

8 SEP 1955

Lesson Of Fort Hare

ONE of the greatest advances in race relations in Central Africa will start in 1957 when the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland admits its first students. There are people who look with a certain amount of fear at the fact that the College will be inter-racial and that admission will be not on the colour of a student's skin but on his or her educational qualifications. Objections have been voiced that it is wrong to allow the races to mix, even though it be only in the lecture rooms and on the campus.

To those who fear the possible ill-effects that the mingling of the races may bring, we suggest they study the report of the commission that has investigated the disturbances at Fort Hare University College earlier this year. The most significant fact in this report is that the panel of top-ranking educationists who studied every facet of life at this African college in South Africa came to the conclusion that it had been the symbolic head of a political struggle. There is this sentence in the report: "It may be that the unique position of the institution, and the great national and international interest in it, has led these leaders (of the disturbances) into the unhappy policy of using it as the spearhead of a national political struggle." The commissioners point out that in certain other universities in the Union where non-Europeans are admitted this "symbolism" cannot live.

There is a lesson to be learned by our new university from Fort Hare. It is that where, in a country of mixed population, non-Europeans are put together for university education, there is fertile ground for the growth of black nationalism. This has been one of the most cogent arguments in favour of an inter-racial policy at the Rhodesian university, and certainly events at Fort Hare have justified the Rhodesian decision. Where European and non-European can come together on an equal footing in university education, there is unlikely to be nationalism in a racial sense; both races will be able to appreciate each other, to help each other solve their problems and to have a common patriotism. Only where there is university segregation of the races will racialism, with all its bitterness and hatred, rear its head in an atmosphere where it can flourish.

So we say with confidence that in the policy of the Federation's university will be found no fertile ground for racial unrest and distrust, but rather a place where each race will learn to understand the other and find common ground for racial harmony.

Fort Hare College.

ILL-HEALTH CAUSES PRINCIPAL'S RETIREMENT

At its meeting on Tuesday the Governing Council of the University College of Fort Hare received from Prof. C. P. Dent, Principal of the College, a request that he be permitted to retire from the office of Principal on grounds of ill health. The Governing Council received this request with the greatest regret, but, in view of the state of the Principal's health, had no option but to grant his request. The Council expressed the hope that, if his health permitted Prof. Dent would continue in office until the end of the year.

The Governing Council recorded its great appreciation of the devoted service and untiring efforts on behalf of the College made by Principal Dent throughout his term of office. He has never spared himself and the College and its students have been his whole life. The Council recorded its most grateful appreciation of all that Principal Dent has done for the College and its profound regret that he now finds himself unable to continue his work for the College.

ATMOSPHERE OF SUSPICION

Life in African University

COMMISSION'S REPORT

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 1: A commission of inquiry set up to investigate conditions at Fort Hare South Africa's only African University, reported that some of its students regard the college as the vanguard of the political and racial struggle.'

This is one of the findings of the three-member Commission appointed after the College, with a total number of about 370 students, had been summarily closed in May last because of the alleged activities of a secret student 'caucus'. The alleged ringleaders were not re-admitted while other students attended classes.

Dangerous atmosphere

The commission's report, released today, stated that the present atmosphere is not merely unpleasant, but dangerous in the extreme. It struck us at times as being a spirit of evil so strong as to be almost visible and tangible—like the evil possessions recorded in the New Testament.'

The report said that, 'It may well lead to the utter destruction of Fort Hare. It is difficult not to come to the conclusion that some at least of the students are opposed to all authority. We believe that this is partly due to the confusion of legitimate discipline with Baaskap (white domination).'

Noticeable feature

The report went deeper into this question. It said that 'a noticeable feature of student life is suspicion—suspicion of the College authorities, suspicion of many (not all) Europeans, suspicion of one another. The attitude towards the white man, though harmful to the students themselves, is understandable in South African conditions and is part of the obsession with the struggle for liberation and with politics generally.

The Commission declared that there were boos, catcalls, and other hostile and uncouth noises when the Principal, Prof. C. P. Dent, was speaking. (He announced his resignation this week).

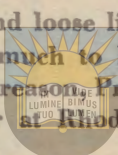
'Even worse are the disgusting anonymous letters and lampoons that are posted up on the notice board. The easy recourse to boycotts and other forms of direct action are also to be deprecated.'

The Commission made 'drastic' proposals to ensure a happier atmosphere at the College.

NATIVE STUDENTS APE EUROPEANS, SAYS PROFESSOR

Attributes Fort Hare Troubles to Low Moral Tone of Many Whites

THE low moral tone and loose living at South African universities was as much to blame for the trouble at Fort Hare as any other reason, Professor I. J. Rousseau, former history professor at Rhodes University, said in Pretoria yesterday.



"The students at Fort Hare have simply copied the behaviour of Europeans at other universities," he said. He appealed for a tightening up of discipline at universities.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"After all, many of the students at universities are little more than children with under-developed senses of responsibility, and it is necessary that their behaviour should be controlled."

Before the start of World War II discipline had been far stricter at most South African universities than it was to-day.

The tension engendered by the war years, and the instability which followed the end of the war, and still existed, were partly responsible for the behaviour of some university students.

Artificial

Sophistication

"The Native students look to the Europeans for a pattern of behaviour. They aped the artificial sophistication affected by some European students, and the result was a depression of moral standards.

"Loose living at South African universities must be stamped out. The degeneration of moral standards at some universities is regret-

table, and something must be done to put matters right."

There was also a growing tendency at some universities for party politics to play an important part in the students' life at college. This was another sad feature of post-war South African universities which should be eliminated.

FORT HARE "ANARCHY" CAN HAVE ONLY ONE OUTCOME

—says U.K. journal

Main remedy lies with the students

From Our Correspondent

London, Saturday.

ANARCHY of the kind displayed by Native students at Fort Hare, upon which a commission of inquiry has just reported, can have only one end, says "South Africa," a London journal to be published tomorrow. The journal says the remedy lies first and foremost with the students. The college machinery can obviously do an overhaul but the commissioners can have no great confidence in the changes they recommend unless the students come to their senses and co-operate.

The journal warns further that there are of course those who would welcome an opportunity to interfere.

GETTING BAD NAME

"Let us hope it will not come to that. It will not do so if the students recognize in time that Fort Hare has other and more important services to render to the Bantu than the production of politicians. One of the worst features of the situation is that the college is getting a bad name among the Native people themselves." "South Africa" adds: "It would be a thousand pities if after so many promising years the Fort Hare experiment failed, especially if its failure were due to irresponsibility on the part of young South Africa."

NO REAL LIMIT

"In its new position as a constituent college of Rhodes University it is on equal terms academically with European centres of learning and there is no real limit to its development except the limit the Bantu themselves choose to fix."

Up to now Fort Hare has been something for the Union to boast about—a shining answer to the charge that the African is being denied educational opportunity, but the new threat comes now not from an expression of racial discrimination but from the students," says the paper.

10 SEP 1955

Segregation at universities

Sir.—“The Natal Witness” in its leading article of September 5 pointed out that the tragic situation at Fort Hare has developed almost entirely as a result of its isolation and strict racial segregation; but instead of advocating that segregation in higher education be therefore abolished, you hint darkly at “evils”, different in form to those at Fort Hare “but not less serious”, that might develop in mixed universities, and reject them in favour of the clumsy and uneasy compromise adopted at the University of Natal.

It is hard to understand what (except perhaps an excessive spirit of provincial partisanship) should lead you to do so. An institution which, like Natal University, imposes a “considerable measure of segregation” must of necessity preclude its students, European and non-European alike, from realising “what a university means”—which, if anything, is surely freedom of contact and sharing of ideas between all its members.

If the enlightened and independent “Natal Witness” continues to regard segregation as the answer to political and academic problems in the universities, there is little hope that our Departments of Education and Native Affairs will read the obvious answer into the Fort Hare inquiry report.

M. B. DYER.

10 SEP 1955

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Crisis at Fort Hare

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The troubles at Fort Haré, the native university college of South Africa, must fill everyone with disappointment who hopes and cares for African advancement. Up to now Fort Hare has been something for South Africa to boast about—a shining answer to the charge that the African is being denied educational opportunity, a beacon of hope for the future of the native people. But Fort Hare is sadly threatened, and the threat comes not from some malignant new expression of racial discrimination, but from the misbehaviour and irresponsibility of the native student population. South Africa was astonished to read, one morning in May, that the authorities of Fort Hare had taken the extreme step of closing the college and suspending over 300 of the students. A few days earlier there had been an ill-mannered boycott of the annual graduation ceremony—for no apparent reason except that of wilful non-co-operation—and this is now seen to have been the culmination of a systematic campaign of political provocation. A sorry state of affairs is revealed in the report of the commission which has investigated the situation. The commissioners—three educationists of independence and standing—were shocked to find how bad things really were. Not only was suspicion rife among the students—suspicion of the college authorities, suspicion of the white people, suspicion even of one another—but there was on their part a denial of freedom of speech and gross intolerance of anything in the nature of moderate opinion. Most of the mischief seems to have arisen from the fact that the students, with exaggerated self-importance, were prone to regard themselves as the spearhead of the African's political and racial struggle. Their way of identifying themselves with this struggle, apparently, was to defy college discipline and authority on every possible occasion. All very well to express their political sympathies, the commissioners say in effect, but why take it out of Fort Hare? Anarchy of this kind can have only one end. The present atmosphere is not merely unpleasant but dangerous, the commissioners warn, and may well lead to the utter destruction of Fort Hare. There are of course those who would welcome an opportunity to interfere. Let us hope it will not come to that. It will not do so if the students recognise in time that Fort Hare has other and more important services to render to the Bantu than the production of politicians. One of the worst features of the situation is that the college is getting a bad name among the native people themselves. The remedy lies first and foremost with the students. The college machinery can obviously do with an overhaul, but the commissioners can have no great confidence in the changes they recommend unless the students come to their senses and co-operate. It would be a thousand pities if, after so many promising years, the Fort Hare experiment failed, especially if its failure were due to irresponsibility on the part of Young Africa. In its new position as a constituent college of Rhodes University, it is on equal terms academically with European centres of learning, and there is no real limit to its development except the limit the Bantu themselves choose to fix.

10 SEP 1955

The Northern News

Saturday, September 10, 1955.

EDITORIAL OFFICES:

Ndola Tel. 2841

Lusaka Tel. 3108

Kitwe Tel. 2379

Fort Hare's lesson for Rhodesia

THE dangers of trying to camp off racial groups one from the other in a multi-racial society was never better illustrated than in the report of the eminent educationists who inquired into the disturbances which led, earlier this year, to the temporary closing down of the Union's African university college, Fort Hare.

Because Fort Hare was for Africans only, and the only institution of its kind, it had, says the mission, come in the minds of many to be a political symbol. The feeling was that the College must be looked upon as the "vanguard of the Africans' political and racial struggle."

University of Fort Hare

The commissioners' remark that at the universities of Cape Town, the Witwatersrand and Natal, the Africans' participation in university life does not have this symbolic significance.

For us in the Federation there are two lessons to be learnt from the report.

The first is the wisdom of the authorities, who framed the constitution of the Federation's university in Salisbury, in insisting that it shall cater for students of all colours—that candidates for admission shall be judged on academic qualifications, not the colour of their skins.

The second is of wider application for the lesson of Fort Hare does not apply only to the confined community of a college or university. It applies to life in general.

If we will but see it, it proves that the Federation's chosen course of partnership between the races is the only one which, in the long run, can succeed in achieving a way of life in which all races will get along happily and amicably together.

Equally distinctly it illustrates the dangers which we will create if we allow ourselves to be stampeded by the fears which are the stock-in-trade of the Dendy Youngs, the Van Eedens and the Gaunts.

The "campings off" which they advocate will unquestionably come to be concentrations of black nationalism, unleavened in any way by association with the white man, and therefore, a deadly danger to him.

10 SEP 1955

SEPTEMBER 10, 1955

SOUTH AFRICA

207

The Troubles at Fort Hare

Serious Warning to Native Students by Commission of Inquiry

By a Special Correspondent

On May 4 the executive committee of the governing council of the University College of Fort Hare was informed by the College Senate that it had resolved that 330 students of the College out of a total of 367 should be suspended for an indefinite period. The executive committee resolved to suspend the activities of the College so that the position could be examined in a calmer atmosphere. On May 11 the governing council confirmed the action of the executive committee and resolved to appoint a commission of inquiry into the life and work of the College. The Commission consisted of Prof. J. P. Duminy (chairman), Prof. M. C. Botha, and Dr. E. H. Brookes, all well known as notable educationists.

The report of the Commission—a document of 56 pages—is an able one, comprehensive in its scope, of great clarity, and constructive in its suggestions.

At the outset the report says that when Fort Hare was opened in 1916, with an enrolment of 20 students, it was natural that it should have a warm, intimate, family atmosphere, and that in many respects it should resemble the missionary high schools from which it sprang. A kindly paternalism, a concentration of powers in the hands of the principal, an interpretation of discipline on high school rather than university lines, were features of the early years. Essentially the main thesis of the report now issued is that the time is over-ripe for a bold transition from the spirit, methods, and atmosphere of the missionary high school to those of a university.

From early years the students have been housed in hostels erected by the churches and of which ordained men, who have generally also had tutorial duties, have been in charge. The Commission says that perhaps the most important single item in the report is the recommendation that the men's hostels should be transferred to the College and be placed under College wardens, the churches appointing not wardens but chaplains, who will not be asked to administer discipline.

Bad Atmosphere

The Commission confesses that it was shocked on arriving at the College to realise how bad the atmosphere really was. A noticeable feature was suspicion—suspicion of the College authorities, suspicion of many Europeans, suspicion of one another. "The attitude towards the white man, though harmful to the students themselves, is understandable in South African conditions, and is part of the obsession with the struggle for liberation and with politics generally. Mistrust and disrespect have been focused recently on the principal and on the College authorities, and it is difficult not to come to the conclusion that some at least of the student body are opposed to all authority as authority. . . . Booming, catcalls and other hostile and uncouth noises when the principal is speaking are quite intolerable in a university institution and indeed should not be tolerated. Even worse, if possible, are the disgusting anonymous letters and lampoons that are posted up on notice-boards. The easy recourse to boycotts and other forms of direct action are also to be deprecated. Much of this sort of thing may be explained though not excused by the failure at times of the College authorities to recognise legitimate requests or their slowness in implementing those which are acceptable; and in recent weeks by errors of judgment such as the circular asking students virtually to inform on one another—a circular which on ethical grounds we cannot approve—yet the student attitude is none the less inherently bad, and makes happy university life impossible."

The Commission declares that the students have some strange misconceptions of university freedom, demanding not that equality of treatment with European university students which the Commission would desire to see them enjoy, but a licence far in excess of anything prevailing at the European universities.

Freedom of Speech

The Commission found that while students claimed freedom of speech, some who demanded it were not ready to concede it to others. In students' meetings those who supported the College

authorities, or took some other unpopular line, tended to be shouted down, or, if given a hearing at the time, were persecuted afterwards as "sell-outs," the most devastating term in the present-day vocabulary.

Fort Hare. The Commission found much intolerance among students, and a considerable lack of moral courage. "Fort Hare," declares the Commission, "is to discourage its students and provide capital for its enemies by blazing indiscretions on the part of the students, the result can only be the drying-up of the sympathy, good will and practical help without which it cannot expand into a large university; and indeed there is a grave risk, if these indiscretions continue, of the Government stepping in and restricting the College in its activities or even closing it. Students must learn to take account of these things."

The Commission went on to say that the present atmosphere in the College is not merely unpleasant but dangerous in the extreme. "It struck us at times as being a spirit of evil so strong as to be almost visible and tangible—a foe to all that is normal, sane and creative, like the evil possessions recorded in the New Testament. It may well lead to the utter destruction of Fort Hare, and it is for this reason that we hope the Council will give full consideration to our somewhat drastic proposals for reform. The fact that the present generation of Fort Hare students tends to have a bad reputation outside, even among the African people themselves, must make one think very seriously indeed about the grave situation at the College."

Fortunately, the Commission could say that on the purely educational side the picture is brighter. Relations in the classroom, according to general testimony, are happy and friendly, and in general the students work well. The Commission noticed, however, a very strong tendency on the part of the students to place the emphasis on examinations and degrees, and what these will bring in the way of material advancement, to the exclusion of the social and cultural side of education.

The staff is in the main a thoroughly loyal and capable staff, and very interested in the work of the students.

Hostility to Religion

Fort Hare from its earliest days aspired to be a Christian institution. It was founded largely as a result of co-operation between the missions and African leaders. For many years the Christian character of the institution was never seriously questioned. To-day, however, there is much indifference and a good deal of active hostility towards Christianity among the students. There is convincing evidence that leftist and rationalist propaganda has been spread among the students; in many cases, the Commission believed, before their arrival at Fort Hare, and in many cases after their arrival.

All the usual leftist ideas of religion being the opiate of the masses are found, combined with African nationalist views of the missionary as the agent of the conqueror, and traces of the crude rationalism popular 50 years ago and now to a large extent discredited in intellectual circles.

"In our view it is sad indeed that so many young Africans should have been indoctrinated with hatred against the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, and we should welcome all good means of bringing them back to Him. We do not regard compulsory religious services as among these good means. They can only lead to hypocrisy and unreality. There is a great distinction to be drawn between real and unreal religion, between a living faith and mere religious practices."

The Commission recommends that as far as possible the association between the teaching and preaching of religion and responsibility for discipline among the students be broken, hence the recommendation that the ordained wardens of hostels appointed by the churches be replaced by lay wardens appointed by the College. The Commission recommends that the forces of Christianity should be marshalled for a new advance on all parts of the front.

(Continued on next page)

Administrative Burden

One of the features of the administration that struck the Commission most forcibly was the fact that the principal took a colossal amount of work and responsibility on his own shoulders. This could be attributed in a measure to the paternalism inherent in the traditions of the College, but also very largely to the genuine desire on the part of Principal Dent to be of the greatest possible assistance to the students, and of use to his colleagues. But the result was that he was far too accessible to the students, and was being overwhelmed by matters of detail that should never be allowed to engage his attention at all.

"It is not right that the principal should be in the action, with no screens to absorb the blows that should be met and disposed of at other levels; and with absorbers' to 'cushion' those which in the ordinary course of events would ultimately fall to his lot to meet."

Referring to the intention of the principal to resign because of ill-health, the report says: "The Commission wishes to place on record its conviction that Fort Hare will have to go a long way to find a principal of greater integrity or deeper understanding of the needs of the students than Professor Dent. He has never spared those who know him well cherish for him, as we do, the sentiments of deep affection and admiration."

The Commission rejects the suggestion that Fort Hare might be closed and its students distributed among the universities that admit non-Europeans. "It would be most regrettable even to contemplate the closing of the College, because it is virtually certain that all the students would be debarred by financial considerations from going to the other universities, even should there be class-room and hostel accommodation for them available there."

The Commission advocates that the College should have fewer rules but better enforcement of those that remain. There should be no toleration of disrespect or insubordination. As far as possible students should be protected against intimidation by other students. To this end it is suggested that voting should be by ballot at student representative council and mass meetings.

Political Storm Centre

It is admitted that Fort Hare is a political storm centre. While South Africa is in a ferment of political and racial strife, Fort Hare cannot escape difficulties within itself. The remedy is not to be found in forbidding discussions about politics or racial questions. Students should have the opportunity of discussing these important matters. But it is suggested that contact should be made with the leaders of African political organisations with a view to asking them to direct their members at Fort Hare not to confuse the political struggle outside the College with resistance to discipline and constituted authority inside it.

Contacts between staff and students should be encouraged. The Senate should be eliminated as a disciplinary court. The principal should not normally deal with minor cases of discipline. There should be a revision of the College's rules, so that those that are obsolete or unenforceable should be eliminated. Rules regarding the payment of fees should, however, be more strictly enforced. The Commission strongly endorses a suggestion that more attention should be paid to the June and November examination results, with a view to warning students who are persistently lazy or incapable. Where necessary, bursaries should be withdrawn and the College should even withhold readmission where there is no improvement after warning.

More stress, it is contended, should be laid on cultural activities. Post-graduate courses should be introduced, visiting professors brought to the College, closer co-operation fostered with Rhodes University, both on the part of staff and students, the tutorial

system should be gradually introduced, and a beginning made with careers guidance. The Commission deplors the lack of dramatic activity at Fort Hare. It feels that music, too, should have a greater place than it does.

The Commission advocates improvements in the men's dining hall, even at the cost of raising fees. Members of staff should sit at "High Table" in the dining hall. There should be a students' common room-cafeteria near the centre of the campus, available for both men and women students. There should be erected a small sanatorium for sick students, involving the employment of a full-time African nurse. More staff houses should be built (actually nine have been built on the Fort Hare site within the last two years).

The Commission urges that a larger place be given to sport, and this end recommends the creation of a department of physical education, whose head would also be in charge of the necessary amenities which should include a gymnasium to start with and a swimming bath later. A sports pavilion should be provided.

The Commission strongly recommends that the overcrowding in dormitories should be ended, and bedrooms and common rooms should be better furnished. The teaching blocks are completely adequate, but a new building for the biological sciences is an urgent necessity.

The Commission suggests that there should be more frequent meetings of the governing council, more African representation on the Council's executive, and greater use of deans in administration.

Decimal Currency Bill

A bill to convert South African currency from the pound sterling to decimal coinage will be introduced at the next session of Parliament by Mr. P. A. Moore, M.P. for Kensington and former chairman of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. The main lines of the Bill will follow the recommendations contained in the Bureau of Standards report on decimalisation tabled in the House of Assembly this year.

Mr. Moore said in an interview that he would not accept the bureau's suggestion that the new monetary units should be called rix-dollar and

"Why call a penny a cent? Why not keep the good South African names penny and shilling, which are, in any event, bilingual?"

"I shall propose in the Bill that the main 10s. unit should be called the Rand. In this I am in good company, because that is the name Mr. Havenga, the former Minister of Finance, chose when he first mooted decimalisation in 1932."

Discussing a proposal for the introduction of a 5s. unit which could be divided into 100 cents and enable existing coins to be used at their old value until new coins are minted, Mr. Moore said there was a "good deal of substance" in the arguments in favour of this unit.

"While being sound, however, the arguments are not as strong as those in favour of the 10s. unit."

Towards the New Hertzogism

"Between the politically retarded spirits of both national groups, for whom relations between the English-speaking and the Afrikaans-speaking sections must always be a matter for strife, there is a large section of English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans whose ideals do not differ much, Mr. O. Pirow, Q.C., says in a recent issue of his newsletter.

"A re-orientation is necessary whereby those who understand Hertzogism and are willing to adopt it, can find each other. This re-orientation cannot be the work of a political party. We hope that it will come as a spontaneous movement of young Afrikaners (in the sense which General Hertzog gave to the word) who realise that the united force of all Whites is necessary to save the Western European culture in South Africa."

"Their purpose is the supremacy, not of Afrikanerdom, but of a clique which meets their definition of an Afrikaner."



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10 SEP 1955

FORT HARE STUDENTS 'APED OTHERS'

Stamp out loose-living at universities—professor

POST Correspondent — PRETORIA

THE low moral tone and loose-living at South African universities was as much to blame for the trouble at Fort Hare as any other reason, Professor I. J. Rousseau, former history professor at Rhodes University said in an interview in Pretoria yesterday.

"The students at Fort Hare have simply copied the behaviour of European students at other universities," he said.

Professor Rousseau appealed for a tightening up of discipline at universities throughout the country.

"After all many of the students at universities are little more than children with under-developed senses of responsibility and it is necessary that their behaviour should be controlled."

Before the start of World War II discipline had been far stricter at most South African universities than it was today.

The tension engendered by the war years and the instability which followed the end of the war and which still existed, were partly responsible for the behaviour of some university students.

Moral standards regrettable

"The Native students look to the Europeans for a pattern of behaviour. They aped the artificial sophistication affected by some European students and the result was a depression of moral standards."

"Loose-living at South African universities must be stamped out. The degeneration of moral standards at some universities is regrettable and something must be done to put matters right."

There was also a growing tendency at some universities for party politics to play an important part in the students' life at college. This was another sad feature of post-war South African universities which should be eliminated.

Extract from
SOUTH AFRICA, London.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

10 SEP 1955

Prof. C. P. Dent, principal of Fort Hare University College, has resigned on grounds of ill health. His resignation has been accepted by the governing council, but they hope he will continue in office until the end of this year. *AGL*

Extract from
SOUTH AFRICA, London.

10 SEP 1955



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

We feel that the present atmosphere is not merely unpleasant but dangerous in the extreme. It struck us at times as being a spirit of evil so strong as to be almost visible and tangible—a foe to all that is normal, sane, and creative, like the evil possessions recorded in the New Testament.—Fort Hare Commission's report. *AL664*

12 SEP 1955

U.K. PAPER'S WARNING

FORT HARE REMEDY IN STUDENTS' HANDS

(The Friend Correspondent)

LONDON, Sunday

ANARCHY OF THE KIND displayed by Native students at Fort Hare, upon which a commission of inquiry has just reported, can have only one end, says "South Africa" the London journal published yesterday. The journal says the remedy lies first and foremost with the students.

The college machinery can obviously do with an overhaul but the commissioners can have no great confidence in the changes they command unless the students come to their senses and co-operate.

The journal warns that there are, of course, those who would welcome an opportunity to interfere. "Let us hope it will not come to that. It will not do so if the students recognise in time that Fort Hare has other and more important services to render to the Bantu than the production of politicians. One of the worst features of the situation is that the college is getting a bad name among the Native people themselves."

"South Africa" adds: "It would be a thousand pities if after so many promising years the Fort Hare experiment failed, especially if its failure were due to irresponsibility on the part of young South Africa. In its new position as a constituent college of Rhodes University, it is on equal terms academically with European centres of learning and there is no real limit to its development except the limit the Bantu themselves choose to fix."

Up to now Fort Hare has been something for the Union to boast about—a shining answer to the charge that the African is being denied educational opportunity. But the new threat comes now not from an expression of racial discrimination but from the students, says the paper.



Rhodes University of Fort Hare
where excellence

12 SEP 1955

Excerpts from the Afrikaans Press

COMMENT ON SOE CONGRESS: SETTLERS' WAY: FORT HARE

Unfortunately many English-speaking people in South Africa refuse to allow their political thoughts to be restricted to a South African patriotism, says the Afrikaans newspaper, Die Vaderland, commenting on the SOE congress in East London. It fears that many of them find a home in the SOE.

Referring to the suggestion made by the deputy Grand President that the society's name should be changed to the Society of English-speaking South Africans, Die Vaderland says it hopes that he meant more than just a change of name was necessary.

"Without wanting to hurt feelings unnecessarily it must be said that the society's past actions have at times been such that they have not been above suspicion politically. Any movement which still wants to propagate the British Empire idea is an anachronism."

SCRAP OBJECTS

Die Vaderland says if the movement really wants to adjust itself to changed conditions it will have to scrap a good deal of its early objects. "To arrive at a reasonable basis of co-existence for both English- and Afrikaans-speaking sections our fellow English citizens can make a fruitful contribution. But then the negative practice of continually doubting the Afrikaner's good faith must be scrapped."

Die Oosterlag welcomes the suggestion made by the international chairman of the 1920 Memorial, Settlers' Association that the East London - Port Elizabeth road should be called Settlers' Way or Settlers' Road. At present there is no special name for this important route. This attempt to name it in tribute to the British Settlers of 1920 will be welcomed on all sides and the Afrikaans-speaking people of the Eastern Cape will support it."

FORT HARE

If Parliament were sitting now a big storm would certainly have broken over Fort Hare, said Dawie, Die Burger's political commentator.

"I expect in any event that the shocking report on the Native college will have far reaching repercussions. Parliament cannot vote tens of thousands of pounds for an institution, which is in such a state. Personally, I have little faith that the commission's recommendations will put matters right and it would not surprise me if there is not strong pressure for radical changes.

"If the people and the institutions and the English churches, who have the most influence and say in Fort Hare, want to keep the place going then they must do it without money from taxation. The country cannot continue to help

pay for the 'mess' which has been revealed."

An editorial in Dagbreek en Sondagnuus, the Nationalist Sunday newspaper, urges courtesy towards non-Europeans. It says, "The offensive language and unnecessary anger that some Europeans expend on non-Europeans creates bad feeling. Our rich heritage of humanitarianism, particularly where colour is concerned, must be maintained at all costs," says the editorial.

Die Re. Leho

14 Sept. 1955

Skokkende Toestande Aan Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'n Opsienbare verslag oor misstande aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare (vir naturelle) is bekend gemaak. Dit openbaar sedelike, politieke en anti-godsdienslike uitspattighede van die allerernstigste aard.

Die verslag is opgestel deur 'n kommissie wat op besoek van die Beheerraad van die universiteitskollege ondersoek ingestel het, nadat die kollege vroeër vanjaar gesluit was omdat die toestand handuit geruk het.

ALICE TIMES

Fort Hare Students

Fort Hare College Inquiry.

EX-PROFESSOR'S VIEW OF RECENT TROUBLE.

MINISTER FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS DISAGREES WITH COMMISSION.

An interesting comment on the report of the Fort Hare Commission was made by Professor H. J. Rousseau, a former member of the College staff, who is now associated with the newly formed Central African Federation University College at Salisbury (Rhodesia).

Speaking at Heidelberg (Transvaal) on Saturday the Minister of Native Affairs (Dr. H. F. Verwoerd) said he disagreed with the finding of the Commission which recently reported on the position of Fort Hare University College.

Interviewed while on a visit to Pretoria, Prof. Rousseau said:—

The Commission had been set up to recommend plans for the improvement of the situation at the College, but in their recommendations they had misunderstood the kernel of the whole problem, he said.

The students at Fort Hare have simply copied the behaviour of European students at other universities. He appealed for a tightening up of discipline at universities throughout the country.

What the Commission did not appear to understand was that unless Native education was something which belonged to the Native community, and therefore valued as their own, they would always be dissatisfied. That was one of the most important reasons why the Government had taken over Bantu education from Church institutions.

"After all many of the students are little more than children with under-developed senses of responsibility and it is necessary that their behaviour should be controlled," he said.

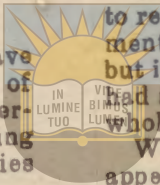
Before the start of World War II, discipline had been far stricter at most South African universities than it was to day.

The tension engendered by the war years and the instability which followed the end of the war and which still existed, were partly responsible for the behaviour of some university students.

"The Native students look to the Europeans for a pattern of behaviour. They aped the artificial sophistication affected by some European students and the result was a depression of moral standards.

"Loose-living at South African universities must be stamped out. The degeneration of moral standards at some universities is regrettable and something must be done to put matters right."

There was also a growing tendency at some universities for party politics to play an important part in the students' life at college. This was another sad feature of post-war South African universities which should be eliminated.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
SOUTH AFRICA, London.

17 SEP 1955

FORT HARE AND THE WHITE EXAMPLE

Professor Attacks European Students' Morals

The low moral tone and loose living at South African universities was as much to blame for the trouble at Fort Hare as any other reason, Prof. I. J. Rousseau, former history professor at Rhodes University, said in Pretoria recently. "The students at Fort Hare have simply copied the behaviour of Europeans at other universities," he said. He appealed for a tightening up of discipline at universities.

"After all, many of the student at universities are little more than children with under-developed senses of responsibility, and it is necessary that their behaviour should be controlled."

Before the start of World War II discipline had been far stricter at most South African universities than it was to-day. The tension engendered by the war years, and the instability which followed the end of the war, and still existed, were partly responsible for the behaviour of some university students.

"The native students look to the Europeans for a pattern of behaviour. They aped the artificial sophistication affected by some European students, and the result was a depression of moral standards.

"Loose living at South African universities must be stamped out. The degeneration of moral standards at some universities is regrettable, and something must be done to put matters right."

There was also a growing tendency at some universities for party politics to play an important part in the students' life at college. This was another sad feature of post-war South African universities which should be eliminated.

DIE BURGER

17 SEP 1955

Die „Oorwinning”

Nog 'n voorbeeld van die gees wat op Fort Hare los is, vind ek in 'n berig in 'n linkse blad. „Op die oomblik,” so lui dit, „is dit vakansie. Maar wanneer die studente terugkom, gaan hulle 'n voetbalwedstryd en 'n groot bal hou om hul oorwinning te vier”.

Die „oorwinning” is die verslag van die kommissie van ondersoek na toestande aan die kollege, wat volgens die berig „'n regverdiging is vir die houding van die studente”.

Native Education

THE report of the commission of inquiry into conditions at Fort Hare Native College was a sane and moderate document drawn up by men well qualified to investigate the delicate problems involved. It dealt sympathetically with the causes of friction, which have parallels in other strata of our society. It is thus understandable that the Minister of Native Affairs should have fault to find with it. According to Dr. Verwoerd, the commission misunderstood the kernel of the problem. It did not realize that unless Native education was something that belonged to the Native community, and was therefore valued as the Natives' own, there would always be dissatisfaction. Dr. Verwoerd added—significantly—that this was one of the most important reasons why the Government had taken over Bantu education from church institutions.

What is this special education that "belongs" to the Native community? If the phrase means anything, it presumably means a type of education that stems from the traditions of Native society before the alien European influence made itself felt. A graduate course in "smelling out" witches immediately suggests itself for any curriculum revised according to Dr. Verwoerd's theories; assegai drill would presumably replace organized games. There would unfortunately be no text-books, as these were a European importation, but learned African professors might edify their bewildered pupils with lectures on the supernatural origins of human sickness, deaths among cattle and changes in the weather. Bones might be thrown to illustrate points.

Dr. Verwoerd would strenuously deny that he means anything like this, but he should explain himself. Until he does, many people will continue to believe that this suggested special education is far from being the Native's own, but that on the contrary it is an imposition designed to make him tractable material, ready to fill the place in the community that Nationalists think he should occupy.

19 SEP 1955

'Misunderstood'

FORT HARE ISSUE

HEIDELBERG, Sunday.

THE Commission of Inquiry, which had to recommend plans for the improvement of the situation at Fort Hare Native College, had misunderstood the kernel of the whole problem in their recommendations, said the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, in an address here yesterday.

What the Commission did not understand was that unless Native education was something which belonged to the Native community, and therefore valued as their own, they would always be dissatisfied.

That was one of the most important reasons why the Government had taken over Bantu education from church institutions.—(Sapa,)

(News by G. C. Coetsee, 28 High Street, Doornfontein.)

19 SEP 1955

Verwoerd on Fort Hare findings

HEIDELBERG. — The Commission of Inquiry which had to recommend plans for the improvement of the situation at Fort Hare Native College had misunderstood the kernel of the whole problem in its recommendations, said the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, in an address at Heidelberg during the weekend.

What the commission did not understand was that unless Native education was something which belonged to the Native community, and therefore valued as their own, they would always be dissatisfied.

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(News by G. C. Coetsee, 28 High Street, Doornfontein.)

19 SEP 1955

CRITICISM OF REPORT ON FORT HARE

HEIDELBERG, Monday. — The Commission of Inquiry which had to recommend plans for the improvement of the situation at Fort Hare Native College, had misunderstood the kernel of the whole problem in their recommendations, said the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, in an address at Heidelberg at the weekend.

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19 SEP 1955

Verwoerd Frowns on Fort Hare Findings



HEIDELBERG, Sunday.

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What the commission did not understand was that unless Native education was something which belonged to the Native community, and therefore valued as their own, they would always be dissatisfied. That was one of the most important reasons why the Government had taken over Bantu education from church institutions. — S.A. Press Association.

22 SEP 1955

Fort Hare: Geen Kommentaar deur Min. Viljoen

PRETORIA. Die Minister van Onderwys, mnr. J. H. Viljoen, het in 'n onderhoud gesê dat hy geen kommentaar te lewer het op die toestand by die natuurlekollege Fort Hare nie. Die ondersoek wat plaasgevind het, het geskied in opdrag van die Kollegeraad en die verslag is by die Raad uitgebring.

Hoflikheidshalwe is 'n afskrif van die verslag wel aan die Minister gestuur, maar dit lê nou by die Raad om op die voorstelle in te gaan.

Alleen indien die Raad stappe as gevolg van die verslag sou wil doen waarby die Departement regstreeks betrokke raak, sal die saak by die Minister kom.

— (Eie Berig)

23/9/53

INQUIRY 'CLEARED AIR': FORT HARE ROLL RISES TO 370

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN, Friday.

FORT HARE University College, the scene of incidents among the Native students earlier this year, has returned to what the college authorities describe as 'absolutely normal life.'

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Three months after the main student body returned to the campus following the mass expulsion in May, the college roll is higher than when the authorities closed it down.

Then there were fewer than 350 students in residence. To-day there are 370.

CLEARED THE AIR

All the expelled students had to reapply for admission to the college and disclose information to the college authorities about the 'boycotts and other acts calculated to undermine discipline' which led to the closure of the college. Only a few were refused readmission.

The college authorities believe that the closure of the institution, the largest of its kind in the Union, and the consequent setting up of a commission of inquiry, 'cleared the air' on the campus by bringing the issue to a head.

This had led, one official said to-day, to a 'remarkably healthy atmosphere—a return to what we knew before.'

23 SEP 1955

FORT HARE “BACK TO NORMAL”

From Our Correspondent

DURBAN, Friday.—Fort Hare University College, the scene of incidents among the Native students recently, has returned to what the college authorities describe as “absolutely normal life.”

With three months having passed since the main student body returned to the campus after a mass expulsion in May, the college roll is now higher than when the college authorities closed down the institution.

Then there were fewer than 350 students in residence. Today there are 370.

All the expelled students had to re-apply for admission to the college and disclose information to the college authorities about the “boycotts and other acts calculated to undermine discipline” which led to the closing of the college on May 4. Only a small number was refused re-admission.

The college authorities believe that the closing of the institution, the largest of its kind in the Union, and the consequent setting up of a commission of inquiry “cleared the air” on the campus by bringing the issues to a head.

This had led, said a spokesman today, to a “remarkably healthy atmosphere—a return to what we knew before.”

24/9/55-

'NORMAL LIFE' AT FORT HARE

From Our Correspondent

Durban Friday.
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Fort Hare University College, the scene of incidents among Native students recently, has returned to what the college authorities describe as "absolutely normal life."

With three months having passed since the main student body returned to the campus after a mass expulsion in May, the college roll is now higher than when the college authorities closed down the institution. Then there were fewer than 350 students in residence. To-day there are 370.

Retirement Of Fort Hare Principal Accepted With Regret

THE GOVERNING COUNCIL of Fort Hare University College resolved to put on record its deep regret that Professor C. P. Dent, Principal of the University College had felt compelled to request that he be permitted to retire from the office of Principal, on grounds of ill-health. While receiving this request with the greatest regret, the Council felt it had no option but to grant this request. The Council at the same time expressed the hope that, if health permitted, Professor Dent would continue in office until the end of the year.

PROFESSOR DENT'S OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Professor Dent's elevation to the principalship in April 1949 was a fitting recognition of outstanding service. In 1920 Mr. Dent was elected for the post of lecture in Physics and Chemistry in the College, which was then in its infancy. In 1934 he became head of the separate

Chemistry Department, and in 1942 he became Professor of Chemistry. Thus for twenty seven years, before becoming principal he had seen the Science Department develop from small beginnings, and in that development he had played a notable part.

FORT HARE SEVERED FROM UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

The general life of Fort Hare Professor Dent played an outstanding part. From 1943 he was elected year after year Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa. This in his capacity as principal during any absence of Dr. Kerr, and he acted in this capacity in the nine months following Dr. Kerr's retirement. Throughout his career also he did great work in sport and for the Student Christian Association.

On becoming principal, Professor Dent recognised that the College was on the eve of great development and threw himself into it with vigour. During his term of principalship Fort Hare was severed from the University of South Africa and affiliated to Rhodes University and the College was recognised to have the full status of a University College.

It is difficult to do justice in a brief minute to what Professor Dent achieved in the College Development within few years. Through all circumstances he has shown the qualities that have been characteristic of him throughout his career of effort for African advancement. He has displayed the courage, kindness, accessibility, devotion to duty, honesty of purpose and expression, and fidelity to the spiritual ideals of Fort Hare and its founders that have become indelibly associated in men's thoughts of him. The College and its students have been his whole life.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30/9/55

water used in excess of that amount should be paid for at the rate laid down; surely this would be reasonable.—I am, etc.,

L. MUSGRAVE.

4 Cairns Avenue.

The Fort Hare Report

To the Editor, **Daily Dispatch**.

Sir,—No report on anything connected with an African by any commission has ever reflected better the beauties of clear and straight thinking than the recent report on Fort Hare conditions. I had been thinking that new South African laws of logic based on the laws of apartheid were

being universally embraced by all white people, especially when a High Court judge exhorted emotion at the expense of reason.

Those three University musketeers have left a ray of hope in the hearts of many. Truth, alas, will be twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools. These have started. Some are white and others are black.—I am, etc.,

AFRICANUS.

Extract from
South Africa, London.

- 8 OCT 1955

"FORT HARE BACK TO NORMAL" Salutary Effect of Closing-Down Action

Fort Hare University College, the scene of incidents among the native students recently, has returned to what the college authorities describe as "absolutely normal life." With three months having passed since the main student body returned after a mass expulsion in May, the college roll is now higher than when the college authorities closed down the institution.

Then there were fewer than 350 students in residence. To-day there are 370.

All the expelled students had to re-apply for admission to the college and disclose information to the college authorities about the "boycotts and other acts calculated to undermine discipline" which led to the closing of the college on May 4. Only a small number was refused re-admission.

The college authorities believe that the closing of the institution, the largest of its kind in the Union, and the consequent setting up of a commission of inquiry "cleared the air" by bringing the issues to a head.

This had led, said a spokesman, to a "remarkably healthy atmosphere—a return to what we knew before."

5/11/53

UNIVERSITY APARTHEID 4 NEW COLLEGES ARE PROPOSED

PRETORIA, SATURDAY.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND SCIENCE (Mr. J. H. VILJOEN) ANNOUNCED TO-DAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO APPOINT AN INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE APPLICATION OF APARTHEID AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

The committee would consist of the Secretary for Education, Arts and Science (Mr. H. S. van der Walt) as chairman, the Secretary for Finance (Dr. D. H. Steyn), the Secretary for Native Affairs (Dr. W. M. M. Eiselen) and the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs (Dr. I. D. du Plessis).

Finance

The Minister said the committee would be instructed to report on the matter with particular reference to the following:

Financial implications, the establishment or conversion of institutions and the date of commencement, subjects, personnel, accommodation and buildings, bursaries, control and administration, and the prohibition of the admission of non-Europeans to European universities, and how the scheme should be applied, immediately and in its entirety, or by gradual stages.

Mr. Viljoen said the Cabinet could only come to a final decision on the matter when it knew the facts determined by the committee and its findings.

What would be decided finally could, therefore, not be stated at this stage, but the Cabinet had asked the committee to work out a scheme according to which two university colleges would be established, one in the Western Cape and the other near Durban, to which Coloured and Indian students would be admitted.

The University College of Fort Hare would be so organized to provide for the needs of the Bantu people of that area—the Xosas and other related tribes.

A university college would be established in Natal to provide for the needs of the Zulus and other related tribes.

Little violation

A university college would be established somewhere in the north-eastern Transvaal to provide for the needs of the Bantu people of the Transvaal.

'The intention is to violate existing privileges as little as possible with the establishment of these university colleges,' the Minister said.—Sapa.

Footnote: In a report tabled in Parliament in February, the Commission of Inquiry into separate training facilities for non-Europeans at universities said, in effect, that academic apartheid was not at present a practical proposition.

4/11/55

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1955

University Apartheid

THE country will not really be surprised at the announcement by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science that he has appointed an interdepartmental committee to investigate the application of *apartheid* at the universities. To the Nationalist Government, intent on carrying out a policy dictated by racial prejudice, the fact that a strong commission reported only a few months ago that university *apartheid* is not a practical proposition would act as a stimulant rather than a depressant. The more the facts are against them the more the Nationalists are convinced that they are right. Since the report of the Holloway Commission the country has had evidence that Nationalist generalizations about university *apartheid* are untrue in one particular at any rate. It is an important part of Nationalist *apartheid* doctrine that the non-European races are happier among themselves. Yet the only South African university institution where there have been serious troubles is Fort Hare, which had to be closed down for a time this year because of student indiscipline. The plan which the interdepartmental committee has been asked to investigate includes the creation of no fewer than four new university colleges. If they are to be any use to their people, they will, like the Minister, have to concern themselves with education, arts and science. If they are to be institutions worthy of the name of university they will have to be staffed with competent teachers, and equipped with adequate laboratories, as well as being provided with adequate recreational facilities. This will lead to some competition and much overlapping with the existing universities, and impose on Mr. Louw the need to find more millions of pounds to start with and much money every year; although even now the older universities can never get all the money they want.

7/11/55

New Move For Student Apartheid

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, announced yesterday that the Government had decided to appoint an inter-departmental committee to investigate the application of *apartheid* at the universities.

The committee would consist of the Secretary for Education, Arts and Science, Mr. H. S. van der Walt, as chairman; the Secretary of Finance, Dr. D. H. Steyn; the Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr. W. M. M. Eiselen; and the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, Dr. F. D. du Plessis.

The Minister said the committee would be instructed to report on the matter, with particular reference to the financial implication; the establishment or conversion of institutions and the date of commencement; subjects; staff; accommodation and buildings; bursaries; control and administration; the prohibition of the admission of non-Europeans to European universities; and how the scheme should be applied—immediately and in its entirety, or by gradual stages.

NOTHING FINAL

Mr. Viljoen said the Cabinet could come to a final decision on the matter only when it knew the facts determined by the committee.

The Cabinet had asked the committee to work out a scheme for two university colleges to be established, one in the Western Cape Province, and the other near Durban, to which Coloured and Indian students would be admitted. The University College of Fort Hare would provide for the needs of the Bantu people of that area.

A university college would be established somewhere in the northern or north-eastern Transvaal, to provide for the needs of the Bantu people of the Transvaal.

"The intention is to violate existing privileges as little as possible with the establishment of these university colleges," the Minister said.—(Sapa.)

8/11/55

University Inquiry Is Opposed

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday.— The Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, in a statement issued yesterday, protested against the appointment of a commission to investigate the application of apartheid in universities. The appointment of this commission was announced last week by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen.

The statement said the issue was not, as far as the students were concerned, only that of whether the State could interfere in the autonomy of the universities. It was whether the system of non-segregation was the most desirable.

CONVINCED

"From our experience we are convinced that it is, and for this reason we condemn the latest move to set up new and segregated universities for Non-European groups.

"As the recent report of the conditions at Fort Hare revealed such institutions can never be anything more than inferior, and the breeding grounds of suspicion, intolerance and fear," the statement said.—Sapa.

A COLOURED WRITER MAKES THE FOLLOWING
OBSERVATIONS ON SOUTH AFRICA'S ONLY
NON-EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Fort Hare and its intellectuals

ON THE BANK OF THE TYUMIE RIVER, amid idyllic surroundings, overlooking the Victoria Hospital and Lovedale Institution, is situated South Africa's only non-European university college, Fort Hare. The town of Alice, a White man's Eldorado, serves both institutions and is the hub of an area composed of African learning and Native poverty.

The picturesque river valley is fertile but invariably the African finds himself trying to subsist on the soil-eroded and barren hillsides. In the village Europeans own all the shops which would, however, be unable to survive without the support of the Africans.

Most of the college buildings have been built with aid from charitable organizations and church finance. Students are comparatively comfortable in their library, lecture-rooms and laboratories. One often hears disparaging remarks about the Church controlling schools and having to finance education; yet the truly magnificent contribution which the Churches have made to African schooling should not be overlooked. The institutions of Fort Cox, Lovedale, St. Matthew's, Healdtown and Fort Hare all owe their birth to the Church. Without these institutions the Africans of this country would have been the poorer.

Fort Hare has five hostels, which accommodate about 400 students, all of whom are resident. The five hostels were built by the Methodist, Congregational, Anglican and Presbyterian Churches.

Despite the fact that atheistic leanings among the students are becoming more noticeable, it is still a fact that the African intellectual retains a deep and abiding respect for religion. Fort Hare has a cosmopolitan collection of students, among whom are Africans, Indians and Coloureds. The women students live in a magnificent undenominational hostel. The fees are reasonable.

African nationalism

AT a time when the political situation in South Africa is electrically charged, it almost naturally follows that the tone of Fort Hare will be tense and permeated with a terrific undercurrent of racialism, for it is here that the beginning of a great political struggle in this country is painfully being born. Without a doubt, the African student at the college is more politically mature than any of the other non-European students.

It seems as if these African intellectuals have a picture of life and are determined to find out where they fit into it. Apart from the students who come from the colonies and who are in most cases financially better off it is the students from the Native territories of the Union, the larger towns and the Transkei who are the most militant political debaters.

Racial feeling manifests itself in a thousand subtle forms, in the dining-room, in the lecture theatres, at social functions, on the sports fields and even in love affairs. Any Coloured student who is known to be particularly friendly with an African lass runs the risk of being beaten up without him ever getting to know who his assailants were.

The appeal to race is everywhere, so much so that it gives the impression that it is perhaps the only reality in the lives of the majority of the students there. It is a reality which is ever present, swollen, tender, turbulent, ready to erupt at any moment.

Bitterness

ALL debates and speeches are filled with integral parts of compassion and bitterness. Motives for action are almost neurotically sought for and racial insults, slights and offences, no matter how trivial, are hugged and nursed.

The greater majority of students carry a hated burden of over-inclined to rush forward psychologically to embrace the worst that authority can offer. A keen sense of dissatisfaction which already exists within the students because of their political emasculation in the country as a whole is often made worse by conditions at some of the African institutions and so the dissatisfaction gives way to extreme bitterness which, in turn, gives way to emotionalism of a

by

Maurice Hommel

kind which often blinds the African to any virtue the European may possess.

Fort Hare, however, provides a most interesting study to those who advocate the unity of all non-European groups.

The African students are in the majority and naturally have the most say. The Indian student adopts an air of superiority and is generally uninterested while the Coloured student is still uncertain of himself. At times racial feelings run high between the African and the other non-European students.

Perhaps part of this can be attributed to the fact that the African knows that the other groups are still inclined to look down upon him and that, while they are prepared to tolerate him, they are not quite prepared to fraternize with him on terms of complete equality.

Political awakening

THE African at Fort Hare is a keen student of politics. He is ever ready to challenge a statement or suggestion made by a European on any matter. He is conservative and is most reluctant to allow any other race to take part freely in his discussions.

Most of them are omnivorous readers and also take a close interest in the political struggles of the colonies of Africa as well as that of other foreign countries. All this in spite of the fact that the college library contains books which have been carefully selected.

It must not be thought, however, that all the African students hold extreme political views. Quite a few of them hold the view that they should link up with the other non-European groups; and one or two of them believe that without wealth the African will remain impotent and so the first thing to do would be to strive towards the building of themselves into a strong economic force.

Melting pot

IT is at Fort Hare where the African is really in the melting pot. Many of the students are not fully conversant with the joys and trials of town and communal life and thus it is inevitable that with their narrow social background they find it most difficult to fit into the cosmopolitan way of life which prevails at the college.

Much time is needed and only truth and understanding and a deep-thinking psychological education will right it at all. Nature works slowly and so must the architects of this new African nation. For superstition, the millstone around the neck of the African for so many centuries, has not yet been completely discarded.

The African intellectual still retains great reverence for some tribal institutions, and it is common for students to attend ceremonies of a tribal nature. The African figures of the past, like Dingaan and Chaka, are still spoken of with a great deal of pride.

Events in recent years and, more particularly, the events of recent months, have set mighty currents in motion at Fort Hare. With strong ideologies as the weapons wielded by the African intellectuals in their struggles to attain their place in the "picture" of life as seen by them, the atmosphere will continue to grow turbulent and stormy. Time alone can tell when or how it will subside.

THE STAR

29/11/55



**Professor will
act as head**

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE, Tuesday. — Prof. Z. K. Matthews has been appointed by the governing councillors of the University College at Fort Hare as acting principal from December 1 in place of Prof. C. P. Dent, who is going on long leave before retirement.

The council has yet to decide on Prof. Dent's permanent successor.

THE NATAL DAILY NEWS

29/11/55



**To act as Fort
Hare principal**

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday.—Prof. Z. K. Matthews has been appointed by the governing councillors of the University College at Fort Hare as acting principal from December 1 in place of Prof. C. P. Dent who goes on long leave before retirement.

The Council has yet to decide on Prof. Dent's permanent successor.

Extract from
South Africa, London.

24 DEC 1955

Future of Fort Hare

The troubles at the University College of Fort Hare, which came to a head when 330 of the 367 students were suspended, attracted general interest not only because of the exceptional action taken by the governing body, but because Fort Hare is the main centre of higher learning for non-Europeans in South Africa. A commission of inquiry, while condemning the attitude taken up by the majority of the students, put forward a series of recommendations, some of them drastic in character, for the future government of the college. Their report has now produced a counterblast from Professor Dent, who has resigned the principalship on the ground of ill-health. At the outset he complains that the commission's report gives the impression that he was freely consulted whereas in fact he was not consulted at all. The main thesis of the report was that the time is over-ripe for a bold transition from the spirit, methods, and atmosphere of the missionary high school to those of a university. Principal Dent states that he can find no substance in this. He says that it is too easy to make a generalisation of this sort, which has been heard before. From its foundation the College had aimed at the development of a true university spirit, he maintains, and much thought, by many people, with a background of experience in other universities, had been given to this matter. That development had been fostered in the face of difficulties not experienced elsewhere, especially in regard to finance. Financial stringency lasted, even on the academic side, until the end of 1952 when the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Holloway Commission changed the whole picture.

It is held that the Commission did not take sufficient cognisance of the fact that education at Fort Hare is obtained probably more cheaply than at any other university centre in the world. The fee for board and lodging is £36 per annum, which is between one-third and one-fourth of the fee charged elsewhere. Principal Dent holds that comparison with Rhodes University or with heavily endowed universities elsewhere is unfair. Keeping the fees down has made the work of the College much more difficult, but it has made it possible for many more non-European students to obtain a university education. Their debt to the Churches is very great, for without them the present fee of £75 for all services would have been at least £30 per annum more for each student. Yet the Commission suggests that the Churches should give up their control of the hostels, a control which has so greatly lightened the financial burden of the students. The Principal joins issue with the Commission in its declaration that "members feel that there is a disquieting amount of immorality and drinking at Fort Hare." If the statement suggests that there is more than at other university institutions he does not believe. The Commission declared that some of the rules are quite unenforceable, and cited the rule that no student may possess alcoholic liquor. "As the only penalty for a breach of this rule," said the Commission, "is suspension or expulsion, the contrast between the fate of the 1 per cent. who are found out and the 99 per cent.—equally guilty—who are not found out is terrifying." On this Principal Dent observes that no student has been expelled for merely tasting liquor; students have been suspended, which is a different thing, for defined periods, for being under the influence of liquor. He naturally asks on what evidence the Commission made its observation about the 1 per cent. and the 99 per cent. "It is a sophism to argue that the incidence of an evil practice is decreased by making it legal, that there would be less alcoholic liquor consumed, or fewer students would acquire the taste for it, if

its consumption were no longer an offence under the College rules. I am certain that it would increase and that such a change in our rules would not be acceptable to African parents or to the African people."

In regard to the general character of the students Principal Dent states that he believes the large majority are decent, well-meaning young men and women, anxious to use their opportunities well and to prepare for decent living. The most dangerous failing of the majority, he avers, is a lack of moral courage, a fear of being called a "sell-out" or a "boot licker" and of the physical violence sometimes used, usually under cover of darkness. It is this weakness in the general student character which makes it possible for a small number to impose their will upon the majority, especially in a relatively small College which is almost entirely residential, and to organise boycotts and other disturbances which should have no place in a reasonable College society. He does not believe that the proportion of extremists and irreconcilables among the students is anything like so great as the report suggests. Principal Dent rebuts with emphasis the charge made by the Commission that there was encouragement of tale-bearing by the students to the authorities.

The Commission criticised the practice of the College giving loans to students. The Principal points out that a student in a European university can open an account in a parent's name and order, for example, all the books required. But non-European students cannot do that; they must have cash or an order guaranteed by the College. Principal Dent discloses that a certain loan fund, now £275, was donated by a European well-wisher to be used at the Principal's discretion, to assist students in the small difficulties that arise during their stay at College. It is true that in the audited balance sheet for 1954 there appears the item, "Due from students £1,888-8-4." "This includes all amounts outstanding on students' accounts and may have appeared to the Commission to be an unduly large amount. Actually the amount payable by students or their parents was of the order of £300; the balance was safe departmental bursaries not paid by December 31." It is pointed out in various parts of the Principal's statement that the Commission did not take account of what had already been done or was planned, and so made recommendations without seemingly being aware that steps had been taken to apply remedies or push forward development in various directions since the College was put in a better financial position. This is particularly seen in the recommendations calling for more housing for staff: actually nine houses have been built in the last year or two and more are in the course of construction. It is seen also in the recommendations for the establishment of new departments of Music, Law, and Commerce. Steps had already been taken to inaugurate these. More time for investigation and consultation with the Principal would, in all likelihood, have elicited these facts. Professor Dent, in conclusion, expresses the hope that, notwithstanding the changes proposed, the Churches will maintain their present position in the College; but on this point he is out of step not only with the Commission but with academic opinion generally.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU
184, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Extract from
South Africa, London.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31 DEC 1955

A664

MAY

Fort Hare University College for Africans closes down because of a rebellious element in the student body.

**Extract from
South Africa, London.**



University of Fort Hare
Together is Excellence

31 DEC 1955

Fort Hare University College reopens and a commission begins investigating the recent disturbances there.

31/12/55

Native University Inquiry

FORT HARE CHIEF SAYS: 'I WAS NOT CONSULTED'

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

FORT HARE (Cape Province), Friday.—Professor C. P. Dent, principal of the Fort Hare Native University College, said at a recent meeting of the college council that he was “not consulted at all” by the commission appointed to investigate the disturbances at the college—“although the report may give the impression that I was freely consulted.”

Professor Dent said that the commission was “very often far wide of the mark” in its report.

Although he did not wish to appear discourteous to men of high reputation who came, at much inconvenience to themselves, to help the college, Professor Dent said that he thought that they were at Fort Hare for too short a time and possibly too soon after re-opening of the college, “full and balanced investigation” of all the matters to which reference was made in the report.

less drinking and no more immorality than in any other group of university students of comparable size.”

He denied the allegation of the commission that tale-bearing by the students to the authorities was encouraged.

Professor Dent, speaking of the general character of the students at Fort Hare, said he believed that a large majority were decent, well-meaning young men and women, anxious to use their opportunities well, and to prepare for decent living.

“Too Rapid”

The commission had said that the main thesis of their report was that the time was over-ripe for a bold transition from the spirit, methods and atmosphere of the missionary high school to those of a university.

Professor Dent said that he could find no substance in this.

From its very foundation, the college had aimed at the development of a true university spirit, and much thought, by many people with a background of experience in other universities, had been given to this matter. That development had been fostered in the face of difficulties not experienced elsewhere, especially in regard to finance.

Financial stringency had lasted, even on the academic side, until the end of 1952, when the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Holloway Commission changed the whole picture.

Immorality

Professor Dent said it was felt that the commission did not take sufficient cognisance of the fact that education at Fort Hare was obtained probably more cheaply than at any other university centre in the world. The fee for board and lodging was £36 a year (£26 to the dining-hall and £10 to the hostel).

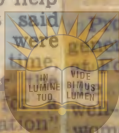
Referring to the commission's statement that “members feel that there is a disquieting amount of immorality and drinking at Fort Hare,” Professor Dent said: “In my opinion, there is much

thought the most dangerous falling of the majority was a lack of moral courage—a fear of being called a “sell-out” or a “boot licker” and of the physical violence sometimes used, usually under cover of darkness.

MORE TIME NEEDED

Professor Dent said that the commission had not taken into account what had already been done, or was planned, and so had made recommendations without seemingly being aware that steps had been taken to apply remedies or push forward development in various directions since the college was put in a better financial position.

He felt that more time for investigation and consultation would probably have elicited these facts.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

31/12/55

Fort Hare inquiry "wide of mark," says principal

Fort Hare, Saturday.

THE COMMISSION appointed to investigate recent troubles at Fort Hare University College was "very often far wide of the mark" in its report, said the principal of the college, Prof. C. P. Dent, at a recent meeting of the Fort Hare governing council.

Professor Dent said that, according to the report, "the principal gave the commission very generously of his time, and placed all relevant information at the members' disposal." He added: "This may give the impression that I was freely consulted—whereas, in fact, I was not consulted at all."

Although he did not wish to appear discourteous to men of high reputation who came, at much inconvenience to themselves, to help the college, Professor Dent said he thought they were at Fore Hare for too short a time, and possibly too soon after the reopening of the college, for a full and balanced investigation of all the matters to which reference was made in the report.

The commission had said that the main thesis of their report was that the time was over-ripe for a bold transition from the spirit, methods and atmosphere of the missionary high school to those of a university.

Professor Dent said he could

find no substance in this. From its very foundation, the college had aimed at the development of a true university spirit.

CHEAPEST IN WORLD

He said it was felt that the commission did not take sufficient cognizance of the fact that education at Fort Hare was obtained probably more cheaply than at any other university centre in the world.

Referring to the commission's statement that "members feel that there is a disquieting amount of immorality and drinking at Fort Hare," Professor Dent said that "in my opinion there is much less drinking and no more immorality than in any other group of university students of comparable size."

Speaking of the general character of the students, he said he believed the large majority were decent, well-meaning young men and women, anxious to use their opportunities well, and to prepare for decent living.

LACK OF COURAGE

He thought the most dangerous failing of the majority was a lack of moral courage—a fear of being called a "sell-out" or a "boot licker" and of the physical violence sometimes used, usually under cover of darkness.

Professor Dent said that the commission had not taken into account what had already been done, or was planned, and so had made recommendations without seemingly being aware that steps had been taken to apply remedies or push forward development in various directions since the college was put in a better financial position.

He felt that more time for investigation and consultation would probably have elicited these facts.—Sapa.

6/1/56

University head talks on racialism

From Our Correspondent

SALISBURY, Friday. — Dr. Walter Adams, principal of the Rhodesian University College, told a gathering in Salisbury yesterday that one of the saddest documents he had read in recent months was the report on the trouble at the Fort Hare University College in South Africa.

University of Fort Hare

"If the African and European leaders of the future," he said, "are to be trained in conditions which daily and continuously emphasize racialism, can there be much chance for unity?"

Speaking on the inter-racial character of the Rhodesian University College, Dr. Adams said his own approach to inter-racialism is one of expediency rather than of principle.

"But what alternative is there in practice?" he said.

At the university level colour would be placed in its proper perspective in the pattern which Rhodes had defined as "equal rights for all civilized men."

He agreed, however, that the inter-racial character of Rhodesia's new university college tends to be talked about too much.

"In one sense that is completely unimportant," he said, "for as a genuine university we are, of course, inter-racial."

3/12/55

"OFTEN FAR WIDE OF THE MARK"

Fort Hare Chief Criticises Commission's Report

FORT HARE, Friday.

The Commission appointed to investigate recent troubles at Fort Hare University College was "very often far wide of the mark" in its report, said the principal of the College, Professor C. P. Dent, at a recent meeting of the Fort Hare Governing Council.

Prof. Dent said that according to the report, the Principal gave the Commission very generously of his time and placed all relevant information at the members' disposal. "This may give the impression that I was freely consulted, whereas, in fact, I was not consulted at all," he said.

Although he did not wish to appear discourteous to men of high reputation who came, at much inconvenience to themselves, to help the College, Prof. Dent said he thought that they were at Fort Hare for too short a time and possibly too soon after the re-opening of the College, for a full and balanced investigation of all the matters to which reference was made in the report.

The Commission had said that the main thesis of their report was that the time was over-ripe for a bold transition from the spirit, methods and atmosphere of

the missionary high school to those of a university.

Prof. Dent said that he could find no substance in this. From his own experience at Fort Hare had aimed at the development of a true university spirit, and much thought, by many people with a background of experience in other universities, had been given to this matter. That development had been fostered in the face of difficulties not experienced elsewhere, especially in regard to finance. Financial stringency had lasted, even on the academic side, until the end of 1952, when the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Holloway Commission changed the whole picture.

Prof. Dent said it was felt that the Commission did not take sufficient cognisance of the fact that education at Fort Hare was obtained probably more cheaply than at any other university centre in the world. The fee for board and lodging was £36 a year (£26 to the dining-hall and £10 to the hostel), which was between one-third and one-fourth of the fee charged elsewhere.

Referring to the Commission's statement that "members feel that there is a disquieting amount of immorality and drinking at Fort Hare," Prof. Dent said, "In my opinion there is much less drinking and no more immorality than in any other group of university students of comparable size."

Prof. Dent denied the allegation of the Commission that tale-bearing by the students to the authorities was encouraged. — S.A. Press Association.



PROFESSOR C. P. DENT.

31/12/55

Principal's Report On Fort Hare

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"This may give the impression that I was freely consulted, whereas, in fact, I was not consulted at all," he said.

HIGH REPUTATION

Although he did not wish to appear discourteous to men of high reputation who came, at much inconvenience to themselves, to help the College, Professor Dent said he thought that they were at Fort Hare for too short a time, and possibly too soon after the reopening of the College, for a full and balanced investigation of all the matters to which reference was made in the report.—(S.A.P.A.)

31/12/55

Fort Hare report 'wide of mark'

FORT HARE, Friday.—(Sapa.)

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"This may give the impression that I was freely consulted, whereas, in fact, I was not consulted at all," he said.

Too soon

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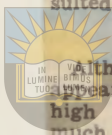
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Difficulties

That development had been fostered in the face of difficulties not experienced elsewhere, especially in regard to finance.

Financial stringency had lasted, even on the academic side, until the end of 1952, when the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Holloway Commission changed the whole picture.

Prof. Dent said it was felt that the Commission did not take sufficient cognisance of the fact that education at Fort Hare was obtained probably more cheaply than at any other university centre in the world.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Diversity

31/12/55

Head Denies Findings on Fort Hare

FORT HARE, Friday.

THE COMMISSION who investigated troubles at Fort Hare University College were "very often far wide of the mark" in their report, said the College Principal, Professor C. P. Dent, at a meeting of the Fort Hare Governing Council.

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TRUE SPIRIT

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Referring to the commission's statement that "members feel that there is a disquieting amount of immorality and drinking at Fort Hare," Professor Dent said: "In my opinion there is much less drinking and no more immorality than in any other group of university students of comparable size."

Professor Dent denied the commission's allegation that tale-bearing by the students to the authorities was encouraged.

Of the general character of the students, he said he believed the large majority were decent, well-meaning young men and women, anxious to use their opportunities well, and to prepare for decent living.—Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Excellence

FORT HARE,

Although it may be outside the function of an ordinary newspaper to comment on appointments made to collegiate organisations like Fort Hare, we feel it would be remiss on our part did we not express this community's sense of satisfaction and pleasure at the appointment of Professor C P Dent as successor to Dr. Kerr. The precedent of promoting the second-in-command was set at Lovedale when Dr. Wilkie retired from the Principalship, and we could wish for nothing better for Fort Hare than that its repetition at the sister institution may be equally as happy. No doubt it will be in view of the fact that, apart from his personal qualifications, Professor Dent has had the advantage of serving under Dr Kerr, and has been associated with him in the expanding work of the College for upwards of a quarter of a century. During this period both Professor and Mrs. Dent have associated themselves actively with the public and social life of this community and the local public are naturally gratified at this endorsement of the esteem in which they are held. Professor Dent is taking up his new duties at a time when, Fort Hare is steadily growing in national importance, and this community as well as his friends throughout the country, will add to their congratulations confident hopes of the continuance of the success which has hitherto marked his career.

Daily Dispatch



EAST LONDON.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1950.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Dr. A. J. E. van Rhyn, M.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University of South Africa, conferred degrees on 112 students at the South African Native College, Fort Hare, on Friday. Top left: Dr. van Rhyn conferring the B.A. Social Science, on Mrs. Freda Mathews, wife of Professor Z. K. Mathews, a member of the college staff. Professor Mathews (standing in background) was the first student to graduate at Fort Hare. Top right: The Rev. P. Sembele (left) who received his B.A. degree. With him are his wife and his son, who is a B.Sc. graduate of Fort Hare and who is now studying medicine at the Witwatersrand University. Bottom: Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, who retired from the staff of the College about five years ago. Professor Jabavu was the first member of the Fort Hare staff.

te, August 3rd 1950

St. Andrew's University

HONOURS DR. ALEXANDER KERR.

"WHO HAS DESERVED WELL OF A CONTINENT."

Along with several other distinguished men and women, including the Principal of the University of Aberdeen, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, and Emil Brunner, the famous theologian, Dr Alexander Kerr received an honorary doctorate on 30th June from Scotland's oldest university, St. Andrew's. This is the "laureation address" given when Dr Kerr was capped Doctor of Divinity :-

"South Africa is somewhat lucidly in the limelight these days. Amid so much in the past and the present which is regrettable, we must deliberately look at certain things of which no man need be ashamed.

One is the work done for over 100 years for native education by the great institution of Lovedale, which owes its inspiration and support to Scotland.

Another is the founding and building up to the status of a university college of Fort Hare Native College, a few miles from Lovedale, the only college of university status for natives in the whole of South Africa. Its founder, first Principal and for 33 years its presiding genius, is a great Scotsman, Alexander Kerr. Pessimists should take into account the rise and progress of this venture of Christian faith and Scottish pertinacity. He began in Fort Hare with 18 students, all under matriculation standard; he retired with a roll of 330, all matriculated and most well on the way to graduation in Arts and Science.

Built amid the ruins of a fort where grim deeds were done and many things suffered during the Kaffir Wars, Fort Hare has striven to promote goodwill, justice, skill and enlightenment, with patience, forbearance and vision. The man who watched it grow, is one of the Scotsmen who have laid the foundations of the new Africa. In Alexander Kerr we honour one who has deserved well of a whole Continent.

LOCAL TRIBUTE.

Many readers of the Alice Times will have seen some reference to the fact that a highly esteemed townsman has had conferred upon him another academic distinction. At the Graduation Ceremony on June 30th, the ancient University of St. Andrew's, Scotland, conferred on Dr Alexander Kerr the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. This degree is usually reserved for ministers of religion for the obvious reason that Divinity defines the sphere in which they are experts. No doubt the friends in Scotland who wanted to show their appreciation of the life-work of the ex-Principal of Fort Hare would have offered him an LL.D but for the fact that Cape Town had anticipated them. Moreover, as the Dean of the Faculty said, Dr Kerr has always been a loyal and devoted son of the Church and had filled a position also reserved ordinarily for ministers: he had been Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa. In addition, the Dean went on to say, in a memorable sentence, "As the religion of his heart has been built into the foundation of the College which is his great achievement we claim for him the title of Doctor of Divinity."

The graduation at St. Andrew's was a notable one and, we may be sure, unforgettable to Dr and Mrs Kerr. The old grey city by the sea is a repository of historic memories of reformation days.

It was there in the sea-girt castle where John Knox was constrained to begin his epoch-making ministry as a preacher of the everlasting Gospel. From thence he was taken by unfeeling hands to serve for eighteen months of torture as a galley slave. Even then the University was a centre of light and educational enterprise.

On this occasion a record number of graduands, nearly 400, was presented to the Principal for ordinary degrees. With them was a notable group of distinguished, invited guests to receive honorary degrees.

Prominent among those who were capped D.D. was Professor Emil Brunner of Zurich, a world-famous theologian who, together with his Swiss colleague, Karl Barth, has inaugurated a new era in theological thought.

In presenting Dr Kerr, the Dean gave an outline of the ex-Principal's life and labours in the building up of a college, of which we in Alice are all proud, which is the high water mark in the slowly rising current of Bantu education.

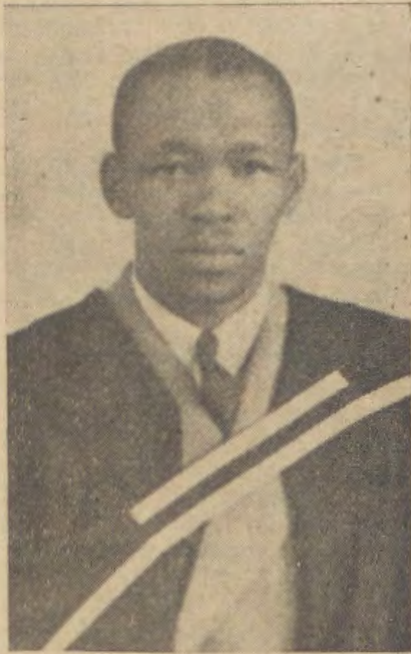
We must wait for the opportunity to offer the doctor (twice over) our personal congratulations; meanwhile we can all rejoice in the well-merited honour bestowed by a Scottish University on one whose life work is a significant factor in our national history; one whose high minded and courageous ministry has been so richly fulfilled.

J. B. G.

BANTU WORLD SAT, OCTOBER
21st, 1950.

PRICE 3D.

The Late Gladstone Letele



Mr. Gladstone L. Letele, an announcement of whose death was reported on this page last week. On Page Three of this issue, a former colleague pays tribute to him.

Peace, He Is Not Gone

(By V.V.T. Mbobo)

I mind as if it were yesterday. It was a bleak November morning in London. I was rudely shaken out of the last sweet slumbers of early morning by the sharp ringing of the telephone. I mouthed a few curses under my breath, as I sloughed my warm blankets and rushed to pick up the receiver.

Who in heaven was calling me at so early an hour? For, indeed, although a glance at my watch showed me it was past eight o'clock, it was still dark in the room. A soft voice came drawlingly over the line. I could have recognised it in the midst of a deep dream. Gladstone Letele was on the line.

We lunched together that day in one of those small Oriental restaurants in Piccadilly Circus, so well-known to any foreigner in London for their IDEAL dishes at manageable prices. We talked for hours in our corner.

At times we just talked "shop". We were comparing notes. For I had just returned from my sojourns on the Continent. Gladstone had preceded me to Yugoslavia, then the Mecca of all foreign youth, while I was still at the World Youth Festival in Czechoslovakia. The subject sometimes soared to the dizzy heights of whether or not open rupture between East and West was imminent or inevitable. Or what was really on the other side of the famous "Iron Curtain"? For, had we not had the rare privilege of living behind that Curtain?

That was 1947. Gladstone was then lecturing in London University, in the School of African Languages and Oriental Culture, a distinguished honour for this young son of Africa, and the first to have that honour. He was also collecting material for his Ph.D. And now, alas!

"Cut is the branch

That might have grown full straight".

Even when he was in London, he was the same semi-shy, quietly-disposed boy, whom I had known in Lovedale, way back in 1930. **"For we were nursed upon the self same hill".** We drank of the same fountain of knowledge. Many an early summer morning found us on the summit of Black Hill, books clasped in hand from which passages were being committed to memory in order to gain that en-

vied first position in class for your name to be emblazoned in the Bulletin.

Won Highest Honour

Gladstone's name appeared many a time, until he won the highest honour conferred upon a student, the Dux Medal, for the best all-round student of the year. Yet honour never made this bashful youth's head sizzle. So modest was he that even the congratulations of personal friends made him blush.

Not content with a B.A. at Fort Hare, he proceeded to Cape Town University to demonstrate and study, eking out a precarious existence on a princely £100 p.a. How true it is that to the great money is but a "filthy lucre". But he achieved his aim, the M.A. in Bantu Languages, and the meet reward was only round the corner, a lectureship at his Alma Mater, Fort Hare. May it be remembered that Gladstone and his younger brother, now Dr Arthur Letele, had been left by their father in early childhood, and even their beloved mother did not live to see the flower of her indefatigable efforts.

How fondly I had cherished the dawn of the day when we would meet once more and how we had hoped to commit to paper some of our more interesting experiences abroad for future African youth!

"But oh the heavy change, now thou art gone,

Now thou art gone, and never must return!"

His many students, here and abroad will miss his guidance. He in Great Britain in International had lectured to many a full house Educational Conferences, where he made no small name for himself as an authority on many an aspect of education in his country. Nay, he is not gone.

Such as he never die, their spirits remain like lights set upon a hill to illumine the dark vales below. Let us not mourn him. He has only gone to join that galaxy of young noble sons of Africa, the Nikanis, Futshanes, Lembedes, Vilakazis—"THE INHERITORS OF UNFULFILLED RENOWN." They had to die in order that we who live should have so noble an example to follow.

"PEACE, PEACE! HE IS NOT DEAD, HE DOTH NOT SLEEP—HE HATH AWAKENED FROM THE DREAM OF LIFE".

Sept. 1950.

Principal Alexander Kerr, LL.D., of Fort Hare College, South Africa

South Africa is somewhat luridly in the limelight these days. Amid so much in the past and the present which is regrettable, we must deliberately look at certain things of which no man need be ashamed. One is the work done for over 100 years for Native education by the great institution of Lovedale, which owes its inspiration and support to Scotland. Another is the founding and building up to the status of a university college at Fort Hare Native College, a few miles from Lovedale, the only college of university status for Natives in the whole of South Africa. Its founder, first Principal and for 33 years its presiding genius, is a great Scotsman, Alexander Kerr. Pessimists should take into account the rise and progress of this venture of Christian faith and Scottish pertinacity. He began in Fort Hare with 18 students, all under matriculation standard; he retired with a roll of 330, all matriculated and most well on the way to graduation in Arts and Science. Built amid the ruins of a fort where grim deeds were done and many things suffered during the Kaffir Wars, Fort Hare has striven to promote goodwill, justice, skill, and enlightenment, with patience, forbearance, and vision. Through a layman, Principal Kerr has already been Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa. He is an LL.D. of the University of S.A. and has had various important commissions connected with education in East Africa and the Sudan, as well as in South Africa. The dangers of the present critical race situation in South Africa should not hide from us the great achievement and continuing prospect of enlightened leadership due to Fort Hare. The man who watched it grow from bare earth to well-equipped buildings, lecture rooms, laboratories, library, hostels, and not only watched, but inspired and guided and provided for its growth is one of the Scotsmen who have laid the foundations of the new Africa. The Romans honoured those who deserved well of their country. In Alexander Kerr we honour one who has deserved well of a whole Continent. As the religion in his heart has been built into the foundation of the college which is his great achievement, we claim for him also the title of Doctor of Divinity.

Scotsman.

Graduands Told: 'Be Dignified'

(Sunday Tribune Correspondent)

EAST LONDON, Saturday,
THE first African ever to
have given a graduation
address at the South African
Native college at Fort Hare,
near Alice, Cape Province, Dr.
Jabavu, made an eloquent
appeal to young Native
graduands for dignity.

Professor Jabavu said: "As you
leave the friendly environment of
your Alma Mater you are straight-
away ushered into an inhospitable
world that for a great part opposes
all that Fort Hare stands for.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"It is a world particularly hostile
to what it calls the Fort Hare pro-
duct.

"Your big foe, on the one hand, is
the half-educated African bent on
finding fault with you.

"On the other hand your foe is
the half-baked European with ex-
aggerated notions of superiority
over you and yet afraid of your
potentiality.

GOOD CHARACTER

"But a bigger enemy still is your-
self if you start your career weak
in morals and with loose ideas con-
cerning sobriety.

"No amount of erudition will
make up for lack of good char-
acter because education is like a
knife-sharpener.

"The sharpener does not create
the knife, but sharpens it.

"Cultivate a dignity consistent
with the mental grade of culture
that you have reached; beware of
new-fangled lines of degrading
behaviour such as buffoonery and
hooliganism at public meetings,
raucous and obstreperous styles of
platform declamation or beckling.

"Keep clear of the White man's
alcohol in your private life as well
as public drunken ruffianism at bio-
scope and dancing functions.

"In your expression and deport-
ment be dignified."

"Alice Times" Dec. 6 1951.

Native Woman Doctor

AN EX-FORT HARE STUDENT.

Among the 124 students of the University of the Witwatersrand, who took their degrees at the graduation ceremony on Monday was Margaret Myrtle **Pelo Chuene**, who graduated as M.B. B.Ch. She received her B.Sc. at Fort Hare in 1947, and was awarded a City Council scholarship of £25 a year for the medical course. To augment her funds, Dr Chuene worked during the holidays at the tearoom in the men's hostel at the Benoni Location, and also sewed and knitted garments which were sold in the location.



University of Fort Hare
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The daughter of the late principal of the Benoni Methodist Native School, who died last August, Dr Chuene told a newspaper correspondent: "It has been a struggle for me, but the struggle has been more on my parents' side. They made a lot of sacrifices to get me through the university, and I am now going to help my mother educate my two brothers and two sisters. Once my brothers and sisters are educated I might try to specialize in obstetrics and gynaecology or pediatrics," she said.



University of Fort Hare
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Mr. T. S. N. Gqubule

MR. GQUBULE IS TAKING MINISTRY

Mr. T. S. N. Gqubule was among the three successful candidates for the ministry of the Methodist Church at the Port Elizabeth Synod.

Born at Burgherhof near Cookhouse, Mr. Gqubele obtained his early education at Cookhouse and Uitenhage. After standard VI he proceeded to Healdtown in 1943 and completed his Matriculation in 1947 after a fine career. Thereafter Mr. Gqubule did not heave a deep sigh of relief but continued with his N.P.H. which he completed in 1949. After this fine scholastic career Mr. Gqubule taught at Grahamstown. He has

now abandoned teaching after about 18 months for Holy Orders.

Other candidates were Messrs J. T. Hermanus, A. Soc'kwa both of Grahamstown and G. Hoyana of Perksdale.— **W. Tuta.**

Imvo Zabantu 25/8/51

Two Bursaries Offered

ZONK has decided to offer two bursaries of £50 per annum each to two deserving Africans, a boy and a girl who will matriculate this year. These bursaries will entitle the lucky recipients to attend Fort Hare, commencing in 1953 and completing one of the accepted courses. These bursaries will cover most of the cost of tuition, hostel and examination fees.

The final selection will be made by Professor C. P. Dent, M.Sc. (S.A.), the Principal of the University College of Fort Hare.



Dr. D. W. Nkomo, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., of Pretoria: "I am very happy to see that ZONK is launching a bursary fund (scholarship) for the benefit of African students who are desirous of pursuing post-matriculation courses at Fort Hare.

"Since the inauguration of ZONK it has always been apparent that the board and staff of ZONK take a keen interest in the non-European welfare, particularly the African people. This interest is now tangibly demonstrated. Africans all over the Union who read this periodical with great enthusiasm are looking forward to the time when they will be able to make full use of the opportunity ZONK is opening to them.

"Although according to the first publication the intention was to offer one scholarship annually, it is now understood that two scholarships will be made available — one for a male student and another for a female student — depending on the support which we can give the periodical as African readers and subscribers, the scholarship scheme will grow until many scholarships are made available annually.

"I therefore make a strong appeal to the African people all over the Union of South Africa, to support ZONK, the magazine which means so much to them."

Pupils who will be writing the following examinations should make application for one of the bursaries before 30th November, 1952.

(a) Joint Matriculation Board Certificate — where the necessary qualification is Capital "M" prefixed to the candidate's name.

(b) The Cape Senior Certificate; the Transvaal Secondary School Certificate; the Orange Free State School Leaving Certificate — all of these must be prefixed by an asterisk before the candidate's name thus: (*).

Where other exemptions can be obtained, these will also be accepted.

Pupils should remember that the choice will not be on scholastic ability alone, and that "character" and other qualities will also be taken into account.

School principals should apply to ZONK Publications (Pty.), Ltd., Box 9422, Johannesburg, in writing before 30th November, 1952. They should indicate what course they desire the student to pursue.

Students have chiefly the choice of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, but others below:

(a) *Teaching*, embracing B.A. or B.Sc., and devoting one full year to University Education Diploma (U.E.D.) (or qualifying for admission to final year of degree course, and one full year University Education Diploma course).

(There are also certain practice teaching requirements.)

(b) *The Ministry*. B.A. degree, with major course in Biblical Studies and Systematical Theology.

(c) *Public Health*. B.Sc. (Hygiene).

(d) *Medicine*—First year. (This course lists another five years to be completed elsewhere.)

(e) *Agriculture*. — First year B.Sc., and two further years to be completed at Fort Cox.

Zonk representative flies to Fort Hare to discuss bursary details.

(f) *Civil Service*. Advice and further particulars will be supplied on application.

"FURTHER COMMENT"

Mr. Nomgca, Teacher, Alexandra High School: "Some school child who might never have had the opportunity will receive University education at the expense of a magazine — this is unknown in South African history."

Mr. R. R. Rams, Principal, Alexandra High School: "It is not necessary to ask questions about how Africans will receive the news. They know what is good for them, and when I say "Thank you ZONK!" I am sure I represent my people a hundred per cent."

Mrs. W. Bolofo, Matatiele; Housewife: "As in the beginning, ZONK continues to show us what its policy is; to help build a virile, intelligent nation by publishing the right kind of reading matter. But to crown this, and to the delight of all Africa, it has given us a bursary. I would be failing in my gratitude if I tried to say "thank you" without adding that Africans are a blessed nation. A University education cannot be afforded by everyone and ZONK has proved that it wants to make certain things possible."



Mr. Lethoba (Principal), A.M.E. School, Lady Selborne, Pretoria: "Noble idea. Although Africans are ambitious, they have no means of achieving their ambitions — now ZONK has come to our rescue."

Alice Turner

12/2/53

SEYMOUR & PEDDIE G

A Fort Hare Function

FAREWELL TO PROFESSOR AND MRS. ROUSSEAU.

At a social held on Friday morning of last week, present and past members of the staff of Fort Hare bade farewell to Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Rousseau. Prof. Rousseau has resigned his post in order to continue his work in Iraq as leader of a U.N.E.S.C.O. team. Mrs. Rousseau will be remaining for a while before settling in Cape Town.

Principal Dent paid tribute to the devoted services which Prof. Rousseau had given to the College during seventeen years and made special mention of the growth in size and importance of the Education Department of which he has been the head. The Jabavu Secondary School was the realisation of one of his dreams and was the fruit of his determined efforts to secure a practising school associated with the College for teachers in training. Principal Dent conveyed to him the sincere good wishes of the College for the success of the important work he had undertaken and had elected to see through.

Referring to Mrs. Rousseau he said that she had taken an active part in the life of the community and had been a prominent member of every organisation for the promotion of the social welfare.

Mrs. Dent presented Mrs. Rousseau with a bouquet and the Principal added that when the College reopened the members of staff would wish to make a presentation in token of their appreciation of the services of Professor and Mrs. Rousseau.

Prof. and Mrs. Rousseau both replied, briefly expressing their appreciation of the friendship which had been shown to them and their sincere regret at leaving a community in which they had found great happiness and a work from which they had derived deep satisfaction.

Degree Day At Fort Hare.

Canadian High Commissioner On True Education.

For the second year the annual graduation ceremony at Fort Hare was held under the auspices of Rhodes University with which the University College of Fort Hare is now associated. Dr. T. Alty, D.Sc., Ph.D. (Vice Chancellor of Rhodes) presided over the impressive and interesting proceedings which, as usual, filled the Large Hall with Europeans and Africans interested in education, among the latter being the Paramount Chief of Basutoland.

The proceedings opened with the singing of "God Save the Queen" and "Die Stem," after which Dr. A. G. Rocks impressively read the appropriate Scripture lesson and led by Prof. D. T. Jabavu, the congregation joined in singing the Lord's Prayer.

Mr. N. C. Pollock presented 15 students for the Arts degree, and Dr. Norman Taylor 27 for their degree in Science and six in Hygiene. In addition 32 students received the Education Diploma, three qualified in agriculture, and five received their theological certificates.

After the "capping" ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor introduced Mr. T. W. MacDermot, M.A. (Oxon.), High Commissioner for Canada, to deliver the Graduation Address, and referred to his expert interest in education both in his own country and in Africa.

Addressing the graduates, Mr. MacDermot said it was natural for them to suppose that they had now come to the end of their education. If they thought this, however, it might be a sign that the education they had so persistently chased for several years had in fact eluded them.

"While a university degree, the stamp of higher education, comes at the end of a crucial and unique period of your lives it is in reality only the beginning of your life as an educated man or woman, not the end. You might as well say a chicken has ended his development the day he steps from his shell. As you know, he has just begun his development or 'education' as a self-respecting fowl. So it is with you."

The graduates were now turning a new page, not closing a book.

Warning against entertaining false ideas of the kind of leadership that should come to them as a result of their higher education, Mr. MacDermot told the students that few men could become really great leaders. Most become leaders only in their own little communities—and it was at this level that leadership was exercised in the most realistic and effective way.

"If a society or community has within it a sufficient number of

people who give leadership of this kind, it will itself become a better society. And it is from a community of little leaders of this kind that the rare hero or champion emerges."

An important function of education was that it should make people think for themselves. This was difficult to achieve but it was of great importance. The most testing requisite of learning to think for oneself was the capacity to discern the truth.

In days gone by, the enemy in the path of clear thinking was superstition. Today it was replaced by a modern world—propaganda.

"To-day it takes all one's training in logic, all one's independence of mind, all one's judgment to repel the storms of propaganda that swirl round one's head, and to get at the truth which alone should satisfy an educated mind," said Mr. MacDermot.

"There are two kinds of propaganda, the kind we agree with and the kind we disagree with. As far as discovering the truth is concerned, I think the first of them is the one to guard against most because in our zeal to uphold propaganda with which we agree, we are prone to represent it as the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. The best propaganda often contains quite a lot of truth, but its more dangerous peculiarity perhaps is that it is neither the whole truth nor is it nothing but the truth.

It is one of the social responsibilities of the educated man to recognise propaganda for what it is

Continued in next column.

DEGREE DAY AT FORT HARE.

and at the same time to do what he can to see that the truth also is known," said Mr. MacDermot in conclusion.

Prof. C. P. Dent expressed the thanks of the Council and Senate of the College to Dr. Alty and Mr. MacDermot, paying tribute also to the self sacrifice of the parents of the students in enabling their sons and daughters to come to Fort Hare.

The ceremony closed with the singing of "Nkosi Sikelel' and the Sesuto anthem, "Morena Boloka."

WITHDRAWAL OF BURSARIES DEPLORED

(BY OUR REPORTER)

Blantyre.

STUDENTS from Nyasaland now studying at Fort Hare University, deplore the action taken by the Nyasaland Government of withdrawing scholarships after a student fails to pass an examination.

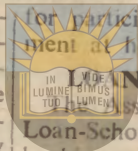
for participation in the development at home", reads the letter.

LOAN-SCHOLARSHIPS

The Association is demanding Loan-Scholarships. These scholarships exist in many other countries including the Union of South Africa, and it has been found to be a very convenient method of promoting education. It is hoped that this method would help African education very considerably if it were accepted by the Nyasaland Government.

COMPOSITION OF SCHOLARSHIP BOARD

The present composition of the Scholarship Board, which is exclusively European though it chiefly deals with African Education, is said to be unsatisfactory, for it means that the Board cannot get firsthand information on the educational needs of the Africans. The Association requests the Education Department that a number of qualified Africans, such as Messrs. W. M. Chirwa and O. E. Ghrwa, be given seats on the Board.



University of Fort Hare
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In a letter written by the Nyasaland Students Association addressed to the Director of Education, the Association attacks the Board of Governors, and complains that the Board is very strict on matters affecting the students. "We fully appreciate the waste of public funds incurred by the country when a student fails in an examination, but we are also aware of the even greater waste incurred when such a student has his studies discontinued by the withdrawal of his scholarship. It would serve the country a great deal to allow such students to continue with their studies so that they eventually qualify



Dr. W. Norman Taylor, with his wife, Andree. On his knee is their daughter, Cherry, and his wife holds their small son, Howard.

TRAINING OF NATIVE HEALTH INSPECTORS COLLAPSES



Fort Hare University is to discontinue training Natives as Health Inspectors owing to the difficulty in finding employment for them. For more than 20 years the University has been training Native health workers and Dr. W. Norman Taylor, who has been instructing students in this work for the past six years, said yesterday there was practically no employment for students completing the course, and there was a lack of interest in a training scheme which proved a "dead end."

Dr. Taylor, who was Professor of Hygiene at the University, said yesterday: "It is very disappointing, yet in spite of the obvious need, neither the Union Health Department nor the municipalities have given us any encouragement and students are reluctant to take up this 'dead-end' job."

Dr. Taylor said about 50 students had passed through his hands and qualified as health workers with a qualification "equal to any European's," but only a fraction of them had been able to find employment. He said: "The real trouble is that the public as a whole is reluctant to employ educated Natives although they have proved themselves. New townships spring up for Natives and as long as there is a man to clean out the garbage cans then that is deemed sufficient, yet a Native health worker would be—or should be—the first consideration. Surely he is just as important as a policeman, or a fireman, and he should be the backbone in any Native township."

ALTERNATIVES

When asked what alternative methods might be used, he replied "There does not seem any alternative. Repeatedly European workers have been employed as health inspectors and this does not give the Native a chance, consequently the numbers attending at the University have dwindled to such an extent that it is no longer possible to carry on."

He thought, however, that the municipalities should realise that the training received by the Native students was recognised under the Provincial Health Act. If the municipalities realised that, then it would go a long way towards solving the problem.

"They are fully trained and not people who go around just cleaning up," he said. "After the past six years I have been teaching them, only half a dozen are employed in the job for which they were trained—as health workers," he said.

Dr. Taylor also pointed out that many who were trained as health workers find there was more pay in teaching and even-

ually they chose the teaching profession and their health training proved useless to them.

East London also came in for a share of the blame. Dr. Taylor said: "We have been very disappointed in East London because it has not co-operated and has accepted few, if any, Native health workers from us. East London could have given the lead to the rest of the Union by employing Native health workers in its townships. Nevertheless we are very grateful to East London for the way it has assisted in the training of the Natives. But I do think the fault may rest with the Council which probably does not see the reason why it should pay an 'enormous salary' to a Native health worker."

CONDITIONS

"The Government has always been perfectly willing to employ them but the conditions of service need to be improved and it is up to the Council to adopt a change of heart. In many new Native townships there are no qualified health workers."

Dr. Taylor said: "It is no use having a Native going around emptying dustbins and thinking he is a health worker."

Discussing the scheme he said: "It was started by Sir Edward Thornton in 1935 when he was Secretary for Health in the Union. It was a good scheme—what a tragedy it has gone to waste."

Dr. Taylor and his wife and family leave East London today in the Europa for Geneva, where he is to take up a post with the Division of Occupational Health.

Fort Hare Graduation Day.

Pioneer Of African Education

HONOUR FOR A NOTABLE AFRICAN.

The annual Graduation ceremony at Fort Hare last Friday under the auspices of Rhodes University was in several respects a notable occasion. Degrees were conferred on over 80 students by Dr. T. Alty, D.Sc., Ph.D. (Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes), 24 qualifying in Arts, 20 taking the Science degree, six the same degree in Hygiene, whilst 40 received the Union Education Diploma, and four the certificate in theology. One of the Coloured students, X. F. Carelse, had the distinction of winning the Rhodes Foundation Scholarship, this being the first occasion it has been won by a Fort Hare student.

The most notable event of the morning, however, was the capping of Dr. D. D. T. Jabavu as Doctor of Philosophy (honoris causa.) Prior to his recent retirement he was Professor of Bantu Languages at Fort Hare, and one of the first members of the staff, and it was appropriate that his presentation should have been made by Dr. Alexander Kerr, the former Principal of the College, who was associated with him for so many years.

In his interesting citation Dr. Kerr said the career of Prof. Jabavu refuted the false belief in some European circles in South Africa that an education such as Professor Jabavu received overseas detached an African from the mass of his own people and disinclined him to undertake those humble public duties and services which every community needed. Not only in work for his own people but in the no less important sphere of maintaining just and friendly race relations in South Africa, Professor Jabavu had been a consistent advocate and co-worker, said Dr Kerr.

Outlining Professor Jabavu's career, Dr. Kerr said he was born in King William's Town and had been faithful "to this region all his days." He was fortunate in his parentage, for not only was his father one of the earliest of the Bantu to reach the standard of matriculation, but he was a pioneer African journalist and had already in 1884 founded the first Bantu newspaper, which he continued to edit in Sixhosa and English until his death in 1921.

Professor Jabavu was sent to school in Colwyn Bay, North Wales, after passing his Junior Certificate in the Cape. After matriculating he went to London University where he graduated with honours in English. Later he was offered and accepted the first appointment on the staff at Fort Hare. Thus, in 1916 when the

first session opened, began a period of academic and public service which continued in full vigour for 30 years, uninterrupted save for leave periods which were usually employed in attending international gatherings in Britain, the United States, Palestine, India or East Africa.

The Graduation Ceremony opened with the singing of "God Save the Queen" and "Die Stem," after which the Rev. J. Rodger read the appropriate Scripture lesson, and then the students for recognition were presented by the Rev. Dr. F. H. Brabant, Prof. J. Davidson and Dr. Rooke.

Delivering the graduation address, Dr. Alty said that since he was last at Fort Hare he had travelled 32,000 miles visiting upwards of 40 universities in England, Scotland, Canada and the United States of America. The experience he gained in America, he said, showed that good results could be obtained at universities which practised either complete apartheid or complete mixing, but at the same time it should be noted that the apartheid system was expensive to operate.

Turning particularly to Fort Hare he went on to say that the College had a duty to show by its example the great possibilities of African education. "Africa is becoming increasingly industrialised," he said, "it seems almost inevitable that more and more opportunities must be opened to Africans as the years pass. There are many and grave difficulties in the organisation and

objective and critical mind was quite impossible in an atmosphere of hysteria and emotion, he said.

"You may have seen reports from certain Middle East countries of the students being called out on strike by politicians and indeed being used as a political tool. I suggest to you that no university can serve its true purpose in such circumstances nor can any people possibly afford the immense loss inevitable in such misuse of an educational institute. I ask you to apply your critical reason to what I have said. If you do so, I believe that you will agree with me that the future development of the life of the African demands an educated and objective leadership. It has been found true by all other racial groups that difficulties and problems are more profitably tackled by reason than by emotion."

After Prof. Dent, the Principal, had warmly thanked Dr. Alty for his address and congratulated the graduands, the impressive ceremony closed with the singing of "Nkosi Sikelel i-Afrika" and the Basutoland National Anthem, as a tribute to the Paramount Chief who sent his representative.

Afterwards a presentation was made to Dr. Jabavu from the special Jabavu Thanksgiving Fund.

The Mayoress acknowledges the following collections for the Easter Stamp Fund: Sale of stamps £21 8s, donations £5 12s 6d. Street collection March 6th, for epileptics £10 13s 6d.

Continued in next column

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE GRADUATION DAY.

development of a multi-racial society but in spite of them I think you are fortunate to be living in a time when great developments of many kinds are taking place and are likely to take place.

"I suggest that the country can rightly look to you, the graduates of Africa's oldest African college, to provide intellectual leadership for your race, to help and guide Africans. It must also look to the college to continue to provide a steady stream of men and women trained and anxious to serve both their race and their country.

"How best can the college do this? The first absolute essential is the maintenance of high standards. For this we must have the best possible staff. At present the staff is partly European and partly African and whenever an appointment is made, every effort is made to see that it goes to the candidate best qualified to fill it, regardless of colour, with the single proviso that if two candidates are equally suitable, and one is an African and the other a European, then the appointment goes to the African. This is a policy which I suggest is very much in the interests of the African and is one which all loyal graduates should seek to maintain."

Dr. Alty sounded this note of warning. The development of an

A Native Leader,

"Alice Times" ——— 23 / 55

DEPLORES DRINK FOR STUDENTS

Dr. D. D. T. Jabavu has just returned from Bechuanaland where he has been Acting Principal at the Bamangwato College. At Bloemfontein a meeting has been arranged for congratulating him on his acquisition of the degree of doctorate by the Rhodes University College, says the Bantu correspondent of the Mercury. He feelingly spoke of the Native educated young men being addicted to drink. He made the astounding statement that out of a hundred students at Fort Hare, fifty have been the victims of drink.

He spoke approvingly of Chief Gkama of the Bamangwato in banning European liquor from his country. Dr. Jabavu said in travelling on the railways he has adopted a new course—that of travelling third class—having taken a "leaf" from Mahatma Ghandi, that great leader of the Indian people. Travelling third class on the railways, he said, you get more in touch with your people.

14 APR 1955

South African Universities Differ Sharply on Apartheid

By W. L. Taylor, formerly of Dunedin.

CAPE TOWN.—On February 2, the report of the Commission of Inquiry into separate university facilities for non-Europeans at South African Universities was tabled in the House of Assembly. The members of this academic apartheid Commission were Dr J. E. Holloway, former Secretary of the Treasury and now the South African Ambassador in Washington, Dr R. W. Wilcocks, former Rector of the University of Stellenbosch, and Dr E. G. Malherbe, Principal of the University of Natal.

The commission's terms of reference were to investigate and report on the practicability and financial implications of providing separate training facilities for non-Europeans; not to say whether academic apartheid was, in its opinion, desirable. Nevertheless, much of the evidence was about the general question of the desirability of university segregation. Although the commission's report was extremely cautious in this respect, the three authorities—who have approached their task in an admirably objective manner—were keenly aware of the threat to academic freedom, which surrounds any proposal to compel universities to close their doors to students of particular races.

Varied Attitudes

The present position is that non-Europeans are not admitted to the Afrikaans-medium universities of Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, and Potchefstroom. They are admitted to the English-medium universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Natal, and Rhodes. But at Rhodes they are only admitted to certain post-graduate courses, while at Natal they do not attend lectures with European students, and at Cape Town, because of the provincial hospitals' regulations, where the principle of segregation is followed in the clinical training of non-Europeans, they are not admitted to the medical faculty.

Besides these institutions there is one university college—Fort Hare Native College—which only non-Europeans may attend.

At the universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand there is no segregation in the membership of debating, literary, scientific, and student societies and clubs, or in the canteens, but there is segregation at dances in sport, and in the students' residences.

It will be seen from the above that, while all the English-medium universities pursue to some extent, the open-door policy in respect of non-Europeans, there is complete exclusion of the non-European as staff or students from all four Afrikaans-medium universities.

It is worthy of note, too, that this deep rift in relation to the admission of non-Europeans between the Afrikaans-medium and English-medium universities is not confined to the councils, senates, and staff associations of the two groups. The policy is also in accordance with the students' opinion.

In 1924 a National Union of South African Students (N.U.S.A.S.) was formed, which functioned effectively until 1933, when the Afrikaans-medium universities seceded and formed a separate organisation, Die Afrikaanse Studentebond (A.S.B.). Since 1943 repeated attempts to unite the two groups have broken down over the issue of non-European membership. The students of the Afrikaans-medium universities demand that all non-Europeans should be excluded from membership, or at least from all congresses, but the students of N.U.S.A.S. have not agreed to this demand.

In 1954 there were 1,182 non-Europeans at South African universities. Of this total 516 were Africans, 441 Asiatics, and 225 coloureds, while 370 attended Fort Hare Native College and 327 attended the non-European section of Natal University.

Qualifications

It might appear at first sight that the best method of applying academic segregation would be to develop the two last-named colleges into separate universities for non-European students. This was, in fact, the commission's finding, but it was so heavily qualified by the following recommendations that the position will have to remain as it is at present or until the Government is prepared



WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY, where there is no segregation in the membership of student societies and clubs. Segregation is, however, observed at dances and in sport.

to supply the large financial subsidies that will be required to change it.

The qualifications are:—First, Fort Hare and Natal University cannot at present accommodate those non-European students at the "open" universities; secondly, that post-graduate students be allowed to remain at Cape Town or Witwatersrand; thirdly, that students who desire to take courses not provided at Fort Hare or Natal be allowed to study at the "open" universities; fourthly, that students forced to attend Fort Hare or Natal would need to be heavily subsidised; and, fifthly, that Cape coloured students be permitted to attend the University of Cape Town.

The addition of these qualifications make it evident that the cost of concentrating all non-European students at Fort Hare and Natal would be prohibitive, and that the necessary expenditure on the development of separate institutions would be so immense that such a policy cannot be contemplated at the present time when the grants to existing universities are hardly sufficient to enable them to meet their present commitments.

University of Fort Hare

Since South African universities are Government-aided, although not Government institutions (in all cases more than 50 per cent. of their incomes comes from the Government) they have the right to decide who they will admit, provided this power is not circumscribed by their governing acts, save that no university may refuse admission to a student because of his religious beliefs.

The foundation acts of Cape Town, Witwatersrand, and Natal do not agree about the admission of non-Europeans, and legal advice, obtained by Cape Town and Witwatersrand, is that neither university can, under their existing acts, refuse admission to non-Europeans.

Through Parliament, the Government has the legal right to enforce academic apartheid, but even if the Government thought it unwise to impose an absolute ban on the admission of non-European students, there is no law restraining the Government from achieving its ends through administrative action on the part of the Treasury.

This whole question is intimately bound up with academic freedom and the autonomy of the Universities. Academic segregation imposed on the universities from above would make a mockery of these precious concepts and ideals. Such an imposition would be quite unjustifiable.

All members of a university, students, and staff, should have the right to seek truth without restriction, to think freely, and to express their ideas without fear, even if they are wrong. Whatever hampers academic freedom and university autonomy hampers the pursuit and dissemination of learning. Universities, if the name is not to be a sham and a facade, should at all times be open to everyone who can benefit by, or give something to, their teachings. The desire of the universities for freedom from outside control is not only aimed at what is taught, but also at who shall teach and who shall be taught.

Vital Issue

In reaching its findings, the commission placed its finger on what, to an interested observer, is one of the most potent arguments against academic apartheid—that close contact between European and non-European students enables them to reach a better understanding of each other, understanding which is sorely needed in this racially prejudiced country. That segregation, with its division into camps of black and white, would provide fertile breeding-grounds for the intensification of antagonism, discontent, and agitation, which would be further stimulated by the non-Europeans' hatred of enforced exclusion.

In effect, the commission's conclusions are that academic segregation is not, at present, a practical policy.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that although the report may not meet with the approval of the Government, the leaders of the National Party will call off the long war of attrition which has, in recent years, been waged against the "open-door" policy of the universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand—a war which has caused much uncertainty, unrest, and disquiet.

DR. W. F. NKOMO WRITES FROM
NEW YORK TO THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER ON

African Theological Students In The U.S.A.

WRITING to the Christian Recorder from New York on May 24 Dr. W. F. Nkomo says:

The Rev. G. B. Molefe and I arrived here this morning on our way to a Moral Rearmament Assembly which takes place at Mackinac Island in Michigan during the period May 26 to June 5.

"We had the pleasant surprise of visiting the Union Theological Seminary on graduation day. There were four students from South Africa who graduated. One is of Afrikaans descent and another of British descent, whilst the remaining two are Africans.

"Dr. Henry P. van Dusan, the President of the Union Theological Seminary, with whom we had the privilege of having a brief interview, said this was

the largest number of South African students they had had at the same time. He spoke very keenly about having South African students from the various racial groups of our country. One could not but feel the impact of their unity on the people of America.

"The Rev. Gabriel M. W. Setiloane, B.A., gained the degree of Bachelor of Divinity of the Union Theological Seminary, and Mr. Henry Segome Ramaila, B.A., the son of the Rev. E. M. Ramaila, of the Brakpan Lutheran Church, had conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts under the agreement with the University of Columbia.

"These two African students have earned themselves great distinction, and both have been granted scholarships for post-graduate study. The Rev. G. M. W. Setiloane is to go to the graduate school of Ecumenical studies in Switzerland. He has been honoured by a fellow student of his, the Rev. C. Hunter, who has asked him to participate in his ordination in the Riverdale Congregational Church on June 12.

"Mr. H. S. Ramaila has a scholarship to enable him to proceed to Germany for a nine-month post-graduate course.

"It has been very encouraging to us to see how well these young men have used their opportunities, which come only too rarely to the Africans. Our prayer is that they may continue to get God's blessings on their efforts until they manage to return home to South Africa on the completion of their studies."

10 JUN 1955

S.A. Farming Standards Criticised

Cape Town, Thursday.

LADY AGNEW, a lecturer in agriculture at Fort Hare, told an Institute of Citizenship meeting in Cape Town today that the white farmer's contact with the "virile black peoples of Africa" had led to his becoming a "stoep farmer."

Lady Agnew was speaking on the problems of South African farming.

Unlike other aboriginal peoples who gradually died out, the Africans multiplied. The white settler used the black man and instead of maintaining a standard of cultivation on his farm, he allowed it to fall to a "Jim Fish" standard.

VISITORS SHOCKED

"Visitors to South Africa must be shocked at the untidiness of some farms — hanging gates, and depressed wire fences. The shoddiness of the work is because it is done by black labourers and not the white farmer with his centuries-old inherited skill of field management."

Of the native reserves, Lady Agnew said they were the rural slums of South Africa.

There were three possible methods by which the reserves could be saved: The collective farming methods of the Soviet Union, the Kibutz system of Israel, or the Tennessee Valley Authority scheme of the United States.

All these methods stressed co-operative effort, directed by technical experts and compulsion. — Sapa.

11 JUN 1955

S.A. 'stoep farmers'

CAPE TOWN, Friday.

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Rural slums

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Lady Agnew, lecturer at Fort Hare Native College. Her husband, Sir Fulque Agnew, Bart., is the registrar.

LECTURES ON FARMING METHODS

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LECTURING to Native students at Fort Hare must be very different from some of the other lecturing posts Lady Agnew has held at Scottish and Canadian universities. But her students at Fort Hare she finds just as apt scholars as others she has taught. Geography is Lady Agnew's teaching subject, but her real interest is conservation of the South African soil. The two are not un-allied. 'Problems of

Agriculture in South Africa' was the subject of her address to the Institute of Citizenship during her stay in Cape Town.

'During the past 10 years there has been a great change for the better in South African agriculture,' she said. 'The idea of soil conservation has been accepted and the prospects that have opened out for the man who looks well after his farm have made it easy to break down conservative ideas and to introduce new methods.'

'The introduction of winter fodder crops, for instance, has helped farmers to mitigate the severity of losses from drought.'

Lady Agnew is tall, slim, fair and very good looking. Born in South Africa, she studied and taught abroad. In the south of France she studied the cultivation of the vine and the olive and met climatic problems that also beset the South African farmer.

After the war she came from Canada and her husband from India to meet in Natal where they farmed for two years. Then Sir Fulque Agnew, a Scottish baronet and the 10th in his line, took a post as registrar at Fort Hare and his wife took a lectureship in geography at the same Native College. They have an 11-year-old son who is at school in Port Elizabeth.

Daily Representative

30 JUN 1955

Queenstown

Nusas Congress Opens Next Week On Rand

CAPE TOWN

On Sunday 320 students from 13 universities and training colleges will meet in Johannesburg for the 31st annual congress of the National Union of South African Students.

The congress will be opened on Monday by Mr. Justice R. Feetham, Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand. The Mayor, Mr. George Beckett, and Prof. W. G. Sutton, principal of the university, will welcome the delegates.

Nine lectures will be given on the theme, "The New Africa," and the speakers will include the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves (Bishop of Johannesburg), Prof. L. J. du Plessis, Dr. A. B. Xuma, Mr. Julius Lewin, Dr. Ellen Hellmann, Prof. T. J. Haarhoff, Dr. E. R. Roux and Mr. L. Kraft.

A symposium on the Bantu Education Act will be held, at which Dr. P. A. W. Cook (of the Bantu Education Department), Father Trevor Huddleston and Dr. H. Jowitt will speak.

The Afrikaans-medium universities and Fort Hare—which are not members of Nusas—have been invited to send observers to the congress.

10 AUG 1955

NORTH OF THE LIMPOPO

I—Land for Africans

By Patrick Monkhouse

SALISBURY, AUGUST.

African farming is based by tribal tradition on the communal ownership of land. The Royal Commission on East Africa considered a change to individual ownership to be an essential step towards a stronger East African economy. Can it be done, and what happens if it is?

The short answer is that in Southern Rhodesia it is being done, and the indications are that it will work. Indeed, the Commission's proposal may have been based on Rhodesian experience. There have been two experiments in this direction: the old one of the Native Purchase Areas, which has been going twenty years or so, and the new one under the Native Land Husbandry Act of 1951. This will be the mainspring of policy for the next decade; but the two systems are complementary and will run together. The new policy has been fully applied so far to three African reserves, of about 150,000 acres; the total of reserve land is nearly thirty million acres.

I visited the biggest of the reformed reserves, Chinagora, which is about 5 miles from Salisbury. This area lies among frowning granite hills. It has good rainfall, which in the wet season runs in torrents off the bare rock, and in the past suffered severely from erosion. Its fertility has now been safeguarded by a two-fold change, material and social. Materially, its settlements have been "centralised"; that is, the dwellings are mainly round thatched huts, though rick rectangles are now not uncommon) have been grouped together in hamlets, communal grazing grounds have been demarcated, and the arable land, formerly worked in numerous scattered fragments, divided into self-contained holdings usually of about six acres each. The earth banks raised along the contours to check erosion have been skilfully planned to delimit the holdings too, so that no man may remove his neighbour's landmark.

Property Owners

This work has been going on for a number of years. But the land, even reorganised, remained communal. If a man left his land, he got nothing for it; it passed to another. If he neglected it, there was no capital value to depreciate. Now came the social change. The holdings were made individual property. Each farmer received title to his holding, and also a stint, as they say in Westmorland, that is, a right to pasture a defined number of cattle (commonly six) on the communal grazing. (A beast is reckoned to need ten acres of this grazing.) Each of these rights can be sold outright (but not piecemeal, so as to fragment the holdings); until he wants to sell the farmer has full security of tenure, except that he can be compelled to sell if he is three times convicted of bad farming practice.

The Government's expectation was that farmers would take more pains if they knew the land was their own and that they would benefit by any improvements. This seems to be happening. After title was granted, production of grain per acre went up on average by about 50 per cent. One particularly good farmer had got twenty bags of maize from an acre—the average yield for African holdings is less than two bags, and on European farms about six. The crops were not in the ground when I saw it, but the Director of Native Agriculture and the Native Commissioner agreed that they had never seen the winter ploughing so well and thoroughly done. There have been no sales yet here, so it is not known at what price the holdings would pass.

The point here is that material and social change help each other. Before individual ownership, the Native Affairs Department's labours and the patient work of its demonstrators had in twenty years won less than a quarter of the farmers to improved

methods. Now nearly all seem to respond. One must wait to see whether the stimulation continues, and whether the same procedure evokes the same response elsewhere. The department reckons that it can raise production all over by half in five years. This seems a bit optimistic, unless supplies of cheap nitrogen fertiliser become available; this is badly needed. There have been, so far, no perceptible "side-effects" on the social structure; the Chinagora chief, who approves of the scheme, as most people (including African M.P.s) seem to do, does not appear to have lost any of his standing.

I visited also the Native Purchase Area of Mirirangwe, representing the older tradition of African private enterprise, outside the reserves. This is a block of 12,000 acres or so, divided into forty farms. The average of 300 acres is far above that in the reserves, and in areas later allotted an acreage of 150 acres is commoner. About five thousand such farms have been assigned to Africans, and these are being added to at about five hundred a year; lack of surveyors is a brake.

The Family

The first farm I saw belongs to a capable progressive man. He had two arable fields, a big one of twenty acres or more in which he had grown maize (partly from hybrid seed) and beans; the other about five acres with small grains (used as a supplementary cereal, and for brewing), tomatoes, and groundnuts. The farmer says, "With the big field I brought up my family; with the small I educated my son." The son is a graduate of Fort Hare College in the Union; he is in Government service as a chemist in Tanganyika. A daughter is a nurse in a Salisbury hospital; the rest of the family help with the farm. As well as the "lands," there are 250 acres or more of rough grazing, carrying a beast to ten acres; the making of manure for the maize fields from dung and chopped sun hemp was being skilfully done, in two kraals used alternately.

The next farm seen was a shocking contrast. The man must have been a good farmer once to get the land, or perhaps his father was. He has now a son in Bulawayo, thriving as a transport contractor, who sends him money, and he appeared almost to have given up cultivation and to run only a few cattle and hens. His wife and daughter were smartly dressed; but not off the farm. The next was far better; the farmer was a man with ideas, though they did not all come off. But he had good maize, a useful rice crop from wet land by the stream, and an orchard round his house, with oranges, lemons, peaches, mangoes, and guavas.

The farmers buy this purchase land at 10s an acre, payable over twelve years. They can sell when they want; the price varies with the improvements made and the condition of the land, but generally goes at about £2 an acre. A big farm near here was recently sold for £1,000. A man cannot be assigned a purchase farm unless he has, on his small holding, qualified as a "master farmer"; but he can sell or bequeath a farm to one who is not. And even on these relatively big farms it is hard to get away from the habit of having only one leg on the land. Of farmers in this block, one owns a bus service, one runs a shop, another is a Nonconformist minister. Their land suffers from their preoccupations.

This is the earliest, and far from the best, of the purchase areas. In general they are playing a very useful part, in giving the man who does well on a small holding the chance to farm on a much bigger scale. Perhaps the ladder could do with more rungs. But "larger scale" is, of course, a relative term. European farms in Southern Rhodesia are commonly 1,000 or 2,000 acres. There are about 7,000 European farmers, and rather more than 300,000 African.

(To be continued)

Fort Hare University College

INTERESTING NEW APPOINTMENTS.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. J. I. de Villiers, B.A., LL.B. (Stellenbosch), B.A. (Cantab.) has recently taken up the post of lecturer in English at Fort Hare. Mr. de Villiers was educated at St. George's Cathedral Grammar School Cape Town, and obtained his Arts and Law degrees at the University of Stellenbosch, being subsequently admitted as an advocate. Later he visited England and took a further Arts degree at Cambridge. Mr. de Villiers has come from the University of the Witwatersrand where he was on the staff of the English Department. Mrs. de Villiers is also a graduate of Cambridge where she read for the Modern Languages Tripos at Newnham College. They are at present living at Lovedale.

Dr. S. G. M. Lee, M.A. (Natal), Ph.D. (London), who has been appointed Senior Lecturer in Psychology at Fort Hare, has had considerable experience of both teaching and research in psychology. He grew up in Zululand where he later carried out research for two years. After active service with the 1st Natal Mounted Rifles and the South African Air Force, he completed his B.A. and M.A. degrees at Natal University, and was engaged for a time in research and lecturing. After further experience as Head of the Mining and Industrial Department of the South African Red Cross Society, Dr. Lee spent altogether four years lecturing at Birkbeck College, of the University of London where he obtained his doctorate. His wife studied Fine Arts at the University of Natal. Dr. and Mrs. Lee with their little daughter are living for the time being in one of the Lovedale houses.

Farewell.

Miss Beulah de Villiers wishes to take this opportunity of saying "au revoir" to her friends, many of whom she greatly regrets she was unable to visit personally before her departure. This is, however, not her final leave taking, as she will be returning in November for the purpose of marking examination papers at Fort Hare. Miss de Villiers leaves on Monday for Durban and is to be married there to Mr. George Davis on the 24th of September. She extends a most cordial invitation to all her friends to share with her the happiness of the occasion. The wedding will take place at 2.30 p.m. in the Central Methodist Church, West Street, and the reception is to be held at the South Africa Club Nuttall Gardens, Durban.

29 AUG 1955

South African Race Policies Defended

News from the Union of South Africa has always been exaggerated and contorted in most sections of the press during the last few years, but it is disappointing to see similar articles taking the form of an editorial in Toronto's leading daily publication.

Conditions in South Africa cannot possibly be compared to those in the U.S.A. The Negroes or Bantu population of South Africa form about 80 per cent of the total population, whereas in the U.S.A. the Negroes form just over 10 per cent of the total population. For this reason alone the U.S.A. could give full political and social equality to their Negroes without the danger of a Negro Government taking over and making life for the white population impossible.

In South Africa the white settler came 300 years ago to a country inhabited by roving tribes most of whom are now extinct. As the white population expanded northward, other native tribes moved southward from northern territories and inevitably various clashes took place which finally resulted in native countries forming within the Union of South Africa. The white settlers thus scattered over the four provinces of South Africa in farming communities embracing the various Bantu tribal settlements.

During the last seventy years, with the discovery of gold and other minerals, cities sprang up and natives moved in increasing numbers from their districts to seek employment in the industrial areas. From these people, a new generation of Bantus has arisen which was born and bred in European communities. In the meantime the European settlers had lost all ties with their countries of origin and called themselves Afrikaners (in the Afrikaans language) or South Africans in the English language. They had come to stay and develop that wonderful country.

They also recognized the needs of the native population and instituted educational, social and medical services. However, a solution had to be found in giving the Bantu his share in the administration of the country. Giving them full franchise in the Europeans' Houses of Representatives was considered hopeless owing to their low level of civilization and their overwhelming numerical superiority. Half-measures like enfranchisement of an educated minority of natives would be of temporary satisfaction, but would cause resentment in later years as more of the population became educated and on a par with the enfranchised group.

Apartheid, which does not mean color-bar but parallel development, seemed to be the best solution. The natives would be educated and gradually take over full administrative responsibility in their own countries. They would have their own Parliamentary system and be reigned by their King or Chief. Thus these territories would be self-governing entities within the Union of South Africa. The already existing countries are being expanded by the Government's action of buying up more land and new territories are being created.

Education is costly and must be directed to those subjects

that are of the greatest practical value to the natives in future. It is the Government's policy to give a basic education to as many natives as possible and give higher education to those who show capacity for it. Contrary to what has been stated in your paper, South Africa has always, and is giving far more facilities for higher education than any other Dominion in Africa.

Natives are admitted to the Universities of Johannesburg, Capetown and Grahamstown. The Universities of Johannesburg and Capetown have medical schools. Natives send their own representatives to the student councils and take active part in sporting events and other entertainment. Fort Hare is a training college exclusively for natives. (Mostly law and languages.) Since the war a medical school only for colored races has been built in Durban and is already turning out many doctors annually. Furthermore, technical colleges for training in the various skilled trades have been started. Thus it is hoped that gradually the Bantus will take over full responsibility in every field in their own areas and become productive states that need no further subsidies.

The mission schools in South Africa were responsible for a great part of the native education, and these schools received Government subsidies. They did not teach the Bantus to be subjects, but to be helping natives to obtain a chance for improving the standard of living of his community. The Government then suggested a standardized syllabus for these schools and withdrew its subsidies if this was rejected.

Dr. Verwoerd, the Minister of Native Affairs, who said that mission schools trained the Bantu for membership in a community larger than his own, probably referred to the fact that there is little value in teaching native children about the high standard of living in Western countries until their own community is knowledgeable enough to do something about improving their own standard of living.

This process of evolution with its ultimate aim of full apartheid is a slow process and costs a great deal of money. Many native families will have to move back from the cities into territories reserved for them. More land will have to be made available to them when they are ready to look after it. But the white farmer whose farm is bought from him and has to move elsewhere will grumble and ask himself why he never thought of that when he voted for apartheid. Housewives will find that they will have to do without their native servants. Factories will have to get white labor or move close to a native area where native labor can be found.

The Bantus will have to build industries themselves and run them by themselves. No Europeans will be allowed in these areas to compete against them. They will be only there in an advisory capacity for the Government. Their doctors will have to be advised and aided by Government doctors to prevent outbreaks of epidemics and disease. While the natives are going through this evolution there is bound to be some resentment

against the Europeans who have so far done their thinking for them, and they will have to be guarded against Communist influences which have already penetrated into their African National Congress.

The great majority of South Africans believe in apartheid and fear the consequences of progressing as a mixed population. This fact is reflected by the increasing majority of the present Government in both Houses of Parliament. Members of the Opposition party have even suggested placing apartheid above party politics and making it a national policy.

A great task lies ahead for the people of South Africa. Much has been done for the natives but much more needs to be done. Mistakes have been made in the past and will be made again in the future. But South Africans want to solve their own problems and think they can do so in spite of all the non-constructive criticism of the press of the outside world, which is so often due to ignorance.

In ending, the findings of the Intelligence Digest of July, 1955, may be quoted: "In domestic affairs the Government's position is strong. . . . The new Trust Law and the Federal Law on Education have much support. In the opinion of this service the whole situation in the Union of South Africa has been somewhat exaggerated."

Toronto. W. G. de Haas.

Principal's Comments on Rhodesia University College

Dr. Walter Adams Hopes for Some Students from Europe

DR. WALTER ADAMS, principal-designate of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, left London Airport on Saturday for Salisbury to attend the first meeting of the council of the university, called for September 13 and 14. In November, when the interim appointment of Professor Rollo ends, he will enter upon his duties as principal.

Before leaving London he told the Press that the university would start from scratch on a lovely site of 500 acres in one of the best parts of Salisbury, ideally placed and shaped for a university campus, with a very good plan. A further 1,000 acres had been offered for a teaching and experimental farm within about 10 minutes' journey and 250 acres for the needs of the medical school near one of the large hospitals. Facilities in the botanical gardens had also been promised.

Special tribute ought, Dr. Adams said, be paid to Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, Q.C., chairman of the inaugural board, who, inspired by Mr. Kapnek's promise of a first donation of £20,000, had brought the conception to life and convinced public opinion of the need for a Rhodesian university. It had been a superb achievement, almost single-handed, until now there was a broad basis of public understanding and support.

£50,000 Endowment

The Round Table movement, for instance, had undertaken to raise £50,000 to endow a chair of race relations, and they were confident that they would get the money. Equally significant was the way in which public appeals in Central Africa were being sustained. When he was recently in Bulawayo he had met 26 queens, each representing a different trade, industry, or other interest — and kissed them all! Now he had heard that Wankie's queen, having raised most money, was queen of the university. Bulawayo had subscribed almost £20,000 by that single effort. Such was the ground swell of support.

Until the first students were admitted in March, 1957, the 10 members of the staff already appointed would be occupied in designing their laboratories, procuring their equipment and libraries, getting to know the country, and helping local educationists with summer schools, special classes, research, and in other ways. Thanks to a Carnegie grant, there were funds for an institute of education.

Pleased with Professors

"I am very pleased with the men we have recruited," Dr. Adams continued. "Dr. Boughey was engaged in research in the Sudan for many years, and has built up the botany department at the University College of the Gold Coast. Dr. Edney, though born in the United Kingdom, went to Rhodesia as a boy, took his degree at Rhodes University, South Africa, and was on the staff of Makerere College, Uganda, before going to the University of Birmingham. Dr. Davis is a Canadian, with experience at London University. Dr. Mackenzie was born in Rhodesia, came to London, went to Hong Kong, was captured and interned by the Japanese, and after serving Melbourne University, Australia, joined the staff of the University of Natal.

"Dr. J. C. Mitchell, our Professor of African Studies, formerly director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute in Northern Rhodesia, has an unsurpassed knowledge of his subject. Dr. Rousseau, a South African, has served on the staffs at Cape Town and Fort Hare, and worked for U.N.E.S.C.O. in Iraq. Dr. Fletcher is a Canadian. Our librarian, Mr. Clarke, has spent a year in the United States.

"All these professors are in their late thirties or early forties, with 10 to 15 years of university experience each, and young enough to tackle the problems of starting new departments. The superb Central African Archives are waiting for use by a school of history, and the Central African Statistical Services, the best in Africa, will be of great advantage to our economists.

"Our students will get the full degree of London University, at first the general three-subject degree, but in about five years I hope we can go to one-subject special degrees. In, say, 10 years, when we have given proof of quality, we should be able to start Rhodesian degrees. We must have first-class standards.

"It is written in our charter, and in our hearts, that the college shall be open to all races without any discrimination or any quota system. European and African students working together and under the discipline of study will, I am sure, start on that basis of partnership which will be of immense importance to the Federation.

Political Aspects

"Within 10 years some hundreds of young men will have lived and worked together for three or four years, and their attitude to each other will be different from what it would have been if they had been segregated. The political implication will be very great, not only in the Federation, but over a wider field.

"It is impossible to foresee the racial proportions. I expect a majority of Europeans, for that is indicated by the school situation. That will be a good thing, both because Africans will trust the college more on that basis, and because Europeans might not wish to join what looked like a predominantly African college. In principle, we shall be prepared to take students from outside the Federation.

"It would be very encouraging if some came from Europe. I should like to see post-graduate students and undergraduates, who would benefit by having more individual teaching than they could expect here; but, of course, we must give first place to well-qualified local applicants, Europeans, Africans, or Asians.

Two Thousand Students Eventually

"We might begin with as few as 30, but I hope that we shall start with about 70. Our initial plan is for a unit of about 400, and ultimately we shall hope to go to 2,000. I hope that a very high proportion of the students, and all the Africans, will live in the halls of residence.

"H.M. Government in the United Kingdom has given us a capital grant of £1½m., but we need about £2m. Of the gap between the two figures about £300,000 has been collected in different ways or promised. The inclusive fee for tuition and residential charges will be about £120 — sub-economic, of course. For the first five years we have been promised an annual grant of £150,000. That should just about see us through the period, for at first we shall not want so much, but by the fifth year we may need £250,000."

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established by Royal Charter on February 11 last, and Her Majesty the Queen Mother has consented to be the first president.

The staff appointments made so far, in addition to that of Dr. Adams, are:—

Professor of Botany, A. S. Boughey, Ph.D., formerly Professor of Botany at the University College of the Gold Coast; Professor of Chemistry, S. H. Harper, Ph.D., D.Sc., formerly reader in Organic Chemistry, King's College, University of London; Professor of Physics, E. L. Yates, M.Sc., Ph.D., formerly senior lecturer in physics, University of Sheffield; Professor of Zoology, E. B. Edney, Ph.D., D.Sc., formerly reader in entomology, University of Birmingham;

Professor of Agriculture, A. G. Davis, M.Sc., formerly reader in agronomy, Wye College, University of London; Professor of English, N. H. Mackenzie, M.A., Ph.D., formerly senior lecturer, University of Natal; Professor of African

Studies, J. C. Mitchell, D.Phil., formerly director of Rhodes-Livingstone Institute.

Professor of Education, H. J. Rousseau, D.Litt., formerly Professor of Education, Fort Hare College; Professor of Education, B. A. Fletcher, M.A., B.Sc., formerly Professor of Education, University of Bristol; librarian, D. A. Clarke, M.A., formerly deputy librarian, University of Leeds.

Dr. Adams, who was born in Brighton in 1906, has been secretary of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies since 1946, and also secretary of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee. He was educated in Brighton and at University College, London, to the history department of which he was appointed after graduating with first-class honours in 1927.

Six years later he became secretary of the Academic Assistance Council which, under the presidency of Lord Rutherford, helped to rescue and rehabilitate more than 2,000 scholars and scientists who had been displaced from Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Portugal because of their race, religion, or political opinions. In 1937-38 he organized a survey of the refugee problem for the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Then he became secretary of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

From 1941 to 1945 he was with the Foreign Office, as deputy head of the British Political Warfare Mission in Washington in 1942-44, and then as deputy director-general of the Political Intelligence Department.

He was secretary of the Carr-Saunders Commission on Higher Education for Africans in Central Africa, whose report, supporting local efforts to establish a Rhodesian university, produced the plan which has now been adopted. He had previously travelled extensively in Africa, the West Indies, and the Far East as secretary of the Inter-University Council.

Dame Lillian Penson, of London University, and Dr. Cook, principal of the University of Exeter, will also fly to Salisbury in order to attend the first meeting of the university council next week.

Members of the Council

The council of the university in its new form consists of two *ex officio* members, Her Majesty the Queen Mother, the President, and the principal.

The Governor-General of the Federation has appointed Sir Edgar Whitehead, Mr. M. M. Hove, M.P., and Mr. R. M. Taylor; the Governor of Southern Rhodesia has appointed Mr. S. M. Pechey; the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. H. R. Finn; the Governor of Nyasaland, the Rev. A. B. Doig, M.P.; the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. L. M. N. Hodson, Q.C., M.P.; the City Council of Salisbury, Mr. J. E. Mitchell; the Municipal Association of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. A. G. Easton; the Municipal Association of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. M. Cleveland, M.P.; the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas, Dr. J. W. Cook, principal of the University College of the South West, Exeter; and the University of London, Dame Lillian Penson.

Further appointments remain to be made. They will include the vice-principal, to be elected by the Academic Board when constituted; six members of that board to be elected by it; and two persons to be elected by persons, bodies corporate, partnerships, voluntary associations and schools to be designated by the council.

Alice Town.

Its History & Future

As briefly mentioned in our last issue the first of the series of quarterly addresses under the auspices of the Tyumie Valley Development Association was given in the Town Hall last Tuesday evening by Prof. N. G. Pollock, M.A., of Fort Hare. Although the audience was not large it included many of the leading residents of the town, who thoroughly enjoyed the interesting way Prof. Pollock dealt with his subject.

Opening with a reference to the physical features of the district he mentioned that whilst the Hogsback had a rainfall of about 40 to 50 inches per annum, the mean annual rainfall on the plateau was only about half that, about one third occurring in winter on an average. The mean annual rainfall for the period 1931-50 was 21.8 inches recorded at Lovedale, while for the period 1881-1900 it was two inches higher. The mean annual temperature was about 65°F, ranging from 85°F to 90°F in July to about 70°F in July.

Referring to the general geographical background of the area he mentioned some of its historical factors. Long before the Bantu came into the Tyumie Valley, he said, Stone Age man inhabited the area. Abundant stone implements had been found in a river terrace about 20 feet above the present level of the river near the town weir. Well formed hand axes, scrapers, arrow heads, etc., had been found at a number of places in the Alice basin. Many of these could now be seen in the Fort Hare museum.

During the early nineteenth century the "Chumie" Valley was fairly densely populated by Xhosa speaking tribes. The late in his Compendium of South African History and Geography says: "Ngqika's residence at the time was by the head waters of the Chumie in one of the most beautiful valleys of South Africa. Above his kraal rose the grand mountain range of the Amatolas, the highest dome of which is known by his name....." Barrow also visited Gaika at the end of the eighteenth century, and referred in his book, "Travels in Africa," to the rugged country near the Keiskama, and the suitability of the area near the king's kraal, presumably part of the Tyumie Valley, for cattle rearing.

With increasing pressure between European and Bantu along the frontier a series of costly and sanguinary border wars took place for possession of the land, much of the fighting taking place in this region. The area of Alice was first known as Block Drift. It derived its name from a wagon loaded with yellow-wood logs for Fort Wiltshire breaking down while crossing the Gaga River in 1819. The present Block Drift was erroneously so called, and this incident probably referred to a drift near the present causeway over the Gaga River on the Alice Lovedale road.

After the 1835 war Sir Benjamin D'Urban erected forts throughout the country as far as the Kei. In 1835 Captain Andrew Geddes Bain, the noted geologist, was in charge of

ground as now, the buildings being mainly wattle and daub outs of two or three rooms occupied by discharged soldiers.

Throughout its one hundred years of existence the European population of Alice had only increased slightly. There were 391 Europeans in 1875 and 750 in 1950. Even so this increase, due partly to the presence of Fort Hare and Lovedale, contrasts favourably with the case of other Border towns such as Tarkastad, Peddie and Seymour, where the population has actually decreased since 1931, because of the general urban drift. The European population was largely composed of the descendants of 1820 Settlers and British soldiers. Many had achieved fame elsewhere and the first premier of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Charles Coghlan, was an Alice boy.

Alice was the commercial centre of the district of Victoria East and its shops catered for a long time with a comparatively high density of population. Alice had to cater for a small European population of about 1,000 and a large Native rural population of nearly 20,000. Specialisation, such as is found in Great Hamstead or East London, is obviously uneconomic. The nearest towns of any size are 40 to 50 miles away, and Alice was the market for an extensive rural hinterland.

Alice was also an important centre for non-European education, with the great missionary institution of Lovedale and the University College of Fort Hare on its doorstep, said Prof. Pollock. One of the most important reasons for the location of Alice is that it lies on the perennial Tyumie, which has a good water supply. Indeed it is the proper control and allocation of this water supply that is one of the chief aims of the Tyumie Valley Development Association. Alice is the centre of an agricultural region, which varies from the backward farming and low yields of the Native reserves, to the more highly developed cattle rearing, dairying and citrus cultivation of the European farms. The European area of Alice with its tree lined streets, electric light, piped water supply, attractive houses and large gardens, was a great contrast to the Coloured and Native areas of Alice.

The total population of Alice is only about 4,000 including Lovedale and Fort Hare. It had developed slowly, and may not increase much more in size owing to the lack of local industries, except for a sawmill. It is primarily a regional and route centre for a wide rural area, and also an important educational centre for non-Europeans.

What of the future? concluded Prof. Pollock. Can Alice expand in size and importance? Alice may develop to a slight extent as a centre of light industry, based on agricultural and forestry resources. Timber from the sawmill, for example, might possibly be worked up locally as cheap but durable furniture for the Native trade. The long awaited report on the Native reserves, and the Government's avowed intention to disperse industry to the rural areas may assist Alice in its industrial growth. Many citizens of Alice



University of Cape Town
Together in Education

a temporary military post, later called Fort Thomson. In 1835 Bain was granted a farm at the confluence of the Gaga and Tyumie Rivers, extending west towards Healdtown. Part of the present town of Alice had been built on this farm, which was over 3,000 morgen in extent. A year later the province of Queen Adelaide was given up and Bain lost his farm. He built a cottage, and in 1836 started a dam across the Chumie. The oldest house now extant in the Alice Basin is "Domira," which was erected by Captain Stetch, diplomatic agent with the Gaikas.

Fort Hare was established in 1847 as a centre for possible future operations against the Xhosa. It was built on the shaley hill now occupied by the University College, and commanded the Tyumie Valley, then the boundary between Bantu and European. It was more of a palisaded enclosure than a fort, 600 by 200 yards in extent, and housing a battalion of infantry and squadron of cavalry.

The village or town of Alice thus came into being only after Fort Hare was built. In 1852 a municipality was created. In 1866 Alice appeared to have covered much the same

may not desire this, however, and may prefer to retain its present character. And would the products of local industry sell sufficiently well in the hinterland of Victoria East to warrant the establishment of say a furniture factory? If the finished goods have to be exported, could they be produced economically enough to pay the costs of transport, and would the standard be high enough to guarantee a market elsewhere? These questions and many others of a complex economic nature have to be answered before industrial growth can be contemplated. Another way to consider the future of Alice would be to increase the prosperity of the rural areas, and raise the standard of living of the great majority of the population, the Natives, which is very low, and he suggested that the future regional planning policy of the Tyumie Valley Development Association should be a bold and far seeing policy embracing the whole community of white and black citizens.

At the close Prof. Pollock was heartily thanked for his interesting address, and Mr. Johann Kirsten, who presided, mentioned that the next in November would probably be given by Dr. R. H. W. Shepherd.

- 1 OCT 1955

UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE Hoernlé Memorial Lecture on "Education and Race Relations in South Africa"* given by Dr. T. B. Davie, principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, one of the four universities of the Union which thus far has held to the ideals of British universities in respect of policies of the open door and complete academic freedom, is an important and scholarly discussion of the interaction of educational policies and race relations in South Africa. Those strained and worsening relations, as Dr. Davie notes, in the present world situation are far from being a matter of purely domestic concern to the Union of South Africa, and for that reason alone the publication of this lecture would be welcomed as a contribution to the clear understanding of a problem of international import. Still more, however, is this lecture to be welcomed as a contribution to clear thinking on the issues of academic freedom in the modern world, and the place of the university in a modern community, whether multiracial or not.

Dr. Davie starts by proclaiming the conception of the functions and ideals of a university as understood by the Western democracies. That concept, he argues, is essentially of a community dedicated to the pursuit, preservation and dissemination of learning for its own sake, open to all who can benefit by or contribute to its teaching or work, and demanding of them absolute intellectual integrity, prizing scholarship and research as the major requirements of those who work within its walls, and demanding the fullest possible measure of academic freedom as the condition for fruitful creative work. Nevertheless, the modern university is not divorced from the realities of the modern State, from which in increasing measure it derives its financial support, and in return the university provides much of the theoretical and technological training for the professions and the higher levels of the public service.

Attention is directed to the potential clash between this responsibility for service to the State and the responsibility for unprejudiced, untrammelled search for the truth; though, as Dr. Davie emphasizes, the two functions are not necessarily inconsistent or opposed. Danger arises if, in practice, service to the State comes to mean service to the ideology of a particular section in political power at that moment. Where universities have taken training for service to the State as their primary function, discriminations against staff and students on ideological grounds and perversions of the truth in the content of their teaching are liable to occur, and may develop into indoctrination.

Reviewing the position in relation to the State of the nine institutions which, with the University College of Fort Hare, rank as universities in the Union of South Africa, Dr. Davie points out that English-medium and Afrikaans-medium universities differ also in racial origin, in religion, in political background, and in their degree of urbanization, the latter

drawing a larger proportion of students from farms, villages and small towns, while most of them are also adherents of the Calvinistic protestantism of the Dutch Reformed Churches. Moreover, the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction restricts the supply of lecturers and increases the risk of inbreeding. In these universities, from which non-Europeans are rigidly and completely excluded, the requirements in respect of staff and students attached to their concept of academic freedom thus came to differ from those of the English-medium universities. While this may be an expression of university autonomy, that it should be linked with a party-political and publicly announced government policy points to a different scale of values. Dr. Davie does not enter further into this question of racial discrimination in the universities, beyond indicating the strength with which the idea that there should be no such racial discrimination in the academic field is held by at least two of the English-medium universities, both in the interests of the universities themselves and of the country. Apart from this, it should be remembered that strong protests have already been made outside the universities against the projected extension of racial segregation in the South African universities, and a commission which reported on the situation to the Fifth International Student Conference at Birmingham last July urged that at least the remaining unsegregated universities should continue to be multi-racial, and could find no reason why any South African university should discriminate between races in the admission of students or segregate students once admitted to a university.

In a statement issued last year, it was argued that the existence of the two open universities has enhanced South Africa's reputation overseas and afforded concrete expression to the desire for goodwill between Europeans and non-Europeans. The report made to the International Student Conference referred explicitly to the influence which foreign public opinion often exercises on the policy of the South African Government, and suggested that responsible representations from overseas, given effective publicity, could assist in preventing further encroachment on the autonomy of the South African universities. Dr. Davie makes it clear that there is a division in this matter among the students themselves, but that there is strong student support for the open university; and one of the merits of his lecture is the plain warning he gives of the serious consequences likely to follow from the Government policy, in view of the cultural and political divisions which are the counterpart of educational deficiencies in the Union. First he points out that the Government's apparent intention to enforce uniformity of policy on all the universities involves risks of psychological damage to the Government party itself. Next, it undermines the concept of a South Africa large enough to embrace elements of both African and European descent. Thirdly, it threatens to determine the future education of the coloured and native elements in a way likely to

* "Education and Race Relations in South Africa." By Dr. T. B. Davie. (Eleventh Hoernlé Memorial Lecture.) Pp. iii + 31. (Johannesburg: South African Institute of Race Relations, 1955.)

5 OCT 1955

Seretse Khama's A664 Country

ON a shelf a giraffe's long tibia bone proclaimed the normal use of the room; the local veterinary officer had lent it to me for the morning. In front of my table two plain wooden benches set at an angle carried the delegation. Outside a crowd stood around, not quite sure whether they would be allowed to approach the government offices where we were meeting. A few rooms away from us the Regional Officer and the District Commissioner were making a show of continuing routine work, though it was obvious that more than half their minds were turned towards the veterinary officer's room.

The leader of the group before me was Keaboka, a short, slight, broad-browed man with a somewhat dry manner, but a most attractive face and charming smile. He is fourth in the line of succession to the Bamangwato chieftainship, being preceded by Seretse, Tshekedi and Rasebolai. Seretse was in exile 6,000 miles away in London. Tshekedi had also been banished

The New Statesman and Nation, October 15, 1955

and then allowed to return; he has renounced his claims to the succession and built himself a new village at Pilikwe, 50 miles away on the eastern side of the railway. Rasebolai had followed Tshekedi into exile in protest against the tribe's acceptance of Seretse's marriage to a white woman, then returned and been created Native Authority by the British administration, although on two separate occasions the tribe had refused to accept him as Chief in place of Seretse. Keaboka himself had for a time led the tribe in the absence of his three seniors, but later had been imprisoned for his alleged part in the disturbances of 1952.

Keaboka's ten companions consisted of a delegation claiming to represent the majority of the Bamangwato tribe in the Serowe area. I had been pressed ever since entering the Protectorate to allow them to hold a tribal *kgotla* so that a full tribal discussion on the present situation could take place. Fearing that such a mass meeting might be the occasion for renewed disturbances and believing that I could secure more information from private conversations, I had resisted the proposal. Instead delegations such as this put the views of their followers to me.

The men stood up in turn giving their names and positions in the tribe, describing the feelings of their people on the chieftainship issue. Many of them betrayed deep emotions, particularly one grey, grizzled, rheumy ancient who broke down completely and wept copiously as he spoke of the enforced absence of their young chief. As each spokesman resumed his seat he gave me the traditional tribal greeting, "*Re ilele ka pula,*" "Let rain come to you," or "May you bring us peace."

There was no doubt whatever of the genuine anxiety of these men, and of the crowd to whom they reported back in the courthouse shortly afterwards, for the return of Seretse. They have hardly seen or known the man Seretse, for most of his adult life was spent away in Fort Hare, Oxford and London and his sojourn amongst his people after his marriage was brief. Yet they saw him growing up amongst them as boy and youth destined to become the inheritor of the tradition established by his grandfather, the Great Khama, and perhaps, for some of them, relieving them from the stern rule of his uncle Regent Tshekedi.

Yet I was less impressed by the unconditional desire of Keaboka and his companions for Seretse's return than by the views expressed by other personalities amongst the tribe. Keaboka and his delegation represented the unwavering support of Seretse's followers; what was more impressive was the conviction of those who opposed his marriage of the necessity for his return. Rasebolai and Tshekedi are as equally convinced as Keaboka that the tribe needs Seretse with them. Chief Bathoen, the progressively minded leader of the Bangmaketse tribe, with 27 years' administrative experience and an unsurpassed record of tribal development, expressed equal conviction. Chief Molefi of the Bakgatla tribe and Chief Mogoksi of the Bamalete are of the same opinion.

It should not be assumed that this unanimous conviction makes the issue simple. Amongst all these tribal leaders there are different opinions regarding Seretse's marriage. Everyone denies that this is anything to do with colour prejudice; the issue, they insist, is the principle of tribal custom which demands a chief's consultation with his tribe before marriage. Yet in reality it is the question of colour which is really behind the issue. There might have been some slight censure if Seretse had married a black woman without consultation, but there would have been no serious

466

concern. Simply to condemn the disturbance caused amongst the tribe as unwarranted colour prejudice is, nevertheless, unfair; what would the reactions be if the British Queen had decided to marry a Negro? It is, in fact, remarkable that many of the tribe were prepared and are still anxious to accept a white Queen, or the white wife of a Seretse employed in some capacity other than that of tribal chief.

It may seem that hereditary chieftainship should not be such an essential issue for the mass of the people; again we should remember the attachment to our own monarchy. The simple fact is, however, that Britain has employed the Lugard principle of indirect rule in Bechuanaland and that thus the whole structure of administration is still dependent upon chieftainship. This policy is clearly breaking down under the pressure of modern conditions, but this is hardly realised as yet by the majority of the people.

Bechuanaland is a poor country constantly threatened by South African imperialism; its revenue depends upon the customs agreement with the Union; its railways and postal services are run by South Africa; its main wealth derives from cattle breeding and meat sales to the Union.

Any hope of development in these circumstances depends upon two factors. First, internal peace, unity and sound administration within the tribes, and second, the British Government must stiffen its backbone against Union influence. Why, for instance, should the Protectorate be administered from Mafeking, which is inside South Africa? Why should South African practices of segregation be practised in post offices and on the railway? Why are Africans paid less than Europeans for the same work and responsibilities?

The issue of tribal unity is essentially bound up with the position of Seretse. Economic development in Bechuanaland will almost certainly have to be gradual; the country is dry and, although it produces fine cattle, an expansion of the cattle population very largely depends upon the development of water supplies. That there are minerals, particularly in the Bamangwato Reserve, is well-known, and at least two companies are interested in their development. That some progress in political thought towards more modern democratic institutions has been made is evident from the discussions within the African Advisory Council, where a Legislative Council has been demanded, and in the infant council system already begun by Chief Bathoen in his Reserve. An expansion of educational opportunities, particularly in higher education, is essential, not only to develop the present low standard of education in the Protectorate, but also to offset the effects of the South African ban on the admission to their schools of children from all three High Commission territories.

In all these channels the Bamangwato tribe would normally be expected to take the lead. They are the largest, most powerful and usually most progressive tribe. For seven years now they have stagnated, rent by the divisions, confusion and frustration of the Seretse issue. They continually refuse to take decisions on major tribal issues, such as mineral rights, in the absence of their chief. The paramount importance, therefore, in the Bamangwato Reserve, and indeed for the whole Protectorate, is to heal the wounds of the past, bring together the two factions within the tribe and re-create through unity Bamangwato progressive leadership. The tribal leaders themselves recognise the impasse into which they have sunk and the danger which it presents to the whole country. They are anxious to find a way out and they look to Britain for the opportunity.

JOHN HATCH

Brakpan Herald

7/10/55



**LOCATION WILL
GET FORT HARE
BURSARY**

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Provision has been made on the Native Revenue Account Estimates for 1955-56 for a post matriculation bursary of £50 tenable at Fort Hare University.

The Manager of Non-European Affairs has been instructed by the Council to invite applications through the medium of the School Principals of the Brakpan location. Only natives who have matriculated are eligible.

Extract from
"Hansard," House of Commons
Reports, London.

26 OCT 1955

X664
**HIGH COMMISSION
TERRITORIES**

University Education Facilities

110. Mr. John Hall asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what facilities, including grants and scholarships, are available for the university education of students from Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

University of Fort Hare

Mr. Dodds-Parker: A number of places are available each year in United Kingdom universities for students from dependent territories, including the High Commission Territories. Until December, 1953, students were freely admitted to the South African universities. Since that date new admissions have been limited in number and confined to Fort Hare and Natal University Medical School. On present information this concession is available only until December, 1958. Students are also admitted to Roma University College, Basutoland. In each of the three Territories bursaries are provided from local revenues, from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and by the British Council. In Basutoland they are also provided by the National Treasury.

24/10/55

What research is teaching man about his mind

The scientific research in psychology, which is being carried out today by a number of the world's universities, was the subject of a talk to King William's Town Round Tablers by Professor D. Z. de Villiers, Research Scientist of the University of Fort Hare.

Professor de Villiers said that in recent years, scientific psychology has begun to explore those hidden regions of the mind that intuition recognises. The advance mapping of this territory belongs to the future but sincere attempts are being made to give to this field of psychology endeavour a scientific respectability.

The spotlight of the research being carried out at Fort Hare and at other university institutions was on the fantasy life. Man should not be afraid of using his imagination: there are the things he knows about himself but will not reveal to others because of the embarrassment it

may cause: his wishes and daydreams, his humiliations and joys; there are also those things that are repressed and gives rise to anxiety, and finally there are the things which he does not want that they escape his notice altogether.

JUVENILE DELINQUENT

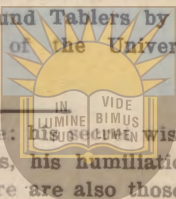
To arrive at an understanding of the behaviour of the juvenile delinquent personality, tests were carried out, to draw facts from these invisible regions. On some of these one finds vivid, virile and colourful personalities, some brutal and meraters, others merely impish—but all of them have never acquired a technique

of living that is socially desirable.

"Is punishment for their crimes to be abandoned? Do we want to punish for the sake of punishment? Rather we wish to lessen the offender's threat to society. Imprisonment never cures: it merely denies freedom. Personality tests have revealed a detached will for good in even the most hopeless cases: this will is a potentiality of all minds. Do not try to reform at first, accept the individual as he is but try to infuse into him a sense of personal dignity and this can come from self achievement. Equality of esteem is more important than any other kind of equality," he said.

THE BEGINNING

Professor de Villiers said we were only at the beginning of the study of the sources of human failings, and all human behaviour, but science was giving itself an initial sense of direction in its researches, in refining the tests being used, in infusing with meaning the empirical facts of the tests, but the mind remained to man a mysterious realm. "Perhaps this is just as well, too, for perhaps only thus can the sanctity of every individual be safeguarded to our age. We must appreciate that there are human values beyond mere scientific analysis," he concluded.



University of Fort Hare
Together in work and play

Nuffield provides funds for research work involving Natives

AS A FIRST STEP in encouraging research in fields in which the co-operation of Natives is of special value, the Nuffield Foundation has promised grants to several South African universities, according to the tenth report of the foundation received today.

With these grants the universities will be able to offer fellowships with supplementary grants to cover travelling and research expenditure for work on selected projects.

Two fellowships of £600 a year for two years with a supplementary grant of £300 for expenses have been offered to enable two Natives to undertake research on the functioning of a local Zulu tribe under conditions of cultural contact.

This work will be carried out under the direction of Prof. J. D. Krige, head of the department of social anthropology at the University of Natal.

Two fellowships of £400 a year for two years with an additional allowance of £200 have been offered for work planned by Prof. P. Mayer, professor of social anthropology, and Prof. D. M. Morton, professor of education, at Rhodes University.

MORAL STANDARDS

Research on moral standards and attitudes of the Natives and research on Native education and what the Native expects from it are planned by these two men.

✱ Collaborating with Professor Morton is Prof. O. Raum, professor of education at the University College of Fort Hare. ✱

To support his research project another fellowship of £600 a year for two years with an allowance of £300 has been offered.

The first award for £550 with extra allowances of £300 has been made to Mrs. R. D. Twala, a graduate of the department of social anthropology, University of the Witwatersrand, for a study of the Swazi woman.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

13/12/55

First Native to get law degree at university

The first Native to obtain the L.B. degree at the University of the Witwatersrand, will be capped on Thursday at one of the largest graduation ceremonies ever held by the university.

He is Mr. P. P. D. Nokwe, of Orlando, once a pupil of St. Peter's School, where he obtained a first-class Matriculation in 1946. Subsequently he took a B.Sc. degree at the University College of Fort Hare.

FRENCH STUDENT

Mr. P. L. A. Dancoisme, who will receive an M.Sc. degree, is the first student to graduate at the university under the exchange system with France, whereby South Africa awards a bursary to a French student and France awards one to a South African.

At this, the December graduation ceremony, 252 degrees and 16 diplomas will be conferred. Dr. E. H. Cluver, director of the Institute for Medical Research, will deliver the address and the Chancellor of the University, the Hon. Richard Feetham, who will have come from Maritzburg, will be present.

13/12/55

NUFFIELD GRANTS TO UNION VARSITIES

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

AS a first step in encouraging research in a field in which the co-operation of Natives is of special value, the Nuffield Foundation has promised grants to several South African universities, according to the 10th report of the foundation.

With these grants, the universities will be able to offer fellowships with supplementary grants to cover travelling and research expenditure for work on selected projects.

CULTURAL CONTACT

Two fellowships of £600 a year for two years with a supplementary grant of £300 for running expenses, have been offered to enable two Natives to undertake research on the functioning of a local Zulu tribe under conditions of cultural contact. This work will be carried out under the direction of Professor J. D. Krige, head of the department of social anthropology at the University of Natal.

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13 DEC 1955

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF BANTU EDUCATION ACT

But Fundamental Objections Remain

From a South African Correspondent

The Bantu Education Act of 1953 has been one of the most severely criticised pieces of Union legislation, but since the burst of active and angry opposition which it aroused a reaction has set in. In some respects it has not been as big and immediate a disaster as was feared, and there are not wanting those who suggest that the original opposition to it was based in misapprehension and was unreasonable and even hysterical.

One of the reasons for this change of attitude is the nature of the new syllabuses which have been published for African schools. These are not in themselves educationally or even politically objectionable. As with all school syllabuses, much depends on the men and women who will teach them, and as the Government from the end of this year will have all teacher training of Africans in its own hands, this may be an important point. In the course of administering the act some good new ideas have been introduced, and the very fact that a Nationalist Government is taking a most active interest in African education represents in a small way a triumph for those who built it up painfully in the past.

African Acquiescence

One of the factors that has greatly encouraged the Government and done much to shatter opposition has been the acquiescence of the African masses in the change. The attempts at boycott—in any case somewhat futile—have been sporadic and unsuccessful. The strong line taken by certain Europeans against the act has not had the solid backing of the Bantu masses. The Government, with very great skill and considerable ability, has "played up" the idea of the Bantu controlling their own schools as against missionary control. Some of this propaganda has been unscrupulous but it has been very successful in many areas.

It is too early yet for the Africans to realise that they will not in fact "control" their own schools if at any point they differ from the official Government policy. When they realise this they may feel that they have been deceived, but this feeling has not come yet.

The fundamental objections to the act still remain as strong as ever, however. The issues are perhaps more clear-cut when one begins to look at higher education. University education is not in itself covered by the act, but those who sponsored the act are as anxious to separate African university education from European university education as they have been to separate the schools on racial lines. An interdepartmental committee has been appointed by the Minister of Education to go into the question of non-European university education. On it sits not only the Secretary for Education but the Secretary for Native Affairs, Dr Eiselen, the report of whose commission is the basis for the act and who is one of its firmest advocates.

To take one illustration only, the interdepartmental committee is required to go into the question of the possibility of a Zulu university in Zululand. This is to threaten with competition the University of Natal, which takes African students in separate and parallel classes. It is also to threaten the

University College of Fort Hare, which the Government would like to see restricted in its activities to the education of Xhosa students only.

In university, as in school, life the object of the Government is separation; not only the separation of black from white, but the separation of black from black. With this goes that spirit of controlling everything, that exaggerated paternalism which is characteristic of Nationalist policy towards the Africans, even when it is beneficent and kindly. Many Nationalists are willing to be good to the African, but they are not willing to let him decide for himself what he feels would be good for him. "Develop on your own lines" as the the old saying goes, "and we will tell you what those lines are to be."

A Zulu university to-day, unless Zulu students were compulsorily excluded from the universities of Capetown, the Witwatersrand, and Natal, and from the University College of Fort Hare, would probably not muster more than a dozen matriculated students. Even if all Zulus who wished to take higher education were forced to go there it would probably begin with an enrolment of much less than a hundred. It is not difficult to picture how poor the amenities would be of three or four separate institutions of this type scattered among the different ethnic groups. How few men of standing could be induced to spend their lives on the staffs of such institutions, and how restricted the library and laboratory facilities of such artificial seminaries would be!

Cutting Off

One of the aspects of the act which has not been sufficiently appreciated is that, almost by a stroke of the pen, direct contact between English-speaking Church leaders and leaders of other missionary Churches which do not believe in apartheid has been removed from the Bantu in the vital sphere of education. Undoubtedly the end of present-day Nationalist policy is that there will be no immediate or intimate contact between the Africans and Europeans except through picked officials who are in favour of apartheid and its whole philosophy.

This sort of thing is completely repugnant to the spirit of modern education. The objection to it remains as strong as ever, even when the fullest justice has been done to the positive aspects of the administration of the act during the last year or two. The future of a nation is at stake and the foundations on which it is being built seem to many of us to be false.

BACK TO SCHOOL

PRETORIA, DECEMBER 12.

The South African Government has decided to readmit 3,000 of the 6,500 African students who boycotted Bantu schools in the Transvaal in protest against the Bantu Education Act. They will be readmitted when the schools reopen on January 10. The decision follows an assurance by members of the African school boards that everything possible would be done to prevent a recurrence of the boycott, which was organised by the African National Congress.

The Government said to-day that it was impossible to readmit all students who had taken part in the boycott because some places had been taken by other pupils.—Reuter

13/12/55

Nuffield grants for Union universities

Will be used for Native research

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

AS A FIRST STEP in encouraging research in a field in which the co-operation of Natives is of special value, the Nuffield Foundation has promised grants to several South African universities, according to the 10th report of the foundation.

With these grants, the universities will be able to offer fellowships with supplementary grants to cover travelling and research expenditure for work on selected projects.

Two fellowships of £600 a year for two years, with a supplementary grant of £300 for running expenses, have been offered to enable two Natives to undertake research on the functioning of a local Zulu tribe under conditions of cultural contact. This work will be carried out under the direction of Professor J. D. Krige, head of the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Natal.

Two fellowships of £400 a year for two years, with an additional allowance of £200, have been offered for work planned by Prof. P. Mayer, professor of social anthropology and Prof. D. M. Morton, professor of education at Rhodes University.

Research on moral standards and attitudes of the Natives and research on Native education and what the Native expects from it is planned by these two men.

FORT HARE

Collaborating with Professor Morton is Prof. P. Raum, professor of education at the University College of Fort Hare. To support his research project a further fellowship of £600 a year for two years, with a further allowance of £300, has been offered.

The first award for £550, with extra allowances of £300, has been made to Mrs. R. D. Twala, a graduate of the Department of Social Anthropology, University of the Witwatersrand for a study of Swazi women.

3/12/55

76 STUDENTS PASSED

Three Get Degrees with Honours



(From Our Own Correspondent.)

University of London, Friday.

Seventy-six students at the Fort Hare University College were successful during the examinations held this year.

The Bachelor of Science degree, with Honours, was awarded to three students, of which one obtained a second-class pass. The Bachelor of Science degree was awarded to 30 students, including five with second-class passes in both subjects and 16 with second-class passes in one subject. A further eight passed their major subject, but to obtain their degree, are required to pass a minor subject.

Twenty-five have been awarded their Bachelor of Arts degree, including three with distinction in one subject, five with second-class passes in two subjects and nine with second-class passes in one subject. A further ten passed their major subjects but, before getting their degree, must complete a minor subject.

Extract from
South Africa, London.

31 DEC 1955

AGG
FEBRUARY 1955

The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Garfield Todd, declares that there are strong reasons why it would be in the best interests of the Union and the Protectorates if the latter were to be included in the Union.

The commission on apartheid universities recommends that things should remain as they are for the present, but envisages a future in which non-European students might be concentrated exclusively at Fort Hare University College and Natal University's non-European section.

The first hundred African families are moved from Sophiatown to the new township at Meadowlands and, in spite of all forebodings of the past months, there are no incidents.

Sir Percivale Liesching sails for the Cape to succeed Sir John Le Rougetel as U.K. High Commissioner in the Union.

A Royal Charter of incorporation is granted to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Queen Mother becomes President of the college.

The Queen confers a Viscounty on Sir Godfrey Huggins.

Southern Rhodesia announces a £2,000,000 housing scheme for Africans living in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Proposals to revise the Nyasaland constitution envisage increasing African membership of the Legislative Council to five.

Peterhouse, a new senior school for boys in Rhodesia, opens.

The Bishop of Johannesburg condemns the clearance of Johannesburg slums as "legalised theft" by the Government.

The Union High Commissioner in London, Mr. G. P. Jooste, addresses the Royal African Society on the policy of apartheid.

The Minister of Native Affairs creates new courts to try offences under the laws and regulations applying specifically to the Bantu.

The Federal Government announces that it will go ahead with the Kariba power scheme in preference to Kafue which must wait. Some frayed tempers in the north.

25 JAN 1956

Makerere College Appointments

THE FOLLOWING APPOINTMENTS to Makerere College, Uganda, are announced:—

Mr. H. Holdsworth, who has been appointed librarian, holds that office in the University of Melbourne. He spent seven years in Jamaica, where he was responsible for the design of the new library of the University of the West Indies. Earlier he held posts at the universities of Leeds and Cape Town. He expects to arrive in Uganda in the New Year, and one of his first tasks will be to plan a new library, which it is hoped to build in the near future. He succeeds Miss J. Larter, who has left to take up a position at Cambridge University.

Professor M. Crawford, who has been appointed to the Chair of Chemistry, vacant since the death of Professor C. R. Tenniswood, is now Professor of Applied Chemistry at Queen's University, Belfast.

Mr. R. E. Wraith, who has specialized in local government matters, will organize courses in public administration. Much of his experience has been in West Africa. Recently he has organized studies for members of the Oversea Civil Service in London.

Dr. C. P. Luck, who succeeds Professor E. G. Holmes as professor of physiology, holds a research post at University College Hospital Medical School, London. After spending his childhood in Kenya, he took degrees in science and medicine at Witwatersrand University and then became professor of physiology at Fort Hare University College. He will join the staff of Makerere in February or March.

Mr. D. M. Walker, since 1951 lecturer in economics at the University of Manchester, who has been appointed to the Chair of Economics and headship of the Department of Social Studies, gained first-class honours in the economic tripos at Cambridge after serving in the Royal Navy. He spent a year as a research fellow at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is expected in Kampala in July.

LAW SOCIETY ORDERED TO REGISTER CLERK'S ARTICLES

AN application by Joseph Gaobakwe Matthews, 26, of Xesi Street, New Brighton location, Port Elizabeth, for an order directing the Incorporated Law Society of the Cape of Good Hope to register his articles of clerkship to a Port Elizabeth attorney was granted in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Matthews is the son of Prof. Z. K. Matthews, of Fort Hare University College.

The Law Society stated that it refused to register the articles of clerkship because he had taken part in the resistance campaign against "unjust laws" and had encouraged others to break the law, and was therefore not a fit person to become an officer of the Supreme Court.

In his judgment yesterday, the Judge-President, Mr. Justice De Villiers, with whom Mr. Justice Ogilvie Thompson concurred, granted the application of Matthews, but made no order as to costs.

PASSED EXAMINATION

The Judge-President said Mr. Matthews had entered the service of Mr. J. H. Spilkin, a Port Elizabeth attorney, on June 10, 1953, with the intention of becoming an attorney and notary public of the Supreme Court.

He had already passed part one of the Attorneys' Admission Examination and wrote part two in December.

In December, 1953, Mr. Spilkin was told by the secretary of the Law Society that the Society was not satisfied that Matthews was a fit and proper person to enter into articles.

PERSONAL HISTORY

It would appear that Matthews' personal history stood in the way of his obtaining the certificate required for the registration of his articles of clerkship, the Judge-President said.

Mr. Matthews had admitted that his father had been president and an executive member of the African National Congress, and that he himself had been a member of the African National Congress Youth League of which he became national secretary in 1951 and later president.

In September, 1953, he was banned by the Minister of Justice from membership and office in the A.N.C. and the Youth League.

COMMUNISM ACT

In March, 1953, he was convicted in the Supreme Court, Port Elizabeth, of a charge under the Suppression of Communism Act and sentenced to nine months, suspended for three years.

In August of the same year he was sentenced in Kimberley to three months, also suspended for three years.

Mr. Matthews, in his affidavit, had denied that his conduct either connoted moral obloquy or disintitiled him from becoming an attorney. He claimed that the convictions were not of a disgraceful character.

The Law Society took the attitude that Mr. Matthews desired to be articulated with a view to becoming an officer of the Supreme Court.

It was the duty of officers of the court to help in the administration of justice and particularly to respect and submit to such laws as were enacted by the legislature until they were

changed by constitutional means.

Matthews had been convicted of taking part in a campaign which urged a generally uneducated and unenlightened section of the population to defy certain established laws of the country.

TRANSVAAL CASE

The Society considered that there was a difference as far as an attorney was concerned in himself breaking the law and in his actively encouraging others to do so.

Reference had been made to the case of Mandela in the Transvaal where the Transvaal Law Society had applied to the Supreme Court to have Mandela struck from the roll of attorneys because he had taken part in the resistance campaign and had been convicted of charges similar to those of which Mr. Matthews had been convicted.

The application, heard by Mr. Justice Ramsbottom and Mr. Justice Roper in 1954, was dismissed.

UNIVERSITY QUESTION

Mr. Justice De Villiers said that after examining the facts he could not share the views of Mr. Justice Ramsbottom.

In the case of Mandela, the Judge had held that the offence had no connection with his practice as an attorney.

"The real question, as I see it, is whether an attorney, whose duty it is to uphold the existing laws, should, when he deliberately flouts and contravenes them himself and exhorts others to do likewise, be allowed to remain on the roll of attorneys.

"As an attorney, he is an officer of the court; by his admission he both obtains privileges and incurs obligations.

"The court of which he is an officer obviously must and does uphold the existing laws, and I see no reason either in principle or in logic why an officer of the court should be in any different position.

NOT CONSISTENT

"That he is entitled to criticize laws which he regards as unjust is obvious, and that he is entitled to attempt to secure their repeal by constitutional or otherwise legal means is equally clear.

"But I cannot agree that securing their repeal by illegal means is consistent with his duty as an officer of the court.

"The judgment of Mr. Justice Ramsbottom proceeds upon the basis that the illegal act for which Mandela was punished was in no sense a reflection upon his personal honour.

TOO "NARROW"

"This, in my view, is too narrow an approach.

"The real issue is whether this admitted course of conduct was consistent with his obligations as an officer of the court. This aspect of the matter was not referred to in the judgment of Mr. Justice Ramsbottom; nor was there any reference to

Mandela's inciting others to follow his example.

"Where an attorney deliberately flouts and contravenes the existing laws and incites others less enlightened to act similarly it is hardly surprising that the latter should feel that they are entitled to do so."

PRACTISING ATTORNEY

Too narrow a criterion had been applied in the case of Mandela. The merits of the present application differed from that of Mandela's case.

Mandela had been a practising attorney when he was convicted while Mr. Matthews committed the offences before he was articulated in June, 1953. At the time he became articulated he had also ceased to be active politically.

Apart from this prior conduct there was nothing against Mr. Matthews.

The Judge-President said he found himself largely in agreement with the views of the Law Society.

CONDUCT DEPLORED

The Society had also not placed any evidence before the court to show that the applicant would be likely to repeat the conduct complained of in future.

Should he do so, he might well find himself subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

While the court could not but deplore the applicant's conduct in having taken part in a campaign of calculated defiance of the law, it had to give weight to the circumstances involved.

Mr. D. B. Moiten, QC (instructed by Mr. H. Getz) appeared for Matthews and Mr. G. Duncan, QC and Mr. L. Kooy (instructed by Messrs. Bissett, Boehmke and McBlain) appeared for the Law Society.

More Non-White Schools

THE number of European schools in the Cape Province was reduced by 14 in 1954 while the number of non-European schools was increased by 32, of which 24 were Coloured.

These figures have been published in the 1954 educational statistics of the Cape Department of Public Education.

This left 1,199 schools for 183,367 European children, representing an average roll of 153 children in each school. With the additions, there were 1,243 Coloured schools and 2,480 Native schools for 517,377 pupils, representing an average roll of 139 children to each non-European school.

At the end of 1954 there were 7,965 teachers in European schools, 195 more than 1953.

MORE TEACHERS

The number of teachers in Coloured schools rose by 234 to 6,260. Of this number, 207 were Europeans, representing a decrease of 28 in the number for 1953.

Most of these European teachers were in mission schools throughout the province.

There were 7,948 teachers in Native schools, 43 more than in 1953. The number of European teachers in Native schools dropped from 190 in 1953 to 184 in 1954.

13/1/56

NATIVES AIMING TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Chairman tells of spread of new Chamber of Commerce

From Our Correspondent

Maritzburg, Friday.

A GROWING MOVEMENT among many influential Natives to achieve independence from European assistance for their fellow Natives so that they could stand on their own feet in every sphere of life, especially economically, was disclosed yesterday by Mr. S. J. J. Lesolang, chairman of the recently created African Chamber of Commerce.

Addressing the Location Advisory Boards' congress in Pietermaritzburg, Mr. Lesolang said "We have been spooned by the Europeans far too much and have become like little babies. We tend always to resort to the Europeans for assistance in our affairs."

Mr. Lesolang said the African Chamber of Commerce was started in Johannesburg only in June last year, but already it had spread throughout the Reef.

RAPID ADVANCE

It was hoped eventually to organize the chamber throughout the Union and to get Native traders of all descriptions to join so that they could unite in achieving economic independence for the Native.

"The Native race is advancing fast, and we mean to see to it that our nation grows up with every attribute that goes to make up a progressive nation.

"Our young men and women are qualifying in medicine and other professions at the universities, but up to now we have not been able to progress economically.

"We hope to organize all traders throughout the Union, so that they can buy commodities in bulk in the same way as the Indians and Europeans do.

"In that way we hope possibly to be able to import what we need at reasonable prices, so that the

traders in turn can sell to the people at a reasonable price.

"This, we hope, will make it possible for us to stamp out the black-marketeering by location traders.

"We want to organize ourselves into a non-profit making organization, and we want to instil in all traders a sense of service to the community.

"There are some among our people who have money and can help in this venture.

"In Johannesburg we have already got in touch with some of the big merchants and persuaded them to employ Native staff to serve the Natives in the locations such as at Orlando, where we now have Native commercial travellers.

"Similarly in Johannesburg, where Native housing is now going ahead on such a vast scale, we have been able to organize Native cartage contractors to carry building materials to the sites.

FULL-TIME ORGANIZER

"We are now trying to get an office and full-time organizer who will be able to get in touch with traders throughout the Union.

"We are now preparing a diary for 1957, which should be ready by June or July and will contain the names of all Native traders all over the Union.

"At Orlando the Native traders have already started a small magazine which it is hoped will eventually reflect the activities of Natives throughout the country.

"Another thing we want to do to achieve economic independence is to take over the handling of the Bantu Welfare Trust, which comprises money given by Europeans to help the Native people.

"It has, in fact, been so helpful in the past that we have come to depend on it without making any effort ourselves. That is wrong.

FORT HARE STUDENTS

"We have to make a start. Whatever help we get must be on foundations we have built up ourselves.

"We ought to be responsible for the education of those boys and girls in Fort Hare studying economics today. We must bring about the improvement of our people ourselves."

The Rev. R. Mlomzale, of the Methodist Church, Somerset East, said that had there been an opening for him in commerce he would probably have entered business instead of the Church.

"I think it is high time our young men were trained in this course. Last year we were granted this opportunity at Somerset East, and in this way I think the nation will develop along the right lines."

20/1/56

Three B.Sc.s with honours at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

In spite of the temporary closing of Fort Hare because of student riots there last May—the 1955 list of results for the University College shows that 69 students graduated, including three with honours in the B.Sc. degree.

Sixteen students taking the university education diploma graduated and nine failed compared with 24 passes and 11 failures for the previous year.

There were 28 B.Sc. graduates as against 23 the year before and 22 B.A. graduates, two less than in 1954. Seven of the graduates are women.

Daily Rep. Queeestown
24/1/56

Three Graduate B.Sc. with Honours at Fort Hare



In University of Fort Hare Together in Excellence Spite of the Temporary Closing

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Territorial News
26/1/56

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THE STAR

30/1/56

Fort Hare head to retire



ALICE, Monday. Prof. C. P. Dent, principal of the Fort Hare University College at Alice, has been given special leave by the university council to retire on June 30 because of ill-health.

The university registrar said today that Professor Dent was at present on six months' overseas vacation.

Prof. Z. K. Matthews is to act as principal during Professor Dent's absence.

PRETORIA NEWS

30/1/56

Scholarships For 14 Africans



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SALISBURY, Monday. —

Federal Government scholarships have been awarded to 14 African students under a new scheme, it of Education in Salisbury.

Five will study at Durban Medical School, six at Fort Hare, one at Makerere College in Uganda, one at Pius XII College, Basutoland, and one at Bristol University.

Two other students have been selected for Beit Scholarships at Fort Hare. — Sapa.

Daily Rep. Queenstown
3/1/56



To Retire in June

Prof. C. P. Dent, principal of the Fort Hare University College at Alice, has been given special leave by the university council to retire on June 30 because of ill-health. The university registrar said this week that Professor Dent was at present on six months' overseas vacation. Professor Z. K. Matthews is to act as principal during Professor Dent's absence.

30/1/56

Head of Fort Hare retires on June 30



Professor C. P. Dent, principal of Fort Hare University College, Alice, Eastern Province, has been given special leave by the University council to retire on June 30 as a result of failing health.

The university's registrar told The Daily News to-day that Professor Dent is on six months' overseas leave.

Professor Z. K. Matthews is to act as principal during Professor Dent's absence, he said. No permanent principal has yet been appointed.

Professor Dent was appointed principal in 1949, after serving for many years as professor of chemistry.

12 JAN 1956

bers of the Legislature are not likely to support the Government's policy of a qualitative franchise, against which extremists will find no difficulty in organizing opposition. Agitation pays best in African politics, in which intimidation, overt and covert, is much more powerful than United Kingdom politicians conceive. The African extremists are in a hurry in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and one of the incidental merits of this challenge by Kenya is that it may stiffen the authorities elsewhere. It is past time to check the absurd pretensions of the African National Congresses in Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and it is ironical that it should be Kenya, which has no such movement, that strikes in a most sensitive spot. Her action will be warmly welcomed by many responsible persons in the Federation and in Uganda.

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University of Fort Hare

THE KIND OF LEADERSHIP which is

being given to Africans in the Federation, and especially in Nyasaland, was made manifest in London last week by Mr. W. M. Chirwa, M.P., whose statements at a Press conference are recorded at length on other pages because it is important for the general public to be kept informed of the attitude of such African spokesmen. Mr. Chirwa, one of the two Nyasaland Africans who sit in the Parliament of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has had advantages which very few members of his race in Central Africa have enjoyed. He graduated at Fort Hare College, South Africa (where he was president of the Students' Representative Council), he has since taught in Southern Rhodesian and Nyasaland schools, and for the past three months he has been studying the history of government, British Colonial policy, social anthropology, and economics at Oxford University at the cost of an endowment provided by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, while Mrs. Chirwa has learnt dress-making and something of Red Cross work and the activities of women's institutes in this country. Mr. Chirwa, who speaks English fluently, smiles and laughs as he delivers his thrusts, but his anger is often near the surface, and, as will be seen from our report, he lacks balance, makes wild charges, and, worst of all, rejects the suggestion that acceptance of membership of the Federal Parliament carries with it any obligation to contribute to the success of the Federation.

He has the strange idea that Africans have no responsibility towards the great plan to which the three territories are committed, though rapid improvement in their living standards would be the automatic product of real racial harmony and co-operation. Instead of working for the development of trust between the races, and counselling patience so that understanding may grow, Mr. Chirwa, like many other African politicians, is at pains to stress any cause for dissatisfaction, however trivial, and in a talk lasting an hour and a half he did not express agreement with the Federal Government on even one aspect of affairs. On the contrary, he declared that he had no confidence in any Federal Minister. He is obsessed with the idea that Nyasaland can "contract out" of the Federation, though no clause in the Constitution gives any constituent State the right to break away, and though no proposal to amend the Constitution may be considered before 1962 unless all three territories agree to the introduction of such a measure. Mr. Chirwa must know that not one of the legislatures, let alone all of them, would approve his scheme to wreck the Federation, and it is therefore reprehensibly irresponsible for him to encourage Africans to believe that Nyasaland may secede. The Nyasaland African Congress, which also professes to believe that the Protectorate can withdraw from the Federation, has wanted the two African M.Ps. from Nyasaland to withdraw from the Federal Assembly, but neither has shown any disposition to accept that guidance — which would involve the surrender of substantial salaries.

Damaging Obsession.

* * *

Mr. Chirwa seems anxious to spread alarm and despondency. He declared that "the situation in the whole of Central Africa is alarming so far as African attitudes are concerned," and that Central Africa will be a "boiling pot" if his extravagant ideas are not accepted by Her Majesty's Government. Yet on Sunday the *Observer* supported his plea that Nyasaland should be allowed to contract out of the Federation, saying: "It would be a very serious matter if there were to be an upheaval in Central Africa. The danger is that the official mind will minimize the problem and write off Mr. Chirwa as an extremist national politician. In fact, he is nothing of the kind; he is himself under heavy pressure from the militants in this country's African Congress, who regard him as too moderate. If leaders such as he lose their influence, there is a strong possibility that Nyasaland may be

"Observer's" New Protégé.

* * *

turned into a second Kenya." About the only effect of such words will be to encourage still more political irresponsibility among Africans in Nyasaland. The recklessness of the *Observer* will be evident from the fact that the man whom it presents as a moderate stands for the enfranchisement of all African adults and for an immediate African majority in the Executive Council of Nyasaland, measures which would produce a complete breakdown of civilized standards. We prefer the testimony of Lord Llewellyn, Governor-General of the Federation, to that of Mr. Chirwa or our contemporary.

* * *

This new *protégé* of a Sunday newspaper which has a strange record in African affairs made statements in the presence of its Colonial correspondent which might have been expected to warn him of Mr. Chirwa's unreliability. He accused Lord Malvern of feeling no responsibility for carrying out the policy of inter-racial partnership, though

the Prime Minister of the Federation could not have advocated that policy more emphatically. He denounced the Federal Government for not insisting on the advancement of Africans on the Copperbelt, though he admitted under cross-examination that the subject was a matter for the Northern Rhodesian Government alone. He even asserted that the lot of the African in Southern Rhodesia is no better than that of the African in South Africa; he mistranslated *umfazi* as "loose woman," when it means merely "woman"; without offering any proof in support of the fantastic charge he accused the Federal Government of being interested in the Shire Valley scheme in Nyasaland primarily because it would increase European settlement; and he raised a mare's nest about the transfer of authority over Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from the Colonial Office to the Commonwealth Relations Office. He has presumably repeated such misrepresentations in many of his talks in Great Britain. Perhaps he will now be asked to justify himself in Central Africa.

14 JAN 1956

PRINCIPAL DENT CRITICISES FORT HARE REPORT

“Very Often Wide of the Mark”

Prof. C. P. Dent, principal of the Fort Hare Native University College, said in a statement to the college council that he was “not consulted at all” by the commission appointed to investigate the disturbances at the college—“although the report may give the impression that I was freely consulted.”

Professor Dent said that the commission was “very often far wide of the mark” in its report.

Although he did not wish to appear discourteous to men of high reputation who came, at much inconvenience to themselves, to help the college, Professor Dent said that he thought that they were at Fort Hare for too short a time, and possibly too soon after the re-opening of the college, for a “full and balanced investigation” of all the matters to which reference was made in the report.

The commission had said that the main thesis of their report was that the time was over-ripe for a bold transition from the spirit, methods, and atmosphere of the missionary high school to those of a university. Professor Dent said that he could find no substance in this.

From its very foundation, the college had aimed at the development of a true university spirit, and much thought, by many people with a background of experience in other universities, had been given to this matter. That development had been fostered in the face of difficulties not experienced elsewhere, especially in regard to finance.

Financial stringency had lasted, even on the academic side, until the end of 1952, when the acceptance by the Government of the recommendations of the Holloway Commission changed the whole picture.

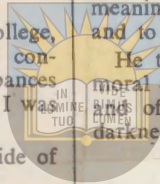
Professor Dent said it was felt that the commission did not take sufficient cognisance of the fact that education at Fort Hare was obtained probably more cheaply than at any other university centre in the world. The fee for board and lodging was £36 a year (£26 to the dining-hall and £10 to the hostel).

Referring to the commission’s statement that “members feel that there is a disquieting amount of immorality and drinking at Fort Hare,” Professor Dent said: “In my opinion there is much less drinking and no more immorality than in any other group of university students of comparable size.”

He denied the allegation of the commission that tale-bearing by the students to the authorities was encouraged.

Professor Dent, speaking of the general character of the students at Fort Hare, said he believed that the large majority were decent, well-meaning young men and women, anxious to use their opportunities well, and to prepare for decent living.

He thought the most dangerous failing of the majority was a lack of moral courage—a fear of being called a “sell-out” or a “boot licker” and of the physical violence sometimes used, usually under cover of darkness.



UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE
FOUNDED 1829
In Excellence

Territorial News

2/2/56

Fort Hare Head Retires June 30



Prof. Matthews Acting

Professor C. P. Dent, principal of Fort Hare University College, Alice, Eastern Province, has been given special leave by the University council to retire on June 30 as a result of failing health.

Professor Dent is on six months' overseas leave.

Professor Z. K. Matthews is to act as principal during Professor Dent's absence. No permanent principal has yet been appointed.

Professor Dent was appointed principal in 1949, after serving for many years as professor of chemistry.

Alice Times

23/2/56

RACE RELATIONS.

Upwards of forty people were present at the meeting held at Fort Hare on Monday to hear Mr A. S. Robertson, the Regional Secretary for the Eastern Cape, explain the work of the Institute of Race Relations. Mr. Z. K. Matthews presided and after Mr. Robertson's address, it was unanimously decided to form a branch of the Institute to promote its interests in the Alice district. The following committee was formed: Chairman, Dr. A. Kerr; hon. Secretary, Mr. S. B. Ngcobo (Fort Hare); Rev. Stanley Pitts (Healdtown), Prof. Stuart (Fort Hare), Mr. B. B. Mdledle (Lovedale) and Mr. L. Rau (Fort Beaufort).

Allice ...
3/5/56

Fort Hare Degree Day.

Another Year Of Progress.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The annual graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare last Friday was notable for several things, especially the interest shown by the large attendance and the fact that for the first time a former student of the College, Prof. Z. K. Matthews, presided over the proceedings as Acting Principal, and also the record number of students who obtained the College's degrees. Prof. D. D. Stuart presented 29, who had qualified as B.A., and Prof. Davidson 38 for the Science degree, while 34 qualified for the University Education Diploma. These students were formally "capped" by the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes, Dr. T. Alty, D.Sc., Ph.D.

The ceremony opened with an appropriate reading of Scripture by Dr. F. H. Brabant, who led the congregation in the Lord's Prayer, which was harmoniously sung by the students.

The graduation address this year was given by an American, Dr. E. T. Thompson, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, of Duke University, North Carolina, who this year holds the Fellowship donated to Rhodes a few years ago by Mr. Hugh le May, of Lourenco Marques.

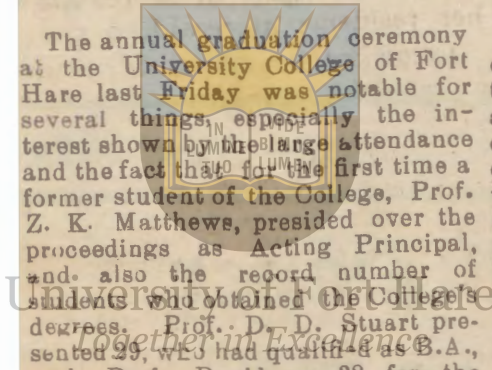
In the course of his interesting address Prof. Thompson said the function of a university was undermined when conflicting ideologies or doctrines of the outside world were allowed to intrude or were deliberately injected into the life of the university. One of the present dangers to civilisation was to be found in the systematic and organised efforts of political and doctrinaire groups to capture the mind and allegiance of students. The world was full of difficult problems involving discrimination and injus-

What star should guide this great country of South Africa is not for me to say, but the movement of events and the discussion of these events can alone achieve a unifying principle applicable to the needs and problems of South Africa. Graduates of Fort Hare and of all institutions of higher learning in the Union have both a right and an obligation to join their minds and hearts in the search for such a principle, said Dr. Thompson in conclusion.

Thanking the Vice-Chancellor for the interest he had consistently shown in Fort Hare, Prof. Matthews said seventy graduates were a mere drop in the ocean considering the people for whom they were catering. That number must increase many times over to meet the needs of the non-European people of South Africa but they were more interested in building soundly than quickly. They were indebted to Rhodes University for its contribution to their efforts in building up a community of scholars and they hope to build through the College a people worthy of the great country in which we live.

The ceremony closed with the Benediction pronounced by Dr. Brabant, and the singing of "Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika" and "Morena Boleko".

Afterwards outside the College a group photograph was taken for television by the BBC.



... with a capital A—that is, for the American Government, or for American Business or for any of these aspects of America which represent power of influence or wealth. I cannot be identified, nor do I have any wish to be identified, with such an aspect of America as Hollywood, the cinema capital, where live the gods and goddesses whom many of us worship. Hollywood is to America what Mount Olympus was to ancient Greece, a fabulous place where everyone has a private swimming pool, two or three automobiles, a flock of servants—and nothing to worry about except love affairs. But I can speak for that America with a little 'a' and which stands for ordinary people who live in homes and families and who worry about health and taxes and problems of educating and feeding their children. It is to this America that I belong."

In World War I, he went on to say, young Negro men were conscripted along with young white men to fight...

6/2/56



Dr Rooks Here for a Month

DR A. G. ROOKS, head of the Department of Divinity at the University College of Fort Hare, which is affiliated to Rhodes University, arrived in Bloemfontein by air on Thursday afternoon to supply the pulpit at St. John's Presbyterian Church till the end of this month.

Dr Rooks, who has been a Presbyterian minister for 25 years, came to South Africa before the last war and is well known in theological circles. The Faculty of Divinity at Fort Hare is interdenominational and all non-European academic divinity work in the Union is in his charge.

Alice Times

23/2/56

The Story Of Fort Hare.

Ex-Principal Describes Its Origin And Development

NOW AN IMPORTANT ASSET IN THE
NATIONAL ECONOMY.

There was an excellent attendance at the quarterly meeting of the Tyumie Valley Development Association in the Alice Town Hall on Friday to hear Dr. Alexander Kerr's address on the establishment of the University College of Fort Hare and its development to the important place it now holds in the Union's educational system.

Dr. Kerr's remarks were followed with close and sympathetic interest and at the close Mr. A. D. McNab, who presided, suitably expressed the thanks and appreciation of the audience.

At the outset Dr. Kerr pointed out that the expansion of University education had been one of the features of recent social history. He said it should be placed to the credit of the Union Government that in 1915, only five years after its own consummation, it had established the principle of Government support for non-European higher education by the guarantee of an annual subsidy to Fort Hare, thus making possible the beginning of a project which had been an aspiration of the Bantu and their missionary advisers for more than a decade.

Those who promoted the establishment of Fort Hare, continued Dr. Kerr, belonged to two main groups. There were first, certain forward-looking members of the Bantu who till that time had been educated exclusively in missionary institutions and trained for the professions of the ministry of the Christian Church and for teaching, or as skilled artisans in a few arts and crafts. Some indeed, instead of making use of the specific training they had received, had adapted other professions and had made their way as civil servants, journalists or farmers, or had become members of Native Councils or other public bodies. Secondly, there was the group of missionary leaders in whose hands had lain the initiative and most of the responsibility for the education of the Bantu.

These knew intimately both the ability of the African to profit by further education and the need of their community for more qualified leaders if the non-Europeans were to retain their identity and were not to fall hopelessly behind other peoples in the modern world. The improvement of communications was making all men conscious of the stirrings in the hearts of peoples and those who belonged to the two groups fully believed that education was something that vitally affected the whole man, body, mind and soul, that it was an efficient and indeed indispensable instrument for developing integrity of character in young men and women of whatever race and of nursing the altruistic virtues characteristic of good neighbours which alone guarantee social cohesion in any people. That also is one of the reasons why the missionary churches hoped that the practice and teaching of religion would always form a constituent of the education given at the College, to inform every activity undertaken by it and find issue in lives of disciplined purpose and endeavour in the service of their people. In the forty years that the College has been in existence, there is already ample evidence in the careers of its alumni that the faith of these founders was not misplaced.

From the inception of the movement for the establishment of the Inter-State College, as it was called before Union, the African leaders and European missionaries alike were convinced that they were forging a social instrument of great efficacy for the good of the Bantu, and this conviction they were able to transmit to those charged with the administration of the Native Territories, and ultimately to the Union Government. As a result of their efforts the Transkeian Territories General Council early promised a grant of £10,000 to the capital funds of the College. The Union Government promised an annual subsidy which starting at £850 today exceeds £85,000. These two gestures on the part of authority made a start possible; the offer by the Church of Scotland of a site which included the historic border fort of Fort Hare, constructed in 1846, and named after Colonel Hare, the Lieut.-Governor of the Eastern Cape Colony, determined its location and ultimately the name of the Col-

lege. The tutorial buildings lie within the ramparts of the old fort while the residences of students and staff are grouped around its perimeter. Those who possess the inward eye will recognise the significance of such a transformation within the span of one man's life.

Two of the fundamental principles which have guided the College Council from the start are (1) that the standards aimed at in the College should not be lower than the standards set for similar studies at the other colleges in South Africa and (2) that as far as practicable and expedient, there should be no divorce between the student and those elements of his own culture which had come to him by tradition and could be of service in his education.

The desire not to detach the African student from his immediate environment explains the emphasis of the founders upon the scientific study of agriculture in the College. From the start, small contingents of students have been thoroughly trained and sent out as demonstration agents or as instructors in agriculture and a demonstration farm has been developed, all by the devoted efforts of Mr. Paul Germond who over nearly forty years has laid a sound foundation in this department.

The never to be forgotten facts in the history of Fort Hare are that its foundation was due to an aspiration of the Bantu peoples themselves and that the driving force that brought about the fulfilment of this aspiration was the missionary church as a whole, encouraged by the active support and co-operation of public-spirited friends of the Bantu, both in South Africa and in Britain. Each missionary society had, as part of its normal activity, a quota of schools and teacher-training institutions, and of seminaries for the training of Native ministers and there was a danger, when the time arrived for an advance to be made, that instead of one College growing stronger, there might have been a number of weak denominational ones competing amongst themselves for the comparatively small number of qualified entrants. This danger was obviated by the sensible agreement that the churches interested should independently provide for the residences of the students, while the Government remained more directly responsible for the oversight of instruction, the whole being administered by a Council representative of all the interested bodies. This had, and still has, substantial advantages. It kept in the College scheme those bodies which had made most active endeavour in its promotion and were at that time most interested in its success. It relieved the College Council of the necessity of finding the capital for the hostels at a time when every penny was required for the manifold needs of the educational side. Lastly, but most important of all, the plan relieved the students of a substantial portion of the fees, since the hostels were a gift to the College by the churches, and this benefit to the students continues and indeed, under modern conditions, has been enhanced. To-day it has been estimated that it represents a rebate to each student of about £30. Further advantages of wider application are that the hostel system is an impressive example of denominational co-operation in mission work in Africa where the divisive factors have been all too prominent. During the forty years of the existence of the College the greatest harmony has prevailed in the relationships between the cooperating churches themselves and be-

THE STAR

1/3/56



Fort Hare full

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

ALICE, Thursday.—The new session of the University College at Fort Hare opens tomorrow with a full enrolment of students. There is also a long waiting-list.

The new principal to succeed Prof. C. P. Dent, who is on long leave before retiring, has not yet been appointed. The acting principal is Prof. Z. K. Matthews.

THE CAPE ARGUS

1/3/56

New term at Fort Hare

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Argus Correspondent

ALICE, Thursday. — The new session of the University College at Fort Hare opens to-morrow with a full enrolment of students. There is a long waiting list.

The new principal to succeed Prof. O. P. Dent, who is on long leave before retiring, has not yet been appointed.

The acting principal is Prof. Z. K. Matthews.

2/3/58

NEW SESSION AT
FORT HARE



(From Our Own Correspondent)

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE, Thursday.

The new session at the University of Fort Hare opens on Friday, March 2, with a full enrolment of students and a long waiting list. A new principal has not yet been appointed to the University to succeed Professor C. P. Dent, who is at present on leave prior to retirement on June 30. The governing council of the University has appointed Professor Z. K. Matthews acting principal.

EAST LONDON DAILY DISPATCH

2/3/56

**NEW SESSION AT
FORT HARE**

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ALICE, Thursday.

The new session at the University of Fort Hare opens on Friday, March 2, with a full enrolment of students and a long waiting list. A new principal has not yet been appointed to the University to succeed Professor C. P. Dent, who is at present on leave prior to retirement on June 30. The governing council of the University has appointed Professor Z. K. Matthews acting principal.

- 4 MAR 1956

Enforcing University Apartheid

From Our Correspondent

Abby CAPE TOWN, March 3

IN face of the advice of its own commission, the opposition of the universities themselves and the prospect of enormous cost, the South African Government has announced its firm determination to enforce university *apartheid*.

Its draft plan is to ban non-whites from the existing white universities and establish "tribal" universities for them instead. It has been suggested that there should be a Coloured University for people of mixed blood in the Cape, an Indian University in Natal, a university for Sotho-speaking tribes in the Transvaal, and a narrowing down of the present African University of Fort Hare, in the Cape, to cater only for Nguni-speaking Africa.

Nationalist Attacks

At present, of the nine universities in South Africa one is all-African, Fort Hare; one, Natal, admits non-whites but keeps them in separate classes; and two, Cape Town and Witwatersrand, do not have any form of segregation. The others, all of their own accord, ban non-whites.

A few years ago it was shown that there were 636 non-white students at three non-segregated universities and 399 at Fort Hare. In spite of the insignificant proportion of non-whites at the universities, the Nationalist attacks on the open-door principle at the universities have been unceasing since 1948, when the Nationalist Government came to power.

In 1951 the Minister of Education, Mr. Jan Viljoen, raised the universities' hopes when he said that, no matter how desirable it might be, *apartheid* would not be forced on them by law, as this would be a violation of the fundamental principle of university independence. But in 1953 the Government appointed a commission "to investigate and report on the practicability and financial implications of providing separate training facilities for non-Europeans at the universities."

Financial Objections

The chairman was the former Secretary for Finance and the members were a former university rector and a university principal. To the undisguised disappointment of the Nationalists, however, the commission reported that there were serious financial and other objections to introducing internal segregation in the existing universities or providing new ones. They said that enormous expenditure could be avoided only by providing inferior facilities.

In spite of this the Minister of Education has announced that *apartheid* legislation is to come and he has appointed an inter-departmental committee of Civil Servants to work out the costs and draw up a plan. Angry protests have come from the National Union of South African Students at the proposed invasion of university autonomy, and university authorities are seriously perturbed. But since the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, has laid down the principle that African education must be of a "special kind" to fit the African for his place in South African society, the Government has gone back on its previous assurances of no interference and Mr. Viljoen has stated flatly that it will not be swayed from its purpose.—Copyright.

4664
10 MAR 1956

University Apartheid

The Nationalist Government in South Africa seems to be bent on following a course that promises to lead to nothing but ill feeling. The Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, has announced his intention to introduce legislation to enforce apartheid at the universities, and a departmental committee is being set up to advise him on ways and means. To the outside world this decision will appear to be a travesty of both "trusteeship" and higher education. The great tradition of university education has always been that it should be universally available to those who are willing and able to benefit from it. Now that principle is to be traduced, to the extent that the Witwatersrand and Cape Town universities, though eager to retain their open-door tradition, will not be allowed to do so. This is surely a major inroad by the State into the field of academic independence. It is hard to imagine what moral argument the Minister of Education will be able to find for his Bill when he introduces it. The report of the authoritative Holloway Commission of 1953 showed convincingly that the country cannot afford to give non-Europeans in separate universities facilities equal to those provided by the existing institutions: it has neither the financial nor the academic resources. The inter-departmental committee which now has to work out a plan and estimate its costs should know before it begins that it cannot envisage equality. The most it will be able to do is to evolve some makeshift scheme, within the bounds of financial practicability, to enable the non-Europeans to be turned out of the two "mixed" universities. For, in practice, there are only two of South Africa's nine universities involved—Cape Town and Witwatersrand—the two largest and richest in the country. At the Afrikaans universities apartheid is already the rule—no non-Europeans are admitted. Natal University, while admitting non-Europeans, is organised on the basis of segregated classes. Only in Cape Town and the Witwatersrand are there mixed classes, with the goodwill of both teaching staffs and students. This state of affairs has been a standing provocation to dyed-in-the-wool Nationalists. It was evidently in the hope of ending it that, in 1953, a Government commission was appointed to study the practicability and financial implications of providing separate university facilities for non-Europeans. The commission was headed by Dr. J. E. Holloway, the former Secretary for Finance, who had in addition long university experience: and the other members were Dr. E. G. Malherbe, principal of Natal University, and Dr. Wilcocks, former rector of Stellenbosch University. While reporting in favour of the gradual concentration of non-European students at Fort Hare and in Natal University's non-European section, the commission virtually ruled out the possibility of establishing new university institutions at the Cape and in the Transvaal, and pointed out that it would cost £2,500,000 or £3,000,000 to set up a single large university for non-Europeans. On practical and financial grounds, it was clear, this strong and experienced commission of experts was not in favour of enforcing apartheid. On the higher ground of principle it pointed out that any limitation of a university's autonomy was a serious matter. Academic freedom was a vital matter, the commission added, and this required that universities must be free to decide whom to admit for study. This is the heart of the matter.

The present lack of uniformity may be an offence to the logical Nationalist mind, but it works, like other South African compromises, and the Government is going needlessly out of its way to ask for trouble if it tries to upset it. What is happening in South Africa is the opposite of what is happening in Alabama. In the Deep South the white students are fighting to keep the coloured students out, in the Cape and Witwatersrand Universities the white students are clamouring for the Government to let the non-European students stay. It is not too late for the Government to think again.

SA Mining & Engineering

Journal 23 March 1956



Mr. A. R. Champion de Crespigny, formerly a senior lecturer at the Fort Hare University College has been appointed a lecturer in the department of commerce at the University of the Witwatersrand. He succeeds Mr. P. K. Lomas, who resigned at the end of last year.

Extract from
South Africa, London.

24 MAR 1956



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE FULL UP

A662
The new session of the University College at Fort Hare opened with a full enrolment of students. There is also a long waiting-list.

The new principal to succeed Prof. C. P. Dent, who is on long leave before retiring, has not yet been appointed. The acting principal is the African Prof. Z. K. Matthews.

3/4/56

S.A. training doctors for Federation

From Our Federation
Representative

SALISBURY, Tuesday. — Durban is training most of the first Native medical practitioners for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, according to a recent answer by Lord Malvern to a question in Parliament here.

Thirteen Native students from the Federation are now studying medicine at the Durban Medical School for non-Europeans. Witwatersrand University is training four more.

There appears to be at present not a single Native doctor to serve the 7,000,000 Natives in the Federation.

One who was stationed at a mission in Nyasaland until recently is now in the United States.

So the Durban and Wits., medical students will start a new era for medicine in the Federation when they graduate.

EDUCATED WIVES

Durban is also training a number of young Native women from the Federation as nurses at the McCord Zulu Hospital.

Native nurses are still rare in the Federation and are eagerly snapped up by educated young Native men in quest of an educated wife.

Fort Hare has 35 students from the Federation on its roll at present compared with only 13 at all colleges in the United Kingdom.

THE NATAL DAILY NEWS
17/4/56

70 Fort Hare students to be capped



Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Tuesday, The Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr. T. Alty, will confer degrees on 70 students, including 10 women, at Fort Hare on April 27. This is a record for Fort Hare.

Three students will receive B.Sc. (Honours) degrees, 29 will receive degrees of B.A. (three obtained distinction), 38 will be capped with B.Sc. degrees, including six Coloureds and two Indian students. Diplomas will be awarded to 34 students who have completed courses for the University Education Diploma.

The Graduation Address will be delivered by Dr. E. T. Tompson, Professor of Sociology at Duke University, North Carolina, U.S.A.

13/4/56

Few Students Would Attend Non-European Colleges

— N.C.W. Speaker

A GREAT deal of money would be unnecessarily spent if colleges were opened for non-Europeans," Lady Agnew, president of the Alice Outpost branch of the National Council of Women South Africa, told the council yesterday.

Students who have attended 'open' universities, and those who have been educated only at non-European colleges." The council unanimously adopted a resolution disapproving of restrictions based on colour, race or creed to entrance to universities. It also opposed the ethnic grouping of students.

Fort Hare has difficulty in finding a full enrolment, as said Lady Agnew, who is head of the department of geography at the college.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

"If colleges are established they won't even have an enrolment of 100 students each. There would be difficulty in attracting staff of high educational qualifications.

"Under such conditions, Natives would get an inferior education, and would feel that the principle behind ethnic universities was one of 'divide and rule'."

"THE ONLY HOPE

Dr. Ellen Hellmann, a representative of the South African Institute of Race Relations, said that the only hope for the future of South Africa lay in the development of a common culture and values.

"There is a distinct difference in attitude between Native stu-

18/4/56

70 STUDENTS GRADUATE

Record for Fort Hare College

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ALICE, Tuesday.

The 31st graduation ceremony of the University College of Fort Hare will be held on April 27 when the vice-chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr. T. Alty, D.Sc., Ph.D., will confer degrees on 70 students, including seven women, who have completed the requirements for the relevant degrees of Rhodes University. This is a record number of Fort Hare students to be capped at this annual ceremony which has developed into one of the most impressive among similar occasions in South African universities.

Three students who will be awarded the degree of B.Sc. (Honours) are still continuing their studies at the college for the M.Sc. degree. Of the 29 who received the degree of B.A. three obtained distinctions in one of their major subjects, 38 will become B.Sc. These graduands include six Coloured and two Indian students.

Diplomas will also be awarded to 34 students who have completed the course for the University Education Diploma. The graduation address will be delivered by Dr. E. T. Thompson, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sociology at Duke University, North Carolina, U.S.A., the Hugh le May Fellow at Rhodes University this year.

Alice Truitt
19/4/56

University College Of Fort Hare.

INTERESTING GRADUA- TION CEREMONY.



University of Fort Hare
Together in

The 31st Graduation Ceremony of the University College of Fort Hare will be held on April 27th, when the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr. T. Alty, D.Sc., Ph.D., will confer degrees on seventy students (including 10 women) who have completed the requirements for the relevant degrees of Rhodes University. This is a record number of Fort Hare students to be capped at this annual ceremony which has developed into one of the most impressive among similar occasions in South African universities. Three of those who will be awarded the degree of B.Sc. (honours) are continuing their studies at the College for the M.Sc. degree.

Of the twenty-nine who will receive the degree of B.A., three obtained distinction in one of their major subjects. Thirty eight will become Bachelors of Science. These graduands include six Coloured and two Indian students. Diplomas will also be awarded to 34 students who have completed the course for the University Education Diploma.

The graduation address on this occasion will be given by Dr. E. T.

Thompson, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Sociology at D. S. T. University, North Carolina, U. S. A., who is the Hugh le May Fellow at Rhodes University this year.

The College has recently received a bequest of £1,500 from the estate of the late Mr. F. H. Holland, a prominent citizen of Port Elizabeth who, during his lifetime, always showed great interest in the welfare of Africans. This will be used to establish a scholarship tenable at Fort Hare primarily for the benefit of needy Bantu students resident at New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, to be known as the Fred Holland Scholarship.

Mrs. F. H. Holland is a member of the City Council of Port Elizabeth and has been chairman of the Native Affairs Committee of the Council.

27/4/56

U.S. professor warns 'varsity students against premature partisanship

Daily News Correspondent

ALICE, Friday.

EFFECTIVE leadership would be lost if universities became hot-beds of political agitation or allowed themselves to be manipulated for political use, said Dr. E. T. Thompson, Professor of Sociology at Duke University, U.S.A., at a graduation ceremony at Fort Hare University to-day.

"I think we each have a right to have convictions and to be partisan on their behalf. What I am warning against is premature partisanship. The proper use of university time, to study, reflect, discuss, think and to investigate freely, will give us stronger and abler leaders of deeper purpose and conviction."

Dr. Thompson said the stock-taking function of the University of Fort Hare was undermined when the conflicting ideologies or doctrines of the outside world were allowed to intrude, or were deliberately injected into the life of the university.

"Then those whose prime business as students is to subject all ideologies and doctrines to searching analysis and criticism in the interest of greater understanding and knowledge, become partisans and, in fact, cease to be students."

DISCRIMINATION IN U.S.

Referring to racial discrimination in America, Dr. Thompson said: "It is true there is a great deal of desperate opposition in the South which has already led to bloodshed and may lead to even more."

"Undoubtedly, the issue will figure importantly in the coming Presidential Election, and may lead to new developments in American politics presently unforeseen."

"But over the length and breadth of America generally, political opinion massively supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and ultimate desegregation can, I believe, be depicted with confidence."

"The conviction is deepening that harmony between the White and the Negro people of America is not to be achieved as a negative goal."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Potchefstroom Herald

27/4/50



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr. T. Alty, will confer degrees on 70 students, including 10 women, at Fort Hare on April 27. This is a record for Fort Hare.

THE CAPE ARGUS

28/4/56



MADE VARSITY HISTORY

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

ALICE, Saturday. — Addressing 700 people at the University College at Fort Hare, the Acting Principal (Prof. Z. K. Matthews) made history at Alice to-day when he became the first old Fort Hare student to address the university's graduating class.

27/4/56

GRADUANDS OF FORT HARE TOLD—

Politics bad for a university

POST Staff Reporter

FORT HARE.—Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, Professor of Sociology of Duke's University, U.S.A., said today that the function of a university was undermined when conflicting ideologies of the outside world were allowed to intrude, or were injected into the life of the university.

Dr. Thompson was addressing graduands at the Fort Hare University College.

"I do not have this university solely in mind when I say we stand to lose strong and able leadership if our universities become hotbeds of political agitation."

Dr. Thompson said that one of the dangers to our civilisation was to be found in the systematic and organised efforts of political and doctrinaire groups to capture the minds and loyalty of students.

Where there was political agitation in a university there could be no calm contemplation on anything. Without this there was no university.

Dr. Thompson said that the world was full of problems involving discrimination and injustice. The people of every race were involved in these problems. "They hurt and naturally we are moved to do something about this."

He suggested that students used the time university life allowed to study the world as objectively as possible.

Had a stake

They would contribute far more effectively toward the solution of these problems in that way, he said.

Dr. Thompson said that graduation was more than an individual thing—it was an occasion in which the larger community was meant to participate because it had a stake in the students' graduation.

"You are not a mature man or woman because of your age. You only become mature and adult when the community confers the degree of maturity on you.

"The community lives and goes on living in the lives of its responsible members," he said.

Dr. Thompson traced the history of America and Americanism by its people. He outlined the place of the Negroes in the development of the American dream.

He said that they had learned

from the immigrants to America that the people generally had very little in the way of a common task.

It was necessary to appeal to a common hope, a common aspiration—to the future.

"It exists as a promise that every group shall have the opportunity to contribute to the fulfilment of the democratic ideal. This is the American dream."

Nomination

But America was only one of the countries of the world. It was not South Africa. He said it was not for him to determine what should guide the people of this country. The movement of events and their discussion could alone achieve a unifying principle applicable to South Africa's problems.

"The graduates of this institution, of all other institutions of higher learning in the Union, have a right and an obligation to search for such a principle," he said.

Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting-principal of Fort Hare University College, said that the governing council had made a nomination for the vacant principalship. Professor Matthews would not disclose the name of the nominee. He said that the governing council would announce the appointment after they had consulted with the Government. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of Professor C. P. Dent, at the end of 1955.

27/4/56

RECORD 70 CAPPED AT FT. HARE



ALICE.—Fort Hare was crowded today for the university college's 31st graduation ceremony.

Dr. T. Alty, vice-principal of Rhodes University, conferred degrees on the record number of 70 students, ten of them, women.

Of these 29 took the B.A. degree and 38 became bachelors of science. In addition to Africans, six Coloureds and two Indians graduated.

The first time

Professor Z. K. Matthews, vice-principal of the college, presided over the convocation.

It was the first time in the College's history that a past-pupil had spoken to graduates from the principal's chair.

27/4/56

Graduates from Fort Hare a record number

ALICE, Friday.—Fort Hare was crowded today for the university college's 31st graduation ceremony when Dr. T. Aty, vice-principal of Rhodes University, conferred degrees on the record number of 70 students, 10 of whom were women.

Of these 29 took the B.A. degree and 38 became Bachelors of Science. In addition to Natives, six Coloureds and two Indians were among the graduates.

Thirty-four students obtained the University of Fort Hare diploma.

Professor Z. K. Matthews, vice-principal of the college, presided over the convocation.

Dr. E. T. Thompson, professor of sociology at Duke University, North Carolina, addressing the graduates, said that the world was full of problems involving discrimination and injustice. He urged students to study them objectively for their solution.

"What star should guide this great country of South Africa is not for me to say but the movement of events and the discussion of these events can alone achieve a unifying principle applicable to the needs and problems of South Africa.

"Graduates of Fort Hare and of all institutions of higher learning in the Union have both a right and an obligation to join their minds and hearts in the search for such a principle," he said.

The graduation closed with the singing of the Xhosa and Sesutu national anthems.—Sapá.

Fort Hare Degree Day.

Another Year Of Progress.

AMERICAN PROFESSOR ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The annual graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare last Friday was notable for several things, especially the interest shown by the large attendance and the fact that for the first time a former student of the College, Prof. Z. K. Matthews, presided over the proceedings as Acting Principal, and also the record number of students who obtained the College's degrees. Prof. D. D. Stuart presented 29, who had qualified as B.A., and Prof. Davidson 38 for the Science degree, while 34 qualified for the University Education Diploma. These students were formally "capped" by the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes, Dr. T. Alty, D.Sc., Ph.D.

The ceremony opened with an appropriate reading of Scripture by Dr. F. H. Brabant, who led the congregation in the Lord's Prayer, which was harmoniously sung by the students.

The graduation address this year was given by an American, Dr. E. T. Thompson, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, of Duke University, North Carolina, who this year holds the Fellowship donated to Rhodes a few years ago by Mr. Hughie May, of Lourenco Marques.

In the course of his interesting address Prof. Thompson said the function of a university was undermined when conflicting ideologies or doctrines of the outside world were allowed to intrude or were deliberately injected into the life of the university. One of the present dangers to civilisation was to be found in the systematic and organised efforts of political and doctrinaire groups to capture the mind and allegiance of students. The world was full of difficult problems involving discrimination and injustice, as well as poverty, and the solution of them called for an objective approach and not further complication.

Bringing greetings from another country which also had its difficult racial and cultural problems, Prof. Thompson went on to say: "I have no authority to speak for an America with a capital 'A'—that is, for the American Government, or for American Business or for any of these aspects of America which represent power of influence or wealth. I cannot be identified, nor do I have any wish to be identified, with such an aspect of America as Hollywood, the cinema capital, where live the gods and goddesses whom many of us worship. Hollywood is to America what Mount Olympus was to ancient Greece, a fabulous place where everyone has a private swimming pool, two or three automobiles, a flock of servants—and nothing to worry about except love affairs. But I can speak for that America with a little 'a' and which stands for ordinary people who live in homes and families and who worry about health and taxes and problems of educating and feeding their children. It is to this America that I belong."

What star should guide this great country of South Africa is not for me to say, but the movement of events and the discussion of these events can alone achieve a unifying principle applicable to the needs and problems of South Africa. Graduates of Fort Hare and of all institutions of higher learning in the Union have both a right and an obligation to join their minds and hearts in the search for such a principle, said Dr. Thompson in conclusion.

Thanking the Vice-Chancellor for the interest he had consistently shown in Fort Hare, Prof. Matthews said seventy graduates were a mere drop in the ocean considering the people for whom they were catering. That number must increase many times over to meet the needs of the non-European people of South Africa but they were more interested in building soundly than quickly. They were indebted to Rhodes University for their contribution to their efforts in building up a community of scholars and they hope to build through the College a people worthy of the great country in which we live.

The ceremony closed with the Benediction pronounced by Dr. Brabant, and the singing of "Nkosi Sikelel' Afrika" and "Morena Boko."

Afterwards outside the College a group photograph was taken for television by the BBC.

In World War I, he went on to say, young Negro men were conscripted along with young white men to fight in the American army "to make the world safe for democracy." The war over and won, these young men returned to their homes and to the democracy they had fought to save and to extend. In the case of the young Negro man, segregation in the least desirable parts of the community and in the most dilapidated school buildings did not seem commensurate with the sacrifices they had made and with the ideals professed by the nation in waging war.

Now a new thing is stirring in the soul of the American Negro. He is gaining a new conception of himself. He is making news. News is bound up with the future, too. The Negro now is saying "We Americans" with a new pride and with a new conviction. He is facing the future with purpose because he expects to have a part in that future. He is determined that he shall have a hand in making that future what the great Americans have said time and time again it should be. He will not be content to make his contribution as a second citizen standing apart from other American citizens.

28/4/56

Student Gets His Degree



Thomas Sohl Thelejane has the degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours conferred on him by the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr. T. Alty, at the graduation ceremony yesterday of the University College of Fort Hare. In the background is Professor J. T. Davidson. Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, of Duke University, North Carolina, who presented the main address, is seated on Dr. Alty's left.



HISTORY MADE AT FORT HARE

Together in Excellence

Former Student Addresses Graduating Class

(From Our Own Reporter)

ALICE, Friday.

Professor Z. K. Matthews, M.A., LL.B., acting Principal of the University College of Fort Hare, made history at Alice today when he became the first old Fort Hare student to address the college's graduating class.

He told the 70 graduates, including nine women, who received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, that they were going to join a band of graduates of whom Fort Hare was justly proud.

Fort Hare graduates had made their mark in prominent spheres of activity throughout Southern Africa. Old students included a Member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, Yusef Lule, the Minister of Rural Development in Uganda and still holder of the College's half-mile record, W. M. Chirwa, a Member of Parliament in the Federation, and Elliott Mathu, a member of the Executive Council of Kenya.

"Seventy graduates are a mere drop in the ocean considering the people for whom we cater. That number must increase many times over to meet the needs of the non-European people of South Africa, but we are more interested in building soundly than quickly. We are indebted to Rhodes University for its contribution to our efforts

STIRRING MESSAGE TO GRADUATES

"Study World Problems Objectively"

(From Our Own Reporter)

ALICE, Friday.

Systematic and organised efforts of political and doctrinaire groups to capture the mind and the allegiance of students was one of the present dangers to civilisation, Dr. Edgar T. Thompson, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Sociology at Duke University, North Carolina, told the graduating class at the University College of Fort Hare yesterday.

"We are witnessing the alarming success of these efforts to mobilise students on behalf of social movements of one kind or another all over the world. In the presence of turmoil and political agitation, there can be no calm contemplation of anything and if there is no calm contemplation of anything there is no university." He believed this to be true regardless of the racial or national complexion of students in any university anywhere or at any time.

The world was full of pro-

blems involving discrimination, injustice, poverty, sickness and hunger. He urged students to study them objectively for their solution.

"What star should guide this great country of South Africa is not for me to say, but the movement of events and the discussion of these events can alone achieve a unifying principle applicable to the needs and problems of South Africa. Graduates of Fort Hare and of all institutions of higher learning in the Union have both a right and an obligation to join their minds and hearts in the search for such a principle."

Dr. Thompson said the proper use of university time to study, reflect, discuss, to think and to investigate freely would give stronger and more able leaders of deeper purpose and conviction.

"It will give us leaders capable of carrying out more effectively such programmes and policies for solving our problems. I do not have this university or South Africa solely in mind when I say that we stand to lose this kind of leadership if our universities of whatever sort become hotbeds of political agitation or allow themselves to be manipulated for political ends."

NEGROES IN U.S.

In describing the lives, the hopes and the aspirations of the American people, Dr. Thompson gave a brief outline of the position of the Negro in present-day America. "The Negro today is facing the future with purpose because he expects to have a part in that future. He is determined that he shall have a hand in making that future. He will not be content to make his contribution as a second citizen standing apart from other American citizens," said Dr. Thompson.

The separation of the white and Negro races was sanctioned by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1896 by its famous "separate but equal" formula—a formula which was supposed to allow the two races to develop along separate ways but which eventually proved to be more and more unequal.

In March, 1954, the American Negroes took the issue of segregation to the courts and the Supreme Court reversed its 1896 ruling and declared segregated education in the public schools of Negro children by reason of race alone to be unconstitutional.

All over America, there was massive public support for ultimate desegregation and for the 1954 decision of the Supreme Court.



Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of the University College of Fort Hare, with his son, John Knox Matthews, at yesterday's graduation ceremony at Fort Hare. John Knox Matthews, who is now reading medicine at the Natal University, received the degree

28/4/56

Research work is their aim

THREE young Fort Hare graduates have decided to devote their lives to research.

They are Clive Roy Dennis, of Grahamstown, Nimrod Nathan Sishuba, of Orlando and Thomas Sohl Thelejane of East Pondo-land.

At yesterday's graduation ceremony at Fort Hare they received B.Sc. (Hons.) degrees in zoology.

Clive, Nimrod and Thomas are studying for their Master of Science degrees at the university.

"We do not wish to become teachers. We will make our careers in research, probably zoology," they said.

Born at Orlando

Clive is 23. He was born at Aliwal North and educated at the John Bisseker High School, East London.

He studied for his B.Sc. degree at Fort Hare and took an honours degree in zoology in

1955.

Nimrod was born at O. in 1933. He went to the Orl High School and matriculated in 1950. He studied zoology and geography as major subjects and received his B.Sc. degree.

Thomas comes from E Pondo-land. He is 22 years old and matriculated at the St. J College, Umtata, in 1951. He was awarded second class honours for his B.Sc. (Hons.) degree.



28/4/56

RECORD NUMBER OF GRADUATES AT FORT HARE

ALICE, Friday.

FORT HARE WAS CROWDED today for the University College's 31st graduation ceremony when Dr T. Alty, vice-Principal of Rhodes University, conferred degrees on a record number of 70 students, 10 of whom were women.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Of these 29 took the B.A. degree and 38 became bachelors of science. In addition to Natives, six Coloureds and two Indians were among the graduates. A total of 34 students obtained the University Education Diploma.

Professor Z. K. Matthews, Vice-Principal of the College, presided.

Dr E. T. Thompson, professor of sociology at Duke University, North Carolina, said that the world was full of problems involving discrimination and injustice. He urged students to study them objectively for their solution.

NOT FOR ME

"What star should guide this great country of South Africa is not for me to say, but the movement of events and the discussion of these events can alone achieve a unifying principle applicable to the needs and problems of South Africa.

"The graduates of Fort Hare and of all institutions of higher learning in the Union have both a right and an obligation to join their minds and hearts in the search for such a principle," he said.—Sapa.

28/4/56

Record Number of Students Capped at Ceremony



(From Our Own Reporter)

ALICE, Friday.

The record number of 70 students, including nine women, were capped at today's graduation ceremony at the University College of Fort Hare. A total of nearly 1,000 students have now graduated from Fort Hare since the College's inception in 1916.

The degrees were conferred today by Dr. T. Alty, Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University. Twenty-nine students received the Bachelor of Arts degree and 41 became Bachelors of Science, including three with Honours. The University Education

Diploma was awarded to 34 students. In addition to

Africans, six Coloureds and two Indians were among the graduates.

The Fort Hare dining-hall was packed to capacity for the ceremony which was attended by parents of the graduates, residents of Alice and members of the College's Governing Council. Keen interest was shown by the Press, which had eight representatives present, including four from the non-European Press. The ceremony was filmed for television by Mr. Patrick Smith, of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

28/4/56

Quality sought, not quantity, at Fort Hare

—ACTING PRINCIPAL

ALICE, Saturday,

ADDRESSING a packed hall of 700 people at the University College at Fore Hare, the acting Principal, Professor Z. K. Matthews, M.A., LL.B., made history at Alice to-day when he became the first old Fort Hare student to address the University's graduating class.

In thanking the vice-Chancellor, Dr. Alty of Rhodes University, who is also the chairman of the Government Council of Fort Hare, said: "We trust that under your leadership it may be possible for us to avoid shipwreck in the uncharted seas of University education on an ethnic basis which we appear to be about to be launched without consultation and against our counsel."

"Not being a prophet, I am not able to say how much longer you will be able to come here to do duty as vice-Chancellor, but I promise you that as long as we are associated with Rhodes University the number of young men and women graduates will continue to increase as it has already done from 43 to 70.

"BUILDING SOUNDLY"

"I feel sure that I am speaking for all non-Europeans in South Africa when I say that they are more interested in building soundly than in building quickly. We are more interested in quality than in quantity. There is more joy in non-European society with one graduate who is able to measure up to generally accepted university standards, than over 99 pseudo graduates whose attainments bear no relation to any known standards anywhere.

INDEBTEDNESS

"We are greatly indebted to Rhodes University for its contribution to our efforts in the building up of such a community."

Mr. Matthews thanked the parents and guardians of students for attending the ceremony, many travelling very long distances and many of them making great sacrifices to educate their children.

"We thank you for the confidence you have shown us by sending us your sons and daughters and for the moral support you have given us in every crisis with which we have been confronted over the years."

Talking to the graduates he said: "You will, of course, encounter a great deal of adverse

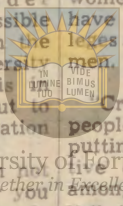
criticism of Fort Hare graduates up and down the country. It is only right that this should be so, because these are the men and women who, as I have said before, have enjoyed unwarranted privileges amongst their fellow-countrymen.

"PROUD"

Criticism is never levelled at people who are doing nothing. But putting criticism aside, destructive or otherwise, you will find among those who have gone before you men and women who have given their alma mater ample cause to be proud of them, and justly so.

"We are very proud of the fact that the first African woman to be a member of the Legislative Council of Uganda is a former student of Fort Hare. We are proud of the fact that Lule, still the holder of the 880 record at Fort Hare, is making another record as Minister of Rural Development in the Uganda Government.

"In South Africa itself, it would take me too long to remind you of the great things that have been done by your predecessors and by some of your fathers and people present here."



28/4/56

'Research jobs in S.A. for non-Whites'



From Our Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN, Friday.

"SO acute is the shortage of first-class scientists that, I understand, any non-European science graduate with a distinction can be pretty sure of getting a research post," the Registrar of Fort Hare, Sir Fulque Agnew, told me today.

Some are offered posts in the Union. Others find well-paid jobs in the Central African Federation and in East Africa. A Coloured student who left two years ago with a double first-class degree now holds a good research post with a Johannesburg firm.

Forty-one of the 70 graduates awarded degrees today by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. T. Alty, are scientists. Three of them, Clive Dennis, Nimrod Sishuba

and Thomas Thelejane, who received honours degrees in *University of Fort Hare* have been awarded C.S.I.R. scholarships to study for the M.Sc. All three want to devote their lives to scientific research.

Despite last year's troubles, the number of graduates was the largest ever. There is an increasing tendency to go on to post-graduate work, and this year three Africans, Leonard Ngcongco, Moses Lehola, and J. Dube, are to read for honours.

Dr. J. A. Gledhill, Professor of Chemistry at Rhodes University, said today: "There is not much of a colour-bar in the field of academic scientific research in this country, but in industry there still is.

"I think in time this will inevitably a break down."

28/4/56

'Racial segregation on way out in America'

From Our Correspondent
GRAHAMSTOWN, Friday.

RACIAL segregation is on its way out in America, Dr. E. T. Thompson, Professor of Sociology at Duke University, North Carolina, who is Hugh le May Fellow at Rhodes for 1956, told Fort Hare students at today's graduation ceremony.



University of Fort Hare
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"In spite of what you may have read to the contrary, racial desegregation in America is on its way towards realisation," he said. "It is near at hand in the Southern States bordering the North and West; its success will require several years in parts of the deep south; and it probably will require many years in the hard core of Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

Undoubtedly the issue will figure importantly in the coming presidential election and may lead to new developments in American politics which cannot now be foreseen. But over the width and breadth of America generally, public opinion massively supports the decision of the Supreme Court and ultimate desegregation can, I believe, be predicted with confidence."

NEVER IN DOUBT

Dr. Thompson said the issue was never in doubt since the issue came down to the Negro child as a symbol and protagonist. It was not easy to make war on children; in the long run they were bound to win.

Already desegregation was being conceived as a great national endeavour which was taking hold of millions of Americans, even in the white south.

"And so may the peoples of the world be challenged by it," he said. "Soviet Russia has no ideal or programme to equal it."

Extract from
South Africa, London.

28 APR 1956

PROFESSOR OPPOSES MORE NATIVE COLLEGES

"A great deal of money would be unnecessarily spent if colleges were opened for non-Europeans," Lady Agnew, president of the Alice Outpost branch of the National Council of Women of South Africa, told the council recently.

"Fort Hare has difficulty in finding a full enrolment, as it is," said Lady Agnew, who is head of the department of geography at the college. "If colleges are established they won't even have an enrolment of 100 students each. There would be difficulty in attracting staff of high educational qualifications.

"Under such conditions, natives would get an inferior education, and would feel that the principle behind ethnic universities was one of 'divide and rule.'"

Extract from
Africa & Rhodesia

Disastrous Results of African Elections in Nyasaland

Views of Central Africa Sub-Group of Conservative Commonwealth Council

UNTIL 1938 neither politics nor politicians existed in Nyasaland. The work of government went placidly on, undisturbed by internal differences. Africans and non-Africans have since become very active in politics.

Perhaps the 1938 Royal Commission started the change. It certainly startled the Africans, and ever since then they have been suspicious of the Europeans in the country who supported the idea of amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia. Still more have they been suspicious of Southern Rhodesia's intentions towards Nyasaland.

In 1940 the first moves to co-ordinate African opinion began; that year saw the disappearance of the numerous small African associations and societies, each interested only in its own parochial or private affairs, and the birth of the Nyasaland African Congress. At the same time the Europeans and Asians also became politically active, and before long the former happy relationship between the three communities disappeared.

In 1948, at a meeting of European non-official leaders from the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, the outright amalgamation of the three territories was discussed and agreed to. Although supposed to be secret, the meeting had barely concluded before the secret was out. Consternation and alarm were great among all sections of the African community in Nyasaland, and in African minds the former suspicions of European intentions became certainties.

Intimidation of Loyal Africans

It was in this unpromising atmosphere that the talks on federation began. To obtain any African support for the scheme was a forlorn task. Not until Congress overstepped the mark in 1953 did this attitude change. Then the violent attacks made on those chiefs who refused to take orders from Congress, and the extraordinary intimidation exercised against loyal African civil servants and others whose ideas did not conform with Congress teaching, brought reaction.

Many of the chiefs became as much alarmed at Congress domination as at the supposed threat of domination by Southern Rhodesia. The moderate elements among the rank and file also feared Congress, and the first anti-Congress political group came into existence. Congress was now feared by all moderate Africans, and before very long serious rifts occurred in its ranks.

By the end of 1955 there were three African political groups in existence: (1) a small group of moderates, (2) Congress, and (3) a new, more extreme group led by Masopera Gondwe, Kulufili, and Chinyama, all of whom had previously held important positions in Congress.

European opinion was wholeheartedly in favour of federation, but the Asian community, larger in numbers than the European, was almost as bitterly opposed to federation as the Congress party.

* The above passages are taken from a paper entitled "Present Trends in Nyasaland" which was prepared by the Central Africa Sub-Group of the East and Central Africa Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council for consideration at a conference held in London last weekend.

The representation enjoyed by these three communities in the Legislative Council and Executive Council of the country up to the beginning of February, 1956, was as follows: Europeans: six members in the Legislature and two in Executive Council; Africans: three in the Legislature; Asians: one in the Legislature. In both Councils there was an official majority.

On March 15, 1956, the first elections of non-official members to the Legislative Council were held. Previously membership had been by way of nomination. The Convention of Associations, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the African Protectorate Council had nominated a number of persons from among whom the Governor selected those he considered best fitted to serve on the Council. The two European members of the Executive Council were also chosen by the Governor; those two did not necessarily have to be members of the Legislative Council, but they generally were so.

Present Legislative Council

As a result of the March elections, the following now represent the country as non-official members of the Legislative Council:—

EUROPEANS

North Nyasa. — Mr. Victor Milward, O.B.E., head of one of the most important road transport firms in Nyasaland, and chairman of Lilongwe Town Council. A moderate.

South Nyasa. — Mr. Harry Coombes, a Government pensioner and late present town clerk to Zomba Town Council. A moderate.

Shire Highlands. — Mr. A. Little, general manager of Nyasaland Industries and Investment Corporation, Ltd., and a councillor of Limbe Town Council. An immigrant from South Africa, although of British origin, who came to Nyasaland in 1951.

Limbe-Blantyre. — Mr. M. Blackwood, a solicitor and senior partner in the firm of Wilson & Morgan. Came to Nyasaland in 1945. Served from 1954 to 1956 on the Legislative Council. His exact standing has been difficult to assess. Perhaps "anti-Colonial Office" is the best description.

Blantyre West. — Mr. A. C. W. Dixon, general manager of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd., in Nyasaland. Came to Nyasaland in 1950. Has served on the Legislative Council, and was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1955. A moderate.

Choko-Mlanje. — Mr. G. Collins, manager of the Nyasaland Plywood Co., Ltd., and a partner in the firm of Thorne & Collins, solicitors. Came to Nyasaland in 1950. A moderate.

AFRICANS

Southern Province. — Messrs. N. D. Kwenje and H. B. Chipembere. Both are Congress extremists. Mr. Kwenje was until mid-1955 president of the Salisbury branch of Congress and a sub-editor of the *Bantu Mirror*, an African weekly newspaper.

Mr. Chipembere, educated at Fort Hare, tried unsuccessfully to stir the Yao of the Fort Johnston district into active support of the Congress-inspired troubles in 1953.

Central Province. — Messrs. J. R. N. Chinyama and D. W. Chijozi, both Congress extremists.

Mr. Chinyama, a past president-general of Congress, has served on the Central Province African Provincial Council and is one of the African representatives on the African Tobacco Board and Maize Control Board. Semi-educated, he now farms 30 acres in the Lilongwe district efficiently and remuneratively. He is one of the few Africans in Congress who has regularly preached soil conservation and practised it.

Mr. Chijozi is a product of Makerere College, where he studied medicine but failed to obtain a degree. He is anti-European and anti-Government, and opposes modern agricultural practices.

Northern Province. — Mr. M. W. K. Chiume. Believed to be a product of Fort Hare and Makerere. Strongly anti-European.

ASIANS

There were two Asian candidates, but neither was elected. They stood in the Blantyre West and Shire Highlands constituencies.

The European representatives are perhaps the best who were available. All but one are moderates in outlook, and all stood as independents, refusing to accept the nomination of the Nyasaland Association or to adopt its policy, except where such policy was in the best interests of the whole country.

Racial Politics Have Come to Stay

The results of the African elections can be described only as disastrous. Such a complete success for Congress nominees indicates either that many of the chiefs in all three provincial councils must have voted for them or that the chiefs' votes were split among two or more other candidates.

Racial politics appear to have come to stay. Congress is now certain to preach secession from the Federation. Whether they will try to organize anti-Federation activities remains to be seen.

The only remedy for political unrest in Nyasaland is to accelerate the expansion of its economy. Already there are signs of this taking place; for example, in the

current development programme, with its emphasis on communications, particularly the improvement and extension of roads and airports. The prospect for mineral development is better than it has been for years. Fresh efforts are being made to attract new industries in order to provide increasing opportunities for gainful employment within Nyasaland's boundaries. A good start has been made on improving the medical and educational facilities.

Although there is some quickening of the pulse, the pace is still slow, and the feeling persists in some quarters that more should and must be done. The limiting factor is finance, and although grants from the Federal Government have begun to ease the situation — as also the recently announced interest-free loan of £1m. by the Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., for African development in Nyasaland — the benefits expected from federation are materializing less swiftly than many in Nyasaland had hoped.

It is the familiar story of competing demands for scarce resources, but unless the advantages of federation can be demonstrated more tangibly, the chances of gaining the confidence of the people are remote. Time is of the essence.

4/5/56

G.O.M. Of Fort Hare

PROFESSOR Davidson Don Tengu Jabavu — a much-loved African personality — photographed at the Fort Hare graduation ceremony last week. Now going on for 80, Professor Jabavu lives in retirement at Middlesdrift, but never misses the graduation ceremony. He was on the staff of Fort Hare from its inception in 1916 until 1945.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



4/5/56

University for 'common society'

With the relevance of the Bantu Education Act to South African universities and growing threats to university autonomy, the challenge to students was to strive for the realisation of the ideal of a university for a common society—not least at the University of Natal—said Mr. R. Lloyd in a student paper presented to-day to the 1956 students' conference in Durban.

Mr. Lloyd said that South Africa's vigorous new universities—four Afrikaans medium and four English medium—shared widely-differing viewpoints.

"The Afrikaans universities represent the nationalist aspirations of the Afrikaner people and their desire for separateness is evidenced in the break of their students with N.U.S.A.S. in 1928 to form a separate Afrikaans Student Body.

LESS HOMOGENEITY

"There is less homogeneity among the English-speaking universities—Witwatersrand and Cape Town representing the older tradition and reflecting the cosmopolitan cities of which they are a part, with Rhodes and Natal in a more conservative position, due rather to Government pressure than student feeling."

Mr. Lloyd traced the beginnings of non-European higher education to the South African College and the South African School of Mines and Technology in 1902.

Last night, about 160 students and members of the public attended a symposium on "the university in a changing South Africa—what of the future?" Guest speakers were Dr. H. Terblanche, Professor L. Kuper and Mr. E. Hassim.

A talk on race relations in the United States will be given to-night by Professor Gordon Allport, visiting consultant at Natal University.

17/5/52

A Pleasant Town

It's a pleasant little town, Alice. ("Pop. 1946—comprises 820 Europeans.") I spent some happy days there when visiting those interesting institutions, Lovedale and Fort Hare, and found it a friendly place amid the beauty of the Amatola forests and mountains. Memories of the Kaffir Wars have faded, fortunately, although a memorial still stands on Sandile's Kop a few miles away.

I have never quite been able to convince myself, though, that I agreed with the aged local poet, Francis Carey Slater, when he wrote some verse beginning:

"Smokey hamlet," "sleepy hollow,"

*Strangers say in mirth,
But to us you are
The fairest village
On this earth.*

Still, for a village which (in 1946, at any rate) had a pop. of only 820, it has done pretty well in snatching the first showing of an important film. I hope a good time will be had by all.

24/5/56

Fellowship for Fort Hare prof.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

From Our Correspondent

ALICE, Monday.

**PROFESSOR D. Z. DE VIL-
LIERS**, head of the Depart-
ment of Psychology at the
University College of Fort Hare,
has been granted a Carnegie
Fellowship which will enable him
to represent South Africa in an
international project dealing with
personality research.

He will leave for Europe and
America at the end of the year
and will visit, among others, the
universities of Zurich, Columbia,
Harvard, Chicago and Princeton.

SOUTH AFRICA'S PROBLEMS

The Possibilities in an Impossible Situation

By Dr. Edgar H. Brookes*

AS I survey present-day South Africa, I am acutely aware that it is a study of "men's impossibilities." Everywhere one finds one's self beset with problems which have no solutions. It is like a prisoner trying to escape from a prison swirling in thick mists and ultimately, whatever direction he takes, reaching the same high stone walls that cannot be scaled. This, which is true of every section of the South African people, is most strikingly true of Afrikaner Nationalists.

The Nationalist policy is to maintain the rule of the white man in the Union of South Africa for all time, and within the white group to ensure the permanent hegemony of Afrikaans-speaking South Africans. The little Afrikaner nation, so strikingly evolved from Dutch, German and French origins on the southern tip of the African continent, the people so utterly of the soil, yet so proud of its European origins, the race which has no other home to turn to and no other loyalty to cherish except South Africa, so manifestly marked out by Providence for continued and independent existence, must be preserved at all costs. Miraculously surviving the war of 1899-1902, purified by the fires of suffering, with the literature of a new language flowering from its very ashes, ought not such a people to survive? And in the circumstances of multi-racial South Africa, can it survive except by following the Nationalist programme?

That programme is so to mould the constitution as to dominate the white electorate which alone is the *pays légal*, and to prevent the non-white elements from ever challenging white supremacy. This is to be done by limiting Coloured representation in Parliament to a prescribed number of members chosen on a separate roll, by building up African areas which in due time shall enjoy something approximating to provincial self-government, but never anything more than token representation in the central Legislature, and by treating the Indians as unassimilable foreigners, to whom life must be made unattractive within the Union while at the same time every facility is given them for assisted emigration to India.

I believe that this is a perfectly fair summary of Nationalist policy as expounded by the accredited leaders of Nationalism. It is important to realise that unless this policy is successful at every point, the whole programme of national self-preservation must fall to the ground. It is a plan which crumbles into ruin unless it succeeds in every part. Let unnational elements obtain a majority in the white electorate, let the Coloured people somehow gain a foothold in the general electoral system or increase their special representation, let the Indians refuse to accept repatriation and succeed in their claim to be voters, let the plan of confining the Africans to certain areas break down, or let it succeed too well so that nationally conscious and economically prosperous African states demand and obtain a share in the central government, in any single one of these cases the whole fabric of Nationalist policy must inevitably collapse. Anyone committed in his soul to Nationalism must therefore keep a perpetual watch and ward against any encroachment of any kind: every concession which touches the basic principle of apartheid must be refused. What at first glance seems a passionate faith in the future of a small nation becomes on analysis a policy of something like despair, buttressed by a vigilance which is not unlike fear.

The Man-power Problem

WHERE Nationalist policy meets its most severe test is on the question of man-power. There is an acute shortage of labour in the Union to-day. To meet it by employing more non-Europeans is to betray the principle of apartheid. Logical exponents of the Nationalist creed, including more than one Cabinet Minister, have once and again warned white South Africans in recent years that they must do more for themselves and rely more on their own resources. This may perhaps be possible (though highly unpopular) in the



DR. EDGAR H. BROOKES

field of domestic service, but as applied to agriculture or industry it can only mean that South Africa will be unable to expand, and indeed must contract, its economy. With the gold mines depending on African labour, the wine industry on Coloured workers, the sugar industry on Africans and Indians, and manufacturing industry on all three, how is white South Africa to replace these when it is already hard put to it to get enough white employees to fill what are already recognised as white preserves?

The only way out is the encouragement of white immigration on a large scale. But where is it to come from? To bring considerable numbers of immigrants in from Great Britain is to imperil the very life of political Nationalism: indeed, General Smuts's encouragement of post-war immigration was condemned by Nationalists for this very reason. From Eastern Europe there is a danger of importing Communists, from Southern Europe Roman Catholics: Calvinist Nationalism is irrevocably opposed to both. There remain only the Scandinavian countries, Germany and Holland. The Scandinavian countries, though they have supplied in the past, especially from Norway, some most valuable

immigrants, can spare us only a few men. Hollanders desirous of coming to the Union are often disconcertingly Roman Catholic and in any case not numerous. Post-war German immigrants are apt to be distressingly liberal in their views on the Colour question. South Africa will not have Asians, and Americans do not want to come. What is left? The facts should be faced resolutely. It is surprising that Nationalist statesmen do not so face them—yet not so surprising because Nationalism is fundamentally an emotional rebellion against harsh facts rather than a readiness to face the facts and to see what can be done with them.

It is for these reasons that I am convinced of the ultimate failure of Nationalism in the Union, convinced that the structure of Nationalism can never stand the power of facts. Nationalism as it stands can no more succeed in South Africa than Hitler could in Germany, though like Hitler it may ultimately involve the whole country in its own ruin. In the present round it holds all the trumps, but it cannot win the rubber. Many of its exponents know this in their heart of hearts, but cannot bring themselves to make terms with so cruel a universe. I myself once heard one of the greatest and most moderate Nationalist leaders say: "I cannot help it if I am killed, but I will not commit suicide."

Non-Europeans' Aspirations

IT COME to the ideals of the non-Europeans. These indeed are not a homogeneous group. Among the Africans in particular there are many (probably a decided majority) who are not yet very interested in the franchise or similar problems, and many who are susceptible to Nationalist propaganda, especially skilfully managed appeals to tribal loyalties. During the 15 years of my Senatorship as Senator elected to represent the Africans of Natal and Zululand, it was quite exceptional for me to find the franchise or other large political questions raised spontaneously in the two or three hundred constituency meetings which I held during that period. The need for more land, opposition to cattle reduction, the need for more avenues of employment, resentment arising from administrative regulations or from unpopular local officials, were the subjects that really roused interest.

The African National Congress is in one Province virtually under Communist leadership. In one of the other Provinces it has never yet been able to raise sufficient funds to appoint a permanent secretary. From the short-term point of view the Nationalists are right again. They know that the masses will not give active support to a militant Congress programme and that repressive measures will quieten the Congress, as they have done, without provoking any very great immediate reaction among the people. But from the long-term point of view they are once again wrong. The future lies with the educated men, the "marginal men" of whom Dr. Myrdal

*Extracts from an address given at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London.

enced this phenomenon. But when this happens regularly and always to the advantage of the same Party, and when in a multi-racial country this means in effect the permanent rule of one race over all the other races, the situation is different and alarming. The fact that our Constitution, based on the British model, is almost wholly flexible and that the Party in power can with ease amend it to its own advantage adds to the difficulties of the situation. The English-speaking South African who longs to work within the Constitution and to carry through Parliamentary reforms on moderate lines is beginning to realise that he has no chance of ever doing so. The Constitution itself fights against him. He has moved forward through the mists with a faith in the conception of

"Freedom slowly broadening down
From precedent to precedent,"

only to find that he too has reached the hard stone wall which cannot be climbed, that he too is imprisoned in the dungeon of "men's impossibilities."

The Widening Gap

ONE of the most disquieting of the many disquieting facts in the South African situation is the steady widening of the gap between the most the Europeans will give and the least the non-Europeans will take. Concessions which would have been received with delirious joy in 1936, even perhaps in 1946, would be rejected out of hand to-day. The situation can perhaps be best illustrated by the history of "Nusas" (the National Union of South African Students). In its origins a comprehensive and non-political body, comprising students from every South African university and university college, it struck heavy weather when the issue arose of the admission of the non-European University College of Fort Hare. Rather than be untrue to the principles of sound university life, Nusas sacrificed the membership of all four of the Afrikaans-speaking universities. This great sacrifice—and it was a very great sacrifice—did not prevent Fort Hare from seceding from Nusas a few years later on the ground that the organisation was not committed unequivocally to complete social and political equality.

Had the Union Government offered Africans in 1936 a franchise, on the common voters' roll, on the basis of a very high educational or property qualification, it would have been accepted most gladly. To-day the Congress, officially at any rate, would not look at it. And on the side of the white man there has been a recession even from the very mild liberalism of 1936 and 1946. In 1936 the Hertzog Bills left the Coloured franchise in the Cape intact: it is now being tampered with. In 1946 the Smuts Government carried through Parliament an Act conferring limited representation for Indians. This Act has been repealed, and neither of the major parties is prepared to offer the Indian any kind of vote. The unwisdom of this hardening attitude on the part of the Europeans is very great. Ever since 1948 South Africa has been deliberately dividing the peoples one from another, stressing differentiation for the sake of differentiation, taking away liberties. The situation would have been difficult enough without this: it has now been rendered almost impossible. On the surface things seem easier than during the last years of the Smuts régime, for because of the stringent control now exercised much discontent which was then vocal has been driven underground; but fundamentally the situation has surely worsened.

In what might be a mood of unrelieved pessimism we must remember that there are forces fighting for better things. One completely amoral but very effective factor is the inescapable bond of economic interest. All South Africans, of whatever race or colour, are concerned in the prosperity of the gold and coal mines, the success of the maize crop, the conservation of soil and water, and co-operation is necessary in these matters in the teeth of a theory of separateness. Moreover, individual goodwill is often found across the race and colour line, sometimes indeed combined with theories very inconsistent with it, and it is quite impossible to exaggerate the value and importance of individual goodwill. But these are things which cannot form a programme. Economic interdependence exists without any effort on our part, and the only kind of individual goodwill that is of any value is that which arises happily and spontaneously: if it is cultivated for ulterior political motives it at once loses all its savour.

"What then can we do"? we ask ourselves in this situation which, despite some mitigating factors, is one of impossibilities. We see with frightening clearness the situation that we are in. We see the inefficacy of many of the so-called remedies. We feel our helplessness. We realise also our blindness, for none of us can foresee what the best plan for South Africa two hundred years hence would be. None knows where or what journey's end may be, but perhaps we can see enough to start on the right road. To my mind there are three things which we who care for South Africa can do

and must do—be honest in our thinking, be courageous in our speaking, and do sincere and creative work in whatever sphere lies open to us. Let no man feel that these three things, because of their very simplicity, form an anticlimax in this discussion. They lie within our own power. No authority on earth can stop us from doing them. They are rare virtues, and they are sorely needed. Perhaps they will find the gateway that leads out of our prison when all our attempts to scale the wall have failed.

Need for Honest Thinking

THAT South Africans should be honest in their thinking would indeed be a major victory. Few countries are so riddled with dishonesty as the Union. The proportion of deliberate hypocrites among us is no higher than in other countries, but the amount of self-deception is staggering. We are so used to the "easy speeches" that "comfort" not only "cruel men" but bewildered and frightened men. Thus it is possible for one leader to enunciate his faith in apartheid when he knows in his soul, firstly that apartheid is impossible except by the setting aside of far more land for Africans, and secondly, that he has no intention of imperilling his political career by telling thousands of European voters that they must give up their land. It is possible for another (of a different political party) to tell us that the Indian question will be solved by repatriation, when he knows with absolute certainty that compulsory expatriation is impossible and that the Indians will never voluntarily expatriate themselves; and he says this thing not only knowing it to be nonsense, but surely knowing that we know this too, that we know that he knows it, that we know that he knows that we know it. Yet half his auditors go on repeating it and half-believing it because it would be so unpleasant if it were untrue.

We use terms like "justice" and "democracy" without any real intention of being just or being guided by democratic principles. We say that the Group Areas Act will be administered fairly, and hurriedly suppress inner certainty that it will not be and cannot be so long as one race only is judge as to the fair racial distribution of land. We seize without undue examination on any scientific theory which appears to justify discrimination. It would not matter so much if we realised that we meant to be dishonest in distributing the land of South Africa, that we could never follow President Kruger's advice in the case of a disputed succession to a farm, to let the elder son divide the farm into two halves and let the younger son have the first pick. We are determined to do both the dividing and the picking, but even this would not matter so much if it were not that we deceived ourselves into thinking that we were honest fellows and were generous in giving the younger son the small portion that we have allocated to him; anyhow, he would never farm the land properly.

There is for South Africans moreover the self-deception which comes from conforming to the accepted habits of behaviour of the country, acquiescing in the majority and apparently successful opinion. Mean-spirited though it is to conform to what we feel is wrong for self-protection or self-advancement, it is not at all so dangerous as gradually coming to believe that the wounding customs are gracious or that the false theories are true. There is a battle to be fought and won in the inner citadel of truth, and perhaps few who are not South Africans realise what a battle it is. But surely we must go beyond this integrity of spirit and learn to speak out boldly the faith that is in us. There is so much in the South African situation that from the superficial standpoint calls for restraint; but from the depths of a purer wisdom we can see that valour is the better part of discretion. It is important that those who think on these matters should not be intimidated into silence.

Thirdly, let each of us do sincere and creative work in whatever sphere lies open to us. In education we operate under increasing difficulties. A great victory has been won by the forces of reaction in withdrawing most of Bantu education from the influences of freedom and subjecting it to regimentation in the interests of apartheid and white supremacy. But many of the European high schools and all the universities are still free, and that freedom can be used. In literature, in art, in music, in science we can still serve South Africa. Only if we are obsessed by politics shall we consider this service unimportant or irrelevant. Communism and ultra-Nationalism view everything as a means towards the political end: we who love freedom must not in self-defence fall into the same error. The material improvement of the soil, conservation farming, better pastures for our cattle, perhaps above all the safeguarding of our water supplies, far more precious and valuable than gold, are causes which call for our dedicated service. The fight for good health, the opportunities of real caring in our daily living—these are some only of the magnificent opportunities of service open to South Africans who feel frustrated in their efforts to find a direct political way out of their country's difficult situation.

8/6/56

African Off to Edinburgh

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday.

M University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence **MR LLOYD NDABA** aged 30, of Orlando, leaves by air for England tomorrow where he hopes to graduate at the University of Edinburgh as the first African dentist who will practice in South Africa.

He matriculated at Marianhill, Natal, in 1946. He then took his Bachelor of Science degree at Fort Hare. Then he went to the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School where he has completed two years for a degree in medicine and part of his third year.

He hopes to have his dental surgery degree in another three years.—
Sapa.

9 JUN 1956

A SLIGHT CASE OF APARTHEID

SIR,—I know nothing at first-hand about Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but I do know Walter Adams, and I have had experience of at least some of the difficulties which confront him as head of a new university institution in Africa.

It is only fair to recognise, first of all, that in his reference to the differences in outlook and habit likely to exist between his European and African students, Dr. Adams was primarily concerned to suggest that in the event the Africans might well be happier in hostels of their own. In so far as this was his point, moreover, it was clearly subsidiary to the basic reason for the decision he was defending—i.e., the belief that refusal to admit “segregation” for living purposes could easily wreck the whole enterprise.

Is this belief valid? I can only guess, but my guess is that if the new College compels its students to live together on a multi-racial basis the white community will in fact boycott it. It may be better in the long run, you say, to face this risk than surrender to settler blackmail, but if I may again hazard a guess I would say that here the probabilities are against you. Make the College an all-African institution and you will make it, I suggest, another Fort Hare—the object of bitter white hostility and a forcing-ground for African resentment. And what kind of contribution to African welfare, let alone to better race relations, will that be?

For better or worse the fact must be faced that if the College is to serve a useful purpose it must be multi-racial. Beginning from this thoroughly sound assumption, Dr. Adams and his colleagues have reached the conclusion that a “compromise on principles” is unavoidable. But they most clearly hope that by conceding segregation for residential purposes they will make it possible for African and European students to work and play together on equal terms and in conditions making for mutual understanding and respect. Here, it seems to me, is a “practical victory” well worth winning, and if it can be won the compromise on principles which you now deplore will have been more than justified.

Although the outcome must be regarded as doubtful one thing is certain: Dr. Adams is indeed a liberal and he is wholeheartedly determined to reach his not so very limited objective. Having made his reconnaissance on the ground he has decided that it can only be reached by Fabian tactics; and surely it is unnecessary to remind you, sir, that great victories have been won by reformers using just these tactics in the past.

L. C. WILCHER

Queen Elizabeth House
21 St. Giles, Oxford.

THE STAR

25/6/56

Native woman becomes a doctor

Annah Mokgadi Masibi-Laanga, aged 24, a Native woman and the mother of two children—the youngest is two months' old—will receive an M.B., B.Ch. degree at the winter graduation ceremony of the University of the Witwatersrand on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Masibi-Laanga is the wife of Dr. N. R. Mokate, who graduated in 1951.

She is believed to be the fifth non-European woman to become a doctor at this university.

She was educated at the Mariannhill Monastery school in Natal, where she received a first-class matriculation pass. Then she went to the Fort Hare university.

When at the Witwatersrand University she had a Government bursary.

Of the 17 students to receive the M.B., B.Ch. degree there are three Natives and three Indians.

Ten dentists will graduate at this ceremony as well as six architects, one, Mr. John Ross, with distinctions.

KEEN TO LEARN

PRETORIA, Tuesday.

PROFESSOR Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare, said today that the Native people had accepted education to such an extent that it was proving most embarrassing to the authorities who had to meet the needs of Native education.

The Professor was opening the golden jubilee conference of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association at Kilnerton.

"African children don't have to be policed into attending school by attendance officers, as do children among some other sections of the population," said Professor Matthews.

He said that today it was practically a criminal offence for anyone other than the State to want to educate Natives, whereas 50 years ago, the State did not mind who spent money on Native education as long as they did not do it.—(S.A.P.A.)

Extract from

THE TIMES

LONDON

27 JUN 1956

Date



AFRICANS' DESIRE FOR EDUCATION

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

A664

Together in Excellence

PRETORIA, JUNE 26

Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare Native Training College, addressing Transvaal African teachers at a golden jubilee conference to-day, said Africans in their thousands, without compulsion, were streaming into the schools.

"It is practically a criminal offence to-day," he remarked, "for anyone other than the State to want to educate Africans, whereas in 1906 the State did not mind who spent money on African education as long as it did not."

27 JUN 1958

BANTU WOMAN GRADUATES AS DOCTOR

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday.—The winter graduation ceremony will be held in the Great Hall of Witwatersrand University today. The acting chairman of the Senate, Prof. I. D. MacCrone, will confer the degrees.

There are three recipients of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy — Mr. A. L. Kotze, of the Transvaal Education Department, Pretoria, Mr. H. McCulloch, of Mooketsi, and Mr. R. van Waasdijk, of the University of Fort Hare's Department of Commerce, who will receive the degree for an economic survey on hire-purchase credit in South Africa.

Other recipients of higher degrees are Mrs. C. D. N. Nabarro, who will receive the degree of Master of Music, and Dr. I. G. P. Southgate, of Pretoria, who will receive the degree of Master of Surgery.

NATIVE WOMAN

Among the recipients of the degree of M.B., B.Ch. is a Native woman, Miss Annah P. M. Masibi-Langa, who is the holder of a Union Government scholarship.

She is the wife of Dr. N. R. Mokate, of Payneville Location, Springs, and the mother of two children, the younger of whom is two months old.

Three other Natives, three Indians and two Chinese will also receive the same degree.—Sapa.

Extract from

THE STAR

29/6/56

Native fills
welfare post
at £550
a year



University of Fort Hare
Together We Believe

LUSAKA, Friday. — Mr. F. M. Mulikita has been appointed to the newly created post of African Welfare Officer to the Broken Hill Municipal Council.

Mr. Mulikita, who will receive between £550 and £600 a year, is at present employed by the Kitwe Council. He is a B.A. and spent three years at the University College of Fort Hare.

2-001 1356

SCHOLARSHIP FOR African AFRICAN Oxford Appeal

OXFORD, October 23: A group of Oxford undergraduates has launched an appeal here for £2,000 sterling to provide an Oxford scholarship for an African student. The appeal is being made by the joint action committee against racial intolerance which includes Prof. K. Kirkwood Rhodes, Professor of Racial Relations.

Also represented on the committee, which was founded last term, are the university's major political societies—the Conservative, Labour, Liberal and Communist Clubs and six religious groups—the Oxford University Church Union, the Student Christian Movement, the Free Church Committee, the Oxford University Jewish Society, the Majlis and the World University Service.

The student to come from South Africa, the High Commission territories or South-West Africa will be selected by another committee headed by Dr. Donald Mtimkulu, Head of the Department of Education at Fordharc University in Cape Province.

The idea was born when a group of undergraduates were discussing "what could be done about racial intolerance" last term.—Reuter.

24 OCT 1956

Oxford Scholarship Plan For *Above* African Student

OXFORD, Oct. 23—A group of Oxford undergraduates launched an appeal here this week-end for 2,000 pound sterling to provide an Oxford scholarship for a coloured African student.

The appeal is being made by the joint  committee against racial  intolerance which includes Prof. R. Kirkwood Rhodes,  Professor of Racial Relations.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Also represented on the committee which was founded last term are the University's major political societies—the Conservative, Labour, Liberal and Communist clubs and six religious groups:—The Oxford University Church Union, the Student Christian Movement, the Free Church Committee, the Oxford University Jewish Society, the Majlis and the World University Service.

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The idea was born when a group of undergraduates were discussing 'what could be done about racial intolerance' last term.

Extract from
South Africa, London.

FIRST AFRICAN DOCTOR QUALIFIES

The first African from Southern Rhodesia to qualify as a doctor has done so at Witwatersrand University in Johannesburg. He is Mr. S. Parerenyatwa, from Mrewa. Dr. R. M. Morris, the Federal Secretary of Health, recently received a telegram saying that Mr. Parerenyatwa had passed his final. Dr. Morris said that Mr. Parerenyatwa was prepared to accept a post as houseman at the Harari African Hospital, Salisbury, from January next year. He would receive the same salary and conditions of service as European housemen—a salary of £40 a month and free board and lodging—if he was appointed. Mr. Parerenyatwa went to Fort Hare University in the Cape after leaving school and took a B.Sc. (Hygiene) degree there before going on to Witwatersrand University.

Extract from
South Africa, London.

29 DEC 1950

JANUARY

South African Railways announce plans to catch up on transport problems in the coming year. About £66,500,000 to be spent on development in the twelve months.

South African Medical Association considering a non-profit medical aid scheme for the Union.

The South African Bond, which hopes to rally the support of moderates and upholds unity of white groups, formed at Pretoria.

Report on Fort Hare University College criticised by the Principal, Professor C. P. Dent.

Merger of the Union-Castle Line with the Clan Line and the formation of a new holding company, British and Commonwealth Line, agreed to.

Dr. Donges, Minister of the Interior, says he is not satisfied with present rate of immigration, but adds that regulations governing standard of admissions not to be altered.

Union High Commissioner, Mr. G. P. Jooste, opens new £1,000,000 ocean terminal at Southampton.

The Beef Marketing Inquiry Committee announces that the present system of marketing is a failure.

Mr. Louis Oppenheimer, elder brother of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and managing director of the Diamond Corporation, dies aged 85.

12 JUL 1956

African M.L.Cs. in Nyasaland

The Career of Mr. D. W. Chjoze

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, — You have published a paper prepared by the Central Africa Sub-Group of the Conservative Commonwealth Council which described the results of African elections in Nyasaland as “disastrous”, the term appearing to be based on the personalities and background of the African elected members. Apart from being unjust, and assuming all of them to be rabid extremists and anti-European, the information of the sub-group on at least one of them is glaringly inaccurate, and what they wrote is apt to destroy those shreds of good will among the races on which the future of Nyasaland depend.

The implication that Fort Hare and Makerere colleges are apparent breeding places of anti-European feelings sounds like discrediting higher education for Africans altogether. I do not wish to supply details where I have no definite personal knowledge, but I happen to have known Mr. Chjoze closely for 14 years, and he has never been to Makerere.

He was a clerk in Government service until 1942, when he resigned because of ill-health. He then became a rice farmer and trader, served on provincial and district councils, and was court adviser to his Native authority. Far from being anti-European and anti-Government, he has proved himself to be both constructive and progressive on the board of the Rice Society at Kota Kota, which is an outstanding example of practical partnership in this country.

It seems a pity that through careless reporting by the sub-group people should be antagonized who wish to begin their political career by being loyal and co-operative.

Yours faithfully,

Kota Kota,
Nyasaland.

E. O. POPPER.

Extract from

THE TIMES

LONDON

25 JUL 1956

ADAMS COLLEGE, NATAL

A664

REGISTRATION AS PRIVATE SCHOOL REFUSED

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

PRETORIA, JULY 24

The Department of Native Affairs has refused to register Adams College in Natal as a private school. This institution was first established more than 100 years ago and operated in recent times as an African teachers' training college until the beginning of this year, when the Government took over control of all African teachers' training institutions.

The department states that registration as a private school had been refused because the institution was needed as a teachers' training college; it would come under the control of the department from January, 1957, and would also have secondary education and other sections included in its activities.

There are many teachers' training colleges for Africans in South Africa, all now controlled by the State. There is only one university for Africans, and that is Fort Hare University College, which is affiliated to Rhodes University, where students take their degrees: otherwise the two institutions are independent.

4 AUG 1958

State action at Fort Hare rumoured

From Our Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH, Saturday.

—The Rev. E. Lynn Cragg, warden of Wesley House, Fort Hare, said at the session of the Methodist synod here today that there was much uncertainty about the Government's intentions concerning Fort Hare.

In his report for the past year he said: "There are rumours that Fort Hare may come under the Native Affairs Department and that a number of regional Bantu colleges may be created.

After the disturbances in April last year there was a spirit of lethargy for the rest of the year, he said. With the opening of the new session this year, however, life had returned to normal and there had been a healthier atmosphere, and willing co-operation on the part of students. Enrolment was almost up to the maximum.

BAD IMPRESSION

"The report of the Duminy commission appointed by the college council to inquire into conditions at Fort Hare created a bad impression among those who were familiar with the situation. Many of its recommendations in regard to college amenities and its comparisons with other universities ignored the fact that fees at Fort Hare are much lower than in other universities. It is likely that fees will be raised next year."

Mr. Cragg said the main recommendation that hostels at present controlled by the Churches should be taken over and controlled by the college was unfavourably received by the Methodist Church and others.

8 AUG 1956

FORT HARE'S FUTURE

Nats.' Intentions Uncertain

The Rev. E. Lynn Cragg, warden of Wesley House, Fort Hare, said at the session of the Methodist synod in Port Elizabeth last week that there was much uncertainty about the Government's intentions concerning Fort Hare.

In his report for the past year he said, "There are rumours that Fort Hare may come under the Native Affairs Department and that a number of regional Bantu colleges may be created."

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Extract from

THE TIMES

LONDON

75 AUG 1956

Date

HIGHER EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

A664

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of July 31 Professor E. A. Walker discusses higher education for Africans in South Africa. He is in error in his statements as to the relationship between the University College of Fort Hare and Rhodes University when, for example, he states: "The two colleges were constituted under a single council in 1949." This is not the case. When Rhodes University was constituted in 1951 it accepted Fort Hare as an affiliated institution. In terms of that affiliation Rhodes University undertakes responsibility for the academic standards of Fort Hare and grants degrees to its students. In all other respects Fort Hare remained independent, with its own Council and Senate and with its own independent financial relationship with the Union Education Department.

I am yours very truly,

T. ALTY, Vice-Chancellor.

Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South
Africa.

16 AUG 1956

Fort Hare's Rag

Next Month



Plans for the University Rag to be held at the Fort Hare University, in Alice, next month, are proceeding rapidly, the Daily Dispatch learned yesterday.

At the week-end a very successful masked ball was held at the University in an attempt to raise funds and it is expected that other similar dances will be held before the big Rag Ball. Concerts, too, will be given in an attempt to raise funds and at least one concert party is expected to come East London

21 AUG 1956

PROF. MATTHEWS ATTACKS TOMLINSON REPORT

“Easier for a Camel...”

“R.D.M.” POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

IN the first authoritative statement on the report of the Tomlinson Commission to be made by a Native Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare, says that the scheme of separate development put forward by the commission “can only be looked on by Africans as a facade to conceal the white man’s intention of keeping the Africans at his beck and call forever.”

Writing in the latest issue of “Drum” Prof. Matthews says: “If the development that is envisaged by the Tomlinson Commission were carried out, and the Reserves were able to carry a bigger and more prosperous population than at present, would the Bantu population be content to dance to the white man’s tune?”

who do not realise that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for the privileged to share their gains with those who are defenceless and without rights.

Virtual Foreigners

“What reason can there be for supposing that a developed African society of 13,000,000 in the reserves would tolerate the idea of having their affairs conducted by virtual foreigners across their borders, or of having 6,000,000 of their compatriots living in the so-called white areas as hewers of wood and drawers of water?”

“Just as a developed India and a developed Pakistan are not prepared to stand by and look on while people of Indian origin are denied human rights in a South Africa they have helped to develop, so it can hardly be expected that the African ‘national homes’ will abandon the Africans in the white areas of the Union to their sad fate.”

Unrealistic World

Professor Matthews concludes: “One comes away from a perusal of the Tomlinson report with a feeling that one has been living for a time in a completely unrealistic world — a world of blueprints and plans and beautifully coloured maps drawn by persons

13 OCT 1956

University Apartheid Coming Fight in South Africa

By Magebula

EVER SINCE the Nationalist Government came into office unremitting pressure has been brought to bear on it to destroy the present system by which European and non-European students work together at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. During the last few years the brunt of this pressure has fallen on Mr. Viljoen, Minister of Education, Arts and Science, who, as a university man himself, has not been very ardent in carrying out the wishes of the more extreme members of his Party.

It is possible that a conflict is going on within the ranks of the party itself, for the appointment of the Holloway Commission to consider the financial implications of apartheid was hardly the best method of ensuring the carrying out of the separation policy. That Commission reported, as might have been expected from the wisdom and experience of its members, that the financial implications of a policy of university apartheid were such as to make the wisdom of the policy problematical. It would cost a great deal to provide even a minimum of facilities for all non-European students, and the demands for university training amongst non-Europeans was bound to increase.

That section of Government supporters which wish to push on with separation in this new sphere was dissatisfied with the report of the Holloway Commission. And so, by what methods we do not know, the Government was induced to appoint an inter-departmental sub-committee, in which a representative of the Department of Education, Arts and Science was joined by the Secretary for Native Affairs and the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs to go further into the matter. From the moment that this sub-committee was appointed it was clear that the policy of university apartheid would be adopted, and although the report of the sub-committee is still in the press, there seems strong reason to believe that it is such as the extremer section of the party would desire.

Since the report has not yet been published, it is a legitimate question to ask why it should be discussed in advance. The answer is that the implications of this policy are so far-reaching that they merit the fullest discussion and that judging from speeches made by Dr. Verwoerd, legislation to implement its recommendations will be introduced as early as the session of 1957. If South Africa is to have time to consider what this policy means, it must not be rushed off its feet by hasty legislation following a belated publication of the report.

The forecast which has been given of the terms of the report is that it will be proposed to set up three university institutions for Africans, one for the Xhosa group, for which purpose the existing institution of Fort Hare will be utilised, one for the Zulu group in Natal, and one for the Sotho group to be located in the Transvaal. It is also expected that the legislation will prevent the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand from enrolling any further non-European students, apart from those on their student roll at the time the Act is passed. On certain subjects the view of the interdepartmental committee has not leaked out. Thus we do not know whether early proposals for a separate university for Coloured students in the Cape and a separate university for Indians in Natal will be translated into practice. Nor do we know whether the University of Natal will be allowed to conduct as it does at present parallel classes for non-European students, nor whether the Medical Faculty for non-Europeans, brought into being at such vast expense, will remain within that University or will be transferred to some new institution.

It must be clear that to start three new institutions for Africans will be to create three small and very limited institutions, hardly worthy of the name of university. Whether the doctrinaire views of Dr. Eiselen and others will be pushed so far as to insist on the use of the Bantu languages as media by these "universities" remains to be seen. Such a course would mean that the finding of adequately qualified staff would be impossible. For financial reasons the three new bodies would almost certainly have to con-

fine themselves to the faculties of arts and possibly of pure science at most. Any question of advanced post-graduate or research work would be deferred for many years to come. It is credibly reported that these bodies are to be put under the control of the Native Affairs Department, and in this way be completely isolated from the general university life of the Union. The number of available matriculated Bantu students, which again would be divided into three, is small, and the experience of university life which students in these new institutions would have could not be compared with the stimulation and interest of life in a large university such as Cape Town or the Witwatersrand.

* * *

These two bodies would not suffer very much materially by the exclusion of the small number of non-European students who go there, but from the point of view of academic independence and of international status, a great blow would be struck at them. They alone of all the South African universities have maintained across the years the traditional atmosphere of the universities of Europe and the principle that university teaching should be available for all students, of whatever race, who are able to profit by it. The feeling among the overwhelming majority of the staff and students runs strongly against the proposed limitation. It is to be noted that the fight which is being put up is for the right of the universities to choose their own conditions of admission. It is not to impose orthodox liberal doctrines on universities which do not want to accept them. Indeed even in the long rule of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr as Minister of Education, no attempt was ever made to force the universities of Stellenbosch or Pretoria to accept non-European students. The Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand are asking now only the same tolerance and consideration which was extended to their Afrikaans-speaking counterparts over a long period and even by a Minister who was regarded by friend and foe alike as the arch-liberal of South African politics.

* * *

The experience of Fort Hare has shown conclusively that to separate non-European students and put them in a college apart is to increase and not diminish racial hatred. Nothing like the same difficulties about anti-white attitudes or African nationalism are to be found in the mixed universities as are to be found at Fort Hare. Moreover, with the University of Rhodesia at our doors deliberately embarking on a policy of an all-inclusive student body, it is a particularly untimely and unfortunate moment to follow the path of reaction.

The University of Natal has indeed followed its own course and has in the past been commended by some supporters of the Government for its system of parallel classes, yet if this too is to be interfered with, it will mean that there is not a single place in the whole Union of South Africa where white and non-white young people will be able to meet and get to know one another and discuss those common problems which can hardly be solved at all, or even understood, without some basis of personal friendship and non-official discussion. It is clear therefore the policy of university apartheid has far-reaching implications and these we shall endeavour to discuss in a further article.

20 OCT 1956

EVILS OF UNIVERSITY APARTHEID

By Magebula

THERE ARE certain implications of the Government's plan for university apartheid which should be considered carefully by all who have South Africa's interests at heart.

The first point to bear in mind is that if the Government's proposals are accepted and put into effect all Bantu children and young people in the Union will come under the control of the Native Affairs Department which will control their education from the infant school to the doctorate. Excluded as they will be from all other universities, they will receive by way of education for public life only such things as Dr. Verwoerd or his successor may think fit for them, and such wild, irresponsible and ill-considered information to the contrary as they may get from left wing underground sources. It is even possible that an attempt may be made to prevent Africans from the Union from pursuing advanced university education overseas. If this is so, they will be completely shut up in an intellectual prison designed for them by someone else, and designed in order to keep them in their place of subordination in South African society.

The main fact about this is that it is wrong. All arguments of expediency are lesser arguments. This is not education, it is not justice, it is not in the tradition of freedom. It may be added, however, that South Africa takes an immense risk in entrusting the whole future of the largest group of its population to one school of thought and largely to one man, and that the overgrown Native Affairs Department bids fair to become a state within the State.

In the second place the effect of the new proposals on South African university life in general demands consideration. It is not only the Africans who will be impoverished by the proposed change. The South African university system as a whole will ultimately suffer from it. It is to be hoped that the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand in particular will put up a stout fight against the proposed changes. The overwhelming majority of their teaching staff and of their students are against it. If they are beaten by *force majeure*, they will still be able to retain their intellectual self-respect, but even then they will suffer in the long run from being deprived of the valuable human contacts which the presence of non-European students provides. As for those universities which sit on the fence, or which support the Government's policy of exclusion, it cannot be expected that intellectual freedom in the fullest sense of the term can be maintained in them, any more than it could be maintained in the German universities which excluded Jews and supported Nazism.

The final point to be considered is the effect of all this on South Africa's reputation in the outside world. It is as though some malignant fate, some evil spirit of unwisdom hung round the Government and people of South Africa. The course of world events since 1946 has been such as to give people like the British and the French a more sympathetic understanding of the Union's difficulties. The mixture of left wing dogmatism, anti-colonialism and sheer irresponsibility which was the main strength of the attack on South Africa in the United Nations has shown itself since in similar attacks on France and Britain. Many smaller countries, too, appreciate more than they did the special difficulties of the Union. Against all hope and in defiance of her own errors, South Africa has been given an unexpected chance to rehabilitate herself in the international sphere. It chooses this particular moment, with a folly so great as to be incredible, to step up the administration of the Group Areas Act and turn it into a definite machine for economic persecution, and to hold South Africa up before the outside world of learning as a state which restricts its universities and denies to the majority of its people the chance of a true university education as such is understood in the great centres of learning of the world. A country which sets up small racial seminaries and compels its universities against their will to close their doors to people on racial grounds must expect to face the hostility of those who respect learning and science, no less than those who respect justice and freedom all over the world.

It is to be hoped that the urgent demands of the international system may perhaps cause South Africa's Government to alter its intentions while there is still time.

(The first article on this subject appeared in last week's issue)

An African Causerie

IT is a great pity that the South African Government has now definitely intimated that steps are to be taken early next year to enforce the principle of apartheid at the two South African universities—Witwatersrand and Cape Town—which up to now have exercised their own discretion in admitting Europeans and non-Europeans to study together. The fewness of non-white students at these two institutions of course gives those who wish to see rigid segregation the rule a practical argument for bringing it about, but it equally tempts those who take a moderate line to ask if it is really worth all the adverse publicity South Africa is bound to get from taking this step.

There are those, too, particularly in South African academic circles, who regard the promise of legislation on this matter as unwarranted interference with the traditional freedoms associated with university life. They tend to see the Government's latest proposal as a concomitant to its attitude to a group of Pretoria professors who protested against the excesses of the Senate Act when it was passed last year. Many argued then that by telling the Pretoria professors to mind their own business the Government was in effect tampering with academic freedom. And now with the prospect of a University Apartheid Bill before them, the more nervous are beginning to wonder just how far the Government intends to go in regulating university life.

Of course, those who accept that African education should be under the control of the Minister of Native Affairs and that he should be responsible for the degree and kind of schooling which the African population of the Union is to get, find little difficulty in accepting the argument that institutions for educating Africans, from primary schools to universities should come under his control. At present the Minister has control of African education up to secondary school level, but the universities with their sprinkling of non-European students, and Fort Hare, the university college for Africans, still enjoy autonomy.

* * *

The point always to be kept in mind is that although control of African schooling in South Africa has now passed to the central Government, and although control of European education in South Africa is in the hands of the Provincial Councils, the universities have always been free to decide their own policies irrespective of the Province in which they happen to be. Most of the universities of South Africa do not accept non-European students, but at least these universities have been allowed to make their own decisions on this point without interference from outside. No previous South African Government has attempted to legislate on this matter, and

The Shadow of University Apartheid

that the present one has intimated that it will do so is an unwelcome novelty, to say the least.

The contact which has been possible between different races because of the policies adopted by the University of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand has time and again proved of value to students, white and black alike. Its importance seems too obvious to be dilated on here, and it is impossible to understand how even the most fervent supporters of apartheid can expect their policy to work if all contacts through which members of one race can hear at first hand from members of another about their problems and hopes are to be broken. This isolation of the races in the intellectual and political fields has been pursued relentlessly by the Nationalist Government, and shortly, through the Industrial Disputes Bill, it is to be extended with the effect of severing existing contacts between white and non-white labour.

In the same industrial field a real reduction in the number of non-European workers working alongside Europeans in the factories had taken place there would be room for less anxiety over Nationalist policies. But the trend has been in quite the other direction. Not only are the non-Europeans in South African industry earning more than ever before, not only are the non-Europeans doing more highly skilled jobs than ever before, but their numbers are increasing at a spectacular rate.

Short of stopping the expansion of industry on a national scale, which would be folly, politically and economically, no way seems open to the Government to prevent the contradictory trend of economic integration continuing.

* * *

Attempts to divert attention from this remarkable central contradiction by pursuing apartheid in other directions, and in particular those which, like the universities, provide safety-valves for the more articulate non-Europeans, are bound in the end to lead the Government into trouble. The universities, no less than the trade unions, are not a safe field in which to play at apartheid for the delectation of country voters, many of whom have an adequate grasp of what is happening in the Union's industrial centres. The Nationalist Government would be doing a service to its own cause and in the end to the country if, instead of pursuing policies which nourish the ignorance and complacency of its followers in the plateland, it told them the truth. The truth is that in spite of eight years of Nationalist rule the integrating drives of industrial expansion have gone on virtually unchecked.

Naturel laat huis van £12,000 bou

'N NATUREL wat dertig jaar gelede as arm klerk na Durban gekom het, laat nou 'n huis van £12,000 bou. Hy besit maklik £100,000 se winkels en ander eiendomme.

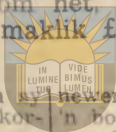
Omtrent 220 mense is in sy newens is hy die skrywer van 'n boek oor wat sekere drome beteken. Dié is besonder gewild onder naturelle.

Hierdie naturel, I. Alexander, is in Basoetoland gebore, maar is deur sy vader na die Lovedale-kollege en Fort Hare gestuur. Tshekedi Khama, oom van Seretse Khama, was dieselfde tyd as hy by Fort Hare.

Nadat hy 'n jaar of twee as klerk by 'n firma in Red Hill gewerk het, het Alexander in 1928 sy eie winkeltjie in Umgeniweg geopen. Daarna het hy patente medisynes geadverteer en sulke goed soos skoonheidsmiddels en haarolie verkoop iets wat hy vandag nog doen.

DROOMBOEK

In 'n stadium was 'n Portu-



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

SEK IS OOR BAIE VAN
SKILDIG VAN HIER
LEERWELPES SE
WANT
LNUA
VAN PORTUGAL

DATE

12 JAN 1957

THE WORLD JOHANNESBURG



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. and Mrs. Sello of Dube got married over the week-end. The bride is a B. A. student at Fort Hare, Cape. The bridegroom hails from Basutoland. They left for Basutoland already. The bride will leave for school in early February.

DATE

11 JAN 1957

FRONTIER POST & TIMES

Local Man Graduates



Mr C. C. ^{University of Fort Hare} ~~M. Mcanyangwa~~,
^{Together in Excellence}
son of Mr and Mrs B. W.
Mcanyangwa of Church and
Butts Location, has been in-
formed by the registrar of the
Fort Hare University, that he
has passed the B.A. Degree
examination of 1956 as pre-
scribed by the Rhodes Univer-
sity. Mr Mcanyangwa is the
first local born African to gra-
duate.

DATE

17 JAN 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

Temporary head appointed at Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON, Thursday. —

Prof. H. H. Griffin has been appointed temporary Acting Principal of the Fort Hare University College while the Acting Principal, Professor Matthews, is appearing at the treason inquiry in Johannesburg.

No permanent appointment is expected to be made until the outcome of the trial is known.

DATE

18 JAN 1957

RHODESIA HERALD

APPOINTED PRINCIPAL

East London, Thursday.

Professor M. H. Griffin has been appointed acting principal of the Fort Hare Native College. His appointment results from the absence of Professor Z. K. Matthews, who is in Johannesburg attending the treason allegations trials.—Sapa.

DATE

18 JAN 1957

THE DAILY DISPATCH E. L

Acting Principal Of Fort Hare



*University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence*

Professor M. H. Griffin has been appointed acting principal of Fort Hare University College. His appointment results from the absence of Professor Z. K. Matthews, who is in Johannesburg appearing at the treason inquiry.

Professor Griffin has been at the college for some time as a lecturer. An official of the college told a Daily Dispatch reporter yesterday that the appointment "was only a temporary one."

DATE

18 JAN 1957

RAND DAILY MAIL

ACTING HEAD FOR FORT HARE

EAST LONDON, Thursday. —

Professor M. H. Griffin has been appointed acting principal of the Fort Hare Native College. His appointment, a temporary one, results from the absence of the principal, Professor Z. K. Mathews, who is in Johannesburg on a treason allegation.

Professor Griffin has been at the college for some time as a lecturer.—SAPA.

DATE

18 JAN 1957

CAPE ARGUS

Principal of Fort Hare



The **Argus** City of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

EAST LONDON, Friday. — Prof. H. H. Griffin has been appointed temporary acting principal of the Fort Hare University College while the acting principal (Professor Matthews) is appearing with 155 others in the preparatory examination into allegations of treason at the Drill Hall, Johannesburg.

No adjustments of the principalship are expected to be made until the outcome of the trial is known.

Extract from
South Africa, London.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

26 JAN 1957

Professor H. H. Griffin 1
of the Fort Hare University
Z. K. Matthews, is appear
Johannesburg. 2664
and temporary acting Principal
e acting Principal, Professor
son inquiry being held in

18 JAN 195

DATE

QUEENSTOWN DAILY RE

Acting-Principal



University of Fort Hare
www.forthare.ac.za

Professor Griffin has been appointed Acting-Principal of Fort Hare Native College. The Principal, Professor Z. Matthews, is attending the treason allegation hearing. An official said yesterday that Professor Griffin's appointment was only a temporary one.

DATE

18 JAN 1957

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

APPOINTED TO FORT HARE

EAST LONDON, Thursday. —

Professor M. H. Griffin has been appointed acting principal of the Fort Hare Native College. His appointment results from the absence of Professor Z. K. Matthews, who is in Johannesburg attending the treason allegations trials.

Professor Griffin has been at the college for some time as a lecturer. An official at the college said today that the appointment was only a temporary one.

—(Sapa.)

22 JAN 1957
EVENING POST P.E.

In charge at Fort Hare



PROFESSOR M. H. GIFFEN, who has been appointed Acting Principal of the Fort Hare University College. His appointment results from the absence of Professor Z. K. Matthews, who is in Johannesburg appearing at the treason inquiry.

Prof. Giffen has been at the college for some time as a lecturer.

= 1 DEC 1956

3 BANTU UNIVERSITIES PLANNED ? Cabinet Said to be Agreed on Steps

Discussions at Cabinet level on the question of creating separate universities for the Bantu have now reached the stage where a parliamentary Bill to this effect can soon be prepared, says "Dagbreek's" political correspondent. He says the indications are that the Government intends to implement the creation of three separate Bantu universities, one for each ethnical group, namely the Zulu, the Sotho and the Xosa groups.

In accordance with the Government's declared policy, the article continues, it is the intention that Bantu education must not be isolated from Bantu society, but should form an integral part of it, so that it can fructify it. It is, therefore, expected that the three universities would be established in the three native areas concerned.

One of them would probably be built in the Northern Transvaal and it is expected that the other two would be situated in Natal and in the Transkei. This decision would probably have a bearing on the future of Fort Hare, the correspondent surmises.

According to him, ground for the building of one of the universities has already been ear-marked in the Northern Transvaal. In the other territories this is also happening. The control of the universities would be such that they would not be isolated from the Bantu societies themselves.

The correspondent says that as far as could be ascertained the Cabinet intends to have further discussions to round off some of the outstanding details of the plan. In the latest issue of "Bantu," informal organ of the Department of Native Affairs, Dr. P. J. Koornhof sketches some of the broad principles with regard to separate education for Bantu students.

He states that "Bantu university development and Bantu society should be regarded as being synonymous terms." There are at present 2,161 non-European students at South African universities, of which 1,112 are natives.

Date.....
(See information overleaf)

M.P. ONE OF 140 ON TREASON CHARGES

Johannesburg, Wednesday. —
A South African Member of Parliament and a Methodist minister were among 140 people arrested on allegations of high treason in pre-dawn raids by security police to-day.

An advocate, several trade union officials and two attorneys were arrested in the country-wide raids involving members and associations of 48 organisations of all races.

The arrested politician is Mr. L. B. Lee - Warden, Member for Capetown.

A Methodist Church minister, the Rev. D. C. Thompson, aged 51, was arrested at his manse in Springs, on the Witwatersrand at 3 a.m.

He appeared before a Springs magistrate later on allegations of high treason, an offence which carries the maximum penalty of death and was remanded for trial.

In Alice, Cape Province, detectives arrested Professor Z. K. Matthews, Acting Principal of Fort Hare University.

More arrests ?

Brigadier H. J. Du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department, said those arrested were whites, Cape coloured, Indians and Africans.

As a result of information gained to-day other arrests might take place he said.

All those arrested were flown to Johannesburg, where they will appear on allegations of high treason, sedition, contravening the Suppression of Communism Act, and the Riotous Assemblies Act. — Reuter.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

3

South Africa's first need today:

Let us get to know 'one another'

CAPE TOWN.—Delegates representing all sections of the South African people — White and non-White, Afrikaans as well as English-speaking—agreed unanimously here this week on what they believe to be South Africa's greatest needs today.

Here is their analysis of our needs:

● We should get to know one another as people and individuals—how we live and what our fears and hopes are.

● There must be consultation—particularly between Government authorities and recognised leaders of various sections of the community.

● Every effort must be made to build up trust, particularly between Whites and non-Whites and for this regular inter-racial meetings are essential.

These are some of the important facts that were noted at conferences sponsored by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

The fear

Several delegates spoke of the White South African's fear of being politically and economically overwhelmed.

Mr. M. T. Moerane, an African, said it was necessary to find some way to overcome this fear. He suggested that the conference should appoint a continuation committee to study the problem of people's outlook being warped by fear.

Dr. W. Nkomo of Pretoria said the great fault of the Tomlinson report was in ignoring the feelings of the people concerned.

There were many capable Africans and other non-Europeans who could help the Government in this sphere, and the Government should recognise the contribution which Africans could make toward stability.

Not one non-White leader had been asked to serve on the Tomlinson Commission, he pointed out.

Later in this conference, Professor T. P. Bruwer of Stellenbosch, a prominent member of Sabra, said the Bantu had qualities necessary for the future of South Africa.

"We Whites and Bantu must get to know each other much better than in the past," Professor Bruwer said, amid applause.

Applauded

The Rev. J. Reyneke, of the Dutch Reformed Church, was also applauded when he said there should be more consultation between the Government authorities and the African leaders.

"I am sure it will not be long before they take part in official discussions and then there will be a better atmosphere."

He did not believe there was any ill-will or intention to repress in the Government's attitude to the Africans.

"If the Government says something to impress certain people whose votes it wants, that does not mean to say that it is the policy of the Government."

"Governments very often say one thing and do another."

Mr. S. Ngcobo, of Fort Hare, said there was unfortunately widespread distrust among Africans of White plans for them.

The first

Professor D. Hobart Houghton, of Grahamstown, speaking of the Tomlinson plan to save the soil of the reserves, said the commission was aware of the importance of winning the goodwill of Africans for the development scheme.

Unfortunately much distrust sprang from the fact that the proposals were linked with the highly controversial doctrine of apartheid.

Summing up at the end of a two-day conference on the Tomlinson report, at which Sabra members spoke, Dr. Edgar Brookes said this had been the first multi-racial conference on the Tomlinson re-

From Evening Post Special Representative

"It has been a constructive, realistic and worthwhile conference," Dr. Brookes said. "Afrikaner, African and English-speaking people have been able to talk on equal terms."

"This Institute would be glad to fade right out of the picture if it could achieve one object—a frank and brotherly discussion of African affairs between fully representative Africans and all supporters of the Government White Paper on the Tomlinson Report."

At Bloemfontein

Mr. Leo Marquard, in his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Institute of Race Relations, described the October meeting of African leaders in Bloemfontein as "probably the most important South African conference since 1908."

He said that conference's call for inter-racial talks was a great opportunity. He hoped it would not go unanswered even at this late stage.

At a later discussion of Coloured school's problems, two Coloured principals, Mr. D. van der Ross and Mr. E. F. Doman, reported widespread suspicion of the Government's plans for education of Coloured children and a complete absence of consultation by the Government.

The Coloured people wanted real evidence of good faith on the part of the White voters' politicians, they said.

If there was to be even more restriction of Coloured opportunities in education Mr. Doman said, the outlook would become much worse. "We are happy to see this meeting's interest in our problems, and we hope that it will be followed up. We should like to keep our faith in at least some White people."

Coloureds speak

Mr. Van der Ross said that during a visit to England he had been impressed by the way in which students and teachers from all over the world lived together at colleges and universities. They learned much from one another.

Why could not the teachers of South Africa meet in this way? "Can it be said that South Africa is the only country in the world where this can't happen? People who say that, just are not educated."

Coloured teachers were told to improve their culture, but how could they when they were banned from visiting White schools to get new ideas? Some Coloured teachers in despair were leaving their motherland to settle in Europe.

Professor E. F. Potgieter, of the University of South Africa, said it was clear that most people knew too little about the Coloured people and their problems.

There was a big educational job to do in race relations, since it was desirable that people should learn to know one another better.

This was a sure way to cultivate confidence and sympathy, he said.

140 South Africans are accused of treason

SECURITY police, in pre-dawn raids in South Africa today, arrested about 140 people of various races on allegations of high treason, an offence which carries the death sentence as its maximum penalty.

All those arrested, who included a Member of Parliament, were flown to Johannesburg, where they will appear on allegations of high treason, sedition, and contravening the Dominion's Suppression of Communism Act, and the Riotous Assemblies Act.

The raids involved members and associates of 48 organisations and those held included whites, Indians, Cape coloureds and Africans.

Brigadier du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police at Pretoria, said more arrests were expected.

Among those accused of treason are a Capetown Member of Parliament, Mr. L. B. Leeward, a Methodist Church minister, the Rev. D. C. Thompson (aged 51), of Springs, on the Witwatersrand, Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting Principal of Fort Hare University, Mr. D. Nokwe, an African advocate of the Johannesburg bar, and Mr. Fred Carneson, a former member of the Cape Provincial Council.

In Johannesburg 35 people were held, in Port Elizabeth 17, in Capetown 14, and in Durban 21.

In the Port Elizabeth raid, a copy of Father Trevor Huddleston's book on South Africa, "Naught for your Comfort," was seized by detectives.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

5 DEC 1956

140 ARRESTED ON TREASON CHARGES

An MP and a Methodist minister were among 140 people arrested on allegations of high treason in pre-dawn raids by South African security police today.

An advocate, several trade union officials and two attorneys were arrested in the country-wide raids involving members and associations of 18 organisations of all races.

The arrested politician was Mr Lee Warden, member for Cape Town.

A Methodist Church minister, Rev. D. C. Thompson, aged 51, was arrested at his ananse in Springs, on the Witwatersrand at 3 a.m.

He appeared before a Springs magistrate later and was remanded in Johannesburg for trial.

Brigadier H. J. Du Plooy, assistant commissioner of police, in the Criminal Investigation Department, said those arrested were whites, Cape coloureds, Indians and Africans.

As a result of information gained today other arrests might take place, he said.

Bail Refused.

In Alice, Cape Povince, detectives arrested Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting Principal of Fort Hare University, at his home at 5 a.m.

He was taken to a Magistrates' Court in Alice. No evidence was produced, and bail was refused. He was remanded to appear in Johannesburg.



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The Northern Whig

and Belfast Post

BRIDGE STREET, BELFAST.

London Office: 143 FLEET STREET.

DEC 1956

140 South Africans held for treason after police raids

SOUTH AFRICA set the stage for its biggest mass treason inquiry after special political branch detectives arrested 140 people in raids over all four provinces at dawn yesterday.

Among the arrested — now in gaol in Johannesburg — are a British-born Methodist minister and a South African M.P.

All face charges of high treason — conviction for which can be punishable by death.

Whites, Africans, Indians and Coloureds, women among them, were arrested in swoop in Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Petermaritzburg, Durban, Worcester, Stanger, Alice, Welkom and other centres.

Military and specially chartered aircraft flew them to Johannesburg where they will appear at a preparatory examination into the treason allegations. Fifty people arrested in the Johannesburg raid appeared in court for remand.

The Rev. Douglas Chadwick Thompson, British-born Methodist minister at Springs, a town near Johannesburg, had been at the bedside of a dying parishioner until 2 a.m.

Two hours later, the police arrested him at his home, searched his study and removed several files, books, pamphlets and magazines.

Mr. Thompson, who has lived in South Africa since 1907, has held posts in organizations such as the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, the Council for Asiatic Rights, and the Transvaal Peace Council.

The M.P. taken into custody was Mr. B. Lee-Warden, one of three Members of Parliament representing African interests. The police knocked at 5 a.m. and told him to dress while they carried out a two-hour search of his home.

Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Port Hare University, South Africa's only non-white university, was also arrested.

So was Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African women, and Mr. A. E. Patel, joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and other officials of African and Indian organizations which have been bitter opponents of the Government's racial policy.

In Natal alone, 100 police officers and C.I.D. men under Colonel W. C. E. Prinstoo, head of the South African Special Branch, took part in the raids. The raids in Johannesburg began

before sunrise and involved members of 48 organizations.

Warrants empowered police to search for documents such as letters, speeches, diaries, membership forms, and shorthand notes.

In addition, police raided the homes of many other people who were not taken into custody.

One white woman taken to police headquarters was undressed by a woman warder and fingerprinted.

At one home, police took down a photograph of the Rev. Michael Scott, British Anglican clergyman known for his outspoken criticism of apartheid.

At the home of an arrested African they seized a copy of Father Trevor Huddleston's best-seller, "Nought for Your Comfort" — a priest's condemnation of South Africa's apartheid bar.

The South African Government's policy on coloured peoples franchise is incredibly unwise and irresponsible and holds the seeds of real disaster, the Archbishop of Capetown said yesterday.

The Archbishop (Dr. G. H. Clayton) told the 40th Synodical Session of the Anglican Diocese of Capetown that he could imagine people honestly thinking the apartheid policy held promise of a better future for Africans, but not for the coloured people of mixed blood. The traditional policy of the country for them had been integration not segregation.

M.P. held in South Africa arrests

P664

Police yesterday arrested 140 on various allegations, including high treason and sedition, in raids before dawn in the major cities of South Africa.



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Those arrested are people of all races belonging to 48 organisations.

Mr L. N. Lee-Warden, who represents native interests in Parliament, was arrested. Rev. D. C. Thompson (51), a Methodist minister since 1928, was arrested at his manse in Springs, on the Witwatersrand.

Others arrested include Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare University.

Organisations in which those arrested played a part include the African and Indian Congresses, non-white youth movements in the Springbok Legion (an ex-servicemen's organisation), the Congress of Trade Unions, the South African Society of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, and the Friends of China Society.

Extract from
Dundee Courier

6-DEC-1956

The Yorkshire Post

LEEDS

- 6 DEC 1956

South Africa blames West

A-664

Alleged subversive activities

NEW YORK, Wednesday.—South Africa today accused India and some Western countries of being partly responsible for alleged subversive activities in South Africa.

In a statement released at the United Nations, Mr. Eric Louw, the South African Minister for External Affairs, said: "The attacks made on South Africa during the past 10 years have had the effect of seriously disturbing race relations in South Africa.

"These attacks, under the leadership of India, which have had the effect of inciting the non-whites, have been acquiesced in and even supported by a number of Western nations."—British United Press.

MP among 140 arrested

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday. — A South African MP, Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, who was organising secretary of the Torch Commando in Western Cape Province, was among 140 people who were arrested at dawn today in various parts of the country on allegations of high treason.

Those arrested include Indians and Europeans, among them the Rev. D. V. Thompson, of The Springs (Witwatersrand) Methodist Church, and Professor Matthews, acting principal of the only African University in the Union.

All those arrested have been refused bail.—British United Press.

THE TIMES

LONDON

Date..... 6 DEC 1956

MANY ARRESTS IN S. AFRICA

Abba

M.P. AMONG THOSE DETAINED

TREASON ALLEGATIONS

From Our Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, DEC. 5

At dawn to-day Special Branch detectives, assisted by police, descended on homes and offices in many parts of the Union and arrested some 140 men and women, European, African, Indian, and Coloured. Those arrested were taken immediately to specially constituted magistrates' courts where, hours before the courts normally begin their activities, formal evidence was presented and they were remanded to Johannesburg.

In Cape Town, Durban, and other cities the accused were taken to the airport and placed on board military aircraft. The charge presented in each case was one of treason, although police statements also mention charges of sedition and of contravention of the Suppression of Communism Act and the Riotous Assemblies Act.

OFFICES SEARCHED

Among the 140 arrested are a member of Parliament, a former member of the Cape Provincial Council, the African Principal of Fort Hare, a number of African and European lawyers, Transvaal's only African advocate, a European clergyman, and European and non-European trade unionists. Many homes and offices were searched and documents seized.

The organizations concerned include the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, non-European youth movements, the Springbok Legion, the Society for Friendship with the Soviet Union, the World Peace Council, the Congress of Trade Unions, and the World Federation of Trade Unions.

These are some of the individuals arrested: Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, M.P., Native Representative for Cape Western; Mr. Fred Carneson, former member of the Cape Provincial Council; Professor Z. K. Mathews, Principal of Fort Hare University College; Mr. Lionel Forman, a Cape Town lawyer; Mrs. Sonia Bunting, wife of Mr. Brian Bunting, former member of Parliament; the Rev. D. C. Thompson, Superintendent Minister of Springs Methodist Church; Mr. D. Nokwe, the only African advocate in Transvaal; Mr. E. P. Moretsele, secretary of the Congress of Democrats; and Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African Women. The towns in which the arrests took place include Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Worcester, and Maritzburg.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Mr. Swart, the Minister of Justice, said in a statement that the arrests were the sequel to a raid carried out by the police last year as a result of information received about certain alleged activities of a number of organizations and people in the Union. After examination and further investigation, a report was made to him and the evidence presented to the Attorney General, who decided to institute criminal proceedings against a number of people. The statement added that a preparatory examination on the allegations of high treason would be opened in Johannesburg soon.

The crime of treason is widely defined in South Africa as being committed "by those who, with a hostile intention, disturb, impair, or endanger the independence of the State, or attempt or actively prepare to do so." In cases of treason, the Governor-General is empowered to constitute a special criminal court of at least two, and not more than three, judges sitting without a jury; their verdict must be unanimous. Magistrates cannot give bail in treason cases, special application having to be made to the Supreme Court.

The Suppression of Communism Act, banned in 1950, defines "the objects of Communism" in wide terms, and prescribes heavy penalties for those who encourage or attempt to encourage the achievement of these objects. The Riotous Assemblies Act is directed against persons seeking to cause ill will or hostility between the white and black races.

In a statement Brigadier H. J. du Plooy, assistant commissioner in charge of the C.I.D. at Pretoria, said there might be further arrests.

Extract from

The Birmingham Post

S. African Treason Enquiry: 140 Arrests

Police arrested 140 people on allegations which included high treason and sedition, in a series of raids in the major cities of South Africa before dawn yesterday.

Those arrested are people of all races belonging to 48 different organisations. They include a Member of Parliament, a British-born Methodist minister, a university professor, lawyers, trade union officials, and African, Indian and Youth leaders.

The men and women face allegations of high treason, sedition, and contravention of the Suppression of Communism and Riotous Assemblies Acts. High treason is a capital crime, while sedition carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

Fifty were refused bail when they appeared in court at Johannesburg. The hearing was adjourned until December 19, when all 140 will appear at a preparatory examination. The other 90 will appear in court to-day and it is understood, a new application for bail will be lodged with the Supreme Court.

Mr. Swart, the Minister of Justice, said in Pretoria that it was decided to institute criminal proceedings against a number of people after examination of evidence following police raids last year.

Brig. H. J. du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police, said there might be other arrests.

The arrested M.P. is Mr. L. N. Lee-Warden, who represents native interests in Parliament. The Rev. D. C. Thompson, a Methodist minister since 1928, was arrested at his manse in Springs, on the Witwatersrand.

Others arrested include Prof. Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare University, and Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African Women, a mixed organisation.

The raids in Johannesburg involved members of 48 organisations.



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- 6 DEC 1956

140 ARRESTED IN SOUTH AFRICA

A-664

High treason and sedition alleged

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday.

SOUTH African police today arrested 140 people, among them a Member of Parliament, on various allegations, including high treason and sedition, in a series of pre-dawn raids in South Africa's major cities.

Those arrested are people of all races belonging to 48 different organisations. They include a Methodist minister, a university professor, lawyers, trade union officials, and African, Indian and youth leaders.

Fifty were refused bail when they appeared in court at Johannesburg. The hearing was adjourned until December 19, when all 140 arrested will appear at a preparatory examination. The other 90 will appear in court tomorrow and, it is understood, a new application for bail will be lodged with the Supreme Court.

The men and women taken from their homes face allegations of high treason, sedition, and contravention of the Suppression of Communism and Riotous Assemblies Acts. High treason is a capital crime, while sedition carries a maximum penalty of life imprisonment.

More may be arrested

Brigadier H. J. du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police, said there might be other arrests.

The arrested M.P. is Mr. L. N. Lee-Warden, who represents native interests in Parliament. The Rev. D. C. Thompson, aged 51, a Methodist minister since 1928, was arrested at his manse in Springs, on the Witwatersrand, at 3 a.m.

Others arrested include Prof. Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare University, who was

held at 5 a.m., and Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African Women, a mixed organisation.

In Johannesburg 35 people were arrested; 21 in Durban; 17 in Port Elizabeth, and 14 in Capetown. In the Port Elizabeth raid, police seized a copy of Father Huddleston's book on South Africa, *Nought for Your Comfort*.

Ban on M.P.

The organisations in which those arrested played a part include the African and Indian Congresses, non-white youth movements in the Springbok Legion (an ex-Servicemen's organisation), the Congress of Trade Unions, the South African Society of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, and the Friends of China Society.

In 1954, Mr. Lee-Warden, representing the natives of the Cape West Division, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act from attending any gatherings in South Africa for two years.

At that time, Mr. Lee-Warden said he had never been connected with the Communist Party or Communism. The "Torch Commando" of which he was organising secretary in the province, was opposed to Government racial policies. — Reuter and British United Press.

Extract from

"Belfast News-Letter"

BELFAST

- 6 DEC 1956

140 arrests in S. African treason inquiry

A-664
SOUTH Africa set the stage for its biggest treason inquiry after political branch detectives arrested 140 people in raids over all four provinces at dawn yesterday. Among the arrested — now in Johannesburg Fort, the prison — are a British-born Methodist minister and a South African M.P. All face charges of high treason. Conviction can carry the death penalty.

White people, Africans, Indians and coloured people, including women, were arrested in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Petermaritzburg and other centres. They were flown to Johannesburg where they will appear at a preparatory examination into the treason allegations. Fifty people arrested in the Johannesburg raid appeared in court and were remanded until December 19. Bail was refused.

The other 90 will appear in court to-day.

The Rev. Douglas Chadwick Thompson, British-born Methodist minister at Springs, near Johannesburg, had been at the bedside of a dying parishioner until 2 a.m. Two hours later the police arrested him at his manse searched his study and removed several files, books, pamphlets and magazines. Mr. Thompson, who has lived in South Africa since 1907, has held posts in organisations such as the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, and the Council for Asiatic Rights.

The M.P. is Mr. B. Lee-Warden, one of three Members representing African interests. The police called at 5 a.m. and searched his home for two hours. Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Port Hare University, the only non-white university in South Africa was also arrested. So was Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African Women. Others included officials of African and Indian organisa-

tions which have been bitter opponents of the Government's racial policy.

The police seized a copy of Trevor Huddleston's best-seller, "Naught for your comfort" — a priest's condemnation of the South African colour bar.

Further arrests are possible as a result of information obtained in the raids, the police said.

In New York yesterday the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Louw, charged that India and a number of Western nations were responsible for racial tension that led to the arrests. He said the arrests followed a year of investigations.

In Cape Town the Archbishop of Cape Town said that the South African Government policy on coloured people's franchise held the seeds of real disaster. Dr. G. H. Ciatayon said the danger was in the fact that communal representation might come to mean that representatives of natives and coloureds held the balance between parties. — Associated Press and Reuter.

6 DEC 1956

South Africa Arrests 140 'Subversives'

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG,

Africa, Dec. 5—Police in race-tense South Africa today ar-

rested 140 whites, Negroes and some of mixed blood, accusing many of treason and sedition.

Those arrested include a member of Parliament, a Methodist minister, a university professor, a lawyer, trade-union officials, and African, Indian and youth leaders.

The South African court at Johannesburg refused bail to 50 of the defendants and adjourned the hearing until Dec. 19.

Many of the defendants were routed out of their beds early in the morning. Thirty-five persons were arrested in Johannesburg, 21 in Durban, 17 in Port Elizabeth, 14 in Capetown and the rest in cities and villages throughout the country.

They face various charges of treason, sedition, and contravention of the Suppression of Communism Act and the Riotous Assemblies Act.

Minister of Justice Charles Swart said it was decided to start criminal proceedings after an examination of evidence gathered in police raids last year.

Brig. H. J. Du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police, said that information obtained today might result in more arrests.

The police seized books, papers, letters and files. One of the books seized in Port Elizabeth was "Naught For Your Comfort," a book about South

Africa by the Rev. Trevor Hudleston.

The Rev. D. C. Thompson, 51, a Methodist clergyman, was arrested at his home at 3 a. m. The accused member of Parliament is L. B. Leewarden, who represents natives in Capetown. Prof. Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of the non-white Fort Hare University, was taken into custody at 5 a. m.

The organizations in which those arrested played a part include the African and Indian Congresses, non-white youth movements in the Springbok Legion, the Congress of Trade Unions, the South African Society of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, and the Friends of China Society.



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140 ARRESTED IN S. AFRICA ON TREASON CHARGES

Methodist minister gaoled

SOUTH AFRICA set the stage for its biggest mass treason inquiry after special political branch detectives arrested 140 people in raids over all four provinces at dawn yesterday.

Among the arrested—now in Johannesburg gaol — are a British-born Methodist minister and a South African M.P. All face charges of high treason—conviction for which can be punishable by death.

Whites, Africans, Indians and coloureds—women among them—were arrested in swoops in Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg, and other centres.

Military and specially chartered aircraft flew them to Johannesburg, where they will appear at a preparatory examination into the treason allegations. Fifty people arrested in the Johannesburg area appeared in court yesterday and were remanded.

The Rev Douglas Chadwick Thompson, British-born Methodist minister at Springs, a town near Johannesburg, had been at the bedside of a dying parishioner until 2 a.m. Two hours later the police arrested him at his manse, searched his study and removed several files, books, pamphlets, and magazines.

M.P.'s arrest

Mr. Thompson, who has lived in South Africa since 1907, has held posts in organisations such as the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, the Council for Asiatic Rights, and the Transvaal Peace Council.

The M.P. taken into custody was Mr. B. Lee-Warden, one of three Members of Parliament representing African interests. The police knocked at 5 a.m. and told him to dress while they carried out a two-hour search of his home.

Prof. Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Port Hare University, South Africa's only non-white university, was also arrested. So was Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African Women, and Mr. A. E. Patel, joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and other officials of African and Indian organisations which have been bitter opponents of the Government's racial policy.

The arrests are a sequel to raids last year probing the activities of a number of organisations and people, the Justice Minister Mr. C. M. Swart, explained.

"After studying the evidence collected and after further intensive inquiries by the police," he said, "a report was made to me. Evidence was then laid before the Attorney-General, who decided to take proceedings." — Associated Press.



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6 DEC 1950

140 ARRESTED IN SOUTH AFRICAN 'TREASON' RAIDS

NATIVES' M.P. SEIZED: POLICE SEARCH SUSPECTS' HOMES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

South African Air Force Dakotas were pressed into service to-day to fly to Johannesburg scores of Europeans, Africans and Indians arrested in Natal and Cape Town to-day on charges of high treason. Altogether 140 men and women were arrested in their homes at dawn.

Special aircraft from Pretoria arrived in Durban last night with a squad of detectives under the leadership of Col Prinsloo, head of South Africa's Special Branch. He personally directed the operations of more than 100 officers and detectives in raids in Durban and central Natal.

At sunrise detectives arrived at Stanger, Tongaat Verulam, Maritzburg, Ladysmith, Dundee and other points, and then spread out into the native areas. The arrested people were all brought before a magistrate in a specially constituted court and then flown to the Rand in three Dakotas.

FLOWN TO RAND

Wakened by Police

Nineteen men and women were arrested in Cape Town and were also flown in military aircraft to the Rand. Among them was Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden, M.P. for the Cape Western Area. He is one of South Africa's three M.P.s who represent natives.

Mr. Lee-Warden and others including a Cape Town lawyer, a surveyor and a former member of the Provincial Council, were asleep when detectives arrived at their homes. Several of the houses were searched before the arrested men were taken off to court.

Prof. Mat. 's, acting principal of Fort Hare University, and Chief Albert John Luthuli were also among those arrested to-day. Both were remanded to Johannesburg.

A preparatory examination of allegations of high treason would begin in Johannesburg soon according to a statement made to-day by Mr. Swart, Minister of Justice.

He said the raids were made as the result of information received about certain alleged activities of a number of organisations and people in South Africa.

The Glasgow Herald

GLASGOW

Date.....
(See information overleaf)

140 ARRESTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Minister and M.P. Among Those Detained

ALLEGATIONS OF TREASON

JOHANNESBURG, Wednesday.

Political Branch detectives arrested 140 persons in dawn raids in all four provinces of South Africa this morning. Among those arrested and now in prison in Johannesburg are a Methodist minister and a member of Parliament. All face charges of high treason.

Whites, Africans, and Indians, including women, were arrested in raids in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Petermaritzburgh, Worcester, and other centres. Military and specially chartered aircraft flew them to Johannesburg where they will appear at a preparatory examination of the treason allegations. Fifty persons arrested in the Johannesburg raid appeared in court for remand, and at the Crown's request the hearing was adjourned until December 10.

the raids, the assistant police commissioner, Brigadier H. J. Duploy, said later. Meanwhile the 140 persons arrested are being held in Johannesburg Fort.

The arrests are a sequel to raids last year which investigated the activities of a number of organisations and people, the Justice Minister, Mr C. R. Swart, announced.—Associated Press.

MR LOUW EXPLAINS

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Eric Louw, said to-day that India and a number of Western nations were responsible for racial tension leading to to-day's arrests in South Africa. In a statement to reporters at the United Nations, Mr Louw said the arrests followed more than a year of investigations. He added:—"The courts will have to decide whether or not the charges were well founded. The people were arrested on a charge of high treason and sedition."

Mr Louw said that the South African Government had been aware of subversive activities carried on by certain organisations and individuals, including persons who are well-known Communists. "I wish to direct attention to what I said in my final statement to the Assembly last week; namely—"The attacks made on South Africa during the past 10 years have had the effect of seriously disturbing race relations there."

"Western Support"

"These attacks, under the leadership of India, which have had the effect of inciting the non-whites, have been acquiesced in and even supported by a number of Western nations. They must share the responsibility for giving aid and comfort to the subversive elements in South Africa and to the Communists who are operating not only in South Africa but also in territories to the north," Mr Louw said.

India has repeatedly pressed for U.N. action on South Africa's segregation policy toward people of Indian origin. When the General Assembly decided again this year to take up the question, South Africa announced a partial boycott of the United Nations, maintaining that its policy was a domestic matter.—Associated Press.

SINGAPORE, Wednesday.

The Singapore Government announced to-day that 23 persons had been arrested under orders of banishment since September 1, when the Government began a campaign against subversive elements.—Reuter.

Search for Documents

The Rev. Douglas Chadwick Thompson, who was born in Britain, and is Methodist minister at Springs, near Johannesburg, was arrested at his manse. Police searched his study and removed several files, books, pamphlets, and magazines. Mr Thompson, who has lived in South Africa since 1907, has held posts in organisations such as the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, the Council for Asiatic Rights, and the Transvaal Peace Council.

The M.P. taken into custody was Mr L. B. Lee-Warden, one of three members of Parliament representing African interests.

Professor Detained

Professor Z. K. Matthews, acting Principal of Fort Hare University, South Africa's only non-white university, was also arrested, as were Mrs Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African Women, Mr A. E. Patel, joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and other officials of African and Indian organisations which have opposed the Government's racial policy.

In Natal alone, 100 police officers and C.I.D. men took part in the operation. The raids in Johannesburg began before sunrise and involved members of 48 organisations. Warrants empowered police to search for documents such as letters, speeches, diaries, membership forms, and shorthand notes.

Police also raided the homes of many persons who were not taken into custody.

Huddleston's Book

At one home police took down a photograph of the Rev. Michael Scott, a British Anglican clergyman known for his outspoken criticism of apartheid, and at the home of an arrested African they took a copy of Father Trevor Huddleston's book, "Nought for your Comfort." Further arrests are possible as a result of information obtained in

- 6 DEC 1956

Mass Treason Charges

Arrests Jolt South Africans

By John Hughes

Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Durban, South Africa

South Africa is today a nation stunned by the countrywide mass arrest Dec. 5 of 140 South Africans on treason charges.

Simultaneously in towns and cities throughout the country plain clothes detectives of the police special or political branch knocked on doors in the dawn light to rouse the sleeping detainees from their beds.

Taken from their homes to face brief local court proceedings, the detainees were flown in military aircraft to the central point of Johannesburg where they face a pretrial hearing.

Among them are a white member of the South African Parliament, a Methodist minister, and leaders of the African and Indian Congresses campaigning for nonwhite advancement. Under South African law treason is a crime subject to capital punishment for cases of utmost gravity.

The arrests climax long secret activity by the South African Criminal Investigation Department's political branch. Detectives have previously raided the homes and offices of those people and organizations involved in the current arrests in a search for subversive literature and documents.

Many of those now detained have long suspected that their mail and telephones have been subject to the police monitoring which many South Africans believe is widespread in this country.

Some of those now in jail have been subject to restriction orders prohibiting them from moving more than a few miles or from addressing meetings. These orders have been made under the government's extensive new network of anti-Communist and security laws which have been criticized on the grounds of their giving the government "police state" powers over the individual.

Minister of Justice Charles R. Swart hinted at some such action as the current arrests in Parliament earlier this year when explaining nearly one thousand searches of private premises made by his policemen under anti-Communist laws and warrants alleging sedition or treason.

Then, too, South Africa's ejection of Soviet consular officials on the grounds of their subversive activities, mainly among Africans, underlined the government's fear of Communist influence. Nevertheless, treason arrests on such an organized scale have jolted South Africans badly.

Under South African law speculation on and discussion of evidence and details connected with the treason allegations is barred from the press on the grounds it may prejudice the court findings. This is similar to English law.

Editorial Silence

Thus, there has been little editorial comment in South Africa, although the arrests are naturally the lead story under banner headlines in every paper. Crux of the issue now is the nature of evidence tendered

Polish Industry Faces Fuel Cut

By the Associated Press

Warsaw

The Polish Government has announced cuts in coal and gasoline supplies to nonessential industries. It warned some may be closed unless coal output goes up.

The action followed official disclosure that production in some mines has been seriously reduced for the past two months by a wave of "indiscipline."

Miners dissatisfied with low wages have been on a "fire the boss" campaign, beating up mine managers.

Coal production at the end of November was lagging eight million tons behind the planned 96 million tons for the first 11 months of 1956. The cuts are aimed at insuring supplies for household heating.

against the detainees by the government.

Some South Africans in the current bewilderment and confusion which the arrests have produced remember uncovering of subversion in other countries such as Canada and Britain whose Petrov case unmasked a Communist spy ring.

These South Africans say that the Canadians and Australians found the allegations on their own British Commonwealth doorstep just as hard to believe as do the South Africans now, but that there was fire behind the Australian and Canadian smoke.

Government Opponents

Other South Africans observe that almost without exception the individuals and organizations involved in the current arrests are opponents of the government and its racial policies.

Already a police spokesman has intimated that evidence discovered while the arrests were being made may lead to further arrests.

Organizations involved in the arrests range from leftist political groups and Soviet friendship societies to trade unions and newspapers. Individuals include L. B. Lee-Warden, white representative in Parliament for Africans in the Cape western constituency; the Rev. Douglas C. Thompson, superintendent minister of the Springs Circuit of

the Methodist Church of South Africa; Prof. Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare University College for Africans; Chief A. J. Luthuli, president of the African National Congress; and Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African Women.

7 - DEC 1956

What's STRYDOM up to now?

THE sudden mass arrest of 140 South Africans—of all degrees, colours and racial groups—is the most startling, shocking and significant story to emerge yet from that desperate country, existing forever on a time-bomb of tension.

To a world already full enough of other obsessions it slipped out without shock: one more obscure, vaguely troubling problem.

Yet this is no routine application of repression; the South African "Treason purge" carries Nationalist Party politics deeper still into the dark chambers of the police State.

When the Communists arrest a Rajk, a Radek, a Mindszenty and call them traitors we do not hesitate to

assume their right to be called fighters for freedom.

When Strydom arrests an M.P., the head of a university, a clergyman—on identical charges—what do we say?

Some of the 140 are accused of high treason, for which the penalty is death.

Some are under lesser charges, of sedition, or of contraventions of the Suppression of Communism Act—a measure which must be unique in democratic procedure, which permits those thus accused to be banned, without trial, from any form of public activity.

In the Afrikaner's thinking suppression of Communism has a valuable elasticity; it can readily be equated with suppression of speech.

This great police round-up—whatever the results—is a warning that totalitarianism is not confined to Eastern Europe, nor racial hatred to the Middle East. Both, in the Union, unite in the strange medieval neurosis known as apartheid.

The Nationalist Government of Johannes Strydom is immensely strong. By now it has legislated itself into an almost invulnerable position.

Where the constitution leaves loopholes for the expression of opposition, the constitution is amended. Where communities exist who could be expected to vote against racial laws—such as the Cape Coloured people—they are disfranchised.

illegal

Opposition has always been hard in South Africa; it now becomes illegal.

Yet by virtue of this very fact, the South African Boer Government must accept that opposition is a permanent majority in the country, since the Government has converted

all of its non-European population into dissidents. It can silence them, confine them and reduce them, but it can never abolish them.

Out of a deep-seated ancestral pool of racial fear the Afrikaner political theorists conceived a policy of apartheid—the conception of the non-White individual as a

second-class human being, condemned to second-class status not just for years, not just for generations, but for ever. Apartheid means Jim Crowism petrified for all time.

a dream

That apartheid in practice is an unattainable dream was proven by the Tomlinson Report published this year.

It demonstrated that the isolation of the races was in fact economically impossible, in the curious conditions of South African life.

The Strydom Government, which commissioned the report, ignored it. They had to. Racial fanaticism is impervious to argument, even when the argument has nothing to do with morality.

Details of the charges against the 140 arrested people are not yet known.

From the background of some of the accused (Mr. Lee-Warden is the Native Member for Cape Western; Professor Mathews is acting Principal of the African University of Fort Hare; the Rev. D. C. Thompson, the Methodist minister, was associated with Torch Commando) it is clear that the Government is stretching its net wider than

☉ The treason purge carries Nationalist party politics deeper still into the dark chambers of the police state ☉



by JAMES CAMERON
University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence



the usual organisations of non-white people, into the fringe of simple liberal opposition.

Even if the Government hesitates to press a capital charge against distinguished men of this kind, they can immobilise their political activity (since ordinarily such grave indictments do not permit of bail) and perhaps frighten others into silence.

All this is in face of fear. It is several years now since South Africa retreated from the normal ways of human politics into the dark psychopathic corners of the past.

South African Whites, faced with a situation so complex that one must admit—it has not always been properly

appreciated elsewhere, decided to find salvation in repression, and seek their future in the past.

some hope

There is yet some hope. The liberal resistance in the Union must now be near extinction, but clearly it still exists, and those of us who may talk a lot about the situation cannot know the extent of their difficulties.

One day it may yet prove to the Africans that there are Europeans whose work can secure a decent place for white men in the Africa of the future.

From Our Special Correspondent
NAIROBI, Thursday.

One hundred and forty security suspects of all races rounded up by South African special branch yesterday and early to-day will appear before the Supreme Court here on Dec. 19 for preliminary examination on charges of high treason and under the Suppression of Communism Act.

Another prominent person arrested early to-day was the vice-principal of Fort Hare Native University, Prof. Z. K. Matthews. He was roused from bed at his home in Alice, Cape Province, and later remanded to appear in Johannesburg. Bail was refused.

Fifty people of all races who were flown to Johannesburg from all parts of the Union appeared in court to-day. They were refused bail. Ninety will appear in court tomorrow when application for bail will again be made by defence counsels.

Meanwhile, Mr. Louw, South African Minister for External Affairs, is reported from New York as commenting that the arrests were "not unexpected." Communists had been organising "attacks seriously disturbing race relations in South Africa under the leadership of India, but acquiesced in and even supported by some Western nations."

THE  TIMESEDUCATIONAL
SUPPLEMENT

LONDON

Date.....

UNIVERSITY "APARTHEID"

IMPENDING MOVES

From a Correspondent

With the Union Parliament due to meet in two months' time, sources close to the South African government report that legislation is being prepared for enforcing racial segregation at all South African universities.

The present government have long stood committed to the principle of total *apartheid* in university education. Delay in carrying out this policy has been occasioned, not by any regard for the strenuous opposition from political and other bodies, but by uncertainties about the financing and organization of separate provision for non-European students. These practical difficulties were emphasized in the report of the Holloway Commission two years ago, but as the result of further investigation by an inter-departmental committee, the obstacles have apparently been overcome. It is stated that a formula has now been found for removing the non-Europeans from the mixed universities and for placing them in separate institutions.

The plans for university segregation envisage the creation of separate facilities for Africans, Coloured and Indians. Provision for Africans, moreover, would be designed to cover separately the three main ethnic groups among the Bantu—the Zulus, the Sothos, and the Xhosas—and it is probable that a distinct university institution would be set up for each group. One such institution would be allotted to the Northern Transvaal (a site has already been reserved for the purpose), and the other two would serve the Transkei and Natal.

TANGLED SKEINS

The existing African university college at Fort Hare would provide a nucleus for the students from the Transkei. Last year Fort Hare had an enrolment of 302 Africans (of whom 57 were from outside the Union) and 38 Coloured and 27 Indian students. When complete segregation is enforced, the non-African students will have to go. In all, there were 1,112 African and 1,050 other non-European students in the Union, of whom 886 were at the "open" universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand and in the non-European section of the University of Natal.

Strong resistance to the proposed legislation is expected to develop in Parliament, partly on the ground that the separate non-European facilities are likely to be greatly inferior in quality

even if adequate in other respects, but mainly on the ground that the government's action would violate the principles of academic freedom. Anti-segregationists in the universities, most vocal in Cape Town and Johannesburg, have concentrated upon the issue of the right of a university to decide whom it shall teach, regardless of race or colour. Numerous public protests by members of the senate and present and former students of the University of the Witwatersrand have culminated in the formation of the combined open universities liaison committee under the chairmanship of Professor J. S. Marais. The committee consists of three members of the senate who are serving in their personal capacities, two representatives of former students, and three representatives each of the lecturers' association and present students. The liaison committee will maintain close contact with similar opposition groups at the University of Cape Town. No final statement of their attitude has yet come from the governing councils of the two universities, though individual members have made it known that they are opposed to compulsory segregation.

BITTER-SWEET PILL

Other public bodies that have condemned the government's proposals are the Education League of South Africa and the Cape Town branch of the South African Association of University Women, who intend to raise the question at the national meeting of the association to be held in Pretoria shortly.

In pro-segregation quarters not much opposition is expected from Africans themselves. These, it is argued, will see in the government's plans an opportunity to equip themselves for service among their own people. According to one commentator control of the separate African universities would be of such a nature that they would not be isolated from the Bantu community itself.

Experience with other *apartheid* measures such as the Bantu Education Act suggests that no amount of opposition, however articulate and determined, will stay the hand of the government once they set out to apply their declared policy. It remains to be seen whether the financial implications of university *apartheid* will commend themselves to that section of the public from whom the government draw their support, and whether or not the financial pill will be sugared by cutting down on the facilities offered to the non-Europeans.

6 DEC 1956

A664

140 arrests in South African dawn swoop

SOUTH AFRICA set the stage for its biggest mass treason inquiry after special political branch detectives arrested 140 people in raids over all four provinces at dawn yesterday.

Among the arrested—now in gaol in Johannesburg—are a British-born Methodist minister and a South African MP.

All face charges of high treason—which can, on conviction, be punishable by death.

Whites, Africans, Indians and Coloured—women among them—were arrested in swoops in Johannesburg, Capetown, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg, Worcester, Stanger, Alice, Welkom and other centres.

Military and specially chartered aircraft flew them to Johannesburg, where they will appear at a preparatory examination into the treason allegations. Fifty people arrested in the Johannesburg raid appeared in court for remand.

Arrested at manse

The Rev. Douglas Chadwick Thompson, British-born Methodist minister at Springs, a town near Johannesburg, had been at the bedside of a dying parishioner until 2 a.m.

Two hours later the police arrested him at his manse, searched his study and removed several files, books, pamphlets and magazines.

Mr. Thompson, who has lived in South Africa since 1907, has held posts in organisations such as the Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, the Council for Asiatic Rights, and the Transvaal Peace Council.

The MP taken into custody was Mr. B. Lee-Warden, one of three

members of Parliament representing African interests.

The police knocked at 5 a.m. and told him to dress, while they carried out a two-hour search of his home.

University professor

Prof. Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Port Hare University, South Africa's only non-white university, was also arrested.

So were Mrs. Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African Women, Mr. A. E. Patel, joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress, and other officials of African and Indian organisations which have been bitter opponents of the Government's racial policy.

In Natal alone 100 police officers and CID men under Col. W. C. E. Prinsloo, head of the South African special branch, took part in the raids.

The raids in Johannesburg began before sunrise and involved members of 48 organisations.

Warrants empowered police to search for documents, such as letters, speeches, diaries, membership forms, and shorthand notes.

In addition, police raided the homes of many other people who were not taken into custody.

Further arrests are possible as a result of information obtained in the raids, the Assistant Police Commissioner, Brig. H. J. Duploy, said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the 140 arrested were being held in Johannesburg Fort—the local gaol.—Associated Press.

Date _____

MORE RAIDS IN S. AFRICA

664 ————— CHARGES OF HIGH TREASON

HEARING ON DEC. 19

From Our Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, DEC. 6

In various parts of South Africa there were further police raids to-day, mostly on the homes and offices of persons arrested at dawn yesterday. Another African was arrested—a man, it was stated, who could not be found at the time when about 140 arrests were made, almost simultaneously, in yesterday's police action.

The "airlift," in which military aircraft were used, is said to have taken 53 of the accused from Cape Town, Durban, and Port Elizabeth to Waterkloof air station. With strict precautions to ensure secrecy, they were there transferred to police vans and taken to the Fort, the chief prison in Johannesburg.

It is stated that all the accused will appear at a preparatory examination on a charge of high treason, beginning on December 19. This examination is held before all criminal trials in the Superior Court. A magistrate presides and the Crown presents its case in full detail. At the end, the charges are formulated and the accused is asked to plead.

APPLICATIONS FOR BAIL

In this case, indictments can be based on charges of high treason or on any other allegations, such as that of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act, that can be supported by the evidence. If the Crown has made out a *prima facie* case, the magistrate commits the accused for trial to the Superior Court, where the evidence for the Crown is presented for the second time. On the charge of high treason, the court can be either the ordinary criminal sessions or a special court of two or three judges nominated by the Minister of Justice.

In high treason cases the magistrate is not empowered to grant bail. Accordingly, in Johannesburg to-day Mr. Lionel Forman, a Cape Town advocate, and five others applied urgently to the Supreme Court for an order directing that bail be allowed. They variously pleaded ill-health, professional responsibilities, and, in the instance of a man and his wife, the care of children.

Professor Z. K. Mathews, acting principal of Fort Hare University College, applied urgently yesterday to the Eastern Province Supreme Court for bail, but the application was dismissed on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, as the warrant of arrest was issued in Johannesburg. While the other accused were being flown to Transvaal, he was taken by car.

POSSIBLE PENALTY

The crime of treason in South Africa is punishable by death, but this sentence has never been carried out in a civil trial. The only occasion on which the death sentence was passed was in the case of Robey Leibbrandt, who landed from a German submarine during the war. The death sentence on him was commuted, and he was released when the Nationalists came to power. During the United Party régime, 58 "stormjaers"—the militant section of the Fascist movement *Ossewabrandwag*—were arraigned for treason, but the proceedings petered out. After a strike the United Party administration also tried 12 alleged Communists for sedition, but no conclusion was reached, although the trial lasted for months.

As the present matter is *sub judice* with the appearance of the accused before the magistrate, no South African newspapers can comment on the affair, although it is reported with the utmost possible emphasis.

In the list published in South Africa yesterday of those arrested on charges of treason, the name of Mr. D. Nokwe, the only African advocate in Transvaal, was incorrectly included. Mr. Nokwe has not been arrested.

The court reserved judgment on the applications for bail until noon to-morrow.

Swoop in South Africa


AG 64
 In a sudden swoop the South African police have pounced upon 140 men and women, Europeans, Africans and Asians, who it is safe to say are all politically distasteful to the party in office. Many of them have affiliations to named organizations in opposition, resting some on an ideological and others on a racial basis. It is perhaps worth noting that bodies that command substantial European support, though no less resolutely anti-Nationalist than the African National Congress or the Society for Friendship with the Soviet Union, are missing from the list: the leaders of the Black Sash Women and the Torch Commando remain at large while a Methodist minister and the most highly placed African academic, the Principal of Fort Hare, are rounded up. The charges brought against this multitude of suspects are variants on the general theme of disaffection. On the face of it, the Government's action belongs to a type recently familiar in many countries, the violent outburst of an authoritarian régime in a panic. Whether that is an unfair description on the present occasion may be left to be decided when the cases come to trial and the evidence is produced to justify the Government's evident suspicion that a dangerous conspiracy is afoot.

In every case, it is reported, there is a charge of high treason, and the Suppression of Communism Act and the Riotous Assemblies Act are also cited. In Great Britain prosecutions for high treason are very rare; the offence is narrowly defined and the procedure hedged about with safeguards for the accused. In South Africa, where, as here, it is punishable with death, it need amount to no more than preparing, with a hostile intention, to disturb the State; and the accused is denied trial by jury. Of the Riotous Assemblies Act, acting CHIEF JUSTICE STRATFORD said in the case of *Sachs v. Minister of Justice* that it was directed not against offences committed but to "restraining a man from committing a crime he may commit but has not yet committed, or doing some act . . . which he may do but has not yet done." The Court went on to observe that by this Act Parliament deprived a person of the right of being adequately heard in his defence, of facing and cross-examining his accusers, but that the rule of law, the supremacy of the law that Parliament made, must prevail over the rule of natural justice. The Suppression of Communism Act is the measure passed by the Malan Government in 1950, which not merely made the Communist Party an unlawful organization but empowered a Minister to name any individual as a Communist and then impose severe civil disabilities on him. Of this Act CHIEF JUSTICE CENTLIVRES was compelled to acknowledge that, even if the Minister was honestly mistaken in making an order against such a person, it would be useless for the victim to come to the courts for aid.

These are formidable engines for the defence to confront; but they are part of the law of the Union, and the law must now take its course. Here, as in South Africa, the trials must not be prejudged; but they deserve to be watched with a vigilant eye by all who care for civil liberty, and especially for the rights of unprivileged races. After the judicial hearing the issues will certainly be returned into the political arena; and if by then it has been shown that the Government has been trying to

use in the interest of a party powers that Parliament intended only for the protection of the State, then there will be a great cause to plead, which will test the vigour of the Opposition under its new leadership.

Extract from

THE  TIMES

EDUCATIONAL
SUPPLEMENT



Date

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

96
64
UNIVERSITY ARREST

The African principal of Fort Hare University College was among the 140 leading European, African, Indian, and Coloured personalities recently arrested in South Africa by special branch detectives. They have all been remanded without right of bail to the main prison in Johannesburg, and their cases are not due for preliminary examination before December 19.

SWOOP IN SOUTH AFRICA

From "The Times"

A 664

In a sudden swoop the South African police have pounced on more than 140 people, Europeans, Africans and Asians, who it is safe to say are all politically distasteful to the party in office. Many of them have affiliations to named organizations in opposition, resting some on an ideological and others on a racial basis. It is perhaps worth noting that bodies that command substantial European support, though no less resolutely anti-Nationalist than the African National Congress or the Society for Friendship with the Soviet Union, are missing from the list: the leaders of the Black Sash Women and the Torch Commando remain at large while a Methodist minister and the most highly placed African academic, the Principal of Fort Hare, are rounded up. The charges brought against this multitude of suspects are variants on the general theme of disaffection. On the face of it, the Government's action belongs to a type recently familiar in many countries, the violent outburst of an authoritarian régime in a panic. Whether that is an unfair description on the present occasion may be left to be decided when the cases come to trial and the evidence is produced to justify the Government's evident suspicion that a dangerous conspiracy is afoot.

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1956

South Africa goes all out to

ape the Nazis

by SOLLY SACHS

IT HAS been said that history often repeats itself, first as a tragedy, the second time as a farce. The attempt of Charles Robert Swart, sadistic and neurotic Minister of Justice, to stage a mass Reichstag Fire trial in South Africa will almost certainly prove a farce.

For twenty years the Nationalists have been trying to ape Hitler, and their latest effort exposes in a shameful fashion their Nazi technique.

All the 140 who have been arrested are decent respectable South Africans, and could easily have been brought to trial by summons. But the fifth rate Gestapo in South Africa had to raid peaceful homes at 3 o'clock in the morning, drag peaceful citizens out of bed, throw them into pick-up vans, and take them to gaol.

"Traitors"

These people now face charges of "treason" and "sedition". Treason is a capital offence under Roman-Dutch law and carries the death penalty. And more arrests are promised.

Among the "traitors" are Professor Z. Mathews, an African educationist, a scholar with an international reputation, and a Right-wing Liberal; Chief Albert Lutulli, a beloved leader of the Africans, whose only crime is his dignified appeals on behalf of his people; and Helen Beatrice May Joseph, secretary of the non-colour bar South African Women's Federation and the Transvaal Clothing Industry Medical Aid (of which I was chairman for 20 years).

Helen Joseph is a mild Liberal but with a deep sympathy for the African, Coloured and In-

dian people. She is guilty of "treason" and "sedition", be- cause a few months ago she with others, led a peaceful, law- ful demonstration of 20,000 women, mostly Africans, to Mr. Strydom's office in Union Building, Pretoria, to tell the Prime Minister, "African women will never carry passes." Judge Breisler, who was appointed to the Bench by Mr.

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Drawing by Paul Hogarth.

CHIEF LUTULLI—one of the arrested men

Swart only a little while ago, refused bail, although there is not the slightest danger that any of the arrested persons will not stand their trial.

THE legal proceedings will be long drawn out. There will be a preparatory examination, which will last for weeks or months. Most, if not all, will be committed for trial in the Supreme Court or before one of Mr. Swart's Special Criminal Courts. Appeals to the Appellate Division will almost certainly be necessary.

Feed the hungry

Most of the arrested are non-Europeans, and they are very poor. The women and children whose breadwinners have been put in prison number nearly 1,000.

A sum of £25,000 will be required to provide legal defence and to feed the hungry.

Masses of people in Britain who have a warm sympathy for the African people repeatedly ask, "What can we do to help?" Here is a glorious opportunity.

That true Christian, that real friend of the African people, John Collins, supported by Fenner Brockway and the Movement for Colonial Freedom, has given a lead by cabling £100 as a token.

Help them now

Will freedom-loving Britain, will the powerful British trade union movement, not follow that splendid lead?

Let resolutions of protest
petrol when requested by th
an increase of 5d. a gallon o
million already approved
For had not Harold Mac
prices cannot be blame

19 DEC 1958

South African Mass Trial

151 Before Court On Treason Charge

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 19 — The preliminary hearing of the biggest treason trial in South African history opened here today as 151 persons of various races appeared at a makeshift army drill hall courtroom.

A motor-cycle policeman drove through a 5,000-strong crowd to make a way for the detainees to enter the drill hall.

There was a great cry from the crowd as the detainees, in closed trucks, arrived singing "Mayi buyi Afrika"—"Let Africa come back." The crowd took up the song as the detainees were taken into the hall, guarded by 16 policemen.

The crowd was mainly Africans, with a sprinkling of Indians and persons of mixed blood. The non-whites wore rosettes or hatbands in black, green and yellow — colors of the African National Congress (A.N.C.).

The trial is the countrywide police raids began Dec. 5. The prisoners include 100 Africans, 23 Europeans, 20 Indians and 18 persons of mixed blood.

Among them is a white member of Parliament, several ministers of religion, lawyers and a university professor. The M.P., L. Lee-Warden, represents African interests for the Cape Western region.

The accused include: Rev. Douglas Thompson, president of the South African Peace Council; prominent Johannesburg lawyer Joe Slovo and his wife Ruth; lawyer Lionel Forman, and Fred Carneson, a former member of Cape Provincial Council.

Several prominent members of the Indian congresses of South Africa have been arrested, including Dr. G. M. Naicker, president of the South African Indian Congress, and A. M. Kathrada, secretary of the Congress, Youth League.

Among the Africans accused are Prof. K. Mathews, acting principal of Fort Hare African University College, and former Zulu chief Albert Luthuli, president general of the African National Congress.

Duma Nokwe, African lawyer who was recently refused chambers in the white area of Johannesburg by Minister for Native Affairs Hendrik Verwoerd, also was arrested.

Reginald September, president of the South African Coloured Peoples organization, is the most prominent of the coloured people detained.

Within 10 minutes of the start of the proceedings, the court adjourned for an unspecified time because several of the accused complained they could not hear what was going on.

Lawyers objected their clients could not hear the proceedings, and some of the prisoners could not understand English.

The magistrate adjourned the court so loudspeakers could be installed and separate accommodations set aside for natives in the public gallery. Later it was announced the hearing would not resume until tomorrow.

Police plucked one of the singers from the crowd and charged him with treason. He was Motsamai Keyecwe Mpho, for whom a warrant previously had been issued.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FREEDOM IS ON TRIAL

TODAY 150 people will appear in a khaki, make-shift court on a mass trial for their lives. They are charged with "treason and hostility to the State." But they are not in pre-war Nazi Germany or Eastern Europe. They are in our OWN Commonwealth. The 150 are South Africans of all races who have dared to speak openly against racial oppression in that country.

I am a South African. I know most of these people. And I can tell you they are among the finest in the land—workers, teachers, doctors, lawyers, clergymen.

These mass arrests by the semi-Nazi Government in South Africa come at the same time as the most ruthless racial persecution in the country's history.

In South Africa now, the Group Areas Act, more commonly known as the Ghetto Act, is forcibly uprooting hundreds of thousands of Indian, African and coloured families.

At the point of step guns they are being forced to leave their homes and businesses they have had for years, and made to move miles away to racial ghettos ordained by the Government.

The arrests, made in dark, pre-dawn raids throughout the country, are a desperate attempt to terrorise and shut the mouths of those who dare to protest.

Who are the people being heard today in the dumpy Drill Hall—the Army HQ in Johannesburg—because the courts are too small for mass trials on this scale?

There is Professor Z. K. Matthews, Acting Principal of Fort Hare University, the only African university in the country. Generally he is regarded as a right-wing Liberal, a pillar of African society. He is married and has two sons.

MUST HAVE PASSES

There is Leonard Lee-Warden, MP, one of the three white MPs who represent ten million Africans in the South African Parliament.

A smallish, reticent man, he came into public life as the first secretary of the Torch Commando, a group of white ex-Servicemen who pledged themselves to fight against the disenfranchisement of the coloured people. They lost.

There is British-born Mrs. Helen Joseph, who has devoted her life to serving the underprivileged in India and South Africa.

As president of the multi-racial Federation of South African Women, she led a peace-

ful procession of 20,000 women a few months ago to Premier Strijdom's offices in Pretoria—in protest against his law to make African women carry passes.

At present all African men must carry them, cannot move without them. It is a criminal offence if they cannot produce their pass for a policeman at any time.

There is Chief Albert Luthuli, one of the most venerated African leaders and a devout Christian, who has a son studying in London.

There is Pieter Beylveeld, a large, genial Afrikaner, formerly a Rugby player, who became secretary of the Transvaal Labour Party. Later, as national general secretary of the Textile Workers' Union, he played a great part in organising Africans.

And nothing upsets Mr. Strijdom's Government more.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Ben Schoeman, said recently in Parliament: "The stronger the Native Trade Union Movement becomes, the more dangerous it would be to the Europeans of South Africa.

... We would be committing race suicide if we gave them that incentive."

BELONGS TO ALL

We in Britain must not let ourselves be fooled by Mr. Strijdom's blanket charge of treason, or the fact that these South Africans are on trial under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In South Africa, a "Communist" is anyone who pleads for racial equality. The official definition of a Communist in the Act is: "... Anyone who at any time advocated, advised, defended or encouraged any of the aims of Communism."

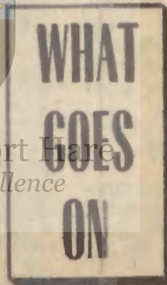
One of the testaments of South African resistance is the Freedom Charter drawn up with the help of Father Huddleston, which was accepted by 10,000 people of all races meeting in the sun at Kliptown, Johannesburg.

The Charter begins:

We, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know: that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no Government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people.

That is the defence of the prisoners facing trial today.

Myrna Blumberg



5,000 S. Africans Demonstrate As Mass Treason Trial Begins

Johannesburg, Dec. 19 (AP)—South Africa's tensely awaited mass treason trial began in a closely guarded court today while 5,000 Africans demonstrated outside.

In all, 152 white, colored (mixed blood) and black defendants appeared in the drill hall, which had been converted into a courtroom. They included ministers, journalists, lawyers and executives of various organizations. Two of the prisoners were arrested yesterday. Most of the others were rounded up in raids earlier this month.

—(In London, the British Labor Party executive condemned the arrest of the 152 as an "arbitrary" use of executive power to intimidate and victimize any South African citizen who ac-

tively opposed racialism and white domination.

The demonstrators, some of whom had been there since a. m., carried slogans "We stand with our leaders." Many paraded with sandwich boards which bore photographs of the arrested people.

When the police wagons with the defendants arrived, the crowd greeted them with wild shouts of "Africa"—the slogan of the African National Congress. It also sang the African anthem, "God Sanctify Africa."

Among the defendants are Prof. Z. K. Matthews, African head of Fort Hare University College for Non-White, the Rev. Douglas Chadwick Thompson, British-born Methodist minister said by authorities to have held posts in such groups as the So-

ciety for Friendship with the Soviet Union; L. B. Lee-Warden, one of three Parliament members representing Africans; Dr. Ronald Press, national secretary of the Textile Workers Industrial Union; the Rev. J. Calata, native Anglican minister, and Philemon Nokwe, African lawyer.

As soon as Chief Magistrate F. C. A. Wessel of Bloemfontein entered the court, the defense complained that no non-whites had been allowed in as spectators. Later, non-whites were allowed to enter.

The court then adjourned for two hours to allow installation of loudspeakers.

Provision was made for the attendance of 25 white and 12 non-white reporters. The facilities for non-white reporters at a trial was unusual in South Africa.



University of Portland
Together in Excellence

20 DEC 1956

Segregation Foes Get African Trial

153 Defendants Accused of Treason; 5,000 Outside Court Yell Protests

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Dec. 19 (AP)—South Africa opened a mass trial on treason charges today for 153 persons linked with groups opposing racial segregation laws.

With a crowd of about 5,000 Africans demonstrating for four hours outside, the court conducted hearings for fifty minutes, then recessed until tomorrow.

The Crown will then outline its case. The accused include a member of Parliament, clergymen, journalists and individuals from the white European, African, Indian-origin and mixed-blood communities. Most of them were arrested by political security police in a nation-wide swoop two weeks ago.

Non-white spectators were admitted to the court—held in a

drill hall—after some delay. As the University of Fort Hare of the dock *Together is our strength* shouted "Africa"—slogan of the African National Congress—and made the African Congress "thumbs up" sign.

In a step unusual in South Africa, facilities were provided for twelve non-white reporters. There are twenty-five white reporters covering the trial.

One Is Ex-New Yorker

Among those on trial is an American educator who once taught in New York. He is Prof. Z. K. Matthews, head of the Fort Hare University College for non-whites. L. B. Lee-Warden, one of three Parliament members representing Africa, is another defendant.

South Africa has wide-ranging treason laws, including one



Pan American World Airways
Prof. Z. K. Matthews, who is one of the 153 defendants.

upheld by its courts holding that inciting persons by sermon and prayer meetings is treasonable conduct.

South African Arrests

TREASON ALLEGATIONS

by D. R. CLARENCE PILISO (President Africanist Society)

WHILST world opinion and attention is being urgently directed to the Hungarian tragedy and to the Suez crisis, human justice and decency must not overlook the present political arrests in South Africa; the determined attempt to muzzle freedom of speech and to deny human rights to millions of Bantu people.

Stockbrokers may be uneasy watching the pendulum swing of gold and diamond shares as a result of the Middle East crisis. But to the civilised world a matter of permanent importance is the fact that decent and law-abiding citizens can be locked behind bars without being found guilty of any serious criminal offence against the State.

It is still an axiom of British justice that a man is innocent until he has been tried and proven guilty.

What then are my views about these arrests and treason charges? I make no hesitation in declaring that their authenticity is baseless and unfounded. As far as the trials are concerned they are a party fuss not different from those witnessed during the Moscow trials and the Hitlerite Gestapo purges.

THE PROFESSOR AND THE ALMA MATER

Fort Hare University College having been established by missionary organisations and not by the Government, has never taken politics seriously as is the case with the other universities in the Western world.

The main purpose and occupation of Fort Hare is to prepare men and women whose lies are dedicated to the service of God and mankind. Young students are trained as doctors, scientists, teachers, barristers, missionaries, nurses, evangelists, civil servants, social workers, health visitors, clerks, agricultural instructors and demonstrators, etc.

These young pioneers serve a needy part of the African continent in which millions of tribes are thirsty and hungering for spiritual, cultural and educational amenities.

The story of Fort Hare University College from 1916 onwards may be summed up in its proud college motto: *In Lumine Tuo Vide Bimus Lumen* (In thy light shall we see light). Ex-Fort Harians have not failed their *alma maters* and teachers in this respect. A number of them are

THE following letter was sent to South Africa House, London, last week, addressed to the High Commissioner and signed by the I.L.P. Political Secretary:

On behalf of the Independent Labour Party, I am writing to protest at the action of the South African Government in arresting nearly 160 South Africans on charges of treason.

This Party has consistently condemned racial discrimination in all parts of the world including South Africa and we believe the recent action of the South African Government is part of a campaign to intimidate those who support the rights of people of all races and colours to elementary justice and freedom and equality before the law.

The only crime committed by the people arrested is the 'crime' of peaceful protest against the despicable racial discrimination for which the South African Government has been responsible and of which it is declared guilty by all decent people throughout the world.

The recent action of the South African Government in making these arrests will only increase race antagonism and retard peaceful co-operation between the people of South Africa.

now blazing the trail in East Africa, Central Africa, as far as Uganda and West Africa.

I can claim to have known Professor Matthews earlier than the present branch of Government officials. He was a fellow student with my late brother, William, at Perseve Training School, Kimberley, where they took their Teacher's Certificate. They were also contemporaries at Fort Hare University College preparing for their University degree.

Early in his career, Professor Matthews distinguished himself as a brilliant and capable student who was determined to make good and to reach his target in whatever vocation was open to him.

The professor's work in his department is purely academic, non-political and non-racial. How

comes it then that the professor's name is now black-listed for felony against the State? The reason is not far to seek. Professor Matthews enjoys the support and sympathy of the Bantu intellectuals and students.

HUMAN SUFFERING

Let it not be forgotten that these arrests and trials are now devoid of any vestige of justice, the Supreme Court of Justice in Grahamstown having been filled with nationalist sponsored judges who are steeped in *apartheid* manifesto, grilling tactics and jungle law.

A great onus, therefore, rests with the citizens and voters in Great Britain and in Europe to see that the Bantu people of South Africa are given respite and redress from these racial pogroms. World peace is indivisible. Human suffering is global whether it be in Hungary or in the Union of South Africa.

Racialism in South Africa can no longer be relegated to the background as a domestic affair when millions of innocent Bantu are forced into criminal acts by reason of colour bar, poll tax, and *apartheid* legislation.

Nationalists feel that they have reached their political peak and that, if they are to stave off the inevitable ebb-tide that sooner or later drags every Government out of office, now is the time to provide public opinion not only with evidence of their watchfulness over the safety of the State, but also of their determination to use strong-arm methods to stamp out any illegal opposition to their regime.

According to the public prosecutor at the enquiry, the basis of the high treason charge will be incitement and preparation for the overthrowing of the existing State by revolutionary methods, involving violence, and the establishment of a so-called people's democracy on the basis of the Eastern European Communist satellite States and China. If this can be proved against the 153 alleged conspirators, then they are undoubtedly guilty.

But the prosecutor has also said that his case against Professor Z. K. Matthews, president of the African National Congress (Cape) and acting principal of the Fort Hare

giving comfort to the enemy.

* * *

There is one thing the present Government dare not countenance if it is to keep in power, and that is an amicable understanding between the different sections of the population. The motto, plain for all to see, is *divide et impera*. And this motto must be applied even to the two main European groups, the Afrikaans and English-speaking South Africans.

They must be kept in separate kraals; their children must be educated in separate schools in order that they shall not get to know each other too well, so that in the future they will never get together to vote for a genuine South African Government instead of a sectional Afrikaans Government.

As a basis for this policy the Nationalists have conjured up the so-called *volkswil*, the will of the people. How it works has just been illustrated at Vanderbijlpark, an industrial township in the Transvaal.

Protest in Vain

There the Administrator of the Transvaal decided that the Hendrik Vanderbijl School should be turned from a parallel-medium institution into an Afrikaans-medium school as from the start of the next term. This, he claimed, was the *volkswil*, and he saw no reason to alter his decision just because a deputation of parents came to protest, or because in an opinion poll, 878 parents voted in favour of the retention of parallel-medium education and only six against.

Apparently these figures admit of only one interpretation in Nationalist circles. The *volkswil*, as expressed by the six parents, must prevail. The fact that they were outvoted by 146 to 1 is quite irrelevant and, in any case, easily explained away as the result of "unnational agitation." How foolish of parents to think that the democratic right

PRE-DAWN ARRESTS DISMAY SOME SOUTH AFRICANS

From a Correspondent in Capetown

Whatever the outcome of the treason enquiry now being held in Johannesburg, it is already clear that the Government's hoped-for *cause célèbre* is turning into something of a damp squib. Certainly the Judge who granted bail to all of the 153 accused could not have taken a very serious view of their alleged offence, for he would not otherwise have fixed the amount of bail as low as £250 each for Europeans, £100 each for Indians, and £50 each for natives and coloured people.

It is also interesting to note that the granting of bail was not opposed by the Attorney-General, who thereby indicated what he thought of the melodramatic police swoop of the previous week. In this he was at one with the majority of South Africans who, by and large, regard the cloak and dagger methods which the Special Branch—South Africa's equivalent of M.I.5—adopted as more characteristic of a totalitarian police State than of a nominally democratic country.

Why, to quote but one example, was it necessary to arrest the Rev. D. C. Thompson, Superintendent Minister of the Springs Circuit of the Methodist Church, at 3 o'clock in the morning, and why did most of the other arrests take place in the pre-dawn hours? This sort of thing is terribly reminiscent of the Gestapo and, it might be added, not at all in conformity with the South African way of life.

Element of Panic

To the impartial observer, the whole *coup* appears to have about it a weird panic-like quality. Evidently the

University College, rests on the fact that three years ago Professor Matthews is alleged to have said: "I wonder if the time has not come for convening a national congress to draw up a democratic constitution for the future."

Elastic Concept

This, to the unbiased observer, must seem no worse an offence than the call, repeatedly made by the former Leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. G. N. Strauss, for a national convention.

In any case, it looks very much as if treason is an elastic concept as far as the Nationalists are concerned. Their Ministers have sworn or affirmed allegiance to the Queen, yet preach a republic. They have, at one time or another, advocated the nationalisation of the gold mines, which is Communist doctrine. And one of them, Dr. Verwoerd, when he was editor of *Die Transvaler*, a Nationalist organ, once had to listen to a Judge of the Supreme Court, who told him that he was deliberately and

Date.....

3 JAN 1957

SOUTH AFRICA TRIALS MAY NOT BE HELD UNTIL JUNE

But Election Prospects Could Mean Speed-up

BARRISTER REPORTS ON RECENT TOUR

AT the preliminary hearings of the South African treason trials in Johannesburg last month, Mr. Gerald Gardiner, Q.C., acted as an observer on behalf of the General Council of the Bar of England, the three political societies of lawyers in England, and of Christian Action, which has opened a fighting fund (with the support of the Movement for Colonial Freedom) to aid the accused and their dependants.

Canon John Collins, Chairman of Christian Action, arranged a Press conference in London on Mr. Gardiner's return last week, writes Staff-Reporter Raymond Stringer, at which Mr. Gardiner made a statement regarding his visit to South Africa and answered questions.

As the proceedings in the Johannesburg court now stand adjourned until the ninth of this month and are, of course, *sub judice*, Mr. Gardiner's comments and replies to questions were necessarily restricted. In a prepared statement, however, he said:—

"I have not expressed any opinion whatever in South Africa. I have merely been watching the proceedings on behalf of Christian Action, of which I am a member, the Bar Council, the Inns of Court Conservative and Unionist Society, the Society of Labour Lawyers and the Association of Liberal Lawyers. I have seen and talked to leading members of the Johannesburg Bar, the Bishop of Johannesburg, and others representing different points of view.

Lawyers Disturbed

"WHILE I can express no personal opinion on the subject, the view of those best qualified to judge is that the Nationalist party now in power in South Africa has made some judicial appointments otherwise than on merit. I did not meet a lawyer who was not gravely disturbed at what he regarded as the consequent lowering in the standard of the Bench.

"Moreover, the definitions of 'communism' and 'communist' in the Suppression of Communism Acts are so wide that the Acts could be used to oppress any citizen who opposes the policy of apartheid—that is to say, who opposes the party in power.

"In addition, if a man is put on certain lists—a process which results in the loss of fundamental civil rights—he is presumed by law to have been rightly so listed unless he proves the negative.

"When, in addition, trial by jury is abolished, in a case such as the present, and the Government is entitled to have it tried by a special court, it will be realised how far what we ordinarily call civil liberties are in question.

"The accused include a number of prominent Christians, both European and non-European, and the Bishop of Johannesburg has organised a fund—the Trustees of which are the Bishop, Mr. Alan Paton, author of *Cry, the Beloved Country*, the Hon. Frank Lucas, a former Judge, and Mrs. Ellen Hellman, of the Institute of Race Relations—supported by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Bishop of Durban and others in order, to use their own words, 'That all the accused should be able to secure the best legal representation available and that during the course of what probably will be lengthy proceedings, their families and dependants may be protected from hardship and suffering.'

"While most of those who have so far subscribed to the fund in South Africa have felt obliged to do so in pound notes, because no one knows which of the opponents of the party in power will be the next to be attacked, it is hoped that no one in this country will feel similarly obliged.

"Christian Action, which is in close touch with the Bishop of Johannesburg, has opened a fund here to provide legal defence, to help the families and to assist to secure a fair trial, and contributions may be sent to them at 2 Amen Court, London, E.C.4."

[Contributions, as announced in last week's issue, may also be sent to the Department of Christian Citizenship, Central Buildings, Westminster, London.]

In reply to a question, Mr. Gardiner quoted from a standard work on South African law in defining the meaning of "treason" in that country. (Surprisingly enough, it included the suppression of information among other acts so to be

described). If the accused were found guilty, the penalty could be death. He believed the charge brought was wider than anything under English law.

No Difficulties

ON ANOTHER point, Mr. Gardiner remarked that so far as he personally was concerned, no difficulties were put in his way in observing the preliminary proceedings. He formed, he said, the highest opinion of the members of the Johannesburg Bar—"though they are working of course, under conditions in which no one quite knows what will happen next"—and of the magistrate who had been brought from Blomfontein to preside over the preliminary hearings.

The general opinion, he found, was that the actual trials would not take place until next June, though that might depend upon the prospects of a general election. The present Government was not bound to go to the country until 1958.

All the 153 accused, of whom twenty-three were Europeans, including a sitting Member of Parliament, leaders, both

European and African, of organisations promoting racial understanding, the Acting Principal of Fort Hare University College (Professor Z. K. Matthews) two African Anglican clergymen and a Methodist minister (the Rev. Douglas Thompson), were now on bail.

Canon Collins explained that Christian Action's immediate aim was to raise £10,000 in this country. Many of the accused, and certainly their dependants, would be without means of subsistence during the preliminary hearings which were expected to last from two to three months, and the African accused, though on bail, would find it difficult to secure employment, being under police surveillance.

Costs £100,000?

It was estimated that for the duration of the trial the total expenses of supporting the accused and their families, briefing counsel for the defence and so forth, might well amount to £100,000. In this country already, Christian Action had raised £800 toward the first target of £10,000. Canon Collins explained Mr. Gardiner's reference to subscriptions in South Africa of pound notes by pointing out that they could not furnish evidence to the South African authorities of sympathy for the accused in the same way as cheques could. He (Canon Collins) hoped that people in Britain would not likewise hesitate to use their cheques.

Extract from

LUMINE BIMUS
TUO LUMENUniversity of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

30

TRIALS IN SOUTH AFRICA

A664

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir.—In your leading article on South African affairs on January 23 you say, of the present mass treason case, that the statutes under which the indictments are framed have been largely passed by the Nationalists themselves to fortify their position. This indicates some lack of knowledge of court procedure in South Africa and related matters.

The indictments have not yet been framed nor will they be until the present preparatory examination into various allegations has been completed. These allegations have been described officially as being of "treason, sedition and possibly also of various offences under the Suppression of Communism Act." Treason and sedition are not National Party statutes.

In your general criticism of the present Government's legislation, you object particularly to the wide powers conferred by the Public Safety Act and the Criminal Laws Amendment Act. These two pieces of legislation were passed at a time when a crisis had been precipitated by a long campaign of passive resistance which had culminated in various outbreaks of violence and savagery. But, acting as they did, the South African authorities brought the situation immediately under control without ever having to apply the measures which you condemn.

This action could be compared (hypothetically if so preferred) with that of a Government which has allowed a situation to get out of hand. Its democratic ideology might not be questioned, but to restore order it finds itself obliged to take and use powers considerably more drastic than those of which you complain—powers for the declaring of a state of emergency, for the deportation of political opponents, for the detention of scores of thousands of subjects and for the employment of military force.

Moreover, in further reference to the treason case, you contend that it has been staged as a spectacular drama to excite the passions of phlegmatic "platteland Boers" in favour of the National Party. But it was these same people (in a crucial province such as the Transvaal, for instance) who voted solidly in 1933, 1938, and 1943 for cooperation between Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking South Africans (something not easily adapted for spectacular dramatization) and—in 1943—for the continuation of the war against Nazi Germany.

It would indeed be strange if so phlegmatic an electorate were politically so volatile as now to support a Government which, you assert, has "done away with the protection for the equal status of the English and Afrikaans languages," and has "resorted to the usual devices of an authoritarian régime." The fact is that the *platteland* Afrikaner is, by nature, among the most independent and democratically minded people on earth. History clearly illustrates the precariousness of the position of an Afrikaans leader whose views conflict with those of his people; and the record of the last 25 years also shows that the *platteland* vote may be had by either of the big parties, depending on what it has to offer.

Continuing your criticism of the South African Government, you state that the policy of *apartheid* has not been clearly defined. But it has, quite clearly: it is the policy for the separate and parallel development of the various race groups. Of course there are differences of opinion as to how it should be applied—in the same way as there are differences of opinion about the way to create a welfare state or a European free trade area.

Your assertion that little positive has been achieved in the last eight years to further the policy other than separate waiting rooms and queues is a political cliché uttered, generally, by the more disingenuous of the Government's critics. Within the broad framework of *apartheid*, areas have been set aside where various race groups may develop freely without the unfair competition of others; the large-scale training and employment of skilled Bantu workers has been made possible; greater scope has been given the Bantu in the administrative affairs and policing of his own people; a system of education has been introduced which places the control of Bantu schools in the hands of the Bantu and aims at preparing him for limitless opportunities in the service of his own community; universities for the Bantu and other non-White groups have been established or planned; a system for the organic development of Bantu local government has been introduced; and a comprehensive programme, embodying many of the principles of the Tomlinson Report, is in operation for the economic and general development of the Bantu areas. One is, of course, free to criticize the efficacy of these various measures. But they are nevertheless something different from waiting rooms and queues.

Yours faithfully,

A. W. STEWARD, Director of Information.

South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Sir.—Your excellent leading article of January 23 on South Africa mentions the Nationalist Government's decision to introduce legislation during the present Parliamentary session which will impose *apartheid* on the only two "open" universities in South Africa. All people who cherish the sanctity of academic freedom will be grateful for what you have said.

Ever since it assumed office in 1948, the Nationalist Government has made known its desire to see the "anomaly" of academic non-segregation ended at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town. In December, 1953, the Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan, said that it was

the Government's intention to effect this "with all speed." A commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. E. Holloway (at present High Commissioner for the Union in London), was appointed to investigate "the practicability and financial implications" of such a step, and it concluded that the imposition of *apartheid* on the universities was not, in the circumstances, financially feasible.

It also hinted, though the matter was beyond its terms of reference, that such a scheme would be undesirable as well as impractical, not least in the possible ill effects it would have on the status of South African universities in academic circles abroad. The Government rejected the recommendations of the report and in November, 1955, appointed an inter-departmental committee of inquiry into the same subject.

These are the events which have led to the present situation. The facts alone are surely sufficient to convince any English reader of the extraordinary and extremely critical state of affairs. The Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town are among the last institutions in South Africa where real interracial contact is possible. Staff and students alike are almost unanimous in asserting the healthy effect their universities have had on race relations. The bitter and tragic disturbances at Fort Hare University College (where there are only non-Whites) two years ago, were full testimony to the dangers of segregation. Experience, moreover, tells us that facilities at non-European centres for higher education are invariably of an inferior quality to those of European centres. Of even greater concern are the intangible effects, in the realm of the human spirit, of university segregation upon European and non-European alike.

As South African students at Cambridge, most of whom have attended one or other of the South African universities, we should like to register our strong disapproval of the action which the Nationalist Government now proposes to take, and of the whole totalitarian, racialist philosophy which it represents. Already, in three of our four provinces, our Afrikaans and English-speaking children are being strictly separated into single-medium schools, in accordance with the principles of the Institute of Christian National Education, which says in its policy statement (p. 2): "We will have nothing to do with a mixture of languages, of culture, of religion, or of race."

Already our African children are being tutored in a State system of education "for Natives as an independent race, in which . . . their inherent racial qualities . . . are taken into consideration." (From the terms of reference of the Eiselen Commission on Bantu Education, 1949.) Now the academic freedom of our universities is to be undermined at the dictates of a party political ideology. Individual students are to suffer and encouragement is to be given to flourishing African, Indian, and Coloured nationalism. The pursuit of truth is to suffer, and thus truth itself is to be trampled underfoot.

Clearly the legislation at present proposed does not represent the limit to which the Government is prepared to go in this matter. Once a university has lost the right to decide whom it will teach it forfeits in advance the right to decide who shall teach, what shall be taught, and how it will be taught. It is to be hoped that responsible opinion in Great Britain, and throughout the world, will be relentless in its exposure of this invasion of academic liberty in South Africa, and in its support for those involved who are doing their utmost to retain the independence of our universities. Yours faithfully,

JOHN BISHOP, MICHAEL BRIMER, JESS BROWN, MICHAEL CASSIDY, JULIAN FAUX, ARTHUR JENKINS, ALASDAIR MACAULAY, RANALD MACAULAY, DAVID MILLARD, BRENDA NICHOLLS, MICHAEL NUTTALL, CLODAGH O'DOWD, JOHN REEVES, BRIAN SMALE-ADAMS, COLIN WEBB.

Cambridge.

DEC 1956

UNO Flouted Abby

SOUTH Africa's antipathy to the UN is illustrated by the boycott of the discussion of India's complaint and the threat of withdrawal from the world organisation. The hollowness of the plea that India alone is complaining against racialism has been exposed by India's chief delegate. The Strydom government feels strong enough to go its own way, unmindful of changes in the Gold Coast or Kenya. It is flushed with victory at home. The entrenched clauses are got rid of; the Court has been packed by the Government and apartheid is being rigorously applied. Protests have been quelled by the drive against critics who have been dubbed Communists; and a daring sweep of African and Indian leaders at home was carried out on the very day the UN was debating South Africa's policy towards the Indian minority.

The fact that Africans are now chosen for attack and the Government has taken into custody the acting principal of the Fort Hare College, the home of enlightenment in the Cape, suggests that the whole domestic policy is undergoing revision. The arrests will probably leave the Africans leaderless; but the chances of Asians and Africans being fused together by repression are overlooked. The refusal of South Africa to assist UN inquiry or to present reports on S. W. Africa was in part due to tacit encouragement from Colonial powers. The discredit into which they have fallen has deprived her of all support and the Strydom government has got naught for its comfort at present.

That the Boers are influenced by Nazi German doctrine in dealing with Africans is not the least of the dangers to which the UN must turn its attention. All the marks of a fascist government are present and it is no longer possible to suppose that long and permanent European settlement in South Africa may prove of some help to the other peoples. The UN

Extract from

The Glasgow Herald

GLASGOW

20 FEB 1957

Date.....

(See information overleaf)

Events in South Africa

214 Clyde Street,
Glasgow.

February 18, 1957.

Abb4

Sir,—We seek the courtesy of your columns to address ourselves to all who are deeply troubled by present events in South Africa. Perhaps not all of like mind are aware of these facts which the Scottish Council for African Questions desires to bring before the notice of the people of Scotland. One hundred and fifty men and women, black and white, from varying religious and political backgrounds and including Christians, Moslems, Indian Gandhiists, an English Methodist minister, African Chief Luthuli, and Principal Z. K. Matthews of Fort Hare University College, are standing trial for treason together in South Africa. The cause of this extraordinarily large number of citizens being tried for treason lies in the very wide powers conferred by the Government of South Africa on the Governor General under the Suppression of Communism Act. In its definition of what constitutes an illegal organisation are included the words "encouraging the feelings of hostility between European and non-European races." The Governor General may without notice to the organisation declare it to be illegal.

Many people would wish to stand with these men and women in their trial in a land where high treason is being committed against the kingdom of the brotherhood of man. In the pressing needs of these people and their families during the lengthy trial proceedings there is an opportunity to express our solidarity with them. In Johannesburg the Bishop of Johannesburg, Dr Alan Paton, Dr Ellen Hellmann and others are sponsoring and administering a fund known as the South African Defence Fund. Its purposes are these—to help the families of the accused, pay for the defence of those on trial, publicise the circumstances of the trial, and help Africans unemployed because they are on bail.

Although the fund is being supported by Christian Action in England the latest news from them is that much more is required. Already some of the counsel for the defence are not able to appear at the preliminary trials because the funds available in the defence fund are insufficient, and must be conserved for the trial itself and to maintain the hard pressed families. We wish to make these facts known and to invite all who desire to contribute to the South African Defence Fund to send their contribution to the treasurer, S. C. A. Q., 214 Clyde Street, Glasgow.—We are, etc.,

WM. C. GALBRAITH, Chairman;

A. SCOTT HUTCHISON, Secretary
(Glasgow);

BETTY WHITE, Assistant
Secretary (Glasgow);

Scottish Council for African
Questions.

INTERNATIONAL

E.

Round

SOUTH AFRICA

THE TREASON TRIAL

AT dawn on December 6 the South African Police, in the biggest police operation in South African history, raided homes and offices all over the country and arrested more than 140 men and women on warrants alleging high treason. The operation had been thoroughly planned, most of the arrests took place almost simultaneously, and within a few hours the accused were placed on board military aircraft and flown to Johannesburg from Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth. There they were confined in the central prison, and after a fortnight, during which time bail was refused, they appeared before a magistrate in a huge court set up in the Johannesburg Drill Hall. The proceedings took the form of a preparatory examination on charges of high treason and contraventions of the Suppression of Communism Act.

The trial is a sequel to large-scale police raids which, in equally dramatic circumstances, took place in September 1955. On that occasion hundreds of premises were searched and vast quantities of documents impounded. Some six months later Mr. Swart, the Minister of Justice, was vigorously questioned in Parliament about these raids. His reply was that evidence of crimes against the security of the State had been found and that "about 200 people will probably appear on charges of treason, of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and other offences. . . . The charges would be based on documentary evidence seized during the raids."

When the preparatory examination began 156 persons appeared, and the intention is presumably to charge them on a single indictment. Among them are six Europeans, including a member of Parliament representing the Natives, a former representative of the Natives in the Cape Provincial Council, a Methodist clergyman and the director of a left-wing newspaper. There are also Coloured people and Indians, but most of the remainder are Natives. Among the Natives are Professor Mathews, the Acting Principal of the Fort Hare University College, and Albert John Luthuli, the president of the African National Congress. About 48 organizations are involved, among them the African National Congresses, the various Indian Congresses, the Congress of Trade Unions, the South African Society for Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union, the Civil Rights League and the Springbok Legion.

On the first days of the hearing there was excitement in Johannesburg and some disturbances outside the court, which led to baton charges and firing by the police. After a few days, however, the atmosphere was calmer and the examination is now proceeding quietly and without attracting much attention either from spectators or from the newspapers. At the time of writing the evidence has consisted entirely of putting on record thousands and thousands of documents.

The authorities are agreed that, particularly since the passing of the Statute

of Westminster, little assistance can be derived from the law of England in any department of the South African law of treason. There is in fact existence a formidable body of South African case law on the subject, arising out of treason trials which were held during the South African War, rebellion of 1914, the First World War and the Second World War.

High treason is formally defined as being committed by those "who with hostile intention disturb, impair or endanger the independence or safety of the State or attempt actively to do so". It is significant that nearly all the instances of treason charges in South Africa have been associated with active hostilities against a declared enemy. It has been held that any conspiracy, incitement or attempt to commit what would, if consummated, amount to an act of high treason is in itself an act of high treason. In whatever degree a person may be wrongfully concerned in an act of high treason he will be regarded as a principal. Hostile intention is an essential feature of the crime. One of the authorities states: "Notwithstanding that his motive may be anger at maladministration or the like, and that there may be an absence of actual intention to overthrow the State, if a person makes upon the State an attack so fraught with danger that it cannot be conceived without exposing the State to the risk of destruction, an intention to bring about the intrinsically probable consequences of the act is inferred and high treason is committed."

Most of the instances of conduct held to be treason in South Africa concern trafficking with or assisting an enemy in a time of hostilities, although there was a successful prosecution during the last war when the accused was held to have "conspired to overthrow the government and to establish a national socialist state under the auspices of the enemy".

The Suppression of Communism Act defines Communism in wide terms and makes crimes (carrying very severe penalties) of attempts to assist or encourage the achievement of the objects of Communism.

Statutory provision is made for an application by the Attorney General to the Minister of Justice for a special criminal court to try a charge of treason if he is of opinion that trial by jury might defeat the ends of justice. If the Minister agrees the Governor General may constitute a special criminal court, to consist of at least two and not more than three judges of the Supreme Court, who shall have jurisdiction to try the accused without a jury in any place in the Union. The death penalty may be imposed, but a lesser penalty is possible.

The technical problems of conducting a mass trial of 156 persons on complicated charges are very considerable and the proceedings are likely to be long drawn-out. The first stage is the preparatory examination, which is expected to take months, and at the end of the examination the charges are framed and the accused are required to plead. Anything up to six months later the trial proper will begin, and this also will obviously be a long affair. Thereafter there can be an appeal to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein. In the meanwhile, of course, there can be other delays occasioned by applications for separate trials and other legal complications.

South Africa,

February 1957.

TRIAL

or Sunday,
men and
th Africa's
story from

Bloom writes:

Every morning at nine 156 treason suspects are herded together for roll call at the Drill Hall here.

Half an hour drags by . . .

Then the court sergeant calls "Silence". The magistrate arrives, the public prosecutor jiggles the microphone.

Another long day in the mass treason trial has begun.

Day after day the procedure grinds on, and the mountain of exhibits piles up.

There are 3,300 already, with nearly 7,000 still to come. They are the result of hundreds of raids on offices and homes by the special branch police in the past three years. . . .

Lawyers still do not know what the Crown is aiming at—after a month. . . .

Why, they wonder, was a detective called on to recite the words of the Labour Party anthem, "The Red Flag"?

Is it treason to support the United Nations declaration of human rights? That document has been handed in as evidence against the accused. So has Harold Laski's book "Reflections on the Revolution of our Time", and Julian Huxley's "One Living in a World Revolution". . . .

The trial will be of unprecedented length—with appeals it may last three to four years—and most of the accused are in desperate financial straits.

The leading firm of African solicitors—Mandela and Tambo . . . will probably have to close down because both partners are on trial.

Florence Baird, of Port Elizabeth, is a widow with eight children to support; Ruth Matlokoena, of Bloemfontein, another widow, has seven children to care for.

Altogether, 80 people and their families have no means of support except the hard-pressed defence fund. Many Europeans say they will soon be forced to sell their homes.

As if life were not difficult enough for the accused, they walk up to 20 miles a day to and from the court because of the bus boycott.

An account of the first arrests in this outrageous case was sent by a reader of *The Word* in South Africa. It is printed below.

Incidents, and the final result of this treason trial, will appear in these columns later.

I am on the side of the accused, naturally, and against the Government.

THE ACCUSED

In towns throughout the South African Union, on December 5, 1956, about 140 people appeared in the local magistrates' courts on allegations of high treason. All were remanded to Johannesburg.

The list of names and the centres in which they appeared, was

CAPE PROVINCE

Six Europeans were among those arrested in the Cape Peninsula:

L. B. Lee-Warden, M.P., Natives' Representative for the Cape Western Circle.

Fred Carneson, former Natives' Representative in the Cape Provincial Council.

Mrs Sonia Bunting, wife of Mr Brian Bunting, former Natives' Representative in Parliament.

I. O. Horvitch, architect and director of the Cape Town newspaper *New Age*.

Lionel Forman, a Cape Town advocate.

B. Turok, a surveyor and trade unionist.

Nine non-Europeans were arrested:

A. Sibeko, secretary of the Cape Western branch of the South African Coloured Teachers' Union; Alex la Guma, general secretary of the South African Coloured People's Organisation; George Peake; Greenwood Ngotyana, vice-secretary of the African National Congress; Mrs Annie Silinga; David Nguganyeka; Joseph Moroleng, secretary of the Cape Town branch of the A.N.C.; R. Sptember, chairman of the S.A.C.P.O.; John Mini, 65 Native pensioner.

WORCESTER

Coloured: Miss Asha Dawood; Natives: Julius Busa; Joseph Mposa.

STELLENBOSCH

Native: H. Makhohliso.

KIMBERLEY

Native: Dr A. E. Letele, treasurer of the African National Congress.

ALICE

Native: Prof. Z. K. Matthews, Acting Principal of Fort Hare University College.

QUEENSTOWN

Natives: The Rev. R. W. S. Gawe, pastor of the Anglican Mission Church in the location, and a member of the African National Congress; P. Mashibini, member of the African National Congress.

PORT ELIZABETH

Natives: T. Tshume, secretary African National Congress; W. Mkwai, president of the Eastern Cape Provincial Division of the African National Congress; Caleb Mayekiso, chairman, New Brighton African National Congress branch; Stella Damons; J. Nkampeni; J. Jack, professional photographer; A. Nogaya; Lungile Kepe; Florence Matomela; Temba Mqoto; Florence Baard, executive member of a trade union; D. Fuyani; Christina Jasson; V. Mini; W. Mati; S. Vanga; B. Ndimba.

NATAL (Durban)

Europeans: Jacqueline Arenstein; Dorothy Shanley; Errol Shanley; Jan Hoogendyk; 16 non-Europeans.

Natives: A. J. Luthuli; J. C. Matthews; Bertha Mkiza; D. A. Seedat; P. H. Similane, official of the African National Congress; Stephen Dhlamini, secretary of a trade union.

Indians: G. M. Naiker, president of Natal Indian Congress; Billy Nair, trade union secretary; V. S. M. Pillay; P. G. Mei; P. S. Manana, official of African National Congress; Dorothy Myembe; N. T. Naiker, attorney, and secretary of National Indian Congress; J. Yenghwa.

MARITZBURG

Indian: Dr M. M. Motala, chairman of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal Indian Congress. Native: Archibald Gumede, provincial secretary of the African National Congress.

RAND

Europeans: Dr Ronald Press, of the executive of the Congress of Democrats; Pieter Beyleveld, chairman of the Congress of Democrats; Sidney Shall; Norman Levy; Mrs Helen Joseph, secretary of the Federation of South African women; Leon Levy, national president of the South African Congress of Trade Unions; Yetta Barenblatt.

Indians: Ahmed Patel, joint secretary of the Transvaal Indian Congress; Farrid Adams, who works in the Transvaal Indian Congress office; Moosa Moolla, secretary of the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress; Sullivan Esakjee.

Natives: Philemon Maphole, secretary of the African National Congress (Transvaal); Leslie Massina, secretary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions; Aaron Mahlangu; Elmon Malele; Nimrod Sejake; Jacob Too; Bartholomew Hlatane; Marks Shope; Jerry Kumalo; Pieter Selepe; July Mashaba; Nelson Mandela; Lawrence Nkosi; Bertha Mashaba; Lillian Njoyi; James Hadebe; Phineas Nene; Tennyson Makiwane; Sam Masimola; John Mavuso; Stanley Lollan; Fish Keitsing; Mary Rantha; Ida Mtwana; Jonas Motlau; Piet Makgofe; Robert Resha; Elias Moretsele; Johannes Modise; Lionel Morrison; Isaac Bokala; Frank Modiba; Patrick Molaoa; Henry Tshabalala; Henry Makgothi; William Njwendu; Theophilus Mmusi; Simon Tyeki; Bennat Seitshiro; Pieter Nthite; Andres Chamile.

BENONI

Oliver Reginald Tambu; Cleopas Sibande.

SPRINGS

European: The Rev. Douglas Chadwick Thompson, Superintendent Minister of the Springs Circuit of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

FIRST ARRESTS DURING PEACE-TIME

High treason is punishable by death—but the death penalty has never been exacted for this crime in South Africa. Although the definition of treason is a wide one, it is regarded as one of the most difficult crimes to prove.

After the 1914 rebellion one of the rebels, Japie Fourie, was shot for treason but he had been tried by a court martial under military law.

Only once has the death sentence been imposed for treason in a normal South African court of law—on Robey Leibrandt, during World War II. Leibrandt was landed on the Namaqualand coast by a German submarine early in 1942.

His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, but he was released in 1947 when the Nationalist Government came to power.

The only occasion in the Union's history which there has been anything resembling the mass arrests for treason which took place on December 5 was during World War II when 58 "Stormjaers" appeared at a preparatory examination.

Although evidence was led about the preparations among these self-styled storm troopers for armed opposition to the Government, the case petered out and the treason charges were not pressed.

Several South Africans who during the war broadcast propaganda from Germany were afterwards convicted of treason and sent to prison or fined. The most severe sentence was one of ten years' imprisonment imposed on "South Africa's Lord Haw-Haw", Dr Sidney Erich Holm.

There have never before been allegations of treason in South Africa when there has been no war or civil disturbance.

According to Gardiner and Lansdown's *South African Criminal Law and Procedure* high treason is defined as

committed by those who with a hostile intention disturb, impair or endanger the independence or safety of the State, or attempt or actively prepare to do so.

SAAF'S BIG AIRLIFT OF PRISONERS

South African Air Force Dakotas, running an airlift from Capetown, Durban and Port Elizabeth, flew into Waterkloof Air Station with 53 people arrested on allegations of treason in the most dramatic Union-wide police swoop in South African history.

They were lodged, with 56 already arrested in the Transvaal, in the Johannesburg Fort. They appeared together at an inquiry into allegations of high treason on December 19. Other arrested persons were taken to Johannesburg by train and car.

The people under arrest, all of whom were refused bail, were held in the Johannesburg Fort.

Those arrested included a Member of Parliament, Mr. L. B. Lee-Warden; the wife of a former M.P., Mrs Sonia Bunting; a former M.P.C., Mr Fred Carneson; Professor Z. K. Matthews, Acting Principal of Fort Hare Native University; a clergyman, the Rev. D. C. Thompson, Superintendent Minister of the Springs Circuit of the Methodist Church of South Africa.

There were attorneys, a seriously-ill Cape Town advocate, a Durban journalist, trade union officials, officials of African, non-European and multi-racial organisations, and a 65-year-old Native pensioner from Bellville.

Brigadier H. J. du Plooy, Assistant Commissioner of Police and Chief of the Union C.I.D. in Pretoria, said that the maximum penalty for treason could be death, even in time of peace.

The police swoop, carried out with the greatest secrecy, was directed by senior police officers in the main centres of the country. Military aircraft were waiting to carry the arrested persons to Johannesburg within a few hours.

WHY WE LEFT THE PARTY

BRITISH COMMUNIST STATEMENT

EDITOR'S FOREWORD

The following historical statement has been issued by members of the Communist Party in Nottingham to elucidate the motives which led them to resign from the Party. It must not be concluded that I endorse it completely. All communications should be addressed to the Nottingham Marxist Group, 100 Pasture Road, Stapleford, Notts.

KHRUSHCHOV'S SPEECH

We have had doubts about the Party's policy and programme for many years. But it was not until the Khrushchov speech that these doubts began to form a pattern. We started realising that we were not merely fighting a local leader, or even "Pollitt & Co." but that there was something wrong with the international communist movement.

The fact that we had to go to the capitalist press (*The Observer*, *Manchester Guardian*, etc.) to find out about this speech, the fact that the *Daily Worker* did not publish it, was in itself of great significance. Khrushchov's apparent failure to inform the Communist Parties all over the world of his speech, and the lack of frankness adopted by the Party leadership to the rank and file members on this issue, confirmed our doubts about the honesty of the leadership and the democratic character of our Party.

And the contents of Khrushchov's speech were even more frightening than this. Twenty years after the Moscow Trials it became clear that Bukharin and many other leaders of the October Revolution who were executed in the wake of these trials as Nazi spies, were really framed. We were told that thousands of honest Party workers, thousands of army officers, etc., were executed without any justification. We found that Tito did not collaborate with the Gestapo during the war, as we had been told by Klugman in his *From Trotsky to Tito*, we learned that Rajk was not a Franco agent during the Spanish civil war days, nor a Gestapo agent subsequently, and many other things as well.

The terrible shock might perhaps have been mitigated had there been an attempt to explain seriously the causes of this terrible miscarriage of justice. But the only explanation given was the responsibility of Beria and Stalin for all these events. This is too absurd. It is the leader-cult in reverse. Surely it is far beyond the power of any individual or even of small groups of individuals to rule 200 million people (in the USSR) and another 100 million (in the East European People's Democracies) as well as to influence the Communist Parties all over the world?

BRITISH LEADERSHIP IMPLICATED

It was also impossible for us to believe that the leaders of the Communist Party of Great Britain, who so often visited the USSR and Eastern Europe, had not seen the monstrosities of the leader-cult, had not noticed the complete lack of democracy—democracy that would have made such a cult impossible—that these leaders did not know enough about the political past of the many Communist leaders executed as Fascists not to believe in the accusations. There can be no doubt that Harry Pollitt, Palme Dutt, Campbell, and Gollan, to say nothing of Andrew Rothstein the famous Russian scholar, and D. N. Pritt, Q. C., Stalin's counsel before the world court on the Moscow Trial, simply cheated the Party and the people. They covered up monstrous crimes, and in so doing became accessories to them.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POZNAN

We had hardly recovered from the revelations of Khrushchov's speech when we were faced by the Poznan revolt. At first *Pravda* described it as an act of United States spies, and the *Daily Worker* duly followed suit.

Suddenly we discovered that it was a mass movement, a general strike of the whole town, something that could not happen unless there were justified grievances and demands. After reading the panegyrics about the excellent conditions of Polish workers in the *Daily Worker*, we were taken by surprise to learn from Gomulka (the Titoist deviationist of yesterday) that the standard of living had not only not risen, but had even declined consistently over the past six years. Miners, he revealed, that section of the working class whom we had thought were the most indulged by the Government, had already for years had to work seven days a week. In six years only 370,000 new rooms were built in the whole country, that is, about 60,000 rooms a year, or something like 20,000 flats, and this in a country whose population is half of Britain's, and in which destruction was so much greater than in Britain. (In Tory Britain some 300,000 dwellings are built a year.) He revealed a terrible decline in the productivity of labour, in agriculture, etc. If Stalin had in his day been the only impediment to the truth, why did we not hear this in the three years since his death? Was it necessary for the Poznan workers to go on strike, risking their lives, in order to bring out the truth? How do we know that tomorrow other horrible truths will not come out?

ANTI-SEMITISM IN RUSSIA

A short time before the Poznan riots there came another revelation which shocked us—the fact that for many years the Russian authorities had practised anti-semitism on a wide scale. The need for Professor Levy's protest against the murder of tens of Jewish poets, authors and actors, and the elimination of all Jewish culture (since 1948 there has been no Jewish paper or theatre in Russia although there are two million Jews and there was previously a thriving and famous Jewish culture) shook us profoundly. This clearly connected up with the open anti-semitism that was shown during the Slansky trial. Even after Stalin, one could find cases of clear anti-semitism. The *Manchester Guardian* of April 20, 1956, reported that 20 Jews had been sentenced at a Moscow trial to three to ten years' imprisonment "for possessing and distributing 'illegal' Zionist literature". When Khrushchov came to Poland to try and browbeat Gomulka, he burst out: "We have shed our blood for this country, and now you are trying to hand it over to the Americans and Zionists." (*Times*, October 23.)

The attitude to Jews is a barometer of every society, and anti-semitism is a weapon of reaction.

THE LAST STRAW—HUNGARY

The final toppling of our belief in the Party leadership was the attitude taken by the Executive towards the events in Hungary. For the first two days of the Hungarian revolt, the *Daily Worker* pretended that it did not exist. Then it decided to present it as a capitalist counter-revolution by murder gangs strongly resisted by the workers. "Hungarian Workers' Answer" was the title of its streamer heading across eight columns: "Armed Groups Defend Factories Against Wreckers" (*Daily Worker*, October 25). The leading article announced that the Hungarian workers "had rallied around its government and smashed this attempt to put the clock back." They had been able to accomplish this, it was explained, because "Soviet troops joined their Hungarian comrades-in-arms and shed their blood once more helping to save the country and people from reaction." Next day the *Daily Worker's* leading article stated that Soviet troops were "assisting the Hungarian people to retain their independence from Imperialism." (October 26). "What has happened in Hungary these past days has not been a popular uprising against a dictatorial government," but "an organised and planned effort to overthrow by undemocratic and violent means a government in process of carrying through important constructive measures." But a couple of days later the *Daily Worker* quoted

approvingly the Hungarian *Szabad Nep* which cried: "Collapse of the future in Hungary." It said in Budapest was neither an adventure, and it did not mean the slogans of Socialist democracy, not those of the counter-revolutionaries, people of Pest and the people's freedom, a life of terror and fear, more dependence. Would this be an adventure?" asks the *Pravda* article. "The 1848 was national independence, this is the first point." The *Pravda* article was a surrection could not be American imperialists, part of the Budapest (October 30). The *Daily Worker* also reported:

"Szabad Nep said the troops from Budapest were being sent to their bases and later from Hungarian bases."

"The young people of the workers had shown the heirs of their ancestors *Nep*."

"Without them and without it is impossible to ensure the future of Hungary."

"These young people of their political maturity and ordinary feeling of real people and the country."

"They have proved that a political force as is guiding and irreplaceable day but also in the development of the country."

On November 1, the *Observer* reported that "the Soviet Government that it had instructed to withdraw Soviet troops as soon as the Hungarian necessary." A couple of days later the *Daily Worker* said that fascist of the mass movement of Soviet troops (which *Observer* of 4th November reported as twelve armoured and twelve against two existing in Hungary) was necessary for fascist uprising.

How can anyone believe that in May 1954 there were 577,000 Hungarian Workers' Party). There were 577,000 members of the Communist League, 560,000 members of the Hungarian Democratic Youth League, 560,000 members of the *Peace, For a People's Party* (1954). Where are the workers made up of the employed population of 1954 (*Ibid*, July 22, 1954) during these disturbances? Where are the list of candidates for the Hungarian Communist Party? Where are the ten armoured divisions of the war under the leadership of the Communist Party? With all the control over press and radio agents—and no doubt agents in Hungary—where are the people? Where ever Fascists lead workers in Hungary there has been a strike?

(To be continued)

The ballot is nothing but a paper representative device for ascertaining the will of the people, and bowing to the

Six S.A.A.F. Dakota bombers were standing by to fly the arrested men and women to Johannesburg after brief court appearances in Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

The only evidence was that identifying the arrested persons with the names in which the warrants were issued. They were then remanded to Johannesburg.

Two aircraft were used to take the arrested men and women from Capetown; three from Durban and one from Port Elizabeth.

At Waterkloof air station, near Pretoria, strict security precautions were taken as soon as it became known that the aircraft from Capetown, Durban and Port Elizabeth were on their way.

The dawn raids were timed to take place almost simultaneously in at least 13 centres throughout the Union.

At 5 a.m., men of the Security Branch of the South African Police visited the homes of sleeping suspects in towns, suburbs and Native locations in the Peninsula, Stellenbosch, Worcester, Johannesburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, Maritzburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Queenstown, Alice, Benoni, Springs, Welkom, and Kimberley.

The warrants they carried were signed by Johannesburg magistrates.

They entitled the police to search for ledgers, cheque books, letters, credentials, recording machines, typewriters, shorthand notes and other documents.

The persons arrested were told that they were under arrest but were given no other information. Few knew that they would be taken to Johannesburg. They were given time to dress, and, while they were doing so, detectives carried out intensive searches of their houses, some lasting for two hours or more.

They took papers, documents and books.

In Cape Town, the prisoners were taken to Caledon Square and to the Wynberg Magistrate's Court, where they appeared before magistrates.

At Caledon Square the utmost secrecy was observed. The arrested people did not appear in a court, but in the police gymnasium, which became a special court for the purpose, before Mr A. E. Schnehage.

Then they were told that they would be leaving almost immediately for Johannesburg. They had been enabled to get in touch with their attorneys—Mr Sam Kahn, Mr H. Bernadt and Mr T. H. Snitcher—and rapid calls were sent out asking friends and relatives to bring extra clothing.

Some got the clothing, others did not, before they were put into police vans and taken to Ysterplaat Air Station.

Last-minute arrangements had to be made to get a supply of essential drugs for one of the arrested men, Lionel Forman, who has a serious heart complaint.

The two Dakotas took off about 11 a.m. with 14 arrested persons.

SANG IN POLICE CELLS

Whisked off within hours by a special airlift to Johannesburg, many of those arrested on high-treason allegations quietly began the lilting African National Congress song "Afrika Mayibuye"—"Africa Come Back to Us"—as they waited in the cells.

One of the prisoners, the Rev. D. C. Thompson, a Methodist minister, had been arrested at the Manse in Springs at 4 a.m. only two hours after he had returned from the death-bed of one of his parishioners.

Professor Z. K. Matthews acting Principal of Fort Hare University, was arrested at his home in Alice at 5 a.m. While he was kept under guard his house and his office at the college were searched.

While the courts in Durban were in session police continued their search in many parts of the city for papers and documents of all

descriptions. Among premises searched were those of the Natal Indian Congress.

Naught for Your Comfort, Father Trevor Huddleston's controversial book on South Africa, was among the books confiscated by the police at one house.

The small nine-foot-by seven-foot dock in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court was too small to hold the 50 people who had to be brought into the courtroom, so they were brought in 17 at a time.

The first man up the steps was Dr. Ronald Press, national secretary of the Textile Workers' Industrial Union, who was wearing a blazer with a Witwatersrand University badge.

He smiled at the crowded courtroom, gave the "Afrika" salute with raised thumb, and was sharply reprimanded by the magistrate, Mr M. R. Hartogh.

When the court rose a man and a woman were found wandering in the cells below the courtroom. They were Leon Levy, 27-year-old national president of the South African Congress of Trade Unions, and Yaretta Barenblatt, secretary of the Congress of Democrats, who had been overlooked.

They were hurried to the magistrate's chambers, where they were formally remanded.

ARRESTED AT DAWN

Professor Zachariah Keodrelang Matthews, Acting Principal of the University College of Fort Hare, studied law and anthropology as a young man, and was later appointed head of the Department of African Studies at Fort Hare. In 1952 he spent a year in the United States as Visiting Professor of World Christianity at the Union Theological Seminary. Professor Matthews was a member of the Natives' Representative Council and the Advisory Board on Native Education. He is an executive member of the African National Congress.

The Rev. Douglas Chadwick Thompson, 51, is Superintendent Minister of the Springs Circuit of the Methodist Church of South Africa. He has been a Methodist minister since 1928. Three years ago he was connexional secretary of the Temperance and Social Welfare Department of the Methodist Church. He is a recognised marriage-guidance consultant, a member of the executive committee of the Mental Health Society of the Witwatersrand, of which he was chairman last year.

Albert John Luthuli was a chief in Natal till he was deposed by the Government because of his political activities. He had previously taught at Adams College and done much mission work. A former member of the Natives' Representative Council, he is president of the African National Congress.

Philemon Pearce Duma Nokwe, who is 28, is the first advocate to be admitted to the Transvaal Bar. He was recently in the news when he was refused permission to occupy chambers in the centre of Johannesburg. Before being admitted to the bar he was a teacher at Krugersdorp but was dismissed because he took part in the "defiance campaign".

Greenwood Ngotyana is a prominent member of the African National Congress in the Western Cape and vice-secretary of the Cape Town branch of the A.N.C.

A small upstairs room at the Central Police Station in Durban was converted into a special courtroom for the appearance of 17 people. One court sat at 7 a.m. in Port Elizabeth to deal with 17 people.

Several raids, without arrests, were also carried out in various parts of the country.

It is only by making the ruling few uneasy that the oppressed many can obtain a particle of relief.

—JEREMY BENTHAM

Extract from
Friend, London

4

JANUARY 4, 1957

Apartheid and the South African Universities

¶ This is part of an important statement which student representatives in South Africa have circulated as a letter to English-language journals throughout the world. A copy has reached THE FRIEND.

SIR,
The South African Government has announced its intention of introducing Apartheid (segregation) in the open Universities in South Africa, so as to prevent white and black students from studying together. Mr. J. H. Viljoen, Minister of Education, told the Nationalist Party Congress, meeting in September, 1956, at Pretoria, that legislation to enforce Apartheid would possibly be introduced in the next session of the South African Parliament, which opens shortly.

There are nine Universities in South Africa. Four of these do not admit non-white students at all. Rhodes University does not normally admit non-whites, while its associate college, Fort Hare, does not, except in rare cases, admit whites. Natal University is segregated into sections for whites and non-whites.

At the two remaining Universities, the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town, there is no segregation in regard to the admission of students, except that, at Cape Town, Africans (Negroes) are not admitted to the Medical Faculty because of a long-standing agreement with the University of the Witwatersrand, and at the University of the Witwatersrand only a fixed number of non-whites are admitted each year to the Medical Faculty.

Excluding the University of South Africa, which gives tuition by correspondence, there are approximately 20,000 full-time students in South Africa, of whom about 1,000 are non-white. About 200 non-whites study at each of the open Universities (i.e. about 5 per cent. of

the student body). For a white population of approximately 2½ million there are about 19,000 students, and for a non-white population of nearly 10¼ million there are about 1,000 students.

The Universities are autonomous bodies controlling their own affairs, although, as is the case throughout the world, they are heavily subsidised by the Government.

The non-segregation policy of the University of the Witwatersrand has been in existence ever since the University was founded in 1909, and, at the University of Cape Town, at least since the early years of this century. Staff, students and parents and others connected with the system have repeatedly declared themselves in favour of non-segregation. Nevertheless, when the present Government came into power it announced its intention of ending the "temporary" and "intolerable" situation at these Universities. An attempt was made to represent the policy of the open Universities as being in conflict with the whole basis of education in South Africa and as causing intolerable racial friction.

These assertions were vigorously and consistently refuted by the staff and students of the Universities concerned. At all the other English-medium Universities in the country a fair number of staff and the vast majority of the students expressed their concern at the fallacies in the Government's policy and the assumption it embodied of a right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Universities. All 17 candidates elected to the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council in August, 1956, declared their support for the non-segregation policy of the University, while at the elections at Witwatersrand 20 out of 22 candidates elected supported non-segregation. This strong University opposition evoked support from educational and cultural

JANUARY 4, 1957

bodies, leaders of public opinion and the Press in South Africa and overseas.

Ever since the Government started threatening to interfere in the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, students and staff concerned have used two arguments in reply: firstly, any enforcement of Apartheid contrary to the wishes of the Universities would be a clear violation of the independence of these Universities; secondly, all the evidence from responsible persons intimately connected with the system of non-segregation in the Universities proves that non-segregation not only is a workable policy, but appears to be the best educational policy for South African Universities.

The independence of the University is a long-honoured tradition in the Western world. It has through long experience been found essential for the proper functioning of a University as a community of staff and students who seek the truth, to ensure that there is no outside interference in its internal affairs. It is accepted throughout the Western world that a University has four essential freedoms—whom to teach, how to teach, what to teach and who shall teach. Any dictation to the Universities in regard to any one of these freedoms must be seen as a possible forerunner of indoctrinated teaching. This is especially true in South Africa, where the Government is committed to a policy of separate and different education for Africans in the schools, as was conclusively proved by the Eiselen Commission Report and the Bantu Education Act.

The late Dr. T. B. Davie, Principal of the University of Cape Town, stated in 1955:

There can be little doubt that it is the intention of the framers of the Act that the education of the African child shall be different from that of the European and, further, that this difference shall establish and perpetuate an inferior status in the African in relation to the European.

Those opposed to University Apartheid fear that this inferior education may be the lot of non-white students at any segregated colleges.

Most important of all, however, of the

5

THE FRIEND

arguments which can be advanced for the open Universities is the success of the policy of academic non-segregation as practised at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand for the past 50 years. Segregated Universities in South Africa, both white and black, are often noted for their suspicion of people of the other race and for their extreme nationalism. The open Universities, on the other hand, have made a notable contribution to better race relations in South Africa. Anyone conversant with South African problems will realise that what is most conspicuously lacking in the Union today is an opportunity for educated persons of different races to meet in a friendly manner and to discuss their problems objectively. The open Universities offer the only regular opportunity in the whole of South Africa for such contact. Any move which prevents this contact between students and staff of different races at the open Universities must be seen as a threat to racial peace in South Africa and eventually the whole continent.

The Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand have strenuously argued that the presence of non-white students has made the open Universities true Universities. There can be no doubt that segregation would mean inferior facilities for non-whites and thus inferior education. This inferiority is clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the poor facilities at the University College of Fort Hare (established in 1916) and the other Universities. Similarly at the University of Natal the facilities for the non-white section (except for the Medical School) are much inferior to those provided for the white students. Throughout South Africa it is commonly accepted that facilities for whites should be superior to those provided for non-whites. In fact, South Africa is the only country in the world which, by a Separate Amenities Act, declared that separate facilities for non-whites need not be equal. The National Union of South African Students and the students of the open Universities go further, and support the ruling of the United States Supreme Court

DATE 17 JAN
DIAMOND FILE

Extract from
South Africa, London.

THE STUDENTS' CASE FOR "OPEN" UNIVERSITIES

Union of Students Explains its Position

A long letter tracing the history of the growing antagonism of successive Nationalist Governments to the policy of the so-called "open Universities" (those which admit non-European students) has been addressed by the National Union of South African Students to the oversea Press. The object of the letter, says the concluding paragraph, is to assist people oversea to "understand the threat of interference by the South African Government in the open Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, and that we completely oppose any enforced apartheid in our Universities." The Union claims to represent over 10,000 students.

The letter says, in part:

"In reply to a repeated request from NUSAS and the open Universities to the Minister of Education to receive a deputation to discuss University apartheid, he replied that 'the provision of separate facilities is the declared policy of the Government' and that therefore he was not prepared to receive a deputation to discuss the question. This refusal seems to indicate that the Government are not prepared to take into consideration the opinion of the Universities concerned. Ever since the Government started threatening to interfere in the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, students and staff concerned have used two arguments in reply—firstly, any enforcement of apartheid contrary to the wishes of the Universities would be a clear violation of the independence of these Universities; secondly, all the evidence from responsible persons intimately connected with the system of non-segregation in the Universities proves that non-segregation not only is a workable policy, but appears to be the best educational policy for South African Universities.

"The independence of the University is a long-honoured tradition in the Western world. It has through long experience been found essential for the proper functioning of a University as a community of staff and students who seek the truth, to ensure that there is no outside interference in the internal affairs of the University. It is accepted throughout the Western world that a University has four essential freedoms—whom to teach, how to teach, what to teach and who shall teach. Any dictation to the Universities in regard to any one of these freedoms must be seen as a possible forerunner of indoctrinated teaching. This is especially true in South Africa, where the Government are committed to a policy of separate and different education for Africans in the schools, as was conclusively proved by the Eiselen Commission report and the Bantu Education Act, designed to provide Africans with education 'as an independent race' and to equip the African 'to meet the demands which the economic life of South Africa will impose upon him' (Dr. Verwoerd).

"The late Dr. T. B. Davie, Principal of the University of Cape Town, stated in his Hoernle Memorial Lecture in 1955: 'There can be little doubt that it is the intention of the framers of the Act that the education of the African child shall be different from that of the European and further, that this difference shall establish and perpetuate an inferior status in the African in relation to the European.' Those opposed to University apartheid fear that this inferior education may be the lot of non-white students at any segregated colleges.

"Most important of all, however, of the arguments which can be advanced for the open Universities, is the success of the policy of academic non-segregation as practised at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand for the past 50 years. Segregated Universities in South Africa, both white and black, are often noted for their suspicion of people of the other race and for their extreme nationalism. The open Universities, on the other hand, have made a notable contribution to better race relations in South Africa. Anyone conversant with South African problems will realise that what is most conspicuously lacking in the Union to-day is an opportunity for educated persons of different races to meet in a friendly manner and to discuss their problems objectively. The open Universities offer the only regular opportunity in the whole of South Africa for such contact. Any move which prevents this contact between students and staff of different races at the open Universities must be seen as a threat to racial peace in South Africa and eventually the whole continent.

"The Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand have strenuously argued that the presence of non-white students has made the open Universities true Universities. There can be no doubt that segregation would mean inferior facilities for non-whites and thus inferior education. This inferiority is clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the poor facilities at the University College of Fort Hare (established 1916) and the other Universities. Similarly at the University of Natal the facilities of the non-white section (except for the Medical School) are much inferior to those provided for the white students. Throughout South Africa it is commonly accepted that facilities for whites should be superior to those provided for non-whites. In fact, South Africa is the only country in the world which, by a Separate Amenities Act, declared that separate facilities for non-whites need not be equal. NUSAS and the students of the open Universities go further, and support the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that 'separate facilities are inherently unequal.'

"None of the arguments against the open Universities has been borne out in fact, and the Universities are defending their right to admit non-whites as students with every means in their power," the letter states.

The controlling body of the University of the Witwatersrand—its council—has added its voice to that of the staff, students and graduates of the university in their fight against apartheid in the "open" universities. In its first public announcement of its policy, the council has said that in conformity with its evidence to the Holloway Commission it reaffirms that it is opposed in principle to legislative enforcement of academic segregation on racial grounds.

The council believes that the policy of academic non-segregation accords with the highest ideals and contributes to inter-racial understanding and harmony in South Africa. It desires that the university be permitted to carry on its function under the same conditions as in the past, and that nothing be done to change or impede the university's policy of academic non-segregation. The councils of the university here and that of the University of Cape Town have agreed to organise a private conference in Cape Town on "the value of the open university to South Africa." This conference will be attended mainly by senior members of the academic staffs. Their purpose will be to prepare a reasoned statement on the subject to be published "in due course."

White Paper is not a rejection of the Tomlinson report

Professor Sadie addresses Cape Town conference

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

THE WHITE Paper on the Tomlinson commission report did not represent a rejection of the report, said Prof. J. L. Sadie, of the Economics Department of the University of Stellenbosch, in a paper on the industrial aspects of the Tomlinson report, in Cape Town today.

Professor Sadie who is also a member of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, was speaking at the conference on the report organized by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

"Studying the White Paper in conjunction with the Parliamentary debates on the same question and comparing these with the activities of the Native Affairs Department, one must come to the conclusion that the White Paper certainly does not represent a rejection of the report, and is not what its tenor may have led some people to believe, namely a rejection of such strategic recommendations that the implementation of the programme becomes impossible."

The only important difference that remained between the Government and the commission related to the admittance of White entrepreneurs into the Bantu areas.

PLACES CEILING

"In the developed sectors (of the Union) the industrial colour bar, both conventional and legal, places a ceiling on the Bantu's opportunities for advancement and ways stand in their way as long as they compete directly with White workers who, understandingly, will always look after their own interests, first and foremost. Convention, too, does not permit of the raising of the Bantu to the status where he will occupy a position of authority over White labourers."

This convention, said Professor Sadie, was a "built-in" tradition in South Africa and a function of many factors which alter very slowly, with little chance of its abandonment in the foreseeable future.

EASILY SHOCKED

"For the rest, the White Paper has evidently to be read as a document to be expected from an authority which realizes that some portion of its voting public is easily shocked by plans involving large budgetary expenditures, and that their support can only be obtained by a slow process of persuasion. Even if not on the scale and in the exact way suggested by the commission, the programme is being carried out, slowly but surely."

Prof. Sadie said that one of the foremost advantages to be gained from the proposed industrialization of the Bantu areas, apart from the fact that it may be a prerequisite to successful agricultural reform, was the better utilization of labour.

SKILLED WORK

Within the Bantu reserves there would be no ceiling to the aspirations of the Bantu at all levels of skilled work and responsibility in the hierarchy of industrial organization. There would be higher productivity and favourable conditions would be created "for the Bantu's motivation, which is fundamental to his performance."

In discussion on the paper, Professor W. H. Hutt, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce of the University of Cape Town, said that the economy of South Africa was deeply integrated with Bantu labour.

Any attempt to break down the barriers on the full use of Bantu labour on condition that this labour was only going to go to less productive regions, was bound to be a complete failure.

The industrial development of

South Africa was going to depend on allowing the Bantu and other non-Europeans to develop skill without any restriction at all. "For that to be done I believe that it is almost impossible to achieve anything tangible in the rural areas or reserves."

The industries proposed for the reserves would be highly competitive with those already established in the Union.

Mr. S. Ngcobo, senior lecturer in economics at Fort Hare, said that "nowhere in Professor Sadie's paper or in the commission's report do I find any provision for consultation with Bantu opinion or thought."—Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

10 JAN 1957

LOWVELD LEADER

ACADEMIC TRAINING OF BANTU

The desirability of establishing separate universities for Bantu is expressed by Dr. P. G. J. Koornhof in an article in "Bantu", an informal publication of the Department of Native Affairs. There is only one Bantu University college in the Union, namely, Fort Hare University College, in the Eastern Province, which in 1955 had 302 enrolled Bantu students.

Of this number 57 came from

outside the Union (17 from the Protectorates). Even this college is not a purely Bantu institution. In 1955 there were 38 Coloured and 27 Asiatic students.

TOTAL

At the Natal University, Durban, there are 293 non-European students enrolled, at the Witwatersrand 195, Cape Town 288, the University of South Africa 268 (that is to say, registered for training as external students), and the Ya Bana Ba Africa College 51. This brings the total non-European students to 2,162—1,112 Bantu, 373 Coloured and 677 Asiatics.

LACKING

Dr. Koornhof states that the present system is lacking in two respects particularly—it does not produce sufficient numbers of trained students for Bantu services, and those that are produced are in the nature of things not trained and conditioned for service in

their own communities.

NEGLECTIBLE

Referring to the article, an editorial in the same issue states: "Although a few Bantu have successfully completed their studies in the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town, it has become increasingly obvious that the influence of these academically trained Bantu on community development has been negligible. Separate community development presupposes separate development of universities."

UNIVERSITY APARTHEID PROTESTS

Make Government Drop It', Urge Students

SIX organizations representing university students and former students throughout the Union protested last night against the Government's declared intention of introducing *apartheid* at South African universities.

Statements were issued by the Committee on University *Apartheid* appointed by the Convocation of the University of Cape Town, by the president of the National Union of South African Students, the Students' Representative Council of the UCT, the president of the S.R.C. of the non-European section of the University of Natal, the president of the S.R.C. of the Maritzburg section of the University of Natal, and the S.R.C. of the University of the Witwatersrand.

The statement by the president of N.U.S.A.S., Mr. E. M. Wentzel, called on the public to "express its unequivocal opposition to this introduction of politics into learning and to insist that the Government drop the proposed legislation, even at this late hour".

Mr. Wentzel said that if the universities were forced to accept *apartheid*, inevitably they would be forced to accept the philosophy behind it.

"They will then be shackled to the political prejudices of the Government temporarily in power, and will no longer be independent centres of learning.

"The Minister of Education has admitted in the past that *apartheid* legislation is a clear

violation of the traditional independence of the universities. In Western countries centuries of experience has shown that such independence is essential if universities are to be faithful in their function of searching for truth.

POOR FACILITIES

"In South Africa, however, this time-honoured Western concept is to be sacrificed to conformity with *apartheid*.

"It is clear that the dominant political trends in South Africa, so aptly illustrated by the poor facilities at Fort Hare, will ensure that the tribal colleges for non-Europeans will be inferior, both materially as well as spiritually, to the open universities.

"The African Colleges are apparently to be controlled by the Department of Native Affairs, and not by the Department of Education. This is a further indication that politics and not education is to be the future trend in South African universities."

The committee on university *apartheid* appointed by the Convocation of the University of Cape Town announced in its statement that it fully supported the stand taken by the university authorities in opposing the Government's plan to introduce *apartheid* at the university.

SOLE CRITERION

The Students Representative Council of the University of Cape Town said that "there is justifiable cause for fearing that this proposed provision of *apartheid* facilities for non-Europeans will involve the forced exclusion of non-European students from the open universities.

"Such a step necessarily constitutes a violation of the traditional freedom of South African universities. We maintain that the sole criterion for admission to a university is that of academic merit.

University it has been our constant experience that academic non-segregation yields only beneficial results and the growth of friendship and understanding across the colour barrier."

A joint statement by Mr. J. Naidoo, president of the Student's Representative Council of the non-European section of the University of Natal, and Mr. T. Coombe, president of the S.R.C. of the Maritzburg section of the University of Natal, said "that if the Government believed their removal of the student population of South Africa to various ethnic kraals would enable students of different races to know and respect one another" we make no apology for differing from them.

"This legislation can be regarded as no less than a catastrophe for race relations in our country.

"We at the non-European and Maritzburg sections of the University of Natal are keenly aware that this University will be closely affected by the *apartheid* legislation. Our already-segregated University is likely to be irremediably divided. We look on such a prospect with the greatest alarm."

'SO DIFFERENT'

The Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand said it feared the consequences which lack of contact with the widest cross-representation of views would have on their future student body.

"We fear the international isolation which will result when we become universities so different from what the rest of the world regards as a true university.

"We fear the possibility of this violation of our rights setting a precedent to further possible interference as to what we teach and as to who teaches."

STUDENTS ATTACK PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION

Condemn Govt. interference

JOHANNESBURG, Friday.—(Sapa.)

STATEMENTS opposing the proposed measures to be introduced into Parliament this session separating European and non-European university facilities were issued by various bodies in the country tonight. In Cape Town, a statement was issued by Mr. E. M. Wentzel, president of the National Union of South African Students, calling on the public to express "its unequivocal opposition to the introduction of politics into learning and to insist that the Government drop the proposed legislation of apartheid in universities even at this late hour."

Statements were also issued by Mr. J. Naidoo, president of the Students' Representative Council of the non-European section of the University of Natal, and Mr. To Coombe, president of the Students' Representative Council of the Maritzburg section of the University of Natal.

The committee on university apartheid appointed by the convocation of the University of Cape Town also announced that they fully supported the stand taken by the University of Cape Town authorities in opposing the Government's plan to introduce apartheid at the University of Cape Town.

The N.U.S.A.S. statement said: "If the universities are forced to accept apartheid, inevitably they are forced to accept the philosophy behind apartheid. They will then be shackled to the political prejudices of the Government temporarily in power and will no longer be independent centres of learning."

Violation

"The Minister of Education has admitted in the past that apartheid legislation is a clear violation of the traditional independence of the universities."

"In Western countries centuries of experience has shown that such independence is essential if universities are to be faithful in their function of searching for truth."

"In South Africa, however, this time-honoured Western concept is to be sacrificed to conformity with apartheid."

Inferior

"It is clear that the dominant political trends in South Africa, so aptly illustrated by the poor facilities at Fort Hare, will ensure that the tribal colleges for non-Europeans will be inferior both materially as well as spiritually to the open universities."

The statement added that the non-European colleges were apparently to be controlled by the Department of Native Affairs and that this was a further indication that politics and not education was to be the future trend in South African universities.

The joint statement by the Students Representative Councils of the non-European section and the Maritzburg section of the University of Natal said that the "Government is apparently prepared to ignore the ethical and financial cost of its legislation."

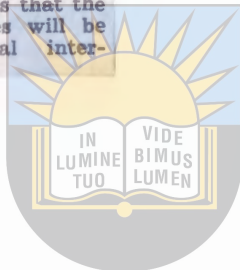
Not comparable

"We maintain that the proposed tribal colleges will not provide facilities at all comparable in quality with those at the

open universities. The Holloway Commission has given this view authoritative support.

"Secondly, the freedom of the universities to govern their own affairs—a freedom which is the essential concomitant of their existence—will be destroyed without cause.

"We have no illusions that the proposed tribal colleges will be free of Governmental interference."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

23 JAN 1957

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

University apartheid

From "Defend Our Universities,"
Port Elizabeth:

WHY are the Nationalists introducing apartheid into the open universities? There is no valid reason for doing so, as the system at U.C.T. and Wits has been an unqualified success.

The same cannot, however, be said of the segregated institutions in South Africa. Take Fort Hare, the standard of learning and the facilities are poor, and the recent trouble is evidence of the danger of establishing universities along tribal lines.

In Natal, a growing body of opinion among both students and staff is clamouring for the removal of apartheid from their university.

And what of the segregated Afrikaans-medium universities? The recent expulsion of Mr. Littlewood (for expressing views with which the University Council disagreed) is evidence that there is little of that essential ingredient for a good university—freedom of thought and speech.

South Africans have a right to be proud of the fine traditions built up at U.C.T. and Wits, and should support the efforts of these universities to maintain their independence and to resist Government attempts to transform them into indoctrination schools.

Nie-blankes Kry Vyf

Universiteite

DIE LANDSTEM is in staat om die sluiers oor die Regering se planne vir nie-blanke universiteite te lig. Minister Viljoen sal die wetgewing hiervoor later in die sitting indien.

Volgens die planne, sal die Regering vyf nie-blanke universiteite teen 'n gesamentlike koste van tussen £4- en £5-miljoen in die lewe roep. Elke sal net bedoel wees vir 'n bepaalde ras of groep.

Die Regering het reeds aan die Universiteite van Kaapstad, Natal en die Witwaters-

rand kennis gegee dat hulle voortaan nie meer nie-blanke studente mag inneem nie. En die plan is ook om die nie-blanke afdeling, en miskien ook die mediese afdeling van die Natalse Universiteit oor te neem.

Ons hoor dat die vyf nie-blanke universiteite vir natuurlike bedoele is. Die een sal die Fort Hare-universiteit wees waar net Xosas toegelaat sal word. Dit sal in Oos-Kaapland bly waar dit is. Dan sal 'n tweede univer-

siteit vir die Zoeloes in Natal, moontlik in die omgewing van Mtubatuba opgerig word, en 'n derde in Noord-Transvaal vir die Transvaalse naturelle.

Die plan maak nie voorsiening vir die Basoetos of die Betjoenas of Swazis wat in die Unie werksaam is nie, maar in Kaapstad sal daar 'n spesiale universiteit vir die Kleurlinge wees en in Durban sal daar 'n spesiale universiteit vir die Indiërs opgerig word. Moontlik sal die nie-blanke afdeling van die Natalse Universiteit vir die Indiërs afgestaan word.

Omdat die Regering besef dat die nie-blankes dit nie kan bekostig om na die universiteite op eie koste te gaan nie, sal baie studie-beurse en lenings deur die Regering beskikbaar gestel word om hulle te help.

Op die oomblik word die hele saak druk agter die skerms in Kaapstad bespreek. Al die hoofde van die blanke universiteite is reeds met die Minister in aanraking en hulle het min. Viljoen reeds daarop gewys dat hulle 'n tekort aan geld het en nie kan doen wat hulle beoog nie.

Hulle vra dat die geld liever gebruik word om die bestaande universiteite uit te brei, maar die Minister het hulle peidooie verwerp.

Al die nie-blanke universiteite sal deel word van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

DATE

26 JAN 1957

.....
BANTU OPINION
.....

Acting Fort Hare Principal



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A European, Prof. H. H. Griffin, has been appointed temporary Acting Principal of the Fort Hare University College while the Acting Principal, Professor Matthews, is appearing at the treason inquiry in Johannesburg.

S.A. students appeal to public to oppose university apartheid

THE National Union of South African Students has appealed to the public to insist that the Government should drop its proposed legislation to introduce apartheid at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. It has also called on the public to express unequivocal opposition to the introduction of politics into learning.

E. M. Wentzel

The appeal is endorsed in a joint statement by the Students Representative Councils of the non-European section and the Maritzburg section of the University of Natal.

The Natal students say that "this legislation can be regarded as no less than a catastrophe for race relations in our country."

Mr. E. M. Wentzel, president of N.U.S.A.S., in a Press statement released to-day, says: "In the face of powerful opposition the Government has decided to introduce apartheid at the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand."

"All sections in the Universities — councils, lecturers, students and convocations — have strongly endorsed their traditional policy of non-segregation."

"Their stand has gained wide support among academic students and the public in South Africa and overseas."

"If the Universities are forced to accept apartheid, inevitably they are forced to accept the philosophy behind apartheid. They will then be shackled to the political prejudices of the Government temporarily in power and will no longer be independent centres of learning."

TRADITIONAL INDEPENDENCE

"The Minister of Education has admitted in the past that apartheid legislation is a clear violation of the traditional independence of the universities."

"In Western countries centuries of experience have shown that such independence is essential if universities are to be faithful in their function of searching for truth."

"In South Africa, however, this time-honoured Western concept is to be sacrificed to conform with apartheid."

"It is clear that the dominant political trends in South Africa, so aptly illustrated by the poor facilities at Fort Hart, will ensure that the tribal colleges for non-Europeans will be inferior materially as well as spiritually to the open universities."

"The African colleges are apparently to be controlled by the Department of Native Affairs and not by the Department of Education. This is a further indication that politics and not education is to be the future trend in South African universities."

New phase in apartheid battle

SOUTH AFRICA'S decision to provide separate university facilities for non-Europeans has aroused misgivings both at home and abroad.

The two "open" universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand have long been oases of liberalism in the desert of apartheid. The announcement by the Governor-General in his speech from the throne means an end to this; in future, non-European students will have to go elsewhere, to universities which will cater specifically for them, such as the one already in existence at Fort Hare.

The Government's decision has been made in the face of known opposition from the European students at both the "open" universities. This opposition may now be expected to take a bolder course than anything experienced in the past.

European students at Cape Town and Witwatersrand have rightly been jealous of the democratic rights which these universities have guarded. They have proved that an experiment in multi-racialism, such as that which the Federation will attempt with the opening of the Rhodesian university this year, can succeed provided there is goodwill and tolerance on both sides.

The South African Government, however, is not to be thwarted in its aim. Racial segregation must be complete and unequivocal, even when its imposition is in direct conflict with the wishes of everybody affected.

But university apartheid was not the only contentious measure announced by Dr. Jansen at the opening of Parliament. The Government also proposes to introduce racial segregation in the nursing profession, and a Bill will increase the poll tax on African males.

The increase in the poll tax can be defended on the grounds that the extra revenue will go towards African development. For the rest, intensified criticism can be expected.

The United Party's new leader, Sir de Villiers Graaff, has, in fact, already given notice that he will move the usual vote of no confidence in the Government. The general tenor of his motion is that the Nationalists have undermined race relations and created fear, suspicion and animosity between races.

It is a battle which the Nationalists have brought upon themselves; world opinion will be solidly behind the United Party.

Mnr. Alexander Steward:

Britse Blad Openbaar Sy Onkunde met Aanval op die Unie"

LONDEN.

DIE Londense dagblad The Times het gister meer as 'n kolom aan twee briewe gewy — een uit Suid-Afrika-Huis en die ander van Suid-Afrikaanse studente aan die Universiteit van Cambridge. Dit gaan oor 'n hoofartikel waarin die hoogverraadondersoek en universitêre apartheid o.m. aangeval is.

Mnr. Alexander Steward, direkteur van inligting in Suid-Afrika-Huis, het geskryf dat die artikel onkunde oor hofprosedure en verwante sake in Suid-Afrika openbaar. Volgens die artikel is aangeklaagte reeds opgestel ingevolge wette wat deur die Nasionale aangeneem is om hul posisie te verstewig.

Die aanklagte is nog nie opgestel nie, en dit sal ook nie gebeur voordat die huidige voorlopige ondersoek na verskeie bewerings voltooi is nie. Die Nasionale Party het ook geen dusdanige wette teen hoogverraad en sedisie gemaak nie."

Die artikel het voorts beweer dat „die hoogverraadsaak 'n dramatiese skouspel is om die plattelandse boere ten gunste van die Nasionale Party op te rui."

STUDENTE IS BLY

Mnr. Steward skryf: „Maar dit is dié mense wat (bv. in 'n belangrike provinsie soos Transvaal) in 1938 en 1943 vir samewerking tussen Engels- en Afrikaanssprekendes gestem het, en in 1943 vir die voortsetting van die oorlog teen Nazi-Duitsland. Dis eienaardig dat sulke kiesers nou 'n regering sal steun wat, volgens u, die beskerming van die gelyke status van Engels en Afrikaans uit die weg geruim en sy toevlug tot die gewone metodes van 'n diktatuur geneem het."

Die vyftien Suid-Afrikaanse studente het die hoofartikel as „puik" bestempel. Oor die verwysing na die instelling van universitêre apartheid skryf hulle: „Almal wat akademiese vryheid heilig ag, sal dankbaar wees oor wat u gesê het."

Die bittere en treurige hakery twee jaar gelede by Fort Hare (waar net nie-blankes studeer) getuig van die gevare van segregasie, skryf die studente.

Hulle hoop dat verantwoordelike mense in Brittanje en oor die hele wêreld „dié inbreuk op akademiese vryheid in Suid-Afrika meedoënloos aan die kaak sal stel".—(Sapa.)

DATE

26 JAN 1957

.....THE WORLD JOHANNESBURG.....

IN PLACE OF MATTHEWS



University of Fort Hare
• Together in Excellence

A European, Prof. H. H. Griffin, has been appointed temporary Acting principal of the Fort Hare University College while the Acting Principal, Prof. Z. K. Matthews, is appearing at the treason inquiry in Johannesburg.

Date — 7 FEB 1957

BEHIND NEWS

STUDENTS in Johannesburg and in Capetown have closed their ranks in determined opposition to the Nationalist Government's plan to strengthen its apartheid policy by enforcing racial segregation in South Africa's Universities.

In both cities, students carrying placards with slogans such as "Keep our Universities open and free" and "Closed Universities mean closed minds", have staged public demonstrations against apartheid being applied to academic life. They have also presented petitions of protest to the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen.

"Academic Freedom Committees" have been set up both in Johannesburg and Capetown by the Students' Representative Councils to fight University apartheid, which is scheduled as a subject of legislation during the present Parliamentary session.

"We realise we have a big task ahead of us," declared Mr. Magnus Gunther, chairman of the Committee here, "but we shall try to convince the Government of our utmost sincerity.

"We do not wish to be white, pink or blue students. We only want to be students. As students it is our aim to gain the qualities of toleration and understanding which are so essential to the conduct of affairs in this country.

There are nine Universities in South Africa. Four do not admit non-white students. Rhodes does not normally admit them, and Fort Hare which is associated with Rhodes, is for non-whites and admits European students only in exceptional cases.

Natal University is already se-

gregated into sections for whites and non-whites.

Only two Universities, those of Capetown and Johannesburg's Witwatersrand, admit students without racial discrimination. They are the centres of learning mainly affected by the Government's new apartheid proposal.

About 20,000 full-time students attend South African Universities, of whom 1,000 are non-white.

Non-white students attending the Universities in Johannesburg and Capetown, where the policy of non-segregation has operated since early in the present century, number under 500.

Not until after the Nationalist Party gained power as a result of the General Election in May 1948, did opposition to the liberal policy at Johannesburg and Capetown Universities become apparent.

Dr. A. I. Malan, the then Prime Minister, spoke about the "temporary and intolerable" situation in the mixed Universities.

While the Government applied restrictive measures against the Universities, such as refusing entry permits to Indian and African students from other territories who wished to study in South Africa, student opposition to the apartheid policy was supported by the governing bodies of Johannesburg and Capetown Universities, and by Professors and Lecturers.

The Nationalist Government, in 1951, proclaimed that the Un-

iversities are traditionally independent, but alleged that there was social intermingling with "undesirable consequences" at the open Universities.

Although the Holloway Commission reported that apartheid in South African Universities is financially and practically impossible, the Government has declared its intention to introduce a policy of segregation "regardless of cost."

Newspaper comment in South Africa on this, as on other apartheid issues, is divided.

The pro-Government "Die Transvaler" declared: "The student bodies at Capetown and Johannesburg Universities only desire to keep the gates open to all non-European students. They are hypocrites,

"The open Universities exert themselves for a sham of equality and unity, and sham is fraud. It has often been noticed that the presence of non-Europeans in these Universities leads to tension. Apartheid in our Universities would be to the advantage of both Europeans and non-Europeans."

The Opposition English-language "Rand Daily Mail", stated: "The Government's determination to go ahead with University apartheid legislation is another manifestation of its willingness to defy public opinion whenever it thinks such defiance will suit its political purposes.

"The Government has made up its mind to exclude non-Europeans from the Universities in measures which will once again make South Africa's name malodorous in the nostrils of the world and which must eventually cost the country many millions of pounds."

S. Africans at Cambridge plead for Wits and U.C.T.

LONDON.—Fifteen South African students at Cambridge had a letter in The Times this week praising a recent leading article in the newspaper discussing the Treason Trial in Johannesburg.

The students refer to the Times' mention of "the Nationalist Government's decision to introduce legislation during the present Parliamentary session which will impose apartheid on the only two 'open' universities in South Africa."

The students say: "All people who cherish the sanctity of

academic freedom will be grateful for what you have said."

They declare that the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town are among the last institutions in South Africa where real inter-racial contact is possible.

The students add, "Staff and students alike are almost unanimous in asserting the healthy effect their universities have had on race relations.

The bitter and tragic disturbances at Fort Hare university college (where there are only non-Whites) two years ago were full testimony to the dangers of segregation.

The students say they hope responsible opinion in Great Britain and throughout the world will be relentless in its exposure of this invasion of academic liberty in South Africa."

Afrikaners

Published with the students' letter is another from the Director of Information at South Africa House, Mr. A. H. Steward, criticising The Times' leader.

He comments on the contention "that the Treason Case has been staged as a spectacular drama to excite the passions of 'platteland Boers' in favour of the National Party."

But that electorate was phlegmatic, says Mr. Steward.

"The fact is that the Platteland Afrikaner is, by nature, among the most independent and democratically-minded people on earth. History clearly illustrates the precariousness of the position of an Afrikaans leader whose views conflict with those of his people, and the record shows that the platteland vote may be had by either of the big parties, depending on what it has to offer."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

- 2 FEB 1957

South African Universities

ONE by one the anomalies in apartheid society are being expunged. Now it is the turn of the universities. During the present session the South African parliament will be asked to vote large sums for the creation of purely non-European universities. Later, the Minister of Education will probably ask for the power to exclude Africans, Coloureds and Indians from the two universities that are now non-racial, once alternative facilities are available. For several years the government's slogan has been "separate but equal" university training for non-Europeans, but now that educational specialists have roundly declared that there can be no question of equality in separation, the more flexible expression "comparable facilities" is being used.

There are nine universities and colleges in South Africa, five of which are for whites only. Natal University is segregated into sections for the two groups, and Fort Hare is for non-Europeans only. The remaining two, Witwatersrand and Cape Town, are open to any race, and about 5 per cent of their student bodies are non-European. For the white population of approximately 2½ million, there are about 19,000 students; for the other 10½ millions, only 1,000. The education provided at Fort Hare and Natal is, by and large, of a lower standard than at either of the open universities: the teaching staff are paid less and there are not enough of them. South Africa is no longer attracting competent lecturers from abroad and its own resources are already over-stretched.

The great majority of staff and students at Witwatersrand and Cape Town are united against the government's proposals, which are considered an invasion of university autonomy, a retrograde step for race relations and a waste of limited staff and money. Mixed education has worked well in the two universities for over forty years and provides almost the only equal meeting ground for the two groups. Moreover, since all existing universities are very poor, the public money to be spent on the new establishments is bitterly grudged. But their protest, however authoritatively backed, has as weak a chance as Canute against the wave of Nationalist policy.

Universities for Non-Europeans: Some Facts

To the Editor of The Friend

Sir, — The Cabinet, in deciding to introduce legislation next year, to provide Universities for non-Europeans, leave me with that uncomfortable sensation a dog must experience when its hair stands on end.

It is perhaps not common knowledge that the non-European has the facilities of five universities in the Union today, including the University of South Africa, which provides correspondence courses, but offers the same qualifications as the normal University.

In 1954 some 2,327 non-European students attended these universities. The population served is 10,300,000 non-Europeans, a ratio of 2,60,000 to one University, and these Universities are financed entirely by the small White population of 2,643,000 (1951 census.)

By comparison, there are only four other university colleges in Africa, — in the Gold Coast, Nigeria the Sudan and the Uganda-Kenya-Tanganyika territories.

The number of students attending these African universities in 1952 was 1,600. The population served is in excess of 58,000,000, a ratio of 12,500,000 to one university. The universities are entirely financed

by Britain, whose population is in excess of 48,000,000.

The South African Government is already spending more on health and education for the Bantu than any of its predecessors, and considerably more per head of population than any other African State. The South African Government is spending per head of population, Bantu only, on health and education combined £2 2s. 8d.

By comparison other African states are spending, on all races, Nigeria 2/10d., Uganda 4/7d., the Gold Coast 10/7d. India, the bitter critic of the Union, spends on both health and education combined for all races, the sum of 2½d.

The South African Government in 1952 spent £21,971,000 on health and education. The Government has now committed themselves to provide a further £15,000,000 for the construction of five universities, not to mention the cost of upkeep when such universities are established. The buildings of Fort Hare cost £500,000 and the Government grant of £80,000 a year is towards running expenses.

WHAT IS THEIR DESTINY?

Approximately, 2,320 Africans attend universities yearly, but only about 200 of them qualify. What is the destiny each year of those who have completed their studies and have developed into intellectuals but have failed in their examinations? Many drift to the cities and are employed in the lower-grade occupations, some as clerks, some as storemen, and some succeed in securing jobs as errand boys.

The less fortunate become an ever growing nucleus of disillusioned, frustrated, embittered and anti-White political agitators, who look to Col. Nasser and Dr Kwame Nkrumah, not to mention, of course, Seretse Khama, whose territory adjoins both the northern Cape and the Transvaal, for political guidance and encouragement in the common struggle of nationalism with which the average African is obsessed today.

Only two-and-a-half months ago there was considerable jubilation over an announcement that certain members of the African National Congress from the Union and the Protectorates had succeeded in leaving the country as delegates to a Pan-African anti-White conference sponsored by Col. Nasser of Egypt. Only a half-wit could ignore the implications of such a meeting.

INTELLECTUALS

It is obvious from the foregoing information that a few years from now we shall be confronted by a race of intellectual Africans who have multiplied out of all proportion to the present ratio of 4 to 1; who have been trained and established in businesses in their Bantu Areas; who have been driven into a solid non-European block by the repressive legislation of this Government, wealthy from the development of their areas, and who now find these areas over-camped. They will undoubtedly cast their envious eyes inland to what remains of the Cape Province, the Free State and the Transvaal, and who will there be to deny them this rich prize? Only the Afrikaner?

To forestall the many political demands which will be shouted at us from the Bantu, we shall need a Government capable of handling a tough situation; a Government who will not betray the European to establish the Bantu.

The only political party qualified for such a task is the Central National Party led by Professor F. J. Tromp, whose policy states: "We cannot allow large numbers of educated and independent Africans to be massed against us in the Black pincers which from the Bantu States as envisaged by the Tomlinson Commission. It is our intention to break up the reserves.

"The Party believes that in time to come the Bantu will become ripe for substantial political and other rights, and that he must be given such rights, insofar as this will not endanger European security and political control."

SOUTH AFRICAN BY CHOICE.

Johannesburg.



University of Fort Hare
Together in excellence

Universiteit, Hier en Oorsee

ONS het nog altyd gehoop dat daar by die oorgang van afsonderlike universitêre geriewe vir Suid-Afrika se nie-blankes 'n groter mate van samewerking te voorskyn sou kom van die kant van die twee sogenaamde „gemengde universiteite”, dié van Kaapstad en die Witwatersrand. Daartoe is nodig meer realisme en minder propaganda as wat ons tot dusver van hul woordvoerders gekry het. Dit is nodig dat feite onder die oë gesien en reguit oorgesien word.

Een van die feite, in teenstelling met indrukke wat oorsee en selfs hier gewek word, is dat die nie-blanke studente van U.K. en Wits, anders as vreemde studente aan buitelandse universiteite, aan strenge diskriminasie op die gebied van sport, inwoning, maatskaplike verkeer, die verenigingslewe en aanstelling in die universiteitspersoneel onderwerp word. Hierdie apartheid, wat aan die nie-blanke studente in hul mees impressionabele jare 'n volle universiteitslewe ontse, is of 'n tussenstadium op die pad na volkome integrasie, of 'n onding in terme van die „gemengde universiteite” se eie propaganda.

Hiermee hang saam die voortdurende verdediging van die bestaande posisie op die grond dat die nie-blanke studente maar min is — vyf of ses persent. Is die insinuasie dat die beleid verander sal moet word as die nie-blankes se getalle toeneem, of is dit 'n

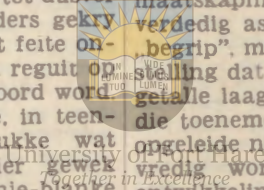
versekering dat die getal deur die universiteitsowerheid laag gehou sal word?

Hoe, met ander woorde, sien die teenstanders van afsonderlike universitêre geriewe die toekoms van hoër onderwys vir die nie-blankes?

Aparte inrigtinge word op prinsipiële gronde beveg as die kweekplekke van 'n nie-blanke nasionalisme. „Gemengde” inrigtinge met hul maatskaplike segregasie word verdedig as kweekplekke van „begrip”, maar met die geruststelling dat die nie-blankes se getalle laag sal bly. Hoe moet

die toenemende behoefte aan ongeleide nie-blankes dan bevredig word? Hoe kan die ontwikkeling van 'n nasionalisme van griewe voorkom word by mense wat daagliks bewus gemaak word van akademiese gelykwaardigheid, gepaard met maatskaplike bywonerskap? Hoop die universiteitsowerhede op die geleidelike koms van algehele integrasie — gesamentlike sport, koshuise, intervarsities en hospitaaljole, vrye maatskaplike verkeer en nie-blanke dosente in alle fakulteite? Is hulle bevrees om dit nou al te bepleit omdat hulle dan die grootste deel van hul blanke steun sal verloor?

Dit is vrae waarop die „gemengde” universiteite antwoorde verskuldig is as die vraagstuk in 'n redelike gees benader moet word. Hulle was ongelukkig tot dusver ver van openhartig, en dit is 'n slegte voorbereiding vir die kalme en deurtastende bespreking wat hierdie saak verdien.



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Oud - Hoofregter Teen Aparte Universiteite

TOT dusver is daar nog geen duidelike en omvattende uiteen-
setting gegee van die redes wat die Regering laat besluit het
om apartheid aan die universiteite toe te pas nie, het oud-hoofregter
A. van der S. Centlivres, kanselier van die Universiteit van Kaap-
stad, gister op 'n middagete van die Universiteitsklub gesê, berig
ons korrespondent.

Spr. meen dat so 'n stap ongeewenaard op die gebied van univer-
siteitsonderrig is.

In 1954 was daar 1,182 nie-
blanke studente aan vyf univer-
siteite in Suid-Afrika. Hiervan
was 271 aan die Universiteit van
Kaapstad, 214 aan die Universi-
teit van die Witwatersrand, 327
aan die Universiteit van Natal
en 370 aan die Universiteitskol-
lege Fort Hare. Blanke en nie-
blanke studente aan die Univer-
siteit van Natal woon egter nie
saam die klasse by nie en hulle
behoort ook nie aan dieselfde
studentevereniging nie — iets

wat nie juis as ideaal beskou
kan word nie, aangesien dit ge-
weldig baie werk vir die lektore
beteken en die gehalte van die
lesings verswak.

„Dit is baie duidelik uit die
syfers wat ek aangehaal het dat
daar maar net 'n handjievol nie-
blanke studente aan hierdie uni-
versiteit is. Dit is maar net
tussen vyf en ses persent van
die totale getal studente.”

Vryheid

Spr. wil dus 'n beroep op die
Regering doen om af te sien van
sy voorneme om apartheid aan
die universiteite toe te pas. Die
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Soos sake nou staan sa
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Kleurlinge ken geen ander be-
skawing as dié van die blan-
kes nie. Die Indiër raak nou



Oud-hoofregter A. v. d. S. Centlivres.

OUD-HOOFREGTER TEEN APARTHEID AAN UNIVERSITEITE

(Eie Beriggewer)

KAAPSTAD.

TOT dusver is daar nog 'n duidelike en omvattende uiteensetting gegee van die redes wat die Regering laat besluit het om apartheid aan die universiteite toe te pas nie, het oud-hoofregter A. v. d. S. Centlivres, kanselier van die Universiteit van Kaapstad gister op 'n middagete van die universiteitsklub gesê. Spr. meen dat so 'n stap ongeëwenaard op die gebied van universiteitsonderrig is.

Dit is duidelik dat 'n baie groot beginsel op die spel is — iets wat in die beskaafde wêreld as onaan-tasbaar beskou word. Die saak kan egter nie bespreek word sonder dat die feite bekend is nie en dit is 'n gevaarlike saak om dit uit 'n emosionele oogpunt te benader. Vrae soos: „Wil jy hê jou dogter moet met 'n nie-blanke trou,” bring 'n mens niks verder nie. Die antwoord op so 'n vraag is vanselfsprekend ontkenning.

Spr. het verwys na die bevindinge van die kommissie van ondersoek wat in 1953 aangestel is. Spr. het gesê dat daar in 1954 1,182 nie-blanke studente aan vyf universiteite in S.A. was. Hiervan was 271 aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad, 214 aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, 327 aan die Universiteit van Natal en 370 aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

Blanke en nie-blanke studente aan die Universiteit van Natal woon egter nie saam die klasse by nie en hulle behoort ook nie aan dieselfde studenteverenigings nie. Lesings word herhaal — iets wat nie juis as ideaal beskou kan word nie aangesien dit geweldig baie werk vir die lektore beteken en die gehalte van die lesings verswak.

„As dit nie die beleid was van die twee oop universiteite (U.K. en Wits) nie, sou die kommissie waarskynlik nie aangestel gewees het nie, het spreker gesê.

„Dit is baie duidelik uit die syfers wat ek aangehaal het dat daar maar net 'n handjievol nie-blanke studente aan hierdie universiteite is. Dit is maar net tussen vyf en ses persent van die totale getal studente.”

Die kommissie van ondersoek het verskeie wenke verwerp om

afsonderlike universiteite vir nie-blankes te stig. Pleks daarvan het hy aanbeveel dat die nie-blanke studente veral tot die Universiteit van Natal en die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare toegelaat moet word. Kleurlinge moes vooras nog na die Universiteit van Kaapstad gaan.

Die Regering het die kommissie se aanbevelings verwerp. Die vraag is nou of die Regering se besluit verstandig was. Spreker is daarvan oortuig dat alle stappe wat gedoen word om te voorkom dat die oop universiteite nie-blankes toelaat, die goeie naam van hierdie universiteite in die buiteland sal skaad.

Spr. wil dus 'n beroep op die Regering doen om af te sien van sy voorneme om apartheid aan die universiteite toe te pas. Die Regering moet liever vryheid aan diegene bied wat daar onderrig wil word.

Soos sake nou staan, sal baie min nie-blankes in die onmiddellike toekoms aan die universiteite kan studeer. Die Kleurlinge ken geen ander beskawing as die van die blankes nie. Die Indiër raak nou eers aan die blanke beskawing gewoond. 'n Groot persentasie van die naturelle is ontstam terwyl 'n groot deel nog streng volgens die naturellereg in die reservate lewe. Die ontstamde natu- rel sal ook nie tot 'n universiteit kan toetree nie, omdat hy nie die nodige kwalifikasies het nie.

Afsonderlike nie-blanke universiteite sal die broeiplekke word van 'n aggressiewe anti-blanke nasionalisme en die spanning in die rasseverhouding in S.A. laat toeneem en vererger, het spr. gesê.

A SACRED PRINCIPLE AT STAKE, SAYS CENTLIVRES

University Apartheid Would Lower Academic Status

CAPETOWN, Monday.

PREVENTING the open universities of South Africa from admitting non-European students would very seriously affect the status and reputation which those universities enjoyed in the outside world, the former Chief Justice, Mr. A. van de Sandt Centlivres, told a luncheon meeting of the University Club in Capetown today.

He appealed to the Government to reconsider its decision to introduce Apartheid legislation for the Universities of Capetown and the Witwatersrand, and to adopt the policy of "live and let live."

He said that there had not been a clear and comprehensive exposition of the reasons which had led the Government to take what he regarded as an unprecedented step in the field of university education.

"It is clear that a very great principle is at stake, a principle which in the Western world is regarded as sacred. That principle is that universities should enjoy academic freedom.

"It is a principle perhaps more especially applicable to universities which owe their existence not only to grants of the State but also to private endowment."

The number of non-European students at the two open universities of Capetown and the Witwatersrand were a mere handful, amounting to between five and six per cent. of the total number of students.

The figures were for 1954 when a total of 1,182 non-European students were distributed between Capetown University (271), Witwatersrand (214), Natal (327) and Fort Hare (370).

Concentration

The Holloway Commission had recommended the gradual concentration in the main of non-European students in Durban and Fore Hare, with the qualification that "unless many Coloureds were to lose the opportunity of acquiring a university education, the Coloured students should be allowed as at present to continue their non-separate studies, especially at the University of Capetown.

The Government had rejected the recommendations of the Commission and had apparently decided to obtain legislation to prohibit the open universities from admitting any non-European students as soon as university institutions were available for Coloured and Indian students on the one hand and Bantu on the other.

The Commission seemed to have some misgivings as to the soundness of the Government's proposals.

Status Affected

He had no doubt that the limitation of a university's autonomy would have a deleterious effect on the status of South

African universities.

"I am not aware of any university of real standing in the outside world which closes its doors to students on the ground of the colour of their skins. The great universities of the world welcome students from other countries, whatever the colour of their skins," he said.

"They realise that the different outlook which these students bring with them advances the field of knowledge in human relations in the international sphere and contributes to their own culture.

"Segregated non-European universities will tend to become breeding grounds for an aggressive anti-European nationalism and thus increase and aggravate the tensions that already are rampant in the racial relations in South Africa."—(S.A.P.A.)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Waarom Apartheid aan Universiteite? Vra Centlivres

(Deur Ons Stadsverslaggewer)

TOT dusver is daar nog geen duidelike en omvattende uiteensetting gegee van die redes wat die Regering laat besluit het om apartheid aan die universiteite toe te pas nie, het oud-hoofregter A. v. d. S. Centlivres, kanselier van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, gister op 'n middagete van die Universiteitsklub gesê. Spr. meen dat so 'n stap ongeëwenaard op die gebied van universiteits-onderrig is.

Dit is duidelik dat 'n baie groot beginsel op die spel is — iets wat in die beskaafde wêreld as onaantasbaar beskou word. Die saak kan egter nie bespreek word sonder dat die feite bekend is nie, en dit is 'n gevaarlike saak om dit uit 'n emosionele oogpunt te benader. Vrae soos „wil jy hê dat jou dogter met 'n nie-blanke moet trou?“, bring 'n mens niks verder nie. Dit is 'n woord op so 'n vraag is vreeslik sprekend ontkenkend. Spr. het verwys na die bevindinge van die kommissie van ondersoek wat in 1953 aangestel is.

Spr. het gesê dat daar in 1954 1,182 nie-blanke studente aan vyf universiteite in Suid-Afrika was. Hiervan was 271 aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad, 214 aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, 327 aan die Universiteit van Natal en 370 aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare. Blanke en nie-blanke studente aan die Universiteit van Natal woon egter nie saam die klasse by nie en hulle behoort ook nie aan dieselfde studente-verenigings nie. Lesings word herhaal — iets wat nie juis as ideaal beskou kan word nie, aangesien dit geweldig baie werk vir die lektore beteken en die gehalte van die lesings verswak.

VERWERP

„As dit nie die beleid was van die twee oop universiteite (U.K. en Wits) nie, sou die kommissie waarskynlik nie aangestel gewees het nie,“ het spr. gesê. „Dit is baie duidelik uit die syfers wat ek aangehaal het dat daar maar net 'n hantjevol nie-blanke studente aan hierdie universiteite is. Dit is maar net tussen vyf en ses persent van die totale getal studente“

Die kommissie van ondersoek het verskeie wenke verwerp om

afsonderlike universiteite vir nie-blankes te stig. Pleks daarvan het hy aanbeveel dat die nie-blanke studente veral tot die Universiteit van Natal en die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare toegelaat moet word. Kleurlinge moes vooras nog na die Universiteit van Kaapstad gaan.

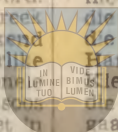
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SPANNING

Spr. wil dus 'n beroep op die Regering doen om af te sien van sy voorneme om apartheid aan die universiteite toe te pas. Die Regering moet hewer vryheid aan diegene bied wat daar onder-
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Soos sake nou staan, sal baie min nie-blankes in die onmiddellike toekoms aan die universiteite kan studeer. Die Kleurlinge ken geen ander beskawing as dié van die blankes nie. Die Indiër raak nou eers aan die blanke beskawing gewoond. 'n Groot persentasie van die natuurle is ontstam terwyl 'n groot deel nog streng volgens die natuurle-reg in die reservate lewe. Die ontstamde natuur sal ook nie tot 'n universiteit kan toetree nie omdat hy nie die nodige kwalifikasies het nie.

„Afsonderlike nie-blanke universiteite sal die broeiplekke word van 'n aggressiewe anti-blanke nasionalisme en die spanning in die rasseverhouding in Suid-Afrika laat toeneem en vererger,“ het spr. gesê.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Black Universities as Breeding Grounds of Anti-White Nationalism

MR. JUSTICE A. VAN DE SANDT CENTLIVRES, former Chief Justice of the Union and Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, said at a meeting of the University Club in Cape Town yesterday that the Government's intention to introduce legislation to enable it to prevent the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand from admitting non-European students on a footing of academic equality with European students, was an unprecedented step in the field of university education.

THE concluding part of the article by Mr. R. P. Plewman, a former Auditor-General of the Union, on the "sovereignty of Parliament" in relation to the handing over to South Africa of the High Commission Territories, has had to be held over and will be published on this page on Thursday.

compelling them to throw their doors open to students of all colours. Compulsion on the part of the State would be resented by them just as compulsion at the expense of the open universities would be resented by the open universities.

The third observation made by the Holloway Commission is: "Restrictions must not be introduced unless they can be supported by reasons which can be regarded as overriding in the social sphere. The Commission does not, however, fall within the range of the Commission's investigation."

What the Commission had in its mind when it used the phrase "social sphere" appears from para. 36, where it said that "a justification (for imposing restrictions upon university autonomy) will in the final analysis have to be sought on the basis of the effectiveness with which a university can perform its work as a social institution and, consequently, on the basis of the effects of such restrictions on the general welfare of the community".

The community is, of course, the whole multi-racial population of South Africa. The question, therefore, is whether the proposed legislation to empower the Executive to prohibit the open universities from admitting non-European students is calculated to advance the general welfare of South Africa.

Should Be Replica

To my mind, a university should, to put it at its lowest, be a replica to some extent of the country which it serves. One of the functions of a university is to prepare its students for life in the larger world outside its walls.

The open universities throw their portals open to young men and women from all walks of life who have attained the necessary academic qualifications and thus afford those who have the privilege of continuing their studies the unique opportunity of getting to know South Africa in miniature, as it were, and of acquiring what may be described as a South African outlook. God has ordained that people of many colours should live together in South Africa, and they can do so on a friendly footing only by learning to understand and respect one another. This they can do by attending the same university on a basis of academic equality, and in this way they can learn the art of toleration.

There is another important consideration to be borne in mind. We who are controlling South Africa to-day pride ourselves on maintaining the principles of what we call Western civilization. Our community consists of many elements: Europeans, Coloured, Bantus and Asiatics. It should be our sacred task to imbue all these elements with the ideals of Western civilization.

which I shall refer later is that the Commission may have had misgivings in its own mind as to the wisdom of any interference by the State in one of the freedoms of every university.

Mere Handful

Were it not for the policy of the two open universities it is unlikely that the Holloway Commission would have been appointed. It is clear that the number of non-European students at the two open universities is a mere handful: it amounts to between five and six per cent. of the total number of students at those institutions.

Various suggestions were made to the Commission for the purpose of implementing *apartheid* in the field of higher education. The Department of Native Affairs recommended as an ultimate ideal the establishment of three Bantu university institutions: Fort Hare for Xosas; an institution in Natal for Zulus; an institution in the Transvaal for Sothos.

Sabra suggested that for the Bantu at least two colleges be established; for the Coloureds, their own institution be set up in the Western Province of the Cape.

The Commission, consisting as it did of realists, rejected these proposals mainly, as I read the report, on the ground that the cost would be excessive.

It recommended the gradual concentration in the main of non-European students in Durban and at Fort Hare. By non-European students the Commission apparently meant all non-European students, whether Native, Coloured or Indian.

Coloured Students

But there was an important qualification to this recommendation: "that unless many Coloureds are to lose the opportunity of acquiring a university education, the Coloureds should be allowed as at present to continue their non-separate studies, especially at the University of Cape Town, which is prepared to admit them".

The Government has rejected the recommendations of the Holloway Commission and has apparently decided to obtain legislation to prohibit the open Universities from admitting any non-European students as soon

as university institutions are available for the Coloureds and Indians on the one hand and the Bantu on the other.

The issue raised by the Government invites the question whether its proposals are sound.

Misgivings

The Holloway Commission seems to have had some misgivings as to the soundness of the Government's proposals.

The Commission makes three important observations. Firstly it says that "Any limitation of a university's autonomy is always a serious matter because it may open the door to interference in the purely internal policy of universities."

Compelling the open universities to refuse admission to students on the ground of their races may well provide the State with a precedent for interfering with the autonomy of every university in other matters.

The second observation made by the Holloway Commission was: "Another question demanding careful consideration is whether the limitation of a university's autonomy will not have a deleterious effect upon the status which South African universities at present enjoy in the academic world also abroad."

I have no doubt in my mind that the answer to this question is in the affirmative. I am not aware of any university of real standing in the outside world which closes its doors to students on the ground of the colour of their skins. The great universities of the outside world welcome students from outside countries whatever the colour of their skins might be.

Advances Knowledge

They realize that the different outlook, which these students bring with them advances the field of knowledge in human relations in the international sphere and contributes to their own culture.

To prevent the open universities of South Africa from admitting non-European students will very seriously affect the status and reputation which these universities enjoy in the outside world.

I fully realise that most of the universities in South Africa do not admit non-European students. That is their affair and it would be unwise for any Government to interfere with their freedom of action by

Detribalized

The Coloured people know no civilization other than the Western. Their homeland is the homeland of the European, and they speak the languages of the European. The Asiatics are becoming acclimatized to Western civilization.

A large number of the Bantus have become detribalized; they have been born either in urban areas or on farms belonging to Europeans. A larger number live in the Native reserves and are still subject to Native law and customs so far as their civil rights are concerned. But they are subject to the same criminal law as the Europeans. Tribalism will probably remain endemic in the Native reserves for many years to come, but it cannot endure for all time.

As far as the universities are concerned, tribal Natives can be ruled out as well as the bulk of detribalized Natives who have not reached the requisite standard of education.

At present and in all probability during the foreseeable future there will be very few non-Europeans, whether Coloured, Asiatic or Bantu, who will qualify for education at the university level. Let these few be the torchbearers of Western civilization among their kith and kin rather than the pallbearers at the funeral of that civilization. To deny this very small band access to the open universities will endanger the maintenance of Western civilization in South Africa.

For Nationalism

Segregated non-European university institutions will tend to become breeding grounds for an aggressive anti-European nationalism and thus increase and aggravate the tensions that already are rampant in the racial relations in South Africa.

The policy of the open universities has worked smoothly and to the benefit of both Europeans and non-Europeans, and it is of great significance that the Government's policy is opposed by the Councils, the Senates, the Convocations and the great majority of students of the open universities. As this is the position the sound policy is to leave well alone.

There are many other reasons why the open universities should be allowed to remain open, and I earnestly appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision and to adopt the policy of "live and let live"

State Control of Fort Hare in University Apartheid Plan Non-European Colleges Will Cost Up to £4,000,000

"SUNDAY TIMES" POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.—The Government is expected shortly to take full control of Fort Hare University College, the only non-White college in the Union.

The college will be administered and its staff employed by the State. Its examinations will be conducted by the University of South Africa.

Thus Fort Hare—a college of Rhodes University—will suffer the same fate as the Non-European Medical Faculty of the University of Natal.

The move will be part of the Government's university apartheid programme: the complete separation of all white and non-white educational institutions.

Pattern

Inquiries I have made this week have uncovered the main points in the university apartheid pattern—these are: (1) that the State will control all non-White higher education; (2) that where possible institutions will be allowed to admit only students of a single race; (3) that institutions admitting non-white students of all races or non-Native students will fall under the control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science; (4) that all Native institutions will fall under the Department of Native Affairs; (5) that the staffs will become State employees and the University of South Africa, the central examining body; (6) that the immediate university apartheid plans will cost no more than between £3,000,000 to £4,000,000.

Legislation to give effect to these plans will probably be introduced to Parliament by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science within the next fortnight.

It will bar non-White students from the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand and prohibit the admission into Fort Hare of White students who in theory can, but who in practice, do not attend that college.

Verwoerd

There is a strong possibility that Fort Hare will be converted into a purely Native institution falling under the control of Dr. Verwoerd.

Another all-Native ("tribal") institution will be established at Pietersburg in the Transvaal. A site has been selected on a Native Trust farm in the Pietersburg area where a three faculty "university" is planned.

The Durban Medical School, together with the remaining sections of the non-European Departments of the University of Natal will form a third "university" for non-whites of all races in Natal.

It is also possible that a fourth institution will be established in the Western Province. Its main function will be to cater for Coloureds who will be left in an "educational vacuum" once the

University of Cape Town is closed to them.

In addition to the courses already offered at Fort Hare a faculty of law is to be established there. Plans for the establishment of this faculty are already under way. The authorities have advertised the post of head of the law department and an appointment is expected soon.

The person appointed to the post will be required to organise and set up a law department. This department will then become the training centre for would-be Native lawyers from all over the country.

Law Course

In the Transvaal the three faculty "university" will run departments of education, theology and agriculture. In Durban the emphasis will be on medicine and science. In addition to the medical school the University of Natal has up to date science laboratories and hostels for non-European students at Wentworth.

These are being taken over by the Department of Education in the transfer already announced by Mr. Viljoen.

His department is also taking over the part-time classes organised by the University in the evenings at Sastri College—an Indian high school in the Indian quarter—where lectures have been given for India and African students by the staff of the University of Natal.

Opposition Members of Parliament say that at best the institutions will provide no more than a "token" university education.

Taxation

In planning the provision of facilities for non-whites the Government has watched its estimates of costs closely. While the Holloway Commission calculated that to provide proper and adequate separate facilities for non-whites would involve the state in prohibitive expenditure, the present plan is reckoned to cost between only £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 at least £2,000,000 of which will be recovered from extra taxes which the Minister of Native Affairs Dr. Verwoerd, proposes imposing on Natives this year.

Senator Leslie Rubin (Native Representative) commented today: "No one outside the ranks of the Nationalist party believes for a moment that the education to be provided in the 'tribal' colleges will be university education as we know it."

THE FOLLY OF IT ALL

NOWHERE has the folly and arrogance of the present Government been more crudely demonstrated than in the field of education. The attitude of the Nationalists is simply that only they know what is best for the country and everyone in it. Parents are unfit to decide for their children. Teachers who have given their lives to their work have no right to be consulted on how it should be done. Universities must be the slaves of Government policy.

The latest example of Government interference is the proposal to transfer the control of the Natal Medical School, which admits non-Europeans only, from the University of Natal to the Department of Education; and on another page of this issue it is reported that Fort Hare, at present a College of Rhodes University, is to come under the Department of Native Affairs. Surely it was reasonable to suppose that the Natal experiment, whose purpose was to ensure a high standard of medical education for non-Europeans while conforming to the Nationalist principle of educational apartheid, would have the support of the Government. But no. Every link with the University is to be severed and the school is to be placed in the direct power of a State Department — a situation which, as Professor Gordon, Dean of the Medical Faculty, has stated, no self-respecting academician or medical practitioner would be prepared to accept.

As a result all the work and enthusiasm which has been put into the school is in danger of going to waste and the growing confidence of the non-European pupils in the high standard of the training offered them will be destroyed.

Could folly and arrogance go further?

Black and White universities

THE plan to use the question of race separation as a means of bringing the universities under the control of the Government has aroused opposition so vigorous in itself and springing from principles so deeply rooted that it seems to have startled some Nationalists, who obviously do not know how to answer it. **Instead, they confine themselves to talking about the status of non-Europeans in the open universities, without attempting to answer the plain assertion that to tear up the charters of universities, to give the State power to tell them whom they shall admit and whom exclude, and so to bring them under the authority of the Government is an interference with academic freedom and an attempt to impose on intellectual life the duty of conforming to Nationalist ideology.**

If the control of intellectual life were not desired, it could easily be avoided by setting up a new university open to non-Europeans and making it more attractive to them than the existing institutions. The college at Fort Hare is not the answer to this need, as the troubles there have shown. Something better is required.

GOVT. PLANS A NEW 'GRAB'

Rhodes to lose Fort Hare

POST Parliamentary Reporter

CAPE TOWN.—The Government is expected shortly take Fort Hare University College, Alice, away from Rhodes University. It will control it through a Government department.

Fort Hare's examinations will be conducted by the University of South Africa.

Thus Fort Hare, which is a college of Rhodes University, will suffer the same fate as the non-European Medical Faculty of the University of Natal.

The move will be part of the Government's university apartheid programme; the complete separation of all White and non-White educational institutions.

The main points

Inquiries this week have uncovered the main points in the university apartheid pattern. These are:

- The State will have full control of all non-White higher education;
- Where possible institutions will be allowed to admit only students of a single race;
- Institutions admitting non-White students of all races or Coloured or Indian students will fall under the control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science;
- All-African institutions will fall under the Department of Native Affairs;
- The staffs will become State employees and the University of South Africa the central examining body; and
- The immediate university apartheid plans will cost no more than between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000.

Legislation soon

Legislation will probably be introduced to Parliament by the Minister of Education Arts and Science within a fortnight.

It will bar non-White students from the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand and prohibit the admission of White students who in theory can, but who in practice do not, attend Fort Hare College.

There is a strong possibility that Fort Hare will be converted into a purely African institution under Dr. Verwoerd's control.

Another all-African ("tribal") institution will be established at Pietersburg, Transvaal.

The Durban Medical School, with the remaining sections of the non-European departments of the University of Natal, will form a third "university" for non-Whites of all races in Natal.

A fourth institution may be established in the Western Province.

Its main function will be to cater for Coloureds left in an "educational vacuum" when the University of Cape Town is closed to them.

Law course

In addition to the courses already offered at Fort Hare a faculty of law is to be established. Plans are already under way.

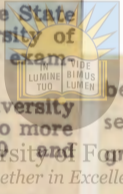
This department will then become the training centre for would-be African lawyers from all over the country.

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These are being taken over by the Department of Education.

The department is also taking over the part-time classes organised by the university in the evenings as Sastri College—an Indian high school in the Indian quarter—where lectures have been given for Indian and African students by the staff of the University of Natal.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Akademie Apartheid

DAAR is duidelik twee groepe teenstanders van die aangekondigde wetgewing om met aparte universiteitsfasiliteite vir nie-blankes te begin. Daar is die linkse klomp wat in beginsel teen alle apartheid is, politiek, ekonomies en sosiaal. En daar is die ander, verreweg die talrykste van die twee groepe, wat nie die Kleurskeidslyn uitgewis wil hê nie, maar wat allerlei besware voel of hulle allerlei besware laat inbeeld het teen die metodes wat die Regering wil volg.

Om vir aparte universiteite as beleid en as feit blywende sukses te verseker, moet hierdie twee groepe van mekaar geskei word.

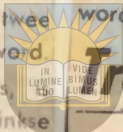
Daartoe, lyk dit vir ons twee dinge nodig. Die linkse groep moet beslis en verlik te verstaan kry dat daar geen neme is om hulle of enigiemand anders oor die beginsel te „raadpleeg” nie. Terselfdertyd moet alles wat moontlik is, gedoen word om die ander groep se bedenkinge uit die weg te ruim. As voorbeeld verwys ons na die nie-blanke mediese skool in Durban.

Die Oogmerk?

Ons bely 'n mate van twyfel of die proses van aparte ontwikkeling noemenswaardig bevorder sal word deur die administrasie van hierdie mediese skool oor te dra van 'n blanke universiteit na 'n blanke staatsdepartement, en die afneem van eksamens oor te dra van een blanke universiteit na 'n ander blanke universiteit.

Tensy dit die bedoeling is om tegelykertyd die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika te omskep tot wat prakties weer 'n universiteit met konstituerende kolleges sal wees, maar hierdie keer die reeks nie-blanke kolleges wat die Regering beoog. Al die besonderhede van die voorgestelde wetgewing is nog nie aangekondig.

ens, die Minister van Onderwys het die afgelope week laat verslaan dat belangrike elemente daarvan nog oorweeg word. Ons wil die hoop waag dat 'n gedagte soos die bogenoemde onder die moontlikheid is wat oorweeg



Trotse Tradisie

Dit kan moontlik gemaak word vir die ander universiteite om hulle gesamentlike akademiese beheer oor die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika voorlopig te behou, sodat hulle self die „gehalte” van die onderrig en grade kan bepaal. Tegelykertyd sou die nie-blankes 'n universiteit kry met 'n groot en eerbiedwaardige tradisie waartoe hulle trots hulle dadelik aangetrokke behoort te laat voel.

Ons kan aan geen beter weg dink om redelike bedenkinge te verwyder, en moedswillige politieke verset van die linksgesinde elemente kragteloos te maak nie.

Apartheid aan die Universiteit van Natal

IN onderstaande skrywe aan Die Burger sit prof. dr. E. G. Malherbe, Prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Natal, sy universiteit se standpunt uiteen vir die behoud van sy nie-blanke afdeling. „Die mees geslaagde proefneming in universitêre apartheid”, noem hy die Natalse stelsel.

Prof. Malherbe lei vandag 'n afvaardiging oor hierdie saak na die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen.

Prof. MALHERBE skryf:

Natal pas apartheid op universiteitsgebied al meer as twintig jaar toe. Dit is moeilik om te begryp waarom die Regering nou met sy voorgestelde wetgewing hierdie stelsel, wat so suksesvol gefungeer het, wil ontwrig. Hier volg 'n uiteensetting in breë trekke van die stelsel.

Daar is vandag oor die 400 nie-blanke studente aan die Universiteit van Natal. Hulle word egter alleen in Durban toegelaat, waar hulle hul klasse apart bywoon in geboue wat van drie tot sewe myl weg is van die blanke deel van die Universiteit, wat op die Berea by die Howard-Kollege geleë is.

Hierdie stelsel van interne apartheid is ingestel met die volle instemming van die nie-blanke gemeenskap in Durban, wat is vasgelê in die Universiteitswet, wat aan die Raad van die Universiteit die reg gee om die plek te bepaal waar 'n student sy onderrig ontvang.

Dieselfde dosente wat die blanke studente onderrig, onderrig ook die nie-blankes. Die nie-blankes skrywe dieselfde eksamens as die blankes en ontvang hulle grade gelyktydig met die blankes.

Hierdie stelsel van apartheid waarborg dus 'n gelykheid van akademiese standaarde wat geen ander stelsel van apartheid kan waarborg nie.

Enigste Stelsel

Trouens, dit is ook die enigste stelsel wat uit suiwer opvoedkundige standpunt (in Natal, waar die getal nie-blankes baie groot is in verhouding tot dié van die blankes in baie van die klasse in Durban) geregtigdig kan word. Beskou vakke soos Engels of geskiedenis, waar die blanke eerstejaars oor die honderd beloop en die nie-blanke eerstejaars byna net soveel. As ons hierdie twee groepe saam gooi, sou die dosent van so 'n klas voor 'n baie moeiliker taak staan as met 'n ewe groot klas van blankes. Die nie-blanke studente het wel aan die toelatingsverleides van matriek voldoen, maar hul kulturele agtergrond, volgens die vereistes van 'n universiteit, is swakker as die van die blanke studente. Die nie-blankes het nie in die huise waaruit hulle kom, die boeke en ander leesstof wat 'n mens oor die algemeen in die huise van blanke studente aantref nie. Daarby is die hoër skole waar hulle hul sekondêre onderwys ontvang het, in baie opsigte van laer gehalte as dié van die blankes. Kennis en geesteshouing wat as gemeenplaas by die blankes veronderstel kan word, is vir die nie-blankes vreemd. Die dosent sou dus, as 'n konsensieuse onderwyser is, noodwendig beïnvloed word deur die algemene peil van die swakker deel van die klas. Hy sou die tempo moet inrig volgens daardie groep. So 'n vertraagde tempo sou baie van die blankes in die klas verveel, want hulle sou sê hulle het dit reeds op skool geleer. En hulle sou onwillekeurig in die gewoonte verval om van die lesings weg te bly. Die algemene peil en die gehalte van die werk sou dus sonder twyfel



PROF. MALHERBE

rigting vir die nie-blankes op te rig, en dan nog is dit twyfelagtig of dieselfde hoë akademiese standaarde gehandhaaf kan word. Dit kos die staat byvoorbeeld meer as twee keer soveel aan toelaes om dieselfde kursusse in Fort Hare beskikbaar te stel, as wat hy vandag aan die Universiteit van Natal vir dié dienste betaal.

Hiermee wil ek glad nie te kenne gee dat die Regering Natal vir dié dienste voldoende gesubsidieer het nie. Intendeel, ons kon met meer geldelike ondersteuning veel beter dienste verrig het.

Akademiese standaarde word gehandhaaf nie soseer deur die eindeksamens nie as deur die gehalte van die dosente. En dit kan nie betwyfel word nie dat met die beperkte aantal universiteitsleerkrigte waarvoor ons land beskik, 'n blanke universiteit oor die algemeen 'n beter gehalte van dosent trek as 'n suiwer nie-blanke inrigting.

Geen rede is tot dusver deur die owerheid aangevoer nie waarom die Regering nou hierdie stelsel, wat Natal met soveel sukses toegepas het, wil vernietig en vervang deur 'n newelagtige plan wat veel duurder sal kos en akademies waarskynlik van laer gehalte sal wees.

Mediese Skool

Nou die Mediese Skool, wat uitsluitend nie-blanke studente bedien. Die getal studente staan by die 200. Hiervan is 56 persent Bantoes, 36 persent Indiërs en 8 persent Kleurlinge. Die Indiërs en Kleurlinge betaal vir hulself, terwyl byna al die Bantoes beurse en lenings van ongeveer £200 per jaar van die staat ontvang. Die kursus is 'n sewejarige l.p.v. die gewone sesjarige wat deur die Mediese Raad vereis word, omdat ons verlang dat iedere student, behalwe in die eerstejaarswetenskappe, ook op 'n B.A.-peil moet deurkom in een van die landstale en 'n sosiale wetenskap, hetsy geskiedenis of sosiologie. Die eerste groep, wat ses jaar gelede begin het, voltooi hul finale jaar aan die einde van 1957. Aan die einde van 1956 het 22 van die 24 deurge-



Wits en U.K.

Hierdie moeilikheid kom nie voor in die gemengde klasse van die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand en Kaapstad nie, omdat daár die getal nie-blankes so gering is. Daar is ongeveer 200, versprei oor meer as 60 kursusse, met die gevolg dat in die meeste gevalle slegs twee of drie nie-blankes in 'n klas van honderd of meer blankes sit. Die peil van die lesings word bepaal deur die groot blanke meerderheid, en die paar nie-blankes in die klas moet maar sien hoe hulle kan byhou. Hulle kry dus in die gemengde groot klasse van Kaapstad en die Witwatersrand geensins die individuele aandag van hul dosente wat hulle ingevolge die Natalse stelsel ontvang nie, waar in die aparte klasse spesiale metodes gebruik word om by die besondere behoeftes van die nie-blankes aan te pas. Sodoende word hulle gehelp om, al duur dit ook langer, die standaard van die blankes in Pietermaritzburg en Durban te bereik. Hulle trek ook nie die standaard van die blankes af nie.

Afgesien van die mediese skool, wat uitsluitend uit nie-blanke studente bestaan, word klasse vir nie-blankes op hierdie manier vir meer as 50 kursusse gedupliseer. Dit bring noodwendig 'n ekstra koste mee van by die £40,000 per jaar vir die Universiteit van Natal om ekstra leerkrigte aan te stel en laboratoriums en biblioteke te dupliseer. Soos voorheen gesê, word die ekstra leerkrigte nie benoem om uitsluitend onder die nie-blankes te werk nie. Gesteld dat in 'n departement, by ekonomie, in Durban, die leerkrigte uit 'n professor, twee senior lektore en twee lektore bestaan; dan word by daardie departement twee ekstra lektore gevoeg met die opdrag dat a' sewe van hulle saam verantwoordelik moet wees vir die dosering van kursusse I, II, III, honneurs en M.A. in die blanke sowel as die nie-blanke afdeling.

Dit verg natuurlik ekstra werk en heelwat toegewydheid aan die kant van die personeel om hierdie Natalse stelsel te laat werk. Maar dit is uit die staat se oogpunt veel goedkoper as om 'n heeltemal aparte in-

kom in dieselfde eksamens wat vir die ander mediese skole gestel was. Dit verteenwoordig 'n persentasie van geslaagdes wat selfs nie deur die blanke inrigtings bereik is nie. Dit is nie omdat die nie-blankes by ons besonder briljant is nie, maar omdat hulle in die voorkliniese sowel as die kliniese vakke baie individuele aandag geniet onder leiding van 'n uitsers oekwame en toegewyde groep universiteitsdosente, wat ook dien as dokters in die King Edward VIII-Hospitaal waar die mediese skool geleë is.

Pronkstuk

Die staat het tot dusver byna 100 persent vir die nie-blanke mediese skool betaal, en onder die bekwame leiding van die Universiteit van Natal het die inrigting 'n hoë status in die mediese en die universitêre wereld verwerf. Die Rockefeller Foundation, wat sy deskundiges daaraan gestuur het, was so ingenome met die werk daar, dat hy 'n skenking van £48,000 gedoen het op die voorwaarde dat sekere dosente waarin hy vertrou het, die werk van aanpassing van die leerplan by die besondere behoeftes van die naturel verder kan uitbou in oorleg met die Provinsiale Administrasie.

Kortom, die nie-blanke mediese skool het die beste pronkstuk van die Regering geword om aan oorsese besoekers te bewys dat apartheid wel 'n sukses kan wees.

Waarom die Regering nou hierdie inrigting, wat met soveel sorg, toewyding en idealisme deur die Universiteit van Natal, ondanks moeikhede en teenstand, opgebou is en die vertroue van die nie-blanke studente gewin het, gaan ontwortel en ontwrig deur dit van die Universiteit van Natal weg te neem, gaan die verstand van elke redelike mens wat iets van universiteite weet, te bowe.

As die Regering met hierdie voorneme sou voortgaan, sal dit 'n nekslag wees vir die mees geslaagde proefneming in universitêre apartheid.

MEER LIG OP REGER

MEER duidelikheid oor die Regering se planne ten opsigte van die verskaffing van afsonderlike universiteite vir die verskillende rasse, is nou beskikbaar.

PLAN

Die Regering het besluit dat in gevalle waar die kolleges net vir natuurle toeganklik sal wees, die administratiewe beheer onder die Departement van Naturellesake sal ressorteer, terwyl die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika die akademiese beheer sal uitoefen. Waar nie-blanke kolleges nog vir meer as een nie-blanke ras oop sal wees, word dit onder die administratiewe beheer van die Departement van Onderwys geplaas en word die Univer-

siteit van Suid-Afrika die eksaminerende liggaam.

Fort Hare

Die prentjie oor die toekoms van die bestaande inrigtings, telegrafeer ons Politieke Korrespondent uit Kaapstad, is dus die volgende: Fort Hare wat tans 'n hoofsaaklik natuurlekollege is maar ook ander rasse opneem, is bestem om 'n suiwer natuurlekollege te word. Sodra dit ge-

beur, sal die administratiewe beheer na Naturellesake oorgaan. Vir die huidige sal dit egter blykbaar net losgemaak word van die Universiteit Rhodes en sal dit skynbaar voorlopig nog deur die Departement van Onderwys beheer word.

Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika word egter dadelik die eksaminerende liggaam. Hoe lank die oorgangstydperk sal duur, is onseker. Die Minister van Onderwys sal self hierop lig werp.

Dan is daar nog die Wentworth-vertakking van die Natalse Universiteit, sowel as die voorgraadse en nagraadse klasse van Sastri-kollege in Durban. Sastri is hoofsaaklik vir Indiërs, terwyl by Wentworth hoofsaaklik wetenskap vir natuurle gedoseer word. Een van hierdie inrigtings sal opgebou word as die kern van 'n toekomstige universiteit. Omdat dit voorlopig oop sal wees vir natuurle en Indiërs kom dit onder die beheer van die Minister van Onderwys, met die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika as eksaminerende liggaam.

Vir Kleurlinge

Oor die Natalse Universiteit se nie-blanke mediese skool het minister Viljoen reeds self die afgelope week die sluiting gelig. Dit word verwyder onder beheer van die Natalse Universiteit, onder beheer van Onderwysdepartement geplaas met die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika as eksaminerende liggaam.

Die plan is skynbaar om in Kaapstad 'n Kleurlingkollege op te rig ooreenkomstig die genoemde patroon.

In Noord-Transvaal sal die Departement van Naturellesake 'n suiwer nuwe Bantoe-universiteitskollege oprig met fakultete om te voldoen aan die behoeftes van die natuurle. Dit sal waarskynlik insluit onderwys, landbou, en godsdiens, asook 'n regs fakulteit.

Die verhoogde natuurlebelasting wat beoog word, sal volgens konserwatiewe berekening sowat £2 miljoen ekstra inbring. Hierdie geld sal hoofsaaklik vir Bantoe-hoër onderwys aangewend word.

Politieke kringe verwag dat die Minister van Onderwys voor die einde van hierdie maand die wetgewing sal indien.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

18 FEB 1957

QUEENSTOWN DAILY REPRESENTATIVE

Fort Hare's Fate

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Aparte Hoër Onderwys

NET soos daar in 1953 'n wet aangeneem is om die laer Bantoe-onderwys van provinsiale beheer na beheer deur die Departement van Naturellesake oor te plaas en daardeur volstreckte skeiding tussen Bantoe- en blanke-onderwys in die skole teweeg te bring, net so sal daar vanjaar wetgewing aangeneem word om 'n aparte bedeling in die hoër of universitêre onderwys tot stand te bring.

Dit beteken nie net dat die Universiteite van Kaapstad en die Witwatersrand nie langer nie-blanke studente sal mag opneem nie. Dit beteken ook dat die kollege Fort Hare, wat as aparte inrigting onder die Rhodes-Universiteit fungeer en die Mediese Fakulteit vir Nie-blankes, wat as aparte inrigting deur die Natalse Universiteit beheer word, as selfstandige en afsonderlike inrigtings afgestig sal word. Daarbenewens sal nuwe inrigtings tot stand kom om in die behoeftes van die nie-blankes aan hoër onderwys te voorsien.

Dit wil voorkom asof die publiek en ook sekere universiteitsowerhede en -dosente hierdie punt nie verstaan het nie. Vandaar die proteste in die eerste plaas uit Natal en nou ook van ander universitêre en studente-instansies. Hierdie mense het blykbaar onder die indruk verkeer dat 'n aparte kollege onder beheer van 'n blanke universiteit reeds aan al die vereistes van apartheid voldoen. Dat dit nie die geval is nie, sal hulle vandeeweek nog verneem wanneer 'n afvaardiging uit Natal die Minister van Onderwys in Kaapstad spreek. 'n Mens wil die hoop uitspreek dat al die implikasies van die voorgename wetgewing en die nuwe bedeling aan vir hulle duidelik sal word en dat hulle dan ook hul drif-

tige proteste sal laat vaar.

Laat ons net een betekenisvolle punt onder die aandag van die beswaardes bring. Solank nie-blanke studente saam met blankes aan dieselfde inrigting studeer, of solank 'n nie-blanke inrigting 'n samestellende deel van 'n blanke inrigting is, is daar in beginsel en in wese gemeenskaplikheid tussen die twee groepe en dus geen apartheid nie. Die nie-blanke studente bly dan onderhewig aan die smaad van vergelykings van die onvergelykbare en aan die verfynde vorme van diskriminasie wat die betrokke inrigtings ten opsigte van sport, inwoning en sosiale verkeer op hulle toepas; en die blanke studente kom, altans aan die gemeenskaplike inrigtings, intiem genoeg met die nie-blanke in aanraking om die gevoel van verskil te laat verstomp. Deur die laasgenoemde omstandigheid word die gelykskakelingsproses, wat die grootste innerlike vyand van afsonderlike ontwikkeling is, bevorder; en deur die eersgenoemde vorme van diskriminasie kom die nie-blankes nie alleen voortdurend onder die indruk dat hulle gekul word nie, maar kry hulle ook nie die geleentheid om in eie kring selfstandig tot selfverwesenliking te vorder nie.

Ná die ondervinding met die volstreckte skeiding in die laer Bantoe-onderwys behoort die teenstanders van die eendêrse skeiding in die hoër onderwys versigtig te wees. Die eersgenoemde het heel gou 'n volslae sukses geblyk te wees, soseer dat eertydse teenstanders dit moes erken en dat selfs die aanvanklike stakende Bantoeouers tevrede gestel is. Wie uit die ervaring lering put, sal nie haastig en hard teen skeiding in die hoër onderwys te velde trek nie.

APARTHEID AAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN NATAL

IN onderstaande skrywe sit prof. dr. E. G. Malherbe, prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Natal, sy inrigting se standpunt uiteen vir die behoud van sy nie-blanke afdeling. „Die mees geslaagde proefneming in universitêre apartheid,” noem hy die Natalse stelsel.

Prof. Malherbe lei vandag 'n afvaardiging oor hierdie saak na die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen.

Prof. Malherbe skryf onder meer:

„Natal pas apartheid op universiteitsgebied al meer as twintig jaar toe. Dit is moeilik om te begryp waarom die Regering nou met sy voorgestelde wetgewing hierdie stelsel, wat so suksesvol gefungeer het, wil ontwrig. Hier volg 'n uiteensetting in breë trekke van die stelsel.

„Daar is vandag oor die 400 nie-blanke studente aan die Universiteit van Natal. Hulle word egter alleen in Durban toegelaat waar hulle hul klasse apart bywoon in geboue wat van drie tot sewe myl weg is van die blanke deel van die universiteit, wat op die Berea by die Howard-kollege geleë is.

GELYKE STANDAARD

„Dieselfde dosente wat die blanke studente onderrig, onderrig ook die nie-blankes. Die nie-blankes skrywe dieselfde eksamens as die blankes en ontvang hul grade gelyktydig met die blankes.

„Hierdie stelsel van apartheid waarborg dus 'n gelykheid van akademiese standaarde wat geen ander stelsel van apartheid kan waarborg nie.

„As ons die twee groepe sou saam gooi, sou die dosent voor 'n baie moeiliker taak staan as met 'n ewe groot klas van net blankes. Die nie-blanke studente het wel aan die toelatingsvereistes van matric voldoen, maar hul kulturele agtergrond, volgens die vereistes van 'n universiteit, is swakker. Hulle het nie in die huise waaruit hulle kom die boeke en ander leesstof wat 'n mens oor die algemeen in die huise van blanke studente aantref nie.

„Daarby is die hoëskole waar hulle onderrig ontvang het, in baie opsigte van laer gehalte as die van die blankes. Kennis en geesteshoudinge wat as gemeenplaas by die blankes veronderstel kan word is vir die nie-blankes vreemd. Die dosent sou dus, as hy 'n konsensieuse onderwyser is, noodwendig beïnvloed word deur die algemene peil van die swakker deel van die klas. Hy sou die tempo inrig volgens daardie groep. So 'n vertraagde tempo sou baie van die blankes in die klas verveel.

GEMENGDE KLASSE

„Hierdie moeilikheid kom nie voor in die gemengde klasse van die Universiteite van die Witwatersrand en Kaapstad nie, omdat die getal nie-blankes daar so gering is.

Die peil van die lesings word bepaal deur die groot blanke meerderheid, en die paar nie-blankes in die klas moet maar sien hoe hulle kan byhou. Hulle kry dus geensins die individuele aandag van hul dosente wat hulle ingevolge die Natalse stelsel ontvang nie.

„Afgesien van die mediese skool wat uitsluitend uit nie-blanke studente bestaan, word klasse vir nie-blankes op hierdie manier vir meer as 50 kursusse gedupliseer. Dit bring noodwendig 'n ekstra koste mee van by die £40,000 per jaar vir die Universiteit van Natal om ekstra leerkragte aan te stel en laboratoriums en biblioteke te dupliseer.

„Soos voorheen gesê, word die ekstra leerkragte nie benoem om uitsluitend onder die nie-blankes te werk nie. Gestel dat in 'n departement van by voorbeeld ekonomie in Durban, die leerkragte uit 'n professor, twee senior lektore en twee lektore bestaan, dan word by daardie departement twee ekstra lektore gevoeg met die opdrag dat al sewe van hulle saam verantwoordelik moet wees vir die dosering van kursusse in sowel die blanke as die nie-blanke afdeling.

EKSTRA WERK

„Dit verg natuurlik ekstra werk en heelwat toegewydheid aan die kant van die personeel om hierdie

King Edward — hospitaal waar die mediese skool geleë is.

„Kortom, die nie-blanke mediese skool het die beste pronkstuk van die Regering geword om aan oorsese besoekers te bewys dat apartheid wel 'n sukses kan wees.

„Waarom die Regering nou hierdie inrigting, wat met soveel sorg, toewyding en idealisme deur die Universiteit van Natal, ondanks moeilikhede en teenstand, opgebou is en die vertroue van die nie-blanke studente gewin het, gaan ontwortel en ontwrig deur dit van die Universiteit van Natal weg te neem, gaan die verstand van elke redelike mens wat iets van universiteite weet, te bowe.”



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

APPEAL TO S.A. GOVERN SEGREGATION IN UNIVERSITIES

Signed by 24 prominent
South Africans

JOHANNESBURG, Sunday.—A group of 24 prominent South Africans, including well-known writers, senior advocates, academicians and experts on race relations, has addressed an urgent appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

The group includes the South African writers Uys Krige, Alan Paton and Nadine Gordimer, the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Quintin Whyte, the president of the Institute, Mr. Leo Marquard, three past presidents of the Institute, five university professors and four university lecturers, a former Native Representative in the Senate, Dr. Edgar Brookes, and a former Native Representative in Parliament, Mr. D. Molteno, Q.C., two Native doctors and three Queen's Counsels.

In their appeal the group said that the Government had made no attempt to answer the arguments of the universities concerned, but had merely maintained its "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system, although this system had "operated without dissension or friction since the universities were founded."

The group said that it was of paramount importance in this country that flexibility and experimentation should be preserved and that "that stultifying uniformity which the Government now declares it will impose" should be avoided.

It criticised the Government's proposals for establishing five non-White universities and said that the country could not afford to create a further five universities when the existing 10 universities were all handicapped to a greater or lesser degree by lack of funds.

It said that there was ample room at the existing universities for the relatively small number of non-Whites seeking university training.

The group's appeal said that segregation meant discrimination and isolation. The report of the commission which investigated the recent disturbances at the college of Fort Hare had shown that the isolation of non-Whites there had contributed significantly to the growth of "an exclusive nationalism."

It said that "to destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to inter-racial understanding and respect," and urgently asked the Government to reconsider its decision.

Signatories

The signatories to the appeal were:

Dr. Edgar Brookes, former Native Representative in the Senate and now lecturing in history at the University of Natal; Mr. D. Cloete, Q.C., of Grahamstown; Mr. Graeme Duncan, Q.C., of Cape Town; Miss Nadine Gordimer, authoress;

Dr. Ellen Hellman, former president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, present vice-president of the Institute, and expert on urban Native affairs;

Dr. A. W. Hoernle, well-known anthropologist, former president of the Institute of Race Relations and present vice-president of the Institute.

Professor D. Hobart Houghton, Professor of Economics at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and head of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University.

Professor A. M. Keppel Jones, Professor of History at Natal University; Professor J. D. Krige, Professor of Anthropology at Natal University; Mr. Uys Krige, writer;

Professor L. Kuper, Professor of Sociology at Natal University; Professor L. D. MacCrone, Professor of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand;

Mr. Leo Marquard, president of the South African Institute of Race Relations and manager in South Africa for the Oxford University Press;

Mr. D. Molteno, Q.C., former Native Representative in the House of Assembly; Mr. James Morris, stockbroker;

Dr. D. M. Timkulu, lecturer at Fort Hare Native College; Mr. Jordan Ngubane, Natal journalist; Dr. W. F. Nkomo, medical practitioner in Pretoria; Mr. Alan Paton, writer; Mr. Walter Pollack, Q.C.;

Dr. S. T. van der Horst, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town; Mr. Maurice Webb, former president of the Institute of Race Relations; Mr. Quintin Whyte, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations; Dr. A. B. Xuma, Medical Officer of Health for Alexandra Township.—Sapa.

DATE

22 FEB 1957

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L

The Government Taking Over Fort Hare?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

GRAHAMSTOWN, Thursday.

"I can assure you we have heard nothing except rumours," the Registrar of Fort Hare, Sir James Agnew, commenting on reports that Fort Hare will begin the new year under the Native Affairs Department, said today.

There are also rumours that steps are already being taken to pave the way for such a change.

"We have had no information about any change whatever," said Sir Fulque. "We are just as anxious to know as anyone."

He said there were far more applicants than places this year.

Although the College was primarily for Africans, no-one had been refused admission on account of race. Many Indian and African applicants had not a full exemption from matriculation. None of these were being admitted. The only other reason why any Indian applicants had been refused was because the College was full, he said.

Fort Hare cannot be placed under the Native Affairs Department without new legislation, but legislation affecting its status may be discussed in Parliament within the next few days.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

'Threat to racial respect'

JOHANNESBURG. — The 24 leading South Africans who signed an urgent appeal to the Government not to enforce apartheid on the open Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, said:

● "To destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to inter-racial understanding and respect."

● The report of the Commission that investigated the disturbances at the College of Fort Hare showed that isolation of non-Whites there had contributed significantly to the growth of "an exclusive nationalism."

● The Government had made no attempt to answer the arguments of the universities concerned, but merely maintained its "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system.

● This system had "operated without dissension or friction since the universities were founded."

● It was of prime importance in this country that flexibility and experimentation should be preserved.

● "Stultifying uniformity, which the Government now declares it will impose," should be

DATE

25 FEB 1957

DIE BURGER

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APARTE UNIVERSITEITE: DRINGENDE BEROEP OP REGERING

JOHANNESBURG.

'N GROEP van 24 vooraanstaande Suid-Afrikaners, onder wie bekende skrywers, senior advokate, akademies en deskundiges insake rassebetrekkinge, het 'n dringende beroep op die Regering gedoen om sy voor-genome instelling van segregasie aan die Universiteite van Kaapstad en van die Witwatersrand te heroorweeg.

In die groep is onder andere die skrywers Uys Krige, Alan Paton en Nadine Gordimer, die direkteur van die S.A. Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, mnr. Whyte, die voorsitter van die instituut, mnr. Leo Marquard, drie gewese voorsitters van die instituut, vyf hoogleraars en vier dok-tore, 'n gewese natuurleverteenwoordiger in die Senaat, dr. Edgar Brookes, 'n gewese natu- relleverteenwoordiger in die Volksraad, adv. D. B. Molteno, Q.C. twee natuurlegeneeshere en drie Q.C.'s.

Die beroep lui dat die Rege- ring die argumente van die be- trokke universiteite nie probeer beantwoord het nie. Die Rege- ring hou vol om hom met die bestaande stelsel te bemoel hoe- wel dié stelsel sonder onenigheid of wrywing sedert die stigting van die universiteite toegepas word.

GEBREK AAN GELD

Die Regering se voorstel om vyf nie-blanke universiteite te stig. is aangeval. Die land kan nie bekostig om nog vyf univer- siteite te stig nie, terwyl die tien bestaande universiteite almal in mindere of meerdere mate deur gebrek aan geld gekortwiek

Klaries is die stutte van ver-
driet.—Aeschylus.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Urgent plea to stop student apartheid

JOHANNESBURG, Sunday.—(Sapa.)

A GROUP of 24 prominent South Africans, including well-known writers, senior advocates, academicians and experts on race relations, has addressed an urgent appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

The group includes the South African writers, Uys Krige, Alan Paton and Nadine Gordimer, the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Quintin Whyte, the president of the institute, Mr. Leo Marquard, three past presidents of the Institute, five university professors and four university lecturers, a former Native Representative in the Senate, Dr. Edgar Brookes, and a former Native Representative in Parliament, Dr. D. Molteno, Q.C., two Native doctors and three Queen's Counsels.

In their appeal the group said that the Government had made no attempt to answer the arguments of the universities concerned but had merely maintained its "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system, although this system had operated without dissension or friction since the universities were founded.

The group said that it was of paramount importance in this country that flexibility and

experimentation should be preserved and "that stultifying uniformity which the Government now declares it will impose" should be avoided.

HANDICAPPED

It criticised the Government's proposals for establishing five non-White universities and said that the country could not afford to create a further five universities when the existing 10 universities were all handicapped to a greater or lesser degree by lack of funds.

It said that there was ample room at the existing universities for the relatively small number of non-Whites seeking university training.

The group's appeal said that segregation meant discrimination and isolation. The report of the commission which investigated the recent disturbances at the college of Fort Hare had shown that the isolation of non-Whites there had contributed significantly to the growth of "an exclusive nationalism."—(Sapa.)

Aparte Universiteite

GROEP VRA REGERING OM BESLUIT TE HEROORWEEG

JOHANNESBURG.

VIER-EN-TWINTIG Suid-Afrikaners waaronder skrywers, regsgeleerdes, akademiese persoonlikhede en kenners van rasse-aangeleenthede het 'n beroep op die Regering gedoen om die instelling van apartheid aan die Witwatersrandse en Kaapstadse Universiteite, in heroorweging te neem.

*Together in Excellence*

In die beroep sê die groep dat die Regering geen poging aangewend het om die universiteite op hul verhoë te antwoord nie, dog het nog net volhard in sy besluit om met die huidige stelsel in te meng.

Die Regering se voorstelle om vyf aparte nie-blanke universiteite te stig, word gekritiseer aangesien die land nie nog vyf universiteite kan bekostig terwyl die bestaande universiteite se aktiwiteite as gevolg van die gebrek aan geld ingekort word.

HANDTEKENINGS

Die handtekenings wat op die verzoekskrif voorkom, is dié van dr. Edgar Brookes, voormalige Naturrellevertegenwoordiger in die Senaat en nou dosent aan die Natalse Universiteit, adv. D. Cloete, Q.C., van Grahamstad, adv. Graeme Duncan, Q.C., van Kaapstad, mej. Nadine Gordimer, skryfster, dr. Ellen Hellman, voormalige voorsitster van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-aangeleenthede, dr. A. W. Hoernle, 'n antropoloog, prof. D. Hobart

Houghton, professor in Ekonomie aan Rhodes-Universiteit, en prof. A. M. Keppel Jones, professor in geskiedenis aan die Natalse Universiteit.

Ander handtekenings is dié van prof. J. D. Krige, professor in antropologie aan die Natalse Universiteit, mnr. Uys Krige, skrywer, prof. L. Kuper, van die Natalse Universiteit, prof. I. D. Maccrone van die Witwatersrandse Universiteit, mnr. Leo Marquard, voorsitter van die S.A. Instituut vir Rasse-aangeleenthede, adv. D. Molteno en mnr. James Morris, aandelamakelaar.

Dr. D. M. Timkuu, van Fort Hare, Jordan Ngunane, Natalse joernalis, dr. W. F. Nkomo van Pretoria, mnr. Alan Paton, skrywer, adv. Walter Pollack, Q.C., dr. S. T. van der Horst van die Kaapstadse Universiteit, mnr. Maurice Webb, voormalige voorsitter van die S.A. Instituut vir Rasse-aangeleenthede, mnr. Quintin Whyte, direkteur van die S.A. Instituut vir Rasse-aangeleenthede en dr. A. B. Xuma, gesondheidsbeampte vir Alexandra.

—(Sapa.)

Varsity Appeal By Leading Citizens

JOHANNESBURG, Sunday.
A GROUP of 24 prominent South Africans, including well-known writers, senior advocates, academicians and experts on race relations, has addressed an urgent appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Capetown.

"DOGGED"

In their appeal the group said that the Government had made no attempt to consider the arguments of the universities concerned, but had merely maintained its "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system of open universities. The group said that it was of paramount importance in this country that flexibility and experimentation should be preserved and that "the stultifying uniformity which the Government now declares it will impose" should be avoided.

It said that "to destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to inter-racial understanding and respect," and urgently asked the Government to reconsider its decision.

THE SIGNATORIES

The signatories to the appeal were:—

Dr. Edgar Brookes, former Native Representative in the Senate now lecturing in history at the University of Natal.

Mr. D. Cloete, Q.C., of Grahamstown.

Mr. Graeme Duncan, Q.C., of Capetown.

Miss Nadine Gordimer, authoress.

Dr. Ellen Hellman, former president of the Institute of Race Relations, present vice-president of the Institute, and expert on urban Native affairs.

Dr. A. W. Hoernle, well-known anthropologist, former president of the Institute of Race Relations and present vice-president.

Professor D. Hobart Hough-

ton, Professor of Economics at Rhodes University.

NATAL PROFESSORS

Professor A. M. Keppel Jones, Professor of History at Natal University.

Professor J. D. Krige, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Natal.

Mr. Uys Krige, writer.

Professor L. Kuper, Professor of Sociology at the University of Natal.

Professor I. D. Maccrone, Professor of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr. Leo Marquard, President of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Mr. D. Molteno, Q.C., former Native Representative in the House of Assembly.

Mr. James Morris, stockbroker.

Dr. D. M. Timkulu, lecturer at Fort Hare Native College.

Mr. Jordan Ngubane, Natal journalist.

Dr. W. F. Nkomo, medical doctor practising in Pretoria.

MR. ALAN PATON

Mr. Alan Paton, writer.

Mr. Walter Pollack, Q.C.

Dr. S. T. van der Horst, Senior Lecturer in Economics at the University of Capetown.

Mr. Maurice Webb, former President of the Institute of Race Relations.

Mr. Quintin Whyte, Director of the Institute of Race Relations.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, Medical Officer of Health for Alexandra Township.—(S.A.P.A.)

DATE

25 FEB 1957

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APARTE UNIVERSITEITE: DRINGENDE BEROEP OP REGERING

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'N GROEP van 24 vooraanstaande Suid-Afrikaners, onder wie bekende skrywers, senior advokate, akademië en deskundiges insake rassebetrekkinge, het 'n dringende beroep op die Regering gedoen om sy voorgestelde instelling van segregasie aan die Universiteite van Kaapstad en van die Witwatersrand te heroorweeg.

In die groep is onder andere die skrywers Uys Krige, Alan Paton en Nadine Gordimer, die direkteur van die S.A. Instituut vir Rasseverhoudinge, mnr. Whyte, die voorsitter van die instituut, mnr. Leo Marquard, drie gewese voorsitters van die instituut, vyf hooglerars en vier lektore, 'n gewese natuurlevertegenwoordiger in die Senaat, dr. Edgar Brookes, 'n gewese natuurlevertegenwoordiger in die Volksraad, adv. D. B. Molteno, Q.C. twee natuurlegeneeshere en drie Q.C.'s.

Die beroep lui dat die Regering die argumente van die betrokke universiteite nie probeer beantwoord het nie. Die Regering hou vol om hom met die bestaande stelsel te bemoei, hoewel dié stelsel sonder onenigheid of wrywing sedert die stigting van die universiteite toegepas word.

GEBREK AAN GELD

Die Regering se voorstel om vyf nie-blanke universiteite te stig, is aangeval. Die land kan nie bekostig om nog vyf universiteite te stig nie, terwyl die tien bestaande universiteite almal in mindere of meerdere mate deur 'n gebrek aan geld gekortwiek word.

Daar is genoeg plek aan die bestaande universiteite vir die betreklik klein getal nie-blankes wat universiteitsopleiding verlang.

Die beroep lui voorts dat segregasie diskriminasie en afsondering beteken. Die verslag van die kommissie wat die onrus in Fort Hare ondersoek het, het getoon dat die afsondering van nie-blankes daar betekenisvol tot die ontstaan van 'n „eksklusiewe nasionalisme" bygedra het.—(Sapa.)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

TAKING OVER CONTROL OF FORT HARE

(From Our Political Correspondent)

CAPE TOWN, Sunday.

Fort Hare University College, the only non-white university in South Africa and at present a college of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, is to come under Government control. It will suffer the same fate as the non-European medical faculty of the University of Natal, which is to be divorced from Natal University.

The University of South Africa, which teaches its students by correspondence, will be the examining body for both the medical faculty and Fort Hare.

The probable outline of university apartheid is thus becoming clear. The main features of the legislation which will be introduced in Parliament soon are expected to be:

The State will control all higher education for non-whites. Non-white colleges will not be autonomous bodies like their white counterparts.

The Native colleges ultimately will come under the direct authority of the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, and the Coloured and Indian colleges, plus the Natal medical faculty, which will probably admit non-white students, will come under the Department of Education.

The University of South Africa will serve as the examining body for all non-white institutions, but the actual control will be vested in public servants.

"TRIBAL COLLEGES"

The institutions will not be universities in the proper sense of the term. The Native institutions will be no more than tribal colleges.

All these non-white colleges will be inferior in teaching staff, equipment, etc., to the white universities.

The Government, I believe, does not intend spending more than £3 million or £4 million to ensure total university apartheid.

As far as the Native colleges are concerned the principle of Bantu education will be extended from the schools directly into the colleges.

I understand that the Government intends launching university apartheid by establishing three or four "universities" immediately. One will be the new Fort Hare, which will admit only Natives and which will have a new law faculty in addition to the existing courses.

NEW INSTITUTION

A second "university" will be in Durban, where the various sections of the non-European part of the University of Natal will be consolidated into a new institution, with the accent on medicine and science. At present, non-whites mainly Natives and Indians, attend part-time lectures by Natal University lecturers in the classrooms at Sastri College—an Indian high school in an Indian quarter—and at the medical school at Congella and at Wentworth, where there are science laboratories and hostels.

A third "university" is planned for the Transvaal at a site near Pietersburg on a Native trust farm. It will admit only Natives and will provide tuition in three faculties—education, agriculture and theology. If a fourth "university" is established it will most likely be in the Western Province and will admit only Coloured students. If Cape Town

Government urged to reconsider decision on varsity apartheid

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

SEGREGATION means discrimination and isolation and will breed intolerance, and it is important that the two open universities be maintained, says a statement by 24 signatories — including legal men, professors and leaders of Native thought — condemning the idea of university apartheid.

The statement says:

'We wish to record our opposition to the plans of the Government to alter the basis of university education in this country.

'Our protest is directed, above all, against the proposal of the Government to exclude non-White students from the open universities.

'Different South African universities follow different practices in regard to the admission of students.

VARYING PRACTICES

'While we are convinced that the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town come nearest to fulfilling the true functions of a university, we accept the inevitability, at this stage, of these varying practices — differences which reflect the varying race attitudes in South Africa.

'But the Government are not prepared to allow the matter to rest there.

'They have not shown wherein the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand have failed or been found wanting.

'They have not attempted to counter the substantial arguments put forward by the councils, convocations, faculty members and students of both universities wholeheartedly supporting the present system.

FLEXIBILITY

'All they have done is to maintain their dogged determination to interfere by exercising compulsion with the system which these two universities have followed since their foundation, a system which has operated without dissension of students on scholastic qualifications and not on colour.

'We consider that in a multi-racial country such as ours, where the pattern for the future has yet to be shaped, it is of paramount importance to preserve flexibility and experimentation and to avoid that stultifying uniformity which the Government now declare they will impose.

'The Government propose to set up five non-White universities, each confined to a distinctive racial and ethnic group. We view this proposal with apprehension.

'As the Holloway Commission pointed out, the cost of providing universities in the full meaning of the term will be extremely high, so high that it seems very unlikely that the proposed institutions will in fact provide the range of subjects, the calibre of staff and the material equipment a true university requires.

'This country cannot, moreover, at its present level of development afford to create a further five universities in addition to the 10 existing universities, all already handicapped to a greater or lesser degree by lack of funds.

'Furthermore, it would not be justified in so doing in view of the relatively small number of non-Whites seeking university training. There is ample room for them in the existing universities.

DISCRIMINATION

'Segregation inevitably means discrimination. This has been the experience throughout the world. But segregation also means isolation, and isolation breeds intolerance and lack of understanding.

'The most recent proof thereof is contained in the report of the commission to investigate the disturbances at the University College of Fort Hare, which made it abundantly clear that the isolation of non-White students there has significantly contributed to the development of an exclusive nationalism.

'It is, we are convinced, of overriding national importance at least to maintain the existing two open universities, those two centres of higher learning where students of different racial origin and from a variety of background can together enter upon that full cultural heritage which has been bequeathed to us.

LAST BRIDGES

'To forbid Africans entry to these two universities means depriving them of the contacts and cultural milieu essential for acquiring the Western tradition of scholarship and learning.

'To destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to interracial understanding and respect.

'We say to the Government that they imperil South Africa's future by their proposed course of action and we urgently ask the Government to reconsider their decision.

The signatories are: Dr. Edgar Broome, Mr. D. Cloete, O.C., Mr. Graeme D. O.C., Miss Nadine Gordimer, Dr. Hellman, Dr. A. W. Hoernle, Prof. Hobart Houghton, Prof. A. M. Keppel, Prof. J. D. Krige, Mr. Uys Krige, Mr. Kuper, Prof. J. D. MacCrone, Mr. Marquard, Mr. I. D. Molteno, O.C., Mr. Morris, Dr. D. M. Timkulu, Mr. Ngubane, Dr. W. F. Nkomo, Dr. Paton, Mr. Walter Pollak, O. C., Web van der Horst, Mr. Maurice Webber, Quintin Whyte and Dr. A. B. Xun

PROMINENT NAMES IN VARSITY APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT

JOHANNESBURG, Monday.

A GROUP of 24 prominent South Africans, including well-known writers, senior advocates, academicians and experts on race relations, has addressed an urgent appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

The group includes the South African writers, Uys Krige, Alan Paton and Nadine Gordimer, the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Quintin Whyte, the President of the Institute, Mr. Leo Marquard, three past presidents of the institute, five university professors and four university lecturers, a former Native representative in the Senate, Dr. Edgar Brookes and a former Native representative in Parliament, Dr. D. Molteno, Q.C., two Native doctors and three Queen's Counsels.

In their appeal the group said that the Government had made no attempt to answer the arguments of the universities concerned, but had merely main-

tained its "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system, although this system had "operated without dissension or friction since the universities were founded."

The group said that it was of paramount importance in this country that inflexibility and experimentation should be preserved and that "that stultifying uniformity which the Government now declares it will impose" should be avoided.

LACK OF FUNDS

It criticised the Government's proposals for establishing five non-white universities and said that the country could not afford to create a further five universities when the existing ten universities were all handicapped to a greater or lesser degree by lack of funds. It said that there was ample room at the existing universities for the relatively small number of non-Whites seeking university training.

The group's appeal said that segregation meant discrimination and isolation. The report of the commission which investigated the recent disturbances at the college of Fort Hare had shown that the isolation of non-Whites there had contributed significantly to the growth of "an exclusive nationalism."

It said that "to destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to inter-racial understanding and respect," and urgently asked the Government to reconsider its decision.

SIGNATORIES

The signatories to the appeal also included: Mr. D. Cloete, Q.C., of Grahamstown; Mr. Graeme Duncan, Q.C., of Cape Town.

Dr. Ellen Hellman, former president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, present vice-president of the institute, and expert on urban Native affairs.

Dr. A. W. Hoernle, well-known anthropologist, former president of the Southern African Institute of Race Relations and present vice-president of the institute.

Professor D. Hobart Houghon, Professor of Economics at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and head of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University.

Professor A. M. Keppel Jones, Professor of History at Natal University; Professor J. D. Krige, Professor of Anthropology at Natal University; Professor U. Kuper, Professor of Sociology at Natal University; Professor I. D. MacCrone, Professor of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand; Mr. James Morris, stockbroker.

Dr. D. M. Timkulu, lecturer at Fort Hare Native College; Mr. Jordan Ngubane, Natal journalist; Dr. W. F. Nkomo, medical doctor practising in Pretoria; Mr. Walter Pollack, Q.C.; Dr. S. van der Horst, Senior Lecturer in Economics at the University of Cape Town; Mr. Maurice Webb, former President of the



University of Fort Hare
Together in excellence

URGENT PLEA OVER UNIVERSITIES

Group of 24 Urges No Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG.—A group of 24 prominent South Africans, including well-known writers, senior advocates, academicians and experts on race relations, has addressed an urgent appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

The group includes writers Uys Krige, Alan Paton and Nadine Gordimer, the director of the Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Quintin Whyte, the president of the institute, Mr. Leo Marquard, three past presidents, five university professors and four university lecturers, a former Native Representative in the Senate, Dr. Edgar Brookes and a former Native Representative in Parliament, Dr. D. Molteno, QC, Native doctors and three Queen's Counsel.

NO ANSWER

The group said that the Government had made no attempt to answer the arguments of the universities concerned, but had merely maintained its "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system, although it had "operated without dissension or friction since the universities were founded."

It was of paramount importance in this country that flexibility and experimentation should be preserved and that "the stultifying uniformity which the Government now declares it will impose" should be avoided.

It criticized the Government's proposals for establishing five non-White universities, and said that the country could not afford to create a further five universities when the existing 10 were all handicapped to some degree of lack of funds.

There was ample room at the existing universities for the relatively small number of non-Whites seeking university training.

Segregation meant discrimination and isolation. The report of the commission which investigated the recent disturbances at the College of Fort Hare had shown that the isolation of non-Whites there had contributed significantly to the growth of "an exclusive nationalism".

"To destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to interracial understanding and respect."

THE SIGNATORIES

Other signatories to the appeal were: Mr. D. Cloete, QC, of Grahamstown; Mr. Graeme Duncan, QC, of Cape Town; Dr. Ellen Hellman, former president of the Institute of Race Relations; Dr. A. W. Hoernle, a well-known anthropologist and former president of the Institute. Professor D. Hobart Houghton, professor of Economics at Rhodes University, Grahamstown; Professor A. M. Keppel Jones, Professor of History at Natal University; Professor J. D. Krige, Professor of Anthropology at Natal University; Professor L. Kuper, Professor of Sociology at Natal University; Professor I. D. Maccrone, Professor of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand; Mr. James Morris, stock broker. Dr. D. M. Timkulu, lecturer at Fort Hare; Mr. Jordan Ngubane, Natal journalist; Dr. W. F. Nkomo, medical practitioner of Pretoria; Mr. Walter Pollack, QC; Dr. S. T. van der Horst, senior lecturer in Economics at the University of Cape Town; Mr. Maurice Webb, former president of the Institute of Race Relations; and Dr. A. B. Xuma, Medical Officer of Health for Alexandra Township.—(Sapa.)

24 PROMINENT LE ASK GOVERNMENT TO THINK AGAIN

Oppose Apartheid Plan for Universities

A GROUP of 24 prominent South Africans, including well-known writers, senior advocates, academicians and experts on race relations, has addressed an urgent appeal to the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

The group includes the South African writers, Uys Krige, Alan Paton and Nadine Gordimer, the director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr. Quintin Whyte, the president of the institute, Mr. Leo Marquard, three past presidents of the institute, five university professors and four university lecturers, a former Native representative in the Senate, Dr. Edgar Brookes and a former Native representative in Parliament, Dr. D. Molteno, Native doctors and three Queen's Counsels.



Uys Krige, a former Native representative in the Senate, Dr. Edgar Brookes and a former Native representative in Parliament, Dr. D. Molteno, Native doctors and three Queen's Counsels.

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Mr. D. Molteno

It said that "to destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to inter-racial understanding and respect," and urgently asked the Government to reconsider its decision.

The Signatories

The signatories to the appeal were: Dr. Edgar Brookes, former Native representative in the Senate and now lecturing in history at the University of Natal. Mr. D. Cloete, Q.C., Grahamstown. Mr. Graeme Duncan, Q.C., of Cape Town. Miss Nadine Gordimer, authoress.

The signatories to the appeal were: Dr. Edgar Brookes, former Native representative in the Senate and now lecturing in history at the University of Natal. Mr. D. Cloete, Q.C., Grahamstown. Mr. Graeme Duncan, Q.C., of Cape Town. Miss Nadine Gordimer, authoress.

No Answer

In its appeal the group said that the Government had made no attempt to answer the arguments of the Universities concerned, but had merely maintained its "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system, although this system had "operated without dissension or friction since the universities were founded."

The group said that it was of paramount importance in this country that flexibility and experimentation should be preserved and that "the stultifying uniformity which the Government now declares it will impose" should be avoided.

It criticised the Government's proposals for establishing five non-White Universities and said that the country could not afford to create a further five universities when the existing ten universities were all handicapped to a greater or lesser degree by lack of funds.



Dr. E. Brookes

Ample Room

There was ample room at the existing universities for the relatively small number of non-whites seeking university training.

The group's appeal said that segregation meant discrimination and isolation. The report of the commission which investigated the recent disturbances at the Fort Hare College had shown that the isolation of non-Whites there had contributed significantly to the

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Natives in Group

Dr. D. M. Timkulu, lecturer at Fort Hare Native College; Mr. Jordan Ngubane, Natal journalist; Dr. W. F. Nkomo, medical doctor practising in Pretoria.

Mr. Alan Paton, writer; Mr. Walter Pollack, Q.C.; Dr. S. T. van der Horst, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town.

Mr. Maurice Webb, former president of the South African Institute of Race Relations; Mr. Quintin Whyte, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Dr. A. B. Xuma, medical officer of health for Alexandra Township.

DATE

25 FEB 1957

DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER

KIMBERLEY

State urged to reconsider

University apartheid condemned by group of South Africans

JOHANNESBURG, Sunday.

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In their appeal the group said that the Government had made no attempt to answer the arguments of the universities concerned, but had merely maintained their "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system, although this system had "operated without dissension or friction since the universities were founded."

GREAT IMPORTANCE

The group said that it was of paramount importance in this country that flexibility and experimentation should be preserved and that "the stultifying uniformity which the Government now declare they will impose" should be avoided.

It criticized the Government's proposals for establishing five non-White universities and said that the country could not afford to create a further five universities when the existing 10 universities were all handicapped to a greater or lesser degree by lack of funds.

ISOLATION

The group's appeal said that segregation meant discrimination and isolation. The report of the commission which investigated the recent disturbances at the College of Fort Hare had shown that the isolation of non-Whites there had contributed significantly to the growth of "an exclusive nationalism."

It said that "to destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to interracial understanding and respect," and urgently asked the Government to reconsider their decision.

—Sapa.

DATE

25 FEB 1957

DIE TRANSVAAL

Dringende E Regering vir Oop Un

'N GROEP van 24 Suid-Afri
Suid-Afrikaanse skrywe
demici en deskundiges oor ra
dringende oproep tot die Reg
om segragasie by die universite
en Kaapstad in te stel, te hero

Die groep sluit die Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers Uys Krige, Alan Paton en Nadine Gordimer in. Die ander persone is mnr. Quintin Whyte, direkteur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-aangeleenthede, drie voormalige presidente van die Instituut, vyf universiteits-professore en vier lektore aan die betrokke universiteite, 'n voormalige natuurlevertegenwoordiger in die Senaat, dr. Edgar Brookes, 'n voormalige natuurlevertegenwoordiger in die Volksraad, verskeie natuurleddokters en drie Q.C.'s in.

In hulle oproep tot die Regering meld die persone dat die „Regering geen poging aangewend het om die argumente van die betrokke Universiteite te beantwoord nie.

Hulle sê dat die Regering maar net volgehou het met sy „onwrikbare vasbeslotenheid" om hom met die bestaande stelsel te bemoei hoewel die stelsel reeds vandat die universiteite tot stand gebring is geld.

„GROOTSTE BELANG"

Die groep het gesê dat dit van die allergrootste belang is dat die land se buigbaarheid en

Dringende Beroep op Regering Gedoen vir Oop Universiteite

'N GROEP van 24 Suid-Afrikaners onder wie bekende Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers, senior advokate, akademici en deskundiges oor rasse-aangeleenthede, het 'n dringende oproep tot die Regering gerig om sy besluit om segregasie by die universiteite van die Witwatersrand en Kaapstad in te stel, te heroorweeg.

Die groep sluit die Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers Uys Krige, Alan Paton en Nadine Gordimer in. Die ander persone is mnr. Quintin Whyte, direkteur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-aangeleenthede, drie voormalige presidente van die Instituut, vyf universiteits-professore en vier lektore aan die betrokke universiteite, 'n voormalige natuurlevertegenwoordiger in die Senaat, dr. Edgar Brookes, 'n voormalige natuurlevertegenwoordiger in die Volksraad, verskeie natuurledokters en Q.C.'s in.

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„GROOTSTE BELANG”

Die groep het gesê dat dit van die allergrootste belang is dat die land se buigbaarheid en proefnemings behou moet word en dat die „verlammeende eenvormigheid wat die Regering, soos hy verklaar het, wil instel,” vermy moet word.

Hulle het die Regering se voorstelle vir die oprigting van vyf nie-blanke universiteite gekritiseer en gesê dat die land nie kan bekostig om 'n verdere vyf universiteite op te rig nie aangesien die bestaande tien universiteite almal op een of ander opsig te kampe het met 'n tekort aan geld. Hulle het gesê dat daar meer as genoeg plek in die bestaande universiteite is vir die opleiding vir die klein klompe natuurle wat opleiding wil geniet.

Die groep se versoek lui verder dat segregasie diskriminasie en afsonderie beteken. Die verslag wat opgestel is deur die komitee wat ondersoek ingestel het na die onlangse moeilikhede by Ford Hare-kollege het bewys dat die afsondering van natuurle daar voldoende bygedra het tot die groei van „eksklusiewe nasionalisme”, is verklaar.

Verder word gemeld dat „die

vernietiging van die bestaande stelsel in die universiteite ook die vernietiging van een van die laaste bruë wat lei na die tussenrasse-verstandhouding en -respek sal wees”. — (SAPA).



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

GROUP APPEALS UNIVERSITY APARTHEID

JOHANNESBURG, Sunday.

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The group includes South African writers, members of the South African Institute of Race Relations, five university professors and four university lecturers, a former Native representative in the Senate, and three Queen's counsel.

In their appeal the group said that the Government had made no attempt to answer the arguments of the universities concerned, but had merely maintained its "dogged determination" to interfere with the existing system, although this system had "operated without dissension or friction since the universities were founded."

The group said that it was of paramount importance in this country that flexibility and experimentation should be preserved and that "that stultifying uniformity which the Government now declares it will impose" should be avoided.

It criticised the Government's proposals for establishing five non-White universities and said that the country could not afford to create a further five universities when the existing 10 universities were all handicapped to a greater or lesser degree by lack of funds. It said that there was no simple room at the existing universities for the relatively small number of non-Whites seeking university training.

It said that "to destroy the present system of open universities will mean the destruction of one of the last bridges leading to inter-racial understanding and respect", and urgently asked the Government to reconsider its decision.

WHO APPEALED

The signatories of the appeal were: Dr Edgar Brookes, former Native representative in the Senate and now lecturing in history at the University of Natal.

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Professor A. M. Keppel Jones, Professor of History at Natal University.

Professor J. D. Krige, Professor of Anthropology at Natal University.

Mr Uys Krige, writer.

Professor L. Kuper, Professor of Sociology at Natal University.

Professor I. D. Macrone, Professor of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Mr Leo Marquard, President of the South African Institute of Race Relations and manager in South Africa for the Oxford University Press.

Mr D. Molteno, Q.C., former Native Representative in the House of Assembly.

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Mr Jordan Ngubane, Natal journalist.

Dr W. F. Nkomo, medical doctor practising in Pretoria.

Mr Alan Paton, writer.

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Dr S. T. van der Horst, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Maurice Webb, former president of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Mr Quintin Whyte, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Dr A. B. Xuma, Medical Officer of Health for Alexandra township.—Sapa.

Beroep op Gedoen iversiteite

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al wees". — (SAPA).

GALLIE'S The danger lies

ENOUGH has already been said and written about Dr. Verwoerd's contemplated university apartheid legislation to convince most thinking people that it is both academically indefensible and economically unsound. But one wonders whether it is generally realised that the Government's scheme is also politically dangerous in that it is based on a complete misconception as to the way in which students at the proposed non-European universities will react.

Presumably it is Dr. Verwoerd's idea that this type of institution will function best if the students concerned are working and studying in their own Native communities. But this ignores the fact that the herding of non-European groups into their own universities will by no means insulate them from outside influences which may be of a revolutionary or of a disturbing nature. They will still be exposed to all the expressions of grievances on the part of their people, whether they are in a tribal area or in a city.

Safety valves

Experience in such artificially isolated institutions has shown that when students are thrown together like this they become a psychologically introverted group tending to brood over grievances of a general as well as of a particular kind. The least little incident tends to spark them off into forms of primitive behaviour, such as arson, boycotting and other forms of sabotage. The experience over many years in educational institutions situated in Native areas, like Fort Hare, Adams College, Healdtown, Lady Frere, Lovedale, and so on, has amply demonstrated this. As the result of their cultural isolation, grievances tend to develop into a kind of group neurosis. Feelings of resentment become bottled up, and it takes only a small untoward incident to set off an explosion. In such a limited environment there is hardly any chance of dissipating such feelings through the safety valves and wider contacts afforded by a larger and more varied community.

The concentration of non-European intelligentsia in exclusively Native surroundings may create a potential danger spot. The slightest contaminating influence — for instance, of communism — may spread very quickly and assume considerable proportions before it can be checked or even detected. This is so especially where there are no counteracting influences in the same institution or its immediate environment. On the other hand, such tendencies are easily detected and controlled where there are contacts with a wider and more civilised and stable environment.

Isolation

The non-European student tends to regard his grievances as a matter of politics. In his mind

Isolated universities seen as breeding ground for violence

DISTURBANCES such as the one at Fort Hare, in which a sudden spark might set off "a barrel of gunpowder" and result in burning, sabotage and boycotting, was foreseen by Dr. E. G. Malherbe, Principal of the University of Natal, yesterday when he spoke on the Government's intention to set up isolated non-European universities.

Dr. Malherbe, who was officially opening the Maritzburg section of the University, said that isolated non-European institutions could become politically dangerous because grievances could be brooded over within these institutions.

Burning, sabotage and boycotting were measures which had been used, said Dr. Malherbe, mentioning disturbances at Fort Hare. He added that it had been very difficult to find the ringleaders of these disturbances.

Dr. Malherbe said that universities were being threatened by tremendous inroads on their autonomy. The right of universities to admit whom they wished was being whittled away.

The Government's intention to set up new separate universities for non-Europeans meant that the University of Natal, for one, would lose its non-European section as well as the medical school.

PUZZLING ACTION

The reasons behind the Government's actions were puzzling. He felt that the real reasons went much deeper than promoting the general ideal of apartheid.

Dr. Malherbe said he felt the Government's action was only a pretext to encroach upon the freedom of universities.

He felt that if the Government's aims succeeded it would be the beginning of a type of control seen only in dictator states.

Dr. Malherbe asked where the Government hoped to obtain staff for the new non-European universities, seeing that the existing universities were finding it very hard to man their various departments.

The Government had refused to sanction the building of a men's hostel in Maritzburg, yet it could find £3,000,000 for establishing non-European universities.

The desert sands of State regimentation were approaching in South Africa at a time when we should allow scope for experimentation in social relations. The universities

Regering Skone Wil Jeugm

GROOT vordering is rolprente vir staatsd mnr. J. H. Viljoen (Min Wetenskap) gister in die ment se beleid ter oorwe

Deurdadig die Staatsnligtin kantoor en van die departemen op eie houtjie rolprente verva dig of laat vervaardig, het o vleueling en gebrek aan koö nastie met die vervaardiging verspreiding ontstaan. 'n Kor tee van ondersoek het versl oor die saak gedoen.

Min. VILJOEN het gesê die Regering meen dat een v die belangrikste teenmidd teen kulturele vervalping wanbesteding van 'rye tyd (werk o.m. jeugmisdadigheid die hand) die postiewe bevoor ring van die skone kunste Om dié rede word in die nu boekjaar 'n bykomende bedr ter bevordering van die sko kunste beskikbaar gestel.

As gevolg hiervan sal die S Raad ter Bevordering van M siek kan help dat musiekkons te op kleiner plekke gehou wo en sal die Nasionale Toneelorg niasie sy streekgroepe kan u bou om 'n waardering vir go toneel by 'n groter deel van o volk te laat posvat.

Regering Gee Geld vir Skone Kunste— Wil Jeugmisdade Bestry

GROOT vordering is reeds gemaak met 'n plan om rolprente vir staatsdepartemente te koördineer, het mnr. J. H. Viljoen (Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap) gister in die Senaat gesê. Hy het sy departement se beleid ter oorweging voorgelê.

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BEROEPSOPLEIDING

Om in die vraag na werkers met die nodige beroepsopleiding te voorsien, is planne vir hoër tegniese inrigtings op agt plekke goedgekeur. Heelparty is op die platteland. Sowat £4 miljoen is betrokke by uitbreidingsplanne.

Drie skole vir blinde Bantoe-kinders — die eerste in hul soort vir die Bantoe-gemeenskap — is in die afgelope jaar met spr. se goedkeuring gestig. In oorleg met die Departement van Naturellesake is die skole in die dele van die Bantoegebiede geplaas waar blindheid die meeste voorkom. Die skole is op Middelburg en Chumiespoort (Transvaal) en Umtata in Kaapland.

Ten einde te voorsien in die behoeftes van epileptiese kinders wat buitengewone onderrig nodig het, het spr. besluit om 'n skool vir epileptici in Kimberley te stig. Die skool sal hopelik nog vanjaar leerlinge kan neem. Die enigste ander skool vir epileptici is op Kuilsrivier.

Sen. H. G. SWART (V.P.) het gesê dat die Oposisie ten sterkste beswaar maak teen die voorgenome wegneem van die nie-blanke Geneeskundige Skool van die Universiteit van Natal. Die studente doen deeglike werk, kos die Regering die helfte minder per student as op Fort Hare en voorts is dié skool 'n pragtige voorbeeld om aan die wêreld te toon dat jy apartheid met welslae aan 'n universiteit kan toe-

Sen. J. G. BRINK (N.P.) het gesê dat die redmiddel om jeugmisdadigers uit verbeterskole te hou gedifferensieerde onderwys is. Kinders moet die vakke kan kies waarin hulle belang stel en wat binne hul verstandelike vermoë is.

Sen. dr. L. RUBIN (naturelvert.) het gesê dat die stap om aparte universiteite vir nie-blankes te stig, daarop neerkom dat die Regering se beleid is om nie-blankes die reg van universitêre opleiding te ontsê. Wat ook al met die aparte inrigtings bereik sal word, dit sal geen universiteitsopleiding in die ware sin van die woord wees nie.

Sen. I. M. van R. BAKKES (N.P.) het gevra dat die Departement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap die universiteite help sodat hulle groter bedrae aan navorsing beskikbaar kan stel.

Sen. J. J. BOSHOFF (N.P.) het gesê dat sen. Swart voorbarig was met sy kritiek. Min. Viljoen het nog nooit geleentheid gehad om die voorgenome wetsontwerp te verduidelik nie. Deur sen. Rubin is gepraat van „die room van gedagtes” en „verryking van die gees” by universiteite waar alle rasse met mekaar meng en gedagtes wissel. Maar word hierdie dinge dan net deur kontak met nie-blankes verkry?

Is op blanke universiteite dan niks van dié dinge nie? Het sen. Rubin vergeet dat 'n blanke universiteit (Stellenbosch) vier van die Unie se eerste ministers gelewer het?

Die debat is verdaag. Die Senaat het om 5.40 nm. verdaag.

Abbe

2 MAR 1957

South African Universities

SIR—Though I agree with the sentiments expressed in the article in your issue of February 2nd, I would like to point out that the information you give with regard to the University of Natal is erroneous.

In this university members of staff who teach non-European students are the same persons who teach the European students and are in no way on a worse footing than those who teach European students. Their salaries are the same. That is one reason why we have succeeded in maintaining a high standard of work at this university, where the results, as far as the non-Europeans are concerned, are far better than those obtained in either the separate institution of Fort Hare or in the mixed universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, for the simple reason that the students here receive far more individual attention. This arrangement, however, obviously increases the cost of instruction at the University of Natal.—
Yours faithfully,
University of Natal

E. G. MALHERBE,

DATE 8 - MAR 1957
..... NATAL DAILY NEWS

Universities Bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday.
—The Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. H. Viljoen, gave notice in the Assembly today that on Monday he would ask for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The long title of the Bill, of which the Minister gave notice is "a Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the University College at Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for matters incidental thereto."—Sana

DATE

8 - MAR 1957

PRETORIA NEWS


UNIVERSITIES BILL : NOTICE BY MINISTER

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday. — In the Assembly today, the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, gave notice that on Monday he would ask for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The long title of the Bill is: "A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the University College at Fore Hare and the medical school for Non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for matters incidental therefor."—Sapa.

DATE 8 - MAR 1957
CAPE ARGUS

Varsity Bill announced by Viljoen

The Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Mr. J. H. Viljoen) gave notice in the Assembly to-day that on Monday he would ask for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The long title of the Bill is:

A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons;

'For the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the university college at Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal;

'For the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges;

'For the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions and for matters incidental thereto.'

NEW PHASE IN F NON-WHITES AT UNIVERSITIES

Government warns on Natal medical school 'resistance'

Daily News Reporter

THE Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, gave notice in the House of Assembly today of a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites. With that the battle over the future of non-Whites at South African universities has entered a new phase.

Mr. G. N. Oldfield, M.P.C., has announced that when the Natal Provincial Council meets on Tuesday he will call on the Administrator for an official statement on the province's attitude on the Government's decision to take over the Durban Medical School.

Mr. Oldfield will ask that the Province refuse to allow any medical school, other than a faculty of medicine under the University of Natal, to have the use of the special wards and other teaching facilities at King Edward VIII Hospital.

Meanwhile, indications are that the Government is becoming increasingly restive at the broad front of opposition to its plans for the Medical School. It has indicated to some of the opponents of the scheme that it regards their action as tantamount to "generating a resistance movement" to Government policy.

The long title of the Bill, which the Minister will introduce on Monday, says that it provides for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons, for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the University College at Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for matters incidental thereto.

'BLANKET' BILL

It is now clear that the Government does not intend to deal with the problem of the non-Whites at universities in a piece-meal fashion. The Bill is a blanket one covering all institutions which admit non-White students. For example, it proposes to take over the University College at Fort Hare, which up to now has been closely linked with Rhodes University.

Only when the text of the Bill is published will it be known if the Government is to include within its scope the non-White students at Natal University who are taking non-medical courses.

HOLDS KEY

When the South African Medical and Dental Council meets in Cape Town on Monday the issue of the Medical School at Natal University will probably be raised.

What is certain is that it will be raised in the Natal Provincial Council. Many doctors feel the Provincial Council holds the key to the future of the Medical School, for it controls the hospital beds without which a medical school cannot function.

Mr. Oldfield said today that he would ask the Administrator, Mr. D. G. Shepstone, for an official statement in the debate on the hospital vote during the additional appropriation debate.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

He said he would ask that the province refuse to allow any medical school, other than a faculty of medicine under the University of Natal, to have the use of the special wards and other teaching facilities at the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban.

The province had spent hundreds of thousands of pounds on helping establish and run the Medical School.

In addition to paying 50 per cent. of the salaries of professors, who also treat patients in special wards at the hospital, the province recently completed a new £22,000 wing at the hospital which was specially designed for teaching purposes.

FINANCIAL AID

A new mortuary, costing £40,000, was designed and built by the province specially for the needs of the Medical School.

Mr. Oldfield will also ask that the province cancel that part of its agreement with the University of Natal that provides financial assistance to the Medical School, and refuse to enter into a similar agreement with the Government.

Meanwhile the attitude of doctors in Natal is hardening against the Government's policy.

Individuals who have tried to get an explanation from persons prominent in the Government have been told merely: "This is Government policy."

That the strength of the opposition has worried the Government is shown by the fact that it has made known to individuals who are opposing the transfer that it regards their action as tantamount to a resistance movement against government policy.

University Bill: early stand

POST Parliamentary Reporter
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Labour Party and the Natives' Representatives will oppose the motion of the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, for leave to introduce the University Apartheid Bill on Monday.

This means that the two Parliamentary groups intend fighting the measure through every stage.

Opposing the leave-to-introduce stage of a Bill is an extraordinary step taken by Parliamentarians.

By it, they demonstrate their complete rejection of what they know to be the purpose of legislation being introduced to the House.

The long title of the Bill is:

"A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the university college at Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to, and their instruction at, university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for matters incidental therefore."



Min. J. H. Viljoen

PLAN OM FILMS VIR DEPARTEMENTE TE KOÖRDINEER, VORDER

(Parlementêre Verslaggewer)

KAAPSTAD.

GROOT vordering is reeds gemaak met 'n staatsplan om films vir staatsdepartemente te koördineer, het mnr. J. H. Viljoen (Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap) gister in die Senaat gesê. Hy het sy departement se beleid ter oorweging voorgelê.

Deurdad die Staatsinligtingskantoor en van die departemente op eie houtjie rolprente vervaardig of laat vervaardig, het oorvleueling en gebrek aan koördinasie met vervaardiging en verspreiding ontstaan. 'n Komitee van ondersoek het verslag oor die saak gedoen en die verslag en aanbevelings is ter oorweging en voorlegging aan die Kabinet na spr. se Departement verwys en groot vordering met 'n staatsplan is reeds gemaak.

Die Minister het gesê dat die Regering meen dat een van die belangrikste teenmiddels teen kulturele vervlakking en wanbesteding van vrye tyd (dit werk o.m. jeugmisdadigheid in die hand) die positiewe bevordering van kuns is.

Om die rede word in die nuwe boekjaar 'n addisionele bedrag ter bevordering van kuns beskikbaar gestel.

As gevolg hiervan sal die S.A. Raad ter Bevordering van Musiek kan help dat musiekkonserte op kleiner plekke gehou word en sal die Nasionale Toneelorganisasie sy streekgroepe kan uitbou om 'n waardering vir goeie toneel by 'n groter deel van die volk te laat posvat.

BEROEPSOPLEIDING

Om in die vraag na werkers met die nodige beroepsopleiding te voldoen, is planne vir hoër tegniese instrigings op agt plekke goedgekeur. Heelparty is op die platteland om die seuns en dogters beter opleidings geleenthede te gee. Sowat £4 miljoen is betrokke by dié uitbreidings planne en wat nog oorweeg word. Van die bedrag is £735,245 in die laaste boekjaar gestem en 'n verder aansienlike bedrag word in die komende boekjaar begroot.

Ten einde te voorsien in die behoeftes van epileptiese kinders wat spesiale onderrig nodig het, het

spr. besluit om 'n skool vir epileptici in Kimberley te stig. Die skool sal hopelik nog vanjaar leerlinge kan neem. Die enigste ander skool is op Kuilsrivier.

Sen. H. G. SWART (Verenigde Party) het gesê dat die Opposisie ten sterkste beswaar maak teen die voorgename afskeiding van die nie-blanke mediese skool van die Universiteit van Natal. Die studente doen in afsondering deeglike werk en kos die Regering die helfte minder per student as op Fort Hare en voorts is die skool 'n pragtige voorbeeld om aan die wêreld te toon dat apartheid met welslae aan 'n universiteit toegepas kan word.

Sen. I. M. VAN R. BAKKES (Nasionale Party) het gevra dat die Departement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap die universiteite help sodat hulle groter bedrae aan navorsing beskikbaar kan stel.

Sen. J. J. BOSHOFF (Nasionale Party) het gesê dat sen. Swart voorbarig was met sy kritiek. Min. Viljoen het nooit gelcentheid gehad om die voorgename wetsontwerp te verduidelik nie.

Die debat is verdaag. Die Senaat het om 5.40 nm. verdaag.

Skool vir Epileptici Dalk nog Vanjaar

— MIN. VILJOEN

(Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger)

SENAAT.

GROOT vordering is reeds gemaak met 'n staatsplan om films vir staatsdepartemente te koördineer, het mnr. J. H. Viljoen, Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap gister in die Senaat gesê. Hy het sy Departement se beleid ter oorweging voorgelê.

Deur dat die Staatsinligtingskantoor en van die departemente op eie houtjie rolprente vervaardig of laat vervaardig het oorvleueling en gebrek aan koördinasie met vervaardiging en verspreiding ontstaan. 'n Komitee van ondersoek het verslag oor die saak gedoen en die verslag en aanbevelings is ter oorweging en voorlegging aan die Kabinet na min. Viljoen se Departement verwys en groot vordering met 'n staatsplan is reeds gemaak.

Die Minister het gesê dat die Regering meen een van die belangrikste teenmiddels teen kulturele vervlakking en wanbesteding van vrye tyd (dit werk onder meer jeugmisdadigheid in die hand) die positiewe bevordering van kuns is. Om die rede word in die nuwe boekjaar 'n adisionele bedrag ter bevordering van kuns beskikbaar gestel.

As gevolg hiervan sal die S.A. Raad ter bevordering van musiek kan help dat musiekkonserte op kleiner plekke gehou word en sal die Nasionale Toneelorganisasie sy streekgroepe kan uitbou om 'n waardering vir goeie toneel by 'n groter deel van die volk te laat posvat.

Om in die vraag na werkers met die nodige beroepsopleiding te voldoen, is planne vir hoër tegniese inrigtings op agt plekke goedgekeur. Heelparty is op die platteland om die seuns en dogters beter opleidingsgeleenthede te gee. Sowat £4 milj. is betrokke by die uitbreidingsplanne en wat nog oorweeg word. Van die bedrag is £735,245 in die laaste boekjaar gestem en 'n verdere aansienlike bedrag word in die komende boekjaar begroot.

Drie skole vir blinde Bantoe-kinders — die eerste in hul soort vir die Bantoe-gemeenskap —

is die afgelope jaar met spr. se goedkeuring gestig. In oorleg met die Departement van Naturrellesake is die skole in die dele van die Bantoe-gebiede geplaas waar blindheid die meeste voorkom. Die skole is op Middelburg en Chuniespoort (Transvaal) en Umtata in Kaapland.

Ten einde te voorsien in die behoeftes van epileptiese kinders wat spesiale onderrig nodig het het spr. besluit om 'n skool vir epileptici in Kimberley te stig. Die skool sal hopelik nog vanjaar oopgering kan neem. Die eerste ander skool is op Kuilsrivier.

SEN. H. G. SWART (V.P.) het gesê dat die Opposisie ten sterkste beswaar maak teen die voorgename wegneem van die nie-blanke mediese skool van die Universiteit van Natal. Die studente doen in afsondering deeglike werk, kos die Regering die helfte minder per student as op Fort Hare en voorts is die skool 'n pragtige voorbeeld om aan die wêreld te toon dat jy apartheid met welslae aan 'n universiteit kan toepas.

REDMIDDEL

SEN. J. G. BRINK (N.P.) het gesê dat die redmiddel om jeugdiges uit verbeter skole te hou, gedifferensieerde onderwys is.

Kinders moet die vakke kan kies waarin hulle belang stel en wat binne hul verstandelike vermoë is.

SEN. DR. L. RUBIN (Natu-rellevert.) het gesê dat die stap om aparte universiteite vir nie-blankes te stig daarop neerkom dat dit die Regering se beleid is om nie-blankes die reg van universitêre opleiding te ontsê. Wat ook al met die aparte inrigtings bereik sal word, dit sal geen universiteitsopleiding in die ware sin van die woord wees nie.

SEN. I. M. VAN R. BAKKES (N.P.) het gevra dat die Departement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap die universiteite help sodat hulle groter bedrae aan navorsing beskikbaar kan stel.

Die debat is tot vandag verdaag. Die Senaat het om 5.40 nm. verdaag.

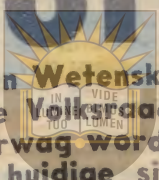
KENNIS GEGEE VAN WETSONTWERP

APART

UNIVERSITEITE

DIE Minister van Onderwys Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen het vandag in die Volksraad kennis gegee van 'n wetsontwerp wat verwag word om die mees omstrede maatreël van die huidige sitting te word.

Dit is die wetsontwerp om voorsiening te maak vir afsonderlike universiteitsgeriewe vir nie-blankes. Min. Viljoen het



University of Fort Hare
kennis gegee dat hy Maandag verlof sal vra vir die indiening daarvan.

Teenstand

Gewoonweg volg geen bespreking van die maatreël by indiening die eerste lesing nie, maar wanneer die tweede lesing van hierdie wetsontwerp op 'n latere datum aan die beurt kom, kan verwag word dat die maatreël hewige teenstand sal ondervind.

'n Aanduiding van wat die maatreël behels word verstrek in die lang titel van die wetsontwerp, wat volgens SAPA soos volg lui:

Inperking

• 'n Wetsontwerp om voorsiening te maak vir die oprigting, instandhouding, bestuur en beheer van

universiteitskolleges vir nie-blanke persone; vir die oordrag aan die Regering van die instandhouding, bestuur en beheer van universiteitskollege by Fort Hare en die mediese skool vir nie-blankes, Universiteit van Natal; vir die toelating van studente tot en hul opleiding aan universiteitskolleges; vir die inperking van toelating van nie-blanke studente tot sekere universitêre inrigtings; en vir aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan."

(Berig deur E. S. Postma, Empireweg - verlegging Auckland Park.)

DATE

9 - MAR 1957

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

WILL INTRODUCE BILL FOR UNIVERSITIES

CAPE TOWN, Friday.

In the Union Assembly today the Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Mr. J. H. Viljoen) gave notice that on Monday he would ask for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-whites.

The long title of the Bill, of which the Minister gave notice is "A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-white persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the University College at Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-white students to certain university institutions; and for matters incidental therefore"—
S.A. Press Association.

DATE

9 - MAR 1957

CAPE TIMES

University Apartheid Bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. —

The Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, yesterday gave notice that on Monday he would propose that leave be granted for the introduction of a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The long title of the Bill, of which the Minister gave notice is: "A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the university college at Fort Hare and the medical school for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for matters incidental therefore."— (Sapa.)

GOVT. TO GO AHEAD WITH MEDICAL SCHOOL PLANS

Minister To Introduce Bill For University Apartheid

From Our Political Correspondent

CAPETOWN, Friday.

THE Government is definitely going ahead with its plans to take over the non-European Medical School in Durban.

This is indicated by the long title of the Separate Universities Bill, which was disclosed by the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, in the House of Assembly today.

He was giving notice that on Monday he would propose that leave be granted for the introduction of a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The Bill will be published after it has been introduced into the House. This means that it will be available on Tuesday.

I understand the second reading of the Bill will not be taken for some time yet so as to allow Opposition and Government members, as well as interested bodies outside, plenty of time to study the measure.

The Labour and Liberal Parties in the House will probably oppose the initial stage of the Bill on Monday, when leave is sought to introduce it.

U.P. Plans

The United Party has not yet indicated its plans, but it is understood that it will not oppose the introduction of the Bill. It will, however, oppose the Bill in its later stages.

I am told that the Minister informed the Cabinet of the representations made by the University of Natal on the Medical School, but it saw no reason why there should be any change in the Government's decision to divorce the school from the University.

Long Title

The long title of the Bill is: "A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, and management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the

university college at Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for the matters incidental thereto."

Opposition Attack

A preliminary attack on the Government's move by Opposition members was made in the Senate on Thursday afternoon, when the Upper House dealt with the Minister's policy motion.

Senator L. Rubin (Liberal Natives' Representative) described the Bill as the Government's "ultimate insanity" and said that its effect would be to deprive the non-European of true university education.

A strong plea was made by one of the Natal Senators, Senator H. G. Swart, to the Government not to tamper with the Medical School in Durban.

Slap In Face

He told the Minister that it would be a "slap in the face" for the university if he did proceed with his plans.

He said that the United Party was strongly opposed to the move to divorce the school from the University of Natal.

The school was an experiment in actual university segregation and he had not seen or heard of any argument by the Minister or his Department which made out a case for the school to be divorced from the University.

Best Showpiece

After setting out the case for the present system and making the point that the cost for each student at the University of Natal was half the cost at Fort Hare, Senator Swart said that the school was the best showpiece of the Government to show overseas visitors that segregation could work successfully within a university.

The Minister would not be drawn into dealing with university Apartheid when he replied to the debate.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

9 - MAR 1957

NATAL WITNESS, MARITZBURG

Universities Bill next week

Cape Town, Friday.

IN the Assembly today the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, gave notice that on Monday he would ask for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The long title of the Bill, of which the Minister gave notice is "a Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the university college at Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for matters incidental therefore."—Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

9 - MAR 1957

QUEENSTOWN DAILY REPRESENTATIVE

APARTHEID IN THE UNIVERSITIES

Assembly **Bill**
on Monday



HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Fort Hare
Tog Saturday.

In the Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, gave notice that on Monday he would ask for leave to introduce a Bill to Provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

According to the long title of the Bill, it will provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-Whites; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the University College at Fort Hare, and the medical school for non-Europeans of Natal University; and for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions.—Sapa.

DATE

9 - MAR 1957

DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER

KIMBERLEY

Bill for separate universities

CAPE TOWN, Friday. — In the Union Assembly today the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, gave notice that on Monday he would ask to introduce a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The long title of the Bill, of which the Minister gave notice, is: "A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons, for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the university college at Fort Hare and the medical school for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions and for matters incidental thereto."—Sapa.



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

*Non-White Medical School detenaen***SENATORS ATTACK NAT.
UNIVERSITY PLANS**

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

CRITICISM of the Government's intention to take over the Non-European Medical School in Durban and to provide separate university facilities for non-Europeans was voiced in the Senate yesterday afternoon. In reply, the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, said that he would introduce his Bill on the subject on Monday and would deal with these matters during the Bill's second reading.

Senator C. F. Clarkson (U.P.) asked the Minister why the Government wanted to take away the control of the non-European Medical School in Natal from the control of the University of Natal. The Minister: Your figures are each to run them, which meant a capital of £10-million for each university to provide that amount. The Minister: Your figures are fantastic.

The school did not conflict with Government policy and the examination results were excellent. It was also cheaper to train students there than at Fort Hare.

Senator W. L. J. Pretorius (Nat.), said that the fact that excellent examination results were obtained refuted the argument that separate education of non-Europeans meant inferior education.

NOT PUBLISHED

Senator R. G. P. Pretorius (Nat.) asked what right Senator L. I. Rubin (Natives' Rep.) had to condemn the Government's plans for separate university facilities for non-Europeans. The Bill to give effect to this has not yet been published, so how could he say that the proposed Native colleges would be tribal colleges?

Senator C. Cowley (Natives' Rep.) said that separate universities for non-Europeans would be a wonderful ideal, but would the taxpayers be prepared to pay for them? If four universities were built, it would cost about £500,000

INTEGRATION

Senator S. P. Lategan (Nat.) said that if Europeans and non-Europeans sat together at universities, it would lead to even greater integration. South Africa did not want a bastard nation like those in some of the South American states. The country should be kept White irrespective of the cost.

The Minister, replying to Senator J. M. Conradie (U.P.), who had asked if he would publish the report of the inter-departmental committee which examined the Holloway Report on separate university facilities for non-Europeans, said that the committee's report was confidential and therefore could not be published, but it was his intention to table in Parliament a White Paper on the committee's report.

Senator H. G. Swart (U.P.) had claimed that it was cheaper to train students at the Natal Non-European Medical School than at Fort Hare, but in fact the cost per head was much higher. — Sapa.

University Bill on Monday

Non-Whites to be separate

CAPE TOWN.—Mr. J. H. Viljoen, Minister of Education, Arts and Science has given notice that on Monday he will introduce a Bill providing for separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The purpose of the Bill, is to "provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the University College at Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for matters incidental thereto."

In the Senate yesterday the debate was resumed on the motion by Mr. Viljoen, that his policy be reviewed.

Sen. C. F. Clarkson (U.P.) asked the Minister why the Government wanted to take away the control of the non-European medical school in Natal from the control of the University of Natal. The school did not conflict with Government policy, the examination results were excellent and it was cheaper to train students there than at Fort Hare.

Told to leave

Sen. R. G. P. Pretorius (N.P.) asked what right Sen. L. I. Rubin (Natives' Rep.) had to condemn the Government's plans for separate university facilities for non-Europeans. The Bill to give effect to this had not yet been published, so how could he say that the proposed Native colleges would be tribal colleges?

Natives were inclined to believe everything they heard.

Sen. G. M. Botha (U.P.): "You people are just as gullible."

The President said he would not allow any more interjections. A few moments later when Sen. Botha again made an interjection he was ordered to leave the chamber.

Sen. C. Cowley (Natives' Rep.) said separate universities for non-Europeans would be a wonderful ideal. But would the taxpayers be prepared to pay for them?

Confidential

Sen. S. P. Lategan (N.P.) said if Europeans and non-Europeans sat together at universities it would lead to even greater integration. South Africa did not want a bastard nation like those in some of the South American states. The country should be "kept white, irrespective of the cost."

Replying to Sen. J. M. Conradie (U.P.), who had asked if he would publish the report of the inter-departmental committee which examined the Holloway report on separate university facilities for non-Europeans, the Minister said the report of the committee was "confidential." It could not be published but he would table in Parliament a White paper on the committee's report.

The Minister said he would deal with the future of the Natal non-European medical school at the second reading of his Bill.



University of Fort Hare
In Excellence

VARSAITY BILL: ENROLLED NON-WHITES WILL BE ABLE TO FINISH COURSES

The Argus Political Correspondent

PRELIMINARY details disclosed about the Government's proposed Bill to bring about university apartheid reveal that non-European students who are already enrolled at the open universities will be allowed to complete their courses at those universities.

The Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Mr. J. H. Viljoen) gave notice of the Bill in the Assembly yesterday. It will be read for the first time on Monday.

Fort Hare will be placed under the Department of Native Affairs once the Bill becomes law.

The Government will be empowered to establish university colleges for the various non-European groups.

Native colleges will be controlled by the Department of Native Affairs and the colleges for Coloured people and Indians by the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

NO DATE FIXED

Existing universities will be prohibited from enrolling non-European students once their own university colleges are available.

No date is laid down for the establishment of non-European university colleges, presumably because the switch-over will be a gradual process.

The curricula of these colleges will be those of the University of South Africa, which will also be the examining body.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

It is expected that Fort Hare will come under the control of the Department of Native Affairs relatively soon, while the non-European Medical School of Natal University in Durban will be taken over by the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

This medical school will train Coloured, Indian as well as Bantu medical students.

UNIVERSITEITSWET INGEDIEN

Nie-blankes aan Wits. en U.K. Kan Klaar Maak

(Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer)

VOLKSRAAD.

DIE Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap het gister kennis gegee van 'n wetsontwerp wat voorsiening maak vir aparte universiteite vir naturelle, vir Kleurlinge en Indiërs.

Ook word daarin voorsiening gemaak dat nie-blanke studente wat tans aan die gemengde universiteite soos Wits, die Kaapstadse Universiteit en die Universiteit van Natal is, hul kursusse daar kan voltooi.

Na 'n sekere tyd sal die universiteite egter nie meer toegelaat word om nie-blanke studente in te skryf nie. Dit sal gebeur sodra die nuwe geriewe gereed is. Die vergunning rakende die nie-blanke studente wat nou aan universiteite is, word beskou as 'n stap om billikheid aan hulle te laat geskied.

Die wetsontwerp maak ook daarvoor voorsiening dat die nie-blanke universiteitskollege Fort Hare deur die Departement van Naturellesake oorgeneem word.

Die Departement sal die universiteitsinrigtings vir naturelle waarvan daar dan drie sal wees, onder sy beheer hê. Die drie inrigtings sal dan wees dié by Fort Hare vir Xozas, een in Zoeloland vir die Zoeloes en een in Transvaal by Pietersburg vir die Sotho-sprekende naturelle.

MEDIESE SKOOL

Daar word verder voorsiening voor gemaak dat die mediese skool vir nie-blankes verbond aan die Natalse Universiteit in Durban deur die Departement van Onderwys oorgeneem word. Dit is reeds deur die Minister van Onderwys aangekondig en dit is 'n voorneme waarteen daar reeds verset gekom het van die betrokke universiteitsowerheid, Natalse provinsiale raadslede en ander instansies.

Na verneem word, hou die stigting van afsonderlike universiteitsgeriewe vir Kleurlinge die daarstelling in van 'n inrigting in Wes-Kaapland en een in Natal.

Die inrigtings sal geriewe verskaf vir Kleurlinge en Indiërs en hulle kom onder die beheer van die Departement van Onderwys.

Daar is 'n groot aantal sulke studente in Wes-Kaapland en in Natal. Die wetsontwerp reël onder meer die beheer en die interne aangeleenthede van die universiteite. Elke inrigting sal soos in die geval van universiteite vir blankes ook 'n raad en senaat en 'n hoof hê.

LOS VAN MEKAAR

Die inrigtings staan los van mekaar en elkeen word 'n outonome eenheid wat sy eie karakter sal dra. Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika sal 'n verbintenis met die universiteite hê in soverre as wathy in 'n eksaminerende hoedanigheid gaan optree. Dit sal verseker dat die

gehalte van die opleiding op 'n hoë peil gehou word.

Aanvanklik kan verwag word dat blankes in beheer van die inrigtings sal staan.

Dit sou noodgedwonge die geval moet wees omdat die opgeleide personeel nog nie in 'n voldoende mate onder die nie-blankes bestaan nie.

HOOGSTE POSTE

Geleidelik sal daar egter oorgeslaan kan word tot die aanstelling van nie-blankes sodat blankes in die universiteite vervang kan word. Dit sal aan die nie-blankes self die geleentheid gee om te vorder tot die hoogste poste in hul akademiese lewe, wat hulle dan sal gee aan die diens van hul rasse.

Die Minister van Naturellesake, dr. H. F. Verwoerd, sal later in die huidige sitting 'n wetsontwerp indien om sekere naturelle geldelik swaarder aan te slaan.

Die geld wat so geïn word, sal aangewend kan word om die lopende onkoste ten opsigte van die universiteite vir naturelle te help dra. Dit beteken dat die naturelle self in 'n groot mate verantwoordelik sal wees vir hulle universiteitsopleiding.

In die geval van die inrigtings vir Kleurlinge en Indiërs is die posisie effens anders. Daar kan nie so 'n afsonderlike geldelike vordering ten opsigte van hulle gemaak word nie. Hulle betaal hul belastings regstreeks in die Staatskas soos die blankes.

Die Minister het gister kennis gegee dat hy die wetsontwerp Maandag sal indien. Dit sal dan vir die eerste keer gelees word. Daar sal voldoende tyd vir die bestudering van die maatregel gegee word.

Regering Sal Universiteite vir Nie-Blankes Stig

(Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer)

EEN van die hoof-oogmerke van die Regering se wetsontwerp om apartheid in die hoër onderwys vir die rasse in te stel, is die afstigting van Fort Hare van die Rhodes-Universiteit en die plasing van Fort Hare onder die Departement van Naturellesake.

Kuns en Wetenskap, en sal voorlopig mediese studente van al die nie-blanke groepe huisves, hoewel die uiteindelijke oogmerk skyn te wees om dit vir Kleurlinge, Indiërs en ander nie-blankes, behalwe natuurlike, uit te bou.

Die Regering beoog met sy wetsontwerp om die nie-blanke inrigtings in te rig op 'n grondslag wat aan normale universiteitstandaarde sal voldoen. Die reëling van die inrigtings se bedrywighede word omskryf, asmede die samestelling van die beherende liggame van die inrigtings.

Die lang titel van die wetsontwerp, waarvan min. Viljoen gister in die Volksraad kennis gegee het, lui dat dit 'n wetsontwerp is „om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling, instandhouding en bestuur van en die beheer oór universiteitskolleges vir nie-blankes; vir die oordrag aan die Regering van die instandhouding en bestuur van en beheer oór die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, en van die Mediese Skool vir nie-blankes, Universiteit van Natal; vir die toelating van studente tot en hul onderrig aan universiteitskolleges; vir die beperking van die toelating van nie-blanke studente tot sekere universiteitsinrigtings, en vir ander aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.”

Die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen, dien Maandag sy wetsontwerp by die Volksraad in. Dit is 'n lang wetsontwerp met meer as veertig artikels. Dit sal waarskynlik nie voor Dinsdag beskikbaar wees nie.

Die wetsontwerp magtig die Regering om universiteitskolleges te stig vir die verskillende nie-blanke rasse. Die kolleges vir natuurlike word onder beheer van die Departement van Naturellesake geplaas en die vir Indiërs, Kleurlinge en ander nie-blankes onder die beheer van die Departement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap.

Van die vernamste bepalinge sal wees 'n verbod op die huidige universiteite om nie-blankes as studente te laat toelate. Die inrigtings beskikbaar is. Maar nie-blanke studente wat reeds by die sogenaamde „ope universiteite” ingeskryf is, sal toegelaat word om hul kursusse daar te voltooi.

GELEIDELIK

Geen datum word vasgestel vir die stigting van die nie-blanke universiteitskolleges nie, omdat die oorskakeling vanselfsprekend 'n geleidelike proses sal wees.

Die wetsontwerp maak daarvoor voorsiening dat die stigting van 'n nie-blanke universiteitskollege deur kennisgewing in die Staatskoerant afgekondig sal word.

Die leerplanne en kursusse vir die nie-blanke inrigtings sal dié van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika wees. Die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika sal ook die eksaminerende liggaam vir die inrigtings wees. Die uiteindelijke oogmerk is dat die nie-blanke inrigtings nie-blanke personeel sal hê.

Twee bestaande nie-blanke inrigtings wat betreklik gou deur die Regering oorgeneem kan word, is die natuurlike-universiteitskollege Fort Hare en die nie-blanke mediese skool in Durban. Eersgenoemde inrigting is nou by die Rhodes-Universiteit geaffilieer en die laasgenoemde is 'n onderdeel van die Universiteit van Natal.

Fort Hare gaan na die Departement van Naturellesake, soos al die ander hoër onderwysinrigtings vir natuurlike wat mettertyd in verskillende dele van die land opgerig sal word om die besondere groepe van die natuurlike bevolking te bedien.

DATE

11 MAR 1957

FRIEND BLOEMFONTEIN

NON-WHITES FREE TO FINISH STUDIES

The Friend Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Sunday.

PRELIMINARY DETAILS of the Government's proposed Bill to bring about university apartheid, reveal that non-European students who are already enrolled at the open universities will be allowed to complete their courses there.



The Minister of Education, Mr Viljoen, gave notice of the Bill in the Assembly on Friday.

If the Bill becomes law, the Government will be empowered to establish university colleges for the non-European groups. Native colleges will be controlled by the Department of Native Affairs and the colleges for Coloureds and Indians by the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

Existing universities will be prohibited from enrolling non-European students when their own university colleges are available.

No date is laid down for the establishment of non-European university colleges, presumably because the change will be gradual. The curricula will be those of the University of South Africa, which will also be the examining body.

It is expected that Fort Hare will come under the control of the Department of Native Affairs relatively soon.

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'University Apartheid Bill'

'INTERFERES IN ACADEMIC FREEDOM'

Break with Western Tradition—GRAAFF

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Opposing the first reading of the "University Apartheid Bill" yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, said there were spheres of human activity in which the State in Western democracies had traditionally tended not to interfere, unless there were serious grounds for interference.

Among these spheres were family life, religion and the academic field.

Interference in these fields had only come under the greatest stress and for very important reasons in the interests of the public and of the State generally.

The motion for the introduction of the Bill was introduced by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, yesterday. The Minister moved for leave to introduce a Bill "to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the transfer of the Government of the Maintenance management and control of the university college of Fort Hare, and the Medical



Sir De Villiers Graaff

universities had been considered by the Holloway Commission, appointed by the Government to go into the subject of this Bill.

The report of this commission said: "Although the State may possess this competency there are, under a democratic system of government, certain spheres into which it does not lightly venture to intrude."

Traditionally universities had always had a certain measure of autonomy.

"It is quite clear that in this Bill the autonomy of the university institutions is also going to be interfered with. The danger of interference of that kind is that it opens the door to interference in the internal policy of a university. That is something very dangerous indeed in the academic life of any country."

"BID TO DESTROY"

It was quite clear that this Bill was going to make an attack upon an institution in Natal which was

school for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of admission of non-White students to certain university institutions; and for other incidental matters."

"OUR PROTEST"

Sir De Villiers said: "We intend to register our protest, even at this stage."

He moved as an amendment that "This House declines to grant leave for the introduction of the Bill because it provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than the reasonable financial control of a university institution by the State."

Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger (Natives' Rep., Cape Eastern) moved an amendment: "This House declines to grant leave for the introduction of this Bill because

(1) The Division of the universities on an ethnic or racial basis;

(2) The control of university institutions by the State;

(3) The denial to all universities of freedom to decide whom they may teach;

are violations of the traditional and accepted practices of civilized society."

WERE REJECTED

The amendments were rejected by 75 votes to 46, and the motion for the first reading was adopted by 78 votes to 46.

Sir De Villiers said it was quite clear that the agitation for legislation of this kind did not come from the universities. On the contrary it seemed that it was being forced upon them from outside.

This Government having refused to accept the report of the Holloway Commission, had given way to the ideological theories of the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd.

It had been recognized that universities had four freedoms—what might be taught, how it might be taught, who might teach and who might study. It would seem that at least two of these freedoms were involved in the legislation now before the House.

The whole matter of the uni-

Africa and perhaps the only one in the world. Here the Government was trying to destroy an experiment.

For a democratic State to exist in the sense known in the Western world, it was necessary that attention should be paid to certain freedoms. Academic freedom was one of them.

The amendment was formally seconded by Mr. G. J. Sutter (U.P., Springs).—(Sapa.)



Mrs. Ballinger

DATE

11 MAR 1957

CAPE TIMES

University Ban to Be Delayed

Cape Times Political Correspondent

UNDER the University Apartheid Bill, non-European students at present enrolled at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, will be allowed to finish their studies, and others will be permitted to enrol for at least two years.



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Those who have not finished the courses will be allowed to continue to graduation, even after the planned non-European university colleges have been established.

The Bill will be read for the first time to-day by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, though the debate on the second reading will probably not start till after the Budget.

TAKING OVER

It also provides for the Government to take over control of the Fort Hare University College from Rhodes University, and the non-European Medical School in Durban from the University of Natal.

These are the only two parts of the Bill which will be brought into effect as soon as it has been passed.

...ct in view of the possible repercussions of such legislative action upon medical education in this country?"

Not consulted

Prof. Gordon laid before the Council a full report on the Medical School which traces the course of the controversy created by the Government's announced intention to place it under state control.

Prof. Gordon said he was told by the President of the South African Medical and Dental Council, Prof. S. F. Oosthuizen, that the Government had at no time consulted the Council about its decision to take over the Durban Medical School.

The section of the Medical Dental and Pharmacy Act to which Prof. Gordon referred proves that the Council may be required to advise the Minister and shall bring to his notice any information of public import.

Five years

In terms of the Bill a period of five years will be allowed during which non-White students may continue to enrol at the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand.

Those already doing courses at the universities will be allowed to finish their studies.

Apart from providing that the Government shall take over control of the Medical School in Natal, the Bill lays down that the control of Fort Hare University College—a college of Rhodes University—shall also be taken over by the state.

because the

3 APARTHEID PROTESTS TODAY

University legislation move

POST Parliamentary Reporter

CAPE TOWN.—Three major demonstrations took place in Cape Town today against the Government's university apartheid legislation.

This afternoon in the House of Assembly the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Jan Viljoen, asked leave to introduce the Bill which will empower the Government to enforce segregation in South African universities.

In the House itself the United Party, Labour Party and Natives' Representatives group opposed the leave-to-introduce stage of the Bill.

Outside the Houses of Parliament, University of Cape Town students staged a protest "vigil" and at a meeting of the South African Medical and Dental Council an attempt was made to have the question of the future of the non-White Medical School at Natal University discussed as a "matter of urgent public importance".

Silent protest

In Parliament, while some 20 Cape Town University students sat in university blazers in silent protest against the first formal step to bring before Parliament the university apartheid legislation, Mrs. Margaret Ballinger (Natives' Representative, Cape Eastern) led her group's stand against the Bill because she considered:

That the division of universities on an ethnic or racial basis, that the control of universities by the state; and that the denial to any university of the freedom to decide whom it may teach, were violations of the traditional and accepted practices of a civilised society.

She was supported in this stand by Mr. Leo Lovell (Labour, Benoni).

And while the debate was taking place inside the Chamber about 100 students were demonstrating outside the buildings.

Medical Council

They lined the pavement of Parliament Street bearing banners which urged the public to support them in their stand against interference with the rights of universities to admit whom they choose and condemning the Government for having persisted with its plan to bar non-White students from the "open" institutions.

Earlier in the day, Professor I. Gordon, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Natal, had put two questions to the President of the Medical and Dental Council, Prof. S. F. Oosthuizen, which is meeting in Cape Town.

As a result, Prof. Oosthuizen is considering whether the Council should discuss the Government's intention to divorce the Medical School from Natal University as a matter of urgency.

● "Has the Council been required by the Minister in terms of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act to advise the Government on the desirability or otherwise of removing the Faculty of Medicine from the University of Natal and placing it under the control of a state department?"

● "If the answer to this question is in the negative is it competent for the Council to consider this matter as one of urgent public import upon which it should communicate with the Minister as provided for in the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy



University of Fort Hare
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U.P. Fails To Stop Nats. Introducing University Apartheid Bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Monday.

The Government today defeated an attempt by the United Party to prevent the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, introducing a Bill to provide for separate university facilities for non-Europeans. The full title of the Bill is University Education for Non-Whites Bill

The motion for its introduction said it would "provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-white persons; for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the University College of Fort Hare, and the Medical School for non-Europeans, University of Natal; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of admission of non-white students to certain university institutions; and for other incidental matters."

Announcing that "we intend to register our protest, even at this stage," the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, moved as an amendment that "this House declines to grant leave for the introduction of the Bill because it provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than the reasonable financial control of a university institution by the State."

FORCED UPON THEM

Sir de Villiers said it was quite clear that the agitation for legislation for this kind did not come from the universities. On the contrary it seemed that it was being forced upon them from outside. This Government, having refused to accept the report of the Holloway Commission, had given way to the ideological theories of the Minister of Native Affairs (Dr. H. F. Verwoerd).

It had been recognised that universities had four freedoms—what might be taught, how it might be taught, who might teach and who might study. It would seem that at least two of these freedoms were involved in the legislation now before the House.

There were certain spheres of human activity in which the State had traditionally, in Western democracies, not tended to interfere unless there were very serious grounds why such interference should take place. Among these spheres were family life, religion, and the academic field. Interference in these fields had only some under the greatest stress and for very important reasons in the interests of the public and of the State generally.

The whole matter of the universities had been considered by the Holloway Commission, appointed by the Government to go into the subject of this Bill. The report of this Commission said, "Although the State may possess this competency there are, under a democratic system of Government, certain spheres into which it does



Sir de Villiers Graaff—"We register our protest."

not lightly venture to intrude."

Traditionally universities have always had a certain measure of autonomy.

"It is quite clear that in this Bill the autonomy of the university institutions is also going to be interfered with. The danger of interference of that kind is that it opens the door to interference in the internal policy of a university. That is something very dangerous indeed in the academic life of any country."

It was quite clear that this Bill was going to make an attack upon an institution in Natal which was perhaps the only one of its kind in South Africa and perhaps the only one in the world. Here the Government was trying to destroy an experiment.

CERTAIN FREEDOMS

For a democratic State to exist in the sense known in the Western world, it was necessary that attention should be paid to certain freedoms. Academic freedom was one of them.

MRS. V. M. L. BALLINGER (Natives Rep., Cape Eastern) moved an amendment, it read, "This House declines to grant leave for the introduction of this Bill, because:

- (1) The division of the universities on an ethnic or racial basis.
- (2) The control of university institutions by the State.
- (3) The denial to all universities of freedom to decide whom they may teach.

These are violations of the traditional and accepted practices of civilised society."

Mrs Ballinger said it was true that the terms of the Bill were not yet known but there had been sufficient publicity as to the intentions of the Government to make it quite clear what the contents were likely to be.

Her amendment was a protest and if it failed to make any impression on the Government, her group would pursue its objection throughout the whole course of the measure.

The implications of the terms of the motion were that the population was going to be divided at the

highest cultural level into separate and isolated racial groups. That would not simply mean the isolation of the non-Europeans of this country. It would also mean the isolation of the Europeans. It was impossible to maintain Western civilisation on such a basis.

"The foundation of Western culture is that truth is something absolute and must be pursued for itself. By tradition it should be pursued by universities with every facility that good Government can put at their disposal."

This could only be done if the universities were free to pursue their business with the fullest facilities which the task demanded.

The terms of the Bill sought to deny universities this freedom in two important respects:

- By denying free exchange of ideas.
- By seeking to lay down as State policy not merely who should be taught in universities, but also what they should be taught.

The Bill sought not only to handicap those whom it was the Government's duty to lead towards Western civilisation, but also those who were supposed to be the torch bearers of Western civilisation.

MR. L. LOVELL (Lab., Benoni) seconding the amendment, said the object of a university was to seek for the truth without fear, without favour and without prejudice. He asked the Minister of Native Affairs (Dr. H. F. Verwoerd) whether he imagined that the search for truth could be conducted without fear, favour and prejudice if the syllabus for a non-European university came under the control of a department of State.

TRUTH BLACKED OUT

"Can we imagine that there will be freedom of the professors to teach and students to learn the truth about race in South Africa or about history or sociology or anthropology when part of the truth will be blacked out, when treatises published by other universities and university institutions, for example UNESCO treatises, are banned as subversive literature in South Africa?"

"Can the Minister of Native Affairs imagine a fearless search after the truth when the only permissible truth in South Africa on many questions is the truth allowed by the Department of Native Affairs as contained within the falls of the doctrine



Mr. J. H. Viljoen—"Something good for the non-Europeans."

of apartheid, while opposite views are regarded almost as treason? When you allow the State to nationalise the truth, you cannot expect it to be other than error and darkness."

Why had some universities opened their doors to non-European students, Mr. Lovell asked. They did so essentially because the council and staff and students believed that the principle of the brotherhood of man transcended erroneous Government policy, he said.

"They say that to deny a man access to the sources of learning anywhere, purely on the grounds of his colour or race, is a denial of his own essential humanity and is a bending of the knee to the worship of the "sacred cow" of South Africa, which is race prejudice translated into Government policy and called apartheid."

Mr. Lovell said the conscience of those who ran open universities prevented them from excluding the non-Europeans from the sources of learning. There were also others

who felt that it was not right to deny people from access to the sources of learning on the grounds of their colour.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND SCIENCE, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, replying to the debate, said the Bill was being introduced with the definite object of giving effect to the well-known policy of the Government which had been announced to the country time and again. He was surprised that the Leader of the Opposition should have seen fit to object to the Bill at this stage. Sir de Villiers had quoted from the report of the Holloway Commission but he (the Minister) could very easily do the same to justify himself. He would not do so at this stage.

STANDARD OF EDUCATION

What the Opposition was doing was to poison the minds of the non-Europeans against the introduction of parallel facilities. Why was it necessary to suppose that at separate universities the standard of education would be lower and that violence would be done to truth and science?

In this Bill it was being planned to do something good for the non-Europeans but the Opposition was doing everything in its power to poison their minds to everything that was being done for them. In his view these protests were frivolous and he hoped the House would take no notice of them.

"I am convinced that this Bill is devoted to the best interests of the non-Europeans and of the Europeans. I am convinced of it because I know that there are strong influences even in the mixed universities who welcome this legislation."

The amendments were rejected by 75 votes to 46 and the motion for the first reading of the University Education for non-Whites Bill was adopted by 78 votes to 46.—S.A. Press Association.

Extract from

THE TIMES

LONDON

12 MAR 1957

UNIVERSITY BILL

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 11

A long line of students from Cape Town University stood silently outside the Houses of Parliament when they opened to-day, holding posters protesting against university *apartheid*. The protest was arranged for to-day when Mr. Viljoen, Minister of Education, moved the first reading of a Bill to provide for compulsory racial segregation in universities and to transfer to the Government the control of the non-European medical school in Durban (now controlled by the University of Natal) and the University College of Fort Hare (now controlled by Rhodes University, Grahams-town).

Sir de Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, attacked the Bill on the grounds that it infringed university freedom. Universities, he said, had four freedoms: what to teach, how it should be taught, who might teach and who might be taught. Interference such as was contemplated in this Bill was dangerous because it might lead to further interference and intervention in the internal policy of universities.

APARTE UNIVERSITEITE: EERSTE LESING VAN WETSONTWERP VOORGESTEL

DIE Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen, het gister in die Volksraad die eerste lesing voorgestel van 'n wetsontwerp wat voorsiening maak vir die oprigting en onderhoud van afsonderlike universiteite vir nie-blankes, die beheer van die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege en die mediese skool vir nie-blankes van die Natalse universiteit; berig SAPA.

Die leier van die Opposisie, sir De Villiers Graaff, het gesê dat die Verenigde Party reeds in hierdie stadium teen die wetsontwerp wil protesteer. Hy het as amendement voorgestel dat die Huis weier om die wetsontwerp te laat indien omdat dit inmenging beteken in die tradisionele akademiese vryheid deur middel van beheer bo en behalwe redelike finansiële beheer van 'n universiteitsinrigting deur die staat.

Sir De Villiers het gesê dat dit heeltemal duidelik is dat die aandrang op hierdie soort wetgewing nie van die universiteite afkomstig is nie, maar dat dit van buite af afgedwing word. Die Regering het geweier om die

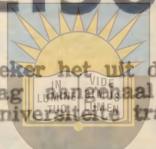
Holloway-verslag te aanvaar en het geswig voor die ideologiese teorie van die Minister van Naturellesake.

Daar word aanvaar dat die universiteite vier vryhede het, naamlik wat daar gedoseer moet word, hoe dit gedoen moet word, wie die doseerwerk moet doen en wie aan die studies mag deelneem. Dit skyn of minstens twee van hierdie vryhede in die gedrang is by die beoogde wetgewing.

Sfere

Drie van die sfere waarin, volgens demokratiese tradisie nie deur die staat ingegryp mag word nie, is die gesinsiewe, godsdiens en akademiese opleiding, het sir De Villiers gesê. In hierdie gevalle moet daar ernstige redes wees voordat die staat hom mag bemoei.

Die spreker het uit die Holloway-verslag aangehaal en gesê dat die universiteite tradisioneel



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altdyd 'n mate van selfbestuur geniet het en dat dit duidelik is dat die wetsontwerp met hierdie selfbestuur gaan inmeng. Die gevaar lê daarin dat hierdie soort inmenging kan lei tot inmenging met 'n universiteit se huishoudelike beleid.

Dit is ook duidelik dat die wetsontwerp 'n aanval gaan doen op die Natalse inrigting, wat miskien die enigste van sy soort in Suid-Afrika en selfs in die wêreld is. Hier probeer

die Regering om 'n proefneming te verongeluk, het die spreker gesê.

Hierna het mev. V. M. L. Ballinger (Naturellevert.) 'n amendement voorgestel waarin die indiening van die wetsontwerp geweier word op grond daarvan dat dit die universiteite verdeel op 'n etnologiese of rassegrondslag; dat dit die staat beheer gee en dat dit die universiteite die reg ontsê om te besluit wie ingeskryf mag word.

Bronne

MNR. L. LOVELL (Arb., Benoni) het gesê dat daar mense is wat voel dat dit nie reg is dat mense weens hul kleur van die bronne van kennis moet weggehou word nie.

Die Minister het in antwoord op die debat gesê dat die wetsontwerp ingedien is met die bepaalde doel om uitvoering te gee aan die Regering se bekende beleid soos talke kere reeds aangekondig. Hy is verbaas dat die Opposisie besluit het om in hierdie stadium teen die wetsontwerp beswaar te maak. Sir De Villiers het uit die Holloway-verslag aangehaal, maar

hy (die Minister) kan maklik dieselfde doen om homself te regverdig. Hy sal dit egter nie in hierdie stadium doen nie.

Kritiek

Wat die Opposisie besig is om te doen, is om die gemoed van die nie-blankes te vergiftig teen die instelling van parallelle geriewe. Waarom, het die Minister gevra, is dit nodig om te veronderstel dat die standaard van onderrig in afsonderlike universiteite laer sal wees en waarheid en wetenskap sal ly? In hierdie wetsontwerp word getrag om iets goeds vir die nie-blankes te doen, maar die Opposisie doen alles in sy vermoë om die gemoedere van die nie-blankes te vergiftig word. Die Minister het gesê dat hierdie besware vir hom ligsinning lyk en dat die huis nie daarvan notisie sal neem nie.

"Ek is deur die wetsontwerp oortuig dat hierdie wetsontwerp in belang van die nie-blankes as blankes is waarvan oortuig omdat dit 'n oortuigende bewys is van die belang van die wetsontwerp selfs in gesamtydheid. Die Minister het gesê dat hierdie wetsontwerp welkom." het die

Die eerste lesing is met 78 teen 46 stemme aanvaar en die tweede lesing is met 78 teen 46 stemme verwerp.

ONVERWAGSE DEBAT IN VOLKSRAAD:

Opposisie Bestry Apartheid Aan Universiteite

(Parlementêre Verslaggewer)

KAAPSTAD.

DIE Verenigde Party en die ander Opposisiegroepe het gister in die Volksraad stelling ingeneem teen universiteitsapartheid. Daar was onverwags 'n kort debat toe mnr. J. H. Viljoen (Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap) verlof gevra het om die wetsontwerp in te dien wat vir afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding vir nie-blankes voorsiening sal maak.

Net in buitengewone gevalle word 'n wetsontwerp reeds in hierdie vroeë stadium beveg, naamlik voordat dit nog ingedien is. Dit moet 'n aanduiding wees van sterk teenstand wat die wetgewing van die Opposisie sal kry. Die hele gesamentlike Opposisie het teen die indiening en teen die eerste lesing van die wetsontwerp gestem. Die tweede lesing sal nie voor aanstaande week bespreek word nie. Dan kan daar 'n lang debat verweg word.

Sir DE VILLIERS GRAAFF (leier van die Opposisie) het as amendement voorgestel dat verlof tot die indiening van die wetsontwerp geweier word „omdat dit voorsiening maak vir ernstige inbreuk op die tradisionele akademiese vryheid deur middel van beheer deur die staat anders as deur redelike finansiële beheer oor universiteits-inrigtings.”

Hy het gesê dat die wetsontwerp van buite aan die universiteite opgedring word sonder dat hulle daarom gevra het. Daar is sekere terreine van die Westerse demokratiese lewenswyse waarop die staat nie sonder buitengewone aanleiding inbreuk behoort te maak nie. Dit is die gesinslewe, die godsdiens en die akademiese lewe.

Universiteite het vier erkende vryhede. Dit is die vryheid om te besluit oor wat gedoseer mag word, hoe dit gedoseer mag word, wie mag



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Sir De Villiers Graaff

doseer en wie mag studeer. Minstens twee van hierdie vryhede word blykbaar aangetas deur die wetgewing.

Dit is nog altyd aanvaar dat universiteite in sekere mate selfbestuend is. Die wetsontwerp sal die outonomie van die universiteite aantast.

Nog 'n beswaar teen die wetsontwerp is dat dit 'n aanval doen op die geneeskundige skool vir nie-blankes in Natal.

Mev. V. M. L. BALLINGER (Natuurlevert., Oos-Kaapland), het ook 'n amendement ingedien. Dit lui dat „die skedding van universiteite op 'n etniese en rassegrondslag staatsbeheer oor universiteite en die ontsetting aan universiteite van die vryheid om te besluit wie hulle mag onderrig, 'n skedding van die tradisionele en aanvaarde gebruike van 'n beskaafde gemeenskap is.”

Sy het verklaar dat die wetsontwerp die rasse op die hoogste kulturele

vlak sal skei, dat dit die blanke sal isoleer op 'n gebied waar hy die ander op die pad na beskawing moet voorgaan en dat dit vrye uitwisseling van gedagtes tussen alle mense verhindeer.

MNR. L. LOVELL (Arb., Benoni) het hierdie amendement gesekeundeer. Hy het gevaar gesien „dat die waarheid verduister sal word.”

MIN. VILJOEN het geantwoord dat die wetsontwerp ingedien word met die doel om die beleid uit te voer wat die Regering al oor en oor aangekondig het. Dit is 'n skok dat sir De Villiers Graaff reeds in hierdie stadium beswaar maak want die ampelike Opposisie kondig vroeg en laat aan dat hy heeltemal ten gunste van maatskaplike skedding is. Veral op die platteland word hierop klem gelê.

Die verslag van die Holloway-kommissie is aangehaal maar spr. kan maklik uit dieselfde verslag stukke aanhaal om die wetsontwerp te regverdig.

Deur die Opposisie word verswyg dat daar aan huidige gemengde universiteite koshuis-apartheid, sosiale apartheid en sport-apartheid is. Dit is net in die lesingsale dat die rasse toegelaat word om saam te wees.

Watter reg het die Opposisie om die siel van die nie-blanke nou by voorbaat te vergiftig teen parallele-geriewe vir universiteitsopleiding? Waarom word by voorbaat beweer dat die onderrig minderwaardig sal wees en dat aan die waarheid geweld gedoen sal word? Dit pas in die kraam van die Opposisie om die nie-blankes te vergiftig. Die wetsontwerp is bedoel in die beste belang van die nie-blankes en die blankes.

Met 75 stemme teen 46 is daarop aan die Minister verlof verleen om die wetsontwerp in te dien. Die eerste lesing — waaroor geen debat gevoer mag word nie — is vervolgens met 78 stemme teen 46 goedgekeur. Die teenspanners was die Verenigde Party, Arbeidersparty en natuurlevertwoordigers.

'UNIVERSITY BILL PUBLISHED:

MINISTER'S
BIG POWERProvisions include
Medical School's
transfer to State

Daily News Political Correspondent

• CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

THE Separate University Education Bill, published today, gives the Minister power to "establish, maintain and conduct" university colleges for non-Whites.

The colleges will consist of a council appointed by the Governor-General; a senate appointed by the Minister; a principal, professors and lecturers appointed by the Minister; and students approved by the Minister.

The fate of Durban's Non-European Medical School is described in Chapter 3 of the Bill.

It says the Minister may by notice vest its control in the Department of Education. From the date he fixes in the notice there shall cease to be vested in the Natal University Council any "rights, duties, powers, authorities and functions in regard to the school." These rights and duties will then be carried out by the Minister.

All the property vested in the University Council for

the school accrues to the Government. Its staff, with exceptions, must become Government servants, unless they resign within 60 days from the effective date.

The Government may change the name of the school.

A similar chapter deals with the transfer of Fort Hare to the Department of Native Affairs and contains a clause providing for compensation for the churches who have provided buildings there.

The longest part of the Bill deals with misconduct by University College staff and empowers the Minister to fine them up to £100. Among a long list of behaviour regarded as misconduct appears:

(1) Public adverse comment on the administration of any department of the Government or of any province or of South-West Africa, and

(2) Propagating any idea calculated to cause antagonism among any section against any other section or to impede the activities of any Government department.

The Bill says that from January 1, 1958, no non-White student who was not previously registered shall be admitted to an European university without the consent of the Minister. This clause excepts non-Whites registered and admitted to the Non-European Medical School by the University of Natal.

TAKE-OVER

It suggests, therefore, that it is not intended to take over the school until sometime after January 1 next year.

The Bill goes on to say that from another date to be fixed in the future no non-White may be admitted to White universities under any circumstances. Non-White students at the universities on that date will be allowed, however, to complete their courses for degree, diploma or certificate.

The Separate University Education Bill is, therefore, an empowering measure which will not in itself achieve university apartheid.

It must be followed by proclamations transferring Fort Hare and the Non-European Medical School to the Government, by others setting up university colleges and by yet others ending the entry of non-White students to the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal.

CONSENT REQUIRED

Non-European students already at White universities will be entitled to complete their courses, while new students will be dependent upon the Minister's consent for their entry, but it appears that their entry will be permitted until alternative facilities are provided elsewhere.

The ultimate intention revealed in the Bill is that all non-Whites will receive their higher education not at universities in the accepted sense of the term, but at State institutions under strict ministerial control.

The only relic of academic freedom in the Bill is a religious

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DETAILS ANNOUNCED OF NAT. UNIVERSITY APARTHEID PLANS

Strict ministerial control of non-White colleges

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Wednesday.

THE SEPARATE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BILL, published today, gives the Minister power to "establish, maintain and conduct" university colleges for non-Whites. The colleges will consist of a council appointed by the Governor-General, a senate appointed by the Minister, a principal, professors and lecturers appointed by the Minister, and students approved by the Minister.

The Bill empowers the Minister to vest the maintenance, management and control of the non-European medical school in Durban and the Fort Hare University College in the Government. The transfers will be effective from a date to be proclaimed, and control will be given to the Departments of Education and Native Affairs respectively.

All employees of these two institutions will become Government employees from the effective date unless they resign within 60 days. The Minister is empowered to make exceptions at the medical school.

FINES UP TO £100

The longest part of the Bill deals with misconduct by university college staff, and empowers the Minister to fine staff members up to £100. Among a long list of behaviour regarded as misconduct appears:

(1) Public adverse comment on the administration of any department of the Government or of any province or of South-West Africa, and

(2) Propagating any idea calculated to cause antagonism among any section against any other section or to impede the activities of any Government department.

The Bill says that from January 1, 1958, no non-White students who were not previously registered shall be admitted to a European university without the consent of the Minister. This clause excepts non-Whites registered and admitted to the non-European medical school by the University of Natal.

EMPOWERING MEASURE

The Bill goes on to say that from another date to be fixed in the future no non-White may be admitted to White universities under any circumstances. Non-White students at the universities on that date will be allowed, however, to complete their courses for degree, diploma or certificate.

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Students already at White uni-

versities will complete their courses. New students will be dependent on the Minister's consent for their entry, but it appears that their entry will be permitted until alternative facilities are provided elsewhere.

ULTIMATE INTENTION

The ultimate intention revealed in the Bill is that all non-Whites will receive their higher education, not at universities in the accepted sense of the term, but in State institutions under strict ministerial control.

The only relic of academic freedom in the Bill is a religious clause, saying that a student or lecturer shall not be required to take a test of religious belief as a condition of admission or employment.

Even the "Minister" referred to in the Bill has to be defined by proclamation. It is presumed that Native higher education will fall under the Minister of Native Affairs and other higher education under the Minister of Education.

The Bill leaves nothing to chance, and every conceivable function of the university colleges, their principals and professors is to be prescribed by the Minister in notices in the "Government Gazette."

The University of South Africa is designated as the examining body.

must become Government

VARSIITIES BILL PUBLISHED

Power To Fine Staff At Non-White Colleges

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent
CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

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The Bill empowers the Minister to vest the maintenance, management and control of the Non-European Medical School in Durban and of the Fort Hare University College, in the Government. The transfers will be effective from a date to be proclaimed and control will be given to the Departments of Education and Native Affairs respectively.

All employees of these two institutions will become government employees from the effective date unless they resign within 60 days. The Minister is empowered to make exceptions at the Medical School.

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NO ADMITTANCE

The Bill says that from January 1, 1958, no non-White student who was not previously registered shall be admitted to an European university without the consent of the Minister. This clause excepts non-Whites registered and admitted to the Non-European Medical School by the University of Natal.

It suggests therefore that it is not intended to take over then. The Bill goes on to say that from another date to be fixed in the future no non-White may be admitted to White universities under any circumstances. Non-White students at the universities on that date will be allowed, however, to complete their courses for degree, diploma or certificate.

EMPOWERING MEASURE

The Separate University Education Bill is therefore an empowering measure which will not in itself achieve university apartheid. It must be followed by proclamations transferring Fort Hare and the Non-European Medical School to the Government, by others setting up university colleges and by yet others ending the entry of non-White students to the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal.

Students already at White universities will be entitled to complete their courses, new students will be dependent upon the Minister's consent for their entry, and entry will be permitted until alternative facilities are provided elsewhere.

The Bill retains a religious clause, saying that a student or lecturer shall be not required to take a test of religious belief as a condition of admission or employment.

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The Bill leaves nothing to chance, and every conceivable function of the university colleges, their principals and professors, is to be prescribed by the Minister in notice in the Government Gazette.

The University of South Africa is designated as the examining body.
(News by J. Lang. Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)

NUSAS PRESIDENT URGES STRYDOM TO WITHDRAW THE UNIVERSITY APARTHEID BILL

Policy said to be unprecedented in Western world

AN appeal to the Prime Minister (Mr. J. G. Strydom) urging him to withdraw the legislation enforcing separate academic facilities for Europeans and non-Europeans has been made by the president of the National Union of South African Students (Mr. E. M. Wentzel) on behalf of the union's 10,000 students at universities and colleges in South Africa.

In his letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Wentzel writes: 'We wish to express our solemn protest against the university apartheid Bill. All sections of the open Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand — councils, senates, lecturers, students and convocations — are entirely opposed to any Government interference in the universities.'

Moreover the University of Natal now that it is clear that its interests are also grievously affected by the legislation, has also added its weight to the considerable body of opinion against the legislation.

this policy is based. The duty of a university is not to conform to any party-political ideology, but, as has so often been repeated, to seek the truth.

FOR INDIVIDUAL

'Great play has been made in the Government-supporting Press of the fact that there is a measure of social segregation at the open universities.

This social segregation has never been denied by these universities. Particularly at the University of Cape Town, the social relationship of the students has been a matter for the individual conscience of each student and has never been the subject of university rules and regulations.

A practice of social segregation has grown up, but nonetheless the non-European students are firmly of the view that they would rather go to an open university in spite of these drawbacks than be forced to attend a segregated college.

CHERISHED IDEALS

'While there may be a large section of the population which prefers segregation, there is also a considerable section of the South African population which has declared its preference for non-segregated higher education. Both sections of the population are adequately served by the existing universities.

'The Government's policy in regard to universities offends against the ideals which we, as students, cherish very dearly and sincerely, and we would accordingly urge you, even at this late hour, to consider the plea of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Cape Town and adopt the statesmanlike course of bowing to public opinion and withdrawing this legislation.'



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LEFTISH ELEMENT

It disturbs us that the Minister of Education should hint at there being a "leftish" element behind the students' protests. We take strong objection to this type of innuendo, particularly in that there have been allegations in the Government-supporting Press that the student campaign is being conducted by a minority of students, with Jewish students in the lead.

'The announcement of the Government's intentions in regard to the Durban Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare have made

it clear that the enforcement of university apartheid does not only mean an interference in the internal affairs of the open universities.

'In fact, apartheid is not the only principle involved in the legislation introduced on Monday. The Medical School at Durban is entirely segregated, as was arranged with the Government at the time of its institution, and Fort Hare is also entirely segregated.'

SUBSERVIENCE

'We consider that the Government's Bill establishes control over all higher education in South Africa. It effectively removes any independence which the universities had in the past and puts them in a position of subservience to Government policy.

'This will be particularly true of those universities which will fall directly under the control of Government departments, a policy which seems unprecedented in the Western world.

'As was made clear by the University of Natal, the Government have not even consulted the universities in regard to their proposed policies.

'Probably the most serious objection of all to university apartheid is that the enforcement of apartheid by legislation will mean that the universities are coerced into supporting the racialist doctrines upon which

Fate of the Medical School

The Argus Political Correspondent

The fate of Durban's non-European Medical School is described in Chapter 3 of the Separate Universities Education Bill.

It says that the Minister may by notice vest control in the Department of Education. From the date he fixes in the notice there shall cease to be vested in the Natal University Council any 'rights, duties, powers, authorities and functions in regard to the school.'

BY MINISTER

All these rights and duties will then be carried out by the Minister.

All the property vested in the University Council for the school accrues to the Government.

Its staff, with possible exceptions, must become Government servants.

The Government may change the name of the school.

A similar chapter deals with the transfer of Fort Hare, and contains a clause providing for compensation for the churches which have provided buildings there.

Ministers will boss non-White colleges

POST Parliamentary Reporter — CAPE TOWN

THE State will have full control over the non-White university colleges set up under the University Apartheid Bill.

The Bill, called the Separate University Education Bill, was published today.

It provides for establishment of two types of university college for non-Europeans:

- One for African students only, and
- the other for other non-White students.

The only college that will admit Africans as well as other non-White students is the non-European Medical School — at present part of the University of Natal.

The Medical School will fall under the control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

Fort Hare University College will be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs. It will become exclusively African.

'AT MINISTERS' DISCRETION'

State control of these institutions — and other university colleges will be complete.

They may be established, maintained and conducted at the discretion of the Ministers of Education or Native Affairs.

Each college will have a "council", a "senate", a principal and staff and students.

But the Governor-General will appoint the members of the council, the Minister will appoint the members of the senate, the principal and the staff of professors and lecturers.

The Minister will have the right to refuse to admit any student "if he considers it to be in the interests of the university college concerned to do so."

The staff will be governed by a stringent set of regulations similar to those applying to public servants.

These will make it an offence for a staff member to comment in public adversely on the administration of any department of the Government or of any province.

ONLY U.C.T., WITS.

It will also be misconduct for a member of the staff to propagate any idea or take part in, or identify himself with any propaganda or activity calculated:

- "To cause or promote antagonism amongst any section of the population of the Union;
- "To impede, obstruct or undermine the activities of any Government department."

From January 1 next year the Minister will control the admission of non-White students to the "open" universities.

In practice this control will affect only the Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities.

The Bill provides as an "in-



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Apartheid Aan Natal Se Universiteit

Die toepassing van apartheid is nie die enigste rede waarom die Regering beoog om hom in te meng met die outonomie van ons universiteite nie, luidens 'n artikel van dr. E. G. Malherbe, prinsipaal van die Universiteit van Natal, oor „Die outonomie van ons universiteite en apartheid aan ons gerig.”

Dat daar meer agter sit as blote oorwegings van sosiale apartheid, blyk duidelik uit die geval van die nie-blanke mediese skool van die Universiteit van Natal, aldus dr. Malherbe. Hierdie skool is 'n aparte inrigting vir nie-blankes wat die Regering nou wil weg neem van onder die beheer van die Universiteit van Natal en onder 'n blanke staatsdepartement in Pretoria wil plaas. Die nie-blanke deel van die Universiteit bestaan al 21 jaar en daar was nog nie moeilikheid soos dié wat by Fort Hare en ander afgesonderde nie-blanke inrigtings voorgekom het nie.

Daar is meer op die spel as die meeste mense besef. Dit geld 'n beginsel wat al ons universiteite raak. Een van die mees fundamentele bevoegdhede van 'n universiteit is om te kan bepaal wie as student tot daardie inrigting toegelaat sal word en wie nie. Dit is 'n reg wat vasgelê is in die grondwette van elk van ons afsonderlike universiteite en die reg kan slegs deur wetgewing weg geneem word.

Aard

Dit is kragtens hierdie reg dat sekere universiteite naamlik Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Oranje-Vrystaat, Rhodes en Potchefstroom bv. geen nie-blanke studente toelaat nie. Desgelyks, kragtens dieselfde reg, laat die ander universiteite, naamlik Kaapstad, Witwatersrand en Natal wel nie-blanke studente toe.

In die geval van die Universiteit van Natal word blank en nie-blank apart opgelei kragtens sy universiteitsstatute wat aan die Universiteitsraad eksplisiet die bevoegdheid toeken om te kan bepaal op welke plek 'n student sy onderrig sal ontvang.

Volgens tradisionele en wetlike reg bepaal elke Suid-Afrikaanse universiteit dus die aard en samestelling van sy studenteliggang na gelang van wat die respektiewe universiteitsrade in belang van hulle inrigtings beskouw.

„As die staat nou deur middel van wetgewing, weens sy oppermag by voorbeeld die universiteite van Stellenbosch, Pretoria, ens., sou dwing om nie-blanke studente op te neem — soos die owerheid dit vandag in die staatsuniversiteite van Amerika wel doen — sou hierdie universiteite, wat nie staatsuniversiteite is nie, dit as 'n skending van hulle outonomie en hulle vryheid beskou.

„Daardeur sou hulle van 'n gevestigde reg, wat al sedert die ontstaan van universiteitsinrigtings in Suid-Afrika die bevoegdheid van die beherende liggaam, naamlik van die Raad, was, ontroof word,” aldus die artikel. Insgelyks sou die universiteite van

Kaapstad die Witwatersrand en Natal dit as skending van outonomie beskou indien die staat so voorskryf welke studente hulle kan opneem en wie nie.

Uitsondering

Die enigste uitsondering op hierdie bevoegdheid van die Raad van 'n universiteit is die sogenaamde getewensklousuie waardeer universiteite nie 'n persoon



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DR. E. G. MALHERBE

vanweë sy godsdienstige oortuigings mag uitsluit nie. Dit geld in byna al ons universiteite, maar die bevoegdheid om te besluit wie toegelaat word en wie nie, berus by die universiteit self en nie 'n buitestaande gesag nie.

Die universiteitsrade is al onverantwoordelik en sal nie goedsmoeds 'n beleid volg wat 'n gevaar vir die veiligheid van die staat inhou nie. In ieder geval sou 'n misdryf voor 'n hof bewys moes word.

Die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen, het herhaaldelik die verskering aan universiteite gegee dat hulle outonomie nie aangevaar sal word nie, ten spyte van die feit dat die staat in 'n aansienlike mate geld bydra, vir instandhouding van ons universiteite.

Dr. Malherbe haal 'n artikel aan waarin min. Viljoen verklaar het: „Ons universiteite mag nie vanbuite-bepaalde inrigtings word nie; hulle moet van binne gerig word.”

Die hoogste gesag wat hulle beleid van binne rig, is die universiteitsrade, en hulle is so saamgestel dat hulle nie ligtelik 'n beleid sal volg wat teen die mores van die groep indruis wat

die universiteit bedien en hom ondersteun nie.

Hierdie bedreiging van die outonomie van ons universiteite geskied skynbaar in naam van apartheid maar as ons na die universiteite kyk teen die agtergrond van die hele Suid-Afrikaanse samelewing met sy groot verskeidenheid kontakte tussen blank en nie-blank in ons huise — waar kontak van kindsbeen af baie intiem is — op ons plase, in ons nywerhede, in die handel asook in baie van ons staatsdepartemente, kom die vraag onwillekeurig by 'n mens op of die paar „ope” universiteite met hulle handjievul nie-blankes wat skaars in die klaskamers of op die universiteitsterrein merkbaar is, so 'n bedreiging van ons blanke beskawing inhou, dat die staat nou skielik so drasties op daardie inrigtings moet toesak.

Is dit nie omdat hulle die mees weerlose van al die genoemde instellings is nie? Is die gevaar op hierdie punt nou werklik so groot dat die Regering nie die verantwoordelike universiteitsrade kan vertrou nie?

Uit persoonlike ervaring kan dr. Malherbe getuig dat die kontakte tussen blank en nie-blank in die ope universiteite minimaal is. Dat die kontak wat daar wel is, geensins van onbehoorlike aard is nie, is te danke aan die doeltreffende beheer wat die rade oor die studente uitoefen.

„In ieder geval het ons nog nooit op ons universiteite van daardie skokkende gevalle van wangedrag tussen blank en nie-blank waarvan mens dikwels in koerante lees en wat in instellings onder beheer van staatsdepartemente voorkom, teëgekrom nie.”

Laat die Regering as hy wil en as hy geld het, afsonderlike universiteite vir nie-blankes oprig, maar laat hy eers bewys lewer dat hulle 'n sukses is voordat hy die bestaande inrigtings, veral soos die Universiteit van Natal, wat wel apartheid toepas, gaan ontwig.

Wat die toekoms betref, is sowel die rade van universiteite as die studenteliggame genoegsaam verteenwoordigend en gevoelig genoeg vir die breë maatskaplike oorwegings waarvan die openbare mening hulle gedurig bewys maak, dat hulle vertrou kan word om, wanneer die getalle nie-blankes aansienlik toeneem, die nodige stappe te doen ten einde die hoogste standaarde op sowel sosiale as akademiese gebied te handhaaf.

Tensy 'n universiteit werklik 'n bedreiging vir die landsveiligheid is, het niemand (nie eens die Staat) die morele reg om hom van sy gevestigde regte te beroof nie.

'n Beperking van universitêre outonomie is altyd 'n ernstige saak omdat dit die deur kan oopmaak vir inmenging in die suiwer interne beleid van universiteite.

VARSIITY APARTHEID PLAN IN DETAIL

Continued from Page 1.

terim limitation" that from that date no university established by Act of Parliament other than the University of South Africa . . . "shall register or admit any non-White person as a student of the university for the preceding academic year without the consent of the Minister."

It also prevents non-Whites from registering as students at any university without the Minister's consent.

Penalties for contravening these provisions are fixed at a maximum fine of £100 or six months' imprisonment.

The non-White medical school is exempted from the provisions of this section of the Bill.

The following section makes provision for overriding this "interim limitation" with a blanket limitation on the universities—other than the University of South Africa—and the University College of Fort Hare—admitting non-White students "as from a date to be fixed by proclamation."

Students already registered at the institutions will be allowed to complete their courses.

Future colleges

The Bill specifically prohibits the admission of Whites as students to any of the colleges it seeks to create.

The University of South Africa is to be the examining body.

Students registered at the medical school and at Fort Hare, however, before a date to be fixed by proclamation, will be allowed to complete their courses and write the examinations of the Natal or Rhodes Universities.

Two chapters of the Bill make specific provision for the transfer of the control of Fort Hare and the medical school to the State.

From a date to be fixed, Fort Hare will become a university college as provided for under the Bill.

Provision is made for compensation to the Methodist Church, the Anglican Church and the United Free Church of Scotland for buildings and for other donations and trusts.

Name change

A separate clause provides for the name "University College of Fort Hare" to be changed at some future date.

Throughout the Bill, Fort Hare is referred to as "the university college presently known as the University College of Fort Hare."

All people employed at Fort Hare will become employees of the Department of Native Affairs provided that they may resign within 60 days of the date of transfer.

For the purposes of the laws governing their pension or provident fund rights, such resignations will be deemed to be discharges resulting from the abolition of their posts.

After transfer, the Minister will fix salaries, etc.

Similar provisions are made for the transfer of the non-European medical school in Natal.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

NON-WHITE VARSITY STAFF WOULD BE PUBLIC SERVANTS

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Strict disciplinary rules in Bill

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Separate University Education Bill, published to-day, gives the Minister of Education power to establish, maintain and conduct university colleges for non-Whites, and makes the staffs of these institutions Government servants subject to wide disciplinary restrictions. From January 1, 1958, no new non-European students may be admitted to a European university without the consent of the Minister. Students at White universities will be entitled to finish their courses.

Staff members may be fined £100, or sentenced to a maximum of six months' imprisonment, if, among other things, they admit a White person as a student; publish adverse comment on the administration of any Government department, province or South West Africa; or propagate any idea calculated to cause antagonism among any section against any other section, or to impede the activities of any Government department.

Under the Bill, the colleges will consist of a council appointed by the Governor-General, a senate appointed by the Minister, a principal, professors and lecturers appointed by the Minister, and students approved by the Minister.

Pensions, transfers

The Bill empowers the Minister to vest the maintenance, management and control of the non-European Medical School of Natal University in the Department of Education and of the Fort Hare University College in the Department of Native Affairs.

Members of non-European university college staffs will draw pension and retirement benefits as if they were public servants. They may also be transferred from one college to another, irrespective of whether or not the new post is that of a lower grade — provided that there is no loss of remuneration. A member of the staff of a college would be guilty of misconduct if he disclosed confidential information acquired in the course of his duties.

Dismissals

In a section dealing with the discharge of staff members, the Minister is empowered to dismiss members if in his opinion the dismissal will 'facilitate improvements in the organization of the university college.'

Infringements of the regulations would be dealt with by the departmental secretary and two assessors, one of whom shall be a professor of a university. Appeals would be, in the first place, to the secretary and then to the Minister.

At a disciplinary inquiry no person would have to answer a question if his answer would make him liable to criminal prosecution and no person would have to produce any book or document when the Minister had stated in writing that this would not be in the public interest.

For other infringements, penalties may include caution or reprimand, reduction in salaries or grading or dismissal.

Only relic

The Bill is an empowering measure which will not in itself achieve university apartheid.

It must be followed by proclamations transferring Fort Hare and the non-European Medical School to the Government, by others setting up university colleges and by yet others ending the entry of non-White students to their universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal.

The ultimate intention is that all non-Whites will receive their higher education not at universities in the accepted sense of the term, but at State institutions under strict Ministerial control.

The only relic of academic freedom in the Bill is a religious clause, saying that a student or

lecturer shall not be required to take a test of religious belief as a condition of admission or employment.

Nothing to chance

The Bill leaves nothing to chance, and every conceivable function of the university colleges, their principals and professors, to be prescribed by the Minister in the notice in the 'Government Gazette.'

The University of South Africa is designated as the examining body.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from

"Belfast News-Letter"

BELFAST

14 MAR 1957

Date

(See information on page 1 of the News)

10,000 students protest against native colleges

The South African Government yesterday published the terms of its separate University Education Bill.

The United Party Opposition opposed the Bill when it was introduced by the Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, for its first reading in the Assembly on Monday.

The Bill will enable the Minister of Native Affairs to establish university colleges to which only native students will be admitted. It also provides for an existing university college for natives at Fort Hare, Eastern Cape Province, to be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs.

The Bill will enable the establishment of university colleges which would admit only non-white students other than natives. It also provides for transfer to the Department of Education of a medical school for non-whites attached to Natal University.

"Subservient position"

Mr. Wentzel, president of the National Union of South African Students, yesterday appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, urging him to withdraw the legislation. The appeal was on behalf of 10,000 students at universities and colleges in South Africa.

In his protest Mr. Wentzel said: "We consider that the Government's Bill establishes control over all higher education in South Africa. It effectively removes any independence which the universities had in the past and puts them in a position of subservience to Government policy."

—Reuter.

NAALTIES FOR "MISCONDUCT" BY STAFF MEMB

UNIVERSITY BILL GIVES GCT. WIDEST POWERS

Two Ministers Will Control Higher Education

From Our Political Correspondent

CAPETOWN, Wednesday.

COMPLETE control over the separate universities to be established for non-Europeans will be vested in the Minister of Native Affairs and the Minister of Education to a degree unknown either in the present universities of South Africa or in the Western world.

This is the immediate interpretation given by university leaders today when the Separate University Education Bill was published.

The Bill was read a first time in the House of Assembly on Monday and its introduction was strongly opposed by the United, Labour and Liberal Parties.

Although the Bill will establish university councils and senates for each non-European college, they will have few of the powers held by the existing councils and senates in South African universities.

The Bill goes so far as to give the Ministers power to control the entry of students, and the staff and the functions of the university colleges.

Code Of Discipline

The university staffs will become civil servants, with a severe code of discipline over their heads. For example, any members of the staff of a non-European university college will be guilty of misconduct if he publicly comments adversely on the administration of any Department of the Government or of any Province or of the territory of South-West Africa.

The penalties may be a caution or reprimand, a fine not exceeding £100, a reduction in salary or grade or both, or a discharge from the Department.

Misconduct

Another of the 17 definitions of misconduct prohibits a member of a staff from propagating any idea or taking part in any activity or act in a manner calculated to cause racial antagonism or undermining the activities of any Government Department.

The Bill also lays down that from January 1 next year no university shall register or admit any non-European as a student who was not registered as a student of the university for the preceding year, without the Minister's consent.

This means that from next year if any Native, Indian or Coloured wishes to go to a university other than Fort Hare or the Natal University Medical School, he will have to obtain the permission of the Minister himself.

Medical School

Besides providing for the establishment of university colleges for non-Europeans, the Bill also makes provision for the taking over of the non-European Medical School and



MR. J. H. VILJOEN

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Students ask Strijdom to withdraw university apartheid legislation

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday. — An appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom, urging him to withdraw the legislation enforcing separate academic facilities for Europeans and non-Europeans, has been made by the president of the National Union of South African Students (Mr. E. M. Wentzel) on behalf of 10,000 students at universities and colleges in South Africa.

In his letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Wentzel writes: "We wish to express our solemn protest against the University Apartheid Bill. All sections of the open universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand-councils, senates, lecturers, students and convocations — are entirely opposed to any Government interference in the universities.

"Moreover, the University of Natal, now that it is clear that its interests are also grievously affected by the legislation, has also added its weight to the considerable body of opinion against the legislation.

"It disturbs us that the Minister of Education should hint at there being a 'Leftish' element behind the students' protests. We take strong objection to this type of innuendo particularly in that there have been allegations in the Government-supporting Press that the student campaign is being conducted by a minority of students, with Jewish students in the lead.

"The announcement of the Government's intentions in regard to the Durban Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare have made it clear that the enforcement of university apartheid does not only mean an interference in the internal affairs of the open universities.

"In fact, apartheid is not the only principle involved in the legislation introduced on Monday. The medical school at Durban is entirely segregated, as was arranged with the Government at the time of its institution, and Fort Hare is also entirely segregated.

"We consider that the Government's Bill establishes control over all higher education in South Africa. It effectively removes any independence which the universities had in the past and puts them in a position of subservience to Government policy.

"This will be particularly true of those universities which will fall directly under the control of Government departments, a policy which seems unprecedented in the Western world.

"Probably the most serious objection of all to university apartheid is that the enforcement of apartheid by legislation will mean that the universities are being coerced into supporting the racialist doctrine upon which this policy is based.

"Great play has been made in the Government-supporting Press

the fact that there is a measure of social segregation at the open universities. This social segregation has never been denied by these universities. Particularly at the University of Cape Town, the social relationship of the students has been a matter for the individual conscience of each student and has never been the subject of university rules and regulations.

"While there may be a large section of the population which prefers segregation, there is also a considerable section of the South African population which has declared its preference for non-segregated higher education.

"The Government's policy in regard to universities offends against the ideals which we, as students, cherish very dearly and sincerely, and we would accordingly urge you, even at this late hour, to adopt the statesmanlike course of bowing to public opinion and withdrawing this legislation."—Sapa.

Separate Universities For Whites, Africans And Non-Europeans

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Thursday.

The Separate University Education Bill which the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, has introduced in the Assembly and which was published yesterday, enables the Minister of Native Affairs to establish university colleges to which only Native students would be admitted. It also provides for the existing university college of Fort Hare for Natives, to be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs.

The Bill enables the Minister of Education, Arts and Science to establish university colleges which will admit only non-White students other than Natives. It also provides for the transfer to the Department of Education, Arts and Science of the medical school for non-Whites attached to the University of Natal.

2 MORE FOR NATIVES

The Bill does not specify the number of university colleges to be established for non-White students but Sapa's Parliamentary representative understands that it is the intention to establish two more for Natives, in addition to the existing Fort Hare and two for non-Whites other than Natives, one for Indians and one for Coloureds. The Medical School for non-Whites attached to the University of Natal will continue to admit Native, Indian and Coloured students. The three university colleges for Natives will be Government institutions under control of the Department of Native Affairs and two for other non-Whites and the Medical School for all non-Whites will be Government institutions under control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

The University of South Africa will be the examining board and will be responsible for prescribing the curricula for the colleges.

"OPEN" UNIVERSITIES

The Bill lays down that the examinations of the university colleges for degrees, diplomas and certificates will be examinations of the University of South Africa which is the university for extra-mural students of all races. Until such time as university colleges for non-Whites have been established there will be no prohibition on the admission of non-White students to existing "open" universities but after January 1, 1958, admission of non-White students to those universities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, Arts and Science.

This proviso will not, however, apply to the University of Natal in

respect of its medical school for non-Whites. Students already enrolled at the existing universities for the 1957 academic year, will be allowed to remain at those universities and to complete their courses. No time limit is imposed for the completion of their courses.

FORT HARE

Limitation to the enrolment of non-White students to universities will not apply to the University of South Africa. After January 1, 1958, non-White students other than Natives, will require the permission of the Minister of Native Affairs to enrol at the University College of Fort Hare. Indians and Coloured students enrolled there during the 1957 academic year would be allowed to complete their courses.

The provision for admission of non-White students to existing universities, subject to the approval of the Minister, will remain in force until such time as the proposed separate university facilities for non-Whites become available. At that stage, the Governor-General is empowered to fix the date by proclamation after which no non-White students will be admitted to existing universities except the University of South Africa.

FINANCE

Similarly the date may be fixed after which only Native students will be admitted to Fort Hare. (In both cases students already enrolled for the preceding academic year, will not be affected. University colleges for Natives, will be financed from the Bantu Education Accounts and those for non-Whites other than Natives, from the Consolidated Revenue Account. Each university college for non-Whites shall have a council consisting of not less than three members to be appointed by the Governor-General and Senate consisting of the principal of the college and such other members as the responsible Minister may appoint. The principal of the college shall be appointed by the Minister. Provision is made for financial assistance to approved students attending colleges for non-Whites to be established.

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FOUR NEW UNIVE LIKELY UNDER S.A. BILL

Also allows for taking over medical school

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.—The Separate University Education Bill which the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, has introduced in the Assembly and which was published today, enables the Minister of Native Affairs to establish university colleges to which only Native students would be admitted. It also provides for the existing university college for Natives at Fort Hare to be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs.

The Bill enables the Minister of Education, Arts and Science to establish university colleges which will admit only non-White students other than Natives. It also provides for the transfer to the Department of Education, Arts and Science of the medical school for non-Whites attached to the University of Natal.

The Bill does not specify the number of university colleges to be established for non-White students, but Sapa's parliamentary representative understands that it is the intention to establish two more for Natives in addition to the existing Fort Hare College, and two for non-Whites other than Natives — one for Indians and one for Coloureds.

The medical school for non-Whites attached to the University of Natal will continue to admit Native, Indian and Coloured students.

The three university colleges for Natives will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Native Affairs and the two for other non-Whites and the medical school for all non-Whites will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science. The University of South Africa will be the examining body and will be responsible for prescribing the curricula for the colleges.

The Bill lays down that the examinations of the university colleges for degrees, diplomas and certificates will be examinations of the University of South Africa which is a university for extra-mural students of all races.

No prohibition

Until such time as university colleges for non-Whites have been established there will be no prohibition on the admission of non-White students to the existing "open" universities but after January 1, 1958, the admission of non-White students to those universities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, Arts and Science. This proviso will not however apply to the University of Natal in respect of its medical school for non-Whites.

Students already enrolled at existing universities for the 1957 academic year will be allowed to

remain at those universities and to complete their courses. No time limit is imposed for the completion of their courses.

The limitation to the enrolment of non-White students to universities will not apply to the University of South Africa.

Minister's approval

After January 1, 1958, non-White students other than Natives will require the permission of the Minister of Native Affairs to enroll at the University College of Fort Hare. Indian and Coloured students enrolled there during the 1957 academic year would be allowed to complete their courses.

The provision for the admission of non-White students to existing universities subject to the approval of the Minister, will remain in force until such time as the proposed separate university facilities for non-Whites become available. At that stage the Governor-General is empowered to fix a date by proclamation after which no non-White students will be admitted to existing universities except the University of South Africa.

Finances

Similarly a date may be fixed after which only Native students will be admitted to Fort Hare. In both cases students already enrolled for the preceding academic year will not be affected.

The university colleges for Natives will be financed from the Bantu education account and those for non-Whites, other than Natives, from the consolidated revenue account.

Each university college for non-Whites shall have a council consisting of not less than three members to be appointed by the Governor-General, and a senate consisting of the principal of the college and such other members as the responsible Minister may appoint. The principal of the college shall also be appointed by the Minister.

Provision is made for financial assistance to approved students attending the colleges for non-Whites to be established.

Provision is also made for the transfer of persons employed by the Fort Hare College and the Natal University medical school for non-Whites when they become State institutions.

No test of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his being appointed to the staff or his being admitted as a student of a non-White college and no preference will be given to, or advantage withheld from, any person on the grounds of his religious beliefs.—Sapa.

NON-WHITE EDUCATION PLAN

State to control new Universities

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Wednesday.—(Sapa).

The Separate University Education Bill which the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, has introduced in the Assembly and which was published today, enables the Minister of Native Affairs to establish university colleges to which only Native students would be admitted.

It also provides for the existing university college of Fort Hare for Natives to be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs.

The Bill enables the Minister of Education, Arts and Science to establish university colleges which will admit only non-White students other than Natives. It also provides for the transfer to the Department of Education, Arts and Science of the medical school for non-Whites attached to the University of Natal.

The Bill does not specify the number of university colleges to be established for non-White students, but Sapa's Parliamentary representative understands that it is the intention to establish two more for Natives in addition to the existing Fort Hare college, and two for non-White other than Natives — one for Indians and one for Coloureds.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

The medical school for non-Whites attached to the University of Natal will continue to admit Native, Indian and Coloured students.

The three university colleges for Natives will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Native Affairs and the two for other non-Whites and the medical school for all non-Whites will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

The University of South Africa will be the examining body and will be responsible for prescribing the curricula for the colleges.

EXAMINATIONS

The Bill lays down that the examinations of the university colleges for degrees, diplomas and certificates will be examinations of the University of South Africa which is a university for extramural students of all races.

Until such time as university colleges for non-Whites have been established there will be no prohibition on the admission of non-White students to the existing "open" universities but, after January 1, next year, the admission of non-White students to those universities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, Arts and Science.

This proviso will not however apply to the University of Natal in respect of its medical school for non-Whites.

MAY REMAIN

Students already enrolled at existing universities for the 1957 academic year will be allowed to remain at those universities and to complete their courses. No time limit is imposed for the completion of their courses.

The limitation to the enrolment of non-White students to universities will not apply to the University of South Africa.

After January 1, next year, non-White students other than Natives will require the permission of the Minister of Native Affairs to enrol at the university college of Fort Hare. Indian and Coloured students enrolled there during the 1957 academic year would be allowed to complete their courses.

DATE TO BE FIXED

The provision for the admission of non-White students to existing universities subject to the approval of the Minister, will remain in force until such time as the proposed separate university facilities for non-Whites become available.

At that stage the Governor-General is empowered to fix a date by proclamation, after which no non-White students will be admitted to existing

universities except the University of South Africa.

Similarly a date may be fixed after which only Native students will be admitted to Fort Hare. In both cases students already enrolled for the preceding academic year will not be affected.

FINANCE

The university colleges for Natives will be financed from the Bantu Education Account and those for non-Whites, other than Natives, from the Consolidated Revenue Account.

Each university college for non-Whites shall have a council consisting of not less than three members to be appointed by the Governor-General, and a senate consisting of the principal of the college and such other members as the responsible Minister may appoint.

The principal of the college shall also be appointed by the Minister.

ASSISTANCE

Provision is made for financial assistance to approved students attending the colleges for non-Whites to be established.

Provision is also made for the transfer of persons employed by the Fort Hare College and the Natal University Medical School for non-Whites when they become State institutions.

No test of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his being appointed to the staff or his being admitted to the staff of a non-White college and no preference will be given to, or advantage withheld from, any person on the grounds of his religious beliefs.

Universities' ordeal

THAT the Government's attack on the universities was well advertised beforehand does not minimise the sense of shock felt when yesterday it announced the full details of its assault in terms of the Separate University Education Bill. Its terms are even more drastic than expected and will make South African university education suspect everywhere in the free world.

For as Dr. E. G. Malherbe, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Natal, said today, nowhere outside Soviet Russia can be found a university where the Council is appointed by the Government, where the Senate is appointed by the Government, where the staff is appointed by the Government and where a member of the staff, under pain of prosecution, has to follow the party line. It has always been a tradition of South African Universities that professors and lecturers should be entitled to speak up on public affairs. Some have spoken for the Government of the day, some have spoken against it. But professors and lecturers at the new separate universities will be gagged men.

And this Bill is to be piloted through Parliament by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, who in the official organ of his Department "Lantern" wrote in the October-December issue: "The people expect of the university that it will maintain its independence and that it will have a clear conception of its own task. Our universities must not become institutions which are governed from outside, their direction must come from within."

Four universities are mainly affected by this assault on their autonomy. Witwatersrand and Cape Town have known that the blow must fall on them sooner or later, though that does not make it easier to bear when it does come. They have age and strength to help them in their trial. The other targets are younger and not so strong and it is to their plight that we draw particular attention now.

First there is Fort Hare, a name which like the late Adams College, has become a living symbol to the non-White people. It has been built by missionary effort, but at the stroke of the pen the direct Christian influence is to be wiped out, replaced by the red tapeism of State control. Fort Hare has had its troubles, many of them originating from those aspects of its nature with which Nationalism is most in love — its separateness, and its isolation from the "corrupting" influences from outside. There is no doubt but that as a State institution, Fort Hare will be even more the focus and the spearhead of African Nationalism.

Then there is the University of Natal, which is to lose its non-European Medical School first and all its non-White students afterwards. So far as the Medical School is concerned, this is a plain case of "grab-and-smash." There is Government money in it, but there is also much private money and there is also a wealth of private and semi-private endeavour. Again at the stroke of the pen something which has been built up by patience and dedication is to be broken down.

Is there nothing free—church or university—from the Government's hand?

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Four New Non-White Colleges Proposed

THE Bill providing for separate university education, which will enable the Government to establish and maintain university colleges for Natives, Indians and Coloureds, and to prohibit the enrolment of non-European students at existing universities, except the University of South Africa, was published today.

It empowers the Minister of Education, Arts and Science to establish colleges for Coloured and Indian students, and the Minister of Native Affairs to establish colleges for Native students.

The Native college of Fort Hare will be transferred to the Department of Native Affairs and the non-European medical school of Natal University, to the Department of Education, Arts and Science. It is understood that the Government intends to establish two new colleges for Natives and one each for Indian and Coloured students.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

In terms of the Bill, Ministerial consent will be necessary for the enrolment of non-European students at existing universities after the end of this year. When separate facilities for non-Europeans are available, the Governor-General may fix a date after which no more non-Europeans may enrol at existing universities except the University of South Africa, which caters for extra-mural students only. Non-European students already enrolled will be allowed to complete their courses.

The university colleges for Natives will be financed from the Bantu Education Account and those for other non-Whites from the Consolidated Revenue Account.

COUNCIL AND SENATE

Each university college for non-Whites shall have a council consisting of not less than three members, to be appointed by the Governor-General, and a senate consisting of the principal of the college and such other members as the responsible minister may appoint. The principal shall also be appointed by the Minister.

The Bill makes provision for financial assistance for the Government to approved non-European students at the colleges which are to be established.

The Opposition groups in Parliament opposed the Bill at the first reading, and a long debate is expected when the second reading stage is reached next week. Their opposition is based on the view that the Government wishes to force its segregation policy on the universities, which are autonomous bodies.

THE TIMES

LONDON

Date _____

14 MAR 1957

**RACIAL LAW FOR
SOUTH AFRICAN
UNIVERSITIES**

A664

**STATE CONTROL OF
NEW COLLEGES**

From Our Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 13

The Bill providing for university *apartheid* is published to-day under the short title of Separate University Education Bill. It provides for the establishment and maintenance by "the Minister" of university colleges for Bantu students and others for Coloured students. Such colleges will prepare students for the examinations of the University of South Africa (an existing examining body).

The principals, **councils**, and senates of such colleges will be appointed by the Minister and will, in effect, be Civil servants. The Minister will control the running of the colleges, including faculties to be established and students to be enrolled. Only Bantu students will be enrolled in Bantu colleges, and only Coloured students in Coloured colleges.

The Government is empowered to transfer control of the non-European medical school of Natal University and the native University College of Fort Hare from Natal University and Rhodes University respectively to the Minister. Students already enrolled there will continue to be prepared for the examinations of Natal and Rhodes Universities, but newly enrolled students will be prepared for examinations of the University of South Africa, and in all other respects these colleges will be treated like the new colleges to be established.

From next year the "open" universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand will be allowed to accept new non-white students only with the permission of the Minister.

DISCIPLINARY CODE

Provision is made for an absolute ban on the registration of non-white students at white universities to come into force in stages, as faculties are provided in the new colleges. It is possible, therefore that non-white law, architectural, or engineering students will continue for a long time to attend white universities—but subject to the Minister's approval for individuals.

The appointment and discipline of staffs of the new colleges will be under the Minister's control. Members of such staffs will be subject to dismissal for the usual reasons of misconduct and also if they "publicly comment adversely upon the administration of any department of the Government or of any province, or of the territory of South-West Africa," or if they are associated with propaganda calculated "to cause or promote antagonism among any section of the population of the Union against any other section of the population of the Union, or to impede, obstruct or undermine the activities of any Government department."

BILL WILL GIVE VERWOERD CONTROL OF FORT HARE

All Employees Will Become Public Servants

(From Our Political Correspondent)

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

In terms of the separate University Education Bill published today, the control of Fort Hare University College—the only non-white university in the country—is to be transferred from Rhodes University to the Minister of Native Affairs and all lecturers and other employees at Fort Hare will become public servants in the Department of Native Affairs.

Those who do not wish to serve in the Native Affairs Department will be given two months in which to resign with benefits. Those who stay on will be subject to stringent regulations as to their conduct.

These regulations include a provision that no teacher may "propagate any idea or take part in or identify himself with any propaganda or activity or act in a manner calculated (1) to cause or promote antagonism amongst any section of the population of the Union against any other section of the population of the Union or (2) to impede, obstruct or undermine the activities of any Government department."

Any inquiry into alleged misconduct will be conducted by persons appointed by the Secretary for Native Affairs with provision for a final appeal to the Minister.

CONTROL OF HOSTELS

The transfer of Fort Hare to the Government will take effect on a date to be proclaimed. All the functions of the Fort Hare University College Council will be exercised in future by the Minister. The Government will assume control of all hostels and any existing agreement between the College Council and churches at present interested in Fort Hare relating to the management and control of the hostel's shall lapse.

All property vested in the College Council shall be transferred to the Government. The Methodist Church of South Africa and the Church of the Province of South Africa and the United Free Church of Scotland will be compensated for the value of the buildings erected by them at Fort Hare and now to be taken over by the Government.

After taking over control of Fort Hare the Minister will prescribe the salary scales, but there will be no reduction of existing salaries.

The Minister may, before the transfer takes place, notify any members of the Fort Hare staff that he will not be taken on to the staff of the Native Affairs Department and they will be deemed to have been retired on superannuation on the day before the date of transfer.

The Bill also provides for the transfer of the medical school for non-Europeans of the University of Natal to the Government. All property vested in the University Council, used by the medical school shall be transferred to the Government. Employees at the medical school will be transferred to the Department of Education, Arts and Science with the same provision for resignation offered to Fort Hare employees.

The Bill does not specify the number of university colleges to be established for non-white students, but SAPA's parliamentary representative understands that it is the intention to establish two more for Natives in addition to the existing Fort Hare College, and two for non-whites other than Natives—one for Indians and one for Coloureds. The medical school for non-whites attached to the University of Natal will continue to admit Native, Indian and Coloured students.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

The three university colleges for Natives will be Government institutions under the control of

IN PARLIAMENT TODAY

Second reading Diamond Export Bill.

Second reading Wine, Spirits and Vinegar Bill.

Second reading Special Justices of the Peace Bill.

Second reading Trustee Investment in Union Government Securities Bill.

Second reading State Liabilities Bill.

Reply to Railway Budget debate by the Minister of Transport (Mr. B. J. Schoeman).

Resumption committee stage Defence Bill.

the Department of Native Affairs and the two for other non-whites and the medical school for all non-whites will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science. The University of South Africa will be the examining body and will be responsible for prescribing the curricula for the colleges.

The Bill lays down that the examinations of the university colleges for degrees, diplomas and certificates will be examinations of the University of South Africa, which is a university for extramural students of all races.

Until such time as university colleges for non-whites have been established there will be no prohibition on the admission of non-white students to the existing "open" universities, but after January 1, 1958, the admission of

non-white students to those universities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education. Whites will be Government institutions under the control of the Education, Arts and Science. This proviso will not, however, apply to the University of Natal in respect of its medical school for non-whites.

Students already enrolled at existing universities for the 1957 academic year will be allowed to remain at those universities and to complete their courses. No time limit is imposed for the completion of their courses.

The limitation to the enrolment of non-white students to universities will not apply to the University of South Africa.

The provision for the admission of non-white students to existing universities subject to the approval of the Minister, will remain in force until such times as the proposed separate university facilities for non-whites become available. At that stage the Governor-General is empowered to fix a date by proclamation after which no non-white students will be admitted to existing universities except the University of South Africa.

The university colleges for Natives will be financed from the Bantu Education Account and those for non-whites, other than Natives, from the Consolidated Revenue Account.

Each university college for non-whites shall have a council consisting of not less than three members to be appointed by the Governor-General, and a senate consisting of the principal of the college and such other members as the responsible Minister may appoint. The principal of the college shall also be appointed by the Minister.

House of Assembly

TERMS OF THE UNIVERSITIES APARTHEID BILL

Wide Powers Given to the Minister

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Thursday.—The separate University Education Bill, which the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, has introduced in the Assembly, and which was published yesterday, enables the Minister of Native Affairs to establish university colleges to which only Native students would be admitted. It also provides for the existing University College of Fort Hare for Natives to be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs.

The Bill enables the Minister of Education, Arts and Science to establish university colleges which will admit only non-White students, other than Natives. It also provides for the transfer to the Department of Education, Arts and Science, of the Medical School for non-Whites, attached to the University of Natal.

THE NUMBER

The Bill does not specify the number of university colleges to be established for non-White students, but Sapa's Parliamentary representative understands that it is the intention to establish two more for Natives, in addition to the existing Fort Hare college, and two for non-Whites, other than Natives, one for Indians and one for Coloureds, the Medical School for non-Whites, attached to the University of Natal will continue to admit Native, Indian and Coloured students. The three university colleges for Natives will be Government institutions, under the control of the Department of Native Affairs. The two universities for other non-Whites and a medical school for all non-Whites will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Education, Arts and Science. The University of South Africa will be the examining body and will be responsible for prescribing the curricula for the colleges.

The Bill lays down that the examinations of the university colleges for degrees, diplomas and certificates will be examinations of the University of South Africa, which is the university for extramural students of all races. Until such time as the university colleges for non-Whites have been established, there will be no prohibition on the admission of non-White students to the existing "open" universities, but after January 1, 1958, the admission of non-White students at those universities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education, Arts and Science.

This proviso will not, however, apply to the University of Natal in respect of its medical school for non-Whites. Students already enrolled at the existing universities for the 1957 academic year will be allowed to remain at those universities, and to complete their courses. No time limit is imposed for the completion of their courses.

The limitation to the enrolment of non-White students to universities will not apply to the University of South Africa. After January 1, 1958, non-White students, other than Natives, will require permission of the Minister of Native Affairs to enroll at the University College of Fort Hare. Indian and Coloured students enrolled there during the 1957 academic year would be allowed to complete their courses.

Provision for the admission of non-White students to the existing

universities, subject to the approval of the Minister, will remain in force until such time as the proposed separate university facilities for non-Whites become available. At that stage the Governor-General is empowered to fix a date by proclamation, after which no non-White students will be admitted to the existing universities of South Africa.

Similarly, a date may be fixed, after which only Native students will be admitted to Fort Hare. In both cases the students already enrolled for the preceding academic year will not be affected. The university colleges for Natives will be financed from the Bantu Education Account, and those for non-Whites, other than Natives, from the Consolidated Revenue Account. Each university college for non-Whites shall have a council consisting of not less than three members to be appointed by the Governor-General, and a Senate consisting of the principal of the college and such other members as the responsible Minister may appoint.

The principal of the college shall also be appointed by the Minister.

Provision is made for financial assistance to approved students attending the colleges for non-Whites to be established.

Provision is also made for the transfer of persons employed by Fort Hare College and Natal University Medical School for non-Whites when they become State institutions.

No test of religious belief shall be imposed on any person, as the condition of his being appointed to the staff or his being admitted as a student of a non-White college, and no preference will be given to or advantage withheld from any person on the grounds of his religious belief.—Sapa.

UNIVERSITY BILL 'WORSE THAN EXPECTED'

Principles Flouted, Says Centlivres

CAPE TOWN, Thursday.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE University of Cape Town, ex-Chief Justice A. van der Sandt Centlivres, said in a statement yesterday that the Separate University Education Bill was "far worse than expected" and "flouts the principles of true university education."

There were also further protests from students and teachers at the Bill, now before Parliament.

At the University of the Witwatersrand a mass protest meeting will be held today.

A London report says more than 250 members of British university staffs have signed a protest against the Bill organised by the Left-wing Movement for Colonial Freedom. The signatories included one university vice-chancellor, 23 professors and numerous readers, senior lecturers and lecturers.

Mr. Centlivres said his immediate impression is that as far as non-Whites were concerned the facilities proposed for them were "the very negation of the concept of a university."

The president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, said in a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom: "We consider the Bill establishes control over all higher education in South Africa. It effectively removes any independence which the universities had in the past and put them in a position of subservience to government policy."

UNPRECEDENTED

"This will be particularly true to those universities which will fall directly under the control of government departments, a situation which seems unprecedented in the Western world."

"As was made clear by the University of Natal, the government have not even consulted the universities in regard to their proposed policies."

"Probably the most serious objection of all to university apartheid is that the enforcement of apartheid by legislation will mean that the universities are being coerced into supporting the racialist doctrines upon which this policy is based. The duty of a university is not to conform to any party-political ideology, but, as has been so often repeated, to seek the truth."

TEACHERS

The Cape Divisional Teachers' Association last night adopted a resolution supporting the universities in their pleas for the maintenance of academic freedom "threatened" by the Bill. About 80 members attended the meeting—the association has about 500 in the Cape Peninsula.

In Johannesburg, it was announced students of the University of the Witwatersrand would hold a mass meeting in the university's Great Hall today.

Next week — Academic Freedom week — five lunch hour meetings would be held. They would be addressed by people prominent in the "Open Universities" movement.

Mr. M. Gunther who, for the students, heads the Academic Freedom campaign, said the United States National Union of Students had started a petition of protest to which they hoped to get 30,000 signatures.

FORT HARE

At Fort Hare Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Students' Representative Council, appealed to the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Verwoerd, to drop the Bill.

Non-European as well as European students benefited from conduct established in the universities, thereby "paving the way for a better and great South Africa in the future."

The Council protested "most strongly" against the Government's intention of placing Fort Hare under the Native Affairs Department.

(South African news by J. M. Malan, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town. P. Oxton, 122 St. George's Street, Cape Town, and I. Goodman, Mutual Building, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.)

'Tyranny' And The Part Of Universities

CAPE TOWN, Thursday. —

The university was an expression of the spirit of free development of the scholar, and the State played its part in helping the university but not limiting it. Prof. W. G. S. Adams, former warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, said in a public lecture at the University of Cape Town last night.

Prof. Adams' lecture, "Our heritage" was described by Prof. R. F. James, vice-chancellor and acting principal of the university, as "very timely"—delivered at a difficult period in South Africa, especially for the universities.

Prof. James said that things which had been built up over the centuries "can be lost in a few days."

WAY OF TYRANNY

In his address Prof. Adams said the great lesson from modern times was that "you cannot destroy liberty without destroying the institutions that have preserved it."

"The way of tyranny is the way of destroying these institutions, one of which is the university — an institution that plays a great part."

(News by A. Heard, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

Apartheid Bill

UNIVERSITIES FOR NON-WHITES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town, Wednesday.

THE Separate University Education Bill which the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, has introduced in the Assembly and which was published today, enables the Minister of Native Affairs to establish university colleges to which only African students would be admitted.

It also provides for the existing University College of Fort Hare for Africans to be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs.

The Bill enables the Minister of Education to establish university colleges which will admit only non-white students other than Africans.

It also provides for the transfer to the Department of Education of the medical school for non-whites attached to the University of Natal.

The Bill does not specify the number of university colleges to be established for non-white students, but Sapa's parliamentary representative understands that it is the intention to establish two more for Africans in addition to the existing Fort Hare College, and two for non-whites other than Africans—one for Indians and one for Coloureds.

ALL NON-WHITES

The medical school for non-whites attached to the University of Natal will continue to admit African, Indian and Coloured students.

The three university colleges for Africans will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Native Affairs and the two for other non-whites and the medical school for all non-whites will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Education.

The University of South Africa will be the examining body and will be responsible for prescribing the curricula for the colleges.

The Bill lays down that the examinations of the university colleges for degrees, diplomas and certificates will be examinations of the University of South Africa which is a university for extra-mural students of all races.

NO PROHIBITION

Until such time as university colleges for non-whites have been established there will be no prohibition on the admission of non-white students to the existing "open" universities but after January 1, 1958, the admission of non-white students to those universities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education.

This proviso will not, however, apply to the University of Natal in respect of its medical school for non-whites.

Students already enrolled at existing universities for the 1957 academic year will be allowed to remain at those universities and to complete their courses. No time limit is imposed for the completion of their courses.

The limitation to the enrolment of non-white students to universities will not apply to the University of South Africa. After January 1, 1958, non-

white students other than Africans will require the permission of the Minister of Native Affairs to enrol at the University College of Fort Hare.

Indian and Coloured students enrolled there during the 1957 academic year would be allowed to complete their courses.

No test of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his being appointed to the staff or his being admitted as a student of a non-white college and no preference will be given to, or advantage withheld from, any person on the grounds of his religious beliefs. — Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Pursuing the Frontiers of Excellence

STUDENTS APPEAL TO STRIJDOM

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.—(Sapa).

AN appeal to the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom, urging him to withdraw the legislation enforcing separate academic facilities for Europeans and non-Europeans has been made by the president of the National Union of South African Students (Mr. E. M. Wentzel) on behalf of 10,000 students at universities and colleges in South Africa.

In his letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Wentzel writes: "We wish to express our solemn protest against the University Apartheid Bill. All sections of the open universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand councils, senates, lecturers, students and convocations are entirely opposed to any Government interference in the universities.

"Moreover, the University of Natal, now that it is clear that its interests are also grievously affected by the legislation, has also added its weight to the considerable body of opinion against tirely segregated.

University of Fort Hare **Allegations**

Together in Excellence

"It disturbs us that the Minister of Education should hint at there being a 'leftish' element behind the students' protests. We take strong objection to this type of innuendo particularly in that there have been allegations in the Government-supported Press that the student campaign is being conducted by a minority of students, with Jewish students in the lead.

"The announcement of the Government's intentions in regard to the Durban Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare have made it clear that the enforcement of university apartheid does not only mean an interference in the internal affairs of the open universities.

"In fact, apartheid is not the only principle involved in the legislation introduced on Monday. The medical school at Durban is entirely segregated, as was arranged with the Government at the time of its institution, and Fort Hare is also entirely segregated.

Subservient

"We consider that the Government's Bill establishes control over all higher education in South Africa. It effectively removes any independence which the universities had in the past and put them in a position of subservience to Government policy."

(News by P. Orton, 122 St. George's Street, Cape Town.)

"Conditions Like This Only in Russia"

MASS PROTESTS ON UNIVERSITY APARTHEID

School of the University of Native will attend a meeting to decide their attitude towards the bill. It is thought that many will announce their decision not to continue in a state-controlled medical school and will state their intention to find other posts.

Professor Adams, acting dean and head of the department, said to-day that he would not, and could not, accept the conditions of service demanded by the Government.

LIKE RUSSIA

Dr. E. G. Malherbe, principal of the university, said that nowhere, outside Russia, could be found a place where the council, senate and staff were appointed by the Government and where every member of the staff, under pain of prosecution, had to follow the party line. That was what the Government's plans to take over non-white university education meant.

From London it was reported that more than 250 members of British University staffs have signed a protest against the proposed imposition of academic apartheid in multi-racial universities in South Africa, the left-wing movement for Colonial Freedom, which organised the petition, said tonight.

Universities included a uni-
23 profes-



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Students to Stage Public Marches

A WELTER of protest was sounded in many parts of South Africa and overseas yesterday against the "University Apartheid" Bill following the disclosure by Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, of the terms of the bill.

At the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal Universities students voiced opposition to the measure—the Separate University Education Bill—in the strongest terms.

The bill enables the Minister of Native Affairs to establish university colleges to which only Native students would be admitted and provides for the existing University College of Fort Hare for Natives to be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs.

It enables the Minister of Education, Arts and Science to establish university colleges which will admit only non-White students other than Natives. It also provides for the transfer to the Department of Education, Arts and Science of the medical school for non-Whites attached to the University of Natal.

To-morrow all students of the University of Natal in Durban and Maritzburg, including about 30 non-Europeans, are to take part in mass marches of protest against the bill.

MASS MEETING

In Cape Town yesterday about 1,800 students of the University of Cape Town attended one of the biggest mass meetings ever held at the university to protest against enforced apartheid at the "open universities" of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, and the bill as a whole.

Professor D. V. Cowen of the Department of Law, said: "No adequate reason can be put forward for interfering with us. Without freedom this university will become the agent for propaganda for a political party.

"The university exists to find the truth, and if we cannot do this without freedom we are not a university."

At the University of the Witwatersrand a motion "entirely rejecting" the terms of the bill was passed by 524 votes to 74 at a meeting of students.

A Mr. C. Prinsloo spoke against the motion in a personal capacity "on behalf of a small section of the students."

"IMMORAL"

A resolution condemning bill was also passed at a meeting of Maritzburg students of the University of Natal.

The resolution described the bill as "immoral interference in the affairs of the university, and is quite undemocratic, placing inordinate powers in the hands of the Minister and virtually allowing the new institutions no say at all in their Government."

The bill "shatters the fundamental freedom of study, destroys the existing universities and establishes institutions which will be universities in nothing but name."

Early next week full-time professors and lecturers at the medical

Min. Louw het Oorweeg om te Bedank

VERTEL HOE HY VLAGSTRYD IN BUITELAND GEWEN HET

Eerste Keer Oorsee Gehys

(Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer)

SENAAT.

DIE Nasionale Vlag van die Unie is vir die eerste keer amptelik in Havanna, in Kuba gehys. Hierdie interessante brokkie geskiedenis is gister deur die Minister van Buitelandse Sake, adv. E. H. Louw, geopenbaar toe hy aan die Tweede Lesingdebat oor die Vlagwetsontwerp deelgeneem het, meer bepaald met die doel om op rekord te stel die gebeurtenisse wat daartoe gelei het dat slegs die Unievlag by Suid-Afrikaanse diplomatieke sendings wapper.

In verband met die eerste amptelike vertoning van die nuwe Unievlag het min. Louw aan die lig gebring dat dit op 30 Maart 1928 plaasgevind het by geleentheid van 'n internasionale konferensie oor immigrasie en emigrasie te Havanna, in Kuba.

„Ek het die Unie by die geleentheid verteenwoordig,” het die Minister gesê.

Die Unie se Nasionale vlag, alhoewel reeds deur die Unieparlement aangeneem, was op daardie tydstip nog nie amptelik in die Unie gehys nie en derhalwe sou die Union Jack as die Suid-Afrikaanse vlag beskou word wanneer na gewoonte die vlage van deelnemende lande by die konferensiegebou gehys word.

ONTWERP

„Ek het die ontwerp van die Unie se nuwe Nasionale vlag in bande gehad en het besluit dat die vlag by die konferensie gehys moet word. Ek het 'n Unievlag in New York laat maak, en dit na Havanna saamgeneem waar dit op 30 Maart 1928 amptelik gewapper het.

OOK IN UNIE

Nie alleen was dit die eerste keer dat die Unievlag in die buiteland vertoon is nie, maar dit is ook die eerste keer dat hy amptelik gewapper het, dits in die buiteland of in Suid-Afrika.

Min. Louw het vervolgens verwy na die bewering in die volksraaddebat, asook in die pers, dat die Union Jack ook by S.A. ambassades en gesantskappe vertoon word. Dit is nie korrek nie en vir opgaafdoeleindes is dit nodig dat die feite genoem word.

Die eerste Uniegesantskap is deur min. Louw in Oktober 1929 in Washington gestig. Die vraag het toe ontstaan of daar een of twee vlagpale moet wees. Na oorweeging van die Vlagwet, die volkereg en diplomatieke gebruik, asook die Unie se status as onafhanklike land, het hy besluit dat slegs die Nasionale Vlag vertoon word en dat daar net een vlagpaal moet wees.

„en daar het ek gevind dat die Union Jack saam met die Unievlag vertoon word.

Ek het die tweede vlagpaal laat verwyder en Lissabon is alleen die Unievlag vertoon. Aan die einde van 1934 is ek na Frankryk verplaas waar ek die Unie se gesantskap in Parys gestig het. Oprekenkomstig my vorige beleid is daar ook net vir 'n enkele vlagpaal voorsiening gemaak.

Min. Louw was ook in Portugal geakkrediteer waar hy vroeg in 1935 'n gesantskap gestig het. Ook by die Lissabonse gesantskap is net die Nasionale vlag vertoon. In sy opdragte wat hy in Maart 1935 vir die leiding van die tydelike saakgelastigde in Lissabon opgestel het, het spr. o.m. neergelê dat die Nasionale vlag op Suid-Afrikaanse en Portugese feesdae gehys moet word.

'n Afskrif van die opdragte is soos gebruiklik na die Departement van Buitelandse Sake in Pretoria vir kennisname gestuur. Aan die begin van Mei 1935 is 'n brief van die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake ontvang waarin min. Louw se aandag bepaal is by artikel 7(2) van die Vlagwet.

Dit was 'n duidelike opdrag dat die valg van Brittanje by die Uniegesantskap vertoon moet word.

VOLKEREK

„Na deeglike studie van die saak en raadpleging van skrywers oor volkereg en diplomatieke gebruik”, het min. Louw gesê. „het ek 'n memorandum aan die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake in Pretoria opgestel, waarin daarop gewys is dat in 1928, toe die Vlagwet aangeleem is, die Unie geen diplomatieke verteenwoordigers in die buiteland gehad het nie.

„Die woorde „regeringskantore in die buiteland” in artikel 7(2) van die Vlagwet het dus betrekking gehad op die toe bestaande buitelandse handelskantore in Hamburg en Milaan, en die Hoë Kommissaris se kantoor in Londen, van wie niemand diplomatieke status gehad het nie.

Van 'n datum wat in die Staatskoerant bekend gemaak sal word, mag geen nie-blanke studente tot bestaande universiteite toegelaat word nie, behalwe tot die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

Ook mag geen nie-blanke student hom by sulke inrigtings laat inskryf behalwe by die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika nie. Die huidige, ingeskrewe studente sal egter toegelaat word om hul studies te voltooi. Dit geld ook vir nie-blanke studente (behalwe Bantoes) by Fort Hare wat waarskynlik 'n ander naam sal kry.

„Brittanje het reeds in Frankryk diplomatieke verteenwoordiging en om nou die Britse nasionale vlag by 'n ander gesantskap te vertoon, sou die indruk skep dat Brittanje twee diplomatieke sendings in Parys het.

„In verband met die bepaling in die Vlagwet dat die Union Jack getoon word om lidmaatskap van die Statebond aan te dui, het die memorandum daarop gewys dat die Statebond geen politieke of internasionale entiteit is nie. Daardie bepaling het dus geen betekenis in internasionale sin nie, en is van geen betekenis in Parys nie.

BOTSING

Eindelik is in die memorandum beklemtoon dat al sou die woorde „Uniekantore in die buiteland”, vertolk word om gesantskappe in te sluit, dit deur skrywers oor volkereg neergelê is dat 'n geval van 'n botsing tussen plaaslike wette enersyds en volkereg en gebruik andersyds, daar volgens Oppenheim 'n veronderstelling is dat 'n wet van die Parlement of van die Kongres (V.S.A.) nie bedoel word om volkereg of gebruik ongedig te maak nie.

„Ek het ten sterkste verklaar” het min. Louw gesê „dat ek nie met die Sekretaris van Buitelandse sake se vertolkting van Artikel 7 (2) van die Vlagwet saamstem nie.

„Die toepassing van die Sekretaris se opdrag sou afbreuk doen aan die onafhanklike status van die Unie. Indien daarop aangedring word om in stryd met die volkereg en gebruik te handel, het ek in gedagte besluit om as gesant te bedank.

„'n Maand later, nl. op 16 Julie 1935, is 'n omsendbrief deur die Sekretaris van Buitelandse Sake aan die Unie se buitelandse sendings uitgestuur met 'n opdrag dat in die toekoms alleen die Nasionale vlag by die Unie se gesantskappe en konsulate vertoon moet word.

Die enkele vlagpaal het by die gesantskappe van Washington, Rome, Parys en Lissabon gebly soos tevore, maar wat belangriker is, die tweede vlagpaal is by die ander gesantskappe en konsulate verwyder.

(Berig deur P. G. Snyman, Persgalery, Kaapstad).

14 MAR 1957

DATE

DIE VADERLAND

APARTE UNIVERSITEITE: WAT NUWE WETGEWING BEOOG

DIE wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding wat deur die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen, by die Volksraad ingedien is, magtig die Minister van Naturellesake om universiteitskolleges tot stand te bring waartoe alleen natuurlike toegang sal hê, berig SAPA.

Die wetsontwerp maak ook daarvoor voorsiening dat die bestaande universiteitskollege Fort Hare onder die beheer van die Departement van Naturellesake geplaas sal word.

Die wetsontwerp magtig die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap om universiteitskolleges tot stand te bring waartoe net nie-blankes, behalwe natuurlike, toegang sal

hê. Kragtens die wetsontwerp sal die nie-blanke mediese skool wat aan die Natal universiteit verbonde is, oorgeplaas word na die Departement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap.

Geen melding word in die wetsontwerp gemaak van die aantal universiteitskolleges wat vir nie-blankes opgerig sal word nie, maar na SAPA se parlementêre verteenwoordiger verneem, bestaan die plan om nog twee inrigtings, behalwe Fort Hare, vir

natuurlike en een vir Kleurlinge en een vir Indiërs tot stand te bring.

Die mediese skool van die Natalse universiteit sal voortgaan om natuurlike, Kleurlinge en Indiërs toe te laat.

Die universiteit van Suid-Afrika sal vir die eksamens en die leerplan van die natuurlike en nie-blanke universiteitskolleges verantwoordelik

wees. Die universiteitskolleges vir nie-blankes be-

skikbaar is, sal nie-blankes nie verhinder word om hulle by „ope“ universiteite te laat inskryf nie, maar na 1 Januarie 1958 sal sodanige inskrywings onderhewig wees aan die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap. Hierdie bepaling geld egter nie die nie-blanke mediese skool van die Natalse Universiteit nie.

Kursusse

Studente wat reeds by bestaande universiteite ingeskryf is vir die 1957 akademiese jaar, sal toegelaat word om hul kursusse aan daardie universiteite te voltooi. Daar is geen tydsbeperking vir die voltooiing van die kursusse nie.

Die beperking op die inskrywing van nie-blanke studente by blanke universiteite is nie van toepassing op die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika nie.

Na 1 Januarie 1958 sal nie-blankes, natuurlike uitgesluit, die toestemming van die Minister van Naturellesake nodig hê om by Fort Hare in te skryf. Indiër- en Kleurlingstudente wat vir die 1957 akademiese jaar by Fort Hare ingeskryf is, sal toegelaat word om hul kursusse te voltooi.

Die bepaling dat nie-blanke studente aan bestaande universiteite mag studeer onderhewig aan die goedkeuring van die Minister, sal van krag bly totdat hul eie universiteitskollege gereed is. In daardie stadium kan die Goewerneur-generaal 'n datum proklameer waarna geen nie-blankes bestaande universiteite, behalwe die Universiteit

van Suid-Afrika, mag besoek nie.

Fort Hare

Op soortgelyke wyse sal 'n datum vasgestel word waarna net natuurlike tot Fort Hare toegelaat sal word. In albei gevalle sal die datums nie die studente tref wat reeds met hulle kursusse besig is nie.

Die natuurlike se universiteitskolleges sal uit die Bantoeonderwysrekening gefinansier word en dié van die ander nie-blankes uit die gekonsolideerde inkomsterekening.

Elke nie-blanke universiteitskollege sal oor 'n raad beskik bestaande uit nie minder nie as drie lede wat deur die Goewerneur-generaal aangestel word en 'n senaat wat sal bestaan uit die hoof van die kollege en lede wat deur die betrokke minister aangestel sal word. Die hoof van die kollege sal ook deur die minister aangestel word. Finansiële bystand sal aan verdienstelike studente verleen word.

Verplasing

Voorsiening word ook in die wetsontwerp gemaak vir die verplasing van lede van die personeel van Fort Hare en die mediese skool wanneer die staa hierdie inrigtings oorneem.

Geen vrae sal gestel word in die godsdienstige oortuigings van persone wat aansoek doen om die personeel van hierdie nie-blanke universiteitskolleges dien of van studente wat wil inskryf nie en geen van hierdie persone sal óf bevoordeel, óf benadeel word op grond van godsdienstige oortuigings.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MINISTER MOET EERS SY TOESTEMMING GEE

Nie-Blanke Studente: Wet Spoedig in Werking

(Van Ons Politieke Berigewer)

DIE bepalinge van die Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universiteitsopleiding tree reeds op 1 Januarie 1958 in werking. Dit beteken dat die toelating van nie-blanke studente tot die huidige erkende universiteite van die land van daardie datum af deur die staat beheer sal word. Die wetsontwerp is gister gepubliseer.

Al die nie-blanke studente wat op daardie datum reeds by 'n „blanke" universiteit ingeskryf is, sal toegelaat word om hul kursus daar te voltooi. Maar van 1 Januarie 1958 moet die betrokke Minister toestemming verleen voordat 'n nie-blanke student by 'n universiteit, behalwe die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, ingeskryf kan word. Dit geld nie die mediese skool van die Universiteit van Natal nie.

Verder mag die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare vanaf 1 Januarie 1958 geen nuwe nie-blanke studente behalwe naturelle inskryf sonder die toestemming van die Minister nie.

Hierdie tussentydse reëling sal geld solank die aparte universiteitskolleges waarvoor die wetsontwerp voorsiening maak, nog nie ingestel is nie. Sodra die alternatiewe aparte geriewe egter ingestel is, sal die Goewerneur-generaal by proklamasie bepaal dat geen „blanke" universiteit nie-blankes as studente mag inskryf nie, mits altyd dat diegene wat vóór 1 Januarie 1958 ingeskryf was, toegelaat sal word om hul kursus te voltooi.

'n Soortgelyke proklamasie kan uitgevaardig word om Fort Hare te verbied om 'n nie-blanke behalwe 'n naturel as student in te skryf.

Selvs met 'n oorgangstydperk word nie verwag dat al die aparte geriewe volledig en gelyktydig ingestel sal kan word nie. Daarom bepaal die wetsontwerp dat verskillende datums om die toelating van nie-blankes te verbied, vasgestel kan word ten opsigte van die verskillende universiteite, afsonderlike kolleges en

die poste, diensvoorwaardes, pensioenregte en ander sake ten opsigte van 'n universiteitskollege. By wangedrag kan 'n personeelid beboet, geskors of ontslaan word. Wangedrag word in die algemeen omskryf soos dit ten opsigte van gewone staatsamptenare omskryf word, en omvat onder meer openbare kritiek op die administrasie van 'n staatsdepartement of van 'n provinsie of van Suidwes.

GODSDIENS

Niemand mag naamlik aan 'n toets aangaande sy godsdiensonderwerp word nie as voorwaarde om 'n professor, lektor, dosent of student van 'n universiteitskollege te word, en niemand mag op grond van sy godsdiensof te kort gedoen word nie.

Die Minister kan eis dat 'n student by 'n goedgekeurde verblyfplek moet woon, en kan bepaal by watter plek 'n student onderrig moet ontvang.

Geen blanke mag as student van 'n universiteitskollege vir nie-blankes ingeskryf word nie.

Die eksamens van die universiteitskollege vir grade, diplomas en sertifikate is die eksamens van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika.

By die oorpasing van Fort Hare, waarvan die naam deur die Minister verander kan word, na die Regering, gaan alle goedere, roerend en onroerend, oor op die staat, saam met die las waarmee dit beswaar mag wees. Daar sal egter vergoeding wees aan die Metodiste-kerk, die Anglikaanse Kerk en die Verenigde Vrye Kerk van Skotland ten opsigte van die geboue wat deur hulle opgerig is. Die personeel van die inrigting word werknemers van die staat.

Hierdie breë beginsels van oornaming sal ook van toepassing wees by die oornaming van die Mediese Skool vir Nie-blankes in Natal, waarvan die naam ook verander kan word.

Die betrokke Minister bepaal

DATE

14 MAR 1957

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Fort Hare protests



FORT HARE, Thursday. Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Students' Representative Council at Fort Hare, has appealed to the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, to drop the University Apartheid Bill.

He said in a statement that the Council believed in university autonomy and the exercise of academic freedom, and protested against interference in university administration.

The appeal pointed out that non-European as well as European students benefited from conduct established in the universities, thereby "paving the way for a better and great South Africa in the future."

EDUCATIONAL CROSSROAD

This edition carries some very important matters regarding our education. There is the report of a school's foundation day service remembering 60 years of progress achieved; there is a statement by university students regarding what they consider constitutes interference with students' right to expect to be taught at a university of their choice and receive education of their choice; and there is an important statement by Rhodes University protesting against a violation of the provisions of a private Bill of Parliament conferring a certain status on it and its function as a parent institute to the only non-White university in the land, Fort Hare University College.

The school which marks 60 years of existence is Kingswood College. The Headmaster's address with its flashback into history is remarkable as a record of what the school has achieved during that time. The Headmaster asks—and answers—the question of whether the school ought to have been started and if it should continue. Everything points in favour of its continued existence. As a school this institution has earned a place in the education of the country and also as a school, it has the right to expect to be allowed to continue. It is to be hoped that nothing will be done to disturb that expectation.

As regards the students' statement and that of their University, the matter is not so simple. The Government is busy with legislation which will alter the status of universities.

Protests are heaping up but experience has taught that protests do not avail much once the Government has made up its mind.

Fort Hare was started in 1916 and in 1923 it was incorporated under the Higher Education Act of 1923. From 1937 teaching has been confined to post-matriculation and post-graduate courses, apart from certain special courses, and until 1950 students were enrolled as external students of the University of South Africa taking the degrees of that body. Under the Rhodes University (Private) Act (1949) however, the college was affiliated to Rhodes University which now controls its syllabuses, courses of study, examinations and awards degrees to its students.

The Act now before Parliament is destined to change this and create the Native University College into an autonomous body under the Native Affairs Department from a date to be fixed by the Minister. Rhodes University is protesting against the violation of this Private Act conferring full university status on it and control of the Native College.

We are indeed facing an educational crisis in the country.

Rhodes Severan Hare

The Court of Rhodes University has strongly protested for Education in respect of the "University" which directs the University. The protests relate to the affiliation of the College of Fort Hare University. The Senate have and distressment proposals of the (Private) Act in respect with and indeed consultation authorities. It is to be a full with the common University.

The Court noted that in the Government's separate education University of South Africa. Europeans. However, it will be for the relative University College of Rhodes University. It is to be a University of academic research so far been of such a

The Court is not in favour of the University since they provoked a generally satisfactory arrangement further system will be a matter being taken University

Rhodes Protest Over Severance Of Fort Hare College

The Council and Senate of Rhodes University have sent a strong protest to the Secretary for Education, Arts and Science in respect of those provisions of the "University Apartheid Bill" which directly affect the University. The provisions in question relate to the termination of the affiliation of the University College of Fort Hare with the University. The Council and Senate have noted with surprise and distress that the Government propose to alter the provisions of the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1949 in this respect without the consent of, and indeed without any prior consultation with the University authorities. They consider this to be a flagrant interference with the conduct of an autonomous University.

The Council and Senate have noted that it is the intention of the Government to provide separate educational facilities of University standard for non-Europeans. They fail to see, however, how this intention will be forwarded by detaching the relatively isolated University College of Fort Hare from Rhodes University, and attaching it to a sister institution, the University of South Africa. No academic reasons whatever have so far been advanced in favour of such a transfer.

The Council and Senate are not in favour of the termination of the affiliation of the University College of Fort Hare, since they consider that it has provoked a workable and generally satisfactory academic arrangement. They hope that further sympathetic consideration will be given to the whole matter before unilateral action is taken to alter the Rhodes University (Private) Act.

DATE

15 MAR 1957

DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER

KIMBERLEY



Fort Hare appeal

FORT HARE, Thursday. — Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Students' Representative Council at Fort Hare, has appealed to the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, to drop the University Apartheid Bill.—Sapa.

Picking the bones

THE idea of apartheid in South African universities is nothing new in Nationalist circles. As long ago as March 16, 1948, in the Senate as it was then constituted, Nationalist Senators C. A. van Niekerk, Le R. van Niekerk and D. H. van Zyl were advocating it. Six months later Dr. A. J. Stals, then Minister of Education, was discussing it. In 1953 Mr. J. H. Viljoen, already Minister of Education, Arts and Science, was calling it a difficult and delicate matter, and in December of that year the second Holloway Commission was appointed to inquire into it. Its unfavourable report was followed by an inter-departmental committee which again considered this subject, and a statement by Mr. Viljoen that university apartheid would be introduced by means of legislation.

In spite of this long history, Mr. Viljoen has now made a statement, quoted yesterday by Professor H. W. Snyman to the South African Medical and Dental Council, that the Separate University Education Bill is only in skeleton form and that its meaning will become clearer later.

Two interpretations can be placed upon this statement. Either the Bill is being presented to Parliament incomplete because it has not been thought out, or Parliament is being asked to vote on a measure with very real effects on human lives, involving criminal sanctions and possibly great national expense, only part of which is to be disclosed to it. In other words, the Minister is asking for power to do as he likes.

Nevertheless, a reading of the Bill shows that if it is indeed a skeleton, then it is a skeleton covered with very real muscles and flesh and endowed with teeth. There is nothing unreal or skeletal in making the councilors of the proposed new teaching institutions Government nominees, in transferring property at Fort Hare to the Government against payment for it from public funds, in subjugating the staff there to the Department of Native Affairs, in withholding from teachers the right to comment adversely upon the administration of a government department. Even less skeletal are the provisions that, from the definite date of January 1, 1958, no existing university, save the University of South Africa, which is in fact a correspondence college, shall admit any non-White student without the Minister's consent, and that impose a criminal sanction for failure to observe the law. And reasons for withholding consent are not prescribed, which means that they may be entirely unrelated to academic requirements.

Medical school: 'City has right to compensation'

—says Councillor Jackson

Daily News Reporter

A SEQUEL to the Government's decision to take over the Natal University Medical School is that the Deputy Mayor of Durban, Councillor H. W. Jackson, is to ask that legal opinion be taken on the City Council's rights to compensation under the terms of the title deeds of the land.

Mr. Jackson said today: "If the Government takes over the Medical School from the University of Natal the conditions of the lease would be violated and the Council should be entitled to some compensation."

He explained that one of the conditions of the title deeds, by which the City Council had made the land available for the Medical School, was that it should be used for a Faculty of Medicine and a possible Faculty of Dentistry, both of Natal University, and for no other purpose.

The section of the Separate University Education Bill dealing with the take-over of the Durban Medical School makes no provision for compensation, but the section dealing with the University College of Fort Hare says compensation will be paid to the Methodist Church of South Africa, the University of Fort Hare of the Province of South Africa and the United Free Church of Scotland for the buildings they have erected at the college.

The committee appointed by the non-European students at Sastri College and the Durban Medical School to organise the mass protest by university students tomorrow, said today that no non-European students would attend lectures tomorrow.

"PICKETS"

After marching to the Town Gardens from the two buildings, students will "picket" the street in groups of two and three, each group standing about 15 yards apart. The demonstration will take place between 10 o'clock and 11.15.

After the protest march and "picketing," all non-European students will gather at Sastri College for a mass meeting to be addressed by several speakers.

A meeting of non-European students last night passed a resolution "protesting most vehemently against Government plans for the take-over of the Durban Medical School."

FOR VISIT
NO PLANS
British soldiers

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Correspondent

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

15 MAR 1957

Terms Of South African 'Varsity Education Bill

SEPARATE COLLEGES ONLY FOR NATIVES

CAPE TOWN, March 13.

THE Government today published the terms of its Separate University Education Bill. The United Party Opposition opposed the Bill when it was introduced by the Minister of Education, Mr. Jan Viljoen, for its first reading in the Assembly on Monday.

The Bill will enable the Minister of Native Affairs to establish university colleges to which only native students will be admitted.

It also provides for an existing university college for natives at Port Hare, Eastern Cape Province, to be transferred to the control of the Department of Native Affairs.

The bill will enable the establishment of university colleges which would admit only non-White students other than natives. It also provides for transfer to the Department of Education of a medical school for non-whites attached to Natal University.

It does not specify the number of university colleges to be established for non-White students, but it is understood that the intention is to establish two more for natives, in addition to Port Hare college, and two for non-Whites other than natives, one for Indians and one for Coloureds.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

The three colleges for natives will be Government institutions under the control of the department of native affairs. The two for other non-Whites and the medical school for non-Whites will be Government institutions under the control of the Department of Education. The University of South Africa will be the examining body and will be responsible for prescribing curricula.

The Bill provides that until such time as the colleges for non-whites have been established there will be no prohibition on the admission of non-White students to the existing "open" universities.

But after January 1, 1958, the admission of non-White students to those universities will be subject to the approval of the Minister of Education—except in respect of the Natal university's medical school for non-Whites.

Students already enrolled at existing universities for the 1957 academic year will be allowed to complete their courses at those universities.

University colleges for natives will be financed from the Bantu education account, and those for non-Whites other than natives from the consolidated revenue account. Provision is made for financial assistance to approved students attending colleges for non-Whites.

APPEAL TO PREMIER

Mr. E. M. Wentzel, President of the National Union of South African students, today appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr. Johannes Strijdom, urging him to withdraw the legislation.

The appeal was on behalf of 10,000 students at universities and colleges in South Africa.

In his protest, Mr. Wentzel said: "We consider that the Government's bill establishes control over all higher education in South Africa.

"It effectively removes any independence which the universities had in the past and puts them in a position of subservience to Government policy.

"Probably the most serious objection of all to university apartheid is that the enforcement of apartheid by legislation will mean that the universities are being coerced into supporting the racialist doctrines upon which this policy is based.—
—Reuter.

his Junior Certificate examination in 1954 with a first class pass. He is matriculating and applies for a four years' bursary to Fort Hare to take his B.Sc. degree and Union Education Diploma. Phillip, a year older, did as well and wants to go to Fort Hare to take his B.Sc. degree and then medicine at Natal Medical School.

Neither the applicants nor their families have any money, for they are typical labourer families. But they do have a rare faith and hope to light their driving urge to lift themselves up. Each little family group exhaustively explored what contribution it could make to support its particular candidate in the hard years when he would be studying and unable to earn money himself. And their offers of support of their applications make moving reading. Josiah's elder brother would keep him in clothes while he is at University. And Josiah's elder brother is a labourer earning £12 a month, with four younger brothers to keep.

Phillip's mother is a widow earning £4 a month as a washer-woman, with five young children to support. They, too, would contribute towards the cost of Phillip's chance to be a doctor. They would forego the £3 1s. a week which he is earning and pooling with his mother's earnings for family maintenance.

The extent of the sacrifice in both cases may be judged from the fact that cold, impersonal surveys have established that the minimum expenditure for an average African family of five in Johannesburg—two parents and three children—is £23 10s. 4d. if essential minimum health is to be maintained.

It is not difficult to appreciate how hard it was for the Committee to award Josiah his bursary and turn Phillip down. But—the old question which eliminates so many deserving candidates every year—how could this lad be allowed to embark on a seven years' training course and become, instead of a support for his widowed mother and her children, a drain, with the family already living far below the poverty datum line?

And so it goes every year with the increasing number of urgent applications for help to learn and rise—too many to help, too little money to do it with.

Morris Isaacson, who died in 1953, was a man whose life as a Rand business man was filled with quiet, thoughtful goodness. His death did not extinguish him. On the contrary, he left a light to shine on after him—£50,000 for an educational foundation for the Africans he had grown to know and esteem. The good that he was moved to do will endure imperishably and with ever-

The Good Which One Rand Man Remembered To Do

By Allen Loxton

"Human interest" stories? There are so many of these in the private lives of the Africans with whom every European comes into daily contact—the domestic servants, the washer-women, garden and delivery "boys" and all the rest of the impersonal host upon whose service the European depends.

It is one of the saddest things about white-black relations in South Africa that we know so little about the real quality of the lives of the black people among whom we live—nothing at all, really about the burning aspirations which drive them as individuals, and so little of the ambitions which seem so unattainable in the face of their great poverty and poor educational background, or of the en-

widening effect. Those Africans whom he has helped to raise will in turn lift increasing numbers of others to the service of their people, and of South Africa.

In the first two years that the Bursary Fund has been administered by the Institute of Race Relations, 1955 and 1956, more than 50 grants and loan bursaries have been awarded. Some of the bursars are already at work as teachers, health inspectors and agricultural demonstrators. The others are making good progress with their studies.

Towards the end of 1956 new applications started pouring in. A preliminary screening rejected 70 because applicants did not qualify residentially and for other obvious reasons. The "short list" of 57 was then pruned on various grounds by another 13, which still left the fund overspent by £1,000.

Then, when the grim prospect of a further pruning had to be faced, the trustees of the Morris Isaacson Educational Foundation made an additional £1,000 available.

And so the story of a great good which one Johannesburg man remembered to do before he died ends with the beginnings of dozens of new stories—stories of young African men and women launched on professional careers which will help to raise the whole standard of the African people and lead to who knows what distinguished achievements in South African science and thought.

South African Education Bill COLLEGES ONLY TIVES

CAPE TOWN, March 13. Passed the second reading of its Separation of Education Bill. The United Party when it was introduced by Jan Viljoen, for its first time on Monday.

his Junior Certificate examination in 1954 with a first class pass. He is matriculating and applies for a four years' bursary to Fort Hare to take his B.Sc. degree

A FOR POLITICS

WHEN Mr. Viljoen, the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, met opposition from all the non-Nationalist groups in Parliament to his motion for leave to introduce the University Apartheid Bill this week, he blandly expressed surprise. He said the public had known about the Government's university segregation policy for a long time, so why oppose the formal introduction of a Bill to give effect to it?

It is quite true, of course, that the country knew that it was the intention of the Government to interfere with the academic freedom of the universities. It was undoubtedly their anxiety over such a destructive plan that prompted all sections of the Parliamentary opposition to demonstrate for once their complete and unanimous condemnation of a apartheid legislation by opposing the Bill before its exact terms were known.

When the Bill was published two days later, it was immediately clear that it exceeded the worst fears of all non-Nationalist professors and politicians.

The purpose

Any lingering illusions about the Government's education policy after the publication of the Bill will have been shattered by the frank declaration at Stellenbosch last night by Dr. Verwoerd. He is the Minister who will have complete control of all state-aided African education once the University Apartheid Bill comes into effect.

Under the new system, said Dr. Verwoerd, *Natives would not be educated as black Englishmen to struggle against the Afrikaner.* How else can one interpret this declaration than as meaning that Dr. Verwoerd will ensure that Bantu education, both in school and college, will be shaped to serve a party political purpose?

All the South African universities which are not bound to the Nationalist philosophy have now registered their opposition to the destructive Universities Apartheid Bill in the strongest terms. Among the most forceful declarations published are those by the Council and Senate of Rhodes University, and by 14 professors and lecturers on the staff of Fort Hare.

A tool

Rhodes and Fort Hare appreciate that this Bill means not only that Rhodes will lose its college for non-Whites, but also that that college will lose its character as a university.

What is a university? The answer is given in "The Open Universities," the little booklet produced by an editorial committee headed by the Chancellor of the University of Cape Town

Chief Justice A. Van der Sandt Centlivres. It reads: "... In a university knowledge is its own end, not merely a means to an end. A university ceases to be true to its own nature if it becomes the tool of church or state or any sectional interest."

When Mr. Centlivres read the Bill after its publication this week his first comment was: "It is the very negation of the concept of a university."

Control

The Bill makes civil servants out of professors and lecturers and forbids them to criticise publicly (in a lecture room, for instance) the administration of any Government department. It will be an offence for any member of one of Dr. Verwoerd's colleges to take part in any political activity not approved by Dr. Verwoerd. Students can be refused entry if the Government does not like them, and the Minister may prescribe how those students who are admitted must behave. These rules will apply to all the non-White "universities."

Will Parliament refuse to legalise such a plan for South African "universities"? There is no sign that rank-and-file Nationalists appreciate the dangers in the Bill. But the reaction of the Afrikaans universities will be watched with interest. The eyes of the academic world are upon them. Will they too stand up for the Western tradition of academic freedom? The next few weeks will show. In a matter of this nature, silence must be taken as approval of the Government's scheme.

have suggested

FURTHER VARSITY PROTESTS

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON, Saturday.

THE Council and Senate of Rhodes University at Grahamstown and the staff of Fort Hare University College at Alice protested yesterday against the Separate University Education Bill, now before Parliament.

In a joint statement, the Council and Senate of Rhodes protested against the Government's plan to separate Fort Hare from Rhodes and said that this was in conflict with the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1948, under which the affiliation of the two institutions was established.

A protest signed by the European staff of Fort Hare said: 'As there is now every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servants' cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalization of our university and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land.'

WITHOUT CONSENT

'In view of the action being taken by the Government against Africans who do not agree with their policy, we have suggested to the African members of the staff that they do not sign this protest.'

The Council and Senate of Rhodes said in their statement that they noted with distress that the Government proposed to alter the provision for the affiliation of the two institutions contained in the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1948.

This had been done without the consent of or prior consultation with the university authorities.

'They consider this to be a flagrant interference with the conduct of an autonomous university,' the statement said.

'No academic reason whatever has so far been advanced in favour of the transfer.

'The Council and Senate are not in favour of the ending of the affiliation with the University College of Fort Hare, because they consider that it has proved a workable and generally satisfactory academic arrangement.'

Separation from Rhodes denounced

Fort Hare staff join university protest

EAST LONDON.—The European staff of Fort Hare University College at Alice have protested against the Separate University Education Bill now before Parliament.

The Bill will separate Fort Hare from Rhodes University. The Council and Senate of Rhodes have also protested against the Bill. They said it conflicted with the Act under which the two universities were affiliated in 1948.

A protest signed by the European staff of Fort Hare said: "We are totally opposed to the nationalisation of our university and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land. The proposal to separate Rhodes and Fort Hare had been made without consulting the university authorities."

"In view of the action being taken by the Government against Africans who do not agree with their policy we have suggested to the African members of the staff that they do not sign this protest."

Blind acceptance

"We must protest strongly against the autocratic action which insists merely on blind acceptance and which is contrary to all principles of democracy and western civilisation."

"We believe that no matter how benign the control, and even if there is no immediate material loss, State control constitutes a permanent and ugly danger to the centuries-old tradition of a university."

"We stand firmly by the principle that all universities must be allowed to employ any lecturer to lecture upon any subject to any student."

Rhodes protest

They considered it a flagrant interference with the conduct of an autonomous university.

"No academic reason whatever has so far been advanced in favour of the transfer."

"The Council and Senate are not in favour of the ending of the affiliation with the University College of Fort Hare, because they consider that it has proved a workable and generally satisfactory academic arrangement."

Students of Rhodes have also protested against the Bill.

At a meeting this week an action committee was appointed to co-operate with the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town to discover how best Rhodes could achieve "academic freedom".

THERE IS FEAR AT FORT HARE

(From Our Own Reporter)

ALICE, Friday.

The Government's Separate University Education Bill has created an atmosphere of suspicion, fear and uncertainty at the Fort Hare University College.

Mr. T. G. Whittock, lecturer in English at Fort Hare, voiced the opinion of a number of lecturers when he said, "I feel members of the University staff are growing afraid to speak out against this Bill for fear of future victimisation. Intimidation is working already.

He said the clauses in the Bill, which was made available to the public today, gave the Minister power to victimise anyone who offered any criticism, no matter how constructive or well-intentioned, and to dismiss him with challenge.

"The Government claims to be defending Western civilisation in South Africa but it is ruining all that Western civilisation stands for.

GLORIFIED HIGH SCHOOL

"From information I have gleaned Fort Hare will cease to be a university under the new scheme and will be nothing more than a glorified high school. The intention of the Bill, apparently, is to destroy freedom of thought at the College.

"Dr. Verwoerd, and the Ministers generally, have behaved with arrogance and contempt towards all academic leaders of this country. They have showed indifference to any of the views expressed about university activities by responsible university people."

Mr. Dandy, a lecturer in zoology, said, "One does not know whether to leave before being thrown out or before conditions become too intolerable, or whether to remain and do as much as one can.

"If we do go we will be replaced by employees of the Native Affairs Department who might have less feeling concerning the educational progress of the University than we have."

CHURCH'S VIEW

The Rev. Dr. R. H. R. Liddell, Moderator of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa and Rhodesia, told a Daily Dispatch reporter in Alice today that the Bill was a retrogressive step and part of the Government's plan to drive a wedge between the

Europeans and non-Europeans.

Dr. Liddell said if the Native Affairs Department took over Fort Hare the influence of the church, which had been beneficial in the past, would deteriorate.

Dr. Liddell, the Minister of St. George's Presbyterian Church at Johannesburg, is on a moderatorial tour of the area. He was interviewed at the home of Dr. Alexander Kerr, one of the founders of Fort Hare and principal of the University for 33 years after its foundation on February 8, 1916.

Dr. Kerr, said both the European and African members of the staff of the University were deeply disturbed at the turn of events. Some African members of the staff feared they might lose their jobs.

MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE

Dr. Kerr went on, "I, personally, am deeply concerned. Under the control of the Native Affairs Department, as we see the situation now, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to run the University on conventional and normal standards of education.

"It is impossible for a university to function as it should unless it has complete autonomy. The standard of education provided at Fort Hare in the past has been the same as that provided at any European university in the country. The standard might now deteriorate and a degree taken at Fort Hare might not be considered equal to a degree taken at the European universities."

(Continued on Page 3.)

DATE

16 MAR 1957

THE DAILY DISPATCH E. L.

STAFF AT FORT HARE FEARS UNEMPLOYMENT



Dr. Kerr also expressed the fear that the Government would interfere with the range of studies provided for the Natives.

“For example,” he said, “Dr. Verwoerd has said that Natives should not study mathematics.

University of Port Hare
Together in Excellence

If they do not study mathematics, then there is no hope of them taking medicine.”

Dr. Kerr said there was no reason for the Government to interfere with the present set-up at Fort Hare because, so far as apartheid was concerned, the University was established on that basis.

“Fort Hare was started as a Native university because the son of Tengu Jabavu, Editor of the first African newspaper in the country, Imvu, which was founded in 1884, was refused admission to Dale College, although his father was a citizen of King William's Town.

Rhodes, Fort Hare Protest Strongly Against Bill

The Council and the Senate of Rhodes University and the staff of Fort Hare University College yesterday protested strongly against the Separate University Education Bill.

In a joint statement the Council and Senate of Rhodes protested against the Government's plan to disaffiliate Fort Hare from Rhodes University in conflict with the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1948, under which the affiliation of the two institutions was established.

A protest signed by the European staff of Fort Hare said, "As there is now every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servants' cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalisation of our university and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land."

The Fort Hare statement was signed by Fulque Agnew, Registrar; Swanzie Agnew, head of the Department of Geography; T. R. Beard, head of the Department of Philosophy and Politics; E. Lynn Cragg, warden, and tutor in divinity; J. W. T. Dandy, lecturer in zoology; G. H. M. Daroll, lecturer in English; M. H. Giffen, professor of botany; J. Hutton, librarian and lecturer in librarianship; H. P. Rolfe, warden, and lecturer in Hellenistic Greek; Donald Stuart, professor of English; John S. Summers, warden, and tutor in divinity; P. L. van der Stichele, lecturer in chemistry; T. G. Whittock, lecturer in English; and Stephen H. H. Wright, Assistant Registrar.

PRECAUTION

The statement said, "In view of the action being taken by the Government against Africans who do not agree with its policy, we have suggested to the African members of the staff that they do not sign this protest."

The Council and the Senate of Rhodes have sent their protest against the "University Apartheid Bill" to the Secretary for Education.

In a statement handed to the Grahamstown correspondent of the Daily Dispatch yesterday, the Council and the Senate noted "with surprise and distress" that the Government proposed to alter the provisions of the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1948 in respect of the affiliation of the institutions "without the consent of, and indeed without any prior consultation with, the University authorities.

"They consider this to be a flagrant interference with the conduct of an autonomous university. They have noted that the Government intends to provide separate educational facilities of university standard for non-Europeans.

"They fail to see, however, how this intention can be furthered by detaching the relatively isolated University College of Fort Hare from Rhodes and attaching it to a sister institution, the University of South Africa.

"No academic reason whatever has so far been advanced in favour of the transfer. The Council and the Senate are not in favour of the ending of the affiliation with Fort Hare because they consider it has proved a workable and generally satisfactory academic arrangement.

"They hope further sympathetic consideration will be given to the whole matter before unilateral action is taken to amend the Rhodes University (Private) Act."

The Fort Hare statement,

handed to a Daily Dispatch reporter in Alice yesterday, says:

"We, the undersigned staff of the University College of Fort Hare, have been waiting to receive official communication concerning the future of this College. Rumours have been circulating persistently for more than a year. We had hoped, we had considered it essential, that the Government would consult and discuss with the University the desirability of the nationalisation of the University and its detailed implication.

"No consultation has taken place and the Bill to implement the change is already before Parliament. Before this stage we should not merely have been informed, but, as the people most directly involved in implementing the proposed change, we should have been consulted on the details of standards and syllabuses, plans for development, relations with other universities, salaries, the future of the European and non-European members of staff.

"We must protest strongly against the autocratic action which insists merely on blind acceptance, and which is contrary to all principles of Democracy and Western Civilisation.

"As there is, now, every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servant's cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalisation of our University, and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land. State control has been practised in Nazi Germany, Eastern Europe and Soviet Russia. With these dismal examples in mind, we believe that, no matter how benign the control and even if there is no immediate material loss, State control constitutes a permanent and ugly danger to the centuries old tradition of a university.

"We stand firmly by the principle that all universities must be allowed to employ any lecturer to lecture upon any subject to any student. We wish, therefore, to associate ourselves with the recent protest made by the University of Natal, and with the appeal made by prominent South Africans who have begged the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town."

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

16 MAR 1957

DATE

NATAL MERCURY

Student Protest Plans For Today In Durban

FAILURE to obtain City Council permission will make it illegal for University students to march in procession through Durban this morning as part of their public protest against the Government's University Bill. According to legal advice given to them yesterday, however, they will walk in groups of four at a distance of 20 yards apart without infringing the municipal by-laws.

Durban's Mayor, Mr. Percy Osborn, told "The Natal Mercury" yesterday that although several telephone calls had been received by the Town Clerk about a processional march of protest through Durban, no written application had been received and so no permission had been granted to the student body to go ahead with their plans.

"In any case I do not think that demonstrations of this kind do any good," he said. "The public are well informed about the University Bill, and a march by the students will not serve any useful purpose," he said.

A post-graduate student, Miss M. Phillips, said yesterday that an application to the City Council for permission to march through the streets had been delayed due to a division of

opinion among the students about the form the protest should take.

It is understood that the students want to co-operate with the police. They will merely "picket" prominent positions in the city.

BANNERS

Miss Phillips said that students would carry banners with at least four separate slogans: 1. Closed Universities mean closed minds. 2. Learning knows no colour bar. 3. Democracy needs democratic education. 4. Apartheid education means servitude.

The Council and the Senate of Rhodes University at Grahamstown and the staff of Fort Hare University College at Alice yesterday protested strongly against the Separate University Education Bill now before Parliament.

A special meeting of the

Council of the University of Natal will be held in Maritzburg on Friday, March 22, when the implications of the University Bill will be discussed.

PUBLIC TODAY, FRIDAY 1957

16 MAR 1957

DATE

CAPE TIMES

RHODES AND FORT HARE PROTEST AT SEPARATION

'We Shall Soon Be Silenced'

EAST LONDON.—The Council and Senate of Rhodes University at Grahamstown and the staff of Fort Hare University College at Alice yesterday protested strongly against the Separate University Education Bill now before Parliament.

In a joint statement, the Council and Senate of Rhodes University protested against the Government's plan to disaffiliate Fort Hare from Rhodes University in conflict with the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1948, under which the affiliation of the two institutions was established.

A protest signed by the European staff of Fort Hare said: "As there is now every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servants' cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalization of our university and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land".

It said: "In view of the action being taken by the Government against Africans who do not agree with their policy, we have suggested to the African members of the staff that they do not sign this protest."

The council and senate of Rhodes said "they consider this to be a flagrant interference with the conduct of an autonomous university". They have noted that the Government intends to provide separate educational facilities of university standard for non-Europeans.

NO ACADEMIC REASON

They fail to see, however, how this intention can be furthered by detaching the relatively-isolated University College of Fort Hare from Rhodes and attaching it to a sister institution, the University of South Africa.

"No academic reason whatever has so far been advanced in favour of the transfer. The council and senate are not in favour of the ending of the affiliation with the University College of Fort Hare, because they consider that it has proved a workable and generally satisfactory academic arrangement".

Students at Rhodes held a meeting last night to consider their attitude to legislation.

"TRIBAL COLLEGES"

Mr. Jan Breitenbach, chairman of the Students Representative Council, said that they felt "particularly strongly" about the attempt to isolate the races academically, he said.

"We particularly oppose the idea of tribal colleges, because we detect therein a line of policy insinuating the inferiority of the African. — (Cape Times Correspondent and Sapa.)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

FORT HARE STUDENTS SEND TELEGRAM TO VERWOERD

(From Our Own Reporter)

ALICE, Friday.

Mr. A. M. Makiwani, president of the Students' Representative Council at Fort Hare University College, said here today that the Council had sent an urgent telegram to the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd.

The telegram read, "The Fort Hare Students Representative Council appeals to the Minister to drop the University Apartheid Bill. as well as European students ben- from the contact established in universities, thus paving the way for a clearer and better South Africa in the future."

"The Council pleads interference in single 'open' universities of Fort Hare. The Council protests most strongly against the Government's intention of placing Fort Hare under the Native Affairs Department."

ORGANISED MEETING

So far the only action students have taken in the matter has been to invite representatives of the executive of the Union of South African Students to discuss the problems arising out of the Native Laws Amendment Bill and the Separate University Education Bill. The meeting will take place at Fort Hare on March 22.

This was decided at a mass meeting of Fort Hare students on Wednesday.

Among those to attend the discussion will be Mr. E. W. Wentzel, president of the union, Mr. Neville Rubin, who is president of the Students Representative Council at the University of Cape Town and also a member of the union executive and vice-president of the International Relations Association, and Mr. Trevor Coombe, president of the Students Representative Council of the Maritzburg branch of Natal University.

UNIVERSITIES BILL OPPOSITION GROWS

Rhodes and Fort Hare make protest

EAST LONDON, Friday.—The Council and Senate of Rhodes University at Grahamstown and the staff of Fort Hare University College at Alice today protested against the Separate University Education Bill now before Parliament.

In a joint statement, the council and Senate of Rhodes protested against the Government's plan to separate Fort Hare from Rhodes and said that this was in conflict with the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1948, under which the affiliation of the two institutions was established.

The Professor of Education at the University of Cape Town, Prof. E. G. Pells, in an open letter to the Rector of the University of Stellenbosch and the University's Senate, called on them to ask the Government to withdraw the clause in the Separate University Education Bill which removed from the universities the right to say what students they can admit. We now call on you to make the strongest possible representations to the

Government to withdraw this clause."

In further protest at the Government's decision to take over the medical school, the non-European students of Sastri College will stay away from lectures tomorrow.

They intend to march to the town gardens and picket the streets in groups between 10-11.15 a.m.

A mass meeting will be held at Sastri College.

COMPENSATION

The Deputy Mayor of Durban, Councillor H. W. Jackson, is to ask legal opinion on the City's rights to compensation under terms of the title deeds of the land on which the Durban Medical School stands.

He said that if the Government took over the medical school from the University of Natal, to whom the City Council had made the land available for the sole purpose of using it for a faculty of medicine and a possible faculty of dentistry, the conditions of the lease would be violated and the Council should be entitled to some compensation.

To read the main provisions of the South African Government's Bill to force apartheid on the Union's universities, says the London Liberal evening paper, "The Star," today, must be an astonishing experience even for British people who thought they knew something about the colour bar complex of the Nationalist Government.

"In this deliberate plan to deprive the Bantu and Coloureds of education equality with Whites, the South African Government have allowed themselves to take a path which leads straight to fascism."

About 600 London University students marched along the Thames Embankment in London today in silent protest against the South African Government's apartheid policy and its application to the universities.—Sapa-Reuter.

THE VERWOERD ACADEMIES

NO one really believed that the Government sincerely intended to establish universities or university colleges for non-Europeans; but no one believed either that the Government would dare to offer the country such a travesty of a university scheme as is contained in the Separate University Education Bill. The Minister of Education, Arts and Science can call this a "University Education Bill" only if he closes his eyes to all that a university means, and we believe that that is what he has done.

His Bill provides for the creation of a number of schools for non-Europeans to be run by Government Departments, and although it attaches the term "university colleges" to them, it will be impossible to think of them in that sense. It is true that they will include the existing institutions at Fort Hare and the Medical School in Natal, but what chance have these colleges of maintaining a university status once they pass under the control of officials of the Department of Education or Dr. Verwoerd's Department of Native Affairs?

To place any university under the control of a Government department is at once to deny it at birth the essential freedom which makes a university.

Ostensibly, the Government (as it will tell its supporters) is making unprecedented plans for giving the non-Europeans university education. Actually, these plans are, as the former Chief Justice, Mr. A. van de Sandt Centlivres, has pointed out "the very negation of the concept of a university." Who will preside over these departmental universities? Who will be Chancellor? Is Father of the Bantu Verwoerd getting himself a chancellor's robes? Who will be Vice-Chancellor? Is that honour waiting for a few under-secretaries? Who will appoint the Bantu University Councils? No doubt Dr. Verwoerd. Who will then decide what courses are to be offered? Ask Dr. Verwoerd! Who will confer degrees? Dr. Verwoerd again! What a busy man Father of the Bantu Verwoerd is going to be!

How will these universities be staffed? Who will want to be a professor under Dr. Verwoerd? What self-respecting university teacher will consent to work in an institution which he knows is under strict government departmental control, and where his views are likely to be under close official scrutiny; where, no doubt, every student will be expected when he passes an examination, to thank the Minister? Any university teacher who agrees to work under such conditions as good as ruins his university career.

Mr. Viljoen, as a Minister of Education, surely cannot believe that the country or the world will attach any serious academic value to his "Separate University Bill." He will not persuade anyone that the non-Europeans of this country are on the verge of a new era in higher education. The purpose of his Bill is not to provide universities for non-Europeans, but to lever them out of the existing universities.

To give these proposed tribal schools the title of "university colleges" is to flout the whole idea of higher education. If the Government thinks it can bluff the world into accepting its "separate university" scheme at its face value, it had better be ready for a storm of ridicule from a quarter where it likes it least—the overseas Press.

University Apartheid Bill**RHODES ALLEGE INTERFERENCE**

From Our Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN, Friday.

FLAGRANT interference with Rhodes University by the Nationalist Government was alleged today by the University's Council and Senate, who have now joined educationists and students throughout the Union in protest against the University Apartheid Bill.

Rhodes University's opposition stand, which is shared by the students, coincides with a protest made at Fort Hare University College for non-Europeans by 14 European professors and lecturers there.

The Government's plan to separate Fort Hare from Rhodes (at present they are affiliated) in terms of the University Apartheid Bill, now before Parliament, has sparked this protest from both universities.

Distressed

In a letter to the Secretary for Education, Arts and Science, the Council and Senate of Rhodes say the news both surprised and distressed them. Their consent to the plan was never sought and they were never even consulted, says the letter.

The Government's action, continues the letter, is flagrant interference with the conduct of an autonomous university. As for separating Fort Hare from Rhodes, no academic reasons whatever have been advanced in its favour.

Rhodes authorities want the present tie-up between Rhodes and Fort Hare retained because they think it is a suitable arrangement, says the letter, which finally asks the Government to reconsider the whole matter.

Not consulted

Fort Hare authorities were also not consulted about the move, according to a signed protest from 14 professors and lecturers which reached the Herald yesterday.

Nor were their opinions sought about the whole Government plan to have separate colleges for various non-White groups in the country.

"We must protest strongly against the autocratic action which insists merely on blind acceptance, and which is contrary to all principles of democracy and Western civilisation," say the staff members.

Totally opposed

In terms of the University Apartheid Bill, Fort Hare will pass to the control of the Minister of Native Affairs. The staff members say they are totally opposed to this—and want to say so now, before being silenced as "civil servants."

State control of universities has been practised in Nazi Germany and Soviet countries — "dismal examples" — they say, adding that however benign such control may be it amounts to a "permanent and ugly danger" to the centuries-old tradition of a university.

Members of the Fort Hare staff who signed the protest are: Sir Fulque Agnew (registrar), Lady Agnew (geography head), Mr. T. R. Beard (philosophy head), Rev. E. Lynn Cragg (warden and divinity tutor), Mr. J. W. T. Dandy (zoology lecturer), Miss G. M. H. Darroll (English lecturer), Professor M. H. Giffen (botany head), Mr. J. Hutton (librarian), and deacon H. P.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Extract from
British Medical Journal, London

16 MAR 1957



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Universities in South Africa.—On March 11 the Government of South Africa introduced its university apartheid Bill in the House of Assembly. This Bill provides for compulsory apartheid in South Africa's universities, and for the transfer of control of the Durban Medical School and Fort Hare University College to the Government (see *British Medical Journal*, March 2, p. 532).

A667

SURELY THIS IS DICTATORSHIP

University Bill grants fantastic powers

From Desmond Healey

Herald Parliamentary Reporter
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday.

SWEEPING powers that amount to dictatorship are given to the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, and to Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, in the Separate Universities Education Act (university apartheid) Bill which was read for the first time in the House of Assembly this week.

Although the Bill still has to pass through both the Assembly and the Senate before it becomes law, it fixes a date for the commencement of apartheid in South African universities as January 1, 1958. On that date interim provisions come into force forbidding any university, except the University of South Africa, from admitting non-White students except with the permission of Mr. Viljoen, and forbidding the University College of Fort Hare from admitting non-White students other than Natives without ministerial consent.

traditional practices of autonomous universities. Gone are the elected senates and councils, gone is the university's right to appoint whom it may as lecturer or teacher, gone is the right to explore new avenues of research and lay down its own course of instructions.

Instead the curriculum can be decided by the Minister in charge — Dr. Verwoerd in the case of Natives, and Mr. Viljoen for all other non-European groups.

Three and a half pages of the Bill are devoted to procedure to be followed in cases of disciplinary action against students or members of the faculty and there is almost a page of definitions of misconduct.

Many are similar to those which apply to the public service and the penalties to be imposed correspond to some extent.

Among the acts of misconduct is criticism of the Government or any of its departments.

The Act says: "Any person appointed permanently to any university shall be guilty of misconduct if he publicly comments adversely upon the administration of any department of the Government or of any province or of the territory of South-West Africa."

THIS means that members of university faculties may no longer write to the Press even under nom-de-plumes, nor even make criticism of such ideologies as apartheid in the course of lectures on any subject, even sociology. The penalty for contravention of the rules ranges from reprimands to reduction in grade and salary, to dismissal from the staff and a fine or imprisonment.

About the only academic privilege which remains untouched in the new University Apartheid Bill is that which covers the prohibition of religious tests as a qualification for admission to a university.

PERMANENT regulations forbidding the admission of non-White students without the consent of either Mr. Viljoen or Dr. Verwoerd can in terms of the Act be brought into force simply by notice in the Government Gazette.

These provisions mean that the Ministers may control not only who goes to university but can name which university may be attended.

There are 45 clauses in the new Bill and each brings new powers to both Mr. Viljoen and Dr. Verwoerd and creates precedents never before known in South African academic life. No clause, however, is more sweeping than the all embracing Clause 39. Under its two sections and 15 sub-sections, the Ministers can regulate the "courses of instruction and training at each university," the "conditions for admission and tuition," the "functions, powers, duties and procedure at meetings of the Council," the "constitution and functions of boards and faculties," and the "appointment, grading, remuneration, promotion, transfer, discharge, discipline, conduct, powers, duties, hours of attendance, leave and other privileges of persons appointed permanently or temporarily at university colleges."

THESSE drastic changes are a complete break with the

S.A. universities protest against new Bill

East London, Friday.

THE Council and Senate of Rhodes University at Grahamstown, and the staff of Fort Hare University College at Alice, today protested against the Separate University Education Bill, now before Parliament.

In a joint statement, the Council and Senate of Rhodes protested against the Government's plan to separate Fort Hare from Rhodes, and said

that this was in conflict with the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1948, under which the affiliation of the two institutions was established.

A protest signed by the European staff of Fort Hare said: "As there is now every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the Civil servants' cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalisation of our univer-

sity and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land.

"We stand firmly by the principle that all universities must be allowed to employ any lecturer to lecture upon any subject to any student.

"In view of the action being taken by the Government against Africans who do not agree with their policy we have suggested to the African members of the staff that they do not sign this protest."

The Council and Senate of Rhodes said in their statement: "No academic reason whatever has so far been advanced in favour of the transfer. The Council and Senate are not in favour of the ending of the affiliation with the University College of Fort Hare because they consider that it has proved a workable and generally satisfactory academic arrangement."—Sapa.

PROTEST AGAINST 'VARSITY BILL

RHODES AND FORT HARE DISTRESSED



to the nationalisation of our university, and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land.

"In view of the action being taken by the Government against Africans who do not agree with their policy, we have suggested to African members of the staff that they should sign this protest."

The council and the Senate of Rhodes said that they noted with distress that the Government proposed to alter the provision for affiliation of the two institutions contained in the Rhodes University Act, and that this had been done without the consent or prior consultation with the university authorities. They considered this a "flagrant interference with the conduct of an autonomous university."

"They have noted that the Government intends to provide

separate educational facilities, of university standard, for non-Europeans. They fail to see, however, how this intention can be furthered by detaching the relatively isolated University College of Fort Hare from Rhodes, and attaching it to a sister institution, the University of South Africa.

"No academic reason whatever has so far been advanced in favour of the transfer. The council and the Senate are not in favour of the ending of the affiliation with the University College of Fort Hare, because they consider that it has proved a workable and generally satisfactory academic arrangement," the statement said.

The Fort Hare statement also protested against the Government's failure to consult the university before introducing the Bill, and said that this was "contrary to all principles of democracy and Western civilisation" and a similar thing had been seen in Nazi Germany, East Europe and Russia. — Sapa.

GRAHAMSTOWN, Saturday.

The council and Senate of Rhodes University, at Grahams-town, and the European staff of Fort Hare University College, at Alice, yesterday protested strongly against the Separate University Education Bill, now before Parliament.

In a joint statement, the council and the Senate of Rhodes protested against the Government's plan to separate Fort Hare from Rhodes, and said this was in conflict with the Rhodes University (private) Act of 1948, under which the affiliation of the two universities was established.

The protest was signed by the European staff of Fort Hare and said: "As there is now every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servants' cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed

16 MAR 1957

DATE

DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER

KIMBERLEY

Rhodes, Fort Hare in joint protest at Bill

EAST LONDON, Friday.

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The statement said: "In view of the action being taken by the Government against Africans who do not agree with their policy we have suggested to the African members of the staff that they do not sign this protest."

OPEN LETTER

The professor of education at the University of Cape Town, Prof. E. G. Pells, in an open letter to the rector of the University of Stellenbosch and the University's Senate, called on them to ask the Govern-

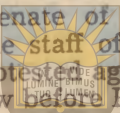
ment to withdraw the clause in the Separate University Education Bill which removed from the universities the right to say what students they can admit.

Students of Witwatersrand University will distribute 20,000 pamphlets in Johannesburg tomorrow protesting against university apartheid.

The reasons for opposing the Government's intention to establish separate universities for different races are listed in the pamphlets, and an appeal for donations is made.

LONDON PROTEST

About 600 London University students marched along the Thames Embankment in London in silent protest against the South African Government's apartheid policy and its application to the universities. —Sapa-Reuter.



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Appeal to Afrikaans Universities

Cape Times Correspondent

EAST LONDON.—“We appeal to members of the Afrikaans-medium universities who have remained silent and to the general public to support this cause without reserve,” said a statement by representatives of the Students’ Representative Councils of Rhodes and Fort Hare Universities yesterday.

The executive committees of the two councils met at Fort Hare yesterday to discuss the urgency of joining protest against the Separate Universities Bill.

The statement was signed by Mr. A. M. Mak  president of the Fort Hare S.R.C., and Mr. J. Breitenbach, chairman of the Rhodes S.R.C.

They said that both councils wholeheartedly supported the stand taken by the Fort Hare staff and the Senate and Council of Rhodes and agreed that the Bill was thoroughly amoral, since it completely denied the fundamental concepts of a university.

VERWOERD'S SPEECH

Referring to Dr. Verwoerd's recent speech to the Stellenbosch Jeugbond “that university apartheid is in the best interests of non-Europeans because it meant that they would not be able to be educated into black Englishmen to struggle against the Afrikaner”, the councils agreed that education is not a means to an end but an end in itself.

The end was the pursuit of truth, as true education could not be subject to the whims and fancies of any Government department.

Lacked by their respective student bodies, the councils agreed on the urgency of joint protest wherever possible.

“In the face of such widespread opposition the Government's projected assault on educational freedom must certainly arouse the conscience of every thinking South African.”

DATE

18 MAR 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

Appeal to Afrikaans universities

GRAHAMSTOWN, Monday.—A joint appeal to Afrikaans-medium universities, which have so far remained silent, to support the cause of the open universities in their stand against the Separate University Education Bill, now before Parliament, has been made by the Students' Representative Councils of Rhodes University and Fort Hare Native University College.—Sapa.

DATE

18 MAR 1957

.....
DIE OOSTERLIG,
.....

**STUDENTE SE
OPROEP**



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Die studenteraad van die
Universiteit Rhodes en die
Universiteitskollege van Fort
Hare het 'n gesamentlike be-
roep gedoen op die Afrikaans-
medium-universiteite wat nog
stil gebly het, om die ope uni-
versiteite te steun in hul teen-
kanting teen die wetsontwerp
vir aparte universiteite wat nou
in die Parlement bespreek word,
berig Sapa.

FORT HARE, RHODES PROTEST AT APARTHEID PROPOSALS

Seen as end of 'varsity education for Natives

Daily News Reporter

EAST LONDON, Saturday.

THE Separate University Education Bill, which vests the control of Fort Hare University College in the Native Education Department, is regarded by the staff of the university as being the end of university education for Natives as long as the Bill operates.

The Council and Senate of Rhodes University, Grahamstown, and the staff of Fort Hare have issued a joint statement protesting against the Bill. The Fort Hare statement, signed by members of the European staff, is being sent to newspapers all over South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Signatories to the Fort Hare statement include Sir Fulque Agnew, Registrar of Fort Hare, his wife, Lady Swanie Agnew, who is head of the Department of Geography, and Professor M. H. Giffen, acting principal of the University.

The letter says: "We, the undersigned staff of the University College of Fort Hare have been waiting to receive official communication concerning the future of this college.

"Rumours have been circulating persistently for more than a year. We had hoped—we had considered it essential—that the Government would consult and discuss with the university the desirability of the nationalisation of the university and its detailed implication.

"No consultation has taken place, and the Bill to implement the change is already before Parliament.

AUTOCRATIC ACTION

"Before this stage we should not merely have been informed, but as the people most directly involved in implementing the proposed change we should have been consulted on the details of standard and syllabuses planned for development, relations with other universities, salaries, the future of the European and non-European staff.

"We must protest strongly against the autocratic action which insists merely on blind acceptance and which is contrary to all principles of democracy and Western civilisation.

"As there is now every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servants' cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalisation of our university and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land.

DISMAL EXAMPLE

"State control has been practised in Nazi Germany, Eastern Europe and Soviet Russia. With these dismal examples in mind, we believe that no matter how benign the control and even if there is no immediate material loss, State control constitutes a permanent and ugly danger to the centuries-old tradition of a university.

"We stand firmly by the principle that all universities must be allowed to employ any lecturer to lecture upon any subject to any student.

"We wish, therefore, to associate ourselves with the recent protest made by the University of Natal and with the appeal made by prominent South Africans who have begged the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce

segregation at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town."

Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare Students' Representative Council, has sent an urgent telegram to the Minister of Education on behalf of the council, appealing to the Minister to drop the Bill.

Today Professor Donald Stuart, Professor of English at Fort Hare, told me: "I think it is the end of university education for Africans for as long as this Bill operates."

Mr. Makiwane said that the President of the National Union of South African Students, Mr. E. Wentzel, the president of the Students' Representative Council of the University of Cape Town, Mr. Neville Rubin (who is also a member of the executive of Nusas and vice-president of the International Relations Association) and Mr. Trevor Coombe, president of the Maritzburg branch of the Natal University S.R.C., would meet Fort Hare students at Fort Hare on March 22 to discuss the Bill.

RHODES PROTEST

Sapa reports that the Council and Senate of Rhodes University said in their statement that they noted with distress that the Government proposed to alter the provision for the affiliation of the two institutions contained in the Rhodes University (Private) Act of 1948, and that this had been done without the consent of or prior consultation with the university authorities.

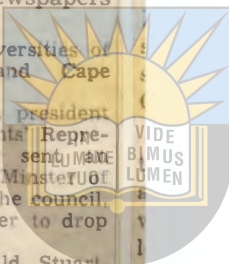
"They consider this to be a flagrant interference with the conduct of an autonomous university.

"They have noted that the Government intends to provide separate educational facilities of university standard for non-Europeans.

"They fail to see, however, how this intention can be furthered by detaching the relatively isolated University College of Fort Hare from Rhodes and attaching it to a sister institution, the University of South Africa.

"No academic reason whatever has so far been advanced in favour of the transfer.

"The Council and Senate are not in favour of the ending of the affiliation with the University College of Fort Hare, because they consider it has proved a workable and generally satisfactory academic arrangement."



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18 MAR 1957

GROCCOTT'S DAILY MAIL GRAHAMSTOWN

Rhodes And Fort Hare S.R.C.'s Appeal To Afrikaans Universities For Backing

A joint appeal to Afrikaans medium Universities who have hitherto remained silent, to support the cause of the "open" universities in their stand against the Separate University Bill now before the House, is made by Students Representative Councils of Rhodes University and Fort Hare Native University College.

This appeal is made after executive members of Rhodes S.R.C. paid a visit to Fort Hare at the weekend where the Bill was discussed together. Both S.R.C.'s wholeheartedly supported the stand taken by the Fort Hare staff and the Senate and Council of Rhodes University and agreed that the Bill was thoroughly amoral since it completely denies the fundamental concept of a University.

END IN ITSELF

Referring to the statement made by Dr. Verwoerd to the Jeugbond at Stellenbosch last week that University Apartheid is in the best interests of the non-Europeans because it meant that "they would not be educated into Black Englishmen to struggle against the Afrikaner," the S.R.C.s agreed that education "is not a means to an end but an end in itself."

Backed by their respective Student Bodies the S.R.C.s agreed on the urgency of joint protest wherever possible. In the face of such widespread opposition "the Government's projected assault on educational freedom must certainly arouse the conscience of every thinking South African. We appeal to the members of the Afrikaans

medium universities, who have hitherto remained silent, and to the general public to support this cause without reserve."



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18 MAR 1957

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E. I

RHODES AND FORT HARE STUDENTS PROTEST

(From Our Own Reporter)

ALICE, Sunday.

"We appeal to the members of the Afrikaans-medium universities who have hitherto remained silent, and to the general public to support this cause without reserve." This was contained in a prepared statement handed to me here today by representatives of the Students' Representative Councils of Rhodes and Fort Hare Universities.

The executive committees of the two councils met at Fort Hare today to discuss the urgency of joint protest wherever possible against the separate universities Bill.

The statement was signed by Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare SRC, and Mr. J. Breitenbach, chairman of the Rhodes SRC. They said that both councils wholeheartedly supported the stand taken by the Fort Hare staff and the senate and council of Rhodes and agreed that the Bill was thoroughly amoral since it completely denied the fundamental concepts of a university.

"BLACK ENGLISHMEN"

Referring to Dr. Verwoerd's recent speech to the Stellenbosch Jeugbond, namely that university apartheid is in the best interests of non-Europeans because it meant that "they would not be able to be educated into black Englishmen to struggle against the Afrikaner," the councils agreed that education is not a "means to an end but an end in itself."

The end was the pursuit of truth as true education could not be subject to the whims and fancies of any Government department.

Backed by their respective student bodies the councils agreed on the urgency of joint protest wherever possible.

Vra Steun in Houding Teen Wetsontwerp

GRAHAMSTAD. — 'n Gesamentlike beroep op Afrikaanssprekende universiteite om hul te steun in hul houding teen die Wetsontwerp op Aparte Onderwysgeriewe is gister gedoen deur die studenterade van Rhodes-universiteit en die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege. Die Afrikaanse universiteite het tot dusver geswyg oor die aangeleentheid.

Professore en lektore van die mediese skool van die Natalse Universiteit het reeds vergaderings agter geslote deure gehou om die implikasies van die wetgewing te bespreek. Kragtens die wetgewing sal die mediese skool oorgeplaas word onder die beheer van die Regering.

'n Klagskrif wat deur 1,200 Londense studente geteken is en waarin beswaar gemaak word teen die apartheidsbeleid van die Regering, is gister by Suid-Afrika-huis, Londen, ingehandig.

(Berig deur H. Tyson, Fieldstraat 83-85, Durban en SAPA-R.)

(Lees ook hoofartikel op bl. 6).

Eie Universiteite

WATTER soort universiteitsbedeling verlang die teenstanders van afsonderlike inrigtings vir die nie-blanke bevolkingsgroepe?

Die agitاسie teen die voorgestelde universiteitswetgewing het reeds, onder liberalistiese leiding, ontaard in 'n aanslag op die hele beginsel van afsonderlike universiteite geriewe vir die nie-blankes. Maar dit is selfs vandag die oorheersende beginsel in die hoër onderwys! Van die 3,000 nie-blankes wat by universiteite inrigtings ingeskryf is, is net sowat 500 aan U.K. en Wits. Die res is op Fort Hare, in die nie-blanke afdeling van die Natalse Universiteit, en by die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, wat almal afsonderlike geriewe daarop nahou.

Met die vermeerdering van die nie-blanke studente wat die behoeftes van die land voorskryf, kan hiervandaan in een van twee rigtings beweeg word: meer geriewe kan op die grondslag van apartheid verskaf word, of U.K. en Wits sal nie-blankes moet toelaat ver bokant die vyf of ses persent wat hulle vandag onderlig. Die voorste vegters teen die Regering se voorstelle verwerp die eerste alternatief met die grootste heftigheid. Hulle praat honend van „stam-kolleges”. Hulle is seker dat aparte inrigtings broeineste van agitاسie sal word. Vir hulle is die „gemengde” universiteite die ideaal. So redeneer selfs die betrokke universiteite in hul gesamentlike propagandastuk. Maar terselfdertyd sê hulle dat hulle nie „swart” wil word nie. By geleentheid is die klein persentasie van nie-blankes wat by hulle ingeskryf is, trouens al gebruik as argument waarom die toestand onveranderd gelaat moet word, en die meeste mense sal dit opvat as 'n belofte by implikasie dat die getal nie-blankes deur „subtiele” beheer laag gehou sal word. Aan die een kant dus 'n prinsipiële stryd teen af-

sonderlike inrigtings: aan die ander kant geen vooruitsig op die opleiding van toereikende getalle nie-blankes deur die „gemengde” universiteite nie.

Dit is mos geen behoorlike universiteitsbeleid vir Suid-Afrika nie. Die waarheid is natuurlik dat uit die twee „gemengde” universiteite geen samehangende beleid selfs vir hul eie toekoms te voorskyn gekom het nie. Dit kan nie, omdat hul owerhede geen helderheid het oor waarheen hulle op pad is nie. Die konsekwente integrasioniste wat daardie universiteite sien en gebruik as oefenterrein vir die gemengde nasie van die toekoms, vorm nog die minderheid. Daarom word apartheid in die koshuise, in sport, in sosiale bedrywighede en by aanstellings nog gehandhaaf.

Maar die druk op die ou Victoriaanse garde word al sterker. Baie nie-blankes en hul ultraliberalistiese wit vriende kom al hoe meer in opstand teen die bywonerskap waarin die nie-blanke studente aan U.K. en Wits gehou word. Vir hulle gaan die stryd nie om die handhawing van die bestaande onsekere bedeling nie, maar om volkome universiteitsintegrاسie. Uit hulle geledere kom die beweging om alle afsonderlike universiteite geriewe, die bestaande en die toekomstige, in reddelose diskrediet te bring. En hulle sleep die meer konserwatiewe liberaliste van 'n ouer geslag met hulle mee onder die banier van „universiteite outonomie”.

Watter meningsverskille ook al oor die besonderhede van die universiteitswetgewing heers, die beginselkeuse aan die wortel daarvan is duidelik: Moet Suid-Afrika in sy universiteitsopleiding voortbeweeg op die grondslag van afsonderlike of van geïntegreerde geriewe? Dit is die keuse wat in die allereerste plaas in die aanstaande debat gedoen sal moet word. Die res is 'n kwessie van praktiese moontlikhede en wenslikhede.

V.P.-swye Verbaas Min. Jan Viljoen

DIE V.P. en ander Opposisiegroepe in die Volksraad het die afgelope week die eerste moontlike geleentheid aangegryp om hulle misnoeë te kenne te gee oor die Regering se planne om aparte universiteite vir die verskillende rassegroepe op te rig. Daarmee het die Volksraad seker ook 'n voorsmakie gehad van die heftigheid waarmee die wetgewing beveg gaan word wanneer dit onder bespreking kom.

Eerste lesings van wetsontwerpe is gewoonlik 'n blote formaliteit wanneer geen bespreking plaasvind nie, aangesien die inhoud van wetsontwerpe dan nog nie bekend is nie, behalwe net die strekking. Toe die Minister van Onderwys, mnr. Jan Viljoen, die afgelope week formeel die eerste lesing voorstel het, het die Opposisieleier, Sir de Villiers Graaff, onverwags opgespring en beswaar teen die wetsontwerp gemaak omdat „dit inbreuk maak op akademiese vryheid.”

Hy het skaars gesit, of mev. Margaret Ballinger, Parlementêre



MIN. VILJOEN

leier van die Liberale Party, het 'n soortgelyke beswaar aangeteken. Die Arbeiders het haar amendement gesekondeer.

Swyg Daaroor

Die enigste spreker aan Regeringskant was Minister Viljoen self. Hy is verbaas, het die Minister bedule, dat die V.P. ook gekant is teen sosiale skeiding, maar hoekom vertel die V.P. nie ook dat daar aan huidige gemengde universiteite apartheid is in die koshuise, op sportvelde en op sosiale gebied nie, wou hy weet. Die stormple was oor voordat dit in iets groots kon ontwikkel.

Die wetsontwerp wat eers Woensdag gepubliseer is, is in breë trekke soos dit reeds 'n paar weke gelede in die vooruitsig gestel is. Dit gee aan die staat die reg om aparte universiteitskolleges vir verskillende rasse in die lewe te roep en maak voorsiening vir die oordrag van Fort Hare en die Natalse Mediese Skool aan die staat. Die Wet tree op 1 Januarie 1958 in werking, wat beteken dat die toelating van nie-blanke studente tot huidige erkende universiteite in die land vanaf daardie datum deur die staat beheer word. Al die nie-



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Mev. Margaret Ballinger Sir de Villiers Graaff

blankes wat nou by universiteite ingeskryf is, sal toegelaat word om hulle kursusse daar te voltooi.

Oorgangstryd

Voorziening word ook gemaak vir 'n oorgangstydperk waarin daar nog nie volledige apartheid sal wees nie. Die eksamens van die verskillende kolleges sal afgeneem word deur die Universiteit van S.A. Die wetsontwerp bepaal dat die standaard van opleiding soortgelyk moet wees as dié aan enige van die bestaande universiteite. Die personeel van die kolleges sal staatsamptenare wees.

Daar word verwag dat dié bespreking van die wetsontwerp eers heelwat later aan die beurt sal kom. Die aanduidings is dat die Opposisie van hierdie debat 'n uitgerekte een sal maak.

DIE hoofdis van die week was eintlik die Spoorwegbegroting, dog dit was egter 'n saal debat wat nie die belangstelling van die Volksraad aan die gang kon hou nie.

Sommer vroeg in die debat het die V.P. uit sy pad gegaan om die Minister van Vervoer, mnr. Ben Schoeman, te herinner aan sy belofte dat hy sy politieke loopbaan op die spel plaas om die Spoorweë op dreef te kry. Maar die aanmaning was heeltemal onvanpas aangesien die Spoorweë, afgesien van die tekort, vinnig besig is om die buit oor te kom. Uit die debat het dit duidelik geblyk.

Vra Verandering

Die V.P. het sy argumente almal gekoppel aan die tekort van net minder as £3 miljoen waarmee die Minister die boekjaar afsluit. Die geldelike en verkeerskrisis waarin die Spoorweë beland het, sê hulle, is te wyte aan ondoeltreffende beheer en die gebrek aan die vaste tariewekommisjie. Hulle het daareop aangedring dat die bestuursmetodes van die Spoorweë verander word. Die Minister is erg kwalik geneem omdat hy nie kon voorsien dat die Spoorweë se inkomste sal daal nie.

Nasionale Partylede was gou by om die Minister te verdedig en het diep in die V.P. se Spoorwegverlede begin deif om aan te

Uit Die Persgalery

deur Gert Coetzee

(Ons Parlementêre

Verteenwoordiger)

toon watter „gemors” dié party daarvan gemaak het toe hulle aan bewind was. Die Regering is nie alleen besig om miljoene ponde te spandeer nie, maar het ook die inkomste van sy werknemers verbeter.

Mnr. Schoeman het gesê dat die V.P. maak asof spoorwegte korter iets buitengewoons is. As die Minister van Spoorweë elke keer moes bedank wanneer hy 'n tekort het, sou die V.P.-bewind binne vier jaar drie ministers verloor het.

Een van die probleme van die Spoorweë, het mnr. Schoeman gesê, is die feit dat hy miljoene ponde moet spandeer om geriewe daar te stel om laetartiefgoedere te vervoer wat min indien enige wins inbring. Slegs ten opsigte van 18 persent van die goedere wat vervoer word, Min. Schoeman



geld hoë tariewe. En hierdie 18 persent is verantwoordelik vir 55 persent van die Spoorweë se inkomste.

Nog Onvoltooi

Terwyl die Spoorweë tans miljoene ponde spandeer, kan hy nog nie die volle voordeel daarvan benut nie omdat die meeste van die werke nog onvoltooi is en min verligting gebring het.

Die debat word môre afgesluit.

Toe hy die afgelope week 'n oorsig van sy beleid in die Senaat gegee het, het minister Jan de Klerk aangekondig dat die Regering besluit het dat hy self vanjaar die vergadering van die Internasionale Arbeidsorganisasie in Genève moet bywoon. Dit geskied omdat daar sake bespreek sal word wat die beleid van die Regering raak.

Die vlagwetsontwerp is nou op sy laaste skof deur die Parlement. Omdat mnr. A. G. Barlow, wat die wetsontwerp ingedien het, self nie in die Senaat mag optree nie, het hy sen. J. McCord, ook 'n Engelssprekende, gevra om dit in die Senaat deur te loods.

Argumente wat in die Senaat gebruik word, is dikwels 'n herhaling van dié wat in die Volksraad gebruik was. Uiteraard kan dit nie anders nie. Sen. McCord het egter 'n toespraak gehou wat frisheid adem. Twee vlae, het hy gesê, vertel twee stories, veroorsaak mededinging tussen twee nasionaliteite. Niemand word 'n Suid-Afrikaner deur net in S.A. te woon nie. Hy moet eers trou sweer aan die land. Twee vlae maak dit moeilik, veral as die een die vlag is van 'n ander soewereine moondheid.

Viak Argument

Die V.P. het dieselfde argumente as in die Volksraad gebruik: Die ooreenkoms van 1927 mag nie geskenk word nie en daar is geen versekering oor die toekoms van die Unievlag nie, het sen. J. M. Conradie gesê.

„Sal u die wetsontwerp steun vir een vlag indien u die versekering kry dat die Unievlag sekering kry dat die Unievlag altyd die vlag sal wees?” wou sen. H. de Ridder weet. „Ja, ek sal dit dan steun,” het die antwoord gekom.

„Wat word dan van die plegtige ooreenkoms?” het sen. de Ridder getroef.

Ek haal net dié stukkie debat aan om te toon hoe kunsmatig die V.P. se argumente is.

STUDENTS SUPPORT PROTEST

EUROPEAN students from Rhodes University travelled to Fort Hare University College for non-Europeans during the weekend to discuss the university apartheid Bill now before Parliament.

Both European and non-European students were members of the Students' Representative Council of the two institutions. They agreed, after discussion, that the Bill is "thoroughly amoral," the Rhodes leader, Mr. Jan Breitenbach, told the Herald last night.

Support

The students "wholeheartedly support" the protests against the Bill already made by the Council and Senate of Rhodes and most of the European staff at Fort Hare.

The students, said Mr. Breitenbach, appealed to the Afrikaans universities and the general public to support the cause of educational liberty.

DATE 19 MAR 1957

DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISE

KIMBERLEY

Students appeal to Afrikaans universities



GRAHAMSTOWN, Monday.—A joint appeal to Afrikaans universities, who have so far remained silent, to support the cause of the open universities in their stand against the Separate University Education Bill now before Parliament, has been made by Students' Representative Councils of Rhodes University and Fort Hare Native University College.

This appeal was made after executive members of Rhodes University S.R.C. visit Fort Hare this week-end.

Both S.R.C.s said they wholeheartedly supported the stand taken by the Fort Hare staff, and the Senate and council of Rhodes University.—Sapa.

DATE

18 MAR 1957

CAPE ARGUS

Universities appeal for support



GRAHAMSTOWN Monday. —
A joint appeal to Afrikaans-medium universities, who have so far remained silent, to support the cause of the open universities in their stand against the Separate University Education Bill has been made by the students' representative councils of Rhodes University and Fort Hare Native University College.

The appeal was made after executive members of Rhodes University S.R.C. paid a visit to Fort Hare this week-end.

Both S.R.C.s said they wholeheartedly supported the stand taken by the Fort Hare staff and the senate and council of Rhodes University. — Sapa.

UNIVERSITY BILL COULD MEAN A STAFF 'PURGE'

Only the 'brain-washed' might be appointed—M.P.

POST Parliamentary Reporter — CAPE TOWN

PROFESSORS and lecturers at the new African and other non-White "university colleges" to be established under the university apartheid legislation will face possible dismissal if they comment in any way on the racial situation in South Africa.

When the Bill becomes law, high-ranking members of the Fort Hare University College staff may be sacked—as were African and Coloured teachers in the Cape recently—for their part in political activity.

These dismissals will become possible in terms of a provision in the disciplinary sections of the Separate University Education Bill which is before the Assembly.

In the 17 definitions of misconduct contained in the Bill, the final one provides:

That it will be an offence for a member of a college staff to "propagate any idea or take part or identify himself with any propaganda or activity or act in a manner calculated:

- "To cause or promote antagonism amongst any section of the population of the Union against any other section of the population of the Union, or
- "To impede, obstruct or undermine the activities of any Government Department."

Definitions not in the Act

The sections governing misconduct have been modelled on the public service definitions, but this provision is not contained in the Public Service Act.

Nor is it contained in a set of identical definitions included in the Vocational Training Act passed in 1955, when the Minister of Education, Arts and Science took over control of technical education.

Mr. Alex Hepple, leader of the Labour Party, who has been studying the university Bill, commented today:

"This definition in the regulations governing misconduct means that there will only be 'brainwashed' teachers, or teachers with no interest in the major affairs of the country, on the staffs of the colleges.

They'll be merely swot-shops

"The clause epitomises the whole Bill: the normal activities of mental exercises in the university sphere are to be replaced by the processes of narrow indoctrination.

"The advantage of the university is that in the search for truth there is argument, discussion and an exchange of views. This will obviously not be allowed in future.

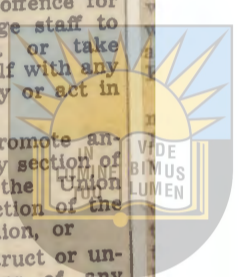
"These colleges will merely become 'swot-shops' for official policies of racial exclusiveness."

Mr. Hepple said that while this clause is not one of those defining the conduct of other civil servants, or the staffs of technical colleges, it has been introduced by way of regulation into the rules of conduct for staffs of Bantu education schools.

"It is a very wide provision and will have the effect of barring any comment on the racial situation.

"Under it, a 'purge' of the kind that took place recently among African and Coloured teachers in the Cape could be carried out. This could mean that prominent members of the present Fort Hare staff could be sacked.

"It will certainly have an effect on the type of lecturer appointed to the new colleges in the future."



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DATE

19 MAR 1957

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L.

Students May Demonstrate In E.L.

(From Our Own Reporter)

ALICE, M.



Fort Hare University students will hold a joint demonstration with Rhodes University students against the Separate Universities Education Bill.

This was decided at a mass meeting of the whole of the Fort Hare student body in the University Hall tonight.

It has not yet been decided what form the demonstration will take, but it will take place within the coming fortnight and will be held either in Port Elizabeth or East London.

It has also been decided that the remainder of the resolutions passed at tonight's meeting will not yet be made public.

The meeting, which was attended by practically every student in the university, proceeded calmly but in an atmosphere of tension. There were no untoward incidents.


DATE

19 MAR 1957

NATAL DAILY NEWS

FORT HARE STUDENTS' PROTEST

Daily News Reporter



EAST LONDON, Tuesday. A mass meeting of the Fort Hare student body, held behind closed doors in the University Hall last night, decided to hold a joint demonstration with Rhodes University students against the Separate Universities Education Bill.

The students have not yet decided what form their demonstration will take, but it will be held within the coming fortnight, either in Port Elizabeth or East London.

The students decided not to make were passed at last night's meeting public yet.

the rest of the resolutions which The meeting was attended by nearly every student in the university. It was calm and there were no untoward incidents despite the atmosphere of tension engendered by the Bill.

19 MAR 1957

DATE

FRIEND BLOEMFONTEIN

Fort Hare Staff Protest

To the Editor of The Friend

Sir, — We, the undersigned staff of the University College of Fort Hare, have been waiting to receive official communication concerning the future of this college. Rumours have been circulating persistently for more than a year. We had hoped, we had considered it essential, that the Government would consult and discuss with the university the desirability of the nationalisation of the university, and its detailed implication.

No consultation has taken place, and the Bill to implement the change is already before Parliament. Before this stage we should not merely have been informed, but, as the people most directly involved in implementing the proposed change, we should have been consulted on the details of standards and syllabuses, plans for development, relations with other universities, salaries, the future of the European and non-European members of staff.

TOTAL OPPOSITION

We must protest strongly against the autocratic action which insists merely on blind acceptance, and which is contrary to all principles of democracy and Western Civilisation. As there is, now, every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servant's cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalisation of our university, and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land.

State control has been practised in Nazi Germany, Eastern Europe, and Soviet Russia. With these dismal examples in mind, we believe that, no matter how benign the control, and even if there is no immediate material loss, State control constitutes a permanent and ugly danger to the centuries-old tradition of a university.

We stand firmly by the principle that all universities must be allowed to employ any lecturer to lecture upon any subject to any student. We wish, therefore, to associate ourselves with the recent protest made by the University of Natal, and with the appeal made by prominent South Africans who have begged the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town.

FULQUE AGNEW (Registrar); SWANZIE AGNEW (head of the Department of Geography); T. R. BEARD (head of the Department of Philosophy and Politics); E. LYNN CRAGG (Warden and tutor in Divinity); J. W. T. DANDY (lecturer in Zoology); G. M. H. DARROLL (lecturer in English); M. H. GIFFEN (Professor of Botany); J. HUTTON (librarian and lecturer in Librarianship); H. P. ROLFE (Warden and lecturer in Hellenistic Greek); DONALD STUART (Professor of English); JOHN S. SUMMERS (Warden and tutor in Divinity); P. L. VAN DER STICHELE (lecturer in Chemistry); T. G. WHITTOCK (lecturer in English); STEPHEN H. H. WRIGHT (Assisant Registrar).
University College of Fort Hare,
P.O. Fort Hare.

In view of the action being taken by the Government against Africans who do not agree with their policy, we have suggested to the African members of staff that they do not sign this protest.

DATE 19
EVENT

STUDENTS JOINT Varsity

GRAHAMSTOWN. — Students of the University College to demand immediate withdrawal

This action followed Sunday between the Acting Committee of the Rhodes Representative Council and Fort Hare S.R.C.

The Rhodes Action was set up to further the protest against the Bill.

The students plan to hold a symposium one evening this week in which the principles of the Bill will be discussed.

Speakers representing various views will be invited, and speakers from Fort Hare are able to attend.

The Committee is also considering the holding of a session of students in Grahamstown on Saturday morning.

Still under consideration is a suggestion to organise a strike in Port Elizabeth on lines as that undertaken by the students of the University of Natal.

The aim of joint action between the two universities is to express the students' disapproval of the Government's plan to alter the status of the Fort Hare College.

DATE 19
EASTERN PROVINCE

LECTURERS RE

Fro

ALLEGATIONS of attempted interference in attempts to finance the incitement of students made here today

It was alleged that students had been offered up to £10 by policemen—some of whom were to be policemen—to whether staff-members or students themselves had attempted to incite students to support the separate university Bill in any manner.

AFRAID

The alleged approach of students have been reported to the Acting Principal of Fort Hare, Professor M. I. who, it is believed, is managing the situation.

He was not available for a statement to the press today. Lecturers and staff whom I approached were afraid to comment on the aspect of the alleged "interference" for reprisals.

A number of members of staff have expressed their disapproval by commenting on any matter or on the implications of the separate university

DATE

19 MAR 1957

EVENING POST P.E.

STUDENTS SIGN JOINT PETITION

Varsity Bill protest plan

GRAHAMSTOWN.— Students at Rhodes University and Fort Hare University College today signed joint petitions asking for immediate withdrawal of the Separate University Education Bill.

This action followed talks on Sunday between the University of Fort Hare Representative Council and the Fort Hare S.R.C.

The Rhodes Action Committee was set up to further the students' protest against the Bill.

The students plan to hold a symposium one evening this week at which the principles and terms of the Bill will be discussed.

Speakers representing all points of view will be invited. It is hoped speakers from Fort Hare will be able to attend.

The Committee is also discussing the holding of a silent procession of students in academic dress in Grahamstown High Street on Saturday morning.

Still under consideration is a suggestion to organise a "stand" in Port Elizabeth on the same lines as that undertaken by students of the University of Cape Town.

The aim of joint action between the two universities is to emphasise the students' disapproval of the Government's plan to change the status of the Fort Hare University College.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

19 MAR 1957

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LECTURERS FEAR REPRISALS

From Our Correspondent
EAST LONDON, Monday.

A LLEGATIONS that local and visiting police have attempted to bribe Fort Hare University students in attempts to find out whether there has been any incitement of students by the university staff were made here today.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It was alleged that several students had been offered bribes of up to £10 by plain-clothes men—some of whom were known to be policemen—to tell them whether staff-members or the students themselves had attempted to incite students to resist the separate university education Bill in any manner.

AFRAID

The alleged approaches to students have been reported to the Acting Principal of Fort Hare, Professor M. H. Griffen, who, it is believed, is "investigating the situation."

He was not available to make a statement to the Press today. Lecturers and students whom I approached today were afraid to comment on any aspect of the alleged police "interference" for fear of reprisals.

A number of members of the staff have expressed fear about commenting on any political matter or on the implications of the separate university education Bill—even in private correspondence from Alice. Many of them send their letters and other correspondence to Port Elizabeth or a neighbouring town for post

An Appeal To Universities

GRAHAMSTOWN, Tuesday. — A joint appeal to Afrikaans medium universities, who have so far remained silent, to support

DATE

19 MAR 1957

NATAL WITNESS, MARITZBURG

Universities and C.N.E. doctrine

Sir,—Your leading article on the Separate Universities Bill, which is given largely to a rehearsal of the Nationalist point of view, declares that the Government's case "rests squarely on the basic issue of racial segregation and separate development as a deliberate policy".

It is important that the public should realise that only two institutions are to be taken over by the State—the University College of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School—and that both have always practised segregation. Yet they are to be seized by the State, and their staffs are to be faced with a choice between resignation within six months, and the acceptance of conditions of employment which are abhorrent to them and which will deny them the essentials of academic freedom.

The reason for this, and for the transfer of the control of syllabuses in the Natal Medical School to the University of South Africa—essentially an Afrikaans-speaking institution—is not to be found in the policy of segregation. The reason is given plainly enough in the statement of policy issued by the Institute for Christian National Education, under the sponsorship of the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge, in 1948. Here it is stated plainly that the education of the Native is to be based "more especially on the "world-and-life-outlook" of the Boer Nation, as the senior White trustee". In a very short time no non-European student will be left under the influence of an English-medium university, and the aim of the Institute for Christian National Education will have been realised.

G. H. DURRANT.

DATE

19 MAR 1957

EVENING POST P.E.

Varsity protest to Police

PROFESSOR M. H. GIFFIN, Acting Principal of Fort Hare University College, said today that he had complained to the Police about the alleged activities of Special (Political) Branch detectives among his students.

He lodged the complaint at the Alice Police Station.

Prof. Giffin said the Students' Representative Council at the college reported to him that individual students had been approached by Special Branch men.

He said he could not comment on the situation at this stage.

Bribery alleged

A report from East London says that local and visiting police are alleged to have tried to bribe Fort Hare students to find out whether there had been any incitement of students by the university staff.

Several students are alleged to have been offered bribes of up to £10 by plain-clothes men, some of whom were known to be policemen.

The students were asked whether there had been any attempts by staff members or students to incite students to resist the university apartheid Bill in any manner.

DATE

19 MAR 1957

PRETORIA NEWS

An Appeal To Universities



GRAHAMSTOWN, Tuesday. —

A joint appeal to Afrikaans medium universities, who have so far remained silent, to support the cause of the open universities in their stand against the Separate University Education Bill now before Parliament, has been made by students representative councils of Rhodes University and Fort Hare Native University College. — Sapa.

University Students Protest

This picture, taken at the University of Cape Town last week, shows students at a protest meeting against the Separate University Education Bill. There have been similar meetings at other universities and opposition to the measure has even been expressed overseas. Yesterday in London, Reuter reports, a petition bearing 1,200 signatures of London University students and protesting against this gross infringement of universally-accepted rights of academic freedom was handed in at South Africa House. In Durban yesterday professors and lecturers at the Natal University Medical School met behind closed doors to discuss the implications of the Bill.



University of Fort Hare Attempts to Buy Information from Students?
Together in Excellence

Police Interference At Fort Hare Alleged

(From Our Own Reporter)

ALICE, Monday

Allegations that local and visiting police have tried to bribe Fort Hare University students in attempts to find out whether there has been any incitement of the students by the University staff were made here today.

It was alleged that several students had been offered bribes of up to £10 by plain-clothes men—some of whom were known to be policemen—to tell them whether staff-members, or the students themselves, had attempted to incite students to resist the Separate University Education Bill in any manner.

The alleged approaches to students have been reported to the Acting Principal of Fort Hare, Professor M. H. Giffen, who, it is believed, is "investigating the situation." He was not available to make a statement to the Press today.

Lecturers and students whom I approached today were afraid to comment on any aspect of the alleged police "interference" for fear of reprisals.

A number of members of the staff have expressed fear about commenting on any political matter or on the implications of the Separate University Education Bill, even in private correspondence from Alice. Many of them send their letters and other correspondence to Port Elizabeth or a neighbouring town for posting.

DATE

19 MAR 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

Detectives at Fort Hare: principal complains



From Our Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH, Tuesday.—
Prof. M. H. E. Giffen, acting principal of Fort Hare University College, said today that he had complained to the police about the alleged activities of Special Branch detectives among his students. He lodged the complaint at the Alice Police Station.

Professor Giffen said the Students' Representative Council at the college reported to him that individual students had been approached by Special Branch men. He added that he could not comment on the situation at this stage.

It has been alleged that Alice and visiting police have questioned Fort Hare students whether there had been any attempts by staff members or students to incite them to resist the Separate University Education Bill.

DATE

19 MAR 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG.....

Fort Hare students to protest

From Our Correspondent

EAST LONDON, Tuesday.—A

meeting of the Fort Hare student body which was held behind closed doors in the university hall last night decided to hold a joint demonstration with Rhodes University students against the Separate Universities Education Bill.

The students have not yet decided what form their demonstration will take, but it will be held within two weeks either in Port Elizabeth or East London.

The students decided not to make the other resolutions which were passed at the meeting public.

The meeting, which was attended by nearly every student in the university, was calm and there were no incidents despite the atmosphere of tension.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Twilight Of The Universities

A STUDY of the full text of the Separate University Education Bill, which has been read a first time in the House of Assembly, confirms the worst fears of those who believe that University tradition and practice in South Africa is in grave danger of extinction.

In its 45 sections this academic apartheid Bill purports to invest in a Minister (presumably the Minister of Education and/or the Minister of Native Affairs) complete control over the separate Universities for non-Europeans which the Government proposes to set up. Entirely novel and disturbing principles are embodied in the Bill, for although the creation of University Councils and Senates is provided for they will not possess the same powers which are held by the corresponding bodies in existing South African Universities.

For example, the Minister can limit the number of students who may be permitted to register for any course; and he can also refuse to admit a student "if he considers it to be in the interests of the university college to do so," except that no test of religious belief shall be imposed upon students or staff. But even that can be circumvented if the will is there.

Fort Hare

The non-European University College at Fort Hare is to be handed over, lock, stock and barrel, together with its staff to the Department of Native Affairs from Rhodes University; and the Medical School for non-Europeans in Durban, now part of the University of Natal, is to suffer a similar fate, except that it will be vested in the Department of Education.

Neither of these drastic changes has anything in common with traditional academic practice, nor with the autonomous powers of a University. As the Council of the S.A. Medical Graduate Association has pointed out, the placing of the medical faculty under the Department of Native Affairs is "a retrograde step which undermines the principle of academic freedom and the status of medical education in South Africa."

Staffs of existing non-European institutions, as well as those of future establishments, are to become public servants who will be subject to Ministerial control and to a disciplinary code, the character of which is unprecedented in any University. Misconduct is defined under 17 heads, one of which makes it an "offence" publicly to "comment adversely upon the administration of any department of the Government"; while another prohibits a University staff member from propagating "any

fies himself with any propaganda . . . calculated to cause or promote antagonism among any section of the population . . . against any other section." The word "calculated" is a slippery legalism.

Misconduct Inquiries

The Minister is to be turned into a pseudo-judicial officer; for after an inquiry into any alleged act of misconduct has been held the Secretary can make "recommendations" and the Minister (who, incidentally, is the sole court of appeal) may impose a maximum fine of £5 for non-serious misconduct, or a maximum fine of £100 for serious conduct. It is virtually a case of "heads I win, tails you lose." These provisions are assuredly the most astonishing of all the astonishing details of the Bill, and members of any University staff who are prepared to lie down to such conditions will accept anything.

Of the whole Bill it can only be said that it represents the very antithesis of University tradition, and makes a travesty of University life in this country, for with it will go the academic freedom of the "open" Universities of Capetown and the Witwatersrand which at present admit non-European students. Is the step from this point to Government control of all South African Universities likely to be long delayed?

but makes it virtually impossible to teach subjects, such as soc

Die Politieke Aspek

DIE voorneme van die Regering om rassesekeiding op sekere universiteite van die Unie te bewerkstellig lok nog steeds teenkating uit. Die argumente wat aangevoer word, rus egter in die eerste en laaste plaas op akademiese gronde. In ander lande, so word verklaar, word daar ten opsigte van die dosente en die studente geen verskil op grond van hul rasseherkoms gemaak nie; almal word op presies dieselfde voet behandel. Word daar nou verskil gemaak en rassesekeiding bewerkstellig, so word voorts geredeneer, dries dit in teen die wese van die akademiese vryheid.

Indien die Unie nie met 'n alles oorheersende rassevraagstuk te kampe gehad het nie, sou dit waarskynlik ook moontlik ge-wees het om die vraagstuk van gemengde universiteite vanuit 'n suiwer akademiese standpunt te betrag. Ongeluk-kig mag hier die politieke aspek nie vir 'n enkele oomblik uit die oog verloor word nie, omdat dit anders fatale gevolge mag hê. Toe hy verlede Vrydagaand 'n toespraak in Stellenbosch gehou het, het die Minister van Naturellesake, dr. H. F. Verwoerd, baie deeg-lik op die saak ingegaan. Hy het gesê: „As die omgang tus-sen blanke en nie-blanke stu-dente aan sekere universiteite moet voortgaan, sal daaruit iets ontwikkel wat van hulle swart universiteite sal maak met 'n minimum aan blanke studente. Dit is in die belang van die Bantoe dat hy binne 'n eie kring opgevoed word.

Hy kan geen swart Engelsman gaan word om teen die Afrikaner gebruik te word nie”.

Oor hierdie uitlating sal min. Verwoerd natuurlik weer heftig aangeval word. Die waarheid van sy woorde sal egter nie ontken kan word nie. Aan buitelandse universiteite is die studente van vreemde rasseherkoms gewoonlik so 'n geringe minderheid dat hulle die wese en karakter van dié in- rigtings nie kan aantast nie. Hier in die Unie is die toestand egter anders. Hoewel die nie-blanke studente nog in die minderheid is, is hulle besig om besonder snel in getalsterkte toe te neem, sodat daar met die moontlikheid rekening ge- hou moet word dat hulle vroeër of later in die meerderheid sal wees. Elkeen kan begryp wat dan die toestand van sake sal wees. Dit is immers die studen- te wat die gees van 'n univer- siteit weerspieël.

Net so bly dit ook 'n feit dat nie-blanke studente aan sekere universiteite deur die dosente geïndoktrineer word. Min. Verwoerd — en hy weet beslis waarvan hy praat — het nou ronduit verklaar dat daar gepoog word om swart Engelse uit die nie-blankes te vorm wat dan teen die Afrikaners gebruik kan word. So iets kan geensins in die naam van aka- demiese vryheid geduld word nie.

Dat ook nou rassesekeiding op die universiteite bewerkstellig moet word, het sommige van hierdie inrigtings dus ook in aansienlike mate aan hulself te danke.

DATE

20 MAR 1957

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E.

Students end deadlock

From Our Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN, Tuesday.

THE visit of the Executive Committee of the Rhodes Students' Representative Council to Fort Hare over the weekend has broken the deadlock that has existed since Fort Hare decided to sever all social connections with Rhodes about three years ago.

A committee member said today that, although their reception was formal and rather stiff at first, the ice soon broke, and they held their discussions in the most friendly spirit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fort Hare staff's protest at State control

SIR, — We the undersigned staff of the University College of Fort Hare, have been waiting to receive official communication concerning the future of this College. Rumours have been circulating persistently for more than a year. We had hoped, we had considered it essential, that the Government would consult and discuss with the University the desirability of the nationalisation of the University, and its detailed implication.

No consultation has taken place, and the Bill to implement the change is already before Parliament. Before this stage we should not have been informed, but, as the people most directly involved in implementing the proposed changes we should have been consulted on the details of standards and syllabuses, plans for development, relations with other universities, salaries, the future of the European and non-European members of staff.

We must protest strongly against the autocratic action which insists merely on blind acceptance, and which is contrary to all principles of democracy and Western Civilisation. As there is, now, every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servant's cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalisation of our university, and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land. State control has been practised in Nazi Germany, Eastern Europe, and Soviet Russia. With these dismal examples in mind, we believe that, no matter how benign the control, and even if there is no immediate material loss, State Control constitutes a permanent and ugly danger to the centuries old tradition of a university.

We stand firmly by the principle that all universities must be allowed to employ any lecturer to lecture upon any subject to any student. We wish, therefore, to associate ourselves with the recent protest made by the University of Natal, and with the appeal made by prominent South Africans who have begged the Government to recon-



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

its decision to enforce segregation at the Universities of the
Watersrand and Cape Town.
FULGUE AGNEW, Registrar; SWAN-
AGNEW, Head of the Department
of Geography; T. R. HEARD, Head of
the Department of Philosophy and Politics;
LYNN CRAGG, Warden and Tutor
of Science; J. W. T. DANDY, Lecturer
in Biology; G. M. H. DARROLL,
Lecturer in English; M. H. GIFFEN,
Professor of Botany; J. HUTTON,
Librarian and Lecturer in Librarianship;
H. P. ROLFE, Warden and Lecturer in
Hellenistic Greek; DONALD STUART,
Professor of English; P. L. VAN DER
STICHELE, Lecturer in Chemistry; T. G.
WHITTOCK, Lecturer in English; JOHN
S. SUMMERS, Warden, and Tutor in
Divinity; STEPHEN H. H. WRIGHT,
Assistant Registrar.

Extract from

FORT HARE DECIDES TO REJOIN N.U.S.A.S.

From Our Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH, Sunday.

SOON after the Fort Hare students ~~unanimously~~ decided this week-end at a general meeting to rejoin N.U.S.A.S., the two bodies and the Capetown Students' Representative Council issued a joint declaration—the first in five years—criticising a recent statement on the University by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strydom, and challenging him to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

Commenting on the Fort Hare decision taken on Saturday night, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, president of N.U.S.A.S., states:

"This is a particularly significant move since there has been very little contact for five years. N.U.S.A.S. now looks forward to renewed co-operation with the Fort Hare students.

"The decision to rejoin also proves the Prime Minister's statement to have been quite wrong. Indeed, it proves quite the opposite, namely, that this is a positive sign of co-operation between European and Non-European students. It is also significant because it represents one of the few reversals of the separation trend since 1948."

1952 DECISION

Fort Hare disaffiliated from N.U.S.A.S. in 1952 because they felt that N.U.S.A.S. did not take a positive stand on the question of political and social equality

for non-Europeans. After Mr. Wentzel's report, addressed to the students, Mr. J. G. Strydom, S.R.C., stated that the situation had changed since 1952 and that the Separate Universities Bill had shown the need for co-operation between all bodies sincerely opposed to university Apartheid.

OUTNUMBERED

The joint student statement said:

"The Prime Minister claimed that a major reason for separate universities for non-Whites is that Europeans would be outnumbered at open universities in the course of time. The University Apartheid Bill, however, provides not only for the compulsory segregation of the open universities, but also for the placing of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School under Government departments although they are already segregated.

"This is an attempt to exploit the racial prejudice of the White

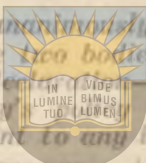
population and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country.

ACADEMIC MERIT

"The open universities regard academic merit as the only relevant basis for admission to universities and their policy is to maintain their multi-racial character.

"In any event the effects of the Bantu Education Act which is designed in the words of Dr. Verwoerd to train and teach people in accordance with their opportunities in life, could be to diminish the number of Africans academically qualified to enter an open university.

"We believe that this Act means that only those Africans chosen by Dr. Verwoerd to receive higher education will receive a schooling which would qualify them for admission to a university."



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

20 MAR 1957

NATAL MERCUR

POLICE AND UNIVERSITY BILL

From Our Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON, Tuesday.

"The matter is still being investigated," said Professor M. H. Giffen, acting principal of Fort Hare University, when asked to comment today on the alleged "interference" with students at the University by members of the police force.

It had been alleged that local and visiting police in Alice had offered bribes to students to say whether or not the University staff were inciting students to act against the Separate Universities Education Bill.

ALLEGATIONS

"I have the names of the few students who have alleged that they have been spoken to by members of the South African Police force," said Professor Giffen, "but the police say they know nothing about the matter.

"No person in my position wants to have students involved in this sort of situation."

The students were very excited, he said, but were co-operating well with the staff and himself. Their excitement was not hostile, he said.

21 MAR 1957

AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES

The Bill providing for university *apartheid* has been published in Cape Town under the short title of Separate University Education Bill. It provides for the establishment and maintenance by "the Minister" of university colleges for Bantu students and others for Coloured students. Such colleges will prepare students for the examinations of the University of South Africa (an existing examining body).

The principals, councils, and senates of such colleges will be appointed by the Minister and will, in effect, be Civil servants. The Minister will control the running of the colleges, including faculties to be established and students to be enrolled. Only Bantu students will be enrolled in Bantu colleges, and only Coloured students in Coloured colleges.

The Government is empowered to transfer control of the non-European medical school of Natal University and the native University College of Fort Hare from Natal University and Rhodes University respectively to the Minister. Students already enrolled there will continue to be prepared for the examinations of Natal and Rhodes Universities, but newly enrolled students

will be prepared for examinations of the University of South Africa, and in all other respects these colleges will be treated like the new colleges to be established.

From next year the "open" universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand will be allowed to accept new non-white students only with the permission of the Minister.

Provision is made for an absolute ban on the registration of non-white students at white universities to come into force in stages, as faculties are provided in the new colleges. It is possible, therefore, that non-white law, architectural, or engineering students will continue for a long time to attend white universities—but subject to the Minister's approval for individuals.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

21 MAR 1957

THE DAILY DISPATCH E.L

Offer Of Bribes Alleged

(From Our Own Reporters)

ALICE, Wednesday

"The matter is still being investigated," said Professor M. H. Giffen, acting principal of Fort Hare University, when asked to comment yesterday on the alleged "interference" with students at the University by members of the police force.

It had been alleged on Monday that local and visiting police in Alice had offered bribes to students to say whether or not the University staff were inciting students to act against the Separate Universities Education Bill.

"I have the names of the few students who have alleged that they have been spoken to by members of the South African Police Force," said Professor Giffen, "but the police say they know nothing about the matter."

DATE 22 MAR 1957
..... NATAL DAILY NEWS

Hour strike by students suggested



Daily News Reporter

MARITZBURG, Friday. — All sections of Natal University in Durban, Wits University and Cape Town, Fort Hare and Rhodes University have been approached with a view to holding a token strike of students lasting one hour on the first day of the second reading of the Separate Universities Bill.

This information was given to the Natal Daily News this afternoon by Mr. Peter Hunt, convenor of Natal University's defence committee.

Mr. Hunt said that a special Natal University flag would be flown at half-mast in front of the University main hall here from tomorrow.

RACE RELATIONS INSTITUTE REJECTS EDUCATION BILL

THE South African Institute of Race Relations considers the provisions of the Separate University Education Bill to be completely unacceptable, according to a point-by-point statement issued last night.

"It is quite clear that what will in fact be established is a new type of higher educational institution for non-Whites, controlled not by those academically qualified to further university education, but by a minister of the Government.

"He will establish or disestablish these institutions at his absolute discretion and exercise unfettered control over them," says the statement.

MAIN POINTS

Some of the main points raised in the statement are:

No Autonomy: None of the autonomy normally associated with a university is to be accorded to these institutions. The Minister will have complete power over staff and students (except that he may not impose a religious test on them). No provision has been made for a students' representative council, or for participation in the conduct of these bodies by the students, past or present.

Code of Discipline: The code of discipline laid down in the bill is totally inimical to that spirit of free enquiry which is universally held to be indispensable to academic study. Staff members could be disciplined for criticising publicly the administration of any Government department, or for promoting ideas which could promote antagonism between different sections of the population, or could impede, obstruct or undermine the activities of any government department.

VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE

Teaching Difficulties: The very existence of provisions of this nature not only inhibits that critical thinking which it is an aim of university training to stimulate but makes it virtually impossible to teach subjects, such as sociology, history, political science, philosophy, anthropology, local government, except as a travesty of academic discipline.

In short, the Institute believe that the disciplinary code will have the effect of promoting the dissemination of an official orthodoxy.

Only Appeal—To Minister: Iets ontwikkel wat van hulle is swart universiteite sal maak met 'n minimum aan blanke studente. Dit is in die belang van die Bantoe dat hy binne eie kring opgevoed word.

PERNICIOUS PROVISION

Retrospective Discipline: Attersey provision that disciplinary proceedings in respect of misconduct committed by any members of the staffs of Fort Hare or the Durban Medical School before these institutions are transferred to the Government, can be instituted just as if the misconduct were committed after the date of transfer.

Native Affairs Department Control: The Institute deplors the Government's intention to vest the control of African university colleges in the Native Affairs Department and not in the Department of Education, which is responsible for all European universities and other non-White universities.

Africans Will Pay: It appears that Africans themselves will have to pay for these new institutions.

To make communities living predominantly below the bread line pay for a particular system of segregated university training they do not approve, while at the same time denying them access to the universities now open and anxious to remain open to them, is iniquitous.

(News by H. J. Rogaly, 174 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

Die Politieke

DIE voorneme van die Regering om rasseskeiding op sekere universiteite van die Unie te bewerkstellig lok nog steeds teenkating uit. Die argumente wat aangevoer word, egter in die eerste en laaste plaas op akademiese gronde. In ander lande, so word verklaar, word daar ten opsigte van die dosente en die studente geen verskil op grond van hul rasseherkoms gemaak nie: almal word op presies dieselfde voet behandel. Word daar nou verskil gemaak en rasseskeiding bewerkstellig, so word voorts geredeneer, druis dit in teen die wese van die akademiese vryheid.

Indien die Unie nie met 'n alles oorheersende rassevraagstuk te kampe gehad het nie, sou dit waarskynlik ook moontlik gewees het om die vraagstuk van gemengde universiteite vanuit 'n suiwer akademiese standpunt te betrag. Ongelukkig mag hier die politieke aspek nie vir 'n enkele oomblik uit die oog verloor word nie, omdat dit anders fatale gevolge mag hê. Toe hy verlede Vrydagaand 'n toespraak in Stellenbosch gehou het, het die Minister van Naturellesake, dr. H. F. Verwoerd, baie deeglik op die saak ingegaan. Hy het gesê: „As die omgang tussen blanke en nie-blanke studente aan sekere universiteite moet voortgaan, sal daaruit iets ontwikkel wat van hulle is swart universiteite sal maak met 'n minimum aan blanke studente. Dit is in die belang van die Bantoe dat hy binne eie kring opgevoed word.

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Students end deadlock

From Our Correspondent
GRAHAMSTOWN, Tuesday.

THE visit of the Executive Committee of the Rhodes Students' Representative Council to Fort Hare over the weekend has broken the deadlock that has existed since Fort Hare decided to sever all social connections with Rhodes about three years ago.

A committee member said today that, although their reception was formal and rather stiff at first, the ice soon broke, and they held their discussions in the most friendly spirit.

Date

15 MAR 1957

REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA

UNIVERSITIES FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

From a Correspondent

Cultural freedom is one of the great issues of the twentieth century. It is an issue which has been fought and won in one part of Germany, and which is being bitterly contested in, for example, Poland, Hungary and South Africa.

In South Africa the struggle is entering its critical phase. There are signs that a second round of treason arrests is being prepared, with a view to smashing the growing power and organization of the African National Congress. The last letter signed by the late Archbishop of Cape Town informed the Prime Minister that the Anglican Church will not accept the principle of separate worship. The segregation of Afrikaans-speaking and English-speaking children attending primary and secondary schools has been completed in two provinces.

In a surprisingly restrained and reasonable way the cudgels have now been taken up in no uncertain terms by South Africa's two "open" universities, the University of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand. The Government has announced that it intends by legislation to prohibit these two universities from admitting non-white students as the proposed separate universities for non-whites become available.

In the face of this menace the councils of the two universities decided to organize jointly a conference consisting mainly of senior members of their academic staffs. The conference was duly convened and met in Cape Town on January 9, 10, and 11, 1957. It was also decided to appoint an editorial committee with wide powers to revise and coordinate the papers which had been submitted to the conference and to make arrangements for the publication of the revised work.

CONCISE CASE

This work has now appeared under the title: *The Open Universities in South Africa* (Witwatersrand University Press, Johannesburg; price in South Africa, 5s.). It would be hard to conceive of more restrained or more concise and precise a statement of the case.

The first chapter gives a sketch of the South African university system. Higher education is a field in which even in South Africa the State has so far not chosen to exercise its sovereign power or to exceed the minimum of supervision which assures the State that the funds it provides are properly administered. There are about 22,000 students attending courses of study in the universities of South Africa, of whom about 1,300 are non-white.

These non-white students are distributed among four university institutions. Nearly 500 non-white students are enrolled at the University of Cape Town and the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. The University of Natal admits about 400 non-white students but, except for post-graduate work, requires them to attend separate classes, apart from white students. Nearly 400 non-whites attend the University College of Fort Hare, which is affiliated to Rhodes University but is virtually a segregated institution for non-whites.

In addition there are four Afrikaans-medium universities—the University of Stellenbosch, the University of Pretoria, Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, and the University

of the Orange Free State. These four universities do not admit any non-whites.

Over and above the institutions mentioned, with their 22,000 students, there is the University of South Africa, which offers correspondence courses and conducts external examinations for about 4,000 white and some 1,700 non-white students on a segregated basis.

In this complex situation the Government now proposes that a number of new university institutions should be established for non-whites, some for Africans only, others for the Asian and Coloured groups, and that as these separate universities for the various non-European races become available, the white universities will be prohibited from admitting non-Europeans.

The open universities declare that such legislative enforcement of academic segregation on racial grounds is an unwarranted interference with university autonomy and academic freedom. They conceive it to be their duty to provide higher education for all those who in their opinion can benefit from it, irrespective of race or colour. They maintain that the tradition they follow has deep roots in the history of the Cape Colony and is no less South African for the fact that it accords the universality of Christendom.

EUROPEAN TRADITION

The authors, in their second chapter, elucidate something which in a totalitarian country it would be necessary to elucidate, but which one would have thought unnecessary in a country where the European tradition supposedly holds sway. They most carefully go through "the idea of a university." They conclude this part of their plea by quoting Newman's view that "a university is pledged to admit without fear, without prejudice, without compromise, all comers, if they come in the name of truth."

In the following four chapters they discuss the various arguments put forward by Government supporters for the forthcoming attack on university freedom.

The authors trace the conflict among the two white groups in South Africa to the rivalry between two major philosophies, each with its own system of ideas, values, and attitudes. One was long the liberal tradition of the Cape Colony, is now much wider in its influence, and stems directly from the main tradition of Western civilization. The other philosophy is essentially an expression of an attitude towards the relationship between whites and non-whites in South Africa: it is a racial ideology. In areas where that racial ideology appears to work, the professors of the open universities do not demand change. But they ask why their own harmonious universities should be "gleichgeschaltet."

The coming weeks in South Africa are going to be decisive. The open universities may find that they cannot modestly restrict their protest to their own domain, but must join forces with other groups whose legitimate autonomy is threatened with extinction. May the Government supporters by some subtle alchemy be led to ask themselves, in the words of that difficult but fascinating play of Christopher Fry, *A Sleep of Prisoners*: "But will you wake for pity's sake?"

16 MAR 1957

UNIVERSITY BILL INTRODUCED

The Broad Threat to Academic Freedom

The introduction of the Bill aiming at the establishment of racially-pure universities throughout South Africa was opposed by the United Party Opposition on Monday. In terms of the Bill, introduced by Mr. Viljoen, Minister of Education, the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand will have to gradually discontinue the education of non-European students; the University of Natal must hand over control of its non-European medical school to the University of South Africa (a non-institutional central examining body); and the native University College of Fort Hare is to cease its relationship with Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

The Universities directly affected by the Bill have protested strongly against its provisions. They say it represents an attack on the principle of academic freedom and as such represents an assault not only on the so-called "open universities," but on every university in the country.

The Government's decision to segregate European and non-European students in separate institutions has been described by Dr. E. G. Malherbe, principal of the University of Natal, as a "very serious inroad on the autonomy of South African universities." Addressing a meeting of several hundred non-European students in Durban, he said that "tragedy is looming ahead for the non-European section of the University of Natal."

The occasion was the opening of the new term of the non-European section of the university. Dr. Malherbe said that he was opening the term on a "sad note." "The Government has notified us that they are taking this section away from the auspices of the University of Natal and that they will establish six non-European universities in the Union," he said. He added that three of these would be for Bantu students and that there would probably be a Bantu university and an Indian university in Natal.

"We feel that this step which the Government has taken is a very serious inroad on the autonomy of South African universities." For many years universities in South Africa had been able to decide themselves which students they would enrol and which they would not. These rights were entrenched when the universities were founded.

Dr. Malherbe said that it was by virtue of these rights that certain universities in South Africa could, and did, exclude non-Europeans from enrolment. It was also by virtue of these rights that the University of Natal had accepted non-European students. The right of a university not to be dictated to was an "age-old" right, he said. But now that the State had taken away these rights universities would be exposed to almost any kind of determination from without.

The taking away of these rights would "cut both ways" in this country, he said. In America the State had ordered its universities to accept Negro students. It might be found later on in this country that, to the universities' discomfort, something very precious had been taken away. "The State is all powerful, but there are certain areas which have been left alone—families, churches and universities," said Dr. Malherbe. "They have been left as cases of freedom from State regimentation. But now the desert sands threaten to engulf these little, bubbling springs of freedom which are the very life-blood of a nation.

"We are all very disturbed about this because we do not know what the future has in store for us. In the past we have tried to make sure that you were taught by the same teachers who taught the European students and that you wrote the same examinations as the European students," said Dr. Malherbe. "But now the staff will be appointed by a Government department and your curriculum will be determined by a Government department. We will do our best to protect you with everything in our power from the bad consequences which I feel sure will follow."

Dr. Malherbe said that they could not do much and he asked the students not to do anything that would "put us in the wrong. Because I do not want the powers that be to be able to say that they could not trust us as a result of something which we did." Dr. Malherbe said that the number of students enrolled in the non-European section of the University had grown from 20, 21 years ago, to 551 today.

Five-Year Grace For Non-White Students

THOUGH provision is made in the University Apartheid Bill for non-European students to be barred from studying at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, non-European students at present enrolled at these institutions will be allowed to finish their studies, and for at least the next five years others will be permitted to enrol.

Those who have not completed the courses will be allowed to continue to graduation even after the planned non-European university colleges have been established.

The bill also makes provision for the Government to take

over control of the Fort Hare University College from Rhodes University, and the non-European Medical School in Durban, from the University of Natal.

Fort Hare will be taken over by the Native Affairs Department, and the non-European Medical School will be controlled by the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

The examining bodies for both, and eventually for all the non-European university colleges is, to be the University of South Africa.

All the new colleges for Africans will fall under the control



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

V.P. GEKANT TEEN APARTHEID AAN UNIVERSITEITE

(Van Ons Spesiale Verteenwoordiger in die Persgalery)

DIE storm in sommige openbare kringe oor die Regering se voorname om afsonderlike universiteitsgeriewe vir die verskillende rasse in te stel, het hierdie week ook in die Parlement losgebars. Die formele eerste stadium van die wetsontwerp is met 'n felheid teengestaan wat herinner aan die Opposisie se optrede toe die Regering 'n paar jaar gelede die eerste pogings aangewend het om die Kleurlinge op 'n aparte kieserslys te plaas.

Die storm broei al weke lank. Die eerste skermutseling was warm en gou verby, maar alles dui daarop dat hierdie wetsontwerp waardeur aparte universiteitkolleges vir nie-blankes ingestel gaan word, teen die uiterste teenstand van die Opposisie in op die wetboek geplaas sal word. Blykbaar het die Verenigde Party en die ander Opposisiegroepe saamgespan om die wetsontwerp sommer in die eerste stadium te beveg. Eers het die V.P.-leier, sir De Villiers Graaff, in die debat geplons en onmiddellik daarna het die Liberale Party en die Arbeidsparty soortgelyk opgetree.

„TAS VRYHEID AAN”

Die Verenigde Party, het sir De Villiers opgesom, is teen die indiening van die wetsontwerp omdat dit die vryheid van die Universiteite aantast. Die ander groepe se

beswaar was soortgelyk, hoewel net in ander terme bewoord.

Dit was die eerste keer dat die Verenigde Party in die openbaar stelling ingeneem het oor die vraag of hy teen of vir aparte universiteitsgeriewe is. Minister Jan Viljoen, wat die wetsontwerp deur die Parlement loods, het gesê dat hy „geskok is” oor die Verenigde Party se houding omdat dit daarop neerkom dat die Verenigde Party gekant is teen sosiale apartheid. Waarom vertel die party egter nie aan die land dat selfs aan die sogenaamde oop universiteite daar op ale gebiede apartheid is nie behalwe in die klaskamers?

Die Wetsontwerp op Aparte Universiteitsopleiding is 'n interessante dokument. Aan die Regering word die mag gegee om afsonderlike universiteitskolleges vir die

verskillende rasse in te stel en di maak voorsiening vir die oordrag van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool van die Natalse Universiteit aan die Staat.

IS HAASTIG

Dit lyk of die Regering besonder haastig is om die skeiding aan universiteite te bewerkstellig, want die wetsontwerp bepaal dat die toelating van alle nie-blanke studente na 1 Januarie 1958 tot bestaande universiteite deur die Minister goedgekeur moet word. Die idee is blykbaar om al die nie-blanke eerstejaar studente wat hulle volgende jaar aanmeld, reeds na aparte instellings te stuur. Diegene wat reeds ingeskryf is, sal volgens die wetsontwerp toegelaat word om hulle kursusse te voltooi. Die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare mag na 1 Januarie 1958 geen ander studente behalwe natuurle inskryf nie.

Die wetsontwerp gaan uit sy pad om die beskuldiging te beweer dat die opleiding aan die universiteitskolleges minderwaardig sal wees. Dit word bepaal dat die opleiding gelyk moet staan aan die peil aan ander bestaande universiteite.

SEN. McCORD

Die Vlagwetsontwerp van mnr. A. G. Barlow is vinnig besig om wetboek toe te gaan. Dit is Vrydag vir die tweede keer in die Senaat gelees. Dit is in die Hoërhuis voorgedra deur 'n Engelsprekende senator, mnr. J. McCord, omdat mnr. Barlow as private lid nie in die Senaat mag optree nie.

Die debat het tot dusver dieselfde patroon gevolg as in die Volksraad. Die Verenigde Party beveg die wetsontwerp omdat,

soos hulle sê, dit 'n Statebond-simbol sal laat verdwyn; dit 'n skending sal wees van die Vlag-ooreenkoms van 1927; en omdat die Regering die wetsontwerp net gebruik as 'n afspringplek om uiteindelik ook die Unievlag met 'n ander vlag te vervang.

Veral die bejaarde senatore aan Regeringskant het interessante bydraes tot die debat gelewer.

SPOORWEGTEKORT

Minister Ben Schoeman se spoorwegbegroting was die belangrikste onderwerp op die Volksraad se agenda. Die debat is Maandag afgesluit. Tot dusver kon minister Schoeman elke jaar spog met aansienlike oorskotte maar vanjaar toon die spoorwegfinansies 'n netto-tekort van byna £3-miljoen.

Persoonlik moet die tekort vir mnr. Schoeman 'n teleurstelling wees. Dit is egter te wyte aan faktore waaroor die Spoorweë min beheer het, o.a. die ingebruik neem van die Rhodesië - Lourenco-Marqueslyn-wat baie van die hoë tariefgoedere van die Suid Afrikaanse Spoorweë ontnem het.

Die Regering het besluit om die Wetsontwerp op Wysiging van Naturellewetgewing, wat onder meer handel met die kerkbywoning van naturelle in blanke gebiede gouer aan te bring as beplan. Dit kom vandag aan die beurt.

FORT HARE

There can no longer be any doubt that the Government has decided finally to cut the tie binding Fort Hare to the University of Rhodes as one of its constituent colleges, and to bring it under the direct control of the Department of Native Affairs. Just what is to be gained by the severance is by no means clear, except that it will put Fort Hare on the same basis as other University Colleges for non-whites, soon to be established by the Government in other parts of the Union, and transfers of staff can, therefore, be more easily made for purposes of promotion or punishment. That the change has been unpopular in University circles has been made abundantly clear, and it is a pity that the Government has not seen its way to refuting the criticisms by indicating what are the advantages to be expected from the transfer of control. All that the public has been told is that the change runs with the apartheid policy which, seemingly, cannot tolerate the intermixture of races at the two open Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. The freedom hitherto enjoyed in the admission of students is to be circumscribed, and freedom is still a valued heritage. Rhodes University is in like case, in that Fort Hare ranks as one of its Colleges, giving it the right to claim that it caters for people of all races, a privilege it has enjoyed since 1916, when Fort Hare was established. It is of interest to recall that the General Council here helped towards the establishment with a grant of £10,000.

When the changeover becomes effective, the staff of Fort Hare will become Government servants, subject to whatever rules for their conduct the Minister of Native Affairs may see fit to make, and this may well give rise to misgivings for the future. The students also will have cause to wonder what will be the effect of the change in their case, whether their prospects will be improved or diminished by the new syllabus, and how they will be affected financially.

These are matters to which the Government will be wise to turn its attention before uncertainty gives rise to fear and distrust.

Fort Hare University College

To the Editor, Daily Dispatch.

Sir,—The story of Fort Hare during the last ten years may possibly be an indication that the policy of racial segregation in university education is unfavourable to the development of civilised culture as differentiated from mere learning.

Fort Hare was founded as a college for non-European students by the Union Government with the willing co-operation and support of certain churches and other important groups interested in the spiritual and cultural development of the people concerned. Many thousands of pounds were subscribed by these bodies to provide buildings and amenities so that the students might share in the best that Christian tradition and Western culture might give.

The development of character with the qualities of honour, courtesy, self-reliance and a sense of mature responsibility are as surely the marks of a civilised person as the possession of a diploma in some department of learning. In order to ensure that these qualities might be imparted to the students, the churches concerned released some of their best men to become wardens of the residential hostels and encouraged others to serve in academic and other capacities in the College.

It cannot be denied that a goodly number of the graduates of the College have achieved the aims of the founders and builders of the Institution and we honour these persons for their lives and the work they have done and are still doing.

Nevertheless it must be admitted, however reluctantly, that happenings amongst the student body have taken place during the last few years which have caused sorrow, surprise and disappointment not only to supporters and friends of the Institution, but also to many of its former students and graduates.

The reason for this is not apparent, for the best environment has been provided at what are possibly the most economical university fees for students anywhere in the world.

Is it possible that these undesirable happenings would not have occurred had a proportion of European students been admitted to the Student Body? Furthermore, may not the relevant provisions of the Bill now brought before Parliament be the outcome of a deduction, not unreasonable, that these students at any rate, have not shown themselves to be sufficiently "grown up" to behave as responsible under-graduates of a free and open university?—I am, etc.,

CAVEAT ACTOR.

Varsity Bill — protest march

GRAHAMSTOWN. — A procession in protest against the University apartheid Bill is being held tomorrow morning in High Street, Grahamstown. Rhodes University students will take part.

Mr. E. Wentzel, President of the National Union of South African Students, and Mr. N. Rubin, President of the University of Cape Town's Students' Representative Council, addressed about 500 Rhodes students last night on the Bill.

They are on a N.U.S.A.S. Executive visit to Rhodes, the Grahams-town Training College, the University College of Fort Hare, Natal University, and the Natal Training College.

Mr. Rubin said that the students of the University of Cape Town had appreciated deeply the support they received from the students of Rhodes.

Affects all

"We in Cape Town believe that this is an issue which involves not only ourselves and the students of the Witwatersrand University, but the staff and students of all the universities in the country, as well as those people who sincerely believe in the value of the open and free university."

Mr. Wentzel outlined the apartheid campaign and the way in which N.U.S.A.S. was trying to co-ordinate the activities of all the S.R.C.s of South African universities in opposition to the university apartheid Bill.

DATE

23 MAR 1957

FRIEND BLOEMFONTEIN

UNIVERSITY BILL MAY PROVOKE STUDENT STRIKE

The Friend Correspondent



DURBAN

ALL SECTIONS OF NATAL, Wits, Cape Town, and Rhodes Universities have been approached and Rhodes Universities have been approached first day of the second reading of the Separate Univ.

This information was given to me this afternoon by Mr Peter Hunt, convener of Natal University's Defence Committee.

Mr Hunt said that a special Natal University flag would be flown at half mast in front of the university main hall here from tomorrow.

In a statement today the A.N.C. protests against the Bill as "contemptuous almost beyond belief of all the values that we associate with a university."

The implementation of the Bill would affect adversely not only the non-Whites for whom "intellectual kraals" rather than universities would be established, but also the Europeans who would be "denied the opportunities of associating freely with the leaders of thought among the majority of the South African population."

Aliwal, at last you can boast: a B.A. man

MR. C. C. M. MCANYANGWA, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Mcanyangwa of Aliwal North, has been notified by the Registrar of the University College of Fort Hare that he had passed his B. A. degree examinations as prescribed by the Rhodes University in 1956.

Mr. Mcanyangwa was born during the festive season in- and brought up in Aliwal North. He is the first African born there to graduate. *University of Fort Hare*
Together We Excel

Mr. L. Z. Nkomana who has been chief clerk in the local location administration office for the past 13 years has resigned. He has now accepted a post as a commercial traveller with his own car.

Mr. Nkomana acted for many years as acting location Superintendent. Phambili Majola.

Visitors

New arrivals in Aliwal North include Mr. P. W. Cindi of Kimberley. He is now the new Court Interpreter and has been transferred from Randfontein.

Spending their holidays in Umtata are the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Lubisi, local pastor and Superintendent of the Methodist Circuit in Aliwal North.

Visitors in Aliwal North

Mr. and Mrs. Glen N. Mathebe and baby son Monwabisi, from Alberton, Transvaal, visited the parents of the former.

Mrs. G. Kekana, wife of former president of the South African Bantu Rugby Board, silent Mr. G. George Kekana of Kimberley, brought down her children for a holiday in Aliwal North.

There was also the Governor of Bensonvale Institution, Rev. P. S. Mbete and his wife.

Mr. W. M. Tsotsi, the Lady Frere attorney was also seen in town. Others were Misses Queen Nqobo Bukula of Herschel, M. Mosisili of Burghersdorp, Mrs. Williams and Mr. Wentzel Sidzomo.

—"Correspondent"

DATE

8 - FEB 1957

BULAWAYO CHRONICLE

Scholarships For Africans



Salisbury, Thursday.

Of the 18 African students awarded Federal Government scholarships this year, four will study at the Durban Medical School, four at the University College of Fort Hare, and five at the Pius XII Catholic University College in Basutoland.

A statement by the Federal Ministry of Education says that three of the Africans will attend the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, one will study at the University of Bristol and one at the Makerere College, Uganda.—Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

8 FEB 1957

N.P.-BESTUUR NEEM AFSKEID VAN MEV. MEIRING

Die distriksbestuur van die Nasionale Party vir Bloemfontein-Wes, het Vrydagaand op 'n byeenkoms in die Nasionale Party-kantoor in Voortrekkerstraat, amptelik afskeid geneem van mev. Meiring, eggenote van dr. A. J. D. Meiring, onder-direkteur van die Nasionale Museum. Mev. Meiring was ondervoorsitster van die distriksbestuur. Dr. en mev. Meiring vertrek teen die einde van Februarie na Windhoek, (S.W.A.), waar dr. Meiring 'n betrekking as direkteur van die staatsmuseum aanvaar.

Voordat hulle in 1951 na Bloemfontein verhuis het, was dr. Meiring professor in Dierkunde aan die Universiteit Fort Hare.

In Maart 1952 — ses maande na haar aankoms in Bloemfontein — is mev. Meiring in die bestuur van die Kleinbegin-tak van die N.P. gekies. Sedert September van dieselfde jaar dien mev. Meiring ook in die hoof- en dagbestuur van die party in die Vrystaat.

In Maart 1952 is sy gekies as voorsitster van die tak Kleinbegin terwyl sy in 1955 ook voorsitster van die kantoor Komitee van die N.P. was.

Dieselfde jaar het sy ook in die Uniale Kiesafdeling gedien.

'n Geskenk namens die distriksbestuur is aan mev. Meiring deur mev. Anna Enslin, L.P.R., oorhandig.

Die vorige dag het die bestuur van die tak Kleinbegin ook van mev. Meiring as voorsitster en dr. Meiring as groepleier afskeid geneem en 'n geskenk is namens die tak aan hulle oorhandig.

In mev. Meiring se plek is mnr. A. J. Louw tot voorsitter van die tak gekies en mnr. W. H. Muller tot sekretaris in die plek van mnr. Louw. Die nuwe hulp-sekretaresse is mev. L. S. Schönfeldt.

DATE

19 FEB 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

Talented girl is school inspector

By the Air Correspondent

A 25-year-old Coloured girl from the Free State, Miss Genevieve-Esther Marais, will leave Jan Smuts airport tomorrow for a new life on the Gold Coast as inspector of schools.

Miss Marais is a Master of Arts in history of the University of Columbia, U.S.A., and finds there is no scope for her talents in her homeland.

In New York she also studied beauty culture, graduating with a diploma in beauty culture from the Apex College of Beauty Culture.

She was in demand as a mannequin and modelled during the mid-term elections in 1954 for the Democrats.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER

The daughter of a sheep farmer in the Bloemfontein district, Miss Marais was educated at Port Elizabeth and Cradock before going on to Fort Hare, where she took her B.A. and diploma in education.

She left for the United States in 1954 for two years at Columbia University, returning here last September.

Miss Marais speaks English, Afrikaans, German and Sesuto.

Four N.R. Africans Win Scholarships

AMONG 18 Africans to receive new scholarship awards this year from the Federal Government are four Northern Rhodesians, according to a statement issued from the Northern Rhodesia Department of African Education today.

Mr. P. J. Firmino of Broken Hill will go to Pope Pius XII University College at Roma in Basutoland to study for a B.A. degree and education diploma. He obtained a Cambridge Oversea School Certificate at Munali Secondary School in 1953 and has been teaching since then except for the year of 1955 when he returned to Munali for sixth form studies.

Mr. A. T. Nyirongo who is going to Durban to study medicine at the University of Natal has been working as a dispensary assistant since completing a three-year course at the Lusaka Medical Training School. Before that he had been at Munali and obtained his school certificate in 1950. His home district is Fort Jameson.

Two men are going to Fort Hare for a B.A. degree course Mr. D. Bowa and Mr. D. E. Mwela. Mr. Bowa, who comes from Kasama, is at present a teacher at Mwenzo Mission in Isoka district; he passed his school certificate examinations at Munali in 1954. Mr. Mwela, whose father was a teacher for many years at Mapanza Mission, was educated to school certificate level in Southern Rhodesia and during 1955 spent one year in the sixth form at Munali.

DATE

22 FEB 1957

SPRINGS & BRAMPAN ADVERTISER

A bursary of £75 has been granted by the Town Council to a non-European, A. M. S. Skwambane for 1957, tenable at the University College of Fort Hare.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Taking up a scholarship



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR. FELIX BOOI

At 39 he's to study medicine

A 39-YEAR-OLD African mathematics teacher at New Brighton leaves Port Elizabeth on February 28 to take up a scholarship at Witwatersrand University.

He is Mr. Felix Booi who will study medicine.

Mr. Booi graduated from Fort Hare in 1950 with a B.Sc. majoring in mathematics.

Since then he has been teaching mathematics at Newell High School, New Brighton, and Cowan's Secondary School, New Brighton.

Mr. Booi said he was prompted to study medicine in 1952 when he realised the great shortage of African doctors in South Africa.

He said he had even seen people along the wayside who needed medical attention. Often there was no one to help them.

"Most Africans have to walk long distances to consult doctors," he said. "I feel there is a way to help them. That's why I want to become a doctor."

Mr. Booi was born in Lady Frere. He will stay at the Douglas Smith Hostel at the Witwatersrand University.

DATE

23 FEB 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LADY AGNEW, head of the Department of Geography at the University of Fort Hare, has returned in the Capetown Castle after a six weeks' visit to England.

Federation's University opens its doors today to start a bold experiment

WHILE the shades of compulsory apartheid descend on the universities of South Africa, a brand-new university opens its doors to all races today in Salisbury.

Black students as well as white will be picking their way among scaffolding, builders' rubble and muddy pools to enrol for the first arts, science and education courses at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Though all the initial professors and lecturers are white, under the college's Royal Charter no one can be debarred on grounds of race from filling any post. A tall Matabele, Mr. Mike Hove, M.P., sits on the college council.

Many thinking Rhodesians hope that much good will result for the Federation from the friendships that some of its future leaders, white and black, will be able to form here in their student days.

No dictation

A university policy which cuts right across the traditional segregation of Southern Rhodesia like this has sometimes been explained by dictation from Britain.

The truth is much more interesting. When Mr. J. F. Kapnek, the well-known Rand and Rhodesian business man, offered £20,000 in 1945 to start a Southern Rhodesian university, he did not raise the question of race. Mr. Manfred Hodson, Q.C., who was educated at Witwatersrand University, started the campaign for a Rhodesian university at the same period without resolving the racial issue.

Only after considerable funds had been raised and the Southern Rhodesian Parliament had passed a private Bill setting up an inaugural university board did the question demand a decision.

Harder choice

It had scarcely occurred to the early enthusiasts to exclude non-white students entirely. But their ideas had probably not gone further than admitting a few non-Europeans, like Witwatersrand University or Cape Town. The inaugural board had a harder choice.

By the time it studied the question in 1953, the high school education of Africans had started in the Rhodesias. It seemed obvious that within a decade or two there would be more black students than white, who in any case could always go to universities in the Union.

The board had just enough money to start building a few lecture rooms, and open the college in Salisbury on a modest scale. But on the momentous day in June, 1953, when 18 members of the board, all of them white Rhodesians, met to settle the race problem, other possibilities needed considering too.

A commission, for instance, had been appointed by the Governments of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland to consider higher education for Africans in Central Africa.

Ideal scheme

It seemed obvious to the Commission, whose chairman, Dr. Carr-Saunders, was

A major step forward along the road to a workable partnership has, says

John Bond,

survived formidable obstacles to reach the point it has.

The results were astonishing. White support for the fund-raising campaign did not slacken. Instead the Queen Mother's consent to laying the foundation stone and later to becoming President of the college gave it a powerful impetus. Asians, Coloured and Native organisations began to collect with enthusiasm for the multi-racial college. African chiefs brought large gifts from their tribes; five mine labourers last New Year sent the college £1 each.

The British Government surpassed the inaugural board's expectations. It has granted £1,400,000 so far. An equal amount followed within Rhodesia. The City Council of Salisbury had granted the university two-thirds of a square mile at Mount Pleasant, worth anything from £300,000 upwards, but the segregation laws made it impossible to use the land.

The opposite

Southern Rhodesia's long-standing equivalent of the Group Areas Act prevented African students and lecturers from living on the university site because it was a "European area." The Southern Rhodesian Parliament after a tense debate exempted the university site by an amending Act.

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which opens today is the exact opposite of the tribal universities planned by the Union Government, yet its cost gives an excellent idea of what the proposed Zulu-Xhosa university

in Cape Province or the Sotho-Tswana College in the Northern Transvaal or the Indian one in Natal and the Coloured one in the Western Cape will cost — provided they are genuine universities.

Had everything gone according to plan, the Rhodesian university college would have had 200 to 300 students in five years' time and would have cost £2,000,000 to build and equip.

Including the British Government's grant, the college has actually raised £1,900,000 so far. (The Federal Government has in addition promised £750,000 towards running expenses during its first five years).

All calculations have been upset by the response of white Rhodesian parents to the multi-racial university. Eight or 10 African students will be enrolled this year as expected, but the number of white students is double the number expected. There will be 50 to 60. The numbers of both groups will rise next year, giving the college 200 to 300 students in three years' time.

Keeping pace

In five years it may well have 500 to 600. An appeal has now to be launched for a million or more so that buildings, hostels, laboratories, sports fields and the like can keep pace with the unexpectedly large enrolment in sight.

It is already obvious that to build and equip a university college nowadays in Africa for 500 to 600 students can barely cost less, excluding land, than £3,000,000.

The new Rhodesian university is rising fast on one of the smallest "mountains" of Africa. Mount Pleasant is a low, green eminence commanding a delightful view of the wooded suburbs and gleaming skyscrapers of the capital.

Yet its position is commanding enough in a continent awakening in turmoil.

For its constitution and spirit will encourage neither the intransigent black nationalism of the young universities far to the north nor the fiercely opposed nationalisms, black and white, which the segregated universities of the future in South Africa seem bound to foster, but a partnership transcending colour among the sons of Africa.

A degree for P.E. padre after three years' study

TWO Port Elizabeth Africans, a church minister and a clerk, have recently distinguished themselves by private study.

The Rev. Elliott Thethiwe, a 36-year-old minister in charge of the Presbyterian Church, New Brighton, has received a Bachelor of Theology degree from the St. Andrews Ecumenical University College of Britain.

Mr. Thethiwe took a three-year correspondence course for the degree.

He majored in philosophy, systematic theology and Biblical studies.

He came to Port Elizabeth from Orlando, Johannesburg, more than a year ago, after qualifying for the ministry at Fort Hare University College.

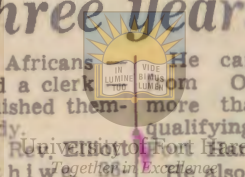
He also matriculated by private study.

Members of his New Brighton congregation and out-stations are arranging a reception for Mr. Thethiwe on Sunday afternoon, March 3, at New Brighton.

Mr. Ebbington F. V. K. Makohliso, a 34-year-old clerk of the Native Affairs Department, New Law Courts, has passed the Laer Taalbond examination by private study.

He is now studying for the Hoër Taalbond examination.

Mr. Makohliso plans to study law later and become an attorney. He feels that a sound knowledge of Afrikaans will help him in his career.



Doors Open To Students Of All Races

WHILE the shades of compulsory apartheid descend on the universities of South Africa, a brand-new university opened its doors to all races today in Salisbury.

Black students as well as white are picking their way among scaffolding, builders' rubble and muddy pools to enrol for the first arts, science and education courses at the University college of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Though all the initial professors and lecturers are white, under the college's royal charter no one can be debarred on grounds of race from filling any post. An African, Mr. Mike Hove, M.P., sits on the college council.

Many thinking Rhodesians hope that much good will result for the Federation from the friendships that some of its future leaders, white and black, will be able to form here in their student days.

No Dictation

A UNIVERSITY policy which cuts right across the traditional segregation of Southern Rhodesia like this has sometimes been explained by dictation from Britain.

The truth is much more interesting. When Mr. J. F. Kapnek, well-known Rand and Rhodesian business man, offered £20,000 in 1945 to start a Southern Rhodesian university, he did not raise the question of race.

Mr. Manfred Hodson, Q.C., who was educated at Witwatersrand University, started the campaign for a Rhodesian university at the same period without resolving the racial issue.

Only after considerable funds had been raised and the Southern Rhodesian Parliament had passed a private Bill setting up an inaugural university board did the question demand a decision.

It had scarcely occurred to the early enthusiasts to exclude non-white students entirely. But their ideas had probably not gone much further than admitting a few non-Europeans, like Witwatersrand University or Cape Town.

The Board's Choice

THE inaugural board had a harder choice. By the time it studied the question in 1953, the high school education of Natives had started in the Rhodesias.

It seemed obvious that within a decade or two there would be more Native students than whites, who in any case could always go to universities in the Union.

The board had just enough money to start building a few lecture rooms, and open the college in Salisbury on a modest scale.

But on the momentous day in June, 1953, when 18 members of the board, all of them white Rhodesians, met to settle the race problem, other possibilities needed considering.

A commission, for instance, had been appointed by the governments of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland to consider higher education for Natives in Central Africa.

It seemed obvious to the commission, whose chairman, Dr. Carr-Saunders, was Director of the London School of Economics, that the Natives needed a university college.

Approach to Britain

MOST members felt the ideal would be to combine this with the proposed university in Salisbury, if that university would have them. If not, a Native college should be founded near Lusaka.

Dr. Alexander Kerr, who was then head of Fort Hare University College, plumped for this solution. He insisted that white Rhodesians were not sufficiently liberal to let the number of Native students at Salisbury ever rise beyond a minority.

The commission suggested that the British Government should in any case be asked for a capital grant of £1,250,000 to provide university facilities for Natives in Central Africa.

By
JOHN BOND

been published, far less officially adopted by the authorities, when the university board met.

Only Criteria

"WE made our decision," a member of the inaugural board recalls, "without knowing whether we would retain public support in Rhodesia, whether there would be Federation in Central Africa or not, and whether we would get any money from Britain."

The decision was unanimous. No criteria would be accepted for the admission of students except "academic qualifications and good character."

Race would cease to count at Rhodesia's first university.

The results were astonishing. White support for the fund-raising campaign did not slacken. Instead the Queen Mother's consent to laying the foundation stone and later to becoming President of the college gave it a powerful impetus.

Asians, Coloured and Native began to collect with enthusiasm for the multi-racial college. Native chiefs brought large gifts from their tribes; five Native mine labourers at New Year this year sent the college £1 each.

The British Government surpassed the inaugural board's expectations and has so far granted £1,490,000.

Plans Surpassed

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All calculations have been upset by the response of white Rhodesian parents to the multi-racial university.

Eight or ten Native students will be enrolled this year as expected, but the number of white students is double the number expected. There will be 50 to 60.

The numbers of both groups will rise next year giving the college 200 to 300 students in three years' time. In five years it may well have 500 to 600.

An appeal has now to be launched for a million or more so that buildings, hostels, laboratories, sportsfields and the like can keep pace with the unexpectedly large enrolment in sight.

Key To Future

IT is already obvious that to build and equip a university college nowadays in Africa for 500 to 600 students can barely cost less, excluding land, than £3,000,000.

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Yet its position is commanding enough in a continent awakening in turmoil.

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New university enrolls first students of Federal partnership

By JOHN BOND

WHILE the shades of compulsory apartheid descend on the universities of South Africa, a brand-new university opened its doors to all races in Salisbury yesterday.

Black students as well as White are picking their way among scaffolding, builders' rubble and muddy pools to enrol for the first arts, science and education courses at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Though all the initial professors and lecturers are White, under the college's royal charter no one can be debarred on grounds of race from filling any post.

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Many thinking Rhodesians hope that much good will result for the Federation from the friendships that some of its future leaders, White and Black, will be able to form here in their student days.

CUTS ACROSS TRADITION

A university policy which cuts right across the traditional segregation of Southern Rhodesia like this has sometimes to be explained by dictation from Britain.

The truth is much more interesting.

When Mr. J. F. Kapnek, Rand and Rhodesian businessman, offered £20,000 in 1945 to start a Southern Rhodesian university, he did not raise the question of race.

Mr. Manfred Hodson, Q.C., started the campaign for a Rhodesian university at the same period without resolving the racial issue.

Only after considerable funds had been raised and the Southern Rhodesian Parliament had passed a private Bill setting up an inaugural university board did the question demand a decision.

IT HAD A HARDER CHOICE

It had scarcely occurred to the early enthusiasts to exclude non-White students entirely. But their ideas had probably not gone much farther than admitting a few non-Europeans, like Witwatersrand University or Cape Town.

The inaugural board had a harder choice. By the time it studied the question in 1953, the high school education of Natives had started in the Rhodesias.

It seemed obvious that within a decade or two there would be more Native students than Whites, who in any case could always go to universities in the Union.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

On a momentous day in June, 1953, 18 members of the board, all of them White Rhodesians, met to settle the race problem.

'We made our decision,' a member of the inaugural board recalls, 'without knowing whether we would retain public support in Rhodesia, whether there would be Federation in Central Africa or not, and whether we would get any money from Britain.'

The decision was unanimous. No criteria would be accepted for the admission of students except academic qualifications and good character.

Race would cease to count at Rhodesia's first university.

RESULTS ASTONISHING

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The British Government surpassed the inaugural board's expectations. They have granted £1,500,000 so far.

DEBATE WAS TENSE

The City Council of Salisbury granted the university two-thirds of a square mile at Mount Pleasant, worth anything from £500,000 upwards, but the segregation laws made it impossible to use the land.

Southern Rhodesia's long-standing equivalent of the Group Areas Act prevented Native students and lecturers from living on the university site because it was a 'European area.'

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament after a tense debate exempted the university site by an amending Act.

NATIVE STUDENTS

The University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is the exact opposite of the tribal universities planned by the Union Government.

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The numbers of both groups will rise next year, giving the college 200 to 300 students in three years' time.

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DATE

2 - MAR 1957

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Bursary Grant



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Daily News Correspondent

HOWICK, Saturday. — Percy Reddy (18) has been awarded a bursary of £100 a year and will attend the Fort Hare University, where he will study for his B.Sc. and U.Ed graduate course.

Chirwa's victory based entirely on a fallacy

From A Special Representative

SALISBURY.—An African nationalist M.P., trained at Fort Hare, emerges as the real victor in the prolonged debate on the Citizenship Bill against all the ability in the Federal Cabinet.

When Mr. Wellington Chirwa (Nyasaland) ostentatiously walked out of the House at the third reading yesterday with the three remaining Native M.P.s from the North, he scored a debating victory whose consequences may be felt for years in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

He had convinced these Native colleagues, and should have no difficulty in convincing thousands of their countrymen, that the Citizenship Bill is a backdoor method of protectorates and thus robbing them of the protection of the Colonial Office which they now enjoy.

If this were true—and it is not—any Native of Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland who took out Federal Citizenship would, in the eyes of his fellow Natives, be turning his land into a "white man's country" like Southern Rhodesia.

NO EXPLANATION

The Minister of Law, Mr. Julian Greenfield, who piloted the Bill through all its stages with the utmost lucidity, had chance after chance to repudiate this interpretation of the Bill. For some reason—inability to hear clearly what Mr. Chirwa was saying or unawareness of the Bantu political outlook north of the Zambesi—he never squarely took that chance.

The great dread among Natives north of the river is that their Protectorates may become British Colonies, like Southern Rhodesia, where the white settler has a virtual monopoly of political power.

They therefore, attach great importance to their status as "British protected persons," and dread the word "colony."

MERE FORMALITY

Mr. Greenfield explained early in the debates that the Native of a Protectorate who becomes a Federal citizen thereby also becomes a British subject—and presumably loses his former status of British protected person. He also said that if all the Natives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland became British subjects these countries would become Protectorates without protected persons and annexing them as colonies would then be the barest of bare formalities.

Mr. Doig (European Member for Nyasaland Native interests) asked him specifically to confirm that even if every Native in the North became a British subject,

this would make no difference in law to the existence of their Protectorates, with their land rights and safeguards and their political development.

He failed to do so unequivocally, though this is apparently the true position.

When Mr. Chirwa put the same point even more clearly a few minutes later, the Minister declined to reply at all.

No other Minister came to his rescue. By the third reading Mr. Chirwa had managed to unite the previously disunited Native M.P.s from the north of the river, cast doubts on Britain's integrity (in allowing the Bill), which will make the task of the Colonial Office Governments all the harder in the North and prepared the way for fresh political agitation there—all based on a fallacy.

Native M.P. allowed to win major victory—on a fallacy

Daily News Special Representative

SALISBURY, Friday.

A BANTU Nationalist M.P., trained at Fort Hare, emerges as the real victor in the prolonged debate on the Citizenship Bill, against all the ability in the Federal Cabinet.

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MISSED CHANCE *Together in Excellence*

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University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

- 9 MAR 1957

'VARSITIES FOR NON-WHITES IN S. AFRICA

Notice For Bill In Assembly

CAPETOWN, March 8: The South African Minister of Education, Art and Science, Mr. Jan Viljoen, today gave notice in the House of Assembly of a Bill to establish separate university facilities for non-Whites.

The first reading of the Bill has been set for Monday.

The Bill will establish new university colleges for non-Whites and will prohibit admission of non-Whites to Witwatersrand and Capetown Universities, which at present do not recognise colour bar in the admission of students.

No indication was given in the long title of the Bill of the number of new institutions proposed to establish.

It is understood, however, that the Bill will provide for a university college for Africans in Zululand, in Natal and another in Transvaal for Sothos and other ethnical groups.

COLLEGE FOR INDIANS

In addition, provision will be made for a university college for Indians, presumably in Durban, and one for other "coloured" persons, presumably in Cape Province.

The existing university college for Africans at Fort Hare, in eastern Cape Province, will serve the needs of the Kosa and related ethnical groups.

The medical school for non-Whites attached to the University of Natal will be separated from this university, which, like other existing universities, will become a university for Whites only.

To ensure that the standard of the proposed new university colleges for non-Whites does not fall below university standard, the University of South Africa will be the examining body.—

Bus Boycott

CAPETOWN, March 8: The House of Assembly last night

passed the second reading of the Transport Amendment Bill to prevent the introduction of new bus services on routes from which buses were withdrawn after a two-month-old boycott by Africans in Witwatersrand.

The boycott began in protest over a penny increase in bus fares.

The Opposition amendment that the Bill be dropped was rejected.—Reuter.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Can multi-racialism succeed in Kenya?

FROM JACK ENSOLL

Nairobi.

EAST Africa has often been likened to a Commonwealth in miniature. It contains all the problems of the Commonwealth, notably racial and religious differences and the poser of underdevelopment. If Kenya, then, can work out its problems, so, it might be reasoned, can the Commonwealth.

This month, for the first time in Kenya, Africans have voted their own representatives into a legislature. In eight electoral areas about 126,000 African voters went to the poll to choose from 37 candidates, and a new era began in the political development of the colony.

The drama of change is, however, qualified, for the great mass of the people are still politically inarticulate. How many of the six million Africans who live in Kenya, for instance, knew that an election had taken place and how many of them appreciate the speed of political advance that their people have achieved in only a few years?

This first franchise was selective and qualitative, and based on a multiple vote system. It was originally estimated that half a million of the African people would register for one or more of the three available votes. But the scheme itself was greeted with an element of suspicion, coupled with the innate conservatism of peasant people anywhere and also with a good deal of apathy.

Among the more sophisticated there was also a degree of distrust, for African leaders were not slow to indicate to their people that the 45,000 Europeans of Kenya and the 150,000 Asians enjoy the benefits of universal adult suffrage even though some of the Asians are illiterate and vote for symbols rather than personalities.

The recent election, then, could only be regarded as a stop-gap and an expedient accepted by some on the understanding that a portion of the cake is better than none at all. It came as the culmination to twelve years of decisive recognition that the African must play his part in the government of Kenya. In 1944 Mr. E. W. Mathu, a Kikuyu student of Fort Hare, Exeter, and Balliol College, Oxford, was the

first African to be nominated to Legislative Council. Seven years later he was appointed the first African member of Executive Council. In 1947 Mr. B. A. Ohanga, a missionary teacher, became the second African Member of Legislative Council and in 1954, with the creation of a Council of Ministers, the first African Minister. He was Minister for Community Development and also nominated to the East African Central Legislative Assembly.

On the eve of the election there were eight African representatives in the Legislative Council, three Africans held appointments as parliamentary secretaries and there were four African seats on Executive Council. In addition the way had been cleared for the appointment of a second African Minister. On advisory boards, councils and committees and in local government and corporate bodies with a large measure of control over important sectors of the colony's economy, Africans were to be found playing a useful and dignified part.

They were not, however, playing a part in ratio to their numbers; in terms of constitutional development, the Kenya Africans as a race were behind their Negro cousins on the West Coast and their near relations in Uganda. On

the other hand they had a greater measure of constitutional influence than non-Europeans in the territories of many of the other metropolitan colonial powers in the Continent and, of course, in South Africa.

Throughout Africa many attempts to solve the racial problem are being tried out. The multi-racial objective upon which Kenya embarked with the inception of the controversial Lyttelton Constitution, in 1954, is one of many possible solutions.

It is significant that private finance houses in the City of London continue their interest in Kenya because it is a steadily developing country which will be of value to investors for many years to come. The determining factor is whether the country can look forward to a period of political stability. Mr. E. A. Vasey, the colony's Minister for Finance, who is a shrewd observer of the political scene, said at conferences in the City of London recently that although minor political storms were to be expected, the common sense of the public would prevail and that Kenya would ride quietly along the path of constitutional development in the years to come.

The first election of Africans to the legislature is probably the acid test of



Mr. E. A. Vasey, Minister for Finance. He has told London investors that, after minor political storms, he believes common sense will prevail in Kenya.



Mr. B. A. Ohanga, who was the first African Minister in Kenya. He has now been defeated in the first African elections.

Magic Garden Music

DONALD SWANSON, the film producer, was delighted. For what were the five Bantu musicians playing on their flutes and guitar but the theme music from his delightful old film, "The Magic Garden"?

I had dropped into the Rosebank Mews, that extraordinary little shopping centre which two years ago was a backyard rubbish-dump. The invitation was "to a drink of Black Velvet" on the occasion of the opening of a boutique, otherwise a little dress shop. It was from 5.30 to 8 o'clock, and I thought there would probably be a score of people there with a bottle or two of champagne and stout.

Instead I found 300 or 400, including half the socialites of the northern suburbs, enjoying a gargantuan party that went on, mannequin show and all, until 9 o'clock.

I hope the expenses come off the income tax of all the little shops in the mews.

The Gardeners Moved

The transformation of the backyard, which is up an alleyway, began when a little firm of horticulturists created what they called a "magic garden," concentrating chiefly on growing plants and flowers without soil. Behind a plastic wire fence they built a delightful nook of slasto, painted tanks and colourful growing things.

In due course other businesses built picturesquely around the garden—a pet shop, antiques, a hat shop, a cosmetic bar and so on.

But while the gay party went on, the "magic garden" was in darkness: the gardeners were busy moving out into the country where they will have more room for planting.

Richard Sibande, B.A.

The Native musicians diligently made melody—Elias, Aaron, Peter, Jerry and Zephania. They produced sweet sounds from eight-and-sixpenny flutes. They were conducted by Richard Sibande, a remarkable Native from Alexandra Township who works for the Johannesburg Native Affairs Department.

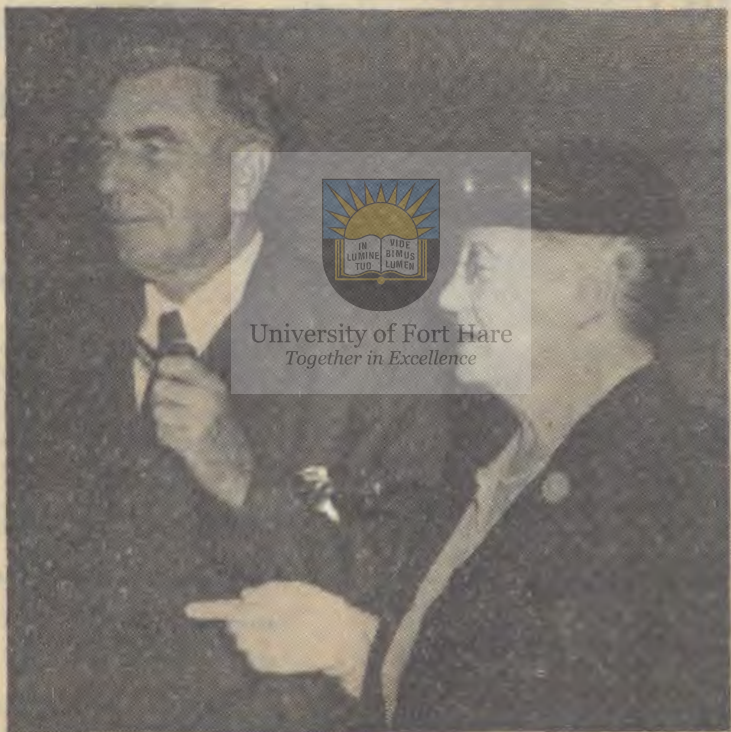
Mr. Sibande finds interests, such as music, boxing, football, for young men who through idleness might otherwise get into tsotal ways.

He was trained in first-aid, and went through the war with two ambulance units, serving in both the 2nd Infantry and the 6th Armoured divisions. Afterwards he went to Fort Hare and took his B.A. degree.

I should say he is doing most valuable work.

DATE 28 MAR 1957
EVENING POST RE

Former Chief Justice



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR. A. VAN DE SANDT CENTLIVRES, former Chief Justice of the Union, arrived in Port Elizabeth by air yesterday on his way to Grahamstown. He will receive an honorary law degree (LL.D.) from Rhodes University at a graduation ceremony tomorrow night.

Above he and MRS. CENTLIVRES are seen at the Port Elizabeth airport. They were met by Dr. T. Alty, Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University. On April 25, Mr. Centlivres will be the guest speaker at the graduation ceremony of Fort Hare University College.

THE TIMES

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

LONDON

29 MAR 1957

Date.....

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY

Closed Universities.—MR. KING (Southampton, Itchen, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations how many students from Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland were studying at the universities in the Union of South Africa; and what provision was proposed for their university training when such universities were closed to them.

MR. ALPORT told him that 13 African students from the High Commission

territories were now studying at universities in the Union of South Africa and it was understood that they could complete their courses. After 1958 no new African students from the High Commission territories would be admitted to universities in the Union of South Africa. University training would be available, as it was now, at the Pope Pius XII College, Basutoland, and at United Kingdom universities. It was hoped that some places might also be available at the University College of Rhodesia and



MR. KING said that educated opinion throughout the world condemned the South African policy of segregating black students, and even excluding them from education. The Minister owed a responsibility to the Protectorates and to social justice to see that no student capable of profiting by university education was deprived of it.

MR. ALPORT replied that the reason why vacancies would no longer be available at Fort Hare College and Durban Medical School was that they were all required for Union students from now onwards.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS (Llanelly, Lab.) urged that the Colonial Secretary should consider making available to the Protectorate students such additional money as would enable them to enter other African colleges where there was no discrimination. Mr. Alport said the use of other African universities, for instance in East Africa, should certainly be investigated.

Work After School.—MR. KING asked how many African students from Basutoland, Swaziland and Bechuanaland had received training in technical schools and were employed in the Civil Service or in skilled occupations in their respective territories. Mr. Alport informed him that in Basutoland 125 Africans who had had technical training were employed in Government service. In Swaziland, six were so employed. No figures were yet available for the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It was not known how many of such persons in the three Territories were employed in skilled occupations outside Government service.

MR. KING pressed him to do everything he could, having made a beginning, to extend this development in the Protectorates. Mr. Alport fully accepted the proposition. It was proposed, he said, to establish a trade school as part of the plan for the development of education in Bechuanaland. The Government were as anxious as Mr. King to develop this side of African progress.

30 MAR 1957

THE WORLD JOHANNESBURG

Co. 7761

**NO COLOUR
PREJUDICE**



AFRICANS LOOK TO OTHER LANDS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

University of Fort Hare **By a Political Correspondent**

Together in Excellence

MANY AFRICANS who want higher education are focussing their eyes on universities outside of the

Union.

This is because of the Government's plan to introduce apartheid into universities. The plan is meeting with loud protest.

New Laws

Laws are going to be made to ban non-Europeans from attending "White" universities —at present open to all regardless of colour or creed.

And the Native Affairs Department will step in and take over Fort Hare University College and the medical faculty from Natal University —for Africans only.

One of the universities outside the Union which is attracting attention is the Pius XII University, built up on the

mountains of Basutoland at Roma.

There is no colour bar there. The university has three faculties: Arts, Science and Education. The university was founded 12 years ago.

Students flock there from many parts of Africa. There are Whites from America there.

High up in the mountains of Basutoland lies the Pius XII University, where study is not governed by colour . . . and South Africa's new attempt to introduce university apartheid leaves it untouched.



ns Renew Protest Effo Against Bill

U.C.T. And Wits Speakers Speak At Packed Meeting Of Students

There was nothing in the history of the "Open" Universities, Wits and U.C.T., which in the least suggested that the traditional system of academic non-segregation had not been one hundred per cent successful in its practical application. This was the considered opinion of Mr. Ernie Wentzel, the National Chairman of N.U.S.A.S., who last night addressed a very large gathering of Rhodians in the General Lecture Theatre.

Mr. Wentzel, who is on a short visit to Grahamstown, spoke for over an hour, and received loud and prolonged applause. It was his belief, he said, that the open university policy, allowing as it does for intellectuals and cultural contact between members of the various races, was a tremendous force for closer inter-racial harmony and understanding. The setting up of separate universities along racial lines could only lead to a widening of the breach between the different sections of the community.

Mr. Wentzel made it clear, however, that this was by no means the only or even the principal issue at stake. In his view the threat of academic non-freedom was by far the most terrifying principle involved in the Separate University Education Bill. Complete autonomy was essential to the fulfilment of what had by long tradition become the aim and ideal of every university founded within the culture of Western civilisation — namely, the wholehearted and exhaustive pursuit of truth as an end in itself. Control of the university by the State or by any other outside body was obviously incompatible with this ideal.

MENACING CLAUSE

Yet not only was the Government now interfering with the traditional autonomy of the "open" universities, but it had also made clear its intention to set up institutions in the name of universities which, by definition, were clearly something less than Universities. The projected Bantu universities were to be denied academic freedom; on a large number of points they would be subject to the control of the Ministry of Native Affairs. The Minister's powers as outlined in the Bill entitled him, amongst other things, to establish any non-European university, to appoint members to the university council and thereby to control its affairs, and to discharge any member of the staff. One of the most menacing clauses in the Bill, Mr. Wentzel said, was that which allowed the Minister to dismiss any lecturer at one of these universities on the grounds of criticism of the Government. As Mr. Wentzel pointed out, this provision covered denunciation of an Government policy on, for

"Open" university in this country.

He gave a brief outline of some of the methods which had been adopted by U.C.T. to combat the measure. Mr. Rubin read a few of the numerous messages of support which had been received from universities and other student groups overseas, who he declared were following the present course of events in the Union with interest and anxiety. Mr. Rubin mentioned also that appeals had been made for the support of the four Afrikaans universities, but without success.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

R.U. CAMPAIGN

Steps which are to be taken by the students of Rhodes, as part of the general protest campaign, were discussed at the same meeting. It has been decided to hold a Symposium on the matter on Monday evening, which will be open to the public as well as to members of the University.

To-morrow morning a procession will be held. Students in academic dress will proceed in a dignified manner down High Street as far as the Cathedral, and then turn back towards Rhodes.

In the meantime over 600 students have signed a petition protesting against the new legislation. The S.R.C. has been circulating copies of the Bill to all students, and on the basis of this acquaintance with the measure Rhodes have been recording their objection to it. It is understood that Fort Hare students have signed a similar petition practically en bloc, and it is hoped to be able to send the two documents to the Minister of Native Affairs before Monday.

THE VOICE OF THE CITY



A CHIEF'S
AMANG YOU
TAKIN NOTES
AND FAITH.
HE'LL PRENT
IT!

ON page 12 today is a historical sketch of the Native University College at Fort Hare, which has become the target of another of Dr. Verwoerd's apartheid shafts.

The Fort Hare University stands on ground where British troops once cleaned their muskets and kept a constant look out for marauding Natives during the Kafir Wars.

The old Fort building, which was named after the Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Hare, who was instrumental in its being built in 1846, is now incorporated in the College grounds.

The fort was built because of the Kafir Wars and remained in operation until about 1853. It was attacked by the Native Chief Sandilli in 1851 with an estimated 5,000 warriors. Despite the fact that the fort's guns were opened up on the approaching Natives they continued to advance. The Fingoes with the Cape Mounted Rifles made a spirited charge on the approaching horde and the scene of hand-to-hand fighting was described as looking very like a Kafir war dance on a large scale. Fighting took place in the town and the townspeople took part in driving off the Native attackers. Eighty five dead were counted after the fight.

Today, among the ruins of the fort, it is still possible to find signs of the habitation in those earlier days of the British forces. Buttons, bullets and cannonballs have been dug up there and in the vicinity there are two military cemeteries.

In one of them can still be seen the faded headstones on the graves of two British lieutenants.

DATE 23 MAR 19

EASTERN PROVINCE P.E.

STUDENT PROTEST GROWS

From Our Correspondent
GRAHAMSTOWN, Friday.

MR. E. WENTZEL, president of Nusas, and Mr. N. Rubin, vice-president for international relations, left for Fort Hare to-day after addressing enthusiastic student meetings here at Rhodes University and the Grahamstown Training College.

"We shall keep up the fight against university apartheid as long as possible," Mr. Wentzel told a packed meeting at Rhodes last night. "Besides demonstrations and meetings, Nusas lays great stress on the study of the problem."

Nusas was producing pamphlets and articles and information was being disseminated, both in the Union and overseas, he said.

Mr. Rubin said that the International Students Conference, representing students everywhere except behind the Iron Curtain, had passed a resolution against university apartheid and had sent three investigators to South Africa.

(News by F. Bouwers, Warden's Lodge, Grahamstown.)

ENTRENCHING PREJUDICE

A SINISTER aspect of the attack on the universities has been reported this week. Professor M. H. Giffen, Acting Principal of Fort Hare University College, has complained to the Police about the alleged activities of detectives among his students. A report from East London says some visiting detectives offered inducements to Fort Hare students to disclose whether there had been any "incitement" of them by university staff.

We do not know whether the latter report is substantiated. But Professor Giffen's complaint shows how fundamental freedoms are being undermined in our country. Present trends point to the possibility that later attempts will be made to regiment university classes by means of spies and inquisitions.

The 45 clauses of the Separate Universities Education Bill introduced by Mr. J. H. Viljoen will institute sweeping and damaging changes in university education. Separate "tribal" universities will be set up, controlled not by independent educationists but by state officials, their curricula decided by the Minister in charge, and the staffs strictly disciplined. Criticism of the Government is to be deemed "misconduct." Severe penalties are laid down.

Sacred right

All these provisions, ironically enough, are introduced to allow the non-White to "develop freely in his own sphere."

As Professor Winifred Maxwell, Professor of History at Rhodes University, has said, "no parallel piece of legislation can be found in the statute book of any country in the 20th Century."

Yet the most damaging aspect of this legislation has hardly been discussed. This Act makes possible the dissemination of falsehood. It creates the legal machinery to frustrate the pursuit of truth and replace it by indoctrination and tendentious teaching. It is, therefore, an attack on a civilisation right sacred to every single person.

Closed

Professor De Kiewiet, in his important little book, "The Anatomy of South African Misery," observes that bias is already found in some of our universities. He goes on to say it is possible for an Afrikaner child to pass from primary school to university without ever hearing objective arguments for or against the system he is enjoined to defend and perpetuate.

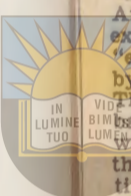
Here are the seeds for similar indoctrination developments in other institutions of learning. In recent European history there are many instances of impressive scholarship being deluded or dragooned into the service of some cult or -ism. Hitler never lacked

university apologists
universities for his pernicious doctrine of a master race or "herrenvolk."

One Hitler theorist, F. K. Gunther, described the Alpine type of European as a racial group characterised as "petty criminals, small-time swindlers, sneak-thieves and sexual perverts." The man, he said, was "fitted to end as the muddle-headed owner of a cottage and a patch of garden" and the woman fated to become "a faded creature growing old in a debased and narrow world."

Extension

This is not very far from Dr. Verwoerd's classic dicta on the Bantu Education Act: "There is no place in our society for the Native above certain forms of labour." And his latest reference to "the Native as a Black Englishman struggling against the Afrikaner" shows that Dr. Verwoerd intends to give their education a politically-inspired direction.



Thus in present Nationalist plans the creation of a special "university" system for Africans is logical. It is an extension of the special "educational" system erected by the Bantu Education Act. The prejudice which is the basis of "Bantu Education" will be elevated to dogma at the Bantu universities. In time this system must penetrate other universities as well. Has the spirit of inquiry give way to prejudice.

When this stage is reached, the spiritual condition of our country will be desperate indeed. It is time to take heed of where we are going.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Challenge to Strydom on universities

PORT ELIZABETH, Monday.—The Fort Hare Students' Representative Council decided at the week-end to rejoin Nusas.

Soon afterwards the two bodies issued a joint declaration criticizing a recent statement by the Prime Minister (Mr. J. G. Strydom) on university policy and challenging him to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the 'open' universities.

Commenting on the Fort Hare decision to rejoin Nusas, Mr. E. M. Wentzel (president of Nusas) said: 'This is a particularly significant move since there has been no contact between the two bodies for five years.'

'The decision to rejoin also proves the Prime Minister's statement to have been quite wrong. Indeed, it proves quite the opposite, namely, that there is no conflict between European and non-European students.'

REPLY TO STRYDOM

The joint student statement, signed by Mr. Wentzel, Mr. N. Rubin (president of the University of Cape Town S.R.C.) and Mr. A. M. Makiwane (president of the Fort Hare S.R.C.), said: 'The Prime Minister claimed that a major reason for separate universities for non-Europeans is that Europeans would be outnumbered at open universities in time.'

'The university apartheid Bill, however, provides not only for the compulsory segregation of the open universities but also for the placing of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School under Government departments although they are already segregated.'

RACIAL PREJUDICE

'This is an attempt to exploit the racial prejudice of the White population and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country.'—Sapa.

STUDENTS ISSUE CHALLENGE TO PRIME MINISTER

Prove statement of friction at mixed Universities

IMMEDIATELY after the Fort Hare Students' Representative Council decided this weekend to rejoin the National Union of South African Students the two bodies issued a joint declaration—the first in five years—condemning a recent “onslaught” on the universities by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom, and challenged him “to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.”

Commenting on the Fort Hare decision, taken on Saturday night, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, President of N.U.S.A.S. states: “This is a particularly significant move since there has been no contact whatsoever for five years. N.U.S.A.S. now looks forward to renewed co-operation with the Fort Hare students.

“The decision to rejoin also proves the Prime Minister's statement to have been quite wrong. Indeed, it proves quite the opposite, namely that there is no conflict between European and non-European students. It is also significant because it represents one of the few reversals of the separation trend since 1948.”

Disapproval

The joint student statement, signed by Mr. Wentzel, Mr. N. Rubin, president of the Cape



MR. E. M. WENTZEL

Town University S.R.C., and Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare S.R.C., declares:

“We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom, at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Orange Free State, and express our strongest disapproval of this further Government onslaught on the South African universities.

“The Prime Minister claimed that a major reason for separate universities for non-Whites is that Europeans would be outnumbered at open universities in the course of time.

“The University Apartheid Bill, however, provides not only for the compulsory segregation of the open universities but also for the placing of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School under Government departments although they are already segregated.

Racial prejudice

“This is an attempt to exploit the racial prejudice of the White population, and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country.

“The open universities regard academic merit as the only relevant basis for admis-

sion to universities, and their policy is to maintain their multi-racial character

“In any event, the effects of the Bantu Education Act, which is designed, in the words of Dr. Verwoerd, to “train and teach people in accordance with their opportunities in life,” would be to diminish the number of Africans academically qualified to enter an open university.

“We believe that this Act means that only those Africans chosen by Dr. Verwoerd to receive Higher Education will receive a schooling which would qualify them for admission to a university.

No compulsion

“The Prime Minister further claimed that just as there are universities for English and Afrikaans-speaking students, there should be universities for White and non-White. There is no compulsion on any of the existing universities to limit their students to other language groups. There are, in fact, substantial numbers of Afrikaans-speaking students at the English-medium universities and vice versa.

“We fear that this statement is an indication by the Prime Minister of the Government's intention of compulsory segregating even English and Afrikaans-speaking European students, as is envisaged in the policy of Christelike Nasionale Onderwys.”

“In challenging the supporters of university freedom to state whether they claim the right to influence students on the lines of communism,” Mr. Strijdom showed a lamentable lack of understanding of the aim of a university education.

Claim resented

“The universities as at present constituted exist to serve no political ideology, whereas tribal colleges are designed for political indoctrination.

“We resent the claim that mixing results in racial clashes. We challenge the Prime Minister to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

“It is our experience that contact leads to inter-racial co-operation and understanding, and we have joined together to oppose the Government move to thwart progress in this direction.”

(News by M. Holmes, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth).

STRIJDOM'S STATEMENT SLATED BY STUDENTS

PORT ELIZABETH, Sunday.
SOON after the Fort Hare students' representative council decided this weekend to rejoin the N.U.S.A.S., the two bodies issued a joint declaration — the first in five years — criticising a recent statement on the university's policy by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom, and challenging him to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

The joint student statement, signed by Mr. E. M. Wentzel, the society's president, Mr. N. Rubin, president of the Cape Town University S.R.C., and Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare S.R.C., declares: "We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom, at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Orange Free State, and express our strongest disapproval of this further Government onslaught on the South African universities.

"The Prime Minister claimed that a major reason for separate universities for non-whites is that Europeans would be outnumbered at open universities in the course of time. The University Apartheid Bill, however, provides not only for the compulsory segregation of the open universities, but also for the placing of Fort Hare and the Natal medical school under Government departments, although they are already segregated.

Exploitation

"This is an attempt to exploit a racial prejudice of the white population and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country.

"The open universities regard academic merit as the only relevant basis for admission to universities, and their policy is to maintain their multi-racial character.

"In any event, the effects of the Bantu Education Act, which is designed, in the words of Dr. Verwoerd, to train and teach people in accordance with their opportunities in life, could be to diminish the number of Africans academically qualified to enter an open university."—Sapa.

STUDENTS JOIN IN AWARDING BILL VICEMEN

Challenge Strijdom to Give Details of "Friction"

PORT ELIZABETH, Sunday.

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25 MAR 1957

The joint student statement signed by Mr. Wentzel, president of NUSAS, Mr. N. Rubin, president of the Cape Town University SRC and Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare SRC, declares, "We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Orange Free State and express our strongest disapproval of this further Government onslaught on the South African universities."



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University of Fort Hare
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EXPLOIT PREJUDICE

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"The Prime Minister further claimed that just as there are universities for English and Afrikaans-speaking students there should be universities for white and non-white."

"We fear that this statement is an indication by the Prime Minister of the Government's intention of compulsory segregation even of English- and Afrikaans-speaking European students as is envisaged in the policy of the Christelike Nasionale Onderwys."

"The universities, as at present constituted, exist to serve no political ideology, whereas tribal colleges are designed for political indoctrination."—S.A. Press Association.

Black, White Students Reunited

JOINT CHALLENGE TO STRIJDOM ON RACIAL AMITY

Port Elizabeth, Sunday.

SOON after the Fort Hare (non-European) Students' Representative Council decided this weekend to rejoin the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) the two bodies issued a joint declaration—the first in five years—criticising a recent statement by the Prime Minister Mr. Strijdom, and challenging him to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

Commenting on the Fort Hare decision taken on Saturday night, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, president of NUSAS, states: "This is a particularly significant move, since there has been no contact whatsoever for five years. NUSAS now looks forward to renewed co-operation with the Fort Hare students."

The statement concludes: "We resent the claim that mixing results in racial clashes. We challenge the Prime Minister to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities. It is our experience that contact leads to inter-racial co-operation and understanding and we have joined together to oppose the Government's move to thwart progress in this direction." — Sapa.

"FURTHER ONSLAUGHT"

The joint student statement, signed by Mr. Wentzel, Mr. N. Rubin (president of the Cape Town University SRC) and Mr. A. M. Makiwane (president of the Fort Hare SRC) declares: "We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Orange Free State and express our strongest disapproval of this further Government onslaught on the South African universities."

The open universities, the statement says, regard academic merit as the only relevant basis for admission to universities and their policy is to maintain their multi-racial character.

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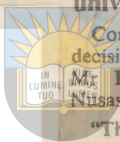
"We fear that this statement is an indication by the Prime Minister of the Government's

Students Strydom's Statement

CITY
LATE

PORT ELIZABETH, Sunday.

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University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

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"This is a particularly significant move since there has been no contact whatsoever for five years. Nusas now looks forward to renewed co-operation with the Fort Hare students. The decision to rejoin also proves the Prime Minister's statement to have been quite wrong. Indeed it proves quite the opposite, namely, that there is no conflict between European and non-European students. It is also significant because it represents one of the few reversals of the separation trend since 1948."

The joint statement declares: "We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister, Mr J. G. Strydom, at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Orange Free State and express our strongest disapproval of this further Government onslaught on the South African universities.

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"This is an attempt to exploit the racial prejudice of the White population and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country."—Sapa.

DATE 25 MAR 1957

GROCCOTT'S DAILY MAIL GRAHAMSTOWN

Bill Closes N.U.S.A.S. Gap

Fort Hare S.R.C. Rejoins White Group And Cuts Isolation Policy Of Past Years

At an S.R.C. general meeting during the week-end the students of Fort Hare University College unanimously elected for re-affiliation with the National Union of South African Students. This decision, made in the face of the Government's projected Bill to establish separate university facilities for Africans under the Ministry of Native Affairs, comes as a reversal of the policy of isolation which Fort Hare has been following for the past number of years.

It accords with the general tendency of those Universities who are already members of N.U.S.A.S. to draw together to throw their united strength into the struggle for academic freedom.

The Fort Hare decision arises out of representations made by the Rhodes S.R.C. a week ago, and by N.U.S.A.S. itself, whose chairman, Mr. Ernie Wentzel, visited the College over the week-end.

Not only have the members of Fort Hare had no official contact with their fellow-students at other Universities in the country since their withdrawal from N.U.S.A.S. on matters of principle and policy in 1951, but the Fort Hare students have rejected all overtures on the part of the S.R.C. of Rhodes University (to which the College is at present affiliated), for closer relations, even on a cultural level. At one stage it was for instance customary for students from the two institutions to organise regular inter-debates, but such co-operative activities ceased some years ago. There is a strong hope that such contacts between Rhodes and Fort Hare will be resumed in the near future.

WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT

Fort Hare has already recorded its wholehearted support of the stand taken by the students of Rhodes in the matter of academic apartheid. It is understood that the college, which has over 400 students, has unanimously petitioned the Government for the withdrawal of the Separate University Education Bill.

A contingent from Fort Hare is to be present at this evening's Symposium in the Rhodes Great Hall, when the principle of the Bill will be defended by Professor Sampson, at one time Head of the Law Department at Rhodes. Professor J. Irving will oppose the Bill.

The protest march which was to have been held in the city on Saturday morning has had to be postponed for a week, when it will be held on the day following the annual Graduation Ceremony.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Decision of Fort Hare to return

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Fort Hare students' decision at the weekend to rejoin the National Union of S.A. Students was taken after a visit by the President of N.U.S.A.S. and the Vice-President for International Relations in N.U.S.A.S.

Fort Hare students disaffiliated from N.U.S.A.S. in 1952 because N.U.S.A.S. was unwilling to take an open political stand.

Mr. A. M. Makiwane (President of the Fort Hare S.R.C.) said the general feeling of Fort Hare students now was that the reasons for the break no longer applied. The situation had changed.

Since 1952 there had been virtually no contact between Fort Hare students and the members of N.U.S.A.S. When it was clear last year that the University Apartheid Bill would be introduced in 1957, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, President of N.U.S.A.S., was invited to address Fort Hare on "The Implications of University Apartheid."

Significant step

Earlier this year the Fort Hare students passed a resolution calling for joint action by all bodies opposed to university apartheid. Messrs. Wentzel and N. Rubin (N.U.S.A.S. Vice-President) were invited to address the student body.

After discussions with the N.U.S.A.S. executive members, the S.R.C. of Fort Hare unanimously recommended to the student body that they should reaffiliate to N.U.S.A.S. After Messrs. Wentzel and Rubin addressed the student body, Fort Hare unanimously decided to reaffiliate.

Thanking the students Mr. Wentzel said:

"This is one of the most significant steps in the history of the National Union and of South Africa. We have shown today that we as students are able to co-operate in a student organisation in opposition to racial discrimination in education.

"This is one of the most serious setbacks ever to be suffered by the proponents of educational apartheid.

Tolerance, respect

"We together in N.U.S.A.S. will strive to re-establish that earlier system of education which enjoys the support of the rest of the civilised world."

Mr. Rubin said: "Students of Cape Town University are extremely pleased at the decision of Fort Hare to work with us in our campaign to prevent the subjugation of education to the whims of the Minister of Education and his colleague, Dr. Verwoerd.

"We will have to maintain the spirit of tolerance and respect which prevails at the open universities in the future. This, I believe, can best be done by working through an organisation such as N.U.S.A.S., which, like the open universities, accepts members on a basis of studentship alone.

"N.U.S.A.S. may now justly claim to be the only truly representative organisation of South African students."

Bantu Education

JOINT UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE MADE TO STRIJDOM

PORT ELIZABETH, Monday.

SOON AFTER THE FORT HARE students' representative council decided this weekend to rejoin N.U.S.A.S., the two bodies issued a joint declaration—the first in five years—criticising a recent statement on the university's policy by the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, and challenging him to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

Commenting on the Fort Hare decision taken on Saturday night, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, president of N.U.S.A.S., states: "This is a particularly significant move since there has been no contact whatsoever for five years. N.U.S.A.S. now looks forward to renewed co-operation with the Fort Hare students.

"The decision to rejoin also proves the Prime Minister's statement to have been quite wrong. Indeed it proves quite the opposite, namely, that there is no conflict between European and Non-European students. It is also significant because it represents one of the few reversals of the separation trend since 1948."

The joint student statement signed by Mr. Wentzel, Mr. N. Rubin, president of the Cape Town University's S.R.C., and Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare S.R.C., declares: "We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Orange Free State and express our strongest disapproval of further Government onslaught on the South African universities.

RACE PREJUDICE

"The Prime Minister claimed that a major reason for separate universities for Non-Whites is that Europeans would be outnumbered at open universities in the course of time. The University Apartheid Bill, however, provides not only for the compulsory segregation of the open universities, but also for the placing of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School under Government departments although they are already segregated.

"This is an attempt to exploit the racial prejudice of the White population and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country.

ONLY BASIS

"The open universities regard academic merit as the only relevant basis for admission to universities and their policy is to maintain their multi-racial character.

"In any event, the effects of the Bantu Education Act which is designed in the words of Dr. Verwoerd to train and teach people in accordance with their opportunities in life, could be to diminish the number of Africans academically qualified to enter an open university.

WHITE SEGREGATION

"The Prime Minister further claimed that just as there are universities for English and Afrikaans-speaking students there should be universities for White and non-White.

"We fear that this statement is an indication by the Prime Minister of the Government's intention of compulsorily segregating even English and Afrikaans-speaking European students as is envisaged in the policy of Christelike Nasionale Onderwys.

"Mr. Strijdom said that the Non-European colleges would have modest beginning as in the case of the other South African universities and that they would develop in the course of time as the other universities had.

"This is also an indication that the Government do not intend to provide equal separate facilities even on a material level.

"In challenging the supporters of university freedom to state whether they claim the right—to influence students on the lines of Communism—Mr. Strijdom showed a lamentable lack of understanding of the aim of a university education.

"We resent the claim that mixing results in racial clashes we challenge the Prime Minister to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities."—Sapa.

(News by M. Holmes, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth.)

Joint Statement by White and Black Students

PORT ELIZABETH, Monday.

The National Union of South African Students — a European group — and the Students' Representative Council of Fort Hare, the non-European University, have issued a joint statement criticising the University Education Bill which enables the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. H. F. Verwoerd, to establish university colleges to which only Native students will be admitted.

The statement challenged the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strydom, to cite any example where the mingling of Europeans and non-Europeans in South Africa's two open universities — the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town — had resulted in racial friction.

The statement added that the effect of the Bantu Education Act could be to diminish the number of Natives academically qualified to enter an open university. Only those Natives chosen by Dr. Verwoerd to receive higher education would receive schooling qualifying them for admission to university.

The students expressed fear that the recent announcements by the Government indicated that academic segregation would not stop at the segregation of the White and non-White groups. It was possible that the English and Afrikaans-speaking sections would ultimately be separated in the Universities. — Sapa.

STUDENT BODIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT CRITICISING STRIJDOM

PORT ELIZABETH, Sunday.—Soon after the Fort Hare Students' Representative Council decided this weekend to rejoin N.U.S.A.S., the two bodies issued a joint declaration—the first in five years—criticising a recent statement on the universities policy by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom. The declaration challenged Mr. Strijdom to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

Commenting on the Fort Hare decision taken on Saturday night Mr. E. M. Wentzel, president of NUSAS, states:

"This is a particularly significant move since there has been no contact whatsoever for five years.

"NUSAS now looks forward to renewed co-operation with the Fort Hare students.

"The decision to rejoin also proves the Prime Minister's statement to have been quite wrong. Indeed it proved quite the opposite, namely, that there is no conflict between European and non-European students. It is also significant because it represents one of the few reversals of the separation trend since 1948."

"STRONGEST DISAPPROVAL"

The joint student statement, signed by Mr. Wentzel, Mr. N. Rubin, president of the Cape Town University S.R.C., and Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare S.R.C., declares:

"We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Orange Free State and express our strongest disapproval of this further Government onslaught on the South African universities.

"The Prime Minister claimed that a major reason for separate universities for non-Whites is that Europeans would be outnumbered at open universities in the course of time. The University Apartheid Bill, however, provides not only for the compulsory segregation of the open universities, but also for the placing of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School under Government departments although they are already segregated.

"EXPLOIT PREJUDICE"

"This is an attempt to exploit the racial prejudice of the White population and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country.

"The open universities regard academic merit as the only relevant basis for admission to universities and their policy is to maintain their multi-racial character.

"In any event the effects of the Bantu Education Act, which is designed in the words of Dr. H. F. Verwoerd to train and teach people in accordance with their opportunities in life, could be to diminish the number of Africans academically qualified to enter an open university.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR SOME

"We believe that this Act means that only those Africans chosen by Dr. Verwoerd to receive higher education will receive a schooling which would qualify them for admission to a university.

"The Prime Minister further claimed that just as there are universities for English and Afrikaans-speaking students there should be universities for White and non-White.

COMPULSORY SEGREGATION

"There is no compulsion on any of the existing universities to limit their students to either language group. There are in fact substantial numbers of Afrikaans-speaking students at the English-medium universities and vice-versa.

Minister of the Government's intention of compulsory segregation even English and Afrikaans-speaking European students as is envisaged in the policy of "Christelike Nasionale Onderwys." (Christian National Education).

"Mr. Strijdom said that the non-European colleges would have modest beginnings as in the case of the other South African universities and that they would develop in the course of time as the other universities had.

"The open universities, however, were founded on principles of independence and academic freedom, whereas the tribal colleges will be subservient to Government departments and subjected to Government policy.

NOT EQUAL FACILITIES

"This is also an indication that the Government does not intend to provide equal separate facilities even on a material level.

"We resent the claim that mixing results in racial clashes. We challenge the Prime Minister to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities. It is our experience the contact leads to inter-racial co-operation and understanding and we have joined together to oppose the Government move to thwart progress in this direction."

(News by M. Holmes, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth.)

STUDENTS AT FORT HARE REJOIN NUSAS

Joint Challenge to Strijdom

PORT ELIZABETH. — Soon after the Fort Hare Students' Representative Council decided at the week-end to rejoin Nusas the two bodies issued a joint declaration —the first in five years.

It criticized a recent statement on the university's policy by the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, and challenged him to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

The decision to reaffiliate with Nusas was taken at a meeting which was addressed by the president of Nusas, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, and by Mr. N. Rubin, president of the S.R.C., of UCT.

Commenting on the decision, Mr. Wentzel said: "We regard this as one of the greatest steps that has taken place in the student movement in South Africa to date.

"We believe that this move will be a setback to the Government's declared policy of racial segregation among students."

"FORCES UNITED"

Mr. Rubin said: "The students of UCT welcome the decision of Fort Hare to come together with us in Nusas. We know that we have united all forces in this country opposed to the policy of racial doctrine on South Africa.

university apartheid has demonstrated us the necessity for joining on an issue affects all students of their race or outlook.

ample set by Fort Nusas should serve to it is possible for all groups in this country to work together for racial understanding and co-operation."

FURTHER ONSLAUGHT

The joint student statement, signed by Mr. Wentzel, Mr. Rubin, and Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare S.R.C., declares:

"We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Orange Free State and express our strongest disapproval of this further Government onslaught on the South African universities.

"The Prime Minister claimed that a major reason for separate universities for non-Whites is that Europeans would be outnumbered at open universities in the course of time.

"The University Apartheid Bill, however, provides not only for the compulsory segregation of the open universities, but also for the placing of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School under Government departments although they are already segregated.

"LACK OF CONFIDENCE"

"This is an attempt to exploit the racial prejudice of the White population and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country."

"The Prime Minister further claimed that just as their are universities for English and Afrikaans-speaking students there should be

universities for White and non-White.

"There is no compulsion on any of the existing universities to limit their students to either language group. There are in fact substantial numbers of Afrikaans-speaking students at the English-medium universities and vice-versa.

AN INDICATION

"We fear that this statement is an indication by the Prime Minister of the Government's intention of compulsorily segregating even English and Afrikaans speaking European students as is envisaged in the policy of Christelike Nasionale Onderwys.

"In challenging the supporters of university freedom to state whether they claim the right to influence students on the lines of communism, Mr. Strijdom showed a lamentable lack of understanding of the aim of a university education.

"The universities, as at present constituted, exist to serve no political ideology, whereas tribal colleges are designed for political indoctrination.

"We resent the claim that mixing results in racial clashes. We challenge the Prime Minister to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

"It is our experience that contact leads to inter-racial co-operation and understanding and we have joined together to oppose the Government move to thwart progress in this direction."—(Sapa.)

Students chide Premier for reasons to split universities

PORT ELIZABETH, Sunday.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S statement on the reasons for separate universities showed deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a future part in the intellectual life of the country, says a joint statement issued today signed by students of Cape Town University and Fort Hare.

The statement was issued soon after the Fort Hare Students' Representative Council decided this week-end to rejoin Nusas. The joint declaration—the first in five years—criticized a recent statement on the university's policy by the Prime Minister (Mr. Strijdom) and challenging him to point to any incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities.

Commenting on the Fort Hare decision taken on Saturday night, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, president of Nusas, states:

"This is a particularly significant move since there has been no contact whatsoever for five years. Nusas now looks forward to renewed co-operation with the Fort Hare students.

"The decision to rejoin also proves the Prime Minister's statement to have been quite wrong. Indeed, it proves quite the opposite: namely, that there is no conflict between European and non-European students. It is also significant because it represents one of the few reversals of the separation trend since 1948."

The joint student statement signed by Mr. Wentzel, Mr. N. Rubin, president of the Cape Town University S.R.C., and Mr. A. M. Makiwane, president of the Fort Hare S.R.C., declares:

"We have considered the statement of the Prime Minister at the graduation ceremony of the University of the Free State and express our strongest disapproval of this further Government onslaught on the South African universities.

MAJOR REASON

"The Prime Minister claimed that a major reason for separate universities for non-Whites is that Europeans would be outnumbered at open universities in the course of time. The university apartheid Bill, however, provides not only for the compulsory segregation of the open universities, but also for the placing of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School under Government departments, although they are already segregated.

"This is an attempt to exploit the racial prejudice of the White population and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to continue to play a part in the future intellectual life of this country.

MAKE FEWER

"In any event, the effects of the Bantu Education Act which is designed in the words of Dr. Verwoerd to train and teach people in accordance with their opportunities in life, could be to diminish the number of Africans academically qualified to enter an open university.

"We believe that this Act means that only those Africans chosen by Dr. Verwoerd to receive higher education will receive a schooling which would qualify them for admission to a university.

"The Prime Minister further claimed that just as there are universities for English and Afrikaans-speaking students there should be universities for White and non-White.

NO COMPULSION

"There is no compulsion on any of the existing universities to limit their students to either language group. There are, in fact, substantial numbers of Afrikaans-

speaking students at the English-medium universities and vice-versa.

"We fear that this statement is an indication by the Prime Minister of the Government's intention of compulsorily segregating even English and Afrikaans-speaking European students as is envisaged in the policy of Christelike Nasionale Onderwys.

DIFFERENT PRINCIPLES

"Mr. Strijdom said that the non-European colleges would have modest beginnings as in the case of the other South African universities, and that they would develop in the course of time as the other universities had. The open universities, however, were founded on principles of independence and academic freedom, whereas the tribal colleges will be subservient to Government departments and subjected to Government policy.

"This is an indication that the Government do not intend to provide equal separate facilities even on a material level.

"We resent the claim that mixing results in racial clashes. We challenge the Prime Minister to bring the Prime Minister to together in incidents resulting in racial friction at the open universities. It is our experience the contact leads to inter-racial co-operation and understanding, and we have joined together to oppose the Government move to thwart progress in this direction."—Sapa.

(News by M. Holmes, 19 Baakens Street, Port Elizabeth).

Kritiek van Nusas en Fort Hare

PORT ELIZABETH. — Kort nadat die Studenteraad van Fort Hare die naweek besluit het om weer by N.U.S.A.S. aan te sluit, het die twee liggame 'n gesamentlike verklaring uitgereik waarin die Eerste Minister, adv. J. G. Strijdom, se verklaring oor universiteite gekritiseer word. 'n Uitdaging is aan die Eerste Minister berig om enige voorval aan te toon wat rasse-wrywing aan die oop universiteite veroorsaak het.

Mr. E. M. Wentzel, president van N.U.S.A.S., het gesê dat die heraansluiting van Fort Hare van baie groot betekenis is en dat daar geen wrywing tussen die nie-blankes en die blankes is nie.

Die gesamentlike verklaring lui dat die Eerste Minister geen vertroue in die toekomstige eierskap van die blanke op intellektuele gebied het nie, aangesien die Natalse Mediese Skool en Fort Hare onder 'n staatsdepartement sal val hoewel dit reeds gesegregeer is.

Die verklaring lui dat baie Afrikaanssprekendes aan Engelse universiteite is, en omgekeerd. Vanneer die Eerste Minister segregasie wil toepas, kan dit later beteken dat hy die Afrikaanse en Engelse studente van mekaar wil skei „in ooreenstemming met die beleid van die Christelik Nasionale Onderwys”. (Berig deur M. Holmes, Baakensstraat 19, Port Elizabeth.)

Fort Hare se Stude- Nusas, Kritiseer Premierstoepspraak

PORT ELIZABETH.

KORT nadat die Studenteraad van Fort Hare hierdie naweek besluit het om weer by Nusas aan te sluit, het die twee liggame 'n gesamentlike verklaring uitgereik — die eerste in vyf jaar — waarin die gelese toespraak van die Eerste Minister by geleentheid van die gradeplegtigheid van die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat gekritiseer word.

Die twee liggame daag die Premier se intellektuele lewe van hieruit om enige voorvalle aan te toon die land. wat tot rassewrywing aan die ope

Toe hy kommentaar gelewer het oor Fort Hare se besluit van Saterdagagaand het die voorsitter van Nusas, mnr. E. M. Wentzel, gesê: „Dit is 'n besonder belangrike stap sedert daar vir vyf jaar hoegenaamd geen kontak was nie. Nusas sien uit na hernieude samewerking met die studente van Fort Hare. Die besluit om weer aan te sluit, bewys ook dat die Premier se verklaring heeltemal verkeerd was. Dit bewys inderdaad die teenoorgestelde, nl. dat daar geen botsing tussen die blanke en nie-blanke studente is nie.”

„AFKEURING ”

Die gesamentlike verklaring van die studente, onderteken deur mnr. Wentzel, mnr. N. Rubin, voorsitter van die Studenteraad van die Kaapstadse Universiteit en A. M. Makwane, voorsitter van die Studenteraad van Fort Hare, lui: „Ons het die verklaring van die Eerste Minister, mnr. J. G. Strijdom, by die gradeplegtigheid van die Vrystaatse Universiteit oorweeg en gee ons sterkste afkeuring te kenne oor hierdie verdere aanslag van die Regering op die Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite.”

Hy sê voorts: „Dit is 'n poging om die rassevooroordeel van die blanke bevolking uit te buit en openbaar 'n betreurenswaardige gebrek aan vertrouwe in die vermoë van die blankes om voort te gaan om 'n rolte speel in die toekom-

„Die ope universiteite beskou akademiese verdienste as die enigste toets vir toelating tot universiteite en hul beleid is om hul veerlassige karakter te handhaaf,” voeg hy daaraan toe. — (Sapa).

DATE 25 MAR 1957

DIE VOLKSBLAD

Veel Meer Is Op Die Spel

[N hul stellingname teen afsonderlike universiteite bepaal die Verenigde Party en ander teenstanders van apartheid hul hoofsaaklik by die sogenaamde „onantastbare beginsel van akademiese vryheid”. Hoeveel wyer as dit die hele vraagstuk egter strek, is deur mnr. J. G. Strijdom uiteengesit in sy boodskap aan die gradeplegtigheid van die Vrystaatse Universiteit. In werklikheid is akademiese vryheid hier nie ter sake nie, maar oor die dinge wat wel ter sake is, laat die voorvegters teen afsonderlike inrigtings hulle nie uit nie.

Wat in die praatjies oor universiteite en selfbeskikkingsreg oor die hoof gesien word, is die feit dat hierdie inrigtings nie los van die land en sy probleme, van sy algemene grondslag en lewensbeskouing kan staan nie. Universiteite het geen **opbeperk**te reg nie. Trouens, wie **sa wil** hê dat die ope universiteite die reg moet kry om 'n **Kommunis** uit Rusland as hoof van 'n leerstoel in **Kommunisme** aan te stel? Daardie reg bestaan nie, en so hoort dit ook. Want universiteite kan nie vryhede veroorloof word wat verhef is bo die gemeenskap waaruit hulle as instellings groei of die staat waarbinne hulle bestaan en onderhou word nie. As daar wetlike en ander beperkinge teen vermenging in 'n veelrassige gemeenskap is, waarom moet die universiteite dan bo die wet en bo die sosiale tradisie verhef wees?

Deur antwoorde op hierdie vrae te vermy, stel die voorstanders van veelrassige inrigtings hul bloot aan die beskuldiging dat hulle na die een of na albei kante oneerlik is. As dit hul bedoeling is dat volkome integrasie aan die gemengde universiteite uitgeleef moet word, waarom erken hulle dan nie dat dit 'n pad is wat noodwendig moet uitloop op gemengde universiteitsrade, doserende personeel en sosiale omgang nie?

En as dit so is, waarom hulle dan nie ook beywer vir die afskaffing van diskriminasie aan ander onderwysfronte soos in die skole nie? Of is die bedoeling om die nie-blanke aan die ope universiteite vir altyd in 'n minderwaardige posisie te hou, indien dit moontlik sou wees? Sou dit eerlik wees teenoor die nie-blankes en teenoor die beginsel van akademiese gelykwaardigheid?

PLAN FOR NON-EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES

From Our Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Monday.

WORK will start towards the end of the year on the building of the first two Native university colleges envisaged under the University Apartheid Bill which was introduced in the House of Assembly a fortnight ago by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science. Plans are already being drafted and, I understand, work will begin in the reserves in October or November.

One of the new colleges will be in the Northern Transvaal and the other will be in Zululand. Fort Hare University College, which the Government will take over, will serve the Transkeian reserves.

The other two non-European university colleges which are to be provided will probably not be built for about four years, though investigations for sites for these two have already been started by the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

Coloured University

The proposed university college for Coloureds will be in the Western Cape, and the one for "other non-Europeans" will be in Natal, probably near Maritzburg.

The main reason for the four-year difference in starting the non-Europeans' (excluding Africans) university colleges is that tenders will have to be called for and the whole building job will be handled by the Public Works Department.

These two colleges will come under the Department of Education, Arts and Science, whereas the university colleges for Africans will fall under the control of the Native Affairs Department.

The Native Affairs Depart-

ment already has its own building teams working in the reserves and they will be used in the building of the colleges. The necessary funds will be taken from those available to the Department of Native Affairs, whereas those for the other non-European colleges will have to be provided from funds voted for that purpose by the House of Assembly.

For non-European students who are not resident near the colleges, the Government will make available loans and bursaries which will cover the expense of their being away from home.

Non-European Staffs

The funds for these subsidies for African students will come from the Bantu Education Account and those for other non-Europeans from general revenue. Though the Government's intention is finally to staff the non-European colleges with non-Europeans, I understand that until the necessary staff has been trained, Europeans will continue to teach.

The salary scales for Coloured and Asiatic lecturers will compare favourably with those of Europeans, though salaries for African lecturers will be considerably lower than for the other groups.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM ENDANGERED BY NEW BILL

—Natal University leaders

SIX resolutions outlining the attitude of the Natal University Council and Senate to the Separate University Education Bill, now before Parliament, have been sent to the Minister of Education in Cape Town.

The resolutions which refer to the proposed legislation as a "flagrant breach of the principle of university autonomy and a grave assault on academic freedom," were passed unanimously by the University Council at a meeting in Maritzburg last week. They were released for publication today.

They condemn the proposal to "dismember this university by the removal of the Medical School and by the exclusion of non-European students from other faculties.

"The council and senate further protest that the Minister should present to Parliament proposals which had at no time been discussed with the university.

"These proposals deeply affect the university as a whole and council and senate consider that they constitute a high-handed abrogation of the conditions of the staffs of the Medical School."

OTHER RESOLUTIONS

Other council and senate resolutions state: (1) "That the ends which universities serve cannot be realised unless their integrity, autonomy and academic freedom are respected by the State.

"The council and senate, therefore, record their condemnation of the intention to place any university under the complete control of a Minister and his officials.

(2) "Council and senate record their indignation at the proposal contained in the Bill to vest in Ministers and Government officials the powers to appoint and dismiss members of university staffs and to discipline them for the expression of opinions which may be regarded unfavourably by the government of the day.

(3) "The council and senate reaffirm the principle that an essential condition of university autonomy and of academic freedom is the right of a university to decide for itself who shall, and who shall not, be admitted to its classes.

FEARLESS RESISTANCE

(4) "The council and senate commend those universities which have taken a lead in defending university autonomy and academic freedom, and consider that the proposed inroads on university autonomy should be fearlessly resisted by all universities."

The Government was urged to give serious consideration to the convictions embodied in the protest.

About 150 members of the academic staff of the University of the Witwatersrand have passed a resolution stating that the Separate University Education Bill "constitutes an attack unparalleled in the history of South Africa upon university autonomy and academic freedom."

The resolution, says a Daily News correspondent in Johannesburg, was put to a meeting presided over by the principal, Prof. W. G. Sutton, and was passed with two or three dissentients.

UNACCEPTABLE

The resolution read: "This meeting of staff of the University of the Witwatersrand expressed its opposition to the Separate University Education Bill which it finds wholly unacceptable on the grounds that:

"(1) It will force upon the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town a criterion for the admission of students which has nothing to do with academic merit.

"(2) It constitutes an attack, unparalleled in the history of South Africa upon university autonomy and academic freedom, and

"(3) That the institutions which it is proposed to establish in terms of the Bill cannot, in the opinion of the meeting, be regarded as university institutions."

NEW RELATIONSHIP

The need for more Europeans to meet Natives outside the master-and-servant relationship was stressed by Professor Guy Butler (Professor of English at Rhodes University) in Grahamstown last night, says a Daily News correspondent.

"It will be difficult—it will be enlightening," said Professor Butler. "It may even lead to that ultimate horror—a coffee-coloured race, but if would be preferable for our descendants to be coffee-coloured than for them to be white and barbarians," he said.

Professor Butler was speaking at a symposium on the Universities Apartheid Bill organised by the Students' Representative Council of Rhodes University. About 800 students, including 50 from Fort Hare, heard Professor J. J. Irving, Professor of Social Science, speak against the principle of the Bill, and Professor H. Sampson, a former professor of law, speak in favour of it.

"Coffee-coloured" race is preferable to barbarism, professor says

Grahamstown, Tuesday.

IT WOULD BE PREFERABLE for our descendants to be coffee-coloured than for them to be White and barbarians," said Prof. Guy Butler, professor of English at Rhodes University, when he spoke at a symposium on the Universities Apartheid Bill, here, last night.

The symposium was organized by the Students Representative Council of Rhodes University.

A crowd of about 800 students, including 50 from Fort Hare, attended.

Professor Butler said that more Europeans should meet Natives outside the master-and-servant relationship.

"It will be difficult—it will be enlightening. It may even lead to that ultimate horror—a coffee-coloured race."

The Tomlinson Commission had proved that complete apartheid was an impossibility.

The Nationalists tended to say that it was impossible to overcome colour prejudice. Their opponents tended to underrate the difficulties of overcoming the prejudice.

But on a realistic view it was imperative that more and more Europeans should learn to think of Natives, speak to Natives and meet them outside the master-

and-servant relationship.

He added that he spoke with vehemence because two of the strongholds of truth as he saw it—the Church and the university—were under attack.

Prof. J. J. Irving, professor of social science, said the Bill provided for a university senate, council, principal, staff and students to be appointed by the Minister. He criticized the fact that the Minister would appoint people to these positions and then regulate their powers and duties.

Professor Irving pitied the man who was appointed principal, as his job would be "less dignified than that of a sanitary inspector."

Natives were forced to carry passes, to live in different areas and had to obey a curfew, but in education there should be no racial differentiation as both White and Black were scholars. Principles of warfare could not be applied to principles of education.

Butler on being civilised in S.A.

POST Correspondent
GRAHAMSTOWN. — More Europeans must meet Africans outside the master-servant relationship, said Professor Guy Butler, Professor of English at Rhodes University, last night.

"It will be difficult. It will be enlightening. It may even lead to that ultimate horror—a coffee-coloured race. But it would be preferable for our descendants to be coffee-coloured than for them to be White and barbaric," he said.

Professor Butler was speaking at a symposium on the universities Apartheid Bill organised by the Students' Representative Council.

From Fort Hare

About 800 students, including 50 non-Europeans from Fort Hare, filled the Rhodes Great Hall to hear Professor J. Irving (Professor of Social Science) speak against the principle of the Bill, and Professor H. Sampson (an ex-Professor of Law) speak in favour of it.

Speaking from the floor after the main speeches, Professor Butler said the Government-appointed Tomlinson Commission had proved that complete apartheid was an impossibility.

The Nationalists tended to say that it was impossible to overcome colour prejudice. Their opponents tended to under-rate the difficulties of overcoming the prejudice.

But on a realistic view, it was imperative that more and more Europeans should learn to think of Africans, speak to Africans and meet them outside the master-and-servant relationship.

Uncivilising

"It seems to me that, on an examination of recent legislation, the more conscious of our whiteness we become, the easier we find it to pass uncivilised and uncivilising laws."

A Fort Hare student, speaking from the floor, said that the Minister of Native Affairs (Mr. H. F. Verwoerd) was a "left-over from the Middle Ages." The so-called "tribal universities" would become "tribal concentration camps".

What counted was what one contributed to the nation, irrespective of colour.

In his speech Professor Irving said he pitied "the poor man appointed to the post of principal" at one of the institutions to be controlled by a Minister. The principal's job would be "less dignified than that of a sanitary inspector."

Professor Sampson spoke in favour of the principle of the Bill only for the purposes of a debate.

Prof. Sampson said he would confine himself to two main points—university autonomy and applying racial segregation to the internal sphere of the Union.

The university was of vital importance to the State as a nursery, so it should fall under the State's control, said Prof. Sampson. As universities were Government-subsidised, the Government should be able to "have a finger in the pie."

Residential and social segregation was essential in South Africa today. An exception applying to universities would be an exception to the general rule. A line had to be drawn somewhere, and an association in lectures, the library and on committees should be the limit.

PROFESSOR PREFERS COFFEE RACE TO 'BARBARIC WHITES'

The Argus Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH, Tuesday.

THE need for more Europeans to meet Natives outside the master-and-servant relationship was stressed by Prof. Guy Butler (Professor of English at Rhodes University) in Grahamstown last night.

'It will be difficult,' he said, 'but it will be enlightening.

'It may even lead to that ultimate horror—a coffee-coloured race. But it would be preferable for our descendants to be coffee-coloured than for them to be White and barbaric.

Professor Butler was speaking at a symposium on the universities apartheid Bill, organized by the Students' Representative Council of Rhodes University.

A crowd of about 800 students, including 50 from Fort Hare, heard Prof. J. Irving (Professor of Social Science) speak against the principle of the Bill, and Prof. H. Sampson, a former professor of law, speak in favour of it.

DIFFICULTIES

Speaking from the floor after the main speeches, Professor Butler said that the Tomlinson Commission had proved that complete apartheid was an impossibility.

The Nationalists tended to say that it was impossible to overcome colour prejudice; their opponents tended to underrate the difficulties of overcoming the prejudice.

On a realistic view, however, it was imperative that more and more Europeans should learn to think of Natives, speak to Natives and meet them outside the master-and-servant relationship.

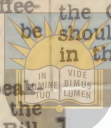
UNCIVILIZED LAWS

'It seems to me,' said Professor Butler, 'that on an examination of recent legislation the more conscious of our whiteness we become the easier we find it to pass uncivilized and uncivilizing laws.'

He said he spoke with vehemence because two of the strongholds of truth, as he saw

it—the Church and the University—were under attack.

Professor Sampson (who spoke in favour of the Bill only for the purpose of debate) said that as universities were subsidized by the Government the Government should be able to 'have a finger in the pie.'



University of Fort Hare
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26 MAR 1957

Date.....

See also overleaf

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES



PORT ELISABETH, South Africa, March 25.

Whit and non-white students combined here tonight in a joint statement criticizing the Government's University Education Bill enabling Mr. Hendrik Verwoerd, the Minister of Native Affairs, to establish university colleges for Africans only.

In their joint statement the National Union of South African Students, European Group and students representative of the Council of Fort Hare, only exclusively non-European university in South Africa, challenged the Prime Minister, Mr. Hans Strijdom, to cite any campus where mingling of Europeans and non-Europeans in South Africa's two open universities of the Witwatersrand and Capetown had resulted in racial friction.

The Fort Hare students who broke away from their European parent body five years ago have now decided to join forces once again.

The president of the

European Student Group, Mr. E. K. Weantzel, said that this amalgamation proved a Mr. Strijdom to be quite wrong in stating that there was conflict between European and non-European students.

The joint statement expresses "our strongest disapproval of the Government onslaught on South African universities".

The University Apartheid Bill was an attempt to exhibit racial prejudice of the white population "and displays a deplorable lack of confidence in the capacity of Europeans to play their part in the future intellectual life of this country," the statement went on.

Former backs Verwoerd

From Our Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN, Monday.

"I PROPOSE to adopt the postulate of the two main political parties, representing 90 per cent. of the electorate, that residential or social segregation is, for the foreseeable future, an essential policy of South Africa," said Prof. H. Sampson (former Professor of Law at Rhodes University) speaking in favour of the Separate Universities Bill at a lively and crowded public symposium at Rhodes tonight.

"If European parents of good **reputation** about the separate standard could allow their children to mix with non-Europeans in a residential university such as ours, the general policy would become quite untenable. That is, unless matriculation can change the characteristics of persons of different stages of civilisation, different histories, and customs. **Government** not prepared to criticise the Government attempt to subordinate universities to the general racial policy so far adopted in South Africa."

(News by F. Bowers, Warden's Lodge, Grahamstown.)

"Non-segregation could not be confined to a lecture room," he said. "In the nature of university life, social contacts would increase and overstep desirable limits. Non-Europeans would be invited to join athletic unions and attend dances."

Friction

"Suppose the Government agreed that Fort Hare students should be placed in Rhodes hostels, and social integration proceeded, how long would it be before most unpleasant friction began?" he asked. "Human sensibilities must be respected as a fact, whether palatable or not."

"Even if all went well within the University, outside, non-Europeans would show increasing resentment at social differentiation. We need the slowest transition from social and residential segregation. University integration would tend to make it too rapid. It is surprising there was no mur-

WORK TO START ON BUILDING TWO NATIVE COLLEGES

REASON FOR DELAY

The main reason for the four-year difference in starting the non-European (excluding African) university colleges is that tenders will have to be called for and the whole building job will be handled by the Public Works Department.

These two colleges will come under the Department of Education, Arts, and Science, whereas the university colleges for Natives will fall under the control of the Native Affairs Department.

The Native Affairs Department already has its own building teams working in the Reserves and they will be used in the building of the colleges.

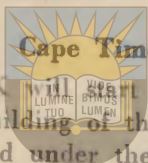
NECESSARY FUNDS

The necessary funds will be taken from those available to the Department of Native Affairs, whereas those for the other non-European colleges will have to be provided from funds voted for that purpose by the House of Assembly.

For non-European students who are not living near the colleges, the Government will make available loans and bursaries which will cover the expense of their being away from home.

The funds for these subsidies for African students will come from the Bantu Education Account, and those for other non-Europeans from general revenue.

Though the Government's intention is finally to staff the non-European colleges with non-Europeans, I understand



Cape Times Political Correspondent

WORK will start towards the end of the year on the building of the first two Native university colleges envisaged under the Separate University Education Bill, introduced in the House of Assembly a fortnight ago by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Plans are already being drafted, and I understand work will begin in the Reserves in October or November.

One of the new colleges will be in the Northern Transvaal and the other will be in Zululand. Fort Hare University College, which the Government will take over, will serve the Transkeian Reserves.

The other two non-European university colleges which are to be provided will probably not be built for about four years, though preliminary investigations for sites for these two have already been started by the Department of Education, Arts, and Science.

The proposed university college for Coloured people will be in the Western Cape, and that for "other non-Europeans" will be in Natal, probably near Maritzburg.

that till the necessary staff have been trained Europeans will continue to teach.

The salary scales for Coloured and Asiatic lecturers will compare favourably with those of Europeans, though salaries for African lecturers will be considerably lower than for the other groups.

AFRICAN COLLEGES: A START SOON

Other non-Whites may have to wait four years

POST Parliamentary Reporter—CAPE TOWN
THE BUILDING of two new "university colleges" for Africans—one in the Northern Transvaal and the other in Zululand—will begin towards the end of the year, probably in October or November.



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They will be the first colleges to be built under the university apartheid plan in terms of the Separate University Education Bill now before Parliament.

Fort Hare University College is to be taken over to serve the Transkei area as an all-African Xosa college.

I understand that under the plan initially there will be five colleges for non-Whites — the three mentioned for Africans and two others — one (mainly for Coloureds) in the Western Cape, and another (mainly for Indians) in Natal.

Preliminary investigations have begun in the search for sites for the two "other than African" colleges, but it is unlikely that a start will be made on building them within four years.

Reasons for delay

The main reasons for the four-year difference in starting the non-European (excluding African) colleges is that tenders will have to be called for, and that the whole building job will be handled by the Public Works Department.

These two colleges will come under the Department of Education, Arts and Science. The colleges for Africans fall under the control of the Native Affairs Department.

The Native Affairs Department already has its own building teams working in the reserves. They will be used in the building of the colleges.

The necessary funds will be taken from those available to the Department of Native Affairs.

Student subsidies

Funds for the other non-European colleges will have to come from votes for that purpose by the House of Assembly.

For non-European students who do not live near the colleges, the Government will make available loans and bursaries to cover the expense of their being away from home.

Funds for these subsidies for African students will come from the Bantu Education Account. Those for other non-Europeans will come from general revenue.

The Government's intention is finally to staff the non-European colleges with non-Europeans, but I understand that till the necessary staff have been trained Europeans will continue to teach.

Symposium On Academic Freedom At Rhodes

The Separate University Education Bill, providing as it did for centralised control of all Bantu University Colleges by the Minister for Native Affairs, constituted a vicious attack on the time-honoured and essential function of all such higher educational institutions to disseminate the truth—unpalatable or not, as the case might be..

This was the view put forward by Professor James Irving when he opened the Symposium on the Bill before a large gathering of students and members of the public in the Rhodes Great Hall last night. Included among the audience was a substantial contingent of the students and staff of Fort Hare.

The view was countered by Prof. H. F. Sampson, former Head of the Rhodes University Law Department, who, while declining to defend the Bill in detail, favoured its general principles.

SOMETHING INDEPENDENT

Professor Irving submitted that one of the most valuable services which trained academic minds performed for the community was to examine, and by implication to criticise, that community's standards in all fields, not excepting the field of government. While he conceded that universities owed certain duties to the State, he nevertheless believed that the University, like the Church, was something independent of the State. He agreed that in the case of the civil service the traditional impartiality towards matters of government policy was a necessary and commendable principle, but he declared that by converting the Bantu Colleges into a branch of the civil service the Government was defeating the foremost purposes of the universities. Professor Irving stated that any so-called university which was subject to ministerial regulation from its Senate and Council down to its lowliest student, was not a university at all. He pointed out that among the difficulties which would be encountered in such an establishment would be that of adequate staffing, since no prospective teacher of integrity would be willing to accept any ministerially imposed restriction upon its fields of investigation. The system would result in the most deplorable conformity and mediocrity.

THEORY OF SEGREGATION

Professor Sampson, speaking in favour of the Bill, declined to de-

fend it in detail but upheld the general principle which underlay it. He maintained that academic segregation was desirable since it was consistent with the overall theory and practice of apartheid, which in turn was favoured by an overwhelming majority of the electorate, and which the present Government had been mandated to realise. He questioned whether academic non-segregation was indeed the force for greater inter-racial understanding which it had to right to exercise some degree of control over higher education in view of its subsidisation of all South African universities.

At the same time Professor Sampson made it clear that he by no means accepted the detailed provisions of the Bill, which he agreed left much to be desired. He merely affirmed that some such legislation was necessary in a multi-racial society, preferably providing for non-White universities in every way equal to those for European students.

RACIAL FRICTION

The two main speeches provoked a great deal of discussion from the floor. Various speakers branded the Bill as immoral, an instrument of indoctrination, and an attack on freedom. A defence of university autonomy was put forward, upholding the right of the Afrikaans-medium universities to practise academic apartheid if they so wished, and of the equal right of the others to open their doors to whomsoever they pleased.

One speaker warned against the dishonesty of refusing to recognise race prejudice as something from which few White South Africans are entirely free. At the same time it was deeply to be regretted, and so far from legislation being enacted to perpetuate it, everything ought to be done to eradicate inter-racial friction as quickly as possible. It was felt that the Bill, by heightening the degree of race consciousness which already existed in this country, was lamentably retrogressive in its effect.

ARE FEARS FOR THE FUTURE

From a university to a 'civil service branch'

S.A. Press Association — ALICE

THE Executive Committee of the Governing Council of the University College of Fort Hare read with dismay the proposals for the future development of the College as contained in the Separate University Education Bill, said the Council today.

The Bill empowered the Minister concerned to take complete control of the direction and management of the College, the selection of its staff and students, the terms of service and discipline, the statement added.

The college was to be reduced from an autonomous university to a branch of the public service.

The Executive Committee, the statement read, noted that all these conditions were to apply to the new university colleges proposed under the Bill.

These colleges had no existence at present, and were mere plans for the future.

The University College of Fort Hare, on the other hand had 40 years of experience and development behind it.

New Zealand

Now its rights and privileges were to be abrogated, and its traditions lost.

The Executive Committee must protest in the strongest terms against this proposed action, the statement added.

Meanwhile, according to a report from Wellington (New Zealand), the Council of the Otago University in Dunedin, decided today to send a resolution to the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, and to Mr. J. G. Strijdom, the Prime Minister, protesting against the racial segregation being planned in the universities of South Africa.

The resolution was prepared by the Professional Board in response to a request by the Bishop of Johannesburg for support in the efforts being made to maintain open universities.

Meanwhile, according to a London message, 14 members of the Fort Hare staff have written a letter of protest to the Manchester Guardian.

The Manchester Guardian is an influential British Liberal newspaper.

In their letter they protest against what they call "nationalisation of our university" and oppose "any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land."



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

DATE 27 MAR 1957

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Dismay at Fort Hare over proposals under new Universities Bill



ALICE, Wednesday, the status of an autonomous university institu-

THE executive committee of the Governing Council of the University College of Fort Hare read with dismay the proposals for the future development of the college as contained in the Separate University Education Bill, a statement issued by the Council said today.

The Bill empowered the Minister concerned to take complete and entire control of the direction and management of the college, the selection of its staff and students, the terms of service and discipline of the institution, the statement said.

The college was, in fact, to be reduced from

tion to a branch of the public service.

The executive committee, the statement said, noted that all these conditions were to apply to the new university colleges proposed under the Bill. These colleges had no existence at present, and were mere plans for the future. The University College at Fort Hare, on the other hand, had 40 years of experience and development behind it.

"All its rights and privileges are to be abrogated under the Bill and its traditions lost.

"The executive committee must protest in the strongest terms against this proposed action," the statement added.—Sapa.

127 M

Letters to the Editor

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

To the Editor of the Manchester Guardian

Sir,—We, the undersigned staff of the University College of Fort Hare, have been waiting to receive official communication about the future of this college. Rumours have been circulating persistently for more than a year. We had hoped, we had considered it essential, that the Government would consult and discuss with the university the desirability of the nationalisation of the university and its detailed implication.

No consultation has taken place, and the bill to implement the change is already before Parliament. Before this stage we should not merely have been informed, but, as the people most directly involved in implementing the proposed change, we should have been consulted on the details of standards and syllabuses, plans for development, relations with other universities, salaries, the future of the European and non-European members of the staff.

We must protest strongly against the autocratic action which insists merely on blind acceptance, and which is contrary to all principles of democracy and Western civilisation. As there is, now, every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servant's cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to

the nationalisation of our university, and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land. State control has been practised in Nazi Germany, Eastern Europe, and Soviet Russia. With these dismal examples in mind, we believe that, no matter how benign the control, and even if there is no immediate material loss, State control constitutes a permanent and ugly danger to the centuries-old tradition of a university.

We stand firmly by the principle that all universities must be allowed to employ any lecturer to lecture upon any subject to any student. We wish, therefore, to associate ourselves with the recent protest made by the University of Natal, and with the appeal made by prominent South Africans who have begged the Government to reconsider its decision to enforce segregation at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Capetown.—Yours &c.,

J. W. T. DANDY, T. V. R. BEARD,
T. G. WHITTOCK, J. HUTTON,
S. AGNEW, H. P. ROLFE,
FULQUE AGNEW, STEPHEN H. H.
WRIGHT, G. M. H. DARROLL,
M. H. GIFFEN, JOHN S.
SUMMERS, DONALD STUART,
E. LYNN CRAGG, P. L. VAN
DER STICHELE.

University College of
Fort Hare.

MORE VARSITY PROTESTS

Women's Association Vote 40 to 1

From Our Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN, Wednesday.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN believes there should be no barriers in higher education and that universities must be free from external interference as to who shall teach, what is taught, how it is taught and who is taught.

This emerged from the minutes of the annual meeting of the South African Association read at the annual meeting of the Bloemfontein branch. When the resolution was put to the vote, it was passed by 40 votes to one. Bloemfontein delegates abstained from voting.

The resolution states that academic freedom must be jealously guarded if the intellectual freedom of the country is to be preserved.

In Alice (Cape) today, the Executive committee of the governing council of the University College of Fort Hare said in a statement that it read with dismay the proposals for the future development of the college as contained in the Separate University Education Bill.

University of Fort Hare
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A Cape Town report says the Prime Minister, Mr. Strijdom, has been sent a letter by the students' representative council at King's College, University of Durham protesting against the South African Government's intention to enforce apartheid at the South African universities.

NEW ZEALAND

The council of the Otago University, Dunedin (New Zealand) decided yesterday to send a resolution to the Bishop of Johannesburg, and to Mr. Strijdom, protesting against the racial segregation being planned in the universities of South Africa, says a report from Wellington.

At Bloemfontein, Miss S. Dorr, of Pretoria, said the sole test of entrance to a university should be one of intellect

"What we wish to affirm is academic freedom, which is a term used in all countries" she said

A resolution that the retention of parental choice of the medium of instruction, as in Natal, and its restoration to the other provinces, should be advocated by the association, was passed by 34 votes, with 10 abstentions.

NATAL PROTEST

A Durban report says six resolutions outlining the attitude of the Natal University Council and Senate to the Separate University Education Bill have been sent to the Minister of Education.

The resolutions, which refer to the proposed legislation as a "flagrant breach of the principle of university autonomy and a grave assault on academic freedom" were taken unanimously by the University Council at a meeting in Maritzburg last week. They were released for publication yesterday

They condemn the proposal to "dismember this university by the removal of the medical school and by the exclusion of Non-European students from other faculties.

(News by M. K. Goldberg, 83/89 Field Street, Durban, P. Arton, 122 St. George's Street, Cape Town, and Sapa.)

Fort Hare se Protes

Geagte Heer,

Ons, die ondergetekende lede van die personeel van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare, wag 'n amptelike kommunikasie af betreffende die toekomst van hierdie inrigting. Ons het gehoop, trouens dit noodsaaklik gegag, dat die Regering ons sou raadpleeg en met ons samesprekings sou voer betreffende die wenslikheid daarvan om ons inrigting te nasionaliseer, en die besondere implikasies wat dit kan inhou.

Geen bespreking het plaasgevind nie, en die wetsontwerp wat die verandering sal bewerkstellig, is reeds aan die Parlement voorgelê. Voor hierdie stap moes ons nie net geraadpleeg gewees het nie, maar aangesien ons regstreeks betrokke in die uitvoering van die voorgestelde verandering, moes daar met ons beraadslaging gewees het aangaande besonderhede van standdaarde en leerplanne, planne vir ontwikkeling, verhoudinge tot ander universiteite, salarisse, die toekomst van die blanke en nie-blanke lede van die personeel.

Ons moet ten sterkste protesteer teen die outokratiese handeling wat aandrang slegs op blindigheid is met alle beginsels van die demokrasie en die Westerse beskawing. Terwyl daar tans 'n sterk moontlikheid is dat ons binnekort die swye opgelê sal word deur die staatsamptenaar se kleed van politieke neutraliteit, moet ons nou in die openbaar verklaar dat ons geheel en al gekant is teen die nasionalisering van ons Universiteit, en ook teen elke bemoeiing met die outonomie van alle universiteite in hierdie land. Staatsbeheer was beoefen in Nazi-Duitsland, en word beoefen in Oos-Europa en Sowjet-Rusland. Met hierdie voorbeelde in die gedagte glo ons dat, afgesien van hoe gematig die kontrole ook al kan wees, dit nogtans 'n blywende en telke gevaar inhou vir die eene van 'n univ

...tradisie.../ersiteit.

Ons staan vas by die beginsel dat alle universiteite toegelaat moet word om enige lektor in diens te neem, om enige onderwerp aan enige student te doseer. Ons verenselwig ons derhalwe met die onlangse protes deur die Universiteit van Natal en met die beroep deur 'n groep vooraanstaande Suid-Afrikaners op die Regering om sy besluit om segregasie te verplig aan die universiteite van die Witwatersrand en Kaapstad, in hersiening te neem.

Geteken:
Fulque Agnew, registrateur,
Swazie Agnew, hoof van die Aardrykskunde-departement; T. V. E. Beard, hoof van die Departement van Filosofie en Staatsleer; E. Lynn Cragg, huisvader en huisonderwyser in die Godgeleerdheid; J. W. T. Dandy, lektor in die Dierkunde; G. M. H. Darroll, lektor in Engels; M. H. Giffen, professor in die Plantkunde; J. Hutton, bibliotekaris en lektor in die Biblioteekwese; H. P. Rolfe, huisvader en lektor in Grieks; Donald Stuart, professor in Engels; John S. Summers, huisvader en huisonderwyser in die Godgeleerdheid; P. L. van der Stichele, lektor in die Skeikunde; T. G. Whittock, lektor in Engels; Stephen H. H. Wright, assistent-registrateur.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

27 MAR 1957

DATE

THE DAILY DISPATCH E. L.

WORK ON NATIVE COLLEGES TO BEGIN THIS YEAR

Coloureds and "Others" Will Have to Wait

(From Our Political Correspondent)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Tuesday.

Work will start toward the end of the year on the building of the first two Native university colleges envisaged under the University Apartheid Bill, which was introduced in the House of Assembly a fortnight ago by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen.

Plans are already being drafted and, I understand, work will begin in the reserves in October or November.

One of the new colleges will be situated in the Northern Transvaal and the other will be in Zululand. Fort Hare University-College, which the Government will take over, will serve the Transkeian reserves.

The other two non-European university colleges which are to be

provided will probably not be built for about four years, though preliminary investigations for sites for these two have already been started by the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

The proposed university college for Coloureds will be situated in the Western Cape and that for "other non-Europeans" will be in Natal, probably near Marieburg.

The main reason for the four-year delay in building the non-European (excluding African) university-colleges is that tenders will have to be called for and the whole building job will be handled by the Public Works Department.

These two colleges will come under the Department of Education, Arts and Science, whereas the university-colleges for Africans will fall under the control of the Native Affairs Department.

OWN BUILDERS

The Native Affairs Department already has its own building teams working in the reserves and they will be used in the building of the colleges. The necessary funds will be taken from those available to the Department of Native Affairs, whereas those for the other non-European colleges will have to be provided from funds voted for that purpose by the House of Assembly.

For non-European students who are not resident near the colleges, the Government will make available loans and bursaries which will cover the expense of their being away from home. The funds for these subsidies for African students will come from the Bantu Education Act and those for other non-Europeans from general revenue.

Though the Government's intention is finally to staff the non-European colleges with non-Europeans, I understand that until the necessary staff has been trained, Europeans will continue to teach.

The salary scales for Coloured and Asiatic lecturers will compare favourably with those of Europeans, though salaries for African lecturers will be considerably lower than those received by the other groups.

PROTEST BY 14 ON STAFF OF FORT HARE

Letter On 'Interference With Varsities'

LONDON, Thursday.

FOURTEEN MEMBERS of the staff of the University College of Fort Hare yesterday protested against what they call the "nationalisation of our university" and opposed "any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land," in a letter to the Manchester Guardian.

The names appended to the letter are J. W. T. Dandy, T. V. R. Beard, T. Whitlock, J. Hutton, S. Agnew, H. P. Rolfe, Fulque Agnew, Stephen H. H. Wright, G. M. H. Darroll, M. H. Giffen, John S. Summers, Donald Stuart, E. Lynn Cragg and P. L. van der Stichele.

The letter says: "We, the undersigned staff of the University College of Fort Hare, have been waiting to receive official communication about the future of this college.

"Rumours ave been circulating persistently for more than a year. We had hoped, we had considered it essential Government would discuss with the University the desirability of the nationalisation of the university and its detailed implication.

"No consultation has taken place and the Bill to implement the change is already before

Parliament. Before this stage should not merely have been informed, but, as the people most directly involved in implementing the proposed change, we should have been consulted on the details of standards and syllabuses, plans for development, relations with other universities, salaries, the future of the European and Non-European members of the staff."

STRONG PROTEST

The letter then says: "We must protest strongly against the autocratic action, which insists merely on blind acceptance and, which is contrary to all principles of democracy and Western civilisation. As there is now, every likelihood that we shall soon be silenced by the civil servants cloak of political neutrality, we must state publicly that we are totally opposed to the nationalisation of our university, and to any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land. State control has been practised in Nazi Germany, Eastern Europe and Soviet Russia. With these dismal examples in mind, we believe that, no matter how benign the control, and even if there is no immediate material loss, state control constitutes a permanent and ugly danger to the centuries-old tradition of a university."

FIRM STAND

Concluding their letter, the writers say: "We stand firmly by the principle that all universities must be allowed to employ upon any subject to any student.

"We wish, therefore, to associate ourselves with the recent protest made by the University of Natal and with the appeal made by prominent South Africans who have begged the Government to change its decision to enforce segregation at the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town."

SAYS FORT HARE IS ...

REDUCED TO BRANCH OF PUBLIC SERVICE

ALICE, Wednesday.

The executive committee of the Governing Council of the University College of Fort Hare read with dismay the proposals for the future development of the College as contained in the Separate University Education Bill, a statement issued by the Council said today.

The Bill empowered the Minister concerned to take complete and entire control of the direction and management of the College, the selection of its staff and students, the terms of service and discipline of the institution, the statement said.

The college was, in fact, reduced from the status of an autonomous university institution to a branch of the public service.

nomous university institution to a branch of the public service.

The Executive Committee, the statement said, noted that all these conditions were to apply to the new university colleges proposed under the Bill. These colleges had no existence at present and were mere plans for the future. The University College of Fort Hare, on the other hand, had 40 years of experience and development behind it.

All its rights and privileges are to be abrogated under the Bill and its traditions lost.

The Executive Committee must protest in the strongest terms against this proposed action, the statement added.

LETTER

In a letter to the Manchester Guardian, in England, today 14 members of the staff of Fort Hare protested against what they call the "nationalisation of our university" and oppose "any interference with the autonomy of any university in this land."

The names appended to the letter are J. W. T. Dandy, T. V. R. Beard, T. G. Whitlock, J. Hutton, S. Agnew, H. P. Rolfe, Fulque Agnew, Stephen H. H. Wright, G. M. H. Darroll, M. H. Giffen, John S. Summers, Donald Stuart, E. Lynn Cragg and P. L. van der Stichele.

The Grahamstown correspondent of the Daily Dispatch reports that a further protest against the Bill has emanated from Rhodes University. As a result of a meeting of the academic, research and administrative staff of the University held today several resolutions were endorsed by the vast majority of the staff.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

29 MAR 1957

DIE VOLKSBL

Protesbrief Van Dosente van Fort Hare



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

LONDEN. — Veertien lede van die personeel van die universiteitskollege van Fort Hare het beswaar gemaak teen wat hulle die „nasionalisering van ons universiteit” noem en hul uitgedruk teen „enige inmenging in die outonomie van enige universiteit in hierdie land.”

Hierdie protes is vervat in 'n brief aan die Manchester Guardian.

Die brief lui o.a.: „Ons moet ten sterkste protes aanteken teen die outokratiese optrede wat slegs op blinde aanvaarding berus en wat teenoor alle beginsels van demokrasie en westerse beskawing staan.”

Die brief bestempel dit as „staatsbeheer” en sê „staatsbeheer beliggam 'n permanente en lelike gevaar vir die eeuoue tradisie van 'n universiteit.” — (Sapa).

DATE

29 MAR 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

REPRIEVE FOR FORT HARE AND NATAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

May continue in present form until after election

Cape Town, Friday.
THE NON-EUROPEAN MEDICAL SCHOOL of Natal University and the Fort Hare University College, now faced with the threat of expropriation by the Government, are likely to be granted an unexpected reprieve. In fact, they may be permitted to continue in their present form until after next year's general election.

The official reason given for this development is the sudden discovery that the Separate University Education Bill is a "hybrid" Bill, affecting private interests, which Parliament is required to handle in a special way.

The Bill is thought to be "hybrid" because, although it deals with matters of public policy it adversely affects the private interest of the medical school and Fort Hare.

The rules require the granting of special facilities to enable objectors to state their case, including the publication of the Bill in the "Government Gazette" in October or November and its reference to a select committee after the second reading.

If the University Apartheid Bill is ruled to be a "hybrid"—and there seems no reason to doubt it—then it will have to be withdrawn.

The Government are at present contemplating substituting a Bill from which reference to the medical school and Fort Hare would be excluded.

29 MAR 1957

DATE

NATAL DAILY NEWS

MEDICAL SCHOOL IS LIKELY TO GET A BRIEF REPRIEVE

Daily News Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Friday.

THE non-European Medical School of the Natal University and the Fort Hare University College, faced with the threat of expropriation by the Government, are likely to be granted an unexpected reprieve. In fact, they may be permitted to continue in their present form, until after next year's general election.

The official reason given for this development is the sudden discovery that the Separate Education Bill is a "hybrid" Bill, affecting private interests which Parliament is required to handle in a special way.

The Bill is thought to be "hybrid" because, although it deals with matters of public policy, it adversely affects the private interest of the Medical School and Fort Hare. The rules require the granting of special facilities to enable objectors to state their case, including the publication of the Bill in the Government Gazette in October or November and its reference to a Select Committee after the second reading.

If this University Apartheid Bill is ruled to be a hybrid—and there seems no reason to doubt it—then it will have to be withdrawn.

The Government is currently contemplating substituting a Bill from which reference to the Medical School and Fort Hare has been

excised. This year, therefore, Parliament may be asked to pass only the sections dealing with admission of non-Europeans to universities in general.

The Medical School and Fort Hare will form the subject of separate legislation which may not be introduced until next year. As this will, in turn, be a hybrid Bill it will have to be referred to a Select Committee after the second reading, and universities and the medical profession will be able to appear and give evidence.

As Parliament only meets for a short financial session before the general election, there is little prospect for such legislation reaching the Statute Book until after the new Parliament meets.

DELAY ONLY

The Government can be expected to assert that it contemplates no watering down of its apartheid plans, and that the present development, therefore, involves delay rather than change.

Such delay will certainly postpone the grave crisis which was impending as a result of the outright rejection of the Government's plans by the staff of the Medical School.

The University Bill, shorn of its Medical School and Fort Hare chapters, will give Ministers control over the entry of new non-European students to the European universities from next January. Otherwise, it gives the Minister of Education and the Minister of Native Affairs wide powers to create and control non-European university colleges, but it does not actually create them.

29

APARTHEID BILL CONDEMNED

From a Correspondent

Since the publication of the separate university education Bill to apply university apartheid, opposition to the measure has grown in volume and intensity.

In a detailed analysis of the provisions the South African Institute of Race Relations has declared the Bill to be utterly unacceptable. It is quite clear, claims the institute, that what will in fact be established is a new type of higher educational institution for non-Whites controlled not by those academically qualified to control university education but by a Cabinet Minister.

This Minister would have absolute discretion to establish or disestablish these institutions and exercise unfettered control over them. None of the autonomy normally associated with a university would be accorded to them. He would have complete power over staff and students, with the single exception that he could impose no religious test on them.

INQUIRY FETTERED

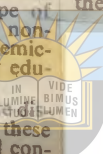
The code of discipline embodied in the Bill, moreover, is "totally inimical to the spirit of free inquiry universally held to be indispensable to academic study." It would virtually make it impossible to teach subjects such as sociology, history, political science, anthropology and local government except "as a travesty of academic discipline." In cases of alleged misconduct the only appeal would lie with the Minister.

The institute also protests against the proposal that Africans should themselves be taxed to pay for these institutions. This is iniquitous "to make communities predominantly living below the bread line pay for a system of segregated university training of which they do not approve while denying them access to the universities now open and anxious to remain open to them." Confirmation of the Government's intention to increase African taxation for educational purposes was given by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Naude, in his budget speech on March 20.

On behalf of the Convocation of the University of the Witwatersrand, the president, Mr. S. S. Israelstam, condemns the Bill as "the most vicious document that has ever been conceived." Convocation is more determined than ever to oppose the measure. The great majority of its 10,000 members are against taking away the university's right to admit

qualified students irrespective of race, creed or colour.

Non-White students at Fort Hare have decided to make common cause with the White students at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, in a joint demonstration against the Bill. The acting principal of Fort Hare, Professor Giffen, has complained to the police that special branch detectives have questioned some of his students about alleged attempts to incite them to resist the Bill.



Fort Hare
Excellence

Legal hitch will cause year's delay

POST Parliamentary Reporter — CAPE TOWN
FORT HARE University College and the Natal non-European Medical School may get temporary "reprieve".

This would allow them to continue to operate as colleges of Rhodes and Natal universities respectively for at least another year.

The reason is that the Government has overlooked the legal procedure laid down for Bills of this kind.

Legal experts say the Separate University Education Bill is a "hybrid" Bill.

A hybrid Bill is a measure affecting both public and private interests. Parliament lays down special—and involved—procedure for such legislation.

Apart from providing for the establishment of non-White university colleges, the Bill provides that Fort Hare and the Medical School should be transferred to State control.

IN SEPARATE LEGISLATION

If the legal experts are right — and there are indications that the Government concedes they are — the Bill will have to be withdrawn and redrafted.

The redrafted Bill will contain no reference to Fort Hare or the Medical School. These two institutions will then have to be dealt with by separate legislation.

Under the rules governing hybrid legislation special facilities have to be granted so that objectors can state their grievances.

The standing rules provide: "A hybrid Bill shall be referred to a select committee after the second reading, and the committee may be empowered to hear suitors, their agents and counsel for and against the Bill."

AFTER GENERAL ELECTION

This procedure would delay the measure.

It is doubtful whether a select committee would complete its work in time for the legislation to be passed during the present session.

In any case, a hybrid Bill has to be published in advance of the Parliamentary session, "showing clearly whom it will affect".

So, even were the Government prepared for the delay involved in sending it to a select committee, it could not proceed with the measure during the present session.

Unless the Government decides to take an extreme course and waive the rules applying to hybrid bills, no move to transfer Fort Hare and the Medical School in Natal will be possible before next year.

And, since the first Parliamentary session will be a short "finance" session — preceding the general election — it is not likely that the job could be completed until after the general election next year.



University of Fort Hare
Excellence

Afsonderlike Opleiding

Deel van Wetsontwerp Moet Dalk Oorstaan

(Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer)

DIE Regering oorweeg dit of hy 'n deel van die Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universiteitsopleiding moet laat oorstaan vir later, met die oog op twyfel wat oor sekere aspekte van die wetsontwerp ontstaan het, verneem Die Burger.

Dit beteken egter nie dat die Regering afsien van sy beleid en voorneme om Universiteitsaparteheid in die volste mate toe te pas nie.

Daar het twyfel ontstaan oor bv. die vraag of die wetsontwerp nie private belange in so 'n mate raak dat dit gedeeltelik aan 'n bepaalde prosedure onderworpe gemaak moet word nie, dit wil sê die reël dat daar oor sekere aspekte 'n gekose komitee aangestel moet word. In dié geval sal die wetsontwerp in die kategorie van tweesoortige wetsontwerpe val.

'n Tweesoortige wetsontwerp word deur Kilpin in sy Parliamentary Procedure in South Africa beskryf as 'n wetsontwerp wat, terwyl dit ingediën word as 'n saak van openbare beleid, die private regte van besondere individue, groepe van individue of gemeenskappe, nadelig raak.

Kilpin noem die geval van 'n Wetsontwerp of Fort Hare die Regering ingediën is en wat die Bestuursing van twee staats-ondersteunde private skole ont-eien het ten einde hulle in openbare skole om te skep. Speaker E. G. Jansen het toe beslis dat dit as 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp behandel moet word.

Die prosedure vir 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp is dat daarvan vooraf kennis gegee moet word en dat dit ná die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys word.

In hierdie verband bepaal die Volksraad se Reglement van Orde dat 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp ná die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys moet word „en die komitee kan gemagtig word om die betrokke partye, hul agente en advokate vir en teen die wetsontwerp aan te voor . . .”

Die twyfel oor die betrokke wetsontwerp spruit uit die feit dat die bepalinge rakende die oorname van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool vir nie-blankes in Durban, vatbaar kan wees vir die vertolking dat private regte nadelig geraak kan word, en dat hierdie deel van die wetsontwerp gevolglik „tweesoortig” kan wees.

GAAN VOORT

As daar bevind word dat hierdie aspek, met die oog op die twyfel, na 'n gekose komitee vir ondersoek verwys moet word, beteken dit nie dat die Regering sy hele wetsontwerp agterweë moet hou nie.

Inteendeel, hy sal hierdie sitting voortgaan met die prinsipiële deel van die wetsontwerp, naamlik die instelling van aparte universiteitskolleges vir die nie-blanke groepe.

Die oorname van Fort Hare en van die Mediese Skool sal in elk geval, volgens die Regering se verklaarde beleid, so gou moontlik geskied al sou dit nie moontlik blyk om, met die oog op die prosedure, daardie deel van die beleid in wetgewing vir hierdie sitting op te neem nie.

Universiteitswet se Besondere Aard Kan Vertraging Meebring

(Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer)

VOLKSRAAD.

ERNSTIGE struikelblokke word verwag in verband met die hantering van die Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universiteitsopleiding wat deur die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap ingedien is.

Die Wetsontwerp raak openbare en private belange. Sulke wetsontwerpe word tweesoortige wetsontwerpe genoem en hul inliening word onderhewig ge-

maak aan 'n ietwat ander prosedure as die ten opsigte van publieke wetsontwerpe.

Dit kan veroorsaak dat die wetsontwerp nie vanjaar deur die Parlement aangeneem sal kan word nie. Dit kan ook veroorsaak dat dit teruggetrek en in 'n ander vorm ingedien word of daar kan 'n ander prosedure gevolg word wat sal verseker dat die wetsontwerp wel vanjaar aangeneem word, maar met veel meer stryd en teenkanting.

Die wetsontwerp gee 'n reëling ten opsigte van algemene belange deur die daarstelling van afsonderlike universiteitsgeriewe. Hy raak egter ook private belange deur die bepalinge wat voorsiening maak vir die oordrag van die Natalse Mediese Skool vir Nie-Blankes en die oordrag van Fort Hare aan die Departement van Naturellesake. In die gevalle kom eiendomme en onder meer dosente in die gedrang.

University of Fort Hare
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EKSAMINATORE

'n Tweesoortige wetsontwerp moet na die eerste lesing na die eksaminatore verwys word. Hulle moet vasstel of aan die reglement van orde betreffende private wetsontwerp voldoen is wat verlang dat van sulke maatreëls vooraf kennis gegee moet word.

Daar kan met so 'n wetsontwerp voortgegaan word as die eksaminatore rapporteer dat aan die reglement van orde voldoen is of as die komitee oor die reglement van orde rapporteer dat met die wetsontwerp voortgegaan kan word ondanks nienakoming van die reglement van orde.

'n Tweesoortige wetsontwerp word na die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys. Daarna word daarmee voortgegaan soos met 'n publieke wetsontwerp.

Die prosedure kan veroorsaak dat die wetsontwerp moontlik eers aanstaande jaar afgehandel kan word, want die werk van die gekose komitee kan tydrowend wees.

Daar is twee ander moontlike uitweë. Die bepalinge oor private belange kan uitgehaal en aanstaande jaar in 'n afsonderlike wetsontwerp ingedien word. Dit sal beteken dat Fort Hare en die Natalse Mediese Skool nie vanjaar oorgedra sal kan word nie.

Die ander uitweg is dat 'n voorstel by die raad ingedien word om die reglement van orde op te skort sodat die wetsontwerp ingedien kan word. So 'n voorstel kan 'n langdurige debat veroorsaak, maar daar kan dan tog verseker word dat die maatreël nog vanjaar deur die Parlement afgehandel word.

Die verwagting is dat die V.P. enige stap om die wetsontwerp aangeneem te kry, sal beveg. Die begin van die V.P. se stryd teen die maatreël is sy teenkanting teen die voorstel dat die wetsontwerp vir die eerste maal gelees word.

Opposition May Delay Varsity Bill

From Our Political
Correspondent

CAPETOWN, Friday.

IF the Government decides to proceed with the Separate University Education Bill in its present form, the Opposition will challenge the validity of the measure at the first opportunity on the grounds that it is a hybrid Bill affecting private interests.

Should the Opposition succeed it will be necessary, before the Bill can be proceeded with as a hybrid measure, for it to be published in the Government Gazette, clearly setting out its general objects and any private interest that it will affect.

The procedure that Parliament must adopt in passing a hybrid Bill makes it impossible for the Government to proceed with the measure this session.

It was the intention of the Government to go ahead with the Bill soon after the Parliamentary Easter recess but if it is deemed a hybrid measure it is likely that it will be withdrawn.

NO WAY OUT

It has been suggested that the Government might get out of its difficulties by deleting the provisions of the Bill dealing with the transfer of the non-European Medical School of the University of Natal and the Fort Hare University College to Government departments.

I understand, however, that legal opinion, which has been taken by one of the Opposition Parties, holds that the clauses prohibiting the admission of non-White students to open universities also affects specific private rights.

If this is the case then even if the provisions affecting the Medical School and Fort Hare are deleted the measure remains a hybrid Bill.

NOT POSSIBLE

So far it has not been possible for the United Party to take any action in the matter since the only occasion on which the Bill has come before the House was when the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, asked for leave to introduce it. At that stage the contents of the Bill were not published and it was therefore impossible for the Opposition to ask that it be deemed a hybrid Bill.

A hybrid Bill is a public Bill which, while introduced as a measure of public policy, adversely affects private rights of particular individuals or groups of individuals. In such cases parliament has decided that the person whose rights are adverse-

University apartheid tripped by legal technicality

From Our Parliamentary Reporter
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday.

AT least two sections of the Separate Universities Bill will have to be withdrawn by the Government. Two weeks after the first reading, the Department of Education, Arts and Science and the Department of Native Affairs have found that the Bill is a "hybrid" and portions of it must be referred to a select committee.

Before being taken to the second reading, the Bill will now either be withdrawn for complete redrafting or the Minister, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, will give notice of withdrawal of the doubtful sections.

Alternatively, the Speaker can rule that the entire Bill be taken to a select committee for study and investigation. It is expected, however, that the Government will withdraw the Bill and submit a redrafted version after the Easter recess.

In question

The two sections principally in question are those which provide for the transfer of the University College of Fort Hare to the control of the Department of Native Affairs and the transfer of the non-European medical school attached to the University of Natal to the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

Also likely to be affected are the "general provisions" of the Bill, which dictate that only the University of South Africa may admit non-White students. This means that the "open" universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand lose the right of admitting whom they choose.

Hybrid Bill

Authorities on parliamentary procedure define a "hybrid Bill" as one which "adversely affects private rights of particular individuals, groups of individuals or localities as distinct from the public at large."

Clearly the Separate Universities Bill affects these rights

in the cases of all four universities at present admitting non-Whites—Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Natal and Fort Hare — because it lays down that the Minister of Education or, in the case of Native students, the Minister of Native Affairs, shall decide who shall be admitted to which university. Because these rights are affected, the Bill is classified as a "hybrid" and Parliamentary procedure lays down that such bills shall be submitted to a select committee. The question remains: How strong are the rights of the universities now admitting non-Whites to continue the practice. None of the Acts establishing them has, as far as is known, ever been tested in court. Thus the entrenchment of the right to admit non-White students has never been properly established.

Discovery

After opposing the motion for the introduction of the University Apartheid Bill and the first reading, the United Party intended to move an amendment at the second reading that the Bill be "read this day six months," which in effect means not at all.

Such an amendment could not be made at the first reading because all that was then known of the Bill was its long title.

Behind the amendment is believed to have been the Opposition discovery that the Bill was hybrid.

Commenting on the Government Press rumour that the Bill

was hybrid, United Party members in the lobby today gave a short sharp judgment. "It is a natural consequence of the Nationalist Government's accepted dogma that all questions can be settled by legislation," they said.

"They believe that all that is required is an Act of Parliament."

Tripped up

This dogma has led to the rapid accumulation of legislation on the Statute Books before the legality of it has been tested.

By finding that the University Apartheid Bill is hybrid after introducing it into the House of Assembly and not before, the Nationalist Government has again "tripped itself," say Opposition members.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The rules require the granting of special facilities to enable objectors to state their case, including the publication of the Bill in the Government Gazette in October or November, and its reference to a select committee after the second reading.

If this university apartheid Bill is to be a hybrid — and there seems no reason to doubt it — then it will have to be withdrawn.

The Government is currently contemplating substituting a Bill from which reference to the medical school and Fort Hare has been excised. This year, therefore, Parliament may be asked to pass only the sections dealing with admission of Non-Europeans to universities in general.

GIVE EVIDENCE

The medical school and Fort Hare will form the subject of separate legislation which may not be introduced until next year. As this will in turn be a hybrid Bill, it will have to be referred to a select committee after the second reading, and universities and the medical profession will be able to appear and give evidence.

As Parliament only meets for a short financial session before the general election, there is little prospect of such legislation reaching the statute book after the new Parliament meets.

The Government can be expected to assert that it contemplates no watering down of its apartheid plans, and that the present development therefore involves delay rather than change.

POSTPONE CRISIS

Such delay will certainly postpone the grave crisis which is impending as a result of the outright rejection of the Government's plans by the staff of the medical school.

The University Bill, shorn of its medical school and Fort Hare chapters, will give Ministers control over the entry of new Non-European students to the European universities from next January. Otherwise, it gives the Minister of Education and the Minister of Native Affairs wide powers to create and control Non-European university colleges, but it does not actually create them.

(News by John Lang, Press Gallery, House of Assembly.)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 30 MAR 1957
PRETORIA NEWS

REPRIEVE FOR MEDICAL SCHOOL, FORT HARE LIKELY

Different Bill Procedure Thought Necessary

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

THE NON-EUROPEAN Medical School of Natal University and the Fort Hare University College, now faced with the threat of expropriation by the Government, are likely to be granted an unexpected reprieve. In fact, they may be permitted to continue in their present form until after next year's general election.

The official reason given for this development is the sudden discovery that the Separate University Bill is a "hybrid" Bill, affecting private interests, which Parliament is required to handle in a special way.

The Bill is thought to be "hybrid" because, although it deals with matters of public policy, it adversely affects the private interests of the Medical School and Fort Hare.

DEEL VAN UNIVERSITEIT STAAN DALK OOR

(Politieke Beriggewer)

KAAPSTAD.

DIE Regering oorweeg dit of hy 'n deel van die wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding moet laat oorstaan vir later, met die oog op twyfel wat oor sekere aspekte van die wetsontwerp ontstaan het, verneem Die Volksblad.

Dit beteken egter nie dat die Regering afsien van sy beleid en voorneme om universiteitsapartheid in die volste mate toe te pas nie. Daar het twyfel ontstaan oor byvoorbeeld die vraag of die wetsontwerp nie private belang in so 'n mate raak dat dit gedeeltelik aan 'n bepaalde prosedure onderworpe gemaak moet word nie, dit wil sê die reël dat daar oor sekere aspekte 'n gekose komitee aangestel moet word. In dié geval sal die wetsontwerp in die kategorie (val van tweesoortige wetsontwerpe.

'n Tweesoortige wetsontwerp word deur Kilpin in sy Parliamentary Procedure in South Africa beskryf as 'n wetsontwerp terwyl dit ingedien word as 'n saak van openbare beleid, die private regte van besondere individue, groepe van individue of gemeenskap.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

BESITTINGE

Kilpin noem die geval van 'n wetsontwerp wat in 1925 deur die Regering ingedien is en wat die besittinge van twee staatsondersteunde private skole onteien het ten einde hulle in openbare skole om te skep. Speaker Jansen het toe beslis dat dit as 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp behandel moet word.

Die prosedure vir 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp is dat daarvan vooraf kennis gegee moet word en dat dit na die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys word. In hierdie verband bepaal die Volksraad se reglement van orde dat 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp na die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys moet word en die komitee kan gemagtig word om die betrokke partye, hul agente en advokate vir en teen die wetsontwerp aan te hoor . . .

Die twyfel oor die betrokke wetsontwerp spruit uit die feit dat die bepalinge ter sake die oorname van Fort Hare en die mediese skool vir nie-blankes in Durban, vatbaar kan wees vir die vertolking dat private regte nadelig geraak kan word, en dat hierdie doel van die wetsontwerp gevolglik tweesoortig kan wees.

TWYFEL

As daar bevind word dat hierdie aspek, met die oog op die twyfel, na 'n gekose komitee vir ondersoek verwys moet word, beteken dit nie dat die Regering sy hele wetsontwerp agterweë moet hou nie. Intendeel hy sal hierdie sitting voortgaan met die prinsipiële deel van die wetsontwerp, nl. die instelling van aparte universiteitskolleges vir die nie-blanke groepe. Die oorname van Fort Hare en van die mediese skool sal in elk geval volgens die Regering se verklaarde beleid so gou moontlik geskied, al sou dit nie moontlik blyk om met die oog op die prosedure daardie deel van die beleid in wetgewing vir hierdie sitting op te neem nie.

35 MAR 1957

Page 1

UNIVERSITY APARTHEID BILL

Outline of Proposed Black State Colleges

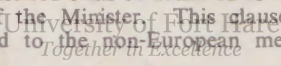
The Separate University Education Bill gives the Minister power to "establish, maintain and conduct" university colleges for non-whites. The colleges will consist of a council appointed by the Governor-General, a senate appointed by the Minister, a principal, professors and lecturers appointed by the Minister, and students approved by the Minister. The Bill empowers the Minister to vest the maintenance, management and control of the non-European medical school in Durban and the Fort Hare University College in the Government. The transfers will be effective from a date to be proclaimed, and control will be given to the Departments of Education and Native Affairs respectively.

All employees of these two institutions will become Government employees from the effective date unless they resign within 60 days. The Minister is empowered to make exceptions at the medical school.

The longest part of the Bill deals with misconduct by university college staff, and empowers the Minister to fine staff members up to £100. Among a long list of behaviour regarded as misconduct appears:

Public adverse comment on the administration of any department of the Government or of any province or of South-West Africa, and propagating any idea calculated to cause antagonism among any section against any other section or to impede the activities of any Government department.

The Bill says that from January 1, 1958, no non-white students who were not previously registered shall be admitted to a European university without the consent of the Minister. This clause excepts non-whites registered and admitted to the non-European medical school by the



UNION JACK HAILED DOWN

The Union Governor-General has given his assent to the Flags Amendment Act by which the Union Jack ceases to be one of the Union's official flags. The South African flag will in future be flown on its own.

University of Natal. The Bill goes on to say that from another date to be fixed in the future no non-white may be admitted to white universities under any circumstances. Non-white students at the universities on that date will be allowed, however, to complete their courses for degree, diploma or certificate.

The Separate University Education Bill is, therefore, an empowering measure, which will not in itself achieve university apartheid. It must be followed by proclamations transferring Fort Hare and the non-European medical school to the Government, by others setting up university colleges and by yet others ending the entry of non-white students to the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal.

Students already at white universities will be entitled to complete their courses. New students will be dependent on the Minister's consent for their entry, but it appears that their entry will be permitted until alternative facilities are provided elsewhere.

The ultimate intention revealed in the Bill is that all non-whites will receive their higher education, not at universities in the accepted sense the term, but at State institutions under strict ministerial control. The only relic of academic freedom in the Bill is a religious clause, saying that a student or lecturer shall not be required to take a test of religious belief as a condition of admission or employment.

Even the "Minister" referred to in the Bill has to be defined by proclamation. It is presumed that native higher education will fall under the Minister of Native Affairs and other higher education under the Minister of Education. The University of South Africa is designated

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Extract from
South Africa, London.

30 MAR 1957

AFRICAN STUDENTS PLAN DEMONSTRATION

A1664
A meeting of the Fort Hare student body which was held behind closed doors in the university hall has decided to hold a joint demonstration with Rhodes University students against the Separate Universities Education Bill. The students have not yet decided what form their demonstration will take, but it will be held within two weeks either in Port Elizabeth or East London.

The students decided not to make the other resolutions which were passed at the meeting public. The meeting, which was attended by nearly every student of the university, was calm and there were no incidents despite the atmosphere of tension.

OPPOSITION FINDS LEGAL SNAG IN BILL ON UNIVERSITY APARTHEID

Cape Times Parliamentary Correspondent

IF the Government decides to go ahead with the Separate University Education Bill in its present form, the Opposition will at the first opportunity challenge the validity of the measure on the grounds that it is a hybrid bill affecting private interests.

If the Government decides of its own accord to treat the measure as a hybrid bill, or if the Opposition is successful in its application to Mr. Speaker for a ruling on this issue, the university *apartheid* legislation may be held over till next session.

Hybrid bills are those which although introduced as measure of public policy, affect the private rights of individuals or groups of individuals, and such bills are subject to special parliamentary procedure.

It was the intention of the Government to go ahead with the Separate University Education Bill soon after the Parliamentary Easter recess, but if it is deemed a hybrid measure it will have to be withdrawn.

There is a conflict of opinion within the Government about whether the Bill is a hybrid.

Those who believe that it is, still hope that it will be possible to pass a university *apartheid* measure this session, merely by substituting for the present Bill a similar measure excluding the provision for the transfer of the non-European Medical School of the University of Natal and the Fort Hare University College to Government Departments.

LEGAL OPINION

It is the fact that the private rights of these two institutions and the people connected with them are affected that has given rise to the belief that this is a measure that must be treated as a hybrid bill.

But legal opinion taken by one of the Opposition parties holds that the clauses prohibiting the admission of non-White students to open universities — Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities—also affects specific private rights.

If this is the case, then even if the provisions affecting the Medical School and Fort Hare are deleted, the measure remains a hybrid bill.

NO OPPORTUNITY

So far it has not been possible for the Opposition to take any action in Parliament as the only occasion on which the matter has been before Parliament was when the Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, asked for leave to introduce the Bill. At that stage the contents of the Bill had not yet been published.

A hybrid bill is so called because it is partly a public bill and partly a private bill.

When a private bill relating to a specific institution or group of people is introduced all those whose private rights are adversely affected are given the opportunity to make representations to Parliament.

The parliamentary procedure for the handling of a hybrid bill is similar. Such a bill has to be published in the *Government Gazette* in October or November, before its introduction in Parliament.

When it is brought into Parliament it is referred, after the second reading, to a select committee where those affected—in this case the universities—can give evidence.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

NOT YET READ

The Separate University Education Bill has not yet been read a second time, but it would not be possible to apply hybrid bill procedure to it now as it was not published before the session.

If the whole Bill is held to be a hybrid bill it would have to be withdrawn, published at the end of this year, and reintroduced in Parliament in the short session before next year's general election.

This would leave little time for its passage through a select committee and all the other parliamentary stages as such sessions usually last only about six weeks.

If only the provisions relating to the Medical School and Fort Hare are considered to call for hybrid bill procedure, they may be deleted from the Bill and dealt with as a separate hybrid bill next year.

Meanwhile, the Government may go ahead with the remainder of the Bill, which would give the Ministers of Native Affairs and Education control over the entry of new non-European students to the European universities from next January.

UNIVERSITY BILL "SLIP-UP"

Nats. Both Sorry— and at Same Time a Little Relieved

"SUNDAY TIMES" POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, Saturday.

NATIONALIST M.P.s are showing mixed feelings over the discovery that the Separate University Education Bill is a "hybrid" Bill and therefore subject to special Parliamentary procedure which will make it impossible for the Government to go ahead with it in its present form this session.

The Nationalists are obviously embarrassed by the fact that the Government has again been found wanting over a "technicality". But some are showing signs of relief that there will be no need to go ahead this year with the transfer of the Natal Non-European Medical School in Durban and the Fort Hare University College to State control.

The reason is that the Minister of Education Arts and Science, Mr. Jan Viljoen, is faced with the threat of a walkout of staff in Natal, where the Medical profession is refusing to countenance State control of the medical faculty.

At Fort Hare, too, there is uncertainty about the staff reaction. Other Government members, with an eye on the coming elections, are anxious about the effect which the University apartheid plan will have on Nationalist voters, who are already critical of the amount of money being spent on non-Whites.

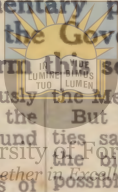
There are signs that a number would be only too happy to drop the measure altogether until after the election now that a legal snag has been discovered.

Legal experts have expressed the view that the measure is hybrid—that is, that it affects both public and private interests—because of the provisions relating to the transfer to the State of

the Medical School and Fort Hare. But other constitutional authorities say that even those parts of the bill which will make it impossible for the "open" universities to admit non-White students bring the measure within the definition of a hybrid bill.

Special parliamentary procedure is laid down for legislation affecting public policy and private rights.

One of the stipulations is that it should be published before the beginning of a Parliamentary session so that those with objections to its provisions have ample time to make representations to Parliament.



New Varsity Bill introduced

Daily News Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Monday. — The Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, withdrew the Separate University Education Bill when the Assembly met this afternoon, and was granted leave to introduce a new Bill with the same name.

It is believed that reference to the Non-European Medical School in Durban and to Fort Hare University College is excluded from the new Bill and that these institutions will thus gain a reprieve from expropriation by the Government.

The new Bill will lay the foundations of university apartheid by giving Ministers powers to prevent non-European students entering the White universities and to create separate university colleges for them.

ANOTHER BILL

Sapa states that it is understood that a Bill will be introduced later, possibly next session, dealing with the transfer of the Medical School and Fort Hare to the control of the Departments of Native Affairs and Education. These two provisions in a separate Bill will be dealt with as a "hybrid" Bill.

Parliament's standing rules and orders lay down that if a public Bill affects private interests in such a way that, if it were a private Bill, it would be subject to a special procedure, then the Bill will be treated as a "hybrid" Bill and the procedure for it will also include the procedure prescribed for private Bills of this nature.

FORT HARE SE PROTES

Geagte Heer, — Ons die ondergetekende lede van die personeel van die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare wag op amptelike mededeling betreffende die toekoms van hierdie inrigting. Ons het gehoop dat die Regering ons sou raadpleeg. Dit het nog nie gebeur nie.

Ons moet ten strengste protesteer teen die outokratiese optrede wat aandrang op blinde aanvaarding wat strydig is met alle beginsels van die demokrasie en die Westerse beskawing. Omdat daar 'n sterk moontlikheid bestaan dat ons binnekort die swye opgelê sal word deur die staatsamptenaar se kled van politieke neutraliteit moet ons nou in die openbaar verklaar dat ons gekant is teen die nasionalisering van ons universiteit, en ook teen enige bemoeïing met die outonomie van enige universiteit in hierdie land.

Ons staan vas by die beginsel dat universiteite toegelaat moet word om enige lektor in diens te neem om enige onderwerp aan enige student te doseer. Ons vereenselwig ons derhalwe met ander proteste van hierdie aard.

Getekën deur: Fulque Agnew, Swanzie Agnew, T. V. R. Beard, E. Lynn Cragg, J. W. T. Dandy, G. M. H. Darroll, M. H. Giffen, J. Hutton, H. P. Rolfe, Donald Stuart John S. Summers, P. L. van der Stichele, T. G. Whittock, Stephen H. H. Wright — almal pk. Fort Hare.

University apartheid given respite

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Monday. The Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, withdrew his Separate University Education Bill when the Assembly met this afternoon. Then he got leave to introduce a new bill under the same name.

It is believed that reference to the Non-European Medical School in Durban and to Fort Hare University College is excluded from his new bill. These institutions will at least gain a reprieve from expropriation.

The new bill will lay the foundations of university apartheid by giving Ministers powers to prevent non-European students entering the "White" universities, and to create separate colleges for them.

The long title of the Bill, unlike its predecessor, contains no reference to the Medical School or to Fort Hare.

Possibly next session another Bill will deal with these two institutions passing their control to the Departments of Native Affairs and Union Education. This would be dealt with as a "hybrid" Bill.

The procedure laid down for "hybrid" Bills is that preliminary notice should be given in the "Government Gazette" and for the Bill to be referred to a select committee after the second reading.

DATE 1 - APR 1957
EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E.

PROTEST BY RHODES



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A torch symbolising Academic Freedom was lit in front of Grahamstown Cathedral on Saturday, when 360 students held their protest march against the Universities Bill. In academic dress, the students marched in a slow and dignified procession through the town. The lighted torch was carried

back by Mr. Jan Breitenbach, chairman of the Students' Representative Council. At the Drostdy Arch, the students stood in a semi-circle and observed a minute's silence.

When the Bill goes through, the staff will be invited to join the students in a solemn procession at the end of which the torch will be extinguished.

Rhodes and Fort Hare students will make a joint protest in Port Elizabeth on Saturday, when they will stand in a semi-circle round the fountain in the middle of the town.

300 STUDENTS' ANTI-APARTHEID MARCH



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

MR. JAN BREITENBACH (right front), Chairman of the Students' Representative Council, leads a protest procession of Rhodes University students in Grahamstown.

The students protested against the University Apartheid Bill at the weekend.

About 300 in academic dress marched from the University down High Street to the Cathedral and back.

A torch symbolising academic freedom was lit in front of the Cathedral and carried back to the University by Mr. Breitenbach.

At the Drosty Arch, the students stood in a semi-circle in a minute's silence.

When the Bill goes through, the staff will be invited to join the students in another procession. Then the torch will be extinguished.

Rhodes and Fort Hare students will make a joint protest in Port Elizabeth on Saturday.

They will stand in a semi-circle round the fountain in the Mayor's Garden.

NATS. MAY HAVE TO DRAFT NEW VARSITIES BILL

Their Press suggests it may fail legally

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Friday.—The discovery that the University Apartheid Bill is possibly a "hybrid" Bill and might have to be withdrawn and re-introduced according to a prescribed procedure has caused a sensation in Parliamentary circles.

A clash of views within the Cabinet on whether the Bill is a hybrid measure or not is reported. Some Ministers apparently feel that the Bill should be withdrawn. Others want the Government to go ahead with it.

Meanwhile the leader of the House of Assembly, Mr. C. R. Swart, announced this afternoon that at the earliest the Bill will be debated after the Easter recess.

A hybrid Bill is one which adversely affects the private interests of particular individuals, groups of individuals or localities.

The Nationalist Press reported this morning that it was believed that the proposed taking over by the Government of the Natal non-European Medical School, and of Fort Hare University College, fall within the scope of this provision.

The Nationalist Press suggested therefore that the clause relating to the Natal Medical School and Fort Hare might have to be excluded from the Bill. In that case the Government would proceed with the rest of the Bill.

But I was informed today that the Liberal Party had taken legal opinion on the Bill and had been informed that quite apart from the provisions relating to the Natal Medical School and to Fort Hare, there was little doubt that the provisions relation to the open universities too made the Bill a hybrid measure.

Year's grace

This would mean that the provision debarring non-White students from enrolling at Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities as from next year could not be enforced. This would also mean at least an extra year's grace for non-White's who wished to enrol at the open universities.

While there is no information what the Government will do next, it is clear that immediately the Minister of Education, Mr. Jan Viljoen, tries to introduce the second reading of the University Apartheid Bill—which is the next stage due—the Opposition will challenge the Bill on the grounds that it is a hybrid Bill affecting private interests.

The Speaker would be called upon to decide whether the Bill was a hybrid measure or not and his decision would be final.

If the Bill is in fact a hybrid Bill, then it must be published in the Government Gazette during the period October to November clearly setting out the provisions as they affect private rights. Then at the second reading of the Bill in Parliament it must be referred to a select committee in order that universities and other interested parties may submit their views.

Select committee

The effect of this procedure would be to preclude the Government from going ahead with the University Apartheid Bill this session. The Bill would then be published between October and November but whether the Government would be able both to refer it to a select committee for

examination and also pass it through all its Parliamentary stages in the short Parliamentary session next year is uncertain. This short pre-general election session usually lasts about six weeks.

It has not been possible for the Opposition so far to take any steps against the admission of the University Apartheid Bill into Parliament. Only one stage has been reached so far—the leave to introduce and First reading. The Opposition could not oppose these stages because it did not know the contents of the Bill.

But at the next stage the Opposition has a clear opportunity to oppose the Bill.

It is rumoured that some Nationalists would be pleased to see the Bill withdrawn in view of the possibility of the staff and students at the Natal non-European Medical School staging a walkout in protest against being transferred to the Department of Education. The Nationalists admit frankly that they do not know how they would be able to cope with such a situation.

DATE 2 - APR 1957
NATAL WITNESS, MA

STRICT CODE OF DISCIPLINE

The Natal Witness Parliamentary correspondent reports that the Bill provides for the transfer of the Natal University Medical School and Fort Hare University College to the Department of Education. This would make the staff of the two institutions Government employees, and would subject them to a strict disciplinary code.

The Government would be able to sack lecturers and professors for criticising apartheid or other Government policies, and similarly it would be able to **debar** students from enrolling **at** the medical school or at Fort Hare.

If the new **Bill** which is contemplated—relating to the Medical School and Fort Hare—is published in the Government Gazette between October and November this year, and then introduced in Parliament at the session starting in January, 1958, it is doubtful whether it would be passed during that session, which precedes the general election and which usually lasts only about six weeks.

It is not impossible that the transfer of the Medical School and of Fort Hare to the Government could be delayed for anything up to two years. The minimum delay is one year. Nationalists in Parliament seem relieved that the provisions affecting Fort Hare and the Medical School are being withheld.

They were clearly afraid that the staff at the Medical School, and possibly at Fort Hare, too, would walk out rather than accept the transfer, and they were at a loss how they would cope with such a situation.

DATE

2 - APR 1957

NATAL DAILY NEWS

Reprieve for Medical School

Daily News Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday. — The Government's revised university apartheid Bill will be introduced on Monday and presumably published the next day.

It was confirmed today that the new Bill does not provide for the transfer to the Government of the non-European Medical School in Durban nor to the Fort Hare University College.

The long title of the new Bill, of which Mr. Viljoen gave notice yesterday, is "A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons, for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges, for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions, and for other incidental matters."

It is, in fact, identical with the title of the previous Bill with the exception that the following has been deleted . . . "(to provide) for the transfer to the Government of the maintenance, management and control of the University College of Fort Hare, and the Medical School for Non-Europeans, University of Natal."

The Government's intention is to go ahead this year with the new Bill which deals with the principle of academic apartheid and the creation of non-European university colleges, and to defer the transfer of Fort Hare and the school.

DATE 2 - APR 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

New Bill on apartheid in universities

From Our Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday.—The Government's revised University Apartheid Bill will be introduced on Monday and presumably published the next day.

It was confirmed today that the new Bill does not provide for the transfer to the Government of the non-European medical school in Durban or the Fort Hare university institutions and for

The long title of the Bill, of which Mr. Viljoen gave notice yesterday, is "A Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons, for the admission of students to and instruction at university colleges, for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions and for other incidental matters."

Opposition to continue

Although the Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, yesterday withdrew his Separate University Education Bill, the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town are continuing their opposition to his plans for university apartheid.

Both "mixed" universities still face the probability of this year being their last as completely "open" institutions — although apartheid will be introduced in gradual stages until the projected non-European universities are ready.

Meanwhile, Witwatersrand University officials today declined to comment on their interview in Cape Town yesterday with the Minister. The four-man deputation is preparing a report on the discussions to submit to the University Council, the governing body of the university.

University Education Bill Loses Fort Hare Complex

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday.

In the Assembly yesterday the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, withdrew the Separate University Education Bill and introduced a new Bill with the same title. It is understood that the original Bill has been withdrawn because it has been found that provisions dealing with the taking over by the Government of the control of Fort Hare University College and the Medical School for non-Europeans attached to the Natal University, fall under procedure governing hybrid Bills.

The Bill, as introduced by the Minister, makes no reference of these two institutions in the long title. It was understood that a Bill will be introduced later—possibly next session—dealing with the transfer of these two institutions.—Sapa.

DATE 2 - APR 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

Varsity Bill

Wits. to support Fort Hare in fight

A firm basis of co-operation was possible, and was wished for, by all the universities within the students national union, said the president of the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr. W. J. Kimberley, in a letter addressed to Mr. A. M. Makwane, the president of the S.R.C. of Fort Hare University College, welcoming Fort Hare students into membership of the national union.

Mr. Kimberley said his council pledged full support in their activities against "this vicious attempt to force the apartheid mentality on us through legislation (the separate universities Bill).

"German and Russian universities collapsed under similar pressure.

"South African universities have however, been going from strength to strength in their resistance to his attempt to either directly, or indirectly, enslave our minds to a doctrine which centuries of human experience has shown to be palpably false."

"He hoped that 'even at this late hour' the public would express its 'unequivocal disgust at this measure' and urge the Government to withdraw the Bill."—Sapa.

(News by S. Crook, 810 Mutual Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.)

DATE

2 - APR 1957

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E.

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Revised University Bill introduced



From Our Parliamentary
Reporter

CAPE TOWN, Monday

Natal Provincial Administra-
tion.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A NEW version of the Separate University Education Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, today.

The original version, which was read a first time earlier this month, has been withdrawn.

Although the new version has not yet been published, the long title implies that the Government will not interfere with the University College of Fort Hare or the non-European Medical School attached to the King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban and conducted jointly by the University of Natal and the

These two institutions will be the subject of another Bill which is expected to be introduced at the next session of Parliament.

Although it is the intention of the Nationalist Government to get the principle of separate universities established before the next General Election — it is the most important legislation so far introduced this session — there is a strong possibility that the new version of the Bill can also be rejected. The new version apparently does not withdraw the provision that Ministerial permission must be obtained by universities now admitting non-Europeans.

DATE

2 - APR 1957

CAPE ARGUS

UNIVERSITY BILL IS WITHDRAWN

The Argus Political Correspondent

MR. J. H. VILJOEN (Minister of Education, Arts and Science) withdrew the Separate University Education Bill when the Assembly met yesterday afternoon, and was granted leave to introduce a new Bill of the same name.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Itceder

It is believed that reference to the non-European Medical School in Durban and to Fort Hare University College is excluded from the new Bill and that these institutions will thus gain a reprieve from expropriation by the Government.

The new Bill will lay the foundations of university apartheid by giving Ministers powers to prevent non-European students entering the White universities and to create separate university colleges for them.

The long title of the Bill, unlike its predecessor of the same name, contains no reference to the Medical School or to Fort Hare.

NATS. DROP UNIVERSITY BILL

DATE FRI

Hope to Gain Aim in Two Stages

Cape Times Parliamentary Correspondent

THE Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, yesterday withdrew the Separate University Education Bill and substituted a new Bill which excludes the Fort Hare University College and the non-European Medical School of Natal University from its provisions.

This was done, I understand, because the Government's legal advisers believe that as the Bill was originally framed it is a "hybrid Bill", subject to special parliamentary procedure, which would prevent it being passed this session.



If, however, the new Bill contains the same apartheid provisions affecting the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand as the old Bill, it will still be challenged in Parliament as being a "hybrid Bill".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A Liberal Party spokesman told me last night that the party had had legal opinion that in its application to Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities the original Bill affected the private rights of "individuals, groups of individuals or localities".

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Bill

As such, they considered it to be a hybrid Bill, which must be published before the session in which it was introduced and sent to a select committee after the second reading when it was introduced.

U.P. TO DECIDE

The United Party will also consider, when the new Bill is published, whether it should still be challenged as a hybrid Bill.

The Government's withdrawal of the Bill makes it clear that it has accepted the provisions relating to Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School to be an infringement of the private rights of these institutions.

The decision on whether the same circumstances apply to Cape Town and Witwatersrand Universities, which are dealt with in the old Bill only by implication and not directly rests with Mr. Speaker.

I understand that if the Government is able to proceed with the university apartheid Bill in its amended form this session it will introduce another Bill next session to effect the transfer of Fort Hare University and the Non-European Medical School of Natal to the Government.

If this course is followed, however, the transfer will be delayed by the need for Parliament to take evidence from all the people affected.

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2 - APR 1957

FRIEND BLOEMFONTEIN

UNIVERSITY A BILL IN A NEW FORM

CAPE TOWN, Monday.

IN THE ASSEMBLY today the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr J. H. Viljoen, withdrew the Separate University Education Bill and introduced a new Bill with the same title.

It is understood that the original Bill has been withdrawn because it has been found that the provisions dealing with the taking over of the control of the Fort Hare University College and the Medical School for non-Europeans attached to the Natal University, fall under the procedure governing public Bills affecting private interests.

The Bill, as reintroduced by the Minister, makes no reference of these two provisions in the long title and from this it may be assumed that the new Bill will contain all the provisions of the original Bill except the provisions relating to the transfer of these two institutions to the Government.

It was understood that a Bill will be introduced later, possibly next session, dealing with the transfer of these two institutions to the control of the Departments of Native Affairs and Union Education. These two provisions in a separate Bill will be dealt with as a "hybrid" Bill.

The Standing Rules and Orders of Parliament lay down that if a public Bill affects private interests in such a way that, if it were a private Bill, it would be subject to a special procedure then the Bill would be treated as a "hybrid" Bill, and the procedure for it would also include the procedure prescribed for private Bills of this nature.

The procedure laid down for Bills of this kind provides for preliminary notice to be given in the Government Gazette and for the Bill to be referred to a select committee after the second reading.—Sapa.

FORT HARE NOT IN NEW BILL

In the House of Assembly yesterday the Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Mr. J. H. Viljoen) withdrew the Separate University Education Bill and introduced a new Bill with the same title.

It is understood that the original Bill has been withdrawn because it has been found on examination that the provisions dealing with the taking over of the control of the Fort Hare University College and the medical school for non-Europeans attached to the Natal University fall under the procedure governing public Bills affecting private interests. The Bill, reintroduced by the Minister, makes no reference to these provisions in the title, from this it may be assumed that the Bill as reintroduced will contain all the provisions of the original Bill except the provisions relating to the transfer of these two institutions to the Government.

would have a "bit of a rest for the time being" but it would be dealt with under another Bill later.

Dr. T. Alty, of Rhodes University, said yesterday that he did not know what were the intentions of the Minister. He sincerely hoped that he would not introduce the "hybrid" Bill.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It was understood that a Bill will be introduced later — possibly next session — dealing with the transfer of these two institutions to the control of the Departments of Native Affairs and Union Education. These two provisions in a separate Bill will be dealt with as a "hybrid" Bill.

The procedure laid down for Bills of this kind provides for preliminary notice to be given in the Government Gazette and for the Bill to be referred to a select committee after the second reading.

"TEMPORARY"

Professor M. H. Giffen, acting principal of Fort Hare, told the Daily Dispatch yesterday that the step by Mr. Viljoen was a "temporary reprieve."

"It will not change matters in the long run as far as Fort Hare is concerned. The Minister will proceed with building the new Native universities and will then return his attention to us."

The situation, he said, was now being dealt with by the Government according to the correct Government procedure. As far as the University was concerned it

DATE

2 - APR 1957

NATAL WITNESS, MARITZBURG

New University Bill excludes medical school, Fort Hare

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Monday.—The Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, today withdrew the University Apartheid Bill and introduced another in its place. But the new Bill contains no reference either to the Natal Medical School or to Fort Hare University College.

It is understood that the original preliminary notice to be given in the Government Gazette, and for the Bill to be referred to a select committee after the second reading. —Sapa.

It is understood that a Bill will be introduced later, possibly next session, dealing with the transfer of these two institutions to the control of the Departments of Native Affairs and Union Education.

The Bill as re-introduced by the Minister makes no reference to these two provisions in the long title, and from this it may be assumed that the new Bill will contain all the provisions of the original Bill, except the two provisions mentioned.

The procedure laid down for Bills affecting private interests provide for

THE TIMES

LONDON

Date _____

S. AFRICAN UNIVERSITY BILL WITHDRAWN

NEW MEASURE PROMISED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 1

The South African Minister of Education, Arts, and Science, Mr. Viljoen, has withdrawn the Separate University Education Bill, but has indicated that he will introduce an amended measure almost immediately.

As previously reported, it has been found that the sections of the original Bill altering the status of the Natal non-European medical school and the Fort Hare Native College require to be dealt with as "hybrid Bills," which must go to a select committee after second reading. This would mean long delay, and the Government has decided to introduce a Bill to establish the system of university *apartheid* this session, and to leave Fort Hare and the Natal medical school till later.

The students' representative council of Stellenbosch University to-day issued a statement expressing approval of the principle of university *apartheid*—with a rider pointing out that this was not direct endorsement of the Government's Separate University Education Bill.

DATE 2 - APR 1957

DIE BURGER

Aparte Universiteite

Nuwe Wetsontwerp Stel Twee Bepalinge 'n Tyd Uit

(Van Ons Parlementêre Beriggewer)

'N **A**NDER wetsontwerp oor aparte universiteite gaan deur die Regering ingedien word, nadat die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap gister die een wat voorheen ingedien is, in die Volksraad teruggetrek het.

Die nuwe wetsontwerp sal hoofsaak dieselfde wees as die oue, met weglating van die bepalinge oor die oornamie van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool vir Nie-blankes in Durban.

Ná die indiening van die eerste wetsontwerp het die Regering besluit dat dié maatreël tweesoortig kan wees in die sin dat, hoewel dit ingedien word as 'n saak van openbare beleid, dit private belange, nl. die etendomme van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool, nadelig kan raak en dat die wetsontwerp dus volgens 'n bepaalde prosedure behandel moet word.

Die verandering kom nou daarop neer dat die nuwe wetsontwerp, wat die beginsel van akademiese apartheid en die stigting van nie-blanke universiteitskolleges omvat, hierdie Sitting deurgevoer word, en dat met die res van die program, nl. die oornamie van die genoemde twee inrigtings, gewag word.

'n Wetsontwerp om die twee inrigtings oor te neem sal dan later gepubliseer en as 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp behandel word. Dit sal nie hierdie Sitting aangeneem kan word nie. 'n Tweesoortige wetsontwerp moet ses maande vooruit gepubliseer en ná die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys word.



University of Fort Hare
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DATE

2 - APR 1957

QUEENSTOWN DAILY REPRES

Varsity Apartheid Bill Shelved

CAPE TOWN, Monday.

In the Assembly yesterday the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, withdrew the Separate University Education Bill and introduced a new Bill with the same title.

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

It is understood that the original Bill has been withdrawn because it has been found that the provisions dealing with the taking over by the Government of the control of Fort Hare University College and the medical school for non-Europeans attached to Natal University, fall under the procedure governing hybrid bills. The Bill, as reinforced by the Minister, makes no reference to these two institutions in the long title. It was understood that the Bill will be introduced later—possibly next session.—Sapa.

Apartheid Vanjaar Nog Ingestel By Universiteite

(Parlementêre Verteenwoordiger)



KAAPSTAD.

'N **A**NDER wetsontwerp op universiteitsapartheid gaan deur die Regering ingedien word nadat die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap gister die een wat voorheen ingedien is in die Volksraad teruggetrek het. Die nuwe wetsontwerp sal in hoofsaak dieselfde wees as die oue met weglating van die bepalinge oor die oorname van Fort Hare en die mediese skool vir nie-blankes in Durban.

Na die indiening van die eerste wetsontwerp het die Regering besluit dat die maatreeke tweesoortig kan wees in die sin dat hoewel dit ingedien word as 'n saak van openbare beleid, dit private belange, nl. die eiendomme van Fort Hare en die mediese skool nadelig kan raak en dat die wetsontwerp dus volgens 'n gepaalde prosedure behandel moet word.

Die verandering kom nou daarop neer dat die nuwe wetsontwerp, wat die beginsel van universiteitsapartheid en die stigting van nie-blanke universiteitskolleges omvat, hierdie sitting deurgevoer word en dat met die res van die program, nl. die oorname van die genoemde twee inrigtings gewaag word. 'n Wetsontwerp om die twee inrigtings oor te neem, sal dan later gepubliseer en as 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp behandel word. Dit sal nie hierdie sitting aangeneem kan word nie.

DATE

2 - APR 1957

DIE VADERLAND

Min. Onttre...

Wetsontwerp

dat dan late
tweesoortige
word. Dit sal
geneem kan

DIE wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteite is gister in die Volksraad deur die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen, teruggetrek en vervang met 'n wetsontwerp met dieselfde naam, berig SAPA.

Na verneem word, is die oorspronklike wetsontwerp teruggetrek omdat daar gevind is dat die bepalings in verband met die oorname van beheer deur die Regering van die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege en die nie-blanke mediese afdeling van die Natalse universiteit beheer word deur die prosedure rakende openbare wetsontwerpe wat betrekking het op private belange.

Die indiening van hierdie soort wetsontwerp moet vooraf in die Staatskoerant aangekondig word en die wetsontwerp moet na die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys word.

Politieke berigte uit die Volksraad wat in die Vaderland opgeneem word, word verskaf deur die SAPA-personeel, Pers-galery, Volksraad, Kaapstad.

Tensy anders vermeld, is alle politieke berigte in hierdie uitgawe nagegaan en van opskrifte voorsien deur U. G. Stack, Empireweg-verlenging 8, Auckland Park.

In die wetsontwerp wat nou deur die Minister heringedien is, word geen melding van hierdie twee bepalings gemaak nie en hiervan kan afgelei word dat die nuwe wetsontwerp al die bepalings van die ou wetsontwerp bevat behalwe die bepalinge wat betrekking op die twee genoemde inrigtings het. Na SAPA verneem sal 'n wetsontwerp wat die oordrag van die twee inrigtings handel, later, miskien in die volgende sitting, ingedien word.

Kragtens reëls en reglemente moet 'n wetsontwerp wat private

DATE

3 - APR 1957

FRIEND BLOEMFONTEIN

All Want Co-operation

JOHANNESBURG, Tuesday.

A FIRM basis of co-operation was possible, and was wished for by all the universities within the National Union of S.A. Students, said the president of the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr M. J. Kimberley, in a letter addressed to Mr A. M. Makwane, president of the S.R.C. of Fort Hare University College, welcoming Fort Hare students into membership of NUSAX.

Mr Kimberley said his council pledged full support in their activities "against this vicious attempt to force the apartheid mentality on us through legislation" (the Universities Apartheid Bill).—Sapa.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

STUDENT APARTHEID

Racial discrimination forced upon South African universities

PERHAPS the most notable field remaining in South Africa where racial segregation has not yet been fully applied is university education. The Minister of Education, Mr J. G. Viljoen, has now introduced in the House of Assembly a Bill which will force the "open" Universities to conform to the prevailing ideological pattern.

Apart from the University of South Africa, which provides education only by correspondence, there are eight universities and one university college in So. Africa. The four Afrikaans-medium centres (Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Potchefstroom, and the Orange Free State) admit only Europeans, as does Rhodes University—though it has occasionally admitted non-European post-graduates in special circumstances.

Fort Hare University College is for non-Europeans only, and at the University of Natal, though students of all races are admitted, Europeans and non-Europeans are segregated in separate colleges. Only at the Universities of Witwatersrand (Johannesburg) and Cape Town are students of all races admitted and taught together.

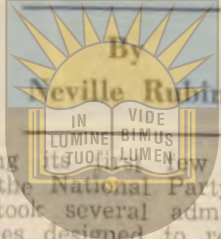
Some segregation

Even at these institutions a measure of segregation is maintained in so far as there are separate residences, and non-Europeans have in practice avoided attending dances and partaking in sporting activities, though there are no official regulations to this effect. However, at lectures, in the common rooms and refectories, in the university societies, and on student councils (to which non-Europeans have frequently been elected) students of all races have met freely, on an equal basis, and—especially considering the situation in the country generally—have got on remarkably well. The overwhelming majority of staff and students have frequently expressed themselves as being strongly in favour of the maintenance of non-segregation. Indeed, recently a general meeting of students at Cape Town asked for the establishment of a residence open to all races, and one at Pietermaritzburg (a European college of the University of Natal) called for the admission of non-European students to graduate classes at their institution.

Not surprisingly, the existence of non-segregation at the two largest South African universities has evoked criticism from supporters of apartheid. It is contrary to their general belief in the desirability of separate education for every racial and linguistic group in the population. They contend that non-Europeans are happier and better adjusted in segregated institutions, pointing to their non-participation in dances and sport at Witwatersrand and Cape Town as an example of how the non-segregated system affects them adversely. Furthermore they claim that non-segregation has led to "an intolerable situation of friction and bitterness" at these universities as well as to a "break-down of colour consciousness" and other "social evils." Congresses of the National

Mr Rubin, himself a South African, discusses in two articles, of which this is the first, his Government's attempt to force apartheid upon the universities, still perhaps the most notable field remaining in which racial segregation has not yet been fully applied.

(government) Party have on several occasions called on the government to enforce apartheid at Cape Town and Witwatersrand, and various ministers, including Dr Malan and Mr Strydom, have stated that this "anomaly" must be removed.



During the first few years of office the National Party government took several administrative measures designed to reduce the number of non-European students at the University of Fort Hare. Non-Europeans from territories outside the Union were prevented from entering South African universities (ostensibly on the grounds that there were not sufficient vacancies even for South African non-Europeans). Indians from Natal wishing to enter the universities of Witwatersrand or Cape Town were refused inter-provincial permits, and the scholarships instituted by the previous United Party government for Africans to study medicine at Witwatersrand were terminated. The students of the university thereupon set up the African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund and adopted a voluntary annual levy of 10s per student to maintain the scholarships. The fund received the support not only of all the other English-medium universities—several of which adopted the annual levy—but also of many other institutions and individuals both in South Africa and in other countries.

In November 1953 the government appointed a three-man commission to inquire into separate training facilities for non-Europeans at the universities. Its members included Dr J. E. Holloway (a former Secretary for Finance as Chairman, Dr R. W. Wilcocks (a former rector of the University of Stellenbosch) and Dr E. G. Malherbe (principal of the University of Natal). The commission's terms of reference were "to investigate and report on the practicability and financial implications of providing separate training facilities for non-Europeans at universities." Its mandate thus excluded the consideration of the general desirability of university segregation.

The commission took evidence from a large number of university and other interested bodies throughout South Africa, and produced its report in February, 1955. Its findings caused considerable consternation among the supporters of apartheid. It rejected suggestions for the setting up of new segregated non-European univer-

sities, pointing out that, particularly in view of the small number of non-European students involved, they would be excessively costly and would afford substantially inferior facilities to those at present provided by the "open" universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand. In its view the most feasible method of implementing university segregation would be the gradual concentration of non-European students at the existing segregated institutions at Fort Hare and Durban (non-European section of University of Natal). The commission felt that even this would require very large expenditure as Fort Hare has accommodation for only a few more students, and in the case of Durban, apart from the new medical faculty, "the facilities are for the most part inadequate and generally very unsatisfactory." Furthermore, it concluded that exceptions to segregation at the open universities would have to be made to enable non-Europeans to take courses not available at Fort Hare and Durban, for post-graduate work, and for Coloured students, because they live mainly in the Western Cape and have a closer cultural affinity to the European than to the African.

The commission also hinted that the enforcement of segregation at the open universities, in so far as it represented an infringement of university autonomy and academic freedom, might have highly undesirable long-term consequences.

Not acceptable

This report provoked considerable criticism from National Party supporters and some sections of the government Press, and Mr Viljoen, the Minister of Education, Arts and Science announced that the government might not accept its recommendations. In November 1955 a committee of inquiry, consisting of the Secretaries for Education, Finance and Native Affairs and the Commissioner for Coloured Affairs, was set up further to investigate possible methods of implementing apartheid at the universities. In particular, the committee was instructed to consider a specific proposal for the establishment of a number of non-European colleges in various parts of the country. These would not only exclude Europeans, but would cater for separate non-European groups—Coloured, Indian and different tribal groups of Africans. The legislation at present before Parliament in South Africa no doubt seeks to implement this committee's findings.

The issue of university segregation threatens to provoke one of the most bitter political controversies of recent years. Opposition to segregation comes not only from the governing councils, staff and students of the two universities directly concerned, but also from the National Union of South African Students, which represents about half the university students in the country (the Afrikaans-medium centres are not members), a large section of the press, and many educational, cultural, professional and religious organisations.

Going the whole hog

The text of the South African Government's Separate University Education Bill has now reached us, and the bill proves a great deal worse than it looked at long range. It does not merely interfere with academic liberties in the choice of students; it interferes with them in every possible way. The new university colleges to which, if the bill is passed, African students will presently be confined will be completely under the thumb of the Government. The colleges will be "established, maintained, and conducted" (and may be disestablished) by "the Minister"—it is not clear whether this will be the Minister of Education or of Native Affairs. The Governor-General will appoint a college's council, the Minister will appoint its principal, all the other members of its senate, and its entire teaching and administrative staff. Every student entering any of the colleges will require his permission to enter it. Not only will the Minister appoint the principal and the senate, he can prescribe all their powers and functions and the procedure at their meetings. The existing university college at Fort Hare, and the non-European medical school at Durban, now part of the University of Natal, will be brought under the same system. What self-respecting univer-

sity teacher will accept an appointment under these terms? And what sort of university education can Africans expect from the men who will? Yet this will be the only sort (apart from correspondence courses) available to them. No wonder that many white South Africans feel that the last ditch has now been reached. The bill is a perfect instance not merely of racial segregation but of totalitarianism.

3 APR 1951

APARTHEID IN UNIVERSITIES

S.A. GOVT.'S BILL TO BE RE-DRAFTED

CAPETOWN, April 1.

The Minister of Education, Mr. Jan Viljoen, to-day withdrew on procedural grounds a Bill providing for separate University education facilities for whites and non-whites and immediately gave notice of a substitute Bill.

The old Bill provided for the establishment of four new University colleges for non-whites and the taking over of two existing non-white institutions.

But because the transfer of the two institutions—Fort Hare College attached to Rhodes University and the Medical School for non-whites attached to Natal University—affect private interests, they must be the subject of a special procedure governing hybrid Bills.

The new Bill, which leaves Government policy unchanged omits provisions for taking these over and it can, therefore, be enacted by ordinary Parliamentary procedure.

It is understood that the Government intends introducing another Bill at a later stage to transfer the two institutions in accordance with established procedure.

DATE

3 - APR 1957

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD, P.E.

NUSAS WELCOMES FORT HARE

JOHANNESBURG, Tuesday.—(Sapa).

A FIRM basis of co-operation was possible, and was wished for, by all the universities within the national union, said the president of the Students' Representative Council of the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr. M. J. Kimberley, in a letter addressed to Mr. A. M. Makwane, the president of the S.R.C. of Fort Hare University College, welcoming Fort Hare students into membership of the

national union.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Mr. Kimberley said his council pledged full support in their activities "against this vicious attempt to force the apartheid mentality on us through legislation."

"Your joining the national union is most heartening and will be a source of inspiration in this fight against autocracy and prejudices," he said.

DATE

3 - APR 1957

CAPE ARGUS

SIMILAR PRESSURE

"The German and Russian universities collapsed under similar pressure, and agreed to teach and propagate unscientific prejudices. The South African universities have, however, been going from strength to strength in their resistance to this attempt to either directly or indirectly enslave our minds to a doctrine which centuries of human experience has shown to be palpably false."

WORLD WITH THEM

Mr. Kimberley said the students had on their side "reason, the backing of the world and the knowledge that governments come and go, but universities survive them."

He hoped that "even at this late hour" the public would express its "unequivocal disgust at this measure" and urge the Government to withdraw the Bill.

(News by S. Crook, 630 Mutual Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.)

Breathing space for Medical School

NOW that the technicalities of parliamentary procedure have compelled the withdrawal of the Separate University Education Bill, there follows a reprieve for the medical faculty of Natal University. The fate of this institution will be determined, with that of Fort Hare, by another Bill which must be published six months before the opening of the session during which it is to be introduced, and on the second reading that Bill must be referred to a select committee. If the committee reports in time, the Bill can be passed before the end of the 1958 session.

Breathing space for Medical School

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Both the Government and the staff and students of the Medical School will thus have a year to reflect on the proposals. This faculty, as is well known, is a separate medical school for the training of non-Europeans and was formerly described by a member of the Cabinet as a good example of the working of apartheid in practice. The Government have now changed their minds on this question and decided to insist on the dismemberment of the university.

This sudden reversal of views by the Cabinet has naturally come as a shock to all those concerned, all the more because it was not preceded by any discussion with the university, the council and senate of which have formally protested against the absence of consultation. At the same time, the manifest inferiority of status which was to be so brusquely and arbitrarily imposed on the Natal Medical School, no less naturally provoked on the part of the staff and students unanimous resentment and talk of wholesale resignation.

The interval of one year affords an opportunity for reconsideration of these high-handed methods. Students in their final year will be able to qualify normally, and the staff will have time to consider their line of action. The Government should also consider whether, having once reversed their views, they ought not to do so again.

DATE

4 - APR 1957

MERCURY KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

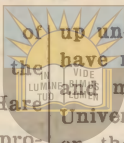
FORT HARE STATEMENT ON UNIVERSITY BILL

THE full statement issued by the Executive Committee on behalf of the University College of Fort Hare recently on the Government's Separate University Education Bill is as follows:

"The Executive Committee of the University College of Fort Hare has read with dismay the proposals for its future development as contained in the Separate University Education Bill, 1957, which empowers the Minister concerned to take complete and entire control of the direction and management of the College, the selection of its staff and students, the terms of service and discipline of the institution. The College is in fact to be reduced from the status of an autonomous university institution to a branch of the Public Service.

of up under the Bill. These colleges have no existence at present and are mere plans for the future. University College of Fort Hare, on the other hand, has forty years of experience and development behind it. During that long period it has progressed from High School to full University College and has gained many of the rights and privileges of self-government proper to a University. Under the proposed Bill all these rights and privileges are to be abrogated, the traditions of the College lost, and its future made entirely dependent on the will of the Minister. The Executive Committee must protest in the strongest terms against this proposed action which in its opinion must inevitably be fatal to the proper development of the College."

"The Executive Committee notes that all these conditions are to apply to the new University College proposed to be set



DATE

4 - APR 1957

THE DAILY DISPATCH E. L.

SURVEY OF CHICORY PRODUCTION



A survey of the different natural and economic conditions under which chicory is grown in the Union is being undertaken by Mr. B. S. Young, lecturer in geography at Fort Hare. In connection with this study the National Council of Social Research have given him funds to send out a fact-finding questionnaire to more than 450 of the producers. These forms will be reaching farmers this week and their replies will provide factual information supplementing the data collected in and around Alexandria by Mr. Young.

The Worst of Both Worlds

THE Minister of Education has withdrawn the first version of his University Apartheid Bill and substituted a measure which is reported to contain all the provisions of the original Bill except those relating to the transfer of the Fort Hare University College to the Department of Native Affairs and of the Natal Medical School to the Department of Education. This does not, unfortunately, mean that the Government has been convinced of the folly of its ways and is dropping the proposals to interfere with these two university institutions, thereby leaving well alone. What has happened is that it has now been discovered that the Bill, if passed in its original form, would be constitutionally unacceptable, and a different procedure must therefore be followed to achieve the Government's aim.

While Natal and Fort Hare are to have this brief respite, the two open universities of Cape Town and Johannesburg are still to be prevented from admitting non-White students. This proposal has rightly been described by the academic staff at the Witwatersrand University as "an attack unparalleled in the history of South Africa upon university autonomy and academic freedom", and is to be deplored.

There would be a good deal to be said for the plans to establish separate universities for non-White groups if they were in fact to be universities in the real sense of the term. But the Government's present proposals have been condemned by the former Chief Justice, the Hon. Albert Centlivres, as "the very negation of the concept of a university", and are wholly unacceptable to anyone with any feeling for a real university. The proposed colleges will be Government institutions without autonomy, docile creatures of an all-demanding Cabinet Minister. It is difficult to believe that teachers of ability will be attracted to such degree shops, that their work can have any real standard, or that real students will attend them.

This means that not only will non-Whites be denied the right to study where they like: they will also, if they want higher education, as more and more of them do, be compelled to attend institutions which are universities only in name. This is really giving them the worst of both worlds.

Hindustan Times

Separate For N

SUBSTITUTED BE

CAPE TOWN
Viljoen, Minister of Education, yesterday withdrew the Bill on grounds a Bill for separate universities for Whites and immediately substituted a Bill.

The old Bill established university colleges for Whites and the taking over of the non-White in

But because the two institutions were attached to the university and the non-Whites at the university—affected they must be special procedure Bills.

The new Bill for taking the therefore, be parliamentary

It is understood that the Government intends to introduce other Bill to transfer the two in accordance with —Reuter.

3 APR 1957

Separate Education For Non-Whites

SUBSTITUTE BILL TO BE MOVED

CAPE TOWN, April 2.—Mr Jan Viljoen, Minister of Education, yesterday withdrew on procedural grounds a Bill providing for separate university education facilities for Whites and non-Whites and immediately gave notice of a substitute Bill.

The old Bill provided for the establishment of four new university colleges for non-Whites and the taking over of two existing non-White institutions.

But because the transfer of the two institutions—Fort Hare College attached to Rhodes University and the medical school for non-Whites attached to Natal University—affect private interests, they must be the subject of a special procedure governing hybrid Bills.

The new Bill omits provisions for taking these over and it can, therefore, be enacted by ordinary parliamentary procedure.

It is understood that the Government intends introducing another Bill at a later stage to transfer the two institutions in accordance with established procedure.

—Reuter.

Date 4 APR 1957 (See information overleaf.)

STUDENT APARTHEID—II

EPITOME OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRAGEDY

SEVERAL arguments are put forward for the maintenance of non-segregation at the open universities. Perhaps the most obvious is that no matter how large the initial expenditure on the establishment of segregated non-European institutions, they will almost inevitably be academically inferior to the "open" universities. Of approximately 1200 non-European students in South Africa, there are about 250 at each of the open universities—some five or six per cent of their total student population. At the present rate of development purely non-European colleges will for many years be very small, and could not hope to provide anything like the range of courses available at Witwatersrand and Cape Town. Furthermore, government subsidising of existing universities—even Afrikaans-medium ones—is barely adequate, and the economic resources of the non-European population are very low. It is therefore doubly unlikely that non-European colleges would obtain sufficient financial support to provide adequate material facilities and attract sufficient first-rate lecturers and professors to maintain high academic standards. Fort Hare in spite of very great difficulties has, because of a few devoted people contributed much to African education. Nevertheless, in the 40 years of its existence it has not managed to establish faculties of Law, Commerce, Medicine, Engineering, Architecture, Fine Arts or Music, and its laboratory and library facilities are hardly of university standard.

Psychological factors

A second objection to segregation is based on the psychological factors involved. The non-European students at the open universities are particularly strong and united in their opposition to being forcibly segregated, which they feel would be a humiliation as well as an injustice. The tendency of the general public to regard segregated institutions as necessarily inferior (vide the so-called "nigger universities") in the United States would also be a real disadvantage.

Thirdly, the imposition of apartheid on the open universities against their will would constitute a serious infringement of university independence and academic freedom, principles which are held in high regard in all democratic countries. State-imposed restrictions on who shall enter a university to teach or study, on grounds other than educational ability, are a common feature of totalitarian regimes and have almost invariably led to the limitation of what shall be taught in accordance with official doctrines.

In September 1951 Mr Viljoen—who is perhaps less extreme in these matters than most of his colleagues—said in a speech in Pretoria, "The government agreed that it was desirable that the principle of apartheid should be observed in the Union's universities,

In his second article Mr Rubin sets out the arguments against racial segregation in the South African universities.

but could not agree to introduce legislation to enforce it. Such legislation would be a violation of the traditional independence of South African universities." Apparently other counsels in the government have now prevailed.

The opponents of segregation also fear that, in keeping with the "Bantu Education" policy in African schools, the content of non-European higher education may be



modified to establish and perpetuate an inferior status for the non-European in relation to the European. It is noteworthy in this regard that recipients of government scholarships at the non-European medical school in Durban must sign an undertaking never to give treatment in Europe to European patients except in an emergency.

Finally, it is argued that the meeting of different racial groups at the universities is in itself valuable and educative. Racial attitudes at the open universities are markedly more tolerant than those generally obtaining at the segregated institutions, both European and non-European, which often tend to be breeding grounds for extremist attitudes. To quote the Senate of the University of Cape Town in its evidence to the Holloway Commission: "In a country with multi-racial problems it is obvious that the more the

groups know of and understand each other, the better chance is there of amicable settlement of differences and co-operation and trust... such knowledge and understanding undoubtedly accrue from the daily academic contacts in open universities such as Witwatersrand or Cape Town." One may well ask what prospect there is of an amicable solution to South Africa's racial problems on a basis of mutual understanding and co-operation if even at the university level Europeans and non-Europeans are not to be permitted to meet freely.

It is often claimed by defenders of the present government's racial policies that South Africa's problems are unique, and that where conditions are at all similar there is also a large measure of segregation. It would be unreasonable to deny the difficulties inherent in the South African situation. Nor (outside South America) are there many countries in the world to-day that can serve as models of interracial tolerance and co-operation between substantial groups of blacks and whites. However, everywhere else the barriers are breaking down, and there is a widespread conscious striving towards a multi-racial pattern of society. Particularly in the field of education the United States has moved fast in recent years, and the decision to make the new Rhodesian University multi-racial is a step in the same direction. Only in South Africa are the barriers being enlarged and new measures of segregation forced on those—both black and white—who do not want them. The issue of university segregation, perhaps better than any other, epitomises the South African tragedy.

DATE 5 - APR 1957 EVENING POST P.E.

Varsity apartheid move on Monday

Opposition to new Bill

POST Parliamentary Reporter — CAPE TOWN

ALL Opposition groups in the Assembly—the United Party, the Labour Party and the Natives' Representatives—will oppose the "leave to introduce" stage of the new university apartheid Bill on Monday.

The Bill will replace the original Separate University Education Bill introduced three weeks ago by the Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences, Mr. Jan Viljoen.

The first Bill contained four main provisions. They were for:

- The establishment by the State of non-White and African "university colleges."
● A ban on the registration of non-White students at the "open" universities—Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town.
● The transfer to the Department of Native Affairs of the Fort Hare University College.
● The transfer to the Department of Education of the non-European Medical School in Natal.

But the Bill was found to be "hybrid"—to affect both public policy and private rights. The rules of Parliament provide for a more elaborate procedure

DATE 5 - APR 1957

..... WINDHOEK ADVERTI

Interested In Geology

Prof. Maack is intensely interested in the geology of this Territory, believing in the theory that at one time South America and Africa were joined together.

Certain stones found in Brazil, which have no known source, are very similar to stones found in South West which were brought there by very old glacier formations. The Professor felt if he could prove they came from South West, it would be a big step forward in his search for facts to support this theory.

The members of the Expedition, besides Prof. and Mrs. Maack and Dr. and Mrs. Scherz were, Dr. Meiring, the new Curator of the Museum (who was for years a Professor at Fort Hare); Mr. D. Krynauw, the Archivist in Windhoek, and also the Secretary of the Monuments Commission; Mr. Marting, whose late Uncle was a very close friend of Prof. Maack; and visiting American Professor Logan, his wife and two daughters.

It was a most stimulating experience for them all, perhaps most especially for Mr. D. Krynauw in his position as Secretary, for the expedition visited no less than six of the main Monuments in South West, — Philip's Cave, Spitzkopje, the Brandberg, the Burnt Mountain, the Petrified Forests, and Twyfelfontein, where the best rock engravings are to be found.

Once more I was impressed with Dr. Scherz' infectious and sincere enthusiasm for the wonders of our Territory, and the amount of free time he gladly gives up to show off these sights to all who are interested in them. (This goes for energetic little Mrs. Scherz too!)

Varsity apartheid move on Monday

Opposition to new Bill

POST Parliamentary Reporter — CAPE TOWN

ALL Opposition groups in the Assembly — the United Party, the Labour Party and the Natives' Representatives — will oppose the "leave to introduce" stage of the new university apartheid Bill on Monday.

The Bill will replace the original Separate University Education Bill introduced three weeks ago by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Jan Viljoen.

The first Bill contained four main provisions. They were for:

● The establishment by the State of non-White and African "university colleges."

● A ban on the registration of non-White students at the "open" universities — Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town.

● The transfer to the Department of Native Affairs of the Fort Hare University College.

● The transfer to the Department of Education of the non-European Medical School in Natal.

But the Bill was found to be "hybrid" — to affect both public policy and private rights.

The rules of Parliament provide for special and elaborate procedure for such Bills.

So the Bill was withdrawn a week ago and the Minister is now introducing a new measure.

Still damaging

The new Bill will provide for:

● The establishment of State-controlled "university colleges".

● The ban on non-White students at Witwatersrand and Cape Town universities.

Members of the Opposition groups say the Bill is no less damaging in its general effects because of the temporary "reprieve" granted to the Medical School and Fort Hare.

The general principle remains: the State will establish and control completely all non-White higher education.

Because the university colleges will be State institutions, they argue, they will have neither the status nor the academic value of free and independent universities.

The Opposition groups will have the advantage, too, on Monday of knowing the full implications of the legislation which is a "blueprint" of the Government's university apartheid plan.

Since the publication of the first Bill, the reaction at all the non-Afrikaans universities has been almost unanimous in condemning the measure. At both Witwatersrand and Cape Town universities only small groups of pro-apartheid students have voiced their support for the move.



University of Fort Hare
Other in Excellence

DATE

5 - APR 1957

EASTERN PROVINCE HERALD

East Cape chicory survey

A LECTURER in Geography at Fort Hare University College is undertaking a survey of chicory growing in the Eastern Province and Border which will benefit hundreds of chicory farmers.

Mr. B. S. Young, who has been given a grant by the National Council for Social Research, is sending out 450 questionnaires to farmers, in the first survey of the economic geography of chicory growing.

CONDITIONS

Chicory farmers will be asked for information on the agricultural conditions, rainfall, temperature, soil and economic conditions of their farms. Mr. Young said that when the information was analysed, he hoped to show the suitability or otherwise of certain areas for chicory growing. It might be shown that farmers in some areas should concentrate on growing other crops.

Copies of the survey will be sent to the National Council for Social Research and Mr. Young hopes that the Department of Agriculture will publish the findings.

DATE 3 - APR 1957
DIE OOSTERLIC

Maatreël oor apartheid

'n Ander wetsontwerp oor universiteitsapartheid gaan deur die Regering ingedien word nadat die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap die een wat voorheen ingedien is in die Volksraad teruggetrek het. Die nuwe wetsontwerp sal in hoofsaak dieselfde wees as die oue met weglating van die bepalinge oor die oorname van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool vir nie-blankes in Durban.

Ná die indiening van die eerste wetsontwerp het die Regering besluit dat die maatreël tweesoortig kan wees in dié sin dat, hoewel dit ingedien word as 'n saak van openbare beleid, dit private belange, nl. die eien-domme van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool nadelig kan raak en dat die wetsontwerp dus volgens 'n bepaalde prosedure behandel moet word.

Die verandering kom nou daarop neer dat die nuwe wetsontwerp, wat die beginsel van universiteitsapartheid en die stigting van nie-blanke universiteitskolleges omvat, hierdie sitting deurgevoer word en dat met die res van die program, nl. die oorname van die genoemde twee inrigtings gewag word. 'n Wetsontwerp om die twee inrigtings oor te neem, sal dan later gepubliseer en as 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp behandel word. Dit sal nie hierdie sitting aangeneem kan word nie.

DATE 3 - APR 1957

DIE TRANSVALE

Universiteit:

Wetsontwerp Word Vervang

(Van ons Politieke
Korrespondent.)

KAAPSTAD. — 'n Ander wetsontwerp oor Universiteitsapartheid gaan deur die Regering ingedien word nadat die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap eergister die een wat voorheen ingedien is, in die Volksraad teruggetrek het. Die nuwe wetsontwerp sal in hoofsaak dieselfde wees as die oue met weglating van die bepalinge oor die oorname van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool vir Nie-blankes in Durban.

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DATE 4 - APR 1957
NATAL WITNESS, MARITZBURG

The university protest

Sir.—As an ex-student of the University of Natal, I would like to express my admiration for that small group of stalwart students who are making great sacrifices of energy and time to awaken the citizens of Maritzburg to the grave implications of the Government's attack, in the interests of apartheid, on the autonomy and freedom of the universities.

Perhaps those citizens who rudely ignore their warning posters and refuse to sign their petition of protest against the proposed Universities Bill, justify their attitude by pinning their faith on the establishment of Department of Native Affairs University Colleges. May I point out that the two main provisions of the Bill exclude all possibility of these institutions being anything like universities. A university is essentially a democratic self-governing institution. In these "universities" all is to be decided by the Minister of Native Affairs—from the courses in the curricular to the appointment of lecturers and students. The Minister is not necessarily a university-trained man!

It is the vocation of a university lecturer to seek for the truth and speak his mind freely. A lecturer in Dr. Verwoerd's "university" is guilty of the gravest misconduct the moment he refuses to be the Government's "yes-man." Such "universities" in which no self-respecting intellectual would ever set foot, are certainly no fair substitute for the facilities now enjoyed by non-Europeans at the two open universities of Fort Hare and Durban.

In view of this extreme moral seriousness of the situation, I am surprised that the majority of the Maritzburg students just sit back and leave it to the stalwart few to protest.

EX-STUDENT.

MALHERBE ON THE VARSITY ISSUE

WE should fight as far as we could for the retention of the autonomy of our universities, Dr. E. G. Malherbe, principal of the University of Natal, told a Toc H lunch forum in Durban yesterday.

He said that by doing this the universities could prevent the Government from thinking that it could tell everybody just what it thought was good for him.

THREE TYPES

Dr. Malherbe said that in South Africa today there were three different types of universities. Firstly there were those that admitted no non-European students at all, namely the Universities of Stellenbosch, Pretoria, Potchefstroom and the Orange Free State; secondly, Hare College, which admitted no White students and the Universities of Capetown and Witwatersrand, which admitted non-European students and thirdly, the University of Natal which admitted non-European students, but segregated the classes.

COMPARISON

"We have today more than 500 non-European students at Natal University, excluding the Medical School, whereas the Universities of Capetown and Witwatersrand have only about 200 in each and are far bigger institutions," he said. "The reason for this is that we cater specially for the non-Europeans and have classes at times which are convenient to them. However, at the other two universities, Europeans and non-Europeans attend the same classes with the result that attendances suffer, because the majority of non-Europeans have day-time jobs which they cannot leave.

"Another point in favour of segregated classes is the fact that the high school education

of non-Europeans is way behind that of Europeans with the result that in mixed classes the non-European has to struggle along as best he can. In addition the cultural background of the European is superior to that of the non-European. This does not mean, however, that the European is more intelligent than his counterpart."

CHARTERS

Dr. Malherbe said that every university was furnished with a Charter passed by an Act of Parliament giving them certain rights. One of these was the right to admit whom they wished to the university and also the right to refuse admission.

"The Government is trying to take away this right," he said. "If they accomplish this they will be able to tell us who to admit and who not to admit, and from being relatively free, State-aided universities we shall become State universities. That is what we fear, because it means that if another Government should come into power they will be able to say 'You take all the Coloured students because they speak Afrikaans,' or something on those lines."

Dr. Malherbe said that many people from overseas had said that the Medical School in Durban was the best of its kind in the British Commonwealth and in its own way justified the Government's policy of Apartheid.

"This is one of the Government's showpieces and indicates what they are doing for the non-European. Why, then, are they trying to break it up?"

Medical Council Was Unanimous

THE fact that members of the South African Medical and Dental Council did not allow their personal political beliefs to colour their deliberations on the Government's proposals to remove the Durban non-European Medical School from the control of the Natal University, is regarded as highly significant in an editorial in the South African Journal, "Medical Proceedings."

At the council's recent meeting in Capetown discussion on the Durban Medical School — which the journal describes as the "gravest issue ever raised" in council — ended with the unanimous adoption of a resolution asking the Government to

reconsider the implications of its proposal.

The resolution pointed out that the council was "concerned with the entire pattern of medical education and particularly as far as the acceptance of minimum standards is concerned," and that this concern was part of the council's duties as defined in Section 93 of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act.

"The significance of the unanimity with which this resolution was adopted cannot be over-emphasised," says the editorial.

"It means that whatever the personal political prejudices of

the council members, these were set aside in their consideration of a possible threat to the standards of medical education and practice.

"By its action in recognising its plain and forthright duty to deal with an embarrassingly delicate colour issue, the Medical Council has demonstrated not only to South Africa but also to the rest of the world that it is a worthy and honourable custodian of our most cherished professional standards."

In democratic societies the destruction of university autonomy such as the Government was contemplating was unprecedented, said the journal.

- 6 APR 1957

UNIVERSITY APARTHEID

It has been found that the parts of the Separate University Education Bill ¹ dealing with the Natal non-European medical school and the Fort Hare Native College would have to be submitted to a select committee, which would mean long delay before the Bill was finally passed. The South African minister of education has accordingly withdrawn it and will introduce an amended Bill to establish university apartheid this session, leaving Fort Hare and the Natal medical school till later.

The *Times* (April 2) reports that the students' representative council of Stellenbosch University have issued a statement approving the principle of university apartheid but with a rider saying that this was not a direct endorsement of the government's Bill.

Parliament And "Hybrids"

PARLIAMENTARY procedure, based on democratic principles, is an important safeguard in the preservation of individual liberty. The British Parliament, which over the centuries has been democratically fashioned and developed, is today regarded as truly representative of the will of the people, and throughout the British Commonwealth looked upon as the Mother of Parliaments. And with good reason, since on broad principles the British Parliamentary system has been taken as the pattern for the Parliaments of the Dominions.

It is, therefore, of particular interest to observe how the weight of tradition in Parliamentary procedure can exert a healthy influence upon legislation intended for enactment in the South African Parliament. An immediate case in point is the Separate University Education Bill, now withdrawn, which sought to enforce apartheid in South African Universities, and at the same time take away from the University of Natal control of the non-European Medical School in Durban; and from Rhodes University, control of the University College of Fort Hare for non-European students.

University Tradition

Educationists, both in South Africa and elsewhere, rightly protested against these proposals as cutting completely across University practice and tradition; they are, in fact, the very antithesis of sound University life which knows no discrimination of colour, class or creed. At one stage it seemed that the Government intended to steam-roller its University Bill through Parliament, whether the Universities and others affected by it liked it or not. But there was an unexpected development when it was pointed out that the Bill, affecting as it did private rights as well as public policy, would have to be treated as a Hybrid Bill.

In his authoritative work, "Parliamentary Procedure," the late Mr. Ralph Kilpin, formerly Clerk of the Union House of Assembly, clearly indicated the nature of such a Bill. It is theoretically a Public Bill which, while introduced as a measure of public policy, adversely affects the private rights of particular individuals, groups of individuals or localities as distinct from the public at large. It is Parliamentary practice, therefore, that in such cases the persons whose rights are affected should be given the same opportunities to defend them as are afforded to persons whose rights and interests are invaded by a Private Bill.

Precedents

There are several precedents which make clear the points which need to be examined in determining whether a Bill

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belongs to the hybrid class. Among these is a typical case which is not without relevance in present circumstances. In 1925 the Government of the Union introduced a Public Bill appropriating the assets of two State-aided private schools with a view to converting them into wholly public schools. Mr. Speaker Jansen (now the Governor-General) pointed out that while the Bill involved a question of public policy the institutions affected were not Government institutions and could not be dispossessed of their property by ordinary Public Bill procedure. He ruled, therefore, that the Bill must be treated as a Hybrid Bill.

The parallel presented by the University Bill is close enough, because it proposed to invade the fundamental private rights of Universities. The position now is that a new Bill is being introduced omitting the provisions in respect of the Durban non-European Medical School and the Fort Hare non-European University College, and dealing only with the enforcement of apartheid in existing Universities.

Even so, it is a moot point whether this is not also an interference with private rights requiring the measure to be treated as "hybrid." So far as the Durban and Fort Hare institutions are concerned their future is to form the subject of a Hybrid Bill later on, and this means that interested parties will be able to give evidence before a Select Committee. If Parliament is then still determined to fly in the face of the representations of responsible spokesmen then despotism, not democracy, becomes the rule and freedom is in the gravest peril.



UNIVERSITIES' BILL BEFORE HOUSE ON MONDAY

Cape Times Parliamentary Correspondent

THE amended University *Apartheid* Bill will be introduced by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, on Monday, he told me yesterday. The original Bill was withdrawn on Monday of this week after it had been deemed to be a hybrid Bill.

The amended bill is University of Fort Hare plan to oppose the being considered by the law together in Excellence introduction of the bill on Monday. Many MPs with legal advisers of the Department.

Mr. Viljoen yesterday confirmed that the new bill would not affect the Fort Hare University College or the non-European Medical School in Durban. An official of the Department of Education, Arts and Science said that proposed legislation "to bring them into line" would be gazetted later this year.

This advance gazettement is the procedure usually adopted with hybrid bills. They cannot be passed by the House till they have been considered by a select committee.

THOSE CONCERNED

The two institutions mainly concerned with the amended bill will be the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand.

It will also make provision, as did the original bill, for the creation of non-European university colleges.

All three Opposition parties, the United Party, Labour and

Mr. R. R. Butcher (U.P., Durban, Berea) has given notice that on Tuesday he will ask the Minister whether he intends to introduce legislation to separate the Medical School from the University of Natal.

He will ask when this will be done and what the proposed date for such legislation to come into action will be.

Wetsontwerp Oor Studie-apartheid

DAAR word verwag dat die nuwe wetsontwerp oor aparte universiteite vir **nie-blankes**, waarvan die Minister van Onderwys, mnr. Jan Viljoen, móre die eerste lesing sal voorstel, gedurende die eerste week ná die Paasreses aan die beurt sal kom, berig ons Politieke Korrespondent uit Kaapstad.

Minister Viljoen het sy oorspronklike wetsontwerp teruggetrek ten einde te kan voldoen aan die Parlementêre vereistes wat gestel word vir 'n „tweesoortige” wetsontwerp. Die wetsontwerp wat móre vir die eerste maal gelees sal word, handel nie met die oornome van die Natalse nie-blanke mediese skool en Fort Hare nie. Dit gaan slegs om die instelling van aparte universiteit-inrigtings vir nie-blankes.

DATE 8 - APR 1957
CAPE ARGUS

Apartheid is rejected

The Cape Teachers' Federal Council, a non-European teachers' organization, rejected a Fort Hare or a Natal Medical School established for non-Whites only, said the secretary of the council (Mr. A. Fataar) at a meeting held in Cape Town yesterday to protest against a Bill to provide for university apartheid.

The meeting passed a resolution rejecting university apartheid and demanding that all universities in South Africa should be freely open to all 'without discrimination on the grounds of colour or so-called race.'

Other speakers included Dr. A. C. Jordan, a Native lecturer at the University of Cape Town, and Mr. B. M. Kies. Mr. W. P. van Schoor was in the chair.

Extract from

Date 9 APR 1957

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITY BILL

APARTHEID OBJECTIVE UNCHANGED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 8

Mr. Viljoen, South African Minister of Education, to-day introduced an amended university apartheid Bill, which will "provide for the establishment, maintenance, management, and control of university colleges for non-whites, for the admission of students to, and their instruction in, university colleges; and for the limitation of admission of non-white students to certain university institutions."

The text of the Bill is not yet available, but this long title shows that it is closely similar to the earlier Bill, but with the section dealing with transfer to Government control of the Natal non-European medical school and Fort Hare native college deleted for the time being.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

All the Opposition parties opposed the introduction of the Bill (usually an unopposed formality) on the grounds that it would infringe the autonomy of the universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand by denying them the right to admit non-white students and would provide inferior university education for non-white students of the future.

Mr. Viljoen, replying to the debate, said the only reason for the amendment to the Bill was the fact that the sections dealing with the Natal non-white medical school and Fort Hare college made the original Bill a hybrid one, which would have meant delay. *Apartheid* at universities was Government policy, and it was a matter that had to be tackled in terms of future planning. If planning for future non-white university training was not begun now, it would be impossible to tackle it later.

The first reading was taken.

SEPARATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGES FOR NON-EUROPEANS

The Assembly yesterday, by 75 votes to 45, granted leave to the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, J. H. Viljoen, to introduce a new Bill providing for the establishment of separate university colleges for non-Europeans. A similar Bill, introduced on March 11, also provided for the transfer to the Government of the University College of Fort Hare for non-Europeans and of the medical school for non-Europeans attached to the University of Natal.

This Bill was withdrawn on April 1 because as the Minister explained to-day it was found that the inclusion of the Provisions for the transfer of these two institutions to the Government made the Bill a hybrid one. The Minister did not say whether separate legislation would be introduced to effect such a transfer but it is understood that the Private Bill or Bills to achieve this will be placed before Parliament next year.

The new Bill has not yet been published but the original one that was withdrawn laid down that from the beginning of next year, non-European students would only be allowed to enter "open" universities with the permission of the Government and that after a date to be fixed later, no non-European students would be allowed to enter those universities.

U.P. OPPOSITION

As was the case with the original Bill the introduction of the new one was opposed yesterday by the leader of the United Party, Sir De Villiers Graaff, on the grounds that it interfered with the traditional academic freedom of University institutions by the Government.

Labour Party members and the Natives representatives in the House, opposed the first reading of the Bill on the grounds that the universities would be divided on a racial basis; because the state would control universities; and because the Bill denied the universities freedom as to whom they might teach. These amendments were rejected on a division and the Bill called the separate University Education Bill, was read for the first time.

SLAVERY OVER MIND

Sir De Villiers, moving his amendment yesterday, said the Bill did what most states loathed to do, namely to interfere with academic freedom. Recent remarks by the Prime Minister, J. G. Strijdom, showed that the Government wanted to lay down what might be taught at universities. L. Lovell (Labour Party, Benoni), moving his party's amendment, said the Prime Minister had spoken of doctrines taught at universities which were dangerous for the White race. No university

preached such doctrines.

The only organisation which did so was the National Party. The Bill would establish slavery over the mind at the request of that party.

Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger (Natives Representative, Cape Eastern) said the Natives were strongly opposed to the Bill because it would deny them the right to associate with the best minds in the country.

A National Party member for Cape Town Gardens, Dr. A. H. Jonker, said the opposition had not shown that the separate Universities would interfere with the search for truth and with academic freedom. It was unreasonable to expect that the newly established university college for non-Europeans would immediately gain the same status as existing universities for Europeans.

BLACK DOMINATION

Dr. J. H. O. Du Plessis, National Party Stellenbosch, said if universities were allowed to teach a doctrine of complete equality between Black and White, it would lead to domination by non-Europeans, which taking into consideration world conditions to-day, would mean communist domination. When the Minister replied to the debate he said apartheid at the universities was the policy of the Government and should be tackled in such a way that there could be proper planning for higher education of large numbers of non-Europeans who would ask for such education in the future.

If the university followed a direction which endangered the social and political structure of the country it did not answer to the purpose for which it was established.

The Minister said the colleges to be established for non-Europeans would enable them to receive the same standard of education provided by the existing universities. It was only to be expected, however, that the beginnings would be small and the advance gradual.

While the debate was in progress about 50 students of the University of Cape Town stood outside the Houses of Parliament carrying placards with slogans opposing the Bill while about half a dozen carried placards with slogans in favour of it.

"NATS. WANT TO CONTROL WHAT UNIVERSITIES TEACH"

Graaff Opposes Introduction of Bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Monday.

Opposing a motion for the first reading of the Separate Universities Education Bill the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, said in the House of Assembly today that it seemed clear there was going to be interference not only with whom a university might teach but also with what a university might teach.

"If one is to judge from remarks made by the Prime Minister it seems a new yardstick is to be applied in respect of what may be taught—a yardstick which will be interpreted by different governments in different ways and possibly by this Government in the narrowest manner possible," said Sir de Villiers.

He spoke immediately after the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, MR. J. H. VILJOEN, asked leave to introduce the Bill.

The Bill replaces one introduced by Mr. Viljoen on March 11 and withdrawn on April 1. When the first Bill was introduced Sir de Villiers opposed the motion for the first reading on the grounds that "it provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than reasonable financial control, of universities by the State."

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Today Sir de Villiers moved the same amendment. It was seconded by MR. P. A. MOORE (U.P., Kensington).

When the first Bill was introduced MRS. V. M. L. BALLINGER (Natives Rep., Cape Eastern) also introduced an amendment opposing the first reading. It was seconded by MR. L. LOVELL (Lab., Benoni) Today a similar amendment was moved by Mr. Lovell and seconded by Mrs. Ballinger.

Speaking to his amendment today Sir de Villiers said there had been no suggestion that this legislation had been asked for by the universities themselves. In fact there was every indication that it was being forced upon them by the Government. Therefore it represented a very serious and unwarranted interference with university autonomy as it existed in South Africa and in most other Western European countries.

The Bill was an interference with traditional academic freedom and was contrary to the recommendations of the Holloway Commission, which had been appointed by the Government itself.

Most states were loath to interfere in three particular spheres—family life, the religious sphere and the academic sphere. There had to be very serious and weighty considerations before such interference was attempted.

Sir de Villiers said the institutions for non-Europeans which were to be established would be university-colleges in name only. They would be so strictly under Government control that it would not be conducive to that academic freedom and unfrightened search for the truth which was so necessary if an academic institution was to flourish and be of any use in South Africa.

"It is because of our fears and anxieties in this regard that we have decided to register our protest at this early stage by way of our amendment," said Sir de Villiers.

STRONG PROTEST

Mr. Moore said the United Party wished to register a very strong protest at the manner in which this proposed legislation had been handled from the beginning. A Bill was introduced which was not carefully considered and when an error was discovered, the Government saw fit to withdraw the Bill before it was even discussed. Now there was a proposal that another Bill should be introduced.

"We object most strongly to this clumsy, maladroit approach to the whole subject of university legislation," he said.

A Bill of this nature should have been published in the Gazette a month or even two months ago.

WHAT IT MEANS

Mr. Lovell said he was moving an amendment opposing leave for the introduction of the Bill because it would mean:

- The division of universities on a racial basis and the exclusion of non-European students from the open universities;
- The control of universities by the State;
- The denial to any university of the freedom to decide who and what it might teach are violations of the tradition and accepted practice of Western civilisation.

Mr. Lovell said there was no longer any doubt that the Bill would interfere radically with what the universities might teach. That was made clear by the Prime Minister's speech in Pretoria on Saturday.

"He told us the State intended interfering with the doctrines which the universities might teach," he said. "Universities are to be organised in the special service of white baasskap."

The Prime Minister had spoken of doctrines which were perilous to the white race. He knew of only one organisation whose

doctrines were of that nature — it was the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Lovell said it was an insult to the people that a political party sought to tell them what they should learn and what they should be taught.

The Nationalist Party's attitude was, "Big brother will look after the thoughts and opinions of the people."

"Are we to submit to this slavery over the mind at the request of a political party?" he asked.

"This Bill is being presented to the judgment of the shrewdest minds of the world — the intellectual leaders — and it will not be possible to tell them that they did not understand. I have no doubt their verdict will be, 'Guilty, without extenuating circumstances.'"

Mrs. Ballinger said she was expressing her opposition to the measure as a Natives representative, as a Liberal and as a white South African. "We are under the most explicit instruction from our constituents to oppose this sort of measure at every possible stage," she said.

INVASION OF RIGHTS

She said her constituents were opposed to the measure for two reasons—firstly because they were committed to the building up of one multi-racial society in South Africa and secondly because they claimed the right of all men to make their own contribution towards the building up of the State to which they belonged.

They felt they had a right to claim freedom with the best minds in the country but this Bill proposed to limit them in that regard by restrictions as to where they might study, where they might study, they felt this was a grave invasion of the rights of free men.

Mrs. Ballinger said that as far as the Liberals were concerned they were opposed to the Bill because it faced them with the establishment of a pattern in the country to which the Liberal Party was opposed and it deprived them of the opportunity to put another pattern before the country.

She was opposed to the measure as a white South African because it sought to separate the Europeans from that Western civilisation which was their heritage and tradition.

"It seeks to deny us those freedoms which are the hallmark of that civilisation. It deprives us of our birthright as a free people and of the opportunity to fulfil our destiny to carry forward the light of Western civilisation in this multi-racial land. It seeks to break down those points of contact between us by which, alone, this civilisation can be carried forward."

"It undermines the security of our civilisation and threatens us with cultural and spiritual destruction. It also threatens us with physical destruction as well, by making enemies of our neighbours and destroying our ability to come to a happy understanding with those among whom we live."

"WINGED WORDS"

DR. A. H. JONKER (Nat., Cape Town Gardens) said the Leader of the Opposition's attack had been another example of "winged words" which were used for overseas consumption without real consideration being given to their meanings.

In what way would separate universities for whites and non-whites be an interference with the search for truth or with academic freedom?

In what respect was a student hampered in his study of a subject if there were not a Coloured or a Native in the same class?

In what way was a university lecture restricted by the simple fact that there was not a Native woman in the lecture room?

DANGEROUS DOCTRINES

DR. J. H. O. DU PLESSIS (Nat., Stellenbosch) said the Prime Minister had been attacked because he had said that South African universities could not be allowed to teach doctrines which would bring about the downfall of the white man in South Africa. Were those people who had made the attacks in favour of those doctrines being taught at South African universities? Could they name any universities overseas which were allowed to teach doctrines which eventually would mean the downfall of their own countries?

Mr. Lovell: Did the Prime Minister suggest there were universities teaching such doctrines?

Mr. du Plessis: That is not under discussion at the moment.

Mr. Lovell: Then why did he mention it?

Mr. du Plessis: By the rules of simple logic by the rules of that

these doctrines should be taught at South African universities.

Mr. Lovell: Nonsense.

Dr. du Plessis said if South African universities were to be allowed to teach doctrines of complete equality it would inevitably lead to non-European domination and, as conditions were in the world today, to complete Communist domination. If South Africa ever wanted complete enslavement of the spirit, it should allow these universities to go ahead with the teaching of these doctrines.

VILJOEN'S REPLY

The Minister, replying to the debate, said he had withdrawn the first Bill because he had been advised that in respect of two main heads — the Natal Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare—it was a hybrid bill.

He said the measure represented the declared policy of the Government which had been made plain at different elections in the country. Apartheid at universities was a matter which had to be tackled in terms of the Government's policy and tackled in such a way that there would be the opportunity for future planning.

During the week he had interviewed a deputation and had asked the leader how many non-European students were attending a certain university. The reply was about 300. When he asked what the figure was expected to be in about 20 years' time he was told about 2,000 would seek admission.

He then asked whether it was possible for a European university to take 2,000 non-European students and still call itself white. The answer was that the university would not take more than it had today.

The Minister said he had then asked the deputation about the position of other non-Europeans who would be needing university education. The answer had been a shrug of the shoulders.

Mr. Viljoen said this Bill was introduced with the object of making a beginning with the planning for the future. If this were not done now, it would be impossible to do anything later.

The amendments were rejected by 75 votes to 45. The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was adopted by a similar majority and the Bill was read a first time.—S.A. Press Association.

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Sepulchres of Learning

Among the human rights which the liberal nineteenth century believed to have been made finally secure in English-speaking countries, and our generation has seen successively assailed, it was not to be expected that the principle of academic autonomy would escape attack. Sometimes the danger comes from an assertion of the legal omniscience of the modern State. This is what appears to be happening in Queensland, where the University, admittedly a creature of statute, has had to protest against legislation whereby the appointments it has made to its own staff become subject to appeal to a tribunal dependent upon the Government. Sometimes social prejudice thwarts or tries to thwart the liberalism of the law. It is not much more than a year since MISS AUTHERINE LUCY, the negro student, roused the racial passions of Alabama by claiming to exercise the right, judicially declared to be hers under the Constitution of the United States, to enter its university. The present attempt of the Nationalist Government in South Africa to impose *apartheid* on the "open" universities, though it has a principal factor in common with Miss Lucy's case in that it involves the colour bar, is a graver threat to liberty, because it seeks to reinforce the social prejudice with a political dogma and a legal sanction.

Procedural difficulties caused the original Bill to be withdrawn, and yesterday a less comprehensive measure was substituted. The proposals to subject Fort Hare native college to the Department of Native Affairs and deprive Natal University College of its native medical school are postponed. But it is still intended to terminate the right of the two "open" universities to accept African undergraduates and to set up instead two colleges confined to Africans—which the teaching staff of Cape Town University have already denounced as mere "sepulchres of learning." What reveals the startling gulf between the Nationalist conception of academic freedom and that which prevails in European universities is the speech in which the PRIME MINISTER on Saturday commended the proposal to the University of Pretoria. He said:

No Christian community can allow that institutions established and supported by the State should be subject to any undermining of their Christian foundation. Much less can the people or State allow that such institutions should propound doctrines which are of the gravest danger to the maintenance of our white race.

In other words, MR. STRYDOM ranks the State control of opinion as a principle of Christianity and asserts that the social theory of a political party should be even more sacred to a Christian community than its own religious doctrine—and this when the leaders of the Anglican, Catholic and Presbyterian Churches in South Africa so far repudiate the corresponding application of the *apartheid* theory to church attendance that they

are prepared to face the penalties for direct defiance of the projected law.

Freedom of worship and academic independence are very near akin. Historically, all university autonomy descends from privilege of clergy. To-day, at least in countries without a written constitution, it depends ultimately on the respect of public opinion for freedom of conscience, reflected in the forbearance of legislators. Now that the universities, with an increasing range of public services to render, are necessarily provided with an increasing amount of public money, this sentiment may come into conflict with the principle, also highly respectable, that the taxpayer who pays the piper is entitled to call the tune. But whatever the constitutional doctrine of accountability to Parliament may be, in practice academic freedom must be maintained.

In Parliament Yesterday

NEW VARSITY BILL PASSES FIRST READING

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Tuesday.

IN THE ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, asked leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for Non-White persons; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of Non-White students to certain university institutions; and for other incidental matters.

The Bill replaces the one introduced by the Minister on March 11 and withdrawn on April 1. That Bill, in addition to the provisions contained in the one introduced yesterday, also provided for the transfer to the Government of the university college of Fort Hare and the Medical School for Non-Europeans of the University of Natal.

When the first Bill was introduced the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, opposed the motion for the first reading on the grounds that "it provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than reasonable financial control, of university institutions by the State."

BOTH REJECTED

Another amendment, introduced by Mrs. Ballinger (Natives Rep., Cape Eastern), opposed the first reading of the Bill because it aimed at the division of universities on an ethnic or racial basis; because it would mean the control of university institutions by the State; because it denied to any university the freedom to decide whom it may teach, and because the Bill violated the traditional and accepted practices of a civilised society.

On divisions these amendments were rejected.

Yesterday Sir De Villiers moved the same amendment.

INTERFERENCE

Sir De Villiers said the Bill represented a very serious and unwarranted interference with university autonomy. Most states were loath to interfere in three particular spheres. They were family life, the religious sphere and the academic sphere.

If one is to judge from certain remarks made by the Prime Minister, it seems that a new yardstick is to be applied in respect of what may be taught — a yardstick which will be interpreted by different governments in different ways and possibly by this government in the narrowest manner possible."

SEARCH FOR TRUTH

The institutions for Non-Europeans would not be conducive to that academic freedom and unfrightened search for the truth.

MR. P. A. MOORE (U.P., Kensington), seconding the amendment said the United Party objected most strongly to this clumsy, maladroit approach to the whole subject of university legislation."

The Bill should have been published a month or even two months ago to give the universities and other people an opportunity to consider its provisions.

MR. L. LOVELL (Lab., Benoni) moved an amendment similar to that moved by Mrs. Ballinger when the original Bill was introduced.

MRS. BALLINGER (Natives' Rep., Cape Eastern) seconding the Labour Party's amendment, said she was expressing her opposition to the measure as a Natives' Representative, as a Liberal and as a White South African.

The amendments were rejected

by 75 votes to 45. The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was adopted by a similar majority and the Separate University Education Bill was read a first time. — Sapa.

(News by J. H. Lessing, A. J. Classen, V. A. Graham, D. B. du Toit, L. M. Wild, R. G. Weiss and R. Stevenson, all of Press Gallery House of Assembly, Cape Town.)



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE

9 - APR 1957

RHODESIA HERALD

New S.A. Bill to separate Universities

Cape Town, Monday.

THE Assembly today, by 75 votes to 45, granted leave to the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, to introduce a new Bill providing for the establishment of separate university colleges for non-Europeans.

A similar Bill introduced on March 11 also provided for the transfer to the Government of the University College of Fort Hare for non-Europeans, and of the medical school for non-Europeans attached to the University of Natal.

NEXT YEAR

This Bill was withdrawn on April 1 because, as the Minister explained today, it was found that the inclusion of the provisions for the transfer of these two institutions to the Government made the Bill a hybrid Bill.

The Minister did not say whether separate legislation would be introduced to effect such transfer, but it is understood that a private Bill or Bills to achieve this will be placed before Parliament next year.—Sapa.

"Serious interference with freedom"

New University Bill opposed by leader of U.P.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Monday.

IN THE ASSEMBLY TODAY, the Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Mr. Viljoen), asked leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-Whites; for the admission of students to and the instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions, and for other incidental matters.

The Bill replaces the one introduced by the Minister on March 11 and withdrawn on April 1. That Bill, in addition to the provisions contained in the one introduced today, also provided for the transfer to the Government of the university college of Fort Hare and the medical school for non-Europeans of the University of Natal.

When the first Bill was introduced, the Leader of the Opposition (Sir de Villiers Graaff) opposed the motion for the first reading on the grounds that "it provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than reasonable financial control, of university institutions by the State."

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Another amendment, introduced by Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger (Natives' Rep., Cape Eastern), opposed the first reading of the Bill because it aimed at the division of universities on an ethnic or racial basis; because it would mean the control of university institutions by the State; because it denied to any university the freedom to decide whom it may teach; and because the Bill violated the traditional and accepted practices of a civilized society.

On divisions these amendments were rejected.

Today, Sir de Villiers moved the same amendment.

social and political structure of the country, they did not answer the purpose for which they were established, and would be misusing their autonomy. But this Bill had nothing to do with all that.

The aim was to set up for non-Europeans their own statutory institutions where they could receive education of a standard equal to that in the existing universities. But they would have to begin at the bottom and advance gradually. At the new institutions, non-Europeans would get the same privileges and facilities that could be expected at a university.

The amendments were rejected by 75 votes to 45.—Sapa.

Sir de Villiers said the Bill represented a very serious and unwarranted interference with university autonomy. Most States were loathe to interfere in these particular spheres. They were family life, the religious sphere and the academic sphere.

NARROWEST MANNER

"If one is to judge from certain remarks made by the Prime Minister, it seems that a new yardstick is to be applied in respect of what may be taught—a yardstick which will be interpreted by different governments in different ways, and possibly by this Government in the narrowest manner possible."

The institutions for non-Europeans would not be conducive to that academic freedom and unfettered search for the truth.

MR. P. A. MOORE (U.P., Kensington), seconding the amendment, said the Bill should have been published a month or even two months ago to give the universities and other people an opportunity to consider its provisions.

MR. L. LOVELL (Lab., Benoni) moved an amendment similar to that moved by Mrs. Ballinger when the original Bill was introduced.

Mr. Lovell said that in introducing the Bill, the Minister could at least have given the reasons why the first Bill had been withdrawn. There was no longer any doubt that the Bill would interfere radically with what the universities might teach. That had been made clear by the Prime Minister.

"Are we to submit to this slavery over the mind at the request of a political party?"

MRS. BALLINGER

MRS. V. M. L. BALLINGER (Natives' Representative, Cape Eastern), seconding the Labour Party's amendment, said she was expressing her opposition to the measure as a Natives' representative, as a liberal and as a White South African.

DR. J. H. O. DU PLESSIS (N.P., Stellenbosch) said if South African universities were to be allowed to teach doctrines of equality, it would inevitably lead to non-European domination and, as conditions were in the world today, to complete Communist domination.

THE MINISTER, replying to the debate, said he had withdrawn the first Bill because he had been advised that in respect of two main heads—the Natal Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare—it was a hybrid Bill.

Apartheid at universities was a matter that had to be tackled in terms of the Government's policy and tackled in such a way that there would be the opportunity for future planning.

PLANNING FOR FUTURE

This Bill was introduced with the object of making a beginning with the planning for the future. And if this was not done now, it would be impossible to do anything later. Universities in South Africa were established by the people and fulfilled the needs of the people. If they were to follow a direction which was a danger to the whole

DATE 9 - APR 1957

QUEENSTOWN DAILY REPRESENTATIVE

Overseas Press Comment on Varsity Bill

"A Grave Threat To Liberty"

LONDON, Tuesday.

"The Times" of London today claimed that Mr. J. G. Strijdom, the Prime Minister of South Africa, ranks State control of opinion as a principle of Christianity.

"It is not much more than a year ago since Miss Autherine Lucy, the American Negro student, roused racial passions of Alabama by claiming to exercise the right judicially declared to be hers under the Constitution of the United States to enter its university," said "The Times".

"The present attempt of the Nationalist Government in South Africa to impose apartheid on 'open' universities, though it has a principal factor in common with Miss Lucy's case, in that it involves a colour bar, is a graver threat to liberty, because it seeks to reinforce the social prejudice with a political dogma and legal sanction.

"Procedural difficulties caused the original Bill to be withdrawn, and yesterday a less comprehensive measure was submitted. The proposals to subject Fort Hare Native College to the Department of Native Affairs, and deprive Natal University College of its Native medical school are postponed. But it is still intended to terminate the right of the two open universities to accept African undergraduates, and to set up two colleges confined to Africans which the teaching staff of Cape Town University have already denounced as mere sepulchres of learning.

"But whatever the constitutional doctrine of the accountability to Parliament may be, in practice academic freedom must be maintained," "The Times" editorial said.—Sapa.

DATE 9 - APR 1957

BULAWAYO CHRONICLE

New Bill on University Apartheid

Cape Town, Monday.

THE House of Assembly—by 75 votes to 45 — granted leave today to the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, to introduce a new Bill to establish separate university colleges for non-Europeans.

A similar Bill, introduced on March 11, also provided for the transfer to the Government of the University College of Fort Hare for non-Europeans, and of the medical school for non-Europeans attached to the University of Natal.

HYBRID BILL

This Bill was withdrawn in April 1, because, as the Minister explained today, it was found that the inclusion of the provisions for the transfer of these two institutions to the Government made it a hybrid bill.

The Minister did not say whether separate legislation would be introduced for such a transfer, but it is understood that a private Bill or Bills to achieve this will be placed before Parliament next year. — Sapa.

Opposition leaders co new University Bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Monday.—(Sapa).

THE Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, asked leave in the Assembly today to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions, and for other incidental matters.

The Bill replaces the one introduced by the Minister on March 11 and withdrawn on April 1. That Bill, in addition to the provisions contained in the one introduced today, also provided for the transfer to the Government of the University College of Fort Hare and the Medical School for Non-Europeans of the University of Natal.

When the first Bill was introduced the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, opposed the motion for the first reading on the grounds that "it provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than reasonable financial control, of university institutions by the State."

Another amendment, introduced by Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger (Natives' Rep., Cape Eastern), opposed the first reading of the Bill because it aimed at the division of universities on an ethnic or racial basis; because it would mean the control of university institutions by the State; because it denied to any university the freedom to decide whom it may teach, and because the Bill violated the traditional and accepted practices of a civilised society. On division these amendments were rejected.

Very serious

Today Sir De Villiers moved the same amendment. He said the Bill represented a very serious and unwarranted interference with university autonomy. Most states were loath to interfere in three particular spheres. They were family life, the religious sphere and the academic sphere.

"If one is to judge from certain remarks made by the Prime Minister, it seems that a new yardstick is to be applied in respect of what may be taught—a yardstick which will be interpreted by different Governments in different ways and possibly by this Government in the narrowest manner possible."

The institutions for non-Europeans would not be conducive to that academic freedom and unfrightened search for the truth.

Clumsy

Mr. P. A. Moore (U.P., Kensington), seconding the amendment, said the United Party objected most strongly to this "clumsy, maladroit approach to the whole subject of university legislation."

The Bill should have been published a month or even two months ago to give the universities and other people an opportunity to consider its provisions.

Mr. L. Lovell (Lab., Benoni) moved an amendment similar to that moved by Mrs. Ballinger when the original Bill was introduced.

No reasons

Mr. Lovell said that in introducing the Bill, the Minister could at least have given the reasons why the first Bill had been withdrawn.

There was no longer any doubt that the Bill would interfere radically with what the universities might teach. That

"We are under the most explicit instructions from our constituents to oppose this sort of measure at every possible stage."

Her constituents felt they had a right to claim free association with the best minds in the country, but this Bill proposed to limit them in that regard. In doing that, it was depriving them of the right to contribute towards the building up of society.

Anti-Western

The Liberals were opposed to the Bill because it faced them with the establishment of a pattern in the country to which the Liberal Party was opposed and it deprived them of the opportunity to put another pattern before the country.

She was opposed to the measure as a White South African because she sought to separate the Whites from that Western civilisation which was their heritage and tradition.

The Minister, replying to the debate, said he had withdrawn the first Bill because he had been advised that in respect of two main heads—the Natal Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare—it was a hybrid Bill.

Govt. policy

Apartheid at universities was a matter that had to be tackled in terms of the Government's policy and tackled in such a way that there would be the opportunity for future planning.

This Bill was introduced with the object of making a beginning with the planning for the future. And if this was not done now, it would be impossible to do anything later.

Universities in South Africa were established by the people and fulfilled the needs of the people. If they were to follow a direction which was a danger to the whole social and political structure of the country, they did not answer to the purpose for which they were established, and would be misusing their autonomy. But this Bill had nothing to do with all that.

Equal standard

The aim was to set up for non-Europeans their own statutory institutions where they could receive education of a standard equal to that in the existing universities. But they would have to begin at the bottom and advance gradually. At the new institutions, non-Europeans would get the same privileges and facilities that could be expected at a university.

Hoofstuk Oor Fort Hare Weggelaat

(Parlementêre Verteenwoordiger)

KAAPSTAD. — Die nuwe wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding wat gister in die Volksraad vir die eerste maal gelees is, wysig die vorige wetsontwerp vir sover dit die oordrag van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool vir nie-blankes na die staat betref. Die wetsontwerp sal eers na die Paasreses bespreek word.

Die vorige wetsontwerp is herroep weens die moontlikheid dat dit 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp wees en dat dit daarom 'n spesiale procedure, wat die deurvoering van die wetsontwerp sou betref, behoeftig is. Dit is dat die wetsontwerp wat ses maande voor die tyd vir algemene inligting gepubliseer moet word en dat dit na die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys moet word.

Die nuwe wetsontwerp laat die twee hoofstukke oor Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool onderskeidelik weg en is verder hoofsaaklik dieselfde as die oue met kleinere aanpassings. Hierdie wetsontwerp sal vanjaar deur die Parlement aangeneem moet word.

Dit is in die stadium nie seker wanneer die res van die Regering se program vir aparte universiteitsopleiding, naamlik die oornome van Fort Hare en die mediese skool, deurgevoer sal kan word nie. 'n Wetsontwerp in die verband sal tweesoortig wees omdat dit, hoewel dit ingedien word as 'n saak van openbare beleid, die regte van private belange sal raak.

Om die rede sal dit voor die tyd gepubliseer en na die tweede lesing in die Volksraad na 'n gekose komitee verwys moet word waar die private belange die geleentheid sal hê om hul saak te stel. Volgende jaar is verkiesingsjaar wanneer daar net twee kort sittings sal wees. Die Regering moet nog besluit of hy die beoogde wetsontwerp in een van daardie sittings sal wil deurvoer.

SEPARATE UNIVERSITIES: Mr. VILJOEN SAYS START MUST BE MADE NOW



The Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen... the University Apartheid Bill represented the Government's declared policy, which had been made plain at different elections.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Tuesday.

THE Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, told the Assembly late yesterday afternoon that the object of the new University Apartheid Bill was to make a beginning with the planning for the future.

If this was not done now, he said, it would be impossible to do anything later.

As he had said before, the Government's aim was to set up for non-Europeans their own statutory institutions, where they could receive education of a standard equal to that in the existing universities.

In the nature of the case, however, they would have to begin at the bottom and advance gradually.

COMPLETION OF COURSES

Non-European students already registered at the mixed universities would be allowed to complete their courses but gradually new students would be taken into the institutions which the Government was going to set up for non-Europeans.

There they would get the same privileges and facilities that could be expected at a university.

The Minister, who was replying to the Bill's first-reading debate, said that he had withdrawn the first Bill because he had been advised that because it dealt with the Natal Non-European Medical School and the Fort Hare University College, it was "hybrid." He had, therefore, introduced the new Bill.

The measure represented the Government's declared policy, which had been made plain at different elections.

During the week he had interviewed a deputation and he had asked the leader how many non-European students were attending

a certain university. The reply was about 300. When he asked what the figure was expected to be in about 20 years' time, he was told that about 2,000 would seek admission.

He then asked whether it was possible for a European university to take 2,000 non-European students and still call itself White. The answer was that the university would not take more than it had today.

The Minister said he had then asked the deputation about the position of other non-Europeans who would be needing university education. The answer was a shrug of the shoulders.

OPPOSITION VIEWS

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, opposed the motion for the first reading on the grounds that the Bill "provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than reasonable financial control, of university institutions by the State."

The Bill provides for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White people; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions

and for other incidental matters.

Mr. L. Lovell (Lab., Benoni) moved an amendment opposing leave for the introduction of the Bill because it would mean the division of universities on a racial basis and the exclusion of non-European students, the control of universities by the State and the denial to any university of the freedom to decide whom and what it may teach.

He was seconded by Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger (Natives' Rep., Cape Eastern).

The amendments were rejected by 75 votes to 45. Dr. V. L. Shearer (Ind., Durban Point) voting with the Opposition and Mr. F. W. Waring (Ind., Orange Grove) and Mr. A. G. Barlow (Ind., Hospital) with the Government.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was adopted by a similar majority and the Bill was read a first time.

INTERFERENCE

Leading the Opposition attack on the Bill, Sir de Villiers Graaff said that the Bill was an interference with traditional academic freedom and was contrary to the recommendations of the Holloway Commission, which had been appointed by the Government itself.

"It seems quite clear that there is a danger of interference with academic freedom by whom a university may teach, and if one is to judge from certain remarks made by the Prime Minister, it seems that a new yardstick is to be applied in respect of what may be taught in a university which will be interpreted by different governments in different ways and possibly by this Government in the narrowest manner possible."

The institutions for non-Europeans which were to be established would be university colleges in name only. They would be so strictly under Government control that it would not be conducive to that academic freedom and unfrightened search for the truth which was so necessary if an academic institution was to flourish and be of any use in South Africa.

CLUMSY

Mr. P. A. Moore (U.P., Kensington) said that the United Party objected most strongly to this "clumsy, maladroit approach to the whole subject of university legislation."

Mr. Lovell said that the Nationalist Party proposed that univer-



DR. J. H. O. DU PLESSIS (Nat., Stellenbosch)... if South African universities were to be allowed to teach doctrines of complete equality, it would inevitably lead to non-European domination...

sities should teach a tyranny over the minds of South African people.

"Are we to submit to this slavery over the mind at the request of a political party?"

Mrs. Ballinger said: "We are under instructions to inform the Minister and the Government that our constituents are unshakably opposed to the implication of the Bill," which was considered a grave invasion of the rights of free men.

Dr. A. H. Jonker (Nat. Cape Town Gardens) said that the Opposition's attack was merely part of a campaign designed to tell the world that the Government was aiming to destroy all freedom—freedom of movement,

of association, and of religion and academic freedom—without producing any proof whatsoever that this was the case.

Dr. J. H. O. du Plessis (Nat., Stellenbosch) said that the Prime Minister had been attacked because he had said that South African universities could not be allowed to teach doctrines which would bring about the downfall of the White man in South Africa. Were those people who had made the attacks in favour of those doctrines being taught at South African universities? Could they name

Strijdom raises his hat to demonstrators

Daily News Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Tuesday. ABOUT 70 students from the University of Cape Town stood in the rain at the public entrance to the Houses of Parliament yesterday afternoon to demonstrate against the first reading of the re-introduced Universities Apartheid Bill.

Nine students from the same university bearing placards supporting segregation at universities were among the picketers lining the pavements.

Shortly before 2.30 p.m., a car drew up outside the gate where the students supporting apartheid at universities were standing. The Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strijdom, climbed out. He raised his hat and said: "Goeie middag. Ek hoop dit gaan goed met julle."

The demonstrators dispersed soon after and about 30 students gained admittance to the public galleries, where they listened to the debate on the first reading.

any universities overseas which were allowed to teach doctrines which eventually would mean the downfall of their own countries?

Mr. Lovell: Did the Prime Minister suggest that there were universities teaching such doctrines?

Dr. du Plessis: That is not under discussion at the moment.

Mr. Lovell: Then why did he mention it?

Dr. du Plessis: By the rules of simple logic you are pleading that these doctrines should be taught at South African universities.

Mr. Lovell: Nonsense.

DOMINATION

Dr. du Plessis said that if South African universities were to be allowed to teach doctrines of complete equality, it would inevitably lead to non-European domination and, as conditions were in the world today, to complete Communist domination.

If South Africa ever wanted complete enslavement of spirit, it should allow these universities to go ahead with the teaching of these doctrines.

Dr. V. L. Shearer (Ind., Durban Point) said that in ordinary circumstances he would have supported the introduction of the Bill because he supported university apartheid. He opposed the first reading, however, because it appeared that in the Bill the principle of segregation as carried out by the University of Natal ever since its opening had been completely disregarded. He believed it was the only policy in the direction of segregation which could be followed.—Daily News Parliamentary Correspondent-Sapa.

University of Fort Hare
Together in excellence

Universiteitsapartheid

Fort Hare en Mediese Skool Word in Nuwe Wet Weggelaat

(Van Ons Parlementêre Beriggewer)

DIE nuwe Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universiteitsopleiding, wat gister in die Volksraad vir die eerste maal gelees is, wysig die vorige wetsontwerp hoofsaaklik vir sover dit die oordrag van Fort Hare en die Natalse Mediese Skool vir Nie-Blankes na die staat betref. Die wetsontwerp sal eers ná die Paasreses bespreek word.

Die vorige wetsontwerp is herroep weens die moontlikheid dat dit 'n tweesoortige wetsontwerp sou kan wees en dat dit daarom 'n spesiale prosedure, wat die deurvoering van die wetsontwerp sou verdraag, kon vereis het. Dit is dat die wetsontwerp sowat ses maande vóór die tyd vir algemene inligting gepubliseer moes word en dat dit ná die tweede lesing na 'n gekose komitee verwys moes word.

Die nuwe wetsontwerp laat die twee hoofstukke oor Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool onderskeidelik weg, en is verder hoofsaaklik dieselfde as die oue, met kleinere aanpassinge. Hierdie wetsontwerp sal vanjaar deur die Parlement aangeneem moet word.

ONSEKER

Dit is in dié stadium nie seker wanneer die res van die Regering se program vir aparte universiteitsopleiding, naamlik die oername van Fort Hare en die Mediese Skool, deurgevoer sal kan word nie. 'n Wetsontwerp in dié verband sal tweesoortig wees, omdat dit, hoewel dit ingedien word as 'n saak van openbare beleid, die regte van private belange sal raak.

Om dié rede sal dit vóór die tyd gepubliseer en ná die tweede lesing in die Volksraad na 'n gekose komitee verwys moet word, waar die private belange die geleentheid sal hê om hul saak te stel. Volgende jaar is kiesingsjaar, wanneer daar net twee kort sittings sal wees. Die Regering moet nog besluit of hy die beoogde wetsontwerp in een van daardie sittings sal wil deurvoer.



University of Fort Hare
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UNIVERSITY APARTHEID IN TERMS OF NAT. POLICY

—Viljoen

REPLYING to the Opposition motion objecting to the first reading of the Separate University Education Bill the Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Mr. J. A. Viljoen) said in the Assembly yesterday that apartheid at universities was a matter that had to be tackled in terms of the Government's policy and tackled in such a way that there would be opportunity for future planning.

The Minister said the arguments against the Bill that had been put up by the Opposition were of a kind that could very easily be answered.

He had withdrawn the first Bill because he had been advised that in respect of two main heads — the Natal Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare — it was a hybrid Bill.

It was only for this reason that he had withdrawn the first Bill and introduced this one. This measure represented the declared policy of the Government which had been made plain at different elections in the country.

Apartheid at universities was a matter that had to be tackled in terms of the Government's policy and tackled in such a way that there would be the opportunity for future planning.

A DEPUTATION

During the week he had interviewed a deputation and he had asked the leader how many non-European students were attending a certain university. The reply was about 300. When he asked what the figure was expected to be in about 20 years' time he was told that about 2,000 would seek admission.

He then asked whether it was possible for a European university to take 2,000 non-European students and still call itself White. The answer was that the university would not take more than it had to-day.

The Minister said he had then asked the deputation about the position of other non-Europeans who would be needing university education. The answer was a shrug of the shoulders.

This Bill was introduced with the object of making a beginning with the planning for the future. And if this was not done now, it would be impossible to do anything later.

INTERFERENCE

The Leader of the Opposition (Sir de Villiers Graaff) had said the Bill was being forced upon the country, that it was an interference with the universities and that university colleges would be so in name only.

The Leader of the Opposition had not seen the Bill and was using his imagination. He was using guess-work, but as Leader of the Opposition, some responsibility was expected from him. He could understand the attitude of Mr. Lovell and Mrs. Ballinger, because they wanted a revolution of integration in South Africa.

Universities in South Africa were established by the people and fulfilled the needs of the people. If they were to follow a direction which was a danger to the whole social and political structure of the country, they did not answer to the purpose for which they were established and would be misusing their autonomy. But this Bill had nothing to do with all that.

As he had said before, the aim of the Government was to set up for non-Europeans their own statutory institutions, where they could receive education of a standard equal to that in the existing universities. But in the nature of the case they would have to begin at the bottom and advance gradually.

Non-European students who had already registered at the mixed universities would be allowed to complete their courses, but gradually new students would be taken into the institutions which the Government were going to set up for non-Europeans. There they would get the same privileges and facilities that could be expected at a university.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Earlier in the debate Dr. A. H. Jonker (Nat. Gardens) said in what way would separate universities for Whites and non-Whites be an interference with the search for truth or with academic freedom? In what respect was a student hampered in his study of a subject if there was not a Coloured person or Native in the same class? In what way was a university lecture restricted by the simple fact that there was not a Native woman in the lecture room?

The Opposition campaign was designed to tell the world that the Government were aiming to destroy all freedom—freedom of movement, of association, and of religion, and academic freedom—without producing any proof whatsoever that this was the case.

What right had the Leader of the Opposition (Sir de Villiers Graaff) to say that separate universities would be inferior? He could wait six months, a year or even 10 years before making a statement like that.

SMALL START

But the Opposition insisted that when a separate university college was established it should immediately have the status and success of the universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town.

It did not seem to realize that the Europeans themselves had started in a small way with poorly equipped universities. With the assistance of the Government they had built them into the institutions they were to-day. Why should not the non-Europeans do the same?

DR. J. H. O. DU PLESSIS (Nat., Stellenbosch) said the Prime

Minister (Mr. J. G. Strydom) had been attacked because he had said that South African universities could not be allowed to teach doctrines which would bring about the downfall of the White man in South Africa.

Were those people who had made the attacks in favour of those doctrines being taught at South African universities? Could they name any universities overseas which were allowed to teach doctrines which eventually would mean the downfall of their own countries?

Mr. L. Lovell (Lab., Benoni): Did the Prime Minister suggest that there were universities teaching such doctrines?

Dr. du Plessis: That is not under discussion at the moment.

Mr. Lovell: Then why did he mention it?

Dr. du Plessis: By the rules of simple logic you are pleading that these doctrines should be taught at South African universities.

Mr. Lovell: Nonsense.

Dr. du Plessis said that if South African universities were to be allowed to teach doctrines of complete equality, it would inevitably lead to non-European domination and, as conditions were in the world to-day, to complete Communist domination.

If South Africa ever wanted complete enslavement of the spirit, it should allow these universities to go ahead with the teaching of these doctrines.

COMMON SOCIETY

Mrs. V. M. L. Ballinger (Lib., Cape Eastern) had said that she stood for a multi-racial society and by implication she regarded the universities as an important factor in the creation of a common society in South Africa.

An important feature of the debate had been the way the Leader of the Opposition had tied his whole party to the Liberals and Labour Party on this matter. They now formed a common front in the struggle against the maintenance of apartheid in South Africa in the educational field.

The amendments were rejected by 75 votes to 45.

Dr. V. L. Shearer (Ind., Durban Point) voted with the Opposition. Mr. F. W. Waring (Ind., Orange Grove) and Mr. A. G. Barlow (Ind., Hospital) voted with the Government.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was adopted by a similar majority and the Separate University Education Bill was read a first time.

UNIVERSITY BILL, GRAAFF WARNS OF INTERFERENCE

CAPETOWN, Monday.



SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF

feated by 75 votes to

"It seems quite clear that there is going to be interference not only with whom a university may teach but also with what a university may teach," said the LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, Sir de Villiers Graaff, in the House of Assembly today.

He was opposing the introduction of the new Separate Universities Bill, moved by the MINISTER OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND SCIENCE, Mr. J. H. Viljoen.

The Minister asked leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons; for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions, and for other incidental matters.

MEDICAL SCHOOL

The Bill replaces the one introduced by the Minister on March 11 and withdrawn on April 1. That Bill, in addition to the provisions contained in the one introduced today, also provided for the transfer to the Government of the University College of Fort Hare and the Medical School for non-Europeans of the University of Natal.

When the first Bill was introduced the Leader of the Opposition opposed the motion for the first reading on the grounds that "it provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than reasonable financial control, of university institutions by the State."

SECOND AMENDMENT

Another amendment, introduced by Mrs. V. M. L. BALLINGER (Natives' Rep., Cape Eastern), opposed the first reading of the Bill because it aimed at the division of universities on an ethnic or racial basis; because it would mean the control of university institutions by the State; because it denied to any university the freedom to decide whom it may teach, and because the Bill violated the traditional and accepted practices of a civilised society.

On divisions these amendments were rejected and the motion for the first reading of the Bill was adopted.

Today Sir de Villiers moved the same amendment.

SAME NAME

He said that the House had seen a Bill of the same name already during this session, but members had no reason to suppose that the Bill now before the House had removed all the fundamental objections which the Opposition had to it.

Sir de Villiers said that there had been no suggestion that this legislation had been asked for by the universities themselves. In fact there was every indication that it was being forced upon them by the Government.

Therefore it represented a very serious and unwarranted interference with university autonomy as it existed in South Africa and in most other Western European countries.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The Bill was an interference with traditional academic freedom and was contrary to the recommendations of the Hollander Commission which had been

lished would be university colleges in name only.

They would be so strictly under Government control that it would not be conducive to that academic freedom and unfrightened search for the truth which was so necessary if an academic institution was to flourish and be of any use in South Africa.—(S.A.P.A.)

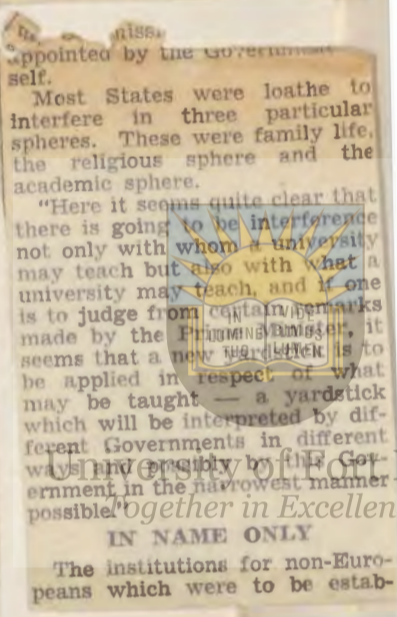
appointed by the Government self.

Most States were loathe to interfere in three particular spheres. These were family life, the religious sphere and the academic sphere.

"Here it seems quite clear that there is going to be interference not only with whom a university may teach but also with what a university may teach, and if one is to judge from certain remarks made by the Prime Minister, it seems that a new yardstick is to be applied in respect of what may be taught — a yardstick which will be interpreted by different Governments in different ways and possibly by the Government in the narrowest manner possible."

IN NAME ONLY

The institutions for non-Europeans which were to be estab-



University of Fort Hare

together in Excellence

NEW UNIVERSITIES TYETS JOINT OPPOSITION

South African Press Association

CAPE TOWN, Monday.

A NEW separate Universities Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly this afternoon by the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr J. H. Viljoen, in the face of the concerted opposition of the United Party, the Labour Party and the Natives' Representatives. It replaces the original Bill introduced on March 11 and withdrawn on April 1 and excludes the clauses providing for the transfer to the Government of Fort Hare and the Non-European Medical School in Natal which would have made the Bill a hybrid Bill.

Similar amendments were proposed by the Opposition parties as had been moved to the original Bill. These were rejected and the new Bill was read a first time.

Students Picket Parliament

RIVAL student groups from the University of Cape Town stood outside the Houses of Parliament in pouring rain carrying placards with slogans supporting and opposing the Separate University Education Bill.

About 50 students carried placards stating, "Keep our universities free and open," "Truth is colour-blind" and "Universiteit sonder politiek".

About half-a-dozen others carried placards which said, "We support university segregation," "Ongun die nie-Blankes hul eie universiteit".

University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The Liberals were opposed to the Bill because it faced them with the establishment of a pattern in the country to which the Liberal Party was opposed and it deprived them of the opportunity to put another pattern before the country.

She was opposed to the measure as a White South African because it sought to separate the Europeans from that Western civilisation which was their heritage and tradition.

DR J. H. O. DU PLESSIS (Nat., Stellenbosch) said that if South African universities were to be allowed to teach doctrine of complete equality, it would inevitably lead to non-European domination and, as conditions were in the world today, to complete Communist domination.

DR V. L. SHEARER (Ind., Durban Point) said that in ordinary circumstances he would have supported the introduction of this Bill because he supported university apartheid. But he was going to oppose the first reading, although he did not subscribe to Mr Lovell's views. It appeared that in the Bill, the principle of segregation as carried out by the University of Natal ever since its opening, had been completely disregarded.

MINISTER'S REPLY

THE MINISTER, replying to the debate, said he had withdrawn the first Bill because he had been advised that in respect of two main heads—the Natal Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare—it was a hybrid Bill.

Apartheid at universities was a matter that had to be tackled in terms of the Government's policy and tackled in such a way that there would be the opportunity for future planning.

This Bill was introduced with the object of making a beginning with the planning for the future. And if this was not done now, it would be impossible to do anything later.

The aim was to set up for non-Europeans their own statutory institutions where they could receive education of a standard equal to that in the existing universities. But they would have to begin at the bottom and advance gradually. At the new institutions, non-Europeans would get the same privileges and facilities that could be expected at a university.

The amendments were rejected by 75 votes to 45 and the Bill was read a first time.

When the first Bill was introduced the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, opposed the motion for the first reading on the grounds that "it provides for a serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than reasonable financial control, of university institutions by the State."

Moving the same amendment today, Sir De Villiers said the Bill represented a very serious and unwarranted interference with university autonomy. Most States were loath to interfere in three particular spheres. They were family life, the religious sphere and the academic sphere.

"If one is to judge from certain remarks made by the Prime Minister, it seems that a new yardstick is to be applied in respect of what may be taught—a yardstick which will be interpreted by different governments in different ways and possibly by this Government in the narrowest manner possible."

The institutions for non-Europeans would not be conducive to that academic freedom and unfrightened search for the truth.

MR P. A. MOORE (U.P. Kensington), seconding the amendment, said the United Party objected most strongly to this "clumsy maladroit approach to the whole subject of university legislation."

LABOUR AMENDMENT

MR L. LOVELL (Labour, Benoni) moved an amendment similar to the one moved by Mrs V. L. M. Ballinger (Natives' Rep., Cape Eastern) to the original Bill. It opposed the first reading because the Bill aimed at the division of the universities on an ethnic or racial basis; because it would mean the control of university institutions by the State; because it denied any university the freedom to decide whom it may teach; and because the Bill violated the traditional and accepted practices of western civilisation.

Mr Lovell said that in introducing the Bill, the Minister could at least have given the reasons why the first Bill had been withdrawn.

There was no longer any doubt that the Bill would interfere radically with what the universities might teach.

It was an insult that a political party sought to tell the people what they should be taught.

"Are we to submit to this slavery over the mind at the request of a political party?"

LIBERAL OPPOSITION

MRS V. M. L. BALLINGER seconding the Labour Party's amendment, said she was expressing her opposition to the measure as a Natives' Representative, as a Liberal and as a White South African.

Her constituents felt they had a

Situations Vacant

THE UNIVERSITY

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BILL READ A FIRST TIME

Opposition opposed leave for its introduction

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Monday. — The Parliamentary Opposition today opposed leave to introduce the new University Bill. The Opposition were defeated by 75 votes to 45, however, and the Bill was read a first time.

This Bill will provide for the "establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons for the admission of students to, and their instruction at, university colleges, and for the limitation of the admission of non-White students to certain university institutions."

The difference between this Bill and the Bill withdraw recently is that this new Bill will make no reference either to the Natal non-European Medical School or to Fort Hare College.

A special Bill will be introduced—not this session — to deal with these two colleges.

The general effect of the new Bill—its exact contents will not be known until tomorrow—will be to prohibit non-White students from attending open universities and to empower the Government to set up special colleges for non-White in different parts of the country.

Leading the Opposition attack on the new Bill Sir De Villiers Graaff moved the same amendment that he had submitted on behalf of the United Party when the original Bill was introduced.

The amendment proposed that the Bill be rejected because "it provides for serious interference with traditional academic freedom by means of the control, other than reasonable financial control, of university institutions by the State."

Sir De Villiers said today that there was no reason to suppose that the Bill now before the House had removed all the fundamental objections which the Opposition had to it.

Accusing the Government of forcing the Bill upon the universities Sir De Villiers said the Bill interfered with traditional academic freedom and was contrary to the recommendations of the Holloway Commission.

Recalling the Prime Minister's speech at the weekend—in which Mr. Strijdom had said that no Christian community could allow that institutions established and supported by the State should be subject to any undermining of their Christian foundation—Sir De Villiers expressed the fear that the Government intended interfering not only with the university's right to decide whom it should teach but also what it should teach.

The new colleges which the Government intended establishing for non-Whites would be universities in name only, said Sir De Villiers. They would be under strict Government control, which would not be conducive to academic freedom and the unfrightened search for truth.

Seconding the U.P. amendment Mr. P. A. Moore (Kensington) protested against the manner in which the Government had introduced its university apartheid legislation.

The first Bill had not been given mature consideration and the U.P. objected to the clumsy maladroit approach. The Bill should have been published in the Government Gazette, said Mr. Moore, to give

the universities and others ample time to study it.

Speaking on behalf of the Labour Party Mr. Theo B. Lovell (Benoni) said there was no longer any doubt that the Bill would interfere radically with what the universities might teach. That, said Mr. Lovell, was made clear by the Prime Minister's speech in Pretoria on Saturday in *Excellence*

Dr. V. L. Shearer (Ind., Durban Point) said that he supported university apartheid, but he was going to oppose the first reading, because it appeared that in the Bill the principle of segregation as carried out by the University of Natal ever since its opening, had been completely disregarded. He believed it was the only policy in the direction of segregation which could be followed.

A Sapa message says that the Minister, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, replying to the debate, said he had withdrawn the first Bill because he had been advised that in respect of two main heads—the Natal Medical School and the University College of Fort Hare—it was a hybrid Bill.

It was only for this reason that he had withdrawn the first Bill and introduced this one. This measure represented the declared policy of the Government which had been made plain at different elections in the country. Apartheid at universities was a matter that had to be tackled in terms of the Government's policy and tackled in such a way that there would be the opportunity for future planning.

Advance gradually

As he said before, the aim of the Government was to set up for non-Europeans their own statutory institutions where they could receive education of a standard equal to that in the existing universities.

But in the nature of the case they would have had to begin at the bottom and advance gradually.

The amendments were rejected by 75 votes to 45.

Dr. V. L. Shearer (Ind., Durban Point) voted with the Opposition. Mr. F. W. Waring (Ind., Orange Grove), and Mr. A. G. Barlow (Ind., Hospital) voted with the Government.

The motion for leave to introduce the Bill was adopted by a similar majority and the Separate University Education Bill was read a first time.

„KOLLEGES SAL VAN HOË GEHALTE WEES”

VOLKSRAAD.

DIE aparte universiteitskolleges wat die Regering vir die nie-blankes sal stig, sal dieselfde gehalte as die bestaande universiteite hê, maar hulle sal ook soos die bestaande blanke universiteite onder begin en mettertyd opgebou word, het mnr. J. H. Viljoen (Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap) gister in die Volksraad gesê.

Hy het ook vertel dat 'n kanselier van 'n gemengde universiteit verlede week aan hom gesê het dat die universiteit nie meer nie-blankes sal toelaat as wat hy nou het nie. Die universiteit het op die oomblik sowat 300 nie-blanke studente.

Dié Minister het geantwoord op toesprake wat gehou is nadat hy verlot gevra het om 'n wetsontwerp in te dien om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling, instandhouding en bestuur van en beheer oor universiteitskolleges vir nie-blankes; vir die toelating van studente tot en hul onderrig tot sekere universiteitsinrigting; en vir ander aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

AMENDEMENTE

Twee amendemente is op die voorstel ingedien, maar hulle is met 75 stemme teen 45 verworpen. Daarna is die eerste lesing van die wetsontwerp, die Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universitêre Opleiding ook met 75 teen 45 goedgekeur.

Sir De Villiers Graaff (Leier van die Opposisie) het as amendement voorgestel dat die Raad verlot tot indiening van die wetsontwerp weier omdat daarin voorsiening gemaak word vir ernstige inmenging in die tradisionele akademiese vryheid deur middel van die beheer anders as redelike geldelike beheer van universitêre inrigtings deur die Staat.

MNR. A. H. VOSLOO (N.P., Somerset-Oos): Dis jou ondergang, Graaff.

Sir De Villiers Graaff het gesê daar is geen rede om aan te neem dat hierdie wetsontwerp so verander is op die vorige wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding dat die Opposisie se fundamentele besware nie meer geld nie.

NET IN NAAM

Die universiteitskolleges wat die Regering vir die nie-blankes wil stig, sal net in naam universiteitskolleges wees. Die onbevreesde soektog na kennis sal verdwyn. Daarom boekstaaf die Opposisie reeds in die vroeë stadium sy begware.

DR. A. H. JONKER (N.P., Tuine) het gesê dat diegene wat teen die wetsontwerp gekant is, al soveel tyd gekry het om hul besware aan te teken dat spreker in sy pos al selfs 'n boekie teen die wetsontwerp gekry het.

Die Opposisie sê dat die wetsontwerp 'n aanval op akademiese vryheid is. Dit is weer een van daardie gevluelede woorde wat die Opposisie die wêreld instuur sonder dat hy vra wat die woorde beteken. Hoe word 'n student se akademiese vryheid benadeel as daar nie toevallig in dieselfde klas 'n Kjeurling of 'n naturel sit nie? In watter opsig word 'n dosent beperk as daar in sy klas nie ook 'n natuurlike-meisie is nie? Die afwesigheid van nie-blankes in 'n klas maak geen verskil aan 'n student om 'n onderwerp so diep en breed te bestudeer as wat sy

verstand kom toelaat nie.

Hierdie optrede van die Opposisie is net nog 'n stap om die mense oorsee wys te probeer maak dat die Regering die vryheid van beweging, assosiasie, godsdiens en akademie aantast, maar nooit word gesê wat dit beteken nie.

Hoe kan nou al gesê word dat die gehalte van die te stigte universiteitskolleges swak sal wees? Dit kan mos eers geoordeel word wanneer so 'n kollege 'n ruk bestaan.

DR. K. SHEARER (Onafh., Durban) het gesê dat hy in gewone omstandighede nou saam met die Regering sou gestem het, want die Regering ten gunste van afsonderlike ontwikkeling. Spr. se besware teen die Regering se optrede in verband met die nie-blanke geneeskundige skool van die Universiteit van Natal.

MNR. J. H. VILJOEN het gesê die besware teen die Regering is so gering dat ander sprekers geen moeite ondervind het om dit te weerlê nie. Die eerste wetsontwerp oor aparte universiteite ten gunste van hierdie een is teruggetrek omdat dit onder spreker se aandag gebring is dat 'n ander parlementêre prosedure vereis word vir die bepalings in die eerste wetsontwerp ten opsigte van die Universiteit van Natal en die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

Hierdie wetsontwerp kom nie as 'n verrassing nie. Herhaaldelik en by verskillende verkiesings is al gesê dat afsonderlike universiteite deel van die apartheidsbeleid is en dat dit aangepak sal word.

Toe 'n afvaardiging van 'n universiteit spreker verlede week gespreek het, het hy die kanselier gevra hoeveel nie-blankes die universiteit het en hoeveel hy na verwagting oor 20 of 25 jaar sal hê. Die kanselier het geantwoord dat daar nou sowat 300 nie-blankes is en hulle kan oor 20 of 25 jaar moontlik 2.000 wees.

Die wetsontwerp word nou voorgestel sodat 'n aanvang gemaak kan word met die planne vir die toekoms. Daar kan nie mee gewag word totdat die vloedwater van verswelging eers dreig nie.

Die Leier van die Opposisie het in sy aanval sy verbeelding vrye teuels gegee. Sy gissings is heeltemal verkeerd. Dit is jammer dat hy nie meer verantwoordelikheid aan die dag lê nie. Die houding van die Arbeidsparty en die Liberale Party is verstaanbaar want hulle wil gelykstelling hê.

Spr. is baie bly dat die Eerste Minister in die naweek oor die saak gepraat het. 'n Universiteit is uit die volk en moet vir die volk diensbaar wees. Sodra 'n universiteit in die rigting van ontwaarding staan en die hele politieke en maatskaplike struktuur bedreig, beantwoord hy nie langer aan die doel waarvoor hy gestig is nie. Dit het egter niks met hierdie wetsontwerp te doen nie.

Kanselier Sê Sy Universiteit VAN Sal Niks Meer Nie-Blankes Toelaat Nie

DIE aparte universiteitskolleges wat die Regering vir die nie-blankes sal stig, sal dieselfde gehalte as die bestaande universiteite hê, maar hulle sal ook sook die bestaande blanke universiteite onder begin en meftertyd opgebou word, het mnr. J. H. Viljoen (Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap) gister in die Volksraad gesê.

Hy het ook vertel dat 'n kanselier van 'n gepengde universiteit verlede week aan hom gesê het dat die universiteit nie meer nie-blankes sal toelaat as wat hy nou het nie. Dié universiteit het op die oomblik sowat driehonderd nie-blanke studente.

Die Minister het geantwoord op toesprake wat gehou was nadat hy verlot geva het om 'n wetsontwerp in te dien om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling, instandhouding en bestuur van en beheer oor universiteitskolleges vir nie-blankes; vir die toelating van studente tot en hul onderrig aan universiteitskolleges; vir die beperking van die toelating van nie-blanke studente tot sekere universiteits-irrigtings; en vir ander aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

Twee amendemente is op die voorstel ingedien, maar hulle is met 75 stemme teen 45 verwerp. Daarna is die eerste lesing van die wetsontwerp, die Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universitêre Opleiding, ook met 75 stemme teen 45 goedgekeur.

VERENIGDE PARTY

Sir De Villiers GRAAFF (leier van die Opposisie) het as amendement voorgestel dat die Raad weier om verlot te indiening van die wetsontwerp te gee omdat daarin voorsiening gemaak word vir ernstige bemoeiing met die tradisionele akademiese vryheid deur middel van die beheer, ander as redelike gelikende beheer, van universitêre irrigtings deur die staat.

Mnr. A. H. VOSLOO (N.P., Somerset-Oos): Dis jou ondergang, Graaff!

Sir De Villiers GRAAFF het gesê die universiteite wat ook nie-blankes toelaat, het die wetsontwerp nie geveer nie. Dit is 'n ernstige en ongeoorloofde bemoeiing met universitêre selfbeskikking soos Suid-Afrika en die Westerse lande dit ken. Akademiese vryheid word aangetas.

'n NATIONALE LID: Hoe so?

Sir De Villiers GRAAFF het gesê bemoeiing kan net toegelaat word as daar baie ernstige oorwegings is. Volgens 'n toespraak wat die Eerste Minister gehou het, sal die wet bemoei word met wie geleer word nie, maar ook met wat geleer word. Die huidige maatstaf sal deur die Regering gebruik word in die bepaling van wat geleer sal word.

Die universiteitskolleges wat die Regering vir die nie-blankes wil stig, sal net in nuwe universiteitskolleges wees. Die onbevreesde soeking na kennis sal verdwyn. Daarom boekstaaf die Opposisie reeds in die vroeë stadium sy beswaar.

„BEWARING“

Mnr. L. LOVELL (A.P., Benoni) het as amendement voorgestel dat die raad weier om verlot te indiening van die wetsontwerp te gee omdat die wetsontwerp sal veroorsaak dat die universiteite op 'n rassegrondslag verdeel word, die nie-blanke uit die gemeengde universiteite uitgesluit sal word, universiteite deur die staat beheer sal word, en omdat die ontkenning van die vryheid van 'n universiteit om te besluit wat en aan wie hy mag leer, 'n skending van die tradisionele en aanvaarde gebruik van die Westerse beskawing is.

Hy het gesê dat dit nou seker is dat die Regering hom ook wil bemoei met wat geleer mag word. Die Eerste Minister het in die naweek in 'n toespraak gesê dat universiteite nie toegelaat kan word om 'n leer te verprei wat gevaarlik is vir die voortbestaan van die blanke ras.

Die Opposisie is nie bereid om hierdie verslawing van die gees toe te laat nie.

Met hierdie wetsontwerp lê die Regering 'n deel van sy apartheidsbeleid aan die brein van die wêreld voor. Die uitspraak sal heftig skuldig sonder veragtinge omstandighede wees.

Dr. A. L. MALAN (N.P., Oos-Natal): So praat die Kommuniste altyd.

Mnr. LOVELL het gesê daar sal geen genade by die straf wees nie.

Mrs. V. M. L. BALLINGER (natuurelverer, Oos-Kaapland) het mnr. Lovell se amendement geantwoord. Spr. is leier die wetsontwerp gekant, as natuurleverteerwoordiger, as liberale en as blanke Spr. het uitdruklike opdrag van haar kiesers om die wetsontwerp in elke stadium teen te staan, omdat hulle verbind is tot 'n veerkrachtige gemeenskap in Suid-Afrika en omdat die natuurleverteer wêreld om die daartoe by te dra.

Dr. A. H. JONKER (N.P., Tuine) het gesê die Opposisie beweer dat die wetsontwerp 'n aanval op akademiese vryheid is. Dit is weer een van daardie geveulende woorde wat die Opposisie die wêreld natuur sonder dat hy vra wat die woorde beteken. Hoe word 'n student se akademiese vryheid benadeel deurdat daar nie toevallig in dieselfde klas 'n Kleurling of 'n natuurel is nie? In watter opsig word 'n student beperk deurdat daar in sy klas nie ook 'n natuurelisme is nie? Die afwesigheid van nie-blankes in 'n klas maak geen verskil aan 'n student om 'n onderwerp so diep en breed te bestudeer as wat sy verstand hom toelaat nie.

Hierdie optrede van die Opposisie is net nog 'n stap om die mens se oë weg te probeer maak dat die Regering die vryheid van beweging, assosiasie, godsdiens en akademiese aanges, maar nooit word gesê wat dit beteken nie.

Hoe kan nou reeds beweer word dat die gehalte van die nie-blanke kolleges swak sal wees?

STELLENBOSCH

Die Opposisie eis klaarblyklik dat die kolleges moet begin met die gehalte, grootte en omvang van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch of die Universiteit van Kaapstad. Die Opposisie dink nie 'n oomblik daaraan dat die blanke universiteite onder begin het nie. Hulle was aanvanklik swak toegerus en het net enkele vakke geïntereesseer, maar hulle het hulle met die hulp van die Regering groei. Waarom kan die nie-blanke irrigtings nie ook so gemaak word?

Dr. J. H. VAN DER MERWE (N.P., Stellenbosch) het die Opposisie nou skerp aanval omdat hy gesê het dat 'n universiteit nie toegelaat kan word om 'n leer te verkondig wat gevaarlik is vir die voortbestaan van die blanke ras nie. Die Opposisie is die enigste party wat so 'n standpunt inneem wat gevaarlik is vir die blanke ras. Laas tyd, of Frankryk, of Israel, of enige ander land in die wêreld toe dat sy universiteite leerstellinge verkondig dat die staat moet ondergaan?

Die Eerste Minister is nie bereid dat die blankes ondergaan nie, want in Suid-Afrika is plek vir al die rasse.

Aan toegelaat word dat universiteite volkier gelykstelling tussen blank en nie-blank verkondig, sal dit nie net op nie-blank oorheersing uitloop nie, maar soos die wêreld vandag staan, op Kommunistiese oorheersing. Dan sal daar die verslawing van die gees wees waarvan die Regering nou beskuldig word.

ADV. STRAUSS

Die belangrikste aspek van hierdie saak is dat die Verenigde Party hom oor die beginsel van die wetsontwerp by die beleid van die Arbeidersparty en die natuurleverteerwoordigers skaar.

Mnr. F. W. WARING (Onafh., Orange Grove) het daarop gewys dat adv. J. G. N. Strauss (V.P., Germistad-Distrik) in 1954 as leier van die Opposisie gesê het dat 'n wetsontwerp wat op die regte manier ingedien word, nie al 'n hierdie stadium teengestaan moet word nie, want alkeen in 'n demokratiese land is bereid om seers die ander man se standpunt te verneem, en dat 'n wetsontwerp eers toegestaan kan word wanneer dit bekend is wat die inhoud daarvan is. Hierdie verandering in beleid van optrede van die Verenigde Party is net 'n set. So lank as wat die Verenigde Party toelaat dat die Liberale Party, die Rand Daily Mail en die Cape Times vir hom voorskryf wat om te doen, is hy verlore. Hierdie set van die Verenigde Party is die Parlement nie waardig nie.

FORT HARE

Mrs. VILJOEN het gesê die besware van die Opposisie is so gering dat ander sprekers geen moeilie ondervind het om dit te weerlê nie.

Die wetsontwerp oor aparte universiteite wat 'n tydlike gelede ingedien is, is toe gunste van hierdie een teruggetrek omdat dit onder spr. se aandag gebring is dat ander parlementêre prosedure vereis word vir die bepalinge in die eerste wetsontwerp ten opsigte van die Universiteit van Natal en die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

Hierdie wetsontwerp kom nie as 'n verrassing nie. Herhaaldelik en by verskillende verkiesings is al gesê dat afsonderlike universiteite deel van die apartheidsbeleid is en dat dit aanpak sal word.

Toe 'n alvaandiging van 'n universiteit spr. verlede week gespreek het, het hy die kanselier geveer hoewel nie-blankes die universiteit het en hoewel hy na verwagting oor 30 of 25 jaar sal hê. Die kanselier het geantwoord dat daar nou sowat driehonderd nie-blankes is en hulle kan oor 20 of 25 jaar moontlik tweedeklas wees. Toe spr. vra of die universiteit dan nog blank genoem sal kan word, het die kanselier geantwoord dat hierdie universiteit nooit meer nie-blankes sal toelaat as wat hy op die oomblik het nie.

Die wetsontwerp word nou voorgestel sodat 'n aanvang gemaak kan word met die panne vir die toekoma.

Daar kan nie mee gewag word totdat die vloedwater van verowering eers droog is.

Die leier van die Opposisie het in sy aanval sy verdediging vrye leensie gegee, sy zinnings is herhaaldelik verkeerd. Dit is jammer dat hy nie meer verantwoordelike aan die dag lê nie. Die leiding van die Arbeidersparty en die Liberale Party is verstaanbaar want hulle wil gelykstelling hê.

Spr. is baie hly dat die Eerste Minister in die naweek, oor die saak gepraat het. 'n Universiteit is vir die volk en vir die volk is 'n universiteit in die figuur van outaant stuur en die hele politieke en sosiale struktuur beïnvloed. Daar is hy nie langer aan die afdelings hly geestig is nie. Dit het weer hierdie wetsontwerp te doen.

In hierdie wetsontwerp 'n voorsiening gemaak vir die van universiteite instellings-blankes. Hulle sal van die blanke as die bestaande en wees, maar dit die aard van sal hulle ook onder moet opgebou word. Nie-blanke studente, reeds aan blanke universiteite, sal toegelaat word om in dies daer te voltooi. In die figuur sal studente dieselfde versien, kry as wat ander studente



University of Fort Hare
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APARTE UNIVERSITEITE: NUWE WETSONTWERP

DIE Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen het gister die wetsontwerp wat voorsiening maak vir universiteitskolleges vir nie-blankes by die Volksraad ingedien, berig SAPA.

In hierdie wetsontwerp wat die een vervang wat op 11 Maart ingedien en op 1 April teruggetrek is, word die klousule wat die beheer oor die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege en die nie-blanke afdeling van die mediese skool van die Natalse universiteit aan die Regering oordra, weggehaal.

Toe die eerste wetsontwerp ingedien is, het die Leier van die Opposisie, sir De Villiers Graaff, dit bestry op grond daarvan dat dit inmenging beteken met tradisionele akademiese vryheid.

By daardie geleentheid is die eerste lesing ook teengestaan deur mev. V. M. L. Ballinger (Naturelle-vert.), wat gesê het dat die wetsontwerp die verdeling van universiteits- en 'n grondslag van etniese en rasse-grondslag beoog.

Sowel sir De Villiers as mev. Ballinger se amendemente is verwerp.

Herhaling

Gister het sir De Villiers sy amendement herhaal en gesê dat daar geen rede bestaan om te veronderstel dat die huidige wetsontwerp vry is van die fundamentele bepalinge waarteen die Opposisie oorspronklik beswaar aangeteken het nie. Daar is geen aanduiding dat die universiteite self om hierdie wetsontwerp gevra het nie en dit lyk eerder of dit op hulle afgedwing word.

Om hierdie rede verteenwoordig dit 'n ernstige en ongeregtigde inmenging met die universiteite se outonomie soos dit in Suid-Afrika bestaan en ook in ander lande. Daar bestaan drie streeke waar meeste lande nie maklik inmeng nie, naamlik die gesinslewe, godsdiens en akademiese opleiding. Inmenging in hierdie gevalle kan alleen geregverdig word deur baie ernstige oorwegings.

In hierdie geval skyn dit asof daar nie net inmenging gaan wees met wie aan die universiteite mag opgelei word nie, maar ook wat hulle daar geleer mag word. Die inrigtings wat vir die nie-blankes beoog word, sal net in naam universiteitskolleges wees. Hulle sal so streng deur die Regering beheer word dat daar geen akademiese vryheid of nadjaging van die waarheid sal wees nie.

Beswaar

MNR. P. A. MOORE (V.P., Kensington) het sir De Villiers se amendement gesekondeer en namens die Verenigde Party sterk beswaar aangeteken teen die ma-

nier waarop hierdie wetgewing uit die staanspoor gehanteer is.

Die spreker het gesê dat hierdie soort wetsontwerp 'n maand of twee voordat dit ingedien is, in die Staatskoerant gepubliseer moes gewees het. Dit sou die universiteite en mense dwarsdeur die land die geleentheid gegee het om die bepalinge daarvan te oordeel.

MNR. L. LOVELL (Arb., Benoni) het 'n amendement voorgestel waarin die wetsontwerp teengestaan word omdat nie-blankes verbied word om ope universiteite by te woon; die staat beheer oor universiteite kry en die universiteite die vryheid ontse word om te besluit oor wie hulle mag oplei en wat geleer moet word. Hy het gesê dat die toespraak wat die Eerste Minister Saterdag in Pretoria gelewer het, dit baie duidelik maak dat daar radikale inmenging gaan wees in wat aan die universiteite geleer mag word.

Opdrag

MEV. V. M. L. BALLINGER het die Arbeidersparty se amendement gesekondeer en gesê dat hulle opdrag van hul kiesers gekry het om hierdie wetgewing in elke stadium te beveg en om aan die Minister



Dr. Jonker

en die Regering te sê dat die kiesers onwrikbaar teen die implikasies van die wetsontwerp gekant is.

Die kiesers het twee redes waarom hulle teen die wetsontwerp gekant is, het mev. Ballinger gesê. Eerstens omdat hulle (haar kiesers) verbind is om 'n veerkrassige gemeenskap in Suid-Afrika op te bou en tweedens omdat hulle die reg van enige mens eis om hul eie bydrae te lewer tot die opbou van die staat waaraan hulle behoort.

Mev. Ballinger het gesê dat die wetsontwerp die sekuriteit van ons beskawing ondermyn en ons met kulturele en geestelike vernietiging bedreig. Dit bedreig ons ook met fisiese vernietiging deur van ons bursaryande te maak. Ons hele toekomst is nie net in Suid-Afrika, maar in die wêreld, is op die spel.

Tyd Genoeg

MNR. A. H. JONKER (N.P. Tuine) het 'n aanleiding van mnr. Moore se beswaar gesê dat hy nie kan verstaan waarom mnr. Moore beweert dat daar nie genoeg tyd was om die wetsontwerp te bestudeer nie. In die afgelopen paar weke het hy (dr. Jonker) pamflette, dokumente en selfs 'n boekie wat oor die wetsontwerp handel, ontvang. Daar was dus tyd om simposiums te organiseer en boeke en pamflette teen die wetgewing te skryf.

Die aanval van die Leier van die Opposisie, het dr. Jonker gesê, was weer 'n voorbeeld van "geveleude woorde" wat vir oorsese gebruik bestem is sonder enige oorweging van hul werklike betekenis.

Op watter manier sal afsonderlike universiteite vir blankes en nie-blankes inmenging wees in akademiese vryheid of die nadjaging van die waarheid? In watter opsig sal 'n student in sy studies gestrem word as daar nie 'n Kleurling of 'n naturel saam met hom in die klas is nie? Op watter manier word 'n universiteitslesing beperk deur die eenvoudige feit dat daar nie 'n naturellevrou in die lesingsaal is nie?

Veldtog

Die Opposisie se houding vorm net deel van 'n veldtog wat daarop bereken is om die wêreld te vertel dat die Regering ten doel het om alle vryheid - vryheid van beweging, van assosiasie, godsdiens en akademiese vryheid te vernietig, sonder om enige bewyse te lewer dat dit wel die geval is.

Watter reg het die Leier van die Opposisie om te sê dat afsonderlike universiteite minderwaardig sal wees? Hy behoort ses maande, 'n jaar of selfs tien jaar te wag voordat hy so 'n bewering kan maak. Die Opposisie staan daarop dat as die afsonderlike universiteitskolleges gestig word, hulle dadelik die status van die universiteite van Stellenbosch en Kaapstad moet hê. Hulle neem nie in ag dat die blankes op 'n klein skaal en met min toerusting begin het nie. Waarom kan die nie-blankes nie dieselfde doen nie?

DR. J. H. O. DU PLESSIS (N.P., Stellenbosch) het gesê dat die Eerste Minister aangeval is omdat hy gesê het dat die universiteite nie toegelaat kan word om leerstellinge te verkondig wat tot die val van die blankes in Suid-Afrika sal lei nie.

Word die mense wat aanvalle ten gunste van hierdie leerstellings maak, in Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite opgelei? Kan hulle die name van enige universiteite in die buiteland noem wat toegelaat word om leerstellinge te verkondig wat uiteindelik tot die val van hulle eie land sal lei?



Dr. Du Plessis

Leerstellings

As die Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite toegelaat word om leerstellings van algehele gelykheid te verkondig, sal dit onvermydelik tot oorheersing deur die nie-blankes lei en - volgens huidige wêreldtoestande - tot Kommunistiese oorheersing.

'n Belangrike aspek van die debat was die manier waarop die Leier van die Opposisie sy hele party aan die liberaliste en die Arbeiders gekoppel het. Hulle vorm nou 'n gemeenskaplike front in die stryd teen die behoud van apartheid in Suid-Afrika se opvoedkundige terrein.

MNR. F. W. WARING (Onafh., Orange Grove) het daarop gewys dat die Opposisie die oorspronklike wetsontwerp bestry het omdat die indiening daarvan verkeerd en onkonstitusioneel sou gewees het.

Hy word nou moeg vir die Opposisie se politieke streke, het mnr. Waring gesê. Solank die Verenigde Party toelaat dat die Rand Daily Mail en die Cape Times sy beleid vir hom voorskryf, is hy tot ondergang gedoem. So gou as ons onseks in die Parlement gedra soos 'n Parlement homself behoort te gedra, hoe beter sal dit vir die land wees.

DR. V. L. SHEARER (Onafh., Durbanpunt) het gesê dat hy in gewone omstandighede die indiening van die wetsontwerp sou gesteun het omdat hy ten gunste van universiteite apartheid is. Hy gaan egter die eerste lesing teenstaan, hoewel hy nie mnr. Lovell se menings deel nie. Dit skyn of die beginsel van segregasie wat in die Natalse universiteit sedert sy ontstaan toegepas is in die wetsontwerp heeltemal oor die hoof gesien is. Hy is van mening dat die segregasie-beleid die enigste is wat nagestreef moet word.

Min. Beskryf Kolleges

Vir Nie-Blankes

TOE die Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, mnr. J. H. Viljoen, gister op die debat oor die eerste lesing van die wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteite geantwoord het, het hy die eerste wetsontwerp teruggetrek omdat dit in twee opsigte — die Natalse mediese skool en die Fort Hare-universiteitskollege — 'n hibriediese wetsontwerp was, berig SAPA.

Die huidige maatreël verteenwoordig die uitgesproke beleid van die Regering en is tydens verskeie verkiesings aan die publiek verduidelik. Universiteits-apartheid is 'n saak wat kragtens die Regering se beleid aangepak is en wat op so 'n wyse aangepak is dat dit die geleentheid skep vir beplanning vir die toekoms.

In die afgelope week het hy 'n deputasie te woord gestaan en aan hulle leier gevra hoeveel nie-blanke studente 'n sekere universiteit bywoon. Die antwoord was sowat 300. Toe hy die verdere vraag stel hoeveel daar in 20 jaar sal wees, was die antwoord dat

sowat 2,000 om toelating aansoek sal doen.

Nie Meer

Hy het die deputasie toe gevra of 'n blanke universiteit 2 000 nie-blanke studente kan neem en hou dit 'n blanke universiteit noem en die antwoord was dat die universiteit nie meer sal neem as vandag nie. Wat van die ander nie-blankes universiteite ooploping Hare bekeer het die minister gevra en die aangevraagdes het net hulle skouers opgetrek.

Hierdie wetsontwerp is ingedien met die doel om 'n begin te maak met toekomstige beplanning. As dit nie nou gedoen word nie, sal dit onmoontlik wees om later iets te doen.

In sy toespraak het die Leier van die Opposisie gesê dat die beoogde universiteitskollege dit net in naam sal wees, maar die Leier van die Opposisie het nie die wetsontwerp gesten nie en maak van sy verbeelding gebruik. Hy doen raalwerk, maar as leier van die Opposisie verwag 'n mens dat hy 'n bietjie verantwoordelikheid sal toon. Die houding van mnr. Lovell en mev. Ballinger kan hy (die Minister) verstaan, want hulle begeer 'n integrasie-rewolusie in Suid-Afrika.

Behoeftes

Suid-Afrika se universiteite is deur die volk opgerig en voldoen aan die behoeftes van die volk. As hulle toegelaat word om 'n koers in te slaan wat 'n bedreiging is vir die land se hele sosiale en politieke struktuur, beant-

woord hulle nie aan die doel waarvoor hulle opgerig is nie en misbruik hulle hul outonomie. Die wetsontwerp het egter niks hiermee te make nie.

Die Regering se oogmerk is om vir die nie-blankes hul eie statutêre inrigtings te skep waar hulle opleiding kan ontvang van gelyke standaard as wat by bestaande universiteite aangetref word.

UNIVERSITEITSKOLLEGES VI NIE-BLANKES SAL HOË GEHALTE HÊ

— Min. Viljoen

(Parlementêre Verslaggewer)

KAAPSTAD.



Min. J. H. Viljoen

DIE aparte universiteitskolleges wat die Regering vir die nie-blankes sal stig, sal dieselfde gehalte as die bestaande universiteite hê, maar hulle sal ook soos die bestaande blanke universiteite onder begin en mettertyd opgebou word, het mnr. J. H. Viljoen (Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap) gister in die Volksraad gesê.

Die Minister het geantwoord op 'n toespraak wat gehou is nadat hy verlot gevra het om 'n wetsontwerp in te dien om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling, instandhouding en bestuur van en beheer oor universiteitskolleges vir nie-blankes, vir die toelatings van studente tot en hul onderrig aan universiteitskolleges, vir die beperkings van die toelating van nie-blanke studente tot sekere universiteitsinrigtings en vir ander aangeleentehede wat daarmee in verband staan.

Twee amendemente is op die voorstel ingedien, maar hulle is met 75 stemme teen 45 verwerp. Daarna is die eerste lesing van die wetsontwerp, die wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universitêre opleiding ook met 75 stemme teen 45 goedgekeur.

SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF (Leier van die Opposisie) het as amendement voorgestel dat die raad weier om verlot tot indiening van die wetsontwerp te verleen omdat daarin voorsiening gemaak word vir ernstige inbreuk deur die staat op die tradisionele akademiese vryheid deur middel van die beheer anders as deur redelike geldelike beheer oor universitêre inrigtings.

Geen Rede

Sir De Villiers Graaff het gesê daar is geen rede om aan te neem dat hierdie wetsontwerp so verander is van die vorige wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding dat die Opposisie se fundamentele besware nie meer geld nie.

Volgens 'n toespraak wat die Eerste Minister gehou het, sal die Regering hom nie net bemoei met wie geleer word nie, maar ook met wat geleer word.

Die universiteitskolleges wat die Regering vir die nie-blankes wil stig, sal net in naam universiteitskolleges wees. Die onbevreesde soektog na kennis sal verdwyn. Daarom boekstaaf die Opposisie reeds in die vroeë stadium sy beswaar.

Mnr. P. A. MOORE (V.P., Kensington) het die amendement gesekondeer. Hy het gesê dat 'n wetsontwerp soos hierdie al 'n maand of twee gelede gepubliseer moes gewees het sodat belanghebbendes kon weet waaroor dit gaan.

Rassegrondslag

Mnr. L. LOVELL (Arb., Benoni) het as verdere amendement voorgestel dat die Raad weier om verlot tot indiening van die wetsontwerp te verleen omdat die wetsontwerp sal verstaan dat die universiteite op 'n rassegrondslag verdeel word, die nie-blanke uit die bestaande gemengde universiteite uitgesluit sal word, universiteite deur die staat beheer sal word en omdat die ontkenning van die vryheid van 'n universiteit om te besluit wat en wie hy mag onderrig, skendings van die tradisionele en aanvaarde gebruike van die westerse beskawing is.

Hy het gesê dat dit nou seker is dat die Regering hom ook wil bemoei met wat geleer mag word. Die Eerste Minister het in die naweek in 'n toespraak gesê dat universiteite nie toegelaat kan word om 'n leer te versprei wat gevaarlik is vir die voortbestaan van die blanke ras nie. Watter universiteit verkondig vandag 'n leer wat gevaarlik is vir die voortbestaan van die blanke ras?

Die Opposisie is nie bereid om hierdie verslawing van die gees toe te laat nie.

Mev. V. M. L. BALLINGER (Natuurlevert., Oos-Kaapland) het mnr. Lovell se amendement gesekondeer. Spr. is teen die wetsontwerp gekant as natuurlevertewoordiger, as lid van die Liberale Party en as blanke. Spr. het uitdruklike opdrag van haar kiesers om die wetsontwerp in elke stadium teen te staan omdat hulle verbind is tot een volrassige gemeenskap in Suid-Afrika en omdat die natuurle die reg eis om elkeen daarvoor by te dra.

Boekie

Dr. A. H. JONKER (N.P., Tuine) het gesê dat diegene wat teen die wetsontwerp gekant is, al soveel tyd gekry het om hulle besware aan te teken dat spr. in sy pos al selfs 'n boekie teen die wetsontwerp gekry het.

Die Opposisie sê dat die wetsontwerp 'n aanval op akademiese vryheid is. Dit is weer een van daardie gevelnelde woorde wat die Opposisie die wêreld instuur sonder dat hy vra wat die woorde beteken.

Hoe word 'n student se akademiese vryheid benadeel as daar nie toevallig in dieselfde klas 'n Kleurling of 'n natuurle sit nie? In watter opsig word 'n dosent aan bande gelê as daar in sy klas nie ook 'n jong natuurle vrou is nie. Die afwesigheid van nie-blankes in 'n klas maak geen verskil aan 'n

student om 'n onderwerp so diep en breed te bestudeer as wat sy verstand hom toelaat nie.

Dr. J. H. O. DU PLESSIS (N.P., Stellenbosch) het gesê dat die Opposisie die Eerste Minister nou aanval omdat hy gesê het dat 'n universiteit nie toegelaat kan word om 'n leer te verkondig wat gevaarlik is vir die voortbestaan van die blanke ras nie. Die Opposisie is dus ten gunste daarvan dat universiteite leerstellinge verkondig wat gevaarlik is vir die voortbestaan van die blanke ras. Laet Brittanje of Frankryk of Israel of enige ander land in die wêreld toe dat sy universiteite leerstellinge verkondig dat die staat moet ondergaan?

Belangrikste

Die belangrikste aspek van hierdie saak is dat die Verenigde Party hom oor die beginsel van die wetsontwerp by die beleid van die Arbeidersparty en die Naturellevertewoordigers skaar.

Mnr. F. W. WARING (Onafh. Orange Grove) het daarop gewys dat adv. J. G. N. Strauss (V.P., Germiston-Distrik) in 1954 as leier van die Opposisie gesê het dat 'n wetsontwerp wat op die regte manier ingedien word nie al in hierdie vroeë stadium teengestaan moet word nie, want elkeen in 'n demokratiese land is bereid om eers die ander man se standpunt te verstaan. Hierdie verandering in beleid is net 'n set.

Min. VILJOEN het gesê die eerste wetsontwerp oor aparte universiteite is ten gunste van hierdie een getrekkend omdat dit onder spr. se aandag gebring is dat 'n ander parlementêre prosedure vereis word vir die bepalinge in die eerste wetsontwerp ten opsigte van die Universiteit van Natal en die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

Hierdie wetsontwerp kom nie as 'n verrassing nie. Herhaaldelik is al gesê dat afsonderlike universiteite deel van die apartheidsbeleid is en dat dit aangepak sal word.

Toe 'n afvaardiging van 'n universiteit spr. verlate week gespreek het, het hy die kanselier gevra hoeveel nie-blankes die universiteit het en hoeveel hy na verwagting oor 20 of 25 jaar sal hê. Die kanselier het geantwoord dat daar nou sowat drie honderd nie-blankes is en hulle kan oor 20 of 25 jaar moontlik tweeduisend wees. Toe spr. vra of die universiteit dan nog blank genoem sal kan word, het die kanselier geantwoord dat hierdie universiteit nooit meer nie-blankes sal toelaat as wat hy op die oomblik het nie.

Gelykstelling

Die wetsontwerp word nou voorgestel sodat 'n aanvang gemaak kan word met die planne vir die toekoms. Daar kan nie meer gewag word totdat die vloedwater van verswelging eers dreig nie.

Die Leier van die Opposisie het in sy aanval sy verbeelding vrye teuels gegee. Sy gissings is heeltemal onjuis. Dit is jammer dat hy nie meer verantwoordelikeheid aan die dag lê nie. Die houding van die Arbeidersparty en die Liberale Party is verstaanbaar want hulle wil gelykstelling hê.

Spr. is baie bly dat die Eerste Minister in die naweek oor die saak gepraat het. 'n Universiteit is uit die volk en vir die volk en moet vir die volk diensbaar wees. Sodra 'n universiteit in die rigting van ont-aarding stuur en die hele politieke en maatskaplike struktuur bedreig, beantwoord hy nie langer aan die doel waarvoor hy gestig is nie. Dit het eger niks met hierdie wetsontwerp te doen nie.

In hierdie wetsontwerp word net voorsiening gemaak vir die stigting van universitêre inrigtings vir nie-blankes. Hulle sal dieselfde gehalte as die bestaande universiteite hê, maar uit die aard van die saak sal hulle ook onder begin en opgebou word.

Nie-blanke studente wat reeds aan blanke universiteite studeer, sal toegelaat word om hul studies daar sal studeer. In die nuwe inrigtings sal studente dieselfde voorregte ens. kry wat ander studente kry.

„KOLLEGES SAL VAN HOË GEHALTE WEES”

VOLKSRAAD.

DIE aparte universiteitskolleges wat die Regering vir die nie-blankes sal stig, sal dieselfde gehalte as die bestaande universiteite hê, maar hulle sal ook soos die bestaande blanke universiteite onder begin en mettertyd ontwikkel gebou word, het mnr. J. H. Viljoen (Minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap) eergisteraand in die Volksraad gesê.

Hy het ook vertel dat 'n kanselier van 'n gemengde universiteit verlede week aan hom gesê het dat die universiteit nie meer nie-blankes sal toelaat as wat hy nou het nie. Die universiteit het op die oomblik sowat 300 nie-blanke studente.

Die Minister het geantwoord op toesprake wat gehou is nadat hy verlof gevra het om 'n wetsontwerp in te dien om voorsiening te maak vir die instelling, instandhouding en bestuur van en beheer oor universiteitskolleges vir nie-blankes; vir die toelating van studente tot en hul onderrig tot sekere universiteitsinrigting; en vir ander aangeleenthede wat daarmee in verband staan.

Twee amendemente is op die voorstel ingedien, maar hulle is met 75 stemme teen 45 verworpen. Daarna is die eerste lesing van die wetsontwerp, die Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universitêre Opleiding ook met 75 teen 45 goedgekeur.

Sir De Villiers Graaff (Leier van die Opposisie) het as amendement voorgestel dat die Raad verlof tot indiening van die wetsontwerp weier omdat daarin voorsiening gemaak word vir ernstige inmenging in die tradisionele akademiese vryheid deur middel van die beheer anders as redelike geldelike beheer van universitêre inrigtings deur die

Opposisie is net nog 'n stap om die mense oorse te probeer maak dat die Regering vryheid van beweging, assosiasie, godsdiens en akademiese maar nooit word gesê wat dit beteken nie.

Hoe kan nou al gesê word dat die gehalte van die te stigte universiteitskolleges swak sal wees? Dit kan mos eers geoordeel word wanneer so 'n kollege 'n ruk bestaan.

DR. V. L. SHEARER (Onafh. Durban Punt) het gesê dat hy in gewone omstandighede nou saam met die Regering sou gestem het, want spr. is ten gunste van afsonderlike ontwikkeling. Spr. se beswaar is teen die Regering se optrede in verband met die nie-blanke geneeskundige skool van die Universiteit van Natal.

MIN. VILJOEN het gesê die besware van die Opposisie is so gering dat ander sprekers geen moeite ondervind het om dit te weerlê nie. Die eerste wetsontwerp oor aparte universiteite ten gunste van hierdie een is teruggetrek omdat dit onder spreker se aandag gebring is dat 'n ander parlementêre prosedure vereis word vir die bepalings in die eerste wetsontwerp ten opsigte van die Universiteit van Natal en die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare.

Hierdie wetsontwerp kom nie as 'n verrassing nie. Herhaalde-

Staat.
MNR. A. H. VOSLOO (N.P., Somerset-Oos): Dis jou ondergang, Graaff.

Sir De Villiers Graaff het gesê daar is geen rede om aan te neem dat hierdie wetsontwerp so verander is op die vorige wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding dat die Opposisie se fundamentele besware nie meer geld nie.

Die universiteitskolleges wat die Regering vir die nie-blankes wil stig, sal net in naam universiteitskolleges wees. Die onbevestigde soektog na kennis sal verdwyn. Daarom boekstaaft die Opposisie reeds in die vroeë stadium sy beswaar.

DR. A. H. JONKER (N.P., Tuine) het gesê dat diegene wat teen die wetsontwerp gekant is, besware aan te teken dat spreker in die 1950's selfs 'n boekie teen die wetsontwerp gekry het.

Die Opposisie sê dat die wetsontwerp 'n aanval op akademiese vryheid is. Dit is weer een van daardie gevluelede woorde wat die Opposisie die wêreld instuur sonder dat hy vra wat die woorde beteken. Hoe word 'n student se akademiese vryheid benadeel as daar nie toevallig in dieselfde klas 'n Kleurling of 'n naturel sit nie? In watter opsig word 'n dosent beperk as aar in sy klas nie ook 'n naturelle-meisie is nie? Die afwesigheid van nie-blankes in 'n klas maak geen verskil aan 'n student om 'n onderwerp so diep en breed te bestudeer as wat sy verstand kom toelaat nie.

Hierdie optrede van die Opposi-

lik en by verskillende verkiesings is al gesê dat afsonderlike universiteite deel van die apartheidsbeleid is en dat dit aangepak sal word.

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Die wetsontwerp word nou voorgestel sodat 'n aanvang gemaak kan word met die planne vir die toekoms. Daar kan nie mee gewag word totdat die vloedwater van verswelging eers dreig nie.

UNIVERSITY OF PORT HARE
TIGERS IN EXCELLENCE

IN BILL ON VARSITY APARTHEID

Only non-White students would be breaking the law

POST Parliamentary Reporter—CAPE TOWN

A SIGNIFICANT change has been made in the wording of the new university apartheid Bill.

The new Bill makes it an offence for non-Whites to register at any established university — except the University of South Africa.

The provision in the original Bill that it would also have been an offence for the staffs of universities to register non-White students has been dropped.

The new Bill thus follows the pattern of the amendment to the contentious "church clause" in the Native Laws Amendment Bill. If the "White" university authorities were to register students in defiance of the law, only the non-Whites would be breaking the law.

Admission to

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There is another important change in the new Bill.

All reference to Fort Hare and the Medical School in Natal is omitted. But a clause on the control of the registration of students has been so worded as to give the Minister control over the admission of non-White students to Fort Hare, as well as the "White" and "mixed" universities.

This will be from the beginning of next year.

The original Separate Universities Education Bill introduced earlier in the session contained four main provisions:

- To provide for the establishment of African and non-African non-White "university colleges" to be fully controlled by the State.

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affected

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- To transfer the control to the State of the non-White Medical School in Durban.

But the provisions affecting Fort Hare and the Medical School were found to fall within the definition of legislation governing "private rights."

Parliament has a special procedure for such legislation, and the Bill had to be withdrawn and redrafted to exclude the provisions on the two non-White institutions until next year.

Onus shifted

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The new Bill retains the first two aims of the original Bill: To establish "university colleges" under State control for Africans and other non-Whites, and to control the admission of non-Whites to established universities.

But in doing so it has made the two alterations shifting the onus from professors to non-Whites for any breach of the law,

non-White students at the other Universities).

For the rest, the Bill remains substantially the same as the first.

All reference to the transfer to State control of Fort Hare and the Medical School has been omitted.

Members of Parliament believe the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. Viljoen, has made an exception over the control of the registration of the non-Whites attending the Medical School because of the "unco-operative" attitude of the medical staff.

He has been threatened with a walkout of professors and part-time medical lecturers from the Medical school if he interferes with its autonomy.

M.P.s believe that, in the meantime at any rate, he is anxious to avoid an open clash that would wreck the institution.



The reason for the change in the wording of the clause regulating the registration of students is believed to be because of strong legal opinion. This is that any attempt to interfere with the rights of the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand to admit students would also be an infringement of the Parliamentary rules affecting "private rights."

Members of the Opposition groups were preparing to challenge the validity of the new Bill if they were able to on those grounds.

It seems now that since the legislation affects only non-Whites and not university staff, that objection will fall away.

all passing control of the registration of students of all universities (except the Medical School) in the hands of the State from January 1 next year.

The original Bill provided that from then "no university except the University of South Africa, and no person employed by such university, shall register or admit any non-White person as a student who was not registered as a student of the university for the preceding year, without the consent of the Minister."

Part of clause

left out

In the new Bill, this part of the clause is omitted. Only that part relating to non-Whites remains.

It reads:

"As from January 1, 1958, no non-White person who was not registered as a student of a university established by Act of Parliament, other than the University of South Africa, shall register with or attend any such university as a student without the written consent of the Minister."

There is a proviso — "provided that this shall not apply to non-White students in respect of their registration and attendance as students at the Medical School."

(Since Fort Hare is not included in the proviso, it means that the registration of student there falls under the same control as the registration of a

DATE 10 APR 1957
CAPE ARGUS

ARSITY of preserving our culture is by collaboration

To the Editor, The Argus

SIR, — It seems possible that Professor Alport's views (Letters, April 3) are quite understandably influenced by the treatment he and others received at Egyptian hands. The analogy, however, he has drawn between the two countries, Egypt and South Africa, is not a true one.

The citizens of Egypt are Egyptians, and have been for many centuries. Foreigners working in that country remain aliens.

It seems natural, from an Egyptian point of view, to replace foreigners by their own nationals when people suitably trained (at any rate, in their eyes) become available.

In South Africa, however, all races have an equal stake in the country and are all South Africans.

It seems to me infinitely better for these races to collaborate in the centres of higher education, thereby getting to know each other's point of view.

It may be significant that at the 'open' Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand, there has not been friction, while at the non-European college of Fort Hare there was trouble not very long ago.

On the principle of equality of opportunity, one could envisage a time when a non-European would teach in an open university, if he proved himself in competition to be the best man for the job.

If we are so certain of 'White superiority,' of what are we afraid? May the best man win!

Professor Alport also states that 'White' civilization and 'White' culture may disappear from this land. Surely if we were to grant our non-White fellows the opportunity to participate in our culture and civilization, that would be the best way of ensuring the continued existence of these values, albeit disseminated by men and women of dark skins.

R.G.S.

Cape Town



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

DATE 10 APR 1957

DIE OOSTERLIG, P.E.

Nuwe wysiginge in maatreël oor universiteite

DIE nuwe wetsontwerp op afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding laat vaar die bepaling dat universiteite vir blankes geen nie-blanke as studente mag inskryf nie.

Die enigste beperking wat oorbly, is die bepaling wat daarby gegaan het, dat nie-blankes hulle nie by sulke universiteite mag laat inskryf as studente nie. Benewens hierdie wysig-ing word die hoofstukke weggelaat wat die oordrag van die Natalse Mediese Skool vir nie-blankes en Fort Hare onder beheer van die staat plaas. Dit sal later deur ander wetgewing gedoen word. Daar is nog nie besluit wanneer dit sal geskied nie.

Die wysiging ten opsigte van die toelating van studente verwyder die verantwoordelikheid van universiteite om nie-blankes nie as studente in te skryf nie en lê dit heeltemal net op die skouers van die nie-blankes.

Daarmee word een ding ge-doen. Dit laat die universiteite vry om enige student in te skryf. Die universiteit se vry-

heid word derhalwe nie aan bande geleë nie.

Wêr word die nie-blanke ver-bied om hom daar te laat in-skryf terwyl daar vir hom an-der geriewe is. Die wysiging staan in geen opsig in die pad van Aparte universiteitsoplei-ding nie.

Gister het twee seksies van die Universiteit van Kaapstad oor die betrokke wetsontwerp by die Parlementsgebou betoog.

'n Klompie studente het ge-hoor dat studente in groot ge-talle na die Parlementsgebou wil opruk om daar teen die wetsontwerp te betoog. Toe die klomp egter gistermiddag by die Parlementsgebou kom, was die ander groep reeds daar met hul plakkate waarmee hulle ge-sê het hulle is ten gunste van afsonderlike universiteitsoplei-ding en derhalwe van die wets-ontwerp.

Die studente het in die gietende reën met hul plakkate voor die gebou gestaan.

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university of Fort Hare
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Cape Town



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Times Says Academic Freedom Must Stay

LONDON, Wednesday.

The Times yesterday claimed that Mr. J. G. Strijdom, Prime Minister of South Africa ranks State control of opinion as a principle of Christianity. "It is not much more than a year since Miss Autherine Lucy, the Negro student, roused the racial passions of Alabama by claiming to exercise the right judicially to enter its university," The Times said.

"The present attempt of the Nationalist Government in South Africa to impose apartheid on 'open' universities though it has a principal factor in common with Miss Lucy's case is that it involves the colour bar is a graver threat to liberty because it seeks to reinforce the social prejudice with a political dogma and legal sanction.

"The procedural difficulties which caused the original Bill to be withdrawn and yesterday a less comprehensive measure was substituted. The proposals to subject Fort Hare Native College to the Department of Native Affairs and deprive the Natal University of its Native medical school, are postponed. But it is still intended to terminate the right of the open universities to accept African undergraduates and to set up two colleges confined to Africans, which the teaching staff of the Cape town University have already denounced as mere sepulchres of learning.

"But whatever the constitutional doctrine of accountability to Parliament may be, in practice academic freedom must be maintained," The Times editorial said.—Sapa-Reuter.

DATE

10 APR 1957

STAR, JOHANNESBURG

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN UNIVERSITY APARTHEID BILL



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Liability to prosecution passed to student

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Wednesday.

THE UNIVERSITIES APARTHEID BILL, published today, contains a number of important changes from the original Bill which the Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, withdrew fortnight ago.

The changes are in line with the trend shown by the successive amendments to the "church clause" in the Native Laws Amendment Bill.

"ACADEMIC FREEDOM MUST BE MAINTAINED"

The Times Attacks Mr. Strijdom on University Apartheid Bill

LONDON, Tuesday.

The Times today claimed that Mr. J. G. Strijdom, the Prime Minister of South Africa, ranks the State control of opinion as a principle of Christianity. "It is not much more than a year since Miss Autherine Lucy, the Negro student, roused the racial passions of Alabama by claiming to exercise the right, judicially declared to be hers under the Constitution of the United States, to enter its university," said The Times.

"The present attempt of the Nationalist Government in South Africa to impose apartheid on the 'open' universities, though it has a principal factor in common with Miss Lucy's case in that it involves the colour bar, is a graver threat to liberty, because it seeks to reinforce the social prejudices with a political dogma and a legal sanction.

"Procedural difficulties caused the original Bill to be withdrawn, and yesterday a less comprehensive measure was substituted. The proposals to subject Fort Hare Native College to the Department of Native Affairs and deprive Natal University College of its Native medical school are postponed.

"But it is still intended to terminate the right of the two open universities to accept African undergraduates and to set up instead two colleges confined to Africans—which the teaching staff of Cape Town University have already denounced as mere sepulchres of learning.

"What reveals the startling gulf between the Nationalist conception of academic freedom and that which prevails in European universities is the speech in which the Prime Minister on Saturday com-

mented the proposal to the University of Pretoria.

"He said, 'No Christian community can allow that institutions established and supported by the State should be subject to any undermining of their Christian foundation. Much less can the people, or State, allow that such institutions should propound doctrines which are of the gravest danger to the maintenance of our white race.'

"In other words," The Times said, "Mr. Strijdom ranks the State control of opinion as a principle of Christianity and asserts that the social theory of a political party should be even more sacred to a Christian community than its own religious doctrine — and this when the leaders of the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches in South Africa so far repudiate the corresponding application of the apartheid theory to church attendance that they are prepared to face the penalties for direct defiance of the projected law.

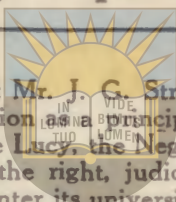
"Freedom of worship and academic independence are very near akin. Historically, all university autonomy descends from privilege of clergy.

"Today, at least in countries

without a written Constitution, it depends ultimately on the respect of public opinion for freedom of conscience, reflected in the forbearance of legislators.

"Now that the universities, with an increasing range of public services to render, are necessarily provided with an increasing amount of public money, this sentiment may come into conflict with the principle, also highly respectable, that the taxpayer who pays the piper is entitled to call the tune.

"But whatever the constitutional doctrine of accountability to Parliament may be, in practice academic freedom must be maintained." The Times editorial added.—SAPA-Reuter.



Important changes are in new Universities Apartheid Bill



• Daily News Political Correspondent

THE new Separate University Education Bill, published today, contains a number of important changes from the original Bill, which the Minister of Education, Arts and Science, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, withdrew a fortnight ago.

Among other things, it removes the liability of universities to prosecution if they register non-White students in the face of a ban by the Government. Instead, only the student himself is liable to prosecution—a trend similar to that shown by the successive amendments to the "church" clause of the Native Laws Amendment Bill.

The Government has dropped from the Bill the chapter which empowered the expropriation of the Natal University's non-European Medical School in Durban and the chapter that provided for the transfer of Fort Hare University College to the Department of Native Affairs.

REGISTRATION

In its new form, the Bill gives the Government control over the entry of non-White students to all the universities.

It says that from January next year, no new non-European students can be registered at a university other than the University of South Africa, without the

A 'SWORD OF DAMOCLES,' SAYS DR. MALHERBE

DR. E. G. MALHERBE, Natal University principal, said today that the statement yesterday afternoon by the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, about the university's Non-European Medical School's future would create even greater despondency among the staff and students.

The Minister said in the House of Assembly that legislation would be introduced to separate the Medical School from the university "as soon as the Government legislative programme and circum-

stances permit."

Excluded from this provision, however, are non-Europeans entering the Durban Medical School.

The Bill empowers the Government to impose a complete or partial prohibition on the entry of non-European students to any university or faculty of a university.

TWO STAGES

This envisages the application of apartheid in two stages, the first comprising Ministerial control of admission and the second gradually increasing prohibition on such admissions.

Like its predecessor, the Bill gives the Government power to establish and to conduct university colleges for non-Europeans under Ministerially appointed councils, senates and principals, with staff employed by the Government, and all activities strictly controlled by the Government.

HYBRID BILL

When he introduced the first reading of the amended Bill, states Sapa, the Minister said that it had been pointed out to him that the provision for the transfer of the University College of Fort Hare and the Medical School for Non-Europeans of the University of Natal affected private interests and would have to be treated as a hybrid Bill, for which special parliamentary procedure was provided.

The provision for the transfer of these two institutions to the Government had accordingly been deleted, he said.

stances permit."

Dr. Malherbe said: "This uncertainty, hanging like the Sword of Damocles, can have nothing but a harmful effect on the students at the college.

"I have no doubt, however, that the staff will remain loyal to the students and the Medical School so long as the University of Natal is associated with the school."

The Medical School staff declined to comment on the Minister's statement until they have had an opportunity of studying the new Separate University Education Bill, which was published in Cape Town today.

UNIVERSITEITE SE VRYHEID BEHOU IN NUWE REËLING

Verbod op Nie-blankes met Inskrywing

(Van Ons Politieke Beriggewer)

VOLKSRAAD.

DIE nuwe Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universiteitsopleiding laat vaar die bepaling dat universiteite vir blankes geen nie-blankes as studente mag inskryf nie.

Die enigste beperking wat oorbly, is die bepaling wat daarby gegaan het n.l. dat nie-blankes hulle nie by sulke universiteite mag laat inskryf as studente nie.

Benewens hierdie wysiging word die hoofstukke weggelaat wat die oordrag van die Natalse Mediese Skool vir nie-blankes en Fort Hare onder beheer van die Staat plaas. Dit sal later deur ander wetgewing gedoen word. Daar is nog nie besluit wanneer dit sal geskied nie.

Die wysiging ten opsigte van die toelating van studente verwyder die verantwoordelikheid van universiteite om nie-blankes nie as studente in te skryf nie en lê dit heeltemal net op die skouers van die nie-blankes.

Daarmee word een ding gedoen. Dit laat die universiteite vry om enige student in te skryf. Die universiteit se vryheid word derhalwe nie aan bande gelê nie.

NIE-BLANKE VERBOD

Wel word die nie-blanke verbod om hom daar te laat inskryf terwyl daar vir hom ander geriewe is. Die wysiging staan in geen opsig in die pad van aparte universiteitsopleiding nie.

Gister het twee seksies van die Kaapstadse Universiteit oor die betrokke wetsontwerp by die Parlementsgebou betoog.

'n Klompie studente het gehoor dat studente in groot getalle na

die Parlementsgebou wil opruk om daar teen die wetsontwerp te betoog. Toe die klomp egter gistermiddag by die Parlementsgebou kom, was 'n ander groep reeds daar met hul plakate waarmee hulle gesê het hulle is ten gunste van afsonderlike universiteitsopleiding en derhalwe van die wetsontwerp.

Die studente het in die riefende reën met hul plakate voor die gebou gestaan.

'n 'Ontstellende Kloof' deur Times Gesien

LONDEN.

DIE toespraak wat adv. J. G. Strijdom, Eerste Minister van Suid-Afrika, Saterdag by die Universiteit van Pretoria gelewer het, het aan die lig gebring hoe ontstellend groot die kloof is tussen die Nasionaliste se opvatting van akademiese vryheid en dié wat in Europese universiteite heers, skryf die Times.

Die blad verwys na adv. Strijdom se verklaring dat geen Christelike volk bv. kan toelaat

dat staatsondersteunde en deur die staat in die lewe geroepe instellings sy Christelike fundamente ondermyn nie, en dat die volk of staat ewemin sou kon toelaat dat sodanige instellings 'n leer verkondig wat vir die voortbestaan van die blanke ras lewensgevaarlik is.

Die Times sê dat adv. Strijdom die staatsbeheer oor mening as 'n Christelike beginsel beskou en aanvoer dat die maatskaplike teorie van 'n politieke party vir 'n Christelike gemeenskap selfs nog heiliger as sy eie godsdienstige leer behoort te wees — „en nogal wanneer die leiers van die Anglikaanse, Rooms-Katolieke en Presbiteriaanse Kerke in Suid-Afrika die ooreenstemmende toepassing van die apartheidsteorie op kerkbywoning in so 'n mate verwerp dat hulle bereid is om die straf te verduur vir regsreeks minagting van die voorgestelde wet.” — (SAPA-R.).

Important changes in new Bill for university apartheid

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE new universities apartheid Bill, published to-day, contains a number of important changes from the original Bill which the Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Mr. J. H. Viljoen) withdrew a fortnight ago. It removes the liability of universities to prosecution if they register non-White students in the face of a ban by the Government.

Instead, only the student himself is liable to prosecution.

A similar trend was shown by the successive amendments to the 'church clause' of the Native Laws Amendment Bill.

The Government have dropped from the Bill the chapter which empowered the expropriation of the Durban non-European medical school, and the chapter which provided for the transfer of Fort Hare College to the Department of Native Affairs.

The Bill in its new form gives the Government control over the entry of non-White students to all the universities.

It says that from next January no non-European student can be registered at a university other than the University of South Africa without the written consent of the Minister.

EXCLUDED

Excluded from this provision are non-Europeans entering the Durban medical school.

The Bill empowers the Government to impose complete or partial prohibition on the entry of non-European students to any university or faculty of a university.

This envisages the application of apartheid in two stages, the first comprising Ministerial control of admission and the second gradually increasing prohibition on such admissions.

Like its predecessor, the Bill gives the Government power to establish and to conduct university colleges for non-Europeans under ministerially appointed councils, senates and principals, with staff employed by the Government, and all activities strictly controlled by the Government.

RESPONDENCY

The principal of the University of Natal (Dr. E. G. Malherbe) said in Durban to-day that the statement by Mr. Viljoen in the House of Assembly yesterday that legislation would be introduced to separate the Durban medical school from the university, 'as soon as the Government legislative programme and circumstances permit,' would create even greater responsibility among the staff and students of the college.

Dr. Malherbe said: 'This uncertainty, hanging like the sword of Damocles, can have nothing but a harmful effect on the students at the college.'

'I have no doubt, however, that the staff will remain loyal to the students and the college so long as the University of Natal is associated with the school.'

The staff of the medical school said they declined to comment on the Minister's statement until they had had an opportunity to study the new Bill.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

NOV 19 1949

S. African Bill Condemned

Serious Threat To Varsity Autonomy

CAPETOWN, April 9.—The South African Government's second University Education Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly yesterday and received its first reading.

The Bill—"to provide for the establishment, maintenance, management and control of university colleges for non-White persons"—replaces the one introduced last month and withdrawn on April 1.

Sir De Villiers Graf, leader of the United Party Opposition, opposed the motion for first reading in the same terms he used to oppose introduction of the first Bill—on the grounds that "it provided for serious interference with traditional academic freedom."

The new Bill also provided "for the admission of students to and their instruction at university colleges; for limitation of admission of non-Whites to certain university institutions and for other incidental matters."

The withdrawn Bill provided, in addition to the provisions in the new Bill, the transfer to the Government of Fort Hare College and the medical school for non-Europeans at Natal University.

BASIC OBJECTIONS

Sir Graf said there was no reason to suppose that the Bill now before the House had removed all the fundamental objections to it.

There was no suggestion that this legislation had been asked for by the universities themselves. In fact, there was every indication that it was being forced upon them by the Government.

Therefore, it represented very serious and unwarranted interference with university autonomy as it existed in South Africa and in most Western European countries, he said.

Replying to the debate, Mr Viljoen, Education Minister, said the Government's aim was to set up for non-Europeans their own statutory institutions where they could receive education of a standard equal to that in existing universities.

Mr Viljoen said he had withdrawn the first Bill because he had been advised that in respect to two main heads—Natal medical school and Fort Hare College—it was a hybrid Bill. It was only for this reason that he had withdrawn the first Bill and introduced the present one. The measure represented the declared policy of the Government which had been made plain at various elections.

Apartheid at universities was a matter that had to be tackled in terms of the Government policy and tackled in such a way that there would be opportunity for future planning, he said.

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DATE

10 APR 1957

BULAWAYO CHRONICLE

Criticism of Attempt to Impose Apartheid on 'Open' Varsities

London, Tuesday.

THE TIMES today claimed that the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr. Strijdom, ranks the state control of opinion as a principle of Christianity.

"It is not much more than a year since Miss Atherine Lucy, the Negro student, roused the racial passions of the University of Fort Hare, claiming to exercise the right judicially declared to be hers under the Constitution of the United States, to enter its university," said The Times.

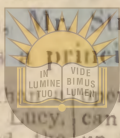
"The present attempt of the Nationalist Government in South Africa to impose apartheid on the 'open' universities, though it has a principal factor in common with Miss Lucy's case in that it involves the colour bar, is a graver threat to liberty because it seeks to reinforce the social prejudice with a political dogma and a legal sanction.

SUBSTITUTED

"Procedural difficulties caused the original bill to be withdrawn and yesterday a less comprehensive measure was substituted.

"The proposals to subject Fort Hare Native College to the Department of Native Affairs and deprive Natal University College of its native medical school are postponed.

"But it is still intended to terminate the right of the two



on universities to accept African undergraduates and to set up instead two colleges confined to the University of Fort Hare - which the teaching staff of Cape Town University have already denounced as mere sepulchres of learning.

STARTLING GULF

"What reveals the startling gulf between the Nationalist conception of academic freedom and that which prevails in European universities is the speech in which the Prime Minister on Saturday commended the proposal to the University of Pretoria.

"But, whatever the constitutional doctrine of accountability to Parliament may be, in practice academic freedom must be maintained," the Times editorial said.—Sapa-Router.

£3,000,000 is capital cost of university apartheid

CAPE TOWN, Thursday. — The inter-departmental committee on the cost of university apartheid, reported to the Cabinet that the capital cost of two new institutions for the Bantu and two for Coloureds and Indians, the taking over of Fort Hare and the extension of the non-European medical school would cost £3,026,000.

The current cost of running each Bantu university would start at £44,381 and would rise to £71,186 in 10 years. This means that the current cost for two Bantu institutions would be £142,372 by 1967.

The committee says: "In view of the fact that the Government has indicated that the State accepts full responsibility for Fort Hare the difference between the present subsidy and current expenditure of Fort Hare must be added to the current expenditure of the Bantu institutions, amounting to approximately £10,000 per annum.

TABLED TODAY

"The committee estimates that the running costs of the two institutions for Coloureds and Indians would be £89,000 in 1958, rising to £147,788 in 1967.

"The committee did not include the current costs of the non-European medical school in Durban, the State being already responsible for the whole of it. But additional current expenditure will arise as a result of the proposed extension to provide for the non-European students who will in future be excluded from the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. This cost will amount to approximately £5,000 in the first year and will increase to approximately £15,000 by 1967."

The summary of the committee's findings was tabled in Parliament today.

The report states that if the non-European university institutions are to develop on a healthy foundation and serve the non-European community efficiently the quality of the training would have to be maintained on the same level as that of the European universities.

The members of the commission were: Mr. H. S. Van der Walt, former Secretary for Education, Arts, and Science (chairman); Dr. D. H. Steyn, Secretary for Finance; Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen, Secretary for Native Affairs and Dr. J. D. du Plessis, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs.

DATE

11 APR 1957

EVENING POST P.E.

LATEST

COLLEGE COST

CAPE TOWN: Report tabled in Assembly this afternoon gives estimated total capital cost of two new African-university colleges under university apartheid plan as £1,624,000.

To this is added £100,000 for cost of church buildings at Fort Hare when it is transferred to Government control.

Two institutions for Coloureds and *for* 78 will cost £1,042,000.

New S.A. Apartheid Bill

From Our Correspondent

Cape Town, Wednesday.

THE new Universities Apartheid Bill, published today, contains a number of important changes from the original Bill which the Minister of Education, Mr. Viljoen, withdrew a fortnight ago.

It removes the liability of universities to prosecution if they register non-white students in the face of a ban by the Government. Instead, only the student himself is liable to prosecution — a similar trend to that shown by the successive amendments to the "churches clause" of the Native Laws Amendment Bill.

The Government have dropped from the Bill the chapter which empowered the expropriation of the Durban Non-European Medical School, and the chapter that provided for the transfer of Fort Hare College to the Department of Native Affairs.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

The Bill in its new form gives the Government control over the entry of non-white students to all the universities.

It says that from next January no new non-European students can be registered at a university other than the University of South Africa without the written consent of the Minister.

Excluded, however, from this provision are non-Europeans entering the Durban Medical School.

The Bill goes on to empower the Government to impose a complete or partial prohibition on the entry of non-European students to any university or faculty of a university.

This envisages the application of apartheid in two stages, the first comprising Ministerial control of admission, and the second gradually increasing prohibition on such admissions.

Like its predecessor, the Bill gives the Government power to establish and to conduct university colleges for non-Europeans under ministerially appointed councils, senates and principals, with staff employed by the Government, and all activities strictly controlled by the Government.

DATE

11 APR 1957

NATAL WITNESS, MARITZBURG.

New Bill "an attack on autonomy"

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.—The amended University Apartheid Bill was still an out-and-out attack on the autonomy of the universities, said a statement issued by the president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, in Cape Town today.

While the Bill in its new form was a welcome reprieve for the non-European medical school at Natal University, and for Fort Hare University College, it still placed the right to control attendance of non-White persons at the open universities in the hands of the Minister, the statement said.

The Minister had given no guarantee in the new Bill that he would provide separate but equal facilities even on a material level, before prohibiting such students from registering at Witwatersrand or Cape Town Universities

SUBSERVIENT

In addition, the statements by the Prime Minister in Pretoria and the statement by the Minister of Education in Parliament both indicated that the universities were to be required to be subservient to the doctrine of apartheid and to the Nationalist Government.

"The Prime Minister has stated that the universities are not expected to conform to the changing policies of successive governments. In the present controversy, the Government favours apartheid in the universities, whereas all the Opposition groups in Parliament have declared themselves in favour of no interference in the internal affairs of the universities.

"It is clear, therefore, that the universities are to be subject to the changing policies of successive governments, unless the Prime Minister is of the view that his government is a permanent one.

DATE 11 APR 1957

NATAL WITNESS, MARITZBURG

REVISED UNIVERSITY APARTHEID BILL PUBLISHED

Only non-White students will be subject to prosecution

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday. — The revised University Apartheid Bill which was published today not only grants the expected reprieve to Fort Hare and the Durban Medical School, but makes a major change in relation to the admission of non-White students to the open universities.

The revised Bill provides that only non-White students will commit an offence if they enrol at any of the open universities after the Bill has come into force. No university authorities will be liable for prosecution—although in terms of the Criminal Laws Amendment Act of 1953 a university authority would probably be guilty of an offence if it incited a non-White student to defy the university apartheid law.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

A similar change was made in respect of the "church clause" of the Natives Laws Amendment Bill recently when all the main "English" churches announced that they were prepared to defy the clause rather than seek the Government's permission before admitting Natives to their religious services.

In that instance the Government changed the law so that only Natives, not ministers of religion, could be jailed if the law was defied. As far as the Universities Bill is concerned, only non-Whites, not university officials will be liable to prosecution if the law is disobeyed.

This is one of two main changes in the new University Apartheid Bill.

The other change is that all reference to the transfer of the Durban medical school and Fort Hare University College to the Government is omitted.

Provision retained

The new Bill retains, however, a provision which gives the Government the power to refuse admission to any particular non-White student at Fort Hare.

But the fact that the Government is not invested with any power to exclude any non-White students from the Durban Medical School is confirmation of the belief that the medical school will be open to Natives, Indians, Coloureds and other non-White students.

By omitting reference to the Durban Medical School and Fort Hare throughout the revised Bill the Government has ensured that it is not a hybrid Bill.

There are no obstacles, therefore, to the passage of this revised Bill during the present parliamentary session.

It is expected that a separate Bill providing specifically for the transfer of the Durban Medical School to the Department of Education, and for the transfer of Fort Hare to the Department of Native Affairs will be introduced next year. It will be a hybrid bill—affecting private rights—and it will be introduced according to a prescribed procedure.

NUSAS CONDEMNS AMENDED UNIVERSITY BILL

"An Out-And-Out Attack On Autonomy," Says Statement

From Our Political Correspondent

CAPETOWN, Wednesday.

"IN no sense does the amended Separate University Education Bill represent a retreat from an out-and-out attack on the autonomy of the universities," says a statement issued by the National Union of South African Students today.

The statement says that the right of attendance of non-White students at the open universities had been placed in the hands of the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen.

"In regard to the new registration of non-White students, the Minister has given no guarantee in the Bill that he will provide separate but equal facilities, even on a material level, before prohibiting such students from registering at the Witwatersrand University or Capetown University," says Nusas.

'SERIOUS RETROGRESSION'

"THE restriction on the Witwatersrand University and the Capetown University is a direct interference in the autonomy of the open universities which has not been substantiated by any clear indication of any educational reasons favouring Apartheid," the statement says.

"The statement by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. G. Strydom, and the statement by the Minister of Education in Parliament, both indicate that the universities are to be required to be subservient to the doctrine of Apartheid and to the Nationale Party Government.

"The Prime Minister has stated that the universities are not expected to conform to the changing policies of successive governments.

"In the present controversy the Government favours Apartheid in the universities, whereas all the Opposition groups in Parliament have declared themselves in favour of no interference in the internal affairs of the universities.

Fort Hare University College. This is expected next session.

Onus Shifted

Another important change in the revised Bill is that it is now the sole onus of the non-European not to register at a university other than the University of South Africa unless he has permission from the Minister. In the original Bill the onus was also on the university not to register a non-European. Any non-European student who did register or any university employee who registered a non-European could be found guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding £100, or six-months' imprisonment.

There appears to be a great similarity between this revised clause in the University Bill and the amendment to the Church Clause in the Native Laws Amendment Bill.

Both shifted the responsibility from the university to the non-European and from the church

"It is clear, therefore, that the universities are to be subject to the changing policies of successive governments."

University of Fort Hare Condemnation

The statement concludes by reiterating Nusas's strongest condemnation of the provisions relating to the establishment of trial colleges for non-Europeans. "These colleges will be parodies of the name university under tight Government control. They would have no freedom in which to develop as true universities as other great universities have done, and we regard their establishment as representing a very serious retrogression in the education of the non-European people of South Africa."

Non-Europeans will not be able to enrol at any South African university, including Fort Hare University College, as new students from the beginning of next year without the written consent of the Minister of Education.

This limitation is contained in the revised Separate University Education Bill published today, in spite of the fact that the Government is not taking over control of the Fort Hare College under the Bill.

Exemption

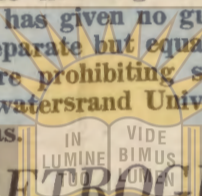
The relevant clause adds an exemption for non-White students at the non-European Medical School of the University of Natal.

Under another section of the Bill the Minister "may refuse admittance to any person who applies for admission as a student of a university college if he considers it to be in the interests of the university college concerned to do so."

In the first Bill introduced by the Minister of Education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen, provision was made for the transfer of control of the Medical School and Fort Hare to the Government. It was later found that the Bill was a hybrid because it affected the private rights of individuals or groups of individuals.

The Bill was withdrawn and the two provisions deleted.

Special legislation will have to be introduced for the transfer of the Medical School and the Fort



THE TIMES

LONDON

Date 11 APR 1957

SOUTH AFRICAN BILL CHANGED AGAIN

CLARIFICATION OF CHURCH CLAUSE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 10

Dr. Verwoerd, Minister for Native Affairs, yesterday produced a further amendment to the controversial church clause in the Native Laws Amendment Bill. This amendment, he said, was to clarify the intention of the clause and it arose from the helpful discussion he had had with the deputation from the Dutch Reformed Churches.

The new wording is: "The Minister may, by notice in the *Gazette*, direct that the attendance by natives at any church or other religious service or church function on premises situated in any urban area shall cease from a date to be specified if such attendance is causing a nuisance in the vicinity."

The earlier form of the clause contained the words: "No native shall attend." Dr. Verwoerd said the objects of the clause remained unaltered. At the request of the Opposition, he agreed that consideration of the clause should stand over to give an opportunity for studying its implications.

UNIVERSITY APARTHEID

The amended Separate University Education Bill, published to-day, is almost identical with the former Bill except for the deletion of the provision for the transfer of the Natal non-European medical school and the Fort Hare Native College to Government control. For technical parliamentary reasons these objects will be secured by separate legislation.

The only other important amendment is that if non-European students are enrolled after the end of this year by any university without a Government permit, only such students, and not the universities, will be liable to prosecution. In the original Bill both would have committed an offence.

AMENDED UNIVERSITY BILL 'NO RETREAT'

CAPE TOWN, Thursday.—The amended University Apartheid Bill in no sense represented a retreat from an out-and-out attack on the autonomy of the universities, said a statement issued by the president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), Mr. E. M. Wentzel, in Cape Town yesterday.

The statement read: "The right of attendance of non-white students at the open universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand is in the hands of the Minister, and in regard to new registration of non-white students the Minister has given no guarantee in the Bill that he will provide separate but equal facilities, even on a material level, before prohibiting such students from registering at the two universities.

"The restriction on the universities of the Witwatersrand and Cape Town is a direct interference in the autonomy of these universities, which has not been substantiated by any clear indication of any educational reasons favouring apartheid.

SUBSERVIENT

"Statements by the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education, Arts and Science in Parliament indicate that universities are to be required to be subservient to the doctrine of apartheid and to the Nationalist Government.

"The Prime Minister has stated that the universities are not expected to conform to the changing policies of successive governments. In the present controversy, the Government favours apartheid in the universities, whereas all the Opposition groups in Parliament have declared themselves in favour of no interference in the internal affairs of the universities.

"It is clear, therefore, that the universities are to be subject to the changing policies of successive governments, unless the Prime Minister is of the view that this Government is a permanent one.

DECISION

"The amended Bill does, however, represent a welcome reprieve for the medical school at Natal and for Fort Hare. The withdrawal of the provisions relating to these two universities will give students and staff the time to take the very serious decisions about their future.

"Nusas reiterates its strongest condemnation of the provisions relating to the establishment of tribal colleges for Non-Europeans. These colleges will be parodies of the name university and under tight Government control.

"They will have no freedom in which to develop as true universities as the other great universities have done and we regard their establishment as representing a serious retrogression in the education of Non-European people in South Africa.

—Sapa.

(News by P. Arton, 122 St. George's Street, Cape Town.)

MAJORITY UNIVERSITIES MUST FIGHT APARTHEID

“We’ll Tell the World About This Bill”

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday.—Dr. S. S. Israelstam, President of the Convocation of the University of Witwatersrand, said in Johannesburg last night that “open” universities must use every constitutional means to prevent apartheid at these universities from being accepted as permanent. “We should tell the world that we shall never rest until we are once again an open university,” he said.

Dr. Israelstam was addressing the annual meeting of the Convocation.

A statement by the President of the National Union of South African Students (N.U.S.A.S.), Mr. E. M. Wentzel, of Cape Town, yesterday said that the amended university apartheid Bill in no sense represented a retreat from the out and out attack on the autonomy of the universities. He attacked the Bill for placing the control of student admission in the hands of the Minister.

Statements by Ministers in Parliament indicated that the universities were to be required to be subservient to the doctrine of apartheid and the Nationalist Government. At present the Government favoured apartheid, and all Opposition parties favoured no interference in the internal affairs of the universities.

“It is clear, therefore, that the universities are to be subject to the changing policies of successive governments, unless the Prime Minis-

ter is of the view that his Government is a permanent one.”

The statement said: “The amended Bill does, however, represent a welcome reprieve for the medical school at Natal and for Fort Hare. The withdrawal of the provisions relating to these two universities will give the students and staff time to take very serious decisions about their future.”—

DATE

11 APR 1957

CAPE TIMES

Bill 'Puts Onus on The Native'

Cape Times Parliamentary Correspondent

THE revised Separate University Education Bill, published yesterday, not only grants the expected reprieve to Fort Hare University College and the Natal Non-European Medical School, but makes another major change in the form of this legislation.

The onus of obeying the apartheid provisions of the Bill is being placed on the non-Whites alone.

A "White" university which after the Bill comes into force registers a non-European as a student will not be committing an offence, but the student will.

IS SIMILAR

This change is similar to that made in the Native Laws Amendment Bill by the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Swerdlow, when the churches threatened to defy the church apartheid clause of the Bill.

Although the revised Bill omits the section in the original Bill providing for the transfer to Government control of Fort Hare and the Natal Medical School, it will give the Minister control over the admission of students to Fort Hare.

The section giving him power to ban non-Whites from White universities also gives him this control over Fort Hare students. The Medical School is specifically exempted from this control.

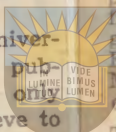
The purpose of this is to enable the Minister to ensure that only Africans go to Fort Hare, while allowing coloured people, Indians and Africans to continue to attend the Medical School.

CAN DECIDE

But it means too that even before the transfer of Fort Hare to the Government, the Minister will be able to decide who should be admitted to the institution.

The Bill makes the same provision for the establishment of Government university colleges for non-Whites and the control of staff at those colleges, as the original Bill.

The original Bill was withdrawn because the Government believed it might be held to be a hybrid bill and therefore subject to specially prescribed procedure. Hybrid bills are those which both concern public policy and affect private interests.



MAJOR CHANGE IN ADMISSION TO UNIVERSITIES

Minister Revises Apartheid Bill

(From Ouf Political Correspondent)

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

The revised University Apartheid Bill, which was published today, not only grants the expected reprieve to Fort Hare and the Durban non-European medical school, but makes a major change in relation to the admission of non-white students to the open universities.

The revised Bill provides that only the non-white students themselves will commit an offence if they enrol at any of the open universities after the Bill has come into force. The university authorities will not be liable to prosecution—although in terms of the Criminal Laws Amendment Act of 1953 a university authority would probably be guilty of an offence if it incited a non-white

student to defy the university apartheid law.

This resembles a change made in the "church clause" of the Native Laws Amendment Bill recently when all the main "English" churches announced that they were prepared to defy the clause rather than seek the Government's permission to admit Natives to their religious services. In that instance the Government changed the law so that only Natives, not ministers of religion could be jailed if the law was defied.

As far as the university Bill is concerned, again only non-whites, not university officials, will be liable to prosecution if the law is disobeyed. This is one of two main changes in the new University Apartheid Bill. The other change is that all reference to the transfer of the Durban Medical School and Fort Hare University College to the Government is omitted.

The new Bill retains, however, a provision which gives the Government the power to refuse admission to any particular non-white student at Fort Hare. But the fact that the Government is not invested with any power to exclude any non-white students from the Durban Medical School is confirmation of the belief that the medical school will be open to Natives, Indians, Coloureds and other non-white students.

TRIED TO ENSURE

By omitting reference to the Durban Medical School and Fort Hare throughout the revised Bill the Government has tried to ensure that the revised Bill is not a hybrid Bill. There seem to be no obstacles, therefore, to the passage of this revised Bill during the present parliamentary session.

It is expected that a separate Bill providing specifically for the transfer of the Durban Medical School to the Department of Education and for the transfer of Fort Hare to the Department of Native Affairs will be introduced next year. It will be a hybrid Bill—affecting private rights—and it will be introduced according to a prescribed procedure.

University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

DATE

11 APR 1957

DIE BURGER

Toelating van Nie-Blankes

UNIVERSITEITE SAL NIE AANSPREEKLIK WEES NIE



(Van Ons Parlementêre Berig)

DIE nuwe Wetsontwerp op Afsonderlike Universiteits-
opleiding onthef die bestaande universiteits-
aanspreeklikheid by die toelating van 'n student wat
'n nie-blanke kan wees.

Waar die vorige wetsontwerp,
wat teruggetrek is, universiteite
uitdruklik verbied het om van 1
Januarie 1958 nuwe nie-blanke
studente in te skryf, plaas die
nuwe wetsontwerp die verbod net
op die blanke om hom aan te

skryf. Die verbod geld vir nuwe
studente van 1 Januarie 1958.

Die bewyslas rus dus nou nie
meer op universiteit en stu-
dent nie, maar net op laasge-
noemde. Die betekenis van die
wysiging is dat 'n universiteit
nie strafbaar sal wees wanneer
hy 'n nie-blanke student inskryf
nie, maar dat 'n nie-blanke wat
hom by 'n blanke universiteit
laat inskryf, gestraf kan word.

STRAFBEPALING

Die strafbepaling in die wets-
ontwerp lui dat 'n blanke wat
hom by 'n nie-blanke universiteits-
kollege laat inskryf en 'n
nie-blanke wat hom sonder die
toestemming van die Minister by
'n blanke universiteit laat in-
skryf, by skuldigebevinding met
£100 beboet kan word of tot ses
maande gevangenisstraf kan kry.

Die nuwe wetsontwerp laat
vaar die twee hoofstukke wat op
die oormame van die Universiteits-
kollege van Fort Hare en
die Mediese Skool vir Nie-blankes
in Durban betrekking het.

Hierdie deel van die Regering
se program, wat 'n spesiale
parlementêre prosedure sal ver-
eis, sal later afgehandel word

Sepulchres of Learning

From "The Times"

Among the human rights which the liberal nineteenth century believed to have been made finally secure in English-speaking countries, and our generation has seen successively assailed, it was not to be expected that the principle of academic autonomy would escape attack. Sometimes the danger comes from an assertion of the legal omnipotence of the modern State. This is what appears to be happening in Queensland, where the University admittedly a creature of statute, has had to protest against legislation whereby the appointments it has made to its own staff become subject to appeal to a tribunal dependent upon the Government. Sometimes social prejudice thwarts or tries to thwart the liberalism of the law. It is not much more than a year since MISS AUTHERINE LUCY, the negro student, roused the racial passions of Alabama by claiming to be hers under the Constitution of the United States, to enter its university. The present attempt of the Nationalist Government in South Africa to impose *apartheid* on the "open" universities, though it has a principal factor in common with Miss Lucy's case in that it involves the colour bar, is a graver threat to liberty, because it seeks to reinforce the social prejudice with a political dogma and a legal sanction.

Procedural difficulties caused the original Bill to be withdrawn, and on Monday a less comprehensive measure was substituted. The proposals to subject Fort Hare native college to the Department of Native Affairs and deprive Natal University College of its native medical school are postponed. But it is still intended to terminate the right of the two "open" universities to accept African undergraduates and to set up instead two colleges confined to Africans—which the teaching staff of Cape Town University have already denounced as

mere "sepulchres of learning." What reveals the startling gulf between the Nationalist conception of academic freedom and that which prevails in European universities is the speech in which the PRIME MINISTER on Saturday commended the proposal to the University of Pretoria. He said:

No Christian community can allow that institutions established and supported by the State should be subject to any undermining of their Christian foundation. Much less can the people or State allow that such institutions should propound doctrines which are of the gravest danger to the maintenance of our white race.

In other words, MR. STRYDOM ranks the State control of opinion as a principle of Christianity and asserts that the social theory of a political party should be even more sacred to a Christian community than its own religious doctrine—and this when the leaders of the Anglican, Catholic and Presbyterian Churches in South Africa so far repudiate the corresponding application of the *apartheid* theory to church attendance that they are prepared to face the penalties for direct defiance of the projected law.

Freedom of worship and academic independence are very near akin. Historically, all university autonomy descends from privilege of clergy. To-day, at least in countries without a written constitution, it depends ultimately on the respect of public opinion for freedom of conscience, reflected in the forbearance of legislators. Now that the universities, with an increasing range of public services to render, are necessarily provided with an increasing amount of public money, this sentiment may come into conflict with the principle, also highly respectable, that the taxpayer who pays the piper is entitled to call the tune. But whatever the constitutional doctrine of accountability to Parliament may be, in practice academic freedom must be maintained.

NUSAS — RENEWS ATTACK ON BILL

From Our Parliamentary Reporter
CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.

BESIDES being "parodies of the name university" the "tribal colleges" to be established under the Separate University Education Bill would constitute a "very serious retrogression in the education of the non-European people of South Africa."

Like the original Bill the new version gave no guarantees that the separate universities would in fact provide equal facilities for education or even be materially equal to the existing universities.

Unless the facilities were equal, Nusas could see no good reason for "prohibiting non-White students from registering at Wits and Cape Town."

At the same time these two universities were being "restricted." This was being done by forbidding non-White students to attend without Ministerial permission.

DOUBTS

Nusas also expressed doubts about the continuity of separate universities once they were established.

They said that, as the Opposition was completely against them, it was obvious that "changing Governments would interfere with the new universities."

Under those circumstances the separate universities could be continually established or dis-established, subject to the changing whims of governments.

This opinion was given in an official statement by the National Union of South African Students, following the publication of the new version of the University Education Bill today.

Although the Bill was a "welcome reprieve" for Fort Hare and the Non-European Medical School of Natal University it was "in no sense a retreat from the out and out attack on the autonomy of universities," the statement added.

During the temporary reprieve, staffs and students at Fort Hare and the Non-European Medical School would have time to arrive at "very serious decisions about their future."

N.U.S.A.S. urged them to follow the example set by the Dean of the Medical School. He said: "Not a single university teacher with any self-respect would dream of accepting an appointment in these circumstances."

NO GUARANTEES

Tribal Colleges Will be "Parodies" of Universities

SAYS STUDENTS' SPOKESMAN

"R.D.M." Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Wednesday.—The president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr. E. M. Wentzel, said to-day that the amended Separate University Education Bill was still an out-and-out attack on the autonomy of South African universities.

While the bill, in its new form, was a welcome reprieve for the non-European medical school of Natal University College and for Fort Hare University College, it still placed the right to control the attendance of non-White persons at the open universities in the hands of the Minister.

NO GUARANTEE

The Minister had given no guarantee in the new bill that he would provide separate, but equal, facilities even on a material level before prohibiting such students from registering at Witwatersrand or Cape Town Universities.

The statement by the Prime Minister in Pretoria and the statement by the Minister of Education in Parliament both indicated that the universities were to be required to be subservient to the doctrine of apartheid and to the Nationalist Government.

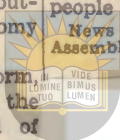
NO FREEDOM

"We would reiterate our strongest codemnation of the provisions relating to the establishment of tribal colleges for non-Europeans.

"These colleges will be parodies of the name 'university' and will be under tight Government control.

"They will have no freedom in which to develop as true universities as the other great universities have done and we regard their establishment as representing a very serious retrogression in the education of the non-European people of South Africa."

News by J. R. Neame, House of Assembly, Cape Town.



University of Fort Hare
Teaching in Excellence

Viljoen's pass to university

LIKE Martin Luther, the English churches in conscience bound could take no other course than to oppose the much-amended church clause in the Native Laws Amendment Bill. In principle it could not but stick in their throats. Yet, to judge from the Dutch Reformed Churches' statement of freedom of worship and their contrariwise "satisfaction" with the clause which is by and large a face-saver for Dr. Verwoerd, it might not be applied in practice for a long time, if ever; the Government has been made highly aware of the world's wrath descending upon it when the first Native is arrested and charged for attending a place of worship which the Government does not think he should attend.

A more immediate threat to freedom is the Separate University Education Bill, which, when it becomes law, will immediately raise the very issue from which by the nature of things the churches will be shielded, at least temporarily. From next year, no non-Europeans will be able to enrol as new students at any South African university, including Fort Hare, without the written permission of the Minister of Education—with one exception, the Natal University Non-European Medical School.

Thus at the very beginning of the next academic year, the Universities which admit non-European students will each and all be confronted with this problem of conscience. It will first of all be a problem of conscience for the would-be student who has to send out into the blue a request for permission to be allowed to enter a university. Mr. Viljoen may or may not refuse it, and if it is refused, the student will no doubt draw the conclusion that the ubiquitous Special Branch has been consulted. Then there is the problem of conscience for the university authorities. They will have to find out from each student whether he has Mr. Viljoen's permission to be there—and should a student not have such permission, then

they will make themselves as responsible for a breach of the law as he, should they accept him. That is an utterly intolerable situation.

When it comes to the University of Natal, the intolerableness of the situation becomes a grisly comedy. On registration day at the university, the would-be medical student can be accepted without pass or permit—merely his academic qualification. But down the line, the would-be non-White student (already segregated by the University) who intends taking other subjects must have in his hand a Viljoen pass.

To this pass of nonsense has the Government driven itself in its desire to say to the voters that it brought about university apartheid.

This Government has done enough to the University of Natal. It has put its Medical School into a complete state of chaos; by excluding the School from the original Bill it has not improved the position one whit, because neither staff nor students know when the blow may fall and the School come under the University of South Africa. And now it proposes to create two classes of non-White students—those with Viljoen passes and those who do not need them. Up to now Viljoen's Pass has had a geographical connotation, for a magnificent pass linking Elgin with French Hoek in the Cape. Now it assumes an academic notoriety, by which South Africa will be branded as being one of the few places outside Soviet Russia where the Government, and not academic qualification, is the arbiter of whether a man or woman will go to university. The impact of that assumption of power will make the universities, before the churches, the first battleground for the practical test of conscience. They will need all support in the forthcoming crisis.

Financial Fact-finding Report Says:

STANDARD OF NON-WHITE UNIVERSITIES SHOULD BE SAME AS WHITE

"...If These are to Serve Non-Europeans Efficiently"

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Thursday.—The report of the inter-departmental fact-finding committee on the financial implications in connection with the establishment of separate university colleges for non-Europeans, which was laid on the table of the House of Assembly to-day, states that if the non-European university institutions are to develop on a healthy foundation and serve the non-European community efficiently, the quality of the training would have to be maintained on the same level as that of the European universities.

The committee was appointed to determine the financial implications of providing separate university educational facilities for non-Europeans to enable it to decide whether, from a financial point of view, it would be practicable without incurring an excessive drain on the State's finances.

The members of the commission were Mr. H. S. van der Walt, former Secretary for Education, Arts, and Science (chairman), Dr. D. H. Steyn, Secretary for Finance, Dr. W. W. M. Elselen, Secretary for Native Affairs, and Dr. I. D. du Plessis, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs.

COST OF COLLEGES

The committee estimated that the cost of a university college for the Bantu would be £812,555, and for a university college for Coloureds and Indians, excluding building sites, £521,031.

Of the amount of £812,555 to be spent on a Bantu university college, £404,285 would be spent on academic buildings, power, water, etc., and £408,270 on hostels and staff houses. Expenditure for the first year would be £550,268.

Of the amount of £521,030 to be spent on a university college for Coloureds, £336,141 would be spent on academic buildings, etc., and £184,890 on hostels, etc. The expenditure for the first year would be £404,017.

£100,000 TO CHURCH

The committee said in its report that if the Government were to take over direct control of the University College of Fort Hare, it would have to pay about £100,000 to certain church denominations in respect of hostel buildings which the churches concerned established at the college.

The costs of building sites for a university college for Coloureds in the Western Cape and an Indian University College in Natal, were estimated at £10,000 and £150,000 respectively.

Extensions to the non-European medical school would cost about £100,000.

The total capital cost of two university colleges for Natives, one for Coloureds and one for Indians, the taking over of Fort Hare and the extension to the non-European medical school, would therefore be about £3,026,000.

The committee found that

generally speaking, the non-European school population increased rapidly though irregularly. It could not obtain a reliable indication of the numbers of students for whom provision would have to be made. The committee found it exceptionally difficult to forecast college student numbers for the future.

BURSARIES, LOANS

More university facilities for non-Europeans should be provided and, with due regard to practical considerations, these should be created for them. To enable non-Europeans to enrol as internal students, bursaries and loans would have to be granted.

With a view to the weak financial position of the great majority of non-Europeans, the ideal of enrolling larger numbers of non-European students as internal students could only be achieved if these students received financial assistance.

INCOME

The committee recommends that the departments under whose jurisdiction the university colleges will fall should make bursaries available to non-European students. It is of the opinion that loan bursaries free from interest will be the best solution.

The income of the institutions will be derived only from student and boarding fees. Students' fees are calculated at an average of £40 per student, which more or less corresponds to the fees at Fort Hare.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

LONDON

12 APR 1957

Date

SINGULAR DEFENCE

Speaking in Pretoria on Saturday Mr. Strydom, the South African Prime Minister, said that while the principle was accepted that universities of course should remain free and independent institutions, no Christian community could allow them to be subject to any undermining of their Christian foundation, or to propound doctrines which endangered the maintenance of the white race.

On Monday Mr. Viljoen, the Minister of Education, secured the first reading of an amended university *apartheid* Bill. The new Bill retains most of the former provisions but eliminates those affecting the Fort Hare University College and the Non-European medical school at the University of Natal. The reason for the omission is that under the laws constituting these two institutions any change in their status would require special legislation.

LONDON

Date 12 APR 1957

S. AFRICA UNIVERSITY DENIAL

NO LIMIT ON NON-WHITE STUDENTS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN, APRIL 11

Professor W. R. James, acting principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, has denied a statement by a Nationalist member of Parliament that the university had privately told the Government that if the numbers of non-white students seeking admission became excessive, the university would accept only a limited number, so as to maintain their ratio to white students at 10 per cent.

He said that both the Senate and the council, which govern the university, were practically unanimous in condemning academic *apartheid* without qualification.

The university's views were fully set out in a joint statement with the University of Witwatersrand published as a book, a copy of which was sent to all members of Parliament. If the number of students seeking enrolment continued to grow, it would be necessary to apply selection, but such selection would be entirely on academic grounds and white and non-white students would stand on an equal footing.

The Government to-day published the summary of the findings of the inter-departmental committee which investigated the costs of carrying out the university *apartheid* policy. The chief findings are that to establish two Bantu university colleges and take over Fort Hare native college, and to establish one University college for Coloured people in the western Cape and one for Indians in Natal would involve a total capital expenditure of £3,026,000 and running costs of £198,070 in the first year and £319,372 by the tenth year. It is estimated that by that time there will be 490 Bantu students and 600 Coloureds and Indians a college.

£3,026,000 WOULD BE COST OF BANTU UNIVERSITY PLAN

The Friend Correspondent

CAPE TOWN, Thursday.

THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE on the cost of university apartheid reported to the Cabinet that the total capital cost of two new institutions for the Bantu and two for Coloured and Indians, the taking-over of Fort Hare and the extension of the non-European Medical School would be £3,026,000.



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

The current cost of running each Bantu university would start at £40,381 and would rise to £71,186 in 10 years' time. This means that the current cost for two Bantu institutions would be £142,372 by 1967.

The committee says: "In view of the fact that the Government has indicated that the State accepts full responsibility for Fort Hare, the difference between the present subsidy and current expenditure of Fort Hare must be added to the current cost of the Bantu institutions. This will amount to approximately £10,000 per annum.

RUNNING COSTS

"The committee estimates that the running costs of the two institutions for Coloured and Indians would be £89,000 in 1958 rising to £147,788 in 1967.

"The committee did not include the current costs of the Non-European Medical School in Durban, the State being already responsible for the whole of it. But additional current expenditure will rise as a result of the proposed extension to provide for the non-European students who will in future be excluded from the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. This cost will amount to approximately £5,000 in the first year, and will increase to approximately £15,000 by 1967."

The summary of the committee's findings was tabled in Parliament today.

DATE

12 APR 1957

DIE VADERLAND

OPNAME VAN SIGOREI

'n **O**PNAME word tans van die Unie se sigorei-bedryf gemaak. Mnr. B. S. Young, lektor in aandrykskunde aan die Universiteitskollege Fort Hare het vraelyste aan meer as 450 sigorei-kwekers in Oos-Kaapland en die Grensdistrikte gestuur.

Hy is voornemens om 'n studie te maak van die verkillende toestande waaronder die sigoreiwortel geproduseer word.

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT

LONDON

12 APR 1951

Date.....

South Africa ¹⁹⁶⁴

MR. STRYDOM has made yet another speech. He saw fit to assure his audience in Pretoria that the principle of university freedom was, of course, to be accepted. Then, with the singular logic of the politician, he went on to assert that this principle involved the right and the duty of the State to defend the universities against undesirable consequences of their freedom. In another country and stage in history this would have been called protecting the universities against dangerous thoughts. Two days later MR. STRYDOM'S MINISTER of EDUCATION achieved the first reading of an amended university apartheid Bill. He had eliminated the provisions in the former Bill affecting Fort Hare College and the Natal medical school, as these would have required special legislation and would thus have delayed the realization of the South African Government's desire to ring the universities with a protective fence of their own philosophy. MR. STRYDOM evidently has no mercy either on himself or his country.

OPPOSITION CALLS IT "EDUCATION ON A SHOE STRING"

NON-EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES WOULD

COST £3,000,000

Findings On Govt. Plan For Separate Facilities

From Our Political Correspondent

CAPETOWN, Thursday.

"HOW to establish a university on a shoe string," is the immediate description by members of the Opposition Parties of the short summary of the findings of an inter-departmental committee on the establishment of separate university colleges for non-Europeans, which was published here today.

The committee of four was appointed to determine the financial implications of providing separate university education facilities for non-Europeans.

The investigation was held to enable the Government to decide whether it would be practicable to establish separate university facilities for non-Europeans without incurring an excessive drain on the State's finances.

The committee evidently found that the cost of establishing non-European universities would not be an "excessive drain."

It states: "The total capital cost of the two new institutions for the Bantu and the two institutions for Coloureds and Indians, the taking over of Fort Hare and the extensions of the non-European Medical School in Durban, are estimated by the committee at £3,026,000."

Reduction

This amount could be even further reduced because the Department of Native Affairs told the committee, which bases its figures on usual erection costs of university buildings, that according to its experience of building in Native territories, the erection cost of university facilities in Bantu areas should not exceed two-thirds of the usual cost.

The committee appears to have not only worked out the costs of establishing the universities to the barest minimum, but also down to the last detail—such as what furniture would be required for each room.

Various Sections

The committee divides its report into various sections, such as the number of students likely to attend the universities, the subjects to be taught, building requirements, capital and staff.

It was found to be exceptionally difficult for the committee to forecast the student numbers for the future and the basis on which it finally settled was used for planning purposes only.

An aspect to which the committee's attention was drawn was that its investigations disclosed a disparity between the number of external and internal non-European students.

"Certificate Complex"

Of the total 2,832 non-European students at university in 1955, 2,000 were enrolled as external students at the University of South Africa and at correspondence colleges.

The committee states: "Underdeveloped societies are particularly prone to suffer from a certificate complex and are inclined to neglect the development of personality."

The committee believes that to restrain this evil tendency, there ought to be a great preponderance of internally-trained scholars. The expansion of facilities for internal study should therefore receive priority.

"How necessary this shifting of the numerical preponderance to the internal sector is, becomes sufficiently clear from the very low percentage of successes reflected in the external sector."

Curriculum

On the section dealing with subjects, the committee states that it was largely influenced by the courses which non-Europeans took at existing universities. These were an important indication of their needs.

The committee said that provisions should be made at the separate universities "only for those subjects for which a sufficient demand had already been proved."

The usefulness of courses after the completion of studies was another factor considered by the committee.

In choosing the subjects, the committee limited itself to the most essential and most important subjects for the immediate future. For the non-European, particularly the Bantu, the committee believed that the teaching profession offered most opportunities.

The committee presupposed that if separate university education was to be provided at the beginning of 1958, the buildings will have to be available by the end of this year.

The cost was estimated at £2 10s. a square foot for the academic and administrative buildings, which includes permanent equipment.

For hostels, the cost, including permanent equipment, was estimated between £500 and £600

ing costs, the committee felt that hostel staff could be cut down by students servicing their own rooms and running the dining-room on a self-service basis.

Boarding Fees

The income from boarding fees—£50 a year for each student—was expected to cover the running costs, with the £40 for each student a year for student fees.

Government loan bursaries free of interest were suggested by the committee.

The cost of providing one Bantu university is put by the committee at £812,000, the amount being divided almost equally between the academic buildings and the hostel accommodation.

The cost of providing one university for Coloureds and Indians is put at £521,000, academic buildings costing £336,000 and hostels £185,000.

The total figure of £1,333,586 would be doubled, as the Government has indicated that there will be two Bantu universities and two universities for Coloureds and Indians.

Fort Hare

"If the Government were to take over direct control of the university college of Fort Hare, then an amount of £100,000 must be added which the Government will have to pay to certain churches for hostel buildings which they had established," the report states.

In addition to the cost of the two universities for Coloureds and Indians, £10,000 must be added for the cost of the ground in the Cape for one university and £150,000 for ground in Natal for the other.

Aid for non-White students urged

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — A Government fact-finding committee said yesterday that the quality of training in non-European university institutions should be maintained on the same level as that of the European universities.

This would be necessary, said the committee, if the non-European institutions were to "develop on a healthy foundation and serve the non-European community efficiently."

This opinion was expressed in the report of the Inter-Departmental Fact-Finding Committee on the financial implications of establishing separate university colleges for non-Europeans.

The committee's report was tabled in the Assembly yesterday.

Must be helped

More university facilities for non-Europeans should be provided. "With due regard to practical considerations," these should be created for them.

To enable non-Europeans to enrol as internal students, bursaries and loans would have to be granted.

The idea of enrolling larger numbers of non-European students as internal students could only be achieved if these students received financial assistance.

The Committee recommended that Departments under whose jurisdiction the university colleges would fall should make bursaries available to non-European students. Loan bursaries free from interest would be the best solution, it suggested.

The income of the institutions would come only from student and boarding fees. Students fees were calculated at an average of £40 a student, more or less the same as at Fort Hare.

Capital cost

The total capital cost of two university colleges for Africans, one for Coloureds and one for Indians, the taking over of Fort Hare and extension to the non-European Medical School in Natal, would be about £3,026,000, said the Committee's estimate.

The report if the Government were to take direct control of Fort Hare, it would have to pay about £100,000 to certain church denominations for hostel buildings the churches established at the college.

The members of the Committee were Mr. H. S. van der Walt, former Secretary for Education, Arts and Science (Chairman), Dr. D. H. Steyn, Secretary for Finance, Dr. W. W. M. Elselen, Secretary for Native Affairs, and Dr. I. D. du Plessis, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs. — (Sapa)

£3,000,000 Needed To Provide Separate University Education

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday.

The report of the inter-departmental fact-finding committee on the financial implications in connection with the establishment of separate university colleges for non-Europeans which was laid on table of the House of Assembly yesterday, states that if non-European university institutions are to develop on a healthy foundation and serve the non-European community efficiently, the quality of training would have to be maintained on the same level as that of the European universities.

The committee was appointed to determine the financial implications of providing separate university educational facilities for non-Europeans to enable it to decide whether from the financial point of view it would be practicable without incurring an excessive drain on the States finances.

THE COST

The committee estimated that the cost of a university college for the Bantu would be £812,555 and for a university college for Coloured and Indians, excluding the building site, £521,031.

Of the amount of £812,555 to be spent on a Bantu university college, £404,285 would be spent on academic buildings, power, water, etc., and £408,270 on hostels and staff houses.

The expenditure for the first year would be £550,268.

Of the amount of £521,030 to be spent on a Coloured university college £336,141 would be spent on academic buildings, etc., and £184,890 on hostels, etc. The expenditure for the first year would be £404,017.

COLOURED COLLEGE

The committee said if the Government were to take over direct control of the University College of Fort Hare, it would have to pay about £100,000 to certain church denominations in respect of hostel buildings, which the churches concerned established at the college. The cost of the building sites for a Coloured university college in the

Western Cape and an Indian university college in Natal were estimated at £10,000 and £150,000 respectively.

Extensions to the non-European medical school would cost about £100,000.

The total capital cost of the two university colleges for Natives, one for Coloureds and one for Indians, the taking over of Fort Hare and the extension to the non-European medical school would therefore be about £3,026,000.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS

The committee found that, generally speaking the non-European school population increased rapidly though irregularly. It could not obtain reliable indication of the numbers of students for whom provision would have to be made. The committee found it exceptionally difficult to forecast the college student numbers for the future. The committee found that more university facilities for non-Europeans should be provided and that with due regard to practical considerations, these should be created for them.

To enable non-Europeans to enrol as internal students, bursaries and loans would have to be granted.

With a view to the weak financial position of the great majority of non-Europeans the ideal of enrolling larger numbers of non-European students as internal students could only be achieved if these students received financial assistance.—Sapa.

DATE 12 APR 1957

RHODESIA HERALD

UNIVERSITIES FOR NON-EUROPEANS WOULD COST £3m.

Cape Town, Thursday.

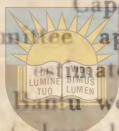
THE fact-finding committee appointed by the South African Government states that the cost of a university college for the Bantu would be £812,555 and for a university college for Coloured and Indians, excluding building sites, £521,000.

The committee's report was laid on the table of the House of Assembly today. It states that if the non-European university institutions are to develop on a healthy foundation and serve the non-European community efficiently, the quality of the training would have to be maintained on the same level as that of the European universities.

TOTAL COST

The members of the Commission were Mr. H. S. van der Walt, former Secretary for Education, Arts, and Science (chairman); Dr. D. H. Steyn, Secretary for Finance; Dr. W. W. M. Eiselen, Secretary for Native Affairs; and Dr. I. D. du Plessis, Commissioner for Coloured Affairs.

The total capital cost of two university colleges for Africans, one for Coloureds and one for



University of Fort Hare

Together in Excellence

the taking over of Fort Hare and the extension to the non-European medical school, would be about £3,026,000.

The committee recommends that the Departments under whose jurisdiction the university colleges will fall should make bursaries available to non-European students. It is of the opinion that loan bursaries free from interest will be the best solution.

The income of the institutions will be derived only from student and boarding fees. Students' fees are calculated at an average of £40 per student, which more or less corresponds to the fees at Fort Hare.—Sapa.

The Non-European 'Varsities to Cost £3 Million

REPORT OF FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Friday.—The report of the inter-departmental fact-finding committee on the financial implications in connection with the establishment of separate university colleges for non-Europeans, which was laid on the Table of the House of Assembly yesterday, states that if non-European university institutions are to develop on a healthy foundation and serve the non-European community efficiently, the quality of training would have to be maintained on the same level as that of the European universities.

The committee was appointed to determine the financial implications of providing separate university educational facilities for non-Europeans, to enable the Government to decide whether, from a financial point of view, it would be practicable, without incurring an excessive drain on the State's finances.

The committee estimated that the cost of a university college for Bantus would be £812,555, and for a university college for Coloureds and Indians, excluding the building sites, £521,031.

Of an amount of £521,031 to be spent on the Bantu university college, £404,285 would be spent on academic buildings, power, water, etc., and £408,270 on hostels and staff houses. The expenditure for the first year would be £550,268.

Of an amount of £521,030 to be spent on the Coloured university college, £336,141 would be spent on academic buildings, etc., and £184,890 on hostels, etc.

The expenditure for the first year would be £404,017.

The committee said if the Gov-

students as internal students could only be achieved if these students received financial assistance.

The committee recommends that the departments under whose jurisdiction the university colleges would fall, should make bursaries available to non-European students. It is of the opinion that loan bursaries, free from interest, will be the best solution. The income of the institutions will be derived only from student and boarding fees.

The students fees are calculated at an average of £40 per student, which more or less corresponds to the fees at Fort Hare.—Sapa-Reuter.

REPORTS VARY ON COSTS, STUDENT NUMBERS AT SEPARATE UNIVERSITIES

The Argus Parliamentary Staff

THE costs of university apartheid as assessed by the Government's inter-departmental committee are in sharp contrast with those assessed by the Commission of Inquiry which reported two years ago. The two reports are apparently at variance as well over the numbers of non-European students for whom university education must be provided.

While the Holloway Commission reported in terms of single universities of 2,500 non-Europeans, the committee estimated on the basis of a total non-European university population of 2,200 in 1965.

The committee, whose report has just been tabled in the Assembly, considered that six segregated university colleges could be built for £3,000,000.

The Holloway Commission gave £2,500,000 to £3,000,000 as the cost of a single university — a figure which has been easily exceeded in providing a university college of comparable size in Ghana recently.

POPULATION

The committee in its assessment of the growth of the university population is at variance with Nationalist spokesmen who have been forecasting much more rapid expansion of the demand for higher education at universities.

Thus Dr. Otto du Plessis (Nat., Stellenbosch) told a U.C.T. audience only two days ago that at the present rate of increase the University of Cape Town alone would have 2,000 non-European students by 1975.

And on Monday the Minister of Education, Arts and Science (Mr. J. H. Viljoen) quoted a similar estimate for Witwatersrand University by its chancellor.

The committee is frank about its difficulties in estimating the probable number of students which must be provided for.

'It is fully conscious of the unreliability of these figures,' says the committee in its report.

'The method which was adopted, however, is that the tendency of the numbers will continue unchanged in the future. This, however, will not be the case, inasmuch as there are already factors at work which will bring about considerable changes in the number of students.'

These factors are, inter alia, the Bantu Education Act, home-language instruction for the Bantu, the share of non-Europeans in our economic progress and rendering available higher education facilities where these did not exist before.

BASIS FOR PLANNING

The committee, however, had to find a basis for its planning. . . The committee is none the less inclined to the view that the momentum of these factors may not be felt so strongly for the next 10 years and that the figures for this period can serve as a reliable basis for planning.

The committee is modest, too, about its estimates of capital expenditure, which, it says, will serve only as a basis for final

estimates which will have to be drawn up when price quotations have been obtained.

On this basis, the committee assesses the cost of a Coloured university college in the Western Cape and of an Indian university college in Durban as £321,000 plus land costs apiece.

600 STUDENTS EACH

The number of students estimated at 600 each in 1968 compared with 331 and 60 to-day, but the committee is allowing for the large number of Indians who become doctors and will be trained at the Durban Medical School.

The total cost of two new Bantu institutions and the taking over of Fort Hare is estimated at £1,734,000, and the extension of facilities at the Durban Medical School is estimated at £100,000.

The colleges envisaged will consist of four main buildings — for administration — the library humanistic sciences and natural sciences. In addition hostels and staff houses would be required.

PLAYING FIELDS

The colleges would have two rugby and cricket fields, a soccer field, four tennis courts and a swimming bath. No pavilion would be provided and students would have to use the change rooms at the swimming bath when taking part in other sports.

In choosing subjects, the committee limited itself to 'the most essential and important for the immediate future.'

'As the non-Europeans progress, provision will, of course, have to be made for additional subjects.'

The committee's report says, too: 'If the non-European university institutions are to develop on a healthy foundation and to serve the non-European community efficiently, the quality of the training will have to be maintained on the same level as that of the European universities.'