

EDUCATION - UNIVERSITY

~~MAY 1977~~

~~25 JUNE 1978~~

December

1977 — 1978

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correct, but the
(which is what
tells him to focus
reality very
this last page is
impressed.

What happened to Retiefism?

"We deplore vexatious laws. We will on all occasions hold high the true principles of liberty."

That's not George Washington speaking. It's not even Abe Lincoln.

Actually it is Piet Retief in his manifesto of 1836, issued on the eve of the Great Trek.

Now we may well ask ourselves what has happened to these ideals in the hands of the descendants of the trekkers. Why do so many South Africans who proudly claim today to be the physical and spiritual descendants of men like Retief not only fail to deplore vexatious laws but actually enact them; not only fail to uphold the principles of liberty but actually trample them underfoot?

The standard reply, of course, is that while vex-

atious laws may be highly regrettable, they are seen as necessary to preserve white identity. But are they necessary? And will they preserve white identity?

Even white South Africans are becoming increasingly convinced that apartheid cannot last, and even the Nationalist Government itself has to a certain extent acknowledged this in the realm of social and sports contacts among South Africans.

Its philosophy appears to be that it will countenance the abolition of all forms of segregation short of franchise segregation. But surely

that isn't a complete answer either. History contains no examples whereby a ruling minority bought lasting control through concessions stopping short of the vote.

This chilling fact seems to be the one thing that Nationalists cannot bear to confront. All right. Perhaps that is human and understandable, no matter how unwise. But what is not understandable is how the self-proclaimed descendants of Piet Retief forswear even the basic principles of his famous manifesto as quoted above.

Off-ascribed attributes of the trekkers, and later the Boers, were their

sturdy independence of spirit, their individuality of character and their bold readiness to face danger for the sake of principle. But those who claim to be their descendants certainly do not exhibit any of these characteristics.

Take, for example, the members of the National Party. When last did any member of this party launch a bold rebellion against present thinking in the party?

It simply isn't their style any more. They are a bunch of total conformists. And it's not simply that they all think alike. We often hear of 'large

numbers' who are "unhappy" about present policy. We even hear people being described as "verligte Nats".

But can there be such a thing? When you really think about it, the phrase "verligte Nationalist" is a contradiction. How can there be such a person as a "verligte Nationalist"? It's like Div Graaff's "radical conservative" — a self-contradiction.

When I hear the phrase "verligte Nationalist" I automatically substitute the phrase "gutless wonder", because if any Nationalist develops the perception to be verlig he should also immediately

develop the guts to fight the National Party, because it is the antithesis of what he now believes. There can be no such thing as an enlightened man who refuses to reject unenlightened policies. And let us have no talk about these matters having to be resolved only within the ranks of Afrikaner Nationalism. That is tribal thinking. To expect all 20 million of the rest of us in South Africa to fold our arms and wait patiently while the small Nationalist establishment takes its own time about resolving its own politico-racial neurosis is a massive impertinence.

Yet this is their style today — never to dispute openly with their leaders but always to pussyfoot around with tact seen as the supreme attribute. So much so that blatant hypocrisy is sometimes praised as clever tactics on the part of those who "can get more done within the party that way".

Meanwhile, what has happened to the famous individuality and much-vaunted independence of spirit?

When students of the University of Pretoria actually demonstrate in favour of detention without trial, and in favour of a number of other measures which are the opposite of individual liberty, what sort of in-

dependence of spirit is this? It is certainly not a rejection of "vexatious laws" but a ringing endorsement of them.

Figuratively these people have turned the ox-wagon, once a symbol of daring readiness to explore the unknown, into a covering armoured car fearful of its own shadow.

And because they have rejected the standards of a whole world built on the principles they now scorn, they have turned that whole world against them and all they represent.

Fear brings hatred, and when fear becomes the first consideration of a people, hatred is the heritage they inflict upon their heirs.

Donald Woods

27/5/77

MILLION-RANDS

W/E ARGUS 28/5/77

SETBACK FOR SA UNIVERSITIES

SOUTH AFRICAN universities are facing cuts totalling millions of rands to their main source of income — the State subsidy.

The cuts — which will bite deeply into development programmes — were not entirely unexpected as they followed a Budget plea this year to State departments to reduce their expenditure.

But the sheer size of the cuts announced this week has taken many universities by surprise.

Some are facing as much as a six percent drop in their subsidies at a time when their expenditure is rising by about 12 percent a year.

At the start of the year the University of Cape Town was expecting its subsidy to total R12,6-million. It has now been told this figure will be cut by about R4-million.

The university's authorities were not willing to comment at this stage on the cut because they are still examining the implications.

However, it is understood the authorities consider the cut serious and are taking urgent steps to work out ways of re-budgeting.

The cuts are expected to seriously deplete the university's reserve funds

By

DAVID ALBINO

and top-level inter-departmental meetings are being held to inform staff of the situation and work out ways of reducing expenditure.

It was made clear this week however that the university's quality and standards would not suffer as a result of the cuts but that future plans would be affected.

Anticipating the depressed economy's affect on the university, the principal and vice-chancellor, Sir Richard Luyt, said in his latest annual report that an 'embargo' had been placed on major construction work beyond what is already in hand 'while priorities are reassessed.'

COSTS UP

The university's costs have been escalating at a rate of around 12 percent. In 1975 these amounted to R17,9-million. Last year they totalled R20,1-million.

State subsidies for general purposes

amounted to around R11,2-million in 1976 and 1975.

Confirming the cut in subsidies Dr H. S. Steyn, director of the university affairs branch of the Department of National Education, said this week they were in line with cutbacks in expenditure by all State departments totalling about R200-million.

'Universities are also subject to this cutback. We have accordingly reduced subsidies by an average of four percent.

'Larger universities will lose more because they can more easily find ways to reduce expenditure than smaller universities.

'We understand this cutback will cause financial difficulties but the matter is out of our hands. It is affecting all State departments.'

Professor G. R. Bozzoli of the University of the Witwatersrand said the cut in the Government subsidy to universities will mean more cuts will have to be made to an already very tight budget.

'We will have to cut down on staff — both administrative and academic — and also cut down on development.'

Professor Eduard Hamman of the University of Pretoria said one important aspect of the subsidy cut was that in the long run it would lead to greater costs.

'If we cut down on maintenance now we will have to pay more in the end. Renovations need to be done on a regular basis and this cut means that things will have to be in a pretty bad state before we can afford to have them repaired.'

Professor Gerrit van N. van Niekerk of the Rand Afrikaans University said running costs of the university would be affected and the necessary cuts in costs would have to be made. But the university had planned for a tight budget and would not be

Mr

Essay No. 4

Critically review the literature on development/underdevelopment and assess the applicability of these concepts to African states.

N.B.: Ways to assess the applicability of these concepts should include not only Africa's relations with the outside world but also relations within African states and perhaps those between African states.

The following bibliography is arranged in two sections, hopefully to assist students in arranging their reading.

Hence, 'Basic Reading' should be tackled first, and with this section, the material by A.G. Frank, followed by a review of C. Leys, etc.

Basic Reading:

Frank, A.G.: 'The Development of Latin America'

Frank, A.G.: 'LATIN AMERICA: Ch. on 'of Socio

Leys, C.: UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Harris, Richard, ed.: 'The Development of Latin America'

Brett, E.: 'COLONIALISM: Introduction'

Amin, S.: 'Underdevelopment and contemporary Africa', 10, 4, (Dec. 1972)

Ake, Claude: 'Explanatory Notes on the political economy of Africa', Journal of Modern African Studies, 14, 1 (March 1976): 1-23

Amin, S.: ACCUMULATION ON A WORLD SCALE: Volume 1: Introduction
Seidman, A., 'Key Variables to incorporate in a model for Development', African Studies Review, 17, 1 (1974): 105-21

Two sources on the politics of development are: Klinghoffer, A.J., 'Modernization and Political Development in Africa', Journal of Modern African Studies, 11, 1 (March 1973): 1-19; and Lofchie, M., ed., THE STATE OF THE NATIONS: Ch. 1 and 2

FURTHER READING

Alpers, E.: 'Re-thinking African Economic History', Ufahamu, 3, 3 (Winter 1973): 97-129

Laclau(h), E.: 'Feudalism and Capitalism in Latin America', New Left Review 67 (1971): 49-38

Bhagwati, J.(ed): ECONOMICS AND WORLD ORDER: Ch. by Ghai and Weisskopf de Kadt, E. and Williams, G., eds.

Fort Hare closes early

ALICE. - Fort Hare University ended its first semester yesterday - three days before the official closing date because it was felt there might be disturbances, said the university registrar, Mr H Van Huyssteen.

Mr Van Huyssteen said the decision to close before the end of the term had been taken at a meeting of the management committee of the university's senate on Tuesday.

"There has been a lot of tension on the campus and many students could not concentrate on their studies and we felt this might end up in some disturbance," Mr Van Huyssteen said. - Sapa

DEVELOPMENT, in Rhodes, R., 'DEVELOPMENT, UNDERDEVELOPMENT IN

DEVELOPMENT OR REVOLUTION: Development or Underdevelopment

reface and Ch. 1

ECONOMY OF AFRICA: Ch. by COLONIALISM AND UNDER-

EAST AFRICA: Introduction: Dependency in colonial Africa'

DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AFRICA: Introduction: Dependency in colonial Africa'

Dependency in Black Africa: origins of Modern African Studies,

A year on and little change

15/6/77
R.M. ~~15/6/77~~
SL

By HELEN ZILLE
A STUDENT at Turfloop university can pop into the campus canteen for a quick beer between lectures.

His white counterpart at any other South African university has to make do with a cool drink or a cup of tea.

But the Turfloop canteen's liquor licence is cold comfort for the students. In fact, most of them resent the "privilege" as much as Soweto school children hate the township's beerhalls.

"We see alcohol as an attempt by the authorities to distract our attention from the real issues we should be facing at university; an attempt to make us drown our discontent instead of expressing it," a student said.

But Prof W M Kgware, the university's controversial black rector, who succeeded Prof Johan Boshoff last year, sees it differently.

"We have liquor on campus because the students would get it anyway. If we didn't provide it — probably from one of the shebeens in the area. We would not like the students to visit the local bottle store either. They would stand around drinking with the ordinary villagers and create an unfavourable impression. On campus they can drink in hygienic and socially acceptable conditions."

But the alcohol issue is only one of the grievances at Turfloop today — and students say things have hardly changed since a year ago when a Supreme Court judge, Mr "Lammies" Snyman, completed an 18-month inquiry into unrest on the campus in August 1974.

In an attempt to defuse the explosive situation, the judge made sweeping recommendations for change. Many are long term and will take years to implement — but a major step towards the Africanisation of the university was taken last year when Prof Kgware took over as the first black rector.

One of the university coun-

cil's first steps during the black rector's term was to suspend the outspoken Black Academic Staff Association (Basa). They will be barred from operating on the campus until they withdraw their Turfloop Testimony, a strongly worded protest on the dilemma of the black university in South Africa.

Prof Kgware had "no comment" on the matter. But a leading Basa member had a lot to say: "We stand by every word of the Turfloop Testimony and will never withdraw it. It is highly ironic that a white academic staff association is the only one allowed to operate on a black campus."

Saso, the blacks-only student organisation formed in 1968 was not so successful. When the authorities clamped down on their

Turfloop's troubles are in the news again this week. Unrest has become a regular feature on this campus which was opened in 1960 as one of the first tribal colleges after blacks were barred from white universities. HELEN ZILLE reports on the students' grievances that led to the latest disturbances.

campus activities, they formed an off-campus branch in 1975. The following year the entire Saso committee was refused re-admission although they had passed their courses.

Prof Kgware had "no comment". "It happened before my time," he said.

Saso is not the only student organisation banned from the campus. All political activities are forbidden.

Prof Kgware defended the system: "We have the right to veto meetings if we think the speaker may disrupt the

year dispute to a head last Friday when they staged a sit-in on the campus and refused to return to lectures till the Administration gave them the go-ahead to hold SRC elections. The Council's executive reacted by convening an emergency meeting yesterday in an effort to solve the deadlock. "Whether we will be able to do so is the 64 000 dollar question," said Prof Kgware shortly before the meeting.

But the students remain adamant: "An SRC should be bound by decisions of the student body. It is their duty to involve themselves with university matters as well as issues that affect society."

The students who spoke to the "Mail" have to remain nameless, because, in terms of the university regulations, they may not speak to the Press.

They see little hope for improvements on campus while the apartheid system is perpetuated in South Africa. "No adjustments on this campus can solve the problems or cure the discontent. The university is ensnared in a much deeper problem than a university situation. It is part of the vast and complex situation that exists between blacks and whites in the country as a whole."

Despite three commissions of inquiry and despite recommendations for change galore, the mood of the students has not changed since the days of the pro-Frelimo rally in 1974 and last year's June riots.

Turfloop University is the same as it always was — a campus crucible where discontent and unrest is fermenting.

order on the campus," he said.

More than anything else, students resent the fact that they have not been allowed to elect a students representative council since the violence that erupted at the pro-Frelimo rally on the campus in September 1974.

The three-year delay is the result of a deadlock between students and the university council who insist that the SRC keep out of politics and apply itself to assisting the administration-run student affairs smoothly.

They brought the three-

(54)

Pharmacy students

1082 Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) (a) How many students registered during 1976 for the first, second, third and fourth year pharmacy courses, respectively, at (i) Rhodes University, (ii) the University of Potchefstroom and (iii) the Colleges for Advanced Technical Education in (aa) Durban, (bb) Cape Town, (cc) Johannesburg, (dd) Pretoria and (ee) Port Elizabeth and (b) how many students at each institution gained diplomas or degrees;
- (2) (a) what is the total staff teaching pharmacy at each of these institutions and (b) what are their academic qualifications;
- (3) what is the estimated cost to the State to train a student from matriculation standard to qualifying for the degree or diploma in pharmacy at each institution.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

(1) (a)	Year	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(aa)	(bb)	(cc)	(dd)	(ee)
	1	83	135		33	81	100	84	34
	2	54	94		21	32	37	37	22
	3	49	72		16	18	24	21	14
	4	54	82		14	8	28	12	13

(b) Rhodes: 45 B-degrees and 1 M-degree;
Potchefstroom: 63 B-degrees, 9 Hons. B-degrees, 2 M-degrees and 2 D-degrees;

Durban 14; Cape Town 7; Johannesburg 28; Pretoria 10 and Port Elizabeth 9 diplomas;

(2) (a) Rhodes 11; Potchefstroom 18; Durban 11; Cape Town 13; Johannesburg 20; Pretoria 7 and Port Elizabeth 10;

(b)	Nat.Dip. and other Dip.	Nat.Dip. Pharm.	B-Degrees	B.Hons.-Degrees	M-Degrees	D-Degrees
Rhodes	—	—	—	2	4	5
Potchefstroom	—	—	1	2	6	9
Durban	—	6	1	2	1	1
Cape Town	—	—	8	—	4	1
Johannesburg	2	4	8	3	3	—
Pretoria	1	—	1	—	4	1
Port Elizabeth	1	3	3	—	3	—

(3) the estimated cost to the State to train any student fluctuates from one department to another and the same applies to institutions. Estimates are only calculated for an institution as a whole.

Notes:

- (1) Some of the teaching staff in pharmacy departments are also used in other departments; and
- (2) At universities 1st year students follow some of the subjects applicable to pure science students. The teaching staff of all 1st-year students are therefore omitted.

CAPE TIMES 13/6/77

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Stellenbosch open for some blacks

WHILE the council of the University of Stellenbosch has decided to grant full academic status to coloured, African and Indian students, their participation in sport would depend on the prevailing sports policy of the Government, Professor J N de Villiers, Rector of the university, said yesterday.

A statement issued by Professor De Villiers at the weekend said that the university council had granted approval for coloured, African and Asian students to register for all post-graduate degree courses. Black undergraduates would also be accepted for courses that were not offered at their own ethnic universities. Such courses would include engineering, agriculture and forestry.

Professor De Villiers said the university had, since 1973, provided certain academic facilities for black students and about 12 had enrolled at the university where they had been given about 90 percent of their training. They were however, registered at their own ethnic universities, which conferred their degrees upon them.

Now black students would be able to register at the university and would be given full academic status.

Asked to enlarge on the enrolment condition that "all activities on the campus must conform to prevailing Government policy," Professor De Villiers said the Government did not, for example, grant permission for mixed dances on the campus. Sports facilities would be available, but participation in sports activities by black students would depend on Government policy. They would however, be able to join the various campus societies such as the debating society.

The conditions that govern the enrolment of black students at the University of Stellenbosch are as follows:

- Entrance to the university is subject to the approval of the minister concerned.
- All registered coloured, African and Asian students will be given full academic status.
- All activities on the campus must conform to prevailing Government policy.
- After enrolment coloured, African and Asian students must make their own arrangements to obtain accommodation. The university authorities will however, assist wherever possible. The department or faculty concerned must be consulted.
- The admittance of students will be executed in such a way and to such a degree that the character and identity of the University of Stellenbosch as an Afrikaans-language university for whites remains unscathed.
- The university will maintain its present prerogative to be selective when granting permission to register, as is the case at present regarding white students.

Standard 20 Q cols 1296-1297 14/6/77

Cost to State of university training of student with M.B., Ch.B. degree

5 Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of National Education:

- (1) What is the cost to the State of the university training of a student who has obtained the degree of M.B., Ch.B.;
- (2) whether consideration has been given to making a period of State service obligatory for such graduates; if so, with what result.

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The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

- (1) The information is not readily available. A survey to determine the cost to the State will be time consuming and probably expensive. As a rough estimate, taking running costs only into

consideration, a figure may be in the order of R15 000 plus. If the cost is to be calculated in terms of the formula which came into operation in 1975, bearing in mind that the M.B., Ch.B. course is of at least six years duration, it will only be possible to arrive at a meaningful figure four years hence; and

- (2) no.

Handover 20 @ cols 1303 - 1306

14/6/77

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Universities of the North/Zululand/Fort Hare: Refusal of admission/readmission/good conduct certificates

1067 Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Bantu Education:

- (1) Whether the Universities of the North, Zululand and Fort Hare, respectively, have this year refused persons (a)(i) admission and (ii) readmission as students and (b) good conduct certificates; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) for what reason, in each case;
- (2) whether any students have been deregistered at each such university; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reason in each case.

The MINISTER OF BANTU EDUCATION:

(1) Yes.

	The North	Zululand	Fort Hare
(a) (i) (aa)	none	none	11
(ii) (aa)	none	109	70
(b) (aa)	60	none	2

(a)(i)(bb) and (a)(ii)(bb)
 Zululand: Admission or readmission of students have been refused in terms of section 23 of Act 43 of 1969.
 Fort Hare: Admission or readmission of students have been refused in terms of section 23 of Act 40 of 1969.
 It should be stressed that an autonomous university is not ob-

liged to give reasons for refusing admission to students. In general admission is refused on account of reasons that vary from poor academic performance to serious misconduct.

(b) (bb)
 The North: Outstanding fees payable to the University.
 Fort Hare: Misconduct.

(2) Yes.

	The North	Zululand	Fort Hare
(a)	none	2	1
(b)	—	misconduct	misconduct

W/LE Areas By Ewald Thal (54)
11/6/77
STELLENBOSCH. — The University of Stellenbosch has decided, under certain conditions, to grant full academic status to African, Coloured and Asian students who wish to study at the university.

The decision announced here today makes Stellenbosch the first Afrikaans-speaking university to open its doors to Black undergraduates as well as post-graduate students.

The universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand admit Black students who have the necessary Government permission, without hesitation. About 500 Black students study at each university.

Natal and Rhodes universities also admit Black students, but have fewer numbers.

Principal

Sir Richard Luyt, principal of the University of Cape Town, hailed the decision by the University of Stellenbosch by saying: 'UCT and I have always supported the principles of open universities. Therefore, I welcome any move towards it from any quarter in our country.'

A statement released by Professor J. N. de Villiers, rector of Stellenbosch University, after a meeting of the university council, said approval had been granted for Coloured, African and Asian students to register for all post-graduate degree courses.

Undergraduate

Coloured, African and Asian students will also be accepted as undergraduate students for those courses not offered at their universities.

Conditions of enrolment are that:

- Entrance to the university is subject to the approval of the Minister concerned.
- All registered Coloured, African and Asian students will be given full academic status.
- All activities on the campus conform to prevailing Government policy.
- After enrolment Coloured, African and Asian students make their own arrangements to obtain accommodation. The university authorities will however assist wherever possible.
- In either event the department and/or faculty concerned must be consulted.

● The admittance of students would be executed in such a way and to such a degree that the character and identity of the University of Stellenbosch as an Afrikaans-language university for Whites remains unscathed.

● The university maintains its present prerogative to be selective when granting permission to register — as is the case at present regarding White students.

The move by Stellenbosch is particularly sig-

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Fort Hare allegations: Rector replies to MP

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EAST LONDON — The Rector of the University of Fort Hare, Prof J. de Wet, yesterday issued a reply to statements made in Transkei's National Assembly by the Deputy-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr E. Booï, concerning allegations of victimisation and a high failure rate among students at the university.

The Rector's reply, contained in a lengthy press statement, relates specifically to allegations made by Mr Booï that Transkei students were being victimised and that there was a high failure rate among agriculture students.

Prof De Wet's statement is:

"Perturbed by the unfavourable allegations made against the University of Fort Hare by Mr Booï, the university appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Based on the findings of the committee I make the following statement:

"The remarks regarding the high failure rate among agriculture students appear to be a generalisation of a situation which could be entirely relative and subjective.

"A failure rate of 80 per cent may be considered high by some, others may consider a 50 per cent failure rate as high, and yet others may consider a failure rate of 20 per cent high.

"The detailed 1975 and 1976 examination results of agriculture students are shown in the table below.

Prof De Wet said these pass rates compared favourably with those of other universities.

"It can be seen that the failure rate is variable and is higher in some cases

than others. This is by no means peculiar to Fort Hare and is a common phenomenon at practically all universities," he said.

"Mr Booï is reported to have said: 'I have authentic information that high marks obtained by students are reduced deliberately to make them fail at the end of the year'.

"We are unable to find any evidence whatsoever that there has been tampering with examination results or other marks," Prof De Wet said.

He said the statement was "completely unjustified".

"It is possible that some students may think their semester or year marks were manipulated to their disadvantage. Such students are probably not taking into consideration all relevant factors, such as the missing of tests and practicals, and failure to submit assignments, for example," he said.

Prof De Wet said it was also reported that Mr Booï had said "students were being told that following this course was a risk".

"It is quite common and even advisable for lecturers to warn students that a particular course is not an easy one and that unless they work hard they may run the risk of failure.

"It is therefore quite conceivable that lecturers in the department of Agriculture may have given this advice to students. Such advice reflects an interest in the student and his performance on the part of the lecturer," he said.

Prof De Wet said a further statement made was that Mr Booï "was not surprised that, in spite of

his wide campaign to recruit Transkei students, he managed to get only eight when his target was 56 for 1977".

"The relative success or failure of the Deputy-Minister's efforts can be ascribed to many possible factors and it seems a dubious conclusion that the advice given to students mentioned above was responsible for the lack of success achieved by the recruiting campaign.

"Furthermore, it should be pointed out that at this stage the campaign had been conducted among prospective matriculants who had probably never even been in contact with the lecturers who allegedly dissuaded them from taking agriculture courses," Prof De Wet said.

He said the reported allegation that "It is disturbing to learn that of the best students selected in various schools to take the degree course, only one student passed out of nine enrolled" was contradicted by the university records.

"Our records show that only four students from Transkei enrolled in 1976, and not nine as stated.

"The matriculation symbols of these 'best' students are as follows:

"First student obtained five E's; second student obtained one C, one D, and four E's; third student obtained one A, one C and four E's; and the fourth student obtained two D's, and four E's," he said.

Prof De Wet said the university, and the department of Agriculture in particular, were determined to maintain a high standard in terms of the scientific content of courses and quality of tuition.

"Any departure from this policy can only be to the detriment of students, past, present and future, to the community and to the countries served by Fort Hare graduates.

"Academic personnel in the Department of Agriculture have always gone out of their way to assist and help students by means of extra lectures, tutorials, special classes and tours," Prof De Wet concluded. — DDR

DAILY DISPATCH
28/5/77

Course	Year	Registered Students	DNW	Wrote	Passed	% Pass Rate
B. Agric I	1975	4	1	3	1	33,3%
B. Agric II	1975	5	—	5	4	80%
B. Sc. Agric I	1975	40	4	36	18	50%
B. Sc. Agric II	1975	15	—	15	13	86,6%
B. Sc. Agric III	1975	2	—	2	1	50%
B. Sc. Agric IV	1975	3	—	3	2	66,6%
B. Agric I	1976	21	9	12	4	33,3%
B. Agric II	1976	4	—	4	1	25%
B. Agric III	1976	5	—	5	4	80%
B. Agric IV	1976	51	18	33	10	30,3%
B. Sc. Agric I	1976	19	2	17	11	64,7%
B. Sc. Agric II	1976	14	2	12	12	100%
B. Sc. Agric III	1976	2	—	2	1	50%
B. Sc. Agric IV	1976	2	—	2	2	100%
B. Sc. Agric (Hons)	—	2	—	—	—	—

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Koornhof's *Mercury 28/5/77* phone call

Political Reporter

DR. PIET Koornhof, Minister of National Education, telephoned Natal's Education Director Dr. Gerald Hosking to tell him the Government had nothing against him.

This happened at the beginning of the controversy over the Government's failure to appoint Dr. Hosking to the University of Natal's Council, Dr. Hosking said yesterday.

The controversy blew up when Mr. Mervyn Perry, a Ladysmith businessman and National Party member, was appointed to the council by Dr. Koornhof's department.

The issue provoked several exchanges between the United Party and Nationalist benches in the Natal Provincial Council this month, but Nationalist MPCs withdrew questions about the controversy during the council session.

"Dr. Koornhof telephoned me right at the beginning of the controversy to tell me the Government had nothing against me," Dr. Hosking confirmed yesterday.

"He said he thought he was doing a perfectly reasonable thing and had not realised the Director of Education was traditionally appointed to the council."

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Million-rand bite hits universities

Tribune Reporter

UNIVERSITIES are reeling under cuts in their main source of income — the state subsidy — totalling millions of rands.

The cuts, which will bite deeply into development programmes, were not unexpected. They followed a budget plea this year to state departments to reduce their expenditure.

But the size of the cuts announced this week has taken many universities by surprise.

Some are facing as much as a six percent drop in their subsidies at a time when their expenditure is rising by about 12 percent a year.

Natal University faces a massive R1 million deficit on this year's budget after its subsidy was arbitrarily cut by R265 000, while the University of Cape Town's expected R12,6 million subsidy has been slashed by about R750 000.

But university officials in major centres emphasised that, while the cuts would mean stringent financial measures at the universities, no drop in quality would be permitted.

Natal University's expected deficit is made up of a R375 000 deficit budgeted for last year, plus an unexpected R680 000 from additional financial burdens.

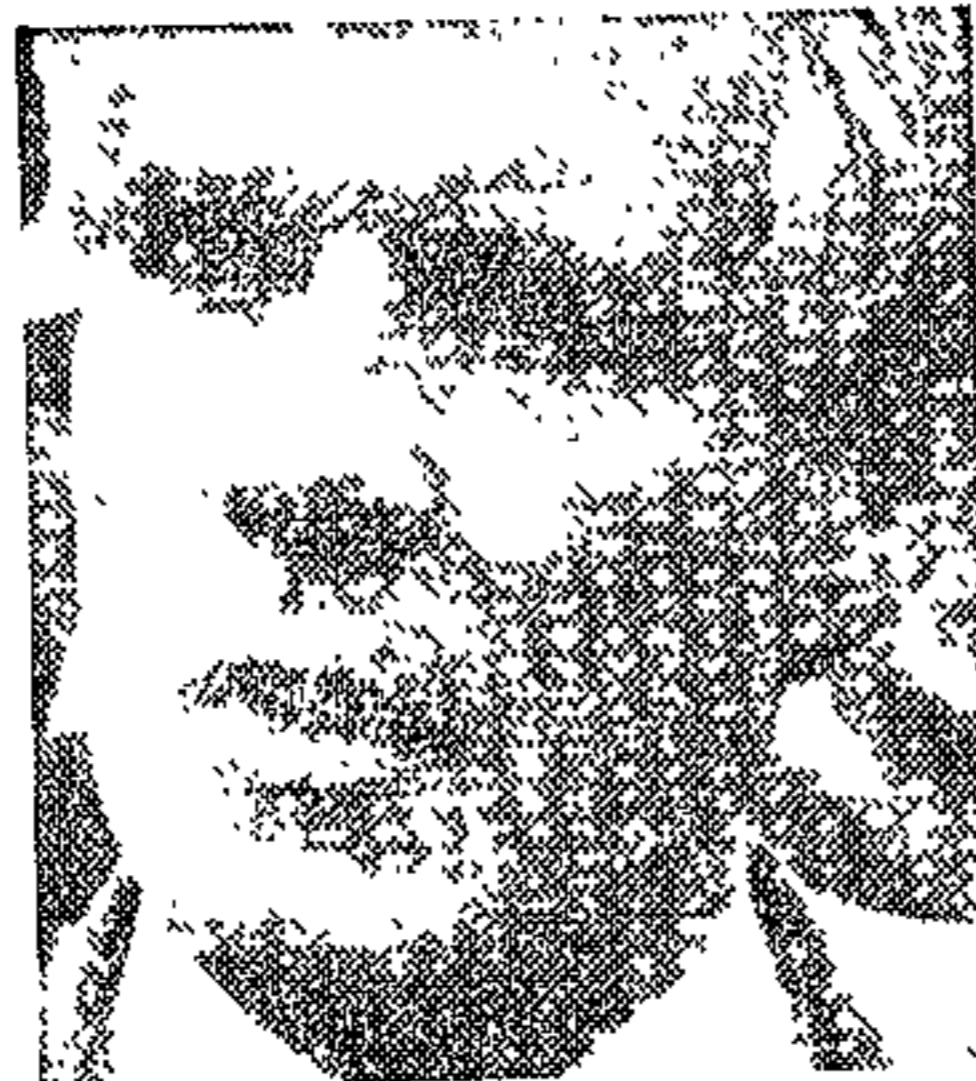
Worse

Part of this is due to the subsidy cut. The rest comprises additional payments to pension funds because the Government is not prepared or unable to meet its full obligations and a possible cut in interest and redemption payments on approved capital loans.

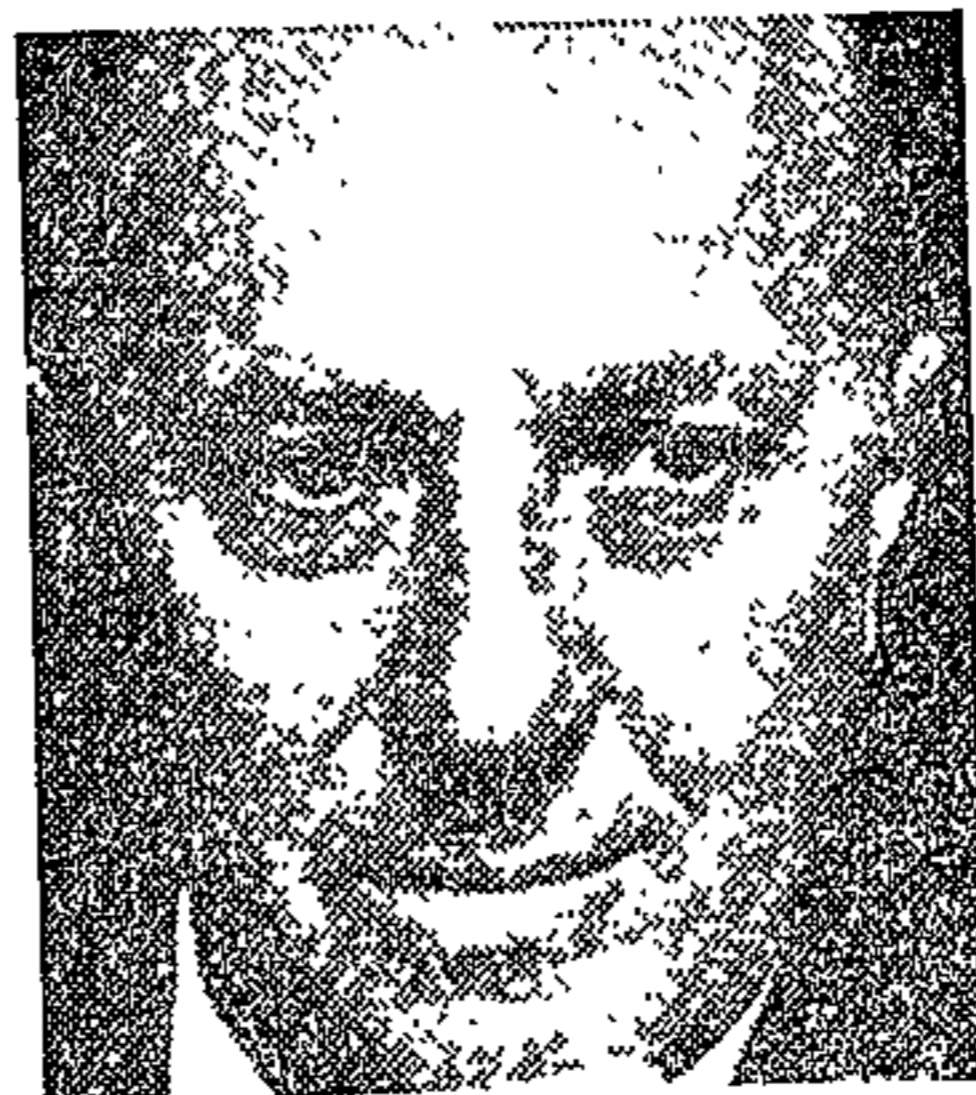
In a statement to the university earlier this year, the principal, Professor F. E. Stock, said the university faced a worse situation on recurrent expenditure than in the past seven years.

In preparing the budget for 1977 it was agreed that:

- R500 000 should be



Sir Richard Luyt: Embargo on major work



Professor G. R. Bozzoli: Even more hard-pressed



Mr Andrew Pyper: The last to suffer.

NO CUT IN QUALITY ... BUT WE MUST CHOP SPENDING SAYS OFFICIAL

drawn from university reserves.

- All vacant posts should be examined by a sub-committee to see whether any could remain unfilled.

The university plans to meet the deficit through:

- A reduction of all recurrent departmental grants to their 1976 levels.

- No purchase of equipment out of revenue.

- Reduction of grant for library purchases to the 1976 levels.

- Cuts in grants to student bodies of 15 percent.

The university hopes by this combination of measures to save R780 000, which will not be enough to balance the budget if the Government goes ahead with its R190 000 cut against interest and redemption payments.

Urgent

UCT authorities were unwilling to comment on the cut because they are still examining the implications. However, it is understood they consider the cut serious and are taking urgent steps to work out ways of re-budgeting.

The cuts are expected to seriously deplete the university's reserve funds and inter-departmental meetings are being held to inform staff and work out ways of reducing expenditure.

Anticipating the depressed economy's effect

on the university, the principal and vice-chancellor, Sir Richard Luyt, said in his annual report that an embargo had been placed on major construction work beyond what was already in hand while priorities were reassessed.

"We are aware that we must compete in a time of economic stringency for scarce resources and will be called upon increasingly to account for our stewardship."

Fees up

Professor G. R. Bozzoli of the University of the Witwatersrand told the *Sunday Tribune* the cut in the Government subsidy to universities would mean more cuts would have to be made in an already tight budget.

The university had for the past three years been cutting administration costs but now it would be even more hard-pressed.

"We will have to cut down on staff, both administrative and academic, and development."

There was a possibility that student fees would have to be increased.

Professor Eduard Hamman of the University of Pretoria said the cut would in the long run lead to greater costs.

"If we cut down on maintenance now we will have to pay more in the end. Renovations need to be done on a regular basis

and this cut means that things will have to be in a pretty bad state before we can afford to have them repaired."

The cut might lead to an increase in student fees to restore the ratio balance between the subsidy and the income of the university.

Reduced

Professor Gerrit van Niekerk of the Rand Afrikaans University said the cut would not affect any of its building projects as most of the work had been completed. It was still building one residence but had enough funds to complete the project.

Running costs of the university would be affected and cuts in costs would have to be made. But the university had planned for a tight budget and would not be in trouble financially.

Dr H. S. Steyn, director of the university affairs branch of the Department of National Education, said this week they were in line for cuts in expenditure by all state departments totally R200 million.

"Universities are also subject to this cutback. We have accordingly reduced subsidies by an average of four percent. Larger universities will lose more because they can more easily find ways to reduce expenditure than smaller universities.

"We understand that this cutback will cause financial difficulties but the matter is out of our hands. It is affecting all state departments."

However, Mr Andrew Pyper, MP and United Party spokesman on education, said universities and other educational institutions should be the last to be affected by economic cuts.

Universities were a special case and their problems could only be fully understood by looking at the past decade.

"For a number of years they had to cope with an outdated and unrealistic subsidy formula while the rest of the country was going through good economic times.

"The Van Wyk de Vries commission of inquiry recommended a new formula, which only came into operation in 1974.

Backlog

"Now I fear universities will have to cut down on capital development unless the economic situation improves. This will increase the backlog of development caused by the earlier subsidy system and of course this development will cost more.

"While it is agreed that general terms that must counteract inflation it is a great pity if universities should suffer. Education should be the last thing to suffer."

Maths expert refused job again?

ARCUS 31/5/77

PROFESSOR ISMAIL MOHAMED, former head of the University of Western Cape's mathematics department, is believed to have been turned down again for the vacant mathematics post — this time by the university's senate.

Last December Professor Mohamed's position was terminated by the university's council, although all the Coloured members of the council, including the rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross, pleaded for the lecturer to be employed permanently.

The council has now decided to advertise the post again apparently because some council members raised objections to the applicant recommended by senate in preference to Professor Mohamed.

Professor van der Ross confirmed today that the council decided earlier this month to advertise the post again, but refused to give reasons or comment on the applicants.

Sources at the university said Professor Mohamed was one of the two applicants for the post, advertised in February.

RECOMMENDED

But the university's appointments committee and senate recommended the second applicant, although Professor Mohamed is understood to have been backed by the acting head of the mathematics department, Mr J. F. Hartney, and is academically senior, the sources said.

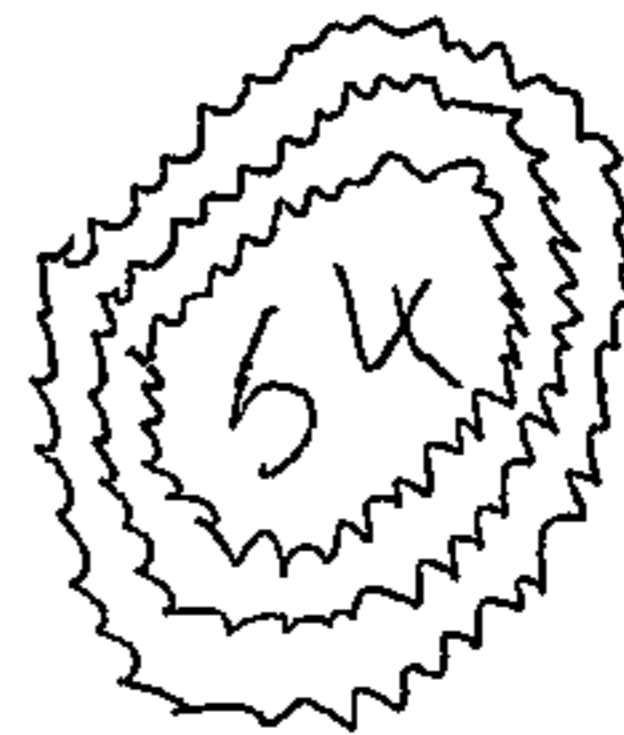
In addition, the university's staff association had submitted a memorandum to the council urging it to appoint Professor Mohamed permanently.

Mr Hartney refused to comment, but said he was prepared to defend Professor Mohamed's academic standing if it was disputed.

Professor Mohamed, who has moved to Johannesburg, could not be reached for comment.

In 1975 he was appointed to the university on a 12-month probationary term which was extended in 1976 for another 12 months.

And at the end of the second probationary period he was dismissed.



Wansard 18 col 1219 1/6/77

54

Veterinary students at Onderstepoort

1053. Mr. S. A. PITMAN asked the Minister of Agriculture:

(a) How many first-year veterinary students can be accommodated at Onderstepoort and (b) how many persons applied for entrance in 1977.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

Since first-year students take ordinary B.Sc. courses at different universities it is assumed that the question refers to second-year students in which case the reply is as follows—

(a) 90; and

(b) 264.

In the case of both turnover and absenteeism, very few farms enjoy the benefit of decreasing absenteeism and turnover rates with increasing wage rates

Except for the last wages follow closely to exist until the threshold unlike the situation which begins to increase again. downwards to the point workers, the downward trend is constant at just over ten (Fig. 6). It appears that discriminatingly. They have more

teatism in relation to increased rate. A positive relationship, absenteeism decreases. However, about this trend continues for unskilled is constant at just over ten (Fig. 6). It appears that discriminatingly. They have more

Very few observations were made of the actual trends at those

ward moving section of the income level which allows the of living and return to the level might occur because the of return to his family in the from the higher income level, a certain threshold point they have sufficient saved to tal positive relationship may be again began to increase, but and then decreased. However, it was found that as wages increase, and a low absenteeism

rate and absenteeism

40 50

The Star 54

21/6/77

State cuts university subsidies

Own Correspondent

P.O. BOX ELIZABETH — Rhodes University in Grahamstown and the University of Port Elizabeth have to revise their budgets because of cuts in State subsidies — a main source of income.

The cuts in the subsidies to all South African universities total millions of rands. The cuts average 4 percent, but the larger universities have had their subsidies more severely trimmed than the smaller ones.

Because subsidies have been reduced, Rhodes University has been forced to keep a close watch on expenses, according to its vice-chancellor Dr Derek Henderson.

VACANCIES

He said today, a close watch was being kept on the staff position. "When a post falls vacant we take a close look at the necessity of refilling it.

In fact, we are looking at all expenses carefully. Yet in spite of the cuts, Rhodes would survive.

"But if we were forced to live at this level indefinitely, it would affect our standards. For instance, by not replacing some of our academic staff, we could eventually be forced to delay research projects," said Dr Henderson.

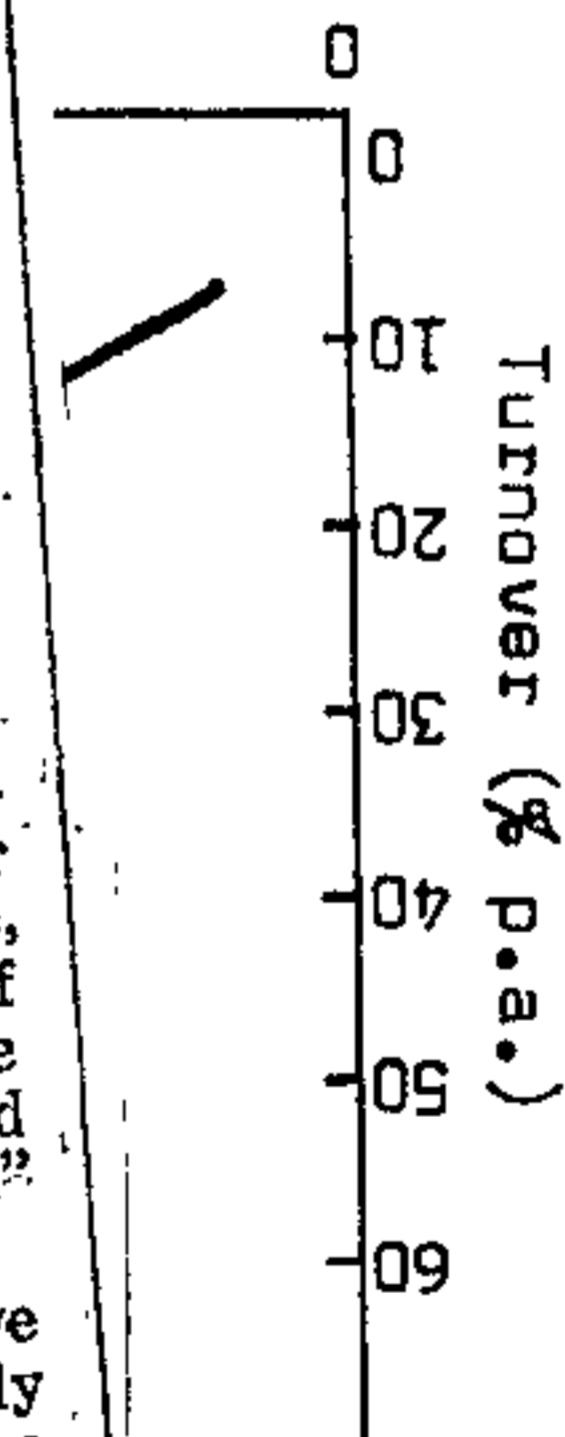
"In the short term we shall manage. It is merely uncomfortable, but the axe has fallen harder on the larger universities."

to lose than gain in doing workers with higher income days a year, less than a downward trend is constant at just over ten (Fig. 6). It appears that discriminatingly. They have more

higher wage levels. In this region and the turnover/wage graph is a greater amount of salary Homelands for a while worker is both able to Homelands. The increase and increased living is reached where the allow them a reasonable occur because farm work at a lesser rate than a certain stage was increased, the turnover rate with turnover rate

Thus as absenteeism rate correlates with

FIGURE 4



It was found, between the turnover

there is a positive relationship (Fig. 4).

Hansard 19 col 1252 6/8/77

Students at University of Durban-Westville

54

1029. Mr. L. F. WOOD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

(a) How many persons other than members of the Indian race group, are at present enrolled as students at the University of Durban-Westville, (b) to which race groups do they belong and (c) for which courses are they enrolled.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(a) 40.

(b) and (c)

Coloured	
B.A.	12
B.A. (Physical Education)	1
B.A. (Social Work)	1
B. (Theology)	1
B.A. (Fine Arts)	1
B.Com.	5
B.Sc.	7
B.Sc. (Industrial Chemistry) ...	1
B.Sc. (Physiology)	1
B.Eng.	2
B.Proc.	1
Diploma in Special Education ..	2
Diploma—Resource Centre Management	1
Malay	
B.A.	1
B.Sc.	1
B.Admin.	1
Bantu	
Diploma in the Teaching of Physiotherapy	1

Maties to admit Blacks

W/6 ARG 45 11/6/77 (54)
(Continued from Page 1)

tor of Education in the Cape, Mr P. S. Meyer.

nificant when viewed against a background of calls from Afrikaner intellectuals and verligtes for more inter-racial contact at higher levels.

The Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, is Chancellor of the university. Members of the council include Mr J. J. C. Heunis, Minister of Economic Affairs; Mr S. P. Botha, Minister of Labour and of Mines; Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, Administrator of the Cape; and the Direc-

Intervarsity

The decision by Stellenbosch appears to remove at one stroke a source of friction which led to the cancellation of the annual Ikey-Matie intervarsities from 1971 to 1976.

The event was reinstated last year without differences of opinion being resolved.

The problem was that the University of Cape Town insisted that its Black students should be

allowed to participate fully in the intervarsity. This was unacceptable to Stellenbosch which had no Black students.

Reacting to the news that Black students will now be admitted to the university, Dr Danie Craven said he would have 'no objection' to including a Black player in the Matie rugby team.

'Of course, I am still not sure of the legal implications. We are also bound to follow the directives of the university administration but, if they give the go-ahead, and if a Black player is found to be good enough, then he will play for the Maties,' he said.

Maties

Rapport 12.6.77

maak

(54)

deure oop

Van Ons Kaapstadse Redaksie

NIE-BLANKE studente sal voortaan aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch kan studeer. Dit geld vir nagraadse sowel as voorgraadse studente — laasgenoemde net vir kursusse wat nie aan hul eie universiteite aangebied word nie.

Die opsigbare besluit is gister deur die Universiteitsraad geneem.

Onder die voorwaardes vir die toelating van die nie-blanke studente is dat die karakter en identiteit van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch as 'n blanke, Afrikaanstalige universiteit behoue bly, en dat die studente nie in koshuise sal kan inwoon nie.

Potchefstroom is die enigste ander Afrikaanse universiteit wat al nie-blanke voorgraadse studente toegelaat het.

Die volgende verklaring is gister ná die Stellenbosse raadsvergadering deur prof. Jannie de Villiers, Rektor, uitgereik:

Die Raad en die Senaat van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch het toestemming verleen dat bruin, swart en Asiër-studente toegelaat word om hulle te registreer vir alle nagraadse graadkorsusse (honneurs, magister en doktorsgrade) wat die universiteit aanbied.

Bruin, swart en Asiër-studente sal ook vir voorgraadse studie aanvaar word, maar alleenlik ten opsigte van kursusse wat nie deur hul onderskeie staatsuniversiteite aangebied word nie.

Losies

Prof. De Villiers het gesê die Raad het bepaal dat sodanige studente toegelaat sal word met dien verstande:

* Dat toelating onderworpe sal wees aan goedkeuring deur die betrokke Minister.

* Dat alle geregistreerde bruin, swart en Asiër-studente volwaardige akademiese status moet geniet.

* Dat alle bedrywighede op die kampus in ooreenstemming is met geldende Regeeringsbeleid.

Kaapland), mnr. Kerneels Human van FVB, mnr. J. G. van der Horst, mnr. Pepler Scholtz, mnr. Frans Conradie, LV, en dr. Kosie Gericke.

Die ander lede van die Universiteitsraad is min. Fanie Botha, mnr. Jan de Necker,

* VERVOLG OP BL. 23 *

most farm
and
addition
as a pen

11,0
17,4
14,1
18,7

* Dat bruin, swart en Asiër-studente ná toelating hul reëlins vir huisvesting self moet tref. Die universiteit sal hulle, waar ook al moontlik, behulpsaam wees.

* Dat in elke geval oorleg gepleeg word met die betrokke departement en/of fakulteit van die universiteit.

* Dat die toelating van studente op so 'n wyse en in so 'n mate moet geskied dat die karakter en identiteit van die Universiteit van Stellenbosch as 'n blanke, Afrikaanstalige universiteit behoue sal bly.

* Dat die universiteit sy voorreg behou om by toelating te keur (soos dit op die oomblik die geval is met blanke studente).

Op gister se vergadering is die volgende raadslede opgemerk: min. Chris Heunis, dr. L. A. P. A. Munnik (Administrateur van Kaapland), prof. Erika Theron, dr. Phil Weber, mnr. P. S. Meyer (Direkteur van Onderwys in

Table 11: Provision for old stat

Oop deure

* VERVOLG VAN BL. EEN *

prof. W. J. (Bill) Pretorius, mnr. C. W. Marais, mnr. D. D. Joubert, prof. Charles Fensham, prof. A. B. de Villiers, prof. Andries Nel en die Rektor, prof. Jannie de Villiers.

Prof. Tjaart van der Walt, nuwe Rektor van Potchefstroom, het gister aan RAPPORT gesê dat Potchefstroom die enigste universiteit is wat van die landswet vrygestel is ten opsigte van studente wat in die Christelike wetenskap wil studeer. Sulke studente kan dus nie geweier word nie.

Wat Stellenbosch se besluit betref, wonder hy of hier nie moontlik 'n kader van twee-

deklas-studente geskep kan word nie. Om studente toe te laat en hulle dan jou koshuise, ens., te weier, is nie werklik die gasvryheid wat jy hulle behoort aan te bied nie.

Prof. Eddie Hammann van die Universiteit van Pretoria het gesê sy universiteit registreer nie nie-blanke studente onder die huidige wetgewing nie. Hy werk op 'n sekonderingstelsel waardeur nagraadse nie-blanke studente hulle daar inskryf en sover moontlik gehelp word met hul studie, mits hul eie universiteite dit goedkeur.

Die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit het onlangs besluit om nie-blanke nagraadse studente toe te laat.

Farmers responded as follows: happens to retired labourers.

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has been made.

This is one area 1 km while 8 were in excess of 3km.

respondents in 1973 11 had a school on their farm, 9 fa

available for workers' children on 17 farms. Of the 2

was in excess of 3 miles and no school within reasonabl

5,5%), 33 had a school within 3 miles (4,8km), for 19 t

Of 73 farms visited by Margaret Roberts in 1957 only 4

Fort Hare closes early

MEMBERSHIP FORM

MEMBERSHIP (which includes)

EAST LONDON — Fort Hare University ended its first semester yesterday — three days before the official closing date, because it was felt there might be disturbances.

SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA (which includes her publications of the Society)

I, _____ hereby apply for Membership and include receipt of the Journal and include receipt of the Journal Cheque for R_____

This was said by the university's registrar, Mr H. J. van Huyssteen, yesterday.

(Please specify whether Mr., Miss, Dr., etc.)

Annual Fees are R10 per annum, payable in advance for which I enclose a Postal Order/Money Order/

Signature _____

Mr Van Huyssteen said the decision at a meeting of the management committee of the University's Senate on Tuesday.

Permanent address to which _____

"There has been a lot of tension on the campus and as many students could not concentrate on their studies, we felt this might end in some disturbance," Mr Van Huyssteen said.

Residential Address _____

Secondary, high vocational and training schools in the Ciskei were also closed on Tuesday afternoon — ten days before they were due to close for the June holidays.

A school teacher said they had been instructed to let pupils go to ensure there were none on school premises today. — DDR.

Applicants for Membership of the Society are requested to give the following particulars :

Professional qualifications (if any) _____

Occupation _____

Kindly also complete the following :

1. Mailing instructions to the Journal

Name : _____

Permanent address : _____

2. For mailing instructions to your local branch :

Name : _____

Permanent address : _____

On completion, this form plus membership fee should be forwarded to :

The Hon. Treasurer,
P.O. Box 929,
Pretoria.
0001.

Wits University

ARGUS 16/6/77

meeting banned

54

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Feelings ran high at the University of the Witwatersrand today after a planned commemoration meeting was banned and crosses planted on the campus lawns were smashed and burned.

The acting Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr L. P. Francis today announced that the meeting had been banned, but refused to give reasons.

He also refused to say whether he or the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, was responsible for the ban.

Right-wing students today smashed crosses in commemoration of last year's riot victims, poured petrol over them and set fire to them.

A crowd gathered after students planting the crosses on campus lawns were taunted by other

students. Members of the student interim management committee and Nusas leaders tried to disperse the crowd and defuse the situation.

A notice banning the planned student meeting was served on the Vice Chancellor, Professor G. R. Bozzoli, after earlier rumours that the meeting would be allowed to go ahead.

Last night Mr Kruger said that for White students to act in sympathy with Blacks was not in the best interests of the delicate situation.

Earlier today several scuffles and arguments broke out on the campus as posters and banners were torn down.

Meanwhile, the 24-hour vigil at St Mary's Anglican Cathedral began early today with a Requiem Mass for the dead, but no sermon was preached.

SILENT VIGIL

The decision by the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, to convert the special 'June 16' programme into a silent vigil followed a warning by the Minister of Justice, Mr J. T. Kruger, to stop the proceedings.

About 70 people attended the first mass today, at which Bishop Bavin lit a candle representing 'hope and prayer for truth and freedom', which will burn for 24 hours.

At a Press conference last night Mr Kruger said he would have no objections to the commemoration service at St Mary's Cathedral provided no political speeches were made.

Mr Kruger said: 'I have no objection to them conducting their service — but if laymen make speeches, which by their very background would likely be political speeches, then the service will be stopped immediately.'

- a) ...
e) none of the above.

Which of the above alternatives is ...

2. Assume a farmer could produce either of corn on the available land.

Also assume	Rent	R100
	Wheat price	R 20 per bushel
	Corn price	R 50 per bushel

What choices are open to the farmer is his best course of action? Explain

3.

	Output
	(No. of units)
	0
	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
	10

Assuming wages of R5 per man, fixed Total Variable Cost, Average Fixed Cost

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

er than

other;

iefly.

(5%)

or 30 bushels

g term? What

(15%)

ate Total cost,

(30%)

TUTORIALS 3 and 4

These tutorials will be on the
tutorials should be on the list

An essay on one of the topics
The essay may not exceed 300
A bibliography must be provided
must be acknowledged at the end
of quotations and statistics
through the essay.

A plan of the essay must be provided
with the essay.

Bibliographical comment must
retained by the lecturer for

ESSAY 1

Attempt an explanation of the major political divisions in France in the period
1870-c.1905.

Recommended Reading:

Major sources for this essay are on the Select Reading List under E. National
History, France. Some of the general histories (under A) contain relevant
material, and sources listed under B and D may be found useful.

Cobban's work has been published in paperback editions and should be available
for purchase locally.

ESSAY 2

Due: 5.8.1977

Consider the view that the reign of Alexander II was a watershed in Russian
domestic history.

Recommended Reading:

Major sources for this essay are on the Select Reading List under E. National
History, Russia. Some of the works listed under A, B and D may prove useful.
Since Alexander's reign must be seen in perspective it is suggested that
students begin preparation by reading a brief survey of Russian history, for
example, Charques's A Short History of Russia, Kochan's The Making of Modern
Russia or Wittram's Russia and Europe. (The works by Kochan and Wittram have
been published in paperback editions and should be available for purchase
locally.) Consultation of more specialized works on nineteenth century
Russian history is essential, of course, and all students writing this essay
are advised to read Mosse's book. Note that although perspectives are
essential, the emphasis in this essay should be on Alexander's reign.

17/6/77 RGM
Police with
dogs guard
Turfloop

54

PIETERSBURG. — Police
with dogs guarded the Uni-
versity of the North yester-
day after a Wednesday
night attempt to burn the
Sovenga Post Office on
the campus at Turfloop
caused slight damage, po-
lice said.

The campus was quiet
yesterday. Students excus-
ed from classes until Mon-
day, were warned against
causing any damage.

At Hwiti High School,
near Pietersburg, pupils
yesterday boycotted clas-
ses.

About ten schoolchil-
dren were arrested in U-
tenhage yesterday when
an attempted march
through Kabah Township
was stopped. — Sapa.

v. Preparat
eparation.

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nd quotations and statistics
they appear. Acknowledgment
which run consecutively

et. This will be returned

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lon to the books recommended.

Due: 29.7.1977

Campus clash feared?

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— Saso's regional secretary, Mr N. Vanda, claims that the Rector of Fort Hare, Prof M. J. de Wet, closed the university on Wednesday to avoid confrontation with the student body.

Mr Vanda said his cousin, Mr N. L. Vanda, 30, a third year B.Com student, was detained on June 3 after being called to the administration offices and finding four policemen waiting for him there.

When students became aware of what was happening, they tried to prevent the police from removing Mr Vanda from the campus.

Mr Vanda was later transferred to East London as a Terrorism Act detainee.

Mr N. Vanda said the rector was approached by the SRC who demanded an explanation of the detention.

"The rector promised them my cousin would be back at the university by Wednesday and when he saw this could not be so, he closed the university to forestall confrontation with the student body," Mr Vanda said.

The rector could not be contacted for comment yesterday. — DDC.

HAMS 21

21/6/77

Cols 1370-1

54

University of Durban-Westville: Refusal of admission/re-admission/good conduct certificates

X 1066. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of Indian Affairs.

(1) Whether the University of Durban-Westville has this year refused any

persons (a)(i) admission and (ii) re-admission as students and (b) good conduct certificates; if so, (aa) how many and (bb) for what reason, in each case;

(2) whether any students have been deregistered at the University; if so, (a) how many and (b) for what reason in each case.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

(1) (a) (i) No.

(ii) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(aa) (a) (ii) Two.

(b) Two.

(bb) (a) (ii) The re-admission of the two students was regarded as not in the interest of the university.

(b) The two students did not qualify for good conduct certificates.

(2) No.

(a) and (b) Fall away.

ECONOMICS I

Tutorial No. 7

To be completed and handed in on the week beginning 5th May.

Natal Mercury 22/6/77

1. Constant long run average costs for a firm
 - a) mean that there are greater advantages to small rather than large scale plants;
 - b) mean that an unlimited amount will be produced; 54
 - c) mean that any scale of production is as cheap as any other;
 - d) mean that no addition of factors is taking place;

R4m plan for varsity

riefly.

MARIAH VENGITAS
THE RECTOR of the University of Durban-Westville, Professor S. P. Olivier, is to get a new official residence costing about R80 000 as part of a massive expansive programme for the showpiece Indian university. This is stated in the university's new publication, *The Column*, released yesterday. The expansion programme has been scheduled for a 15-year period. Other plans include alterations to the biochemistry department, a new block for logopaedics and linguistics, a new floor for chemistry and physics,

a new floor for zoology and botany, two floors for engineering, a new men's residence, an additional floor on the administration block, a three-storey extension for the fine arts and commerce faculties, and a two-storey wing for 70 students at the women's residence.

The first phase of the proposed expansion programme extends over the next five years and will provide additional accommodation at an estimated cost of R4 545 000.

It is estimated that by 1982 enrolment will be in the region of 5 300, and in 1990 11 500.

(5%)

at or 30 bushels

ng term? What

is his best course of action? Explain your

(15%)

3.	Output (No. of units)	Labour (No. of men)
	0	0
	1	6
	2	11
	3	15
	4	21
	5	31
	6	45
	7	63
	8	85
	9	111
	10	141

Assuming wages of R5 per man, fixed cost of R100, calculate Total cost, Total Variable Cost, Average ~~Fixed~~ ^{Variable} Cost, Marginal Cost.

Draw graphs to show the relationship between these curves.

(30%)

Westville en Wes-Kaapland ook vir blankes

NOOG UNIVERSITEITIE OOP

STIL-STIL, sonder veel slag of stoot, sonder veel rapportering, is die Indier- en die Kleurling-universiteit Vrydagand, op die laaste sittingsdag van die Parlement, vir alle rasse oopgestel.

Deur Johan Vosloo

Die geleentheid is nou vir blanke voor- en nagraadse studente geskep om hulle by die Universiteit van Durban-Westville en die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland in te skryf. Die toelating is aan sekere voorwaardes onderworpe, onder meer die goedkeuring van die betrokke Minister.

Hierdie Wysingswetsontwerpe op die twee nie-blanke universiteite het voortgewoel uit 'n aanbeveling van die Erika Theron-kommissie.

Die vergunning sal hoofsaaklik aan nagraadse studente verleen word wat nie 'n soortgelyke kursus aan een van die blanke universiteite kan volg nie. In verdienstelike gevalle sal uitsonderings gemaak kan word, soos byvoorbeeld in die geval van blanke dosente wat aan die universiteite van Durban-Westville en Wes-Kaapland verbond is.

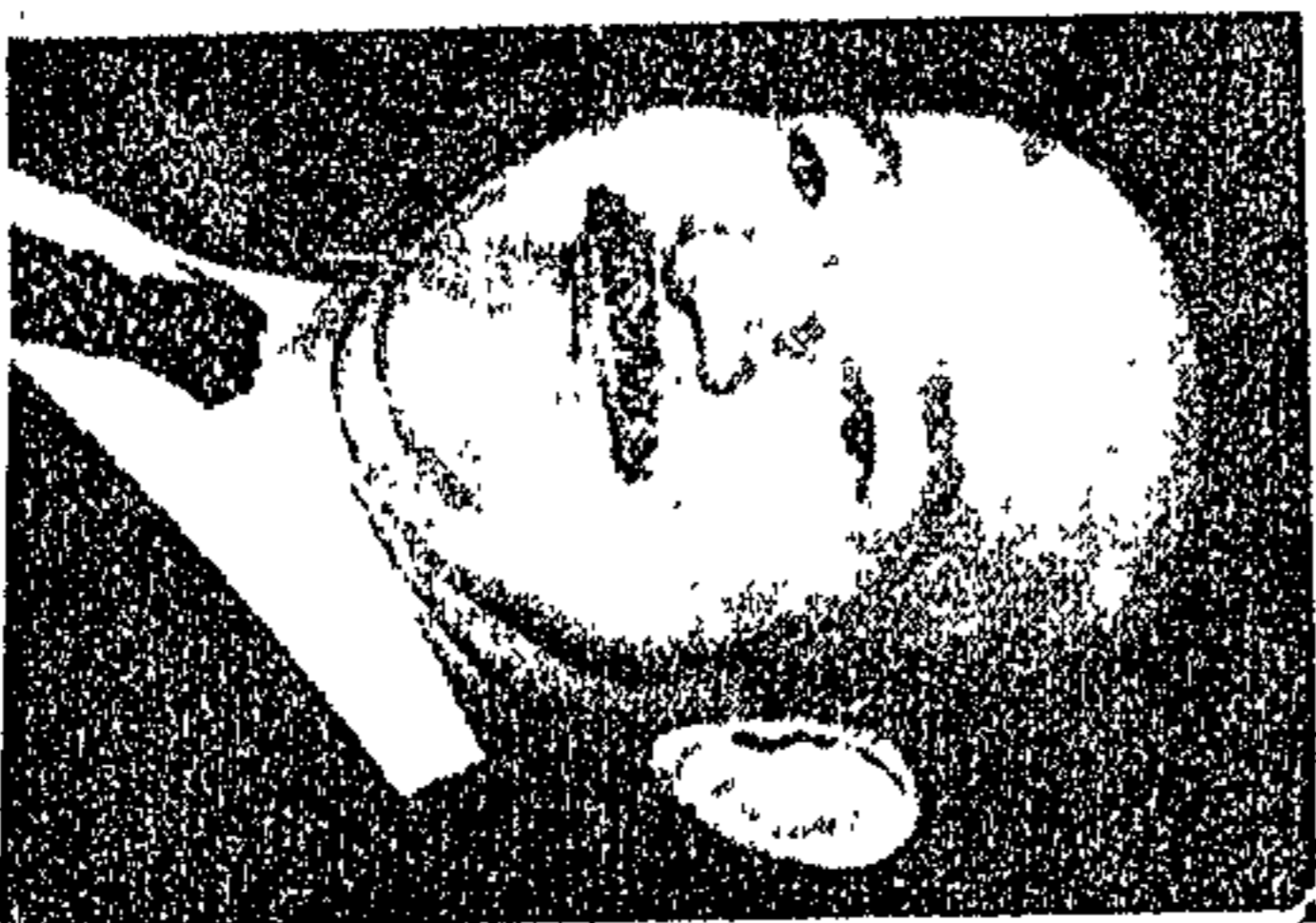
Ook wat voorgaande studente betref, sal verdienstelike gevalle toegelaat kan word.

Die vereistes waaraan „verdienselike gevalle“ gmeet word, word nie in die klousules van die Wysingswetsontwerp omskryf nie; dit word oorgelaat aan die oordeel van die betrokke universiteitsraad en die Minister.

Status

Die oopstel van die universiteite geld ook alle anderkleuriges.

Mnr. Marais Steyn, Minister van Indiersake, het gesê die wet sal die status van die universiteit van Durban-Westville verhoog. Mnr. Hennie Smit, Minister van Kleurlingsake, het hom hierby aan-



MNR. HENNIE SMIT

gelyk en bygevoeg dat dit tot „groter aanvaarbaarheid onder die eie gemeenskap sal lei”.

Albei ministers het egter daarop gewys dat die eksklusiewe karakter van die universiteite nie aangetas sal word nie.

Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert van die PRP het beswaar gemaak teen die klousule waarin

finale sê in die toelating van blanke studente by die betrokke Minister berus. Mnr. Myburgh Streicher van die SAP het gesê dat die gedeeltelike oopstel van die universiteite rasseverhoudinge in die land sal verbeter.

Die verwagting is dat daar aanstaande jaar ook wetgewing ingedien sal word wat blanke studente — onder voorwaardes — tot die twee swart universiteite, Fort Hare en die Universiteit van die Noorde, sal toelaat.

54

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
ECONOMICS 1A

CLASS EXAMINATION : 23rd April 1975

This exam counts 10% towards final results at the end of the year.

Multiple choice questions must be answered on the special sheet of paper provided. Don't forget to write your name and number on that sheet.

* * * * *

1. Economics' claim

1. Attempt to
2. Use of expe
3. Foundation
4. Explanation
5. Analytical

More blacks at Wits

THE number of black students at the University of the Witwatersrand has increased by 33% because permits are becoming easier to get, a university official said last week.

dians — registered last year.

There are 645 black students at Wits out of a total student population of 11 341.

The University of Pretoria is the only white campus that does not allow students of other races.

2. An economic theory

1. A statement of fact as seen by an economist.
2. An explanation of how economic forces ought to behave.
3. An hypothesis based on assumptions of an ideal state of affairs.
4. An explanation of economic behaviour which fits observable facts.
5. An idea which is useful in analysis but unrelated to practice.

3. Choice is fundamental to economic behaviour because

1. People find it difficult to choose what they want.
2. Resources are scarce in relation to people's wants.
3. Choosing makes people act rationally.
4. Opportunity costs depend upon exercising choice.
5. Prices depend on people making choices.

4. Which of the following is considered a 'free good' in Economics ?

1. Water in a canal.
2. Water in a reservoir.
3. Distilled water.
4. Water in the Atlantic Ocean.
5. Mineral water in bottles.

5. Which of the following constitutes real investment ?

1. Purchase of shares through the Stock Exchange.
2. Opening an account with a bank.
3. Buying a factory completed last year.
4. Building a block of flats.
5. Buying National Savings Certificates.

1. COMMUN

Report on new

ER

Political Reporter

FORMER Zululand MP Dr. B. Plenaar told student teachers, when he was installed as rector of Durbanse Onderwyskollege yesterday that their jobs may lead them into a "financial wilderness."

"A teacher's status does not depend on salary or holidays."

"We have our own Moses to lead us — even if he does lead us through the financial wilderness," the former Nat MP and Zululand University lecturer said.

Guest speaker Professor W. C. Mouton, rector of the University of the OFS, told the students that a feasibility

campus 'not yet ready'

study for an Afrikaans campus to be established in Natal had now been completed.

In an interview later he said a report was being compiled but would be some months before it was made public.

It had been suggested that the University of Natal's Pietermaritzburg campus be used as an extension campus for the Afrikaans Free State university.

If the latest feasibility study suggested this it would have to be approved by Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of National Education, after the initial report had been passed by the Free State university's council and senate.

If an Afrikaans university campus is to be established in Natal, an announcement could be made at the National Party congress in Durban in September, which several Cabinet ministers will attend.

Prof. Mouton warned the students that life in South Africa was changing rapