarin hy hom gevra het om die studente wat daar skuil na die kampus terug te stuur.

Om 4 nm. gister het die 300 studente wat daar geskuil het, besluit om hulself aan die Polisie oor te gee en het afgemarsjeer na die saal waar hulle onder luide toejuiging by hul makkers aangesluit het.

Teen 5 nm. het die Polisie met die moeilike taak van uitsortering begin.

Die sortering is teen drie-uur vanoggend voltooi en net ongeveer 200 studente het uitdruklik gesê dat hulle by die universiteit wil aanbly. Die owerhede verwag dat baie ouers hulle vandag sal probeer ompraat om hul kinders terug te neem.

Vanoggend is die kampus stil en die studente wag nog in groot groepe om na Blaney-spooraansluiting naby King William's Town vervoer te word waar hulle per trein huis toe sal gaan. Baie van hulle is al gisteraand op die treine gelaai, maar daar was nie genoeg kaartjies vir almal nie.

IN VINCULUM VIDE BIMUS LUMEN
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 26 AUG 1973
WEEK END WORLD.

BRIDGING THE GAP TO OUR STUDENTS

ONCE MORE hundreds of university students have been involved in disquieting disturbances at Fort Hare and we ask, when will these expensive incidents be brought to an end once and for all?

Not all the facts have yet emerged, so it is not the pros and cons that we are reacting to, but the very occurrence of the situation.

Last year, after the Turfloop clash, African representative bodies such as Asseca, went out of their way to reason with the authorities there, suggesting ways of getting to the root of these troubles.

The University appointed its own Commission of Inquiry. At that point African organisations still gave evidence that was meant to help.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The report has been published and some of the recommendations ignored.

One of the basic recommendations of Asseca was that these universities must be Africanised.

We support this view as a priority because it is evident, from these repeated outbursts in our universities, that communication between staff and students is very poor.

Because of separation of the races, problems fester among the students while the authorities have no clue what is happening, until the rumpus.

At that point reconciliation is difficult because the staff and the students are at opposite poles politically. And this very variance of political orientation is contributory to the bad blood prevailing at these universities.

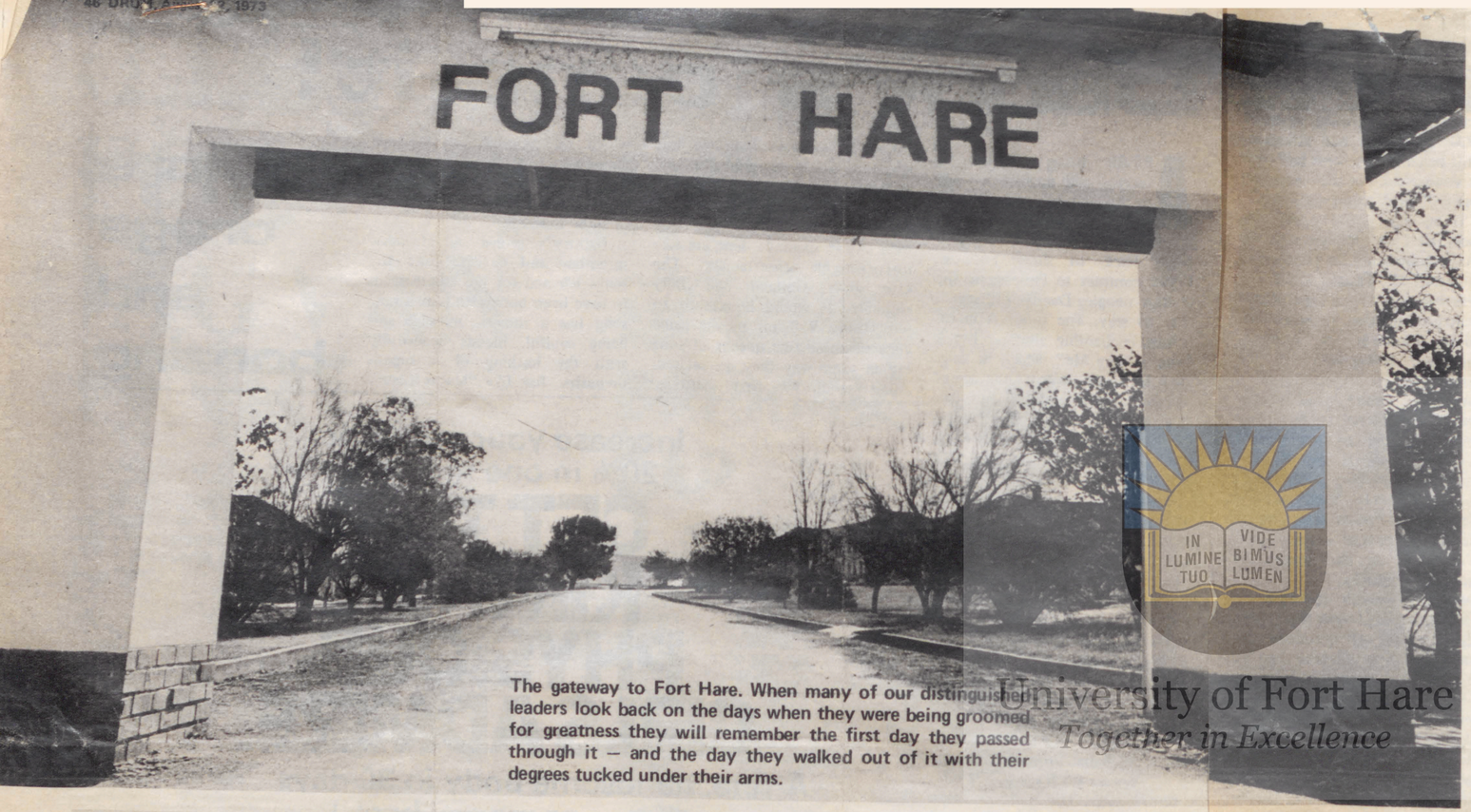
This time we must have a Judicial Commission, which would include Africans we can trust to seek out objectively what the real causes are and prescribe effective remedies.

If this does not happen, we shall not be surprised if the African people appoint their own Commission and get the whole position aired and exposed.

The set-up and the machinery of these universities is being tested and does not seem to stand up to the test. It may have to be, in fact, must be changed.

Once more the community is being called upon for a cool and fundamental reaction to the situation to find the answer once and for all.

Date 29 AUG 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.



The gateway to Fort Hare. When many of our distinguished leaders look back on the days when they were being groomed for greatness they will remember the first day they passed through it — and the day they walked out of it with their degrees tucked under their arms.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Room at the top for many of the old boys

Fort Hare, to Black South Africa, is what the University of Stellenbosch is to White South Africa. Stellenbosch has provided this country with most of the White leaders, and most Black leaders are Fort Hare old boys.

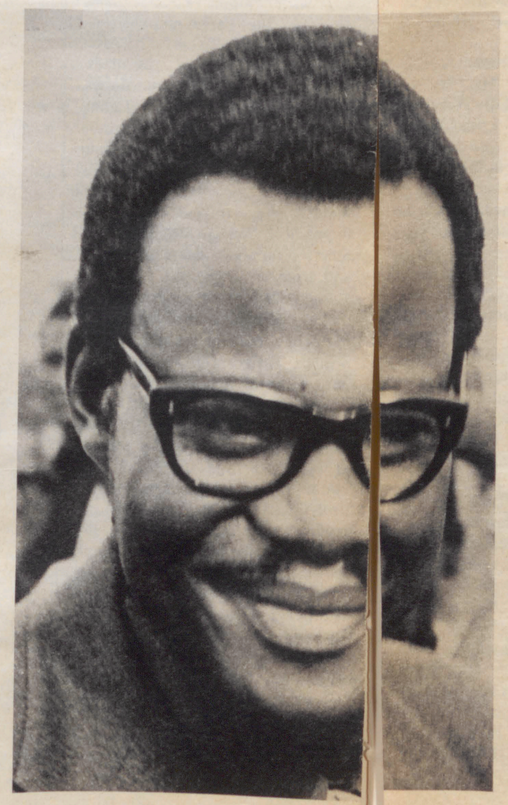
Two of the most distinguished, Sir Seretse Khama and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had the distinction of being expelled — for different reasons. But they were both taken back after distinguished people had pleaded for them.

Now turn to page 48 where Mr. Stanley Hgcume, a lecturer at Fort Hare for 33 years, remembers some of the greats who have passed through his hands.



Professor Z.K. Matthews, the first graduate of Fort Hare, known then as the South African Native College.









A lineup of some of the great leaders who were educated at Fort Hare: From left to right: SIR SERETSE KHAMA. He was expelled and only taken back after his uncle, Chief Tshekedi Khama had spoken to the authorities. CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI, remembered as a "naughty boy" who was also expelled. Mr. A.W.G. Champion got him back ROBERT SOBUKWE banned president of the PAC now confined to Kimberley after being released from Robben Island, and MR. NTSU MOKHEHLE, the fiery Lesotho politician.

Date 28 AUG 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

ILUS OP O.P.-KAMPUS

Polisie gooi traangas

Van Ons Spesiale Verslaggewer

FORT HARE.

'N STERK polisiemag van 45 man moes vanoggend traangas gebruik toe 'n massa Bantoestudente, met kieries en bakstene gewapen, die akademiese geboue by die universiteitbestorm en algehele chaos geskep het.

Die polisie moes ingryp nadat die massa studente polisiemanne en dosente met klippe begin bestook het. Die hulp van die polisie moes inderhaas ingeroep word nadat die studente die geboue vanoggend bestorm het. Die kampus is nou in 'n toestand van algehele chaos, het die registrateur, mnr. H. van Huyssteen, vandag aan Die Oosterlig gesê.

In die opmars is talle studente aangerand. Een student is in die proses by 'n venster uitgesmyt terwyl minstens twee met ons druktyd in die hospitaal was vir beserings wat hulle opgedoen het.

Altesame 45 polisiemanne onder bevel van maj. H. C. Lerm, distrikkommandant van Polisie op King William's Town, het omstreeks tienuur by die kampus inbeweeg en honderde studente geleide gedoen na die universiteitsaal waar al die studente saam aangehou word. Dertien polisievangwaens het die kampus van vroeg af gepatrolleer nadat die rektor, prof. J. de Wet, gister 'n ultimatum aan die studente voorgestel het.

Na die gespanne toestand wat sedert 6 Augustus op die kampus heers, het 'n baie besliste prof. De Wet gister finaal gesê dat studente wat nie vanoggend klasloop nie, gelas sal word om die kampus summier te verla... Die owerhede sou dan aanvaar dat hulle nie hul studies wil voortsit nie.

Bestorm

Die Polisie was op die kampus om die studente, wat klas toe wou gaan, te beskerm. 'n Klein groepie het wel probeer klasloop, maar hulle is deur 'n groot skare lastig geval.

Sowat 400 studente het toe die akademiese geboue met kieries en bakstene bestorm pas nadat die eerste lesings begin het. Van die studente wat lesings bygewoon het, is aangerand. n Meisie is by 'n venster uitgesmyt en twee studente is in die hospitaal. Dit is moontlik dat baie meer studente beseer is, het mnr. Van Huyssteen gesê.

Toe die Polisie wou ingryp, is hulle met klippe bestook. Hulle was genoodsaak om traangas te gebruik.

● Vervolg op bl. 13

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

POLISIE BY FORT HARE

● **Vervolg van bl. 1.**

Vanoggend omstreeks tienuur is die manskoshuise omsingel en al die studente moes onder polisiebegeleiding saal toe beweeg. Tydens dié proses was daar min voorvalle en geen knuppels is gebruik nie. Baie studente het vrywillig beweeg. Van die meisiestudente is met polisievoertuie na die saal toe aangery.

Studente wat nie lesings bygewoon het nie, sal later vanmiddag op spesiale treine gelaai en huis toe gestuur word.

Gemasker

Gisteraand het sowat 300 studente wat met bivakmusse gemasker was, lesingsale binnegedring waar die studente toetse geskryf het, en alle akademiese bedrywighede ontwrig.

Vrydag is alle vergaderings deur studente op die kampus verbied, maar sedertdien het hulle al drie keer vergader. Vrydagaand het die Polisie op 'n vergadering ingegryp en die name van 75 studente aangeteken.

Klip gegooi

Klippe is ook verlede week na die voorsitter van die senaat, prof. Abraham Coetzee, gegooi terwyl ander personeellede uitgejou is,

Die nuwe onluste by die universiteit volg op die skorsing van sowat 150 studente sowat drie weke gelede nadat hulle 'n koshuisvader gedreig en eiendom op die kampus beskadig het.

Opstandige studente van Fort Hare het die geduld van die polisie op die kampus vandag deeglik beproef.

Tydens die polisie-optrede is in een stadium van 'n polisiehond gebruik gemaak om die studente uiteen te kry. Die studente het in die koshuise gevlug en toe b[illegible] die venstars en deure uit aller[illegible] aanmerkings na die polisieman geskreeu.

In geen stadium is geweld [illegible] die polisie gebruik nie.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh

31 AUG 1973

700 students leave

A664

ONLY about 200 of the 1000 students at the black university of Fort Hare, near Alice, South Africa, are to remain for the rest of the academic year after a spate of expulsions and departures.

Police on Wednesday night supervised the departure of nearly 700 students who decided not to capitulate to an ultimatum from the university authorities to rejoin lectures. Their decision to quit followed the suspension of 159 students earlier this month after students had raided a warden's home and allegedly threatened to lynch him.

The registrar of the university, Mr H. van Huysteen, said on Wednesday night: "Fort Hare University will under no circumstances close down. We will continue to function in all departments, even if there is only one student at the university."

Police were called to the campus earlier this week when protesting students invaded lecture rooms and assaulted some of those who had chosen to attend classes.

At the Coloured University of the Western Cape, where protests in June over the continuing white control led to the closure of the institution, 362 students have been told they will not be allowed to continue their studies this year. Together with earlier suspensions over the trouble, the university, in Capetown, now has only 935 of the original 1571 students attending lectures.

16 AUG 1973
E.L. DAILY DESPATC

The reason is simple

The Indians are the oppressors "number two" in this country. I am surprised that they are allowed to join SASO. Africans who are employed by Indians get the most vicious treatment.

Indians have no respect for the African people. The Indian girls are not even allowed by their community to be in love with African men. If that occurs, those who are caught, are being ostracised by the whole Indian community.

Yet they are SASO members. The reason is simple. They are black in colour. Racialists respect not the facts but the colour of the skin.

The Coloured Africans are not black in colour but white. If they think that they are black in colour they are infatuating themselves. One day they will get a straight talk from SASO because there is no honour among racialists. One day they will be told to cross to the white side. We have learnt this from history.

In August 1920, Marcus Garvey launched his "Back to Africa" crusade. As he was completely black he distrusted those of mixed blood even more than whites. As such, the light skinned were kicked out of the party. Racialists have no mercy.

Racialists are always emotional. Because of emotionalism Idi Amin expelled all the Indians from Uganda. His version of black consciousness does not conform with that of SASO.

Racialists are also tribalists. Fort Hare University is divided into Karinge and Abathembu groups. The Karinges are those who cannot speak Xhosa. SASO has failed to unite these groups in the campus. The Student Representative Council was rejected at Fort Hare because the Abathembu group feared to be dominated by the Karinge group.

Tribalists and racialists are always suspicious. This year in Burundi, President Michel Nicombero of the Tutsi tribe, suspected his fellow brothers of the Hutu tribe and he hacked them to death.

Finally, SASO is neither a liberation movement nor a political party and as such it has no leadership claims over the African people in this country. SASO is a student organisation, nothing more and nothing less.

Waters Toboti

Macibe Location,
Kentani.

27 AUG 1975
Date
E. P. HERALD

Fort Hare students defy ban

HERALD REPORTER

FORT HARE University students held another meeting on the campus yesterday in defiance of a ban on all meetings, imposed last week by the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet. But no police action was taken at this meeting, the registrar, Mr H. van Huyssteen, said last night.

Mr Van Huyssteen said he did not know who addressed the meeting nor how long it had lasted yesterday afternoon. "I saw about 100 students dispersing after meeting on the campus late in the afternoon. It looked as if it had been an orderly meeting."

He said the campus was quiet over the weekend. It was difficult to say how many students had returned to continue their studies in time for today's deadline set by the Rector, Prof De Wet.

"But the majority are back. I would say about 100 of the 150 rusticated students have been reinstated," Mr Van Huyssteen added.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Steps

He said no decision had yet been taken on what steps to take against students who, by today, had still not returned to the university.

The university's disciplinary committee would also still have to decide on action against the 75 students who had their names taken by police for attending Friday night's illegal meeting on the Fort Hare sports grounds.

Major H. C. Lerm, District Commandant of Police at King William's Town, who was on routine visit in Alice yesterday, said it looked as if many students were returning to Fort Hare.

"The quiet situation at the university this weekend should continue. We don't expect any more trouble," Major Lerm said.

He denied strongly that police had used batons in dispersing the student meeting on Friday night as some reports indicated. "No force was used to break up the meeting and none of the students was injured."

Major Lerm added that Mr M. Matanzima, son of Mr George Matanzima, the Minister of Justice of the Transkei, was not detained by police on Friday night.

"We asked Mr Matanzima, who had addressed the students earlier, a few questions over a period of a few minutes at the police station. He was returned to the campus immediately afterwards."

Major Lerm said the three students taken into custody on Friday night for trespassing on the campus, would appear in court in Alice today.

29 AUG 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

FORT HARE GRINDS TO A HALT

From Our Correspondent

ALICE. — Fort Hare University has ground to a virtual standstill following yesterday's violence on the campus which came at the end of a month of unrest which police and some university staff claim was politically inspired.

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

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

Earlier the protesting students, some wielding bricks and sticks, had rampaged through lecture rooms abusing and beating up colleagues who refused to boycott lectures.

Date 24 AUG 1973
RAND DAILY MAIL

Fort Hare to readmit all students

By ISAAC SEGOLA

FORT HARE University authorities have agreed to readmit all students who left the university, including the 159 whose rustication led to the walkout — but the rusticated students will be asked to apologise to the rector.

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr. L. M. Mathabathe, chairman of the national interim committee — which consists of parents from major centres in the country. Last weekend the committee held discussions with the rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, and other members of the administration.

Mr. Mathabathe said yesterday that the Fort Hare University Council — which met in Pretoria this week to discuss the crisis — had decided to readmit all the students.

He said the rector had given the committee the assurance that all the students, including those who were rusticated, would be readmitted and that no student would be victimised.

The fact that the rusticated students were required to apologise was not regarded by the committee as a condition for readmission, he said.

He described the fact that the rusticated students were required to apologise as a "mere face-saving issue."

Mr. Mathabathe appealed to all the students to go back to the university as soon as possible. He said they were required to be there at least by the weekend.

He said on Wednesday a group of Fort Hare students held a meeting with members of the Johannesburg parents' committee at the home of Dr. M. S. Nyembezi, a member of the committee which met the university authorities.

The students who were at the meeting had agreed to go back.

Yesterday Dr. Nyembezi said the university authorities had not indicated what would happen to these rusticated students who refused to apologise after reaching the university.

But he said the committee regarded this as a minor matter which could be solved by the students themselves and the university authorities.

The students' Press committee reported yesterday that the rector, Professor De Wet, had arrived at a student meeting at the sports stadium on Wednesday night and shone the lights of his car on the 300 students present.

Before the incident all mass meetings had been banned on campus.

He appealed to the students to return to their hostels and to lectures. The students ignored his presence and after endorsing the demands of the parent-student committee, that all rusticated students be allowed back, they agreed to continue the boycott of lectures until the end of the week.

Yesterday about 50 students attended lectures — mostly women.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

20 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Pretoria talks on Fort Hare

PROF J. M. DE WET'S discussions with the executive committee of the Fort Hare Council today in Pretoria, will decide the future of Fort Hare students. The Rector will report back to the parents tomorrow afternoon.

Last weekend the Rector received the biggest deputation of parents since the beginning of disturbances on the campus.

Delegates from the following centres met the Rector: Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Umtata, Durban, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town, East London, Queenstown and Uitenhage.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The parents requested the reinstatement of all 150 students rusticated a fortnight ago. On Saturday when three centres approached the authorities, the Rector was very firm saying he was not prepared to readmit certain students.

Relented

However, when the Rector met a bigger delegation on Sunday, according to one of the parents' leaders, the Rector relented.

It is now possible that the whole student body may return to the college this week. The Rector, with the Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, attended the talks in Pretoria today and parents have been promised the report tomorrow afternoon.

The parents demanded among other things, the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry to go into the whole problem of Fort Hare.

According to a University of Fort Hare spokesman today more students have reported back to the university and that the number is gradually increasing.

Parents in Port Elizabeth will meet to discuss the report of the Rector tomorrow night at St Patrick's Church Hall, New Brighton.

11 AUG 1973

Date

ILANGA

Zisamisene noRector izitshudeni

Ngesikhathi sokuloba bezisamisene emthumeni izitshudeni noRector uProfessor J.M. de Wet iNyuvesithi yaseFort Hare osaqhubeka nokwenqaba ukubuyisela izitshudeni ezingu-150 ezisaxoshiwe.

Izitshudeni zaxoshwa ngesonto eledlule ngoba kuthiwa kwasuka udweshu ngesikhathi zesabisa umphathi wenositela uMnuz. O. Makunga, okuthiwa zamhlasela zalimaza nempahla.

Kusihlwa phakathi nesonto kuthiwa phakathi kwezitshudeni ezingu-300 zimemezele ukuthi zifuna ukushiya isikole ziphindele emakhaya kuze kubuyiselwe izitshudeni ezaxoshwa.

Kusihlwa ngolwesiBili kuthiwa izitshudeni ezingu-150 zihambile eNyuvesithi ezinye zasala kwebezifuna ukuhamba ngoba izitimela sezigcwele.

"...Inyuvesithi isaqhubeka njengokujwayelekile" kusho uProfessor De Wet oqhubeke wathi ubelindele ukuhlangana abonisane nabazali kodwa kwafika umzali oyedwa uMnuz. C. Ndamse ,owayelilungu lePhalamende.

"Kakukabikho zinhlelo zemihlangano elungiselelwe. Ngizolindela abazali bazongibona, kanti izitshudeni uma zifuna ukukhuluma, ngiyokhuluma," kusho uProfessor De Wet.

Date 28 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

FORT HARE STUDENTS RIOT

Bricks and sticks fly in lecture room attack

Post Reporter

SEVERAL hundred students, armed with bricks and sticks, today rushed into the arts and science blocks at the University of Fort Hare and beat up students attending lectures.

Some of the students were dragged outside and assaulted.

Several women were among the number of students who had to go to hospital for treatment for head injuries.

Some staff members said a woman student was pushed through a second-storey window. Her fall was broken by a group of lecturers standing below the window, who caught her.

A group of students then moved to the front of the women's hostel.

The police were called in to restore order. Police vans moved in to disperse the students.

A police dog was brought out and students ran in all directions.

SHOUTS AND SCREAMS

About 12 police vans then moved on to the campus and took up strategic positions at the women's hostel while women students shouted and screamed at the policemen from the hostel windows.

Elsewhere on the campus men students stood in groups calling out to the police.

At one stage the police advanced on them and they ran into their hostels. The police used no force.

By noon today police had rounded up several hundred students and taken them to the university's Great Hall. Arrangements were being made to send a number of students home by train, the Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, said.

CONFUSION ON CAMPUS

Other students were said to have gone to the campus of the nearby Federal Theological Seminary. A large number have drifted into the Alice district.

"It's ugly," Mr Van Huysteen said, referring to the behaviour of the students.

He added it was now impossible to hold lectures.

"No student will be mad enough to go," he said. He felt the students had made a false move.

There were, in any case, very few students at the lectures when the trouble started today.

Mr Van Huysteen said later there was "utter confusion" on the campus at the moment.

WARNING BY RECTOR

Yesterday afternoon the Rector, Prof J. [illegible] de Wet, issued a statement which reads:

"Students have been informed, that according to a resolution of the Senate confirmed by the Governing Council, today is the last day on which they will be permitted to return to lectures.

"The students who elect to stay away from lectures from now on disqualify themselves from admission to the examinations. From Tuesday, August 28, attendance lists will be taken at classes and students who persist in non-attendance are considered to have exercised their choice not to remain at the university.

"Such students are requested to leave the campus."

Worried parents of Port Elizabeth students at the university telephoned the office of the Evening Post today trying to get the latest information about Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

17 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Deadline for students

MONDAY, August 27, is the deadline for the 150 rusticated Fort Hare students of Beda Hall to apply for readmission to the university. This was announced by the Registrar of the University, Mr H. van Huysteen, today.

About 20 of the students suspended two weeks ago had already applied, said Mr Van Huysteen, who reported that the number of students attending lectures was gradually increasing.

University of Fort Hare
www.ufh.ac.za

He confirmed that a meeting of parents with the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, will be held tomorrow. There was definitely no deadline date for students who walked out of the college on their own, said the registrar.

Delegation

Meanwhile, it was reported at a meeting of parents in Port Elizabeth that centres as far as Cape Town, Umtata, East London and Johannesburg will attend the talks with the Rector tomorrow.

A delegation from Uitenhage, led by the Rev P. Z. Lukhele, attended last night's meeting in New Brighton. In his report Mr Lukhele said only four students from Uitenhage had reported back to the college and some of these were staying at Fort Beaufort and not attending lectures.

A meeting has been arranged for tomorrow night to receive the report of the delegation's meeting with the Rector.

30 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

700 quit Fort Hare campus

ABOUT 700 students have left the campus of the University of Fort Hare and the remaining 217 were settling down to work, the Registrar, Mr H. van Huysteen, said today.

After a 48-hour watch the police had left and were "probably catching up on some sleep".

Mr Van Huysteen said an atmosphere of tranquillity and relief had returned to the campus.

Most of the intimidators had left and students were free to attend lectures.

A feeling of fear, which was predominant during the past few days, had disappeared.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Short holiday

It was, however, not known whether intimidators would continue harassing students from outside.

Tomorrow the September vacation starts and students will be on holiday till next Thursday.

Mr Van Huysteen said most of the remaining students would probably use the short holiday to catch up on their studies.

The academic year ends on October 19.

He said few of the 700 students, most of whom had boycotted lectures, would be allowed to return. It was, however, premature to say what would happen to the students.

Students had lost so much ground that on academic reasons alone it did not seem that the students could be considered for readmission. It would be a waste of money.

Carry on

Mr Van Huysteen reiterated that the university would not close under any circumstances.

"Even if there were only 10 students left we would carry on," he said.

After the holiday classes would continue as usual. In departments where there were no students, staff would be able to continue with research and could start preparing for next year.

A Port Elizabeth group of students arrived in the city this morning, having left Fort Hare yesterday afternoon. They said since 10am on Tuesday the police took control at the college and they slept at the Great Hall under police guard on Tuesday night.

They could not say what will be the next step.

27 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Police on Fort Hare campus

THE Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, in an effort to counter the boycott of lectures by almost the entire student body, today called the police to protect those who want to attend classes.

Five police vans patrolled the campus, but very few students attended lectures.

The students spent their time today in their hostels. A group of male students went to the women's hostel but later dispersed, and went to town. There were no incidents.

The registrar of the university, Mr H. van Huysteen confirmed that there was a "fairly active boycott of lectures today" and that more than 90 per cent stayed away from lectures.

He said that 5 per cent of the student body was back at college today.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Appeal ignored

The rector issued a statement today appealing to the students to ignore the instigators and attend lectures.

He also warned students that he had summoned the police to protect those who wish to continue with their studies.

He warned the students that drastic action will be taken against those who try to disrupt the normal life of the university.

The appeal was ignored by the majority of the students, who plan to boycott lectures until every one of the rusticated students is readmitted.

Three of the rusticated students have been refused admission to the university.

Students said that those who were allowed back were given strict warning not to participate in student meetings as this would be regarded as insubordination.

Eye injury

An East London report confirmed that of the five casualties of Friday night's police baton charge, four received stitches at the Lovedale Hospital in Alice and a second year BSc student Mr W. Mavuma was sent to Frere Hospital East London for a specialist treatment for an eye injury.

Yesterday the Rector met members of the parents interim committee, but when he refused to see those who had no children at Fort Hare, they all marched out and nothing came of the meeting.

Of the nine members of the interim committee only three

☞ Please turn to Page 2, Col 8

27 AUG 1973
THE FRIEND

Students defy ban on campus meeting

ALICE

NO action was taken yesterday to disperse about 100 students who gathered on "freedom square" on the University of Fort Hare campus in defiance of a ban by university authorities on student meetings.

University of Fort Hare
Alice 5700

The university's rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, on Friday banned all meetings on the campus until September 14.

On that day police reinforcements were called to disperse the illegal meeting.

There were no other incidents on the campus yesterday.

Today is the deadline for students returning to the campus. By Friday 65 suspended students had been reinstated and an estimated 750 were back on campus.

Professor de Wet said 10 days ago that students' future studies and careers would be jeopardised if they missed any more lectures.

He said for purely academic reasons it was in the interest of students to return to their lectures and study.

A meeting on Saturday of the national parents interim committee, originally scheduled for Fort Hare was held in King William's Town instead.—SAPA.

Date 21 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

More than 500 students back at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE.—More than half the students at Fort Hare University are back. At lunchtime yesterday, a head count showed 543 and more were expected to return last night.

The total student body is just over 1 000. Of these back on the campus yesterday, over 200 were women. Forty were from Beda men's hostel, where the trouble began.

Last night a Fort Hare administration spokesmen confirmed a report that 18 of the students suspended from the university had been reinstated and 34 more applications were being considered.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DELEGATION

Professor J. M. de Wet, Rector of the university, yesterday attended a Fort Hare Council meeting in Pretoria. He is expected back in Alice today.

It is understood that Professor De Wet may meet a delegation of parents of students later today.

At the weekend a committee, made up of parents and African community leaders from various parts of the country, met Professor De Wet and said it was within their power to persuade students to return to the university.

However, they asked that all rusticated students be reinstated before this was done.

Professor De Wet said he was ready to consider every application made by rusticated students who wished to return. Where there was insufficient evidence to decide whether a student should be readmitted he would give such students the benefit of the doubt.

THE FEW

But he regretted that in some cases no doubt existed and such students could not be readmitted. These were very few, he added.

Mr Hamilton Qambela, acting national president of the South African Students Organisation (Saso), told the Herald last night he had been misreported in a newspaper as having said students should not return to Fort Hare.

Mr Qambela said he had been referring to the wish of parents that all rusticated students be readmitted before students returned.

29 AUG 1973
CAPE ARGUS

VIOLENCE BRINGS VARSITY TO A HALT

The Argus Correspondent

ALICE, Wednesday. — Fort Hare University has come to a virtual standstill after violence on the campus yesterday at the end of a month of unrest which police and some university staff claim was politically inspired.

By early afternoon the entire student body of about 1 000 had been cordoned off after a small police detachment had hurled teargas cannisters and baton-charged a mob of about 300 students shouting insults.

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

University of Fort Hare
Digitized by the Internet Archive

SOME ATTACKED

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

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

Those not listed and others who said they were unwilling to return to work were ordered from the campus for the rest of the year. Early today railway officials were still writing out tickets for between 600 and 700 expected to leave the campus in special trains later today.

POLICE ORDER

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

A senior member of the university staff, who asked not to be named, said he was 'convinced' the unrest was 'politically inspired.'

The academic year has been completely disrupted. Although these students allowed to remain on the campus began trickling back to lectures today, the events of the past month have meant that most have an enormous backlog of work to catch up on before the first examinations are held at the end of October. The vast majority of students will not now be admitted to examinations.

ate 27 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

Police on Fort Hare campus

Continued from Page 1.

had children studying at Fort Hare.

The decision taken at yesterday's meeting in Freedom Square to continue with the boycott of lectures and stage a sit in today was also prompted by the arrests of the three students who are alleged to have been in police custody since Friday night.

The three students are Mr Selby Baqwa, a first year LLB student from Mzimkulu, Mr Phumzile Majeke, a final year B.Juris student, and Mr Zolisa Mdikane, a second year B.Com student from Lusikisiki.

All three students are from Beda Hall.

The students felt that the arrests were in line with the administration's hunt for alleged instigators.

In a second statement, Prof De Wet said that from tomorrow students who elected to stay away from classes would disqualify themselves from admission to examination.

Date 28 AUG 1973
THE WORLD.

Girl thrown from building

STUDENTS RIOT AT FORT HARE

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

VIOLENCE erupted on the Fort Hare University campus today when a crowd of students, armed with bricks and sticks, broke into lecture rooms and bodily dragged out students who were attending lectures.

Two students, one a girl, received head wounds during the clash and were both taken to hospital.

It is also believed that one woman student was pushed from a second-storey window by militant fellow-students, her fall being broken by a group of lecturers below.

Police with dogs were called to restore order, and all reporters and photograhers have been ordered from the campus for their own safety.

The trouble started brewing early today — the day on which students were given an ultimatum by the rector of the university, Professor J.M. de Wet — either return to lectures or leave the university.

While some students decided to return to classes, a group of fellow-students gathered together on the campus early today and started chanting, singing and whistling. According to an eye-witness, they "worked themselves into a frenzy".

Armed

At about 8.30 a m the group, armed with sticks and bricks, stormed into Stewart Hall, one of the lecture blocks on the campus.

They broke into the lecture rooms in an attempt to

Turn to Page 2 ➤

Bloody Fort Hare riot

From Page 1

disrupt classes and bodily dragged out students who were attending the lectures. It was during this incident that two students, one a woman, received head wounds.

The group of students then moved to the front of the women's hostels, and in militant mood threw stones at cars and passersby.

The police were called and screaming students scattered in all directions when a police dog was brought out of one of the 12 police vans which invaded the campus.

While police took up strategic position all round the campus, women students hung out of hostel windows screaming abuse at them.

In another part of the campus, men students stood around in groups taunting the police, who at one stage advanced on them, sending them dashing for safety into the hostels.

At the time of going to Press, no violence had been used by the people, and all injuries to students were caused by fellow students.

Today's incident was a sequel to one last night when about 100 students wearing masks and caps over their faces broke into a classroom where students were writing a test and threatened the lecturer.

The university's registrar, Mr Hendrik van Huysteen said that students had thrown stones at the chairman of the University's Senate, Professor Abraham Coetzee. The senate is meeting to day to discuss the situation.

Three of the students suspended from the university earlier this month are scheduled to appear in the Alice magistarte's court on charges of trespassing. According to students, one of them was badly injured in a scuffle with police.

(See Page 6)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

25 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD

Authority on law at Fort Hare

HERALD CORRESPONDENT

ALICE. — Professor Marinus Wiechers, a leading South African authority on constitutional and international law, visited the University of Fort Hare this week as a guest of the law faculty.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Prof Wiechers, who is head of the Department of Constitutional and International Law at the University of South Africa, represented South Africa at the World Court at the Hague when the South West Africa issue was under dispute.

Prof Wiechers gave a lecture to the Fort Hare law faculty.

The author of the second edition of Staatsreg, the most up-to-date book on constitutional law in South Africa, Prof Wiechers has written another book — on administrative law, which is due to be published at the end of the year.

Next month Prof Wiechers will go to America and the Continent on an exchange system lecture tour.

Date 17 AUG 1973
DIE AFRIKANER

In die nuus

Fort Hare loop leeg

FORT HARE — Na die skorsing van 150 studente van die Universiteit van Fort Hare, bestaan die gevaar dat die universiteit kan leegloop.

'n Afvaardiging van studente het die rektor van die universiteit, prof. J.M. de Wet, gaan sien en geëis dat die geskorste studente "onmiddellik en onvoorwaardelik" teruggeneem moet word anders sou hulle hul registrasie van die universiteit opskort.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat die eis verwerp is omdat al die betrokkenes nog nie kans gehad het om hulle saak te stel nie. Volgens prof. De Wet het die eerste afvaardiging van studente hom vroeg die oggend kom sien en gepleit dat die geskorste studente toegelaat moet word om terug te keer. Hy het aan hulle gesê dat hy nie 'n finale beslissing kan gee voor hy nie met sy bestuurskomitee en ander belanghebbendes onderhandel het nie en dat hulle hom die middag weer moes kom sien.

Met hulle middagbesoek het hulle houding merkbaar militant geword. Hulle het geëis dat die studente onmiddellik en sonder enige voorwaardes teruggeneem moes word anders sou hulle die universiteit verlaat.

Driehonderd van die studente was van plan om die trein na Port Elizabeth te neem. Almal kon egter nie gelyk plek kry nie en moes tot die volgende dag wag.

Prof. De Wet het gesê dat hy 'n afvaardiging van ouers van die geskorste studente sou spreek maar dat almal nie betyds kon opdaag nie en dat hy net met een ouer kon onderhandel. 'n Verdere poging om met die ouers samesprekings te voer, sou aangewend word.

Die skorsing van die studente spruit uit 'n voorval waar 'n koshuisvader gemolesteer is en universiteits- en private eiendom beskadig is deur 'n groep studente. Die studente sou glo gedreig het om die betrokke koshuisvader op te hang.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 AUG 1973
Date

CAPE TIMES

Police called to Fort Hare campus

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

University of Fort Hare

In a second statement, Prof De Wet said that from today students who elected to stay away from classes would disqualify themselves from admission to examination. From today attendance registers would be taken.

He appealed to students to ignore attempts at intimidation, to attend classes "and not to allow a minority to manipulate the student body by means of threats".

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

About 150 students yesterday congregated in front of the women's residence in an attempt to prevent them from attending classes. — Sapa.

Date 28 AUG 1972
RAND DAILY MAIL

Registers out at Fort Hare

Own Correspondent

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

There was an almost total boycott of lectures yesterday.

Suspicion of all in authority and especially of new faces on the campus, which is patrolled by uniformed and plainclothed policemen, was rife.

About 150 students held a sit-in yesterday, and grouped together in front of a women's hostel next to the university library, where they defied the rector's ban on meetings.

Senior members of the administration said yesterday that some students had asked for police protection so that they could attend lectures in safety.

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

The registrar said the police reinforcements were called in to enforce the ban on meetings.

"Students had police protection to go to lectures but they say what about tonight and next week," Mr. Van Huyssteen said.

A senior student, described as a moderate, denied that there was much intimidation.

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

Three are still held

Staff Reporter

THREE FORT Hare students were still being detained yesterday after the rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, had called the police to break up a meeting on the campus last week. The rest of the students are boycotting classes.

Most of the students have received a letter from the rector warning that they must return to classes by today.

The three students were detained after the police baton-charged a student meeting on the university's football field.

Date 28 AUG 1973
DIE VOLKSBLAD

KIERIES, BAKSTENE IN STORMLOOP

Chaos heers by Fort Hare

Deur 'n Verslaggewer

ALICE.

'N MASSA Bantoestudente, gewapen met kieries en bakstene, het vanoggend die akademiese geboue by die Universiteit Fort Hare bestorm en algehele ontwrigting veroorsaak. Talle studente is aangerand, een is by 'n venster uitgegooi en minstens twee studente is met beserings in die hospitaal opgeneem.

Die registrateur van die universiteit, mnr. H. van Huyssteen, het vandag aan Die Volksblad gesê algehele chaos heers nou by die universiteit. Na die stormloop deur die studente vanoggend omstreeks 8.30 vm. het al die studente soos in die niet verdwyn en net personeel is op die kampus toor. Die polisie is ingeroep en hulle soek steeds na die leiers van die oproermakers.

Volgens mnr. Van Huyssteen was sowat 400 studente in vanoggend se aanval betrokke. Dit was net nadat die eerste lesings van die dag begin het. Van die studente wat lesings bygewoon het, is met kieries en bakstene aangerand. Een van die studente is by die venster van 'n lesingkamer op die grondverdieping uitgegooi en mnr. Van Huyssteen weet van twee studente wat in die hospitaal opgeneem is. Daar kan moontlik meer studente wees wat ernstig beseer is.

Gemasker

Gisteraand het sowat 300 studente wat met bivakmusse gemasker was, lesingsale binnegedring waar die studente toetse geskryf het en alle akademiese bedrywighede ontwrig.

Mnr. Van Huyssteen het gesê hy weet nie wanneer lesings weer hervat sal word nie. „Dit is haas onmoontlik vir enige student om in die huidige omstandighede lesings by te woon."

Vrydag is alle vergaderings deur studente op die kampus verbied. Sedertdien het hulle egter reeds drie keer vergader. Vrydagaand het die polisie op 'n vergadering ingegryp en die name van 75 studente geneem. Sondag het die studente 'n monstervergadering gehou waarop besluit is dat alle lesings geboikot moet word. Gistermiddag is weer 'n vergadering gehou.

Klippe is ook verlede week na die voorsitter van die senaat, prof. Abraham Coetzee, gegooi terwyl ander personeellede uitgejou is.

Die studente is verlede week in 'n kennisgewing gewaarsku dat hulle nie toegelaat sal word om aan die einde van die jaar eksamen te skryf as hulle nie lesings bywoon nie. Studente wat verkies om nie hul akademiese werk te hervat nie, is versoek om die kampus te verlaat.

Die nuwe onluste by die universiteit volg op die skorsing van sowat 150 studente ongeveer drie weke gelede nadat hulle 'n koshuisvader gedreig het en eiendom op die kampus beskadig het.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

28 AUG 1973
Date

THE MIDLAND NEWS

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PLANNED

A geological survey is to be undertaken in the Wapadsberg area by students from the University of the Orange Free State and from Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

At the request of the Department of Mines these universities are carrying out the survey of four regions, Richmond, Graaff-Reinet, Cradock Middelburg, to ascertain the mineral potentials of the area.

The survey will include the testing of ground for industrial purposes, road-making materials, limestone, gravel quarries, locating underground water, surveying for the planning of roads and railways and the planning of agricultural products.

The Divisional Council has given permission for such a survey to be carried out in the Wapadsberg area.

Date 28 AUG 1973
DAILY DESPATCH

Police stop sit-in at Fort Hare

ALICE — Police prevented the planned sit-in from taking place at Fort Hare University here yesterday.

While the Rector of the university, Prof. J. M. de Wet, issued a notice to students saying that because there were certain students planning to disrupt normal activities by boycotting lectures and preventing others from attending lectures, he had been obliged to ask the police to enter the campus.

The planned sit-in at Freedom Square was stopped by the arrival of six police vehicles on the campus at 7 a.m.

Prof. De Wet also said that meetings, gatherings or processions would not be tolerated and drastic measures would be taken against those who persuaded students to take part in such action.

He emphasised that the university would not be closed under any circumstances and any attempt to force a closure could only result in disaster for the academic careers of students.

However, according to the Registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen, fewer students went to lectures yesterday than on any other day since the trouble started.

Seventeen students left the women's hostel to attend lectures and about six men are believed to have attended.

In a second statement, Prof. De Wet said those students who stayed away from lectures from today would disqualify themselves from admission to examinations.

He said attendance lists would be taken at classes and students who did not attend lectures would be considered as having exercised their choice not to remain at the university.

"Such students are requested to leave the campus," he said.

After the issue of the second notice students gathered near the women's hostel and decided to hold a sit-in on the same spot today and wait for further developments.

They also decided that students who were due to write tests last night should not do so.

Meanwhile, the position of the 75 students who are to appear before the university's disciplinary committee was still in the balance.

Mr. Van Huyssteen said the students would appear before the disciplinary committee, but the administration had been busy with the new situations.

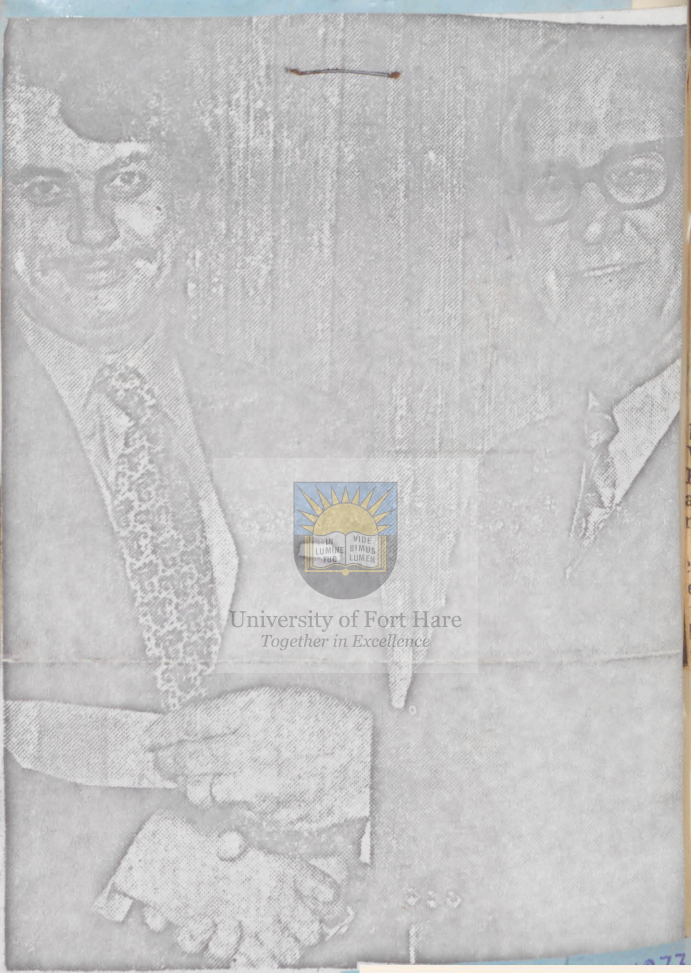
Police in Alice confirmed that three students were in custody and would appear in court today.

Prof. De Wet earlier met 12 members of the National Interim Parents' Committee.

Although the delegation had not made an appointment, Prof. De Wet granted them an interview.—DDR-DDC.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 28 AUG 1973
E. P. HERALD



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A smile of delight from Prof E. J. Marais, right, Rector of UPE, as he receives a further annual R2 000 donation from Mr Peter Allcorn, regional manager for the Eastern Cape and Border of Afrox Ltd.

Over the past 10 years the Johannesburg-based company has given R16 000 to UPE, R13 100 to Rhodes and R7 600 to the University of Fort Hare.

Since 1962 the company has donated R218 450 to 21 universities and technical training colleges throughout South Africa and Botswana.

Date 28 AUG 1973
THE FRIEND

Rector 'obliged' to call police on to campus

ALICE

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

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

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

As from today attendance lists would be taken at classes. Students who persisted in not attending lectures would then be considered to have exercised their choice not to remain at the university.

"Such students are requested to leave the campus."

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

NO MEETINGS

He appealed to students to ignore attempts at intimidation, to attend classes "and not to allow a minority to manipulate the student body by means of threats".

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

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

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

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

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

22 AUG 1973
DIE TRANSVALER

400 TERUG NA FORT HARE

Nagenoeg 400 studente van Fort Hare wat die universiteit sowat twee weke gelede verlaat het, en nagenoeg 20 van die 150 studente wat geskors is, het reeds weer na die inrigting teruggekeer.

University of Fort Hare

„Die studente kom nou daagliks hier aan en ons ontvang baie telefoonoproepe, briewe en telegramme van ouers of ministers wat namens sekere studente vra dat hulle hertoegelaat word," het die registrateur, mnr. Hendrik van Huysteen, gistermiddag aan Die Transvaler gesê.

In een stadium was minder as 200 van die 1 060 studente van die universiteit nog in die koshuise, maar daar was gistermiddag weer 595.

„Van eerskomende Maandag af sal geen studente egter toegelaat word om sy studies aan Fort Hare vanjaar te hervat nie. Die besluit is om akademiese redes geneem omdat 'n onderbreking van drie weke te lank is vir die inhaal van verlore werk," het mnr. Van Huysteen gesê.

28 AUG 1973
Date
PRETORIA NEWS

Police break up student meeting

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

From Our Correspondent

ALICE. — Police yesterday broke up a meeting of more than 150 Fort Hare university students — held in direct defiance of a ban on campus gatherings imposed yesterday by the university's rector, Professor J. M. de Wet.

The meeting was held after the rector had issued an ultimatum to students—either return to classes today or leave the campus.

Police patrols were called on to the trouble-ridden campus by the rector yesterday. Professor De Wet said that this step had been taken to protect students who wished to attend lectures, and warned that anybody interfering with these students would be severely dealt with.

Professor De Wet said that the university would not be closed "under any circumstances — the university will carry on whatever happens." He appealed to students to ignore attempts at intimidation and come to classes in large numbers.

THREATS

"Do not allow a minority to manipulate the student body by threats," he said.

He also placed a blanket ban on all student gatherings and processions, and warned that anyone attempting to persuade students to participate in such actions would be liable to "drastic measures."

212 AUG 1970

CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare council back Rector

ALICE. — The executive council of the University of Fort Hare at a meeting in Pretoria on Monday expressed its full support of the measures taken by the Rector and other officials at the university in connection with the recent student disturbances, it was announced here yesterday. The council resolved that students who left the campus following the rustication of 150 students after the disturbance might resume their studies without formal application provided they started attending lectures not later than August 27.

Students of Beda Hostel who were suspended on August 3 could apply for readmission provided they apologized to the warden for their actions and promised good behaviour in future.

Over 600 of the university's 1 015 students were at the campus yesterday. Another five of the rusticated students have been readmitted, bringing to 23 the number of readmitted so far. — Sapa.

Date 22 AUG 1973

NATAL WITNESS

FULL SUPPORT FOR ACTION BY RECTOR

ALICE—The executive council of the University of Fort Hare at a meeting in Pretoria has expressed its full support of the measures taken by the rector and other officials at the university in connection with the recent student disturbances, it was announced in Alice yesterday.

The announcement was made by the Rector, Prof. J. M. de Wet, the registrar, Mr. H. van Huyssteen, and Prof. A. Coetzee after they returned from the meeting.

The statement said the council resolved that students who left the campus following the rustication of 150 students after the disturbance might resume their studies without formal application provided they recommenced attendance at lectures not later than August 27.

Students of Beda Hostel, who were suspended on August 3, could apply for readmission provided they apologised to the warden for their actions and promised good behaviour in future.

READMISSION

Applications would be dealt with a view to reattendance from August 27 and students applying for readmission would be given the benefit of any doubt found to exist.

The statement said that where the conduct of a particular student was found to merit suspension from the hostel but not necessarily from the university, consideration would be given to readmission subject to that person's making other accommodation arrangements to the rector's satisfaction.

Over 600 of the university's 1 015 students were at the campus yesterday.

Another five of the rusticated students have been readmitted, bringing to 23 the number of readmission so far.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
together in excellence

Date 28 AUG 1973
PRETORIA NEWS

Students riot at Fort Hare

From Our Correspondent

ALICE. – Violence erupted on the Fort Hare University campus today when a crowd of students, armed with bricks and sticks, broke into lecture rooms and dragged out students who were attending lectures.

Two students, one a girl, received head wounds during the clash and were both taken to hospital. It is also believed that one woman student was pushed from a second-storey window by militant fellow-students, her fall being broken by a group of lecturers below.

Police with dogs were called to restore order and all reporters and photographers have been ordered from the campus for their own safety.

The trouble started brewing earlier today — the day on which students were given an ultimatum by the Rector of the University, Professor J. M. de Wet, either to return to lectures or to leave the university.

While some students decided to return to classes, a group of fellow-students gathered together on the campus early today and started chanting, singing and whistling. According to an eye-witness, they "worked themselves into a frenzy."

At about 8.30 am, the group, armed with sticks and bricks, stormed into Stewart Hall, one of the lecture blocks on the campus.

Militant

They broke into the lecture rooms in an attempt to disrupt classes.

The group of students then moved to the front of the women's hostels and, in militant mood, threw stones at cars and passersby.

The police were called and screaming students scattered in all directions when a police dog was brought out of one of the 12 police vans.

At the time of going to Press, no violence had been used by the police and all injuries to students were caused by fellow students.

Today's incident was a sequel to one last night, when about 100 students wearing masks and caps over their faces broke into a classroom where students were writing a test and threatened the lecturer.

The university's registrar, Mr Hendrik van Huysteen said yesterday that students had thrown stones at the chairman of the university's Senate, Professor Abraham Coetzee.

The Senate is meeting today to discuss the situation.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 8 AUG 1973
DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

‚Verstandige studente moet ook op agterpote staan'

KESIE van Port Elizabeth, skryf:

MET die bohaai wat die studente van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland onlangs veroorsaak het nog vars in die geheue, het ons nou weer iets soortgelyk. Dié keer is dit hier by ons in Oos-Kaapland, by die Universiteit van Fort Hare.

Die studente se parmantige en onbehoorlike optrede word deur honderde mense goedgepraat, met mense soos prof. Adam Small heel aan die voorpunt.

Dié mense kan lawaai soos hulle wil, maar een ding is seker: al die lawaaiery en grootpratery gaan hulle niks in die sak bring nie. Dit kan net skade berokken.

Nie almal

As ek praat van skade berokken, dan praat ek van die mindere studente wat nie met die gepeupel saamstem nie en graag ongehinderd met hul studies met die oog op 'n toekomstige loopbaan wil voortgaan. Almal is nie hardkoppig en astrant nie. Ek wil so ver gaan as om te sê dat die meeste van hulle graag so

MENINGS VAN ONS LESERS

sal wil voortgaan, maar nou wankel hulle onder die bietjie onbeduidende druk en invloed wat deur die voorbokke uitgeoefen word.

Ek dink dit het tyd geword dat die meer verstandiges nou ook op die agterpote staan en met teenvoeters vir die oproermakers kom. Dit is moontlik en kan beslis gedoen word as hulle hul ruggraatloosheid laat vaar en om hul eie regte baklei.

Wat opvallend is, is dat by elke geval soos dié wat onlangs by die twee universiteite voorgekom het, daar aanvanklik 'n minderheidsgroep is wat van die kampus afstap of nie klasse bywoon nie.

Dit is vir my die teken dat hulle aanvanklik nie almal teen die gesag in opstand kom nie, maar later deur die voorbokke gedwing word om saam voort te ploeter. Daarom sê ek diesulkes moet hul ruggraatloosheid laat vaar en op hul eie bene staan.

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

30 AUG 1973
STAR

R75 000 for Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Pretoria Bureau

PROF J M DE WET, principal of the University of Fort Hare, has announced that the Xhosa Development Corporation has donated R75 000 to the university for the establishment of a students' centre. It will include a cafeteria, accommodation facilities for student associations and a guest room.

27 AUG 1973
CAPE TIMES

Fort Hare students defy ban

Cape Times Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — Fort Hare University students held another meeting on the campus yesterday in defiance of a ban on all meetings imposed last week by the Rector, Prof J. M. de Wet.

But no police action was taken at the meeting, the registrar, Mr H. van Huyssteen, said last night.

Mr Van Huyssteen said he did not know who addressed the meeting nor how long it had lasted.

"I saw about 100 students dispersing after meeting on the campus late in the afternoon. It looked as if it had been an orderly meeting." He said the campus was quiet over the weekend. It was difficult to say how many students had returned to continue their studies in time for today's deadline set by the Rector.

"But the majority are back. I would say about 100 to 150 rusticated students have been reinstated."

He said no decision had yet been taken on what steps to take against students who did not return by the deadline.

2 7 AUG 1973
P.E. EVENING POST

More than 600 at Fort Hare

THERE were more than 600 students at the various dining halls of Fort Hare University last night.

The registrar of the university, Mr H. van Huysteen, said today more students were expected to arrive today.

The registrar said fewer students than usual attended lectures yesterday. He did not know whether there was an organised boycott.

A report from the Secretary of the ad hoc Parents Committee, Mr V. Ngcakani, in King William's Town, said a mass meeting of students was held last night at the college sport ground.

The meeting decided to boycott lectures today and tomorrow till the students meet the parents on Saturday.

Another report from students on the campus said that very few students were attending ltctures.

The students will hold another mass meeting tomorrow night before meeting the parents' committee on Saturday morning.

University of Fort Hare

Extract from
Scotsman, Edinburgh

29 AUG 1973

S African police enter campus after violence

A66

ALICE (South Africa), Tuesday. — Police today moved on to the campus of the African University of Fort Hare near here to restore order after striking students had invaded lecture rooms and assaulted some of their colleagues.

Students who left the campus early this month over the suspension of 159 of their number allegedly involved in an attack on a warden's home had been given until today to return.

Some attended lectures this morning, but a large number of students who assembled in the centre of the campus invaded lecture rooms and tried to drag people out. Two students, one of them a girl, received head wounds and were taken to hospital.

Police were called, and dispersed the students without using force. Most of the students returned to their residences and resorted to shouting at police from windows.

The West German pastor of a Methodist mission in Cape Town has been told she must leave South Africa by the end of this week, after being refused a permanent residence permit.

Miss Renate Becher, who has lived in South Africa since 1967, told reporters last night that she had received a letter from the Department of the Interior telling her she must leave by August 31.

When she made further inquiries, she was told she had been refused a permanent residence permit because, she said, the department "had a file against her."

Miss Becher, pastor of the Cape Flats Methodist Mission, commented: "I have done nothing wrong. I haven't done the Government any harm, but by deporting me they are upsetting many people among whom I work." — Reuter.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Date 30 AUG 1973
NATAL DAILY NEWS

Trouble old hat at Fort Hare

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

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

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

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

It also spawned the youth league of the African National Congress, which long acted as a militant pressure group with the ANC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Insofar as the vacuum was filled, it was filled by pro-Black power student organisation SASO — and there is no love lost between it and the rector.

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

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

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

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

It was in this context that a clash between students at Beda hostel and the hostel warden blew up into the full scale crisis which erupted into violence at the university. — Daily News Correspondent.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence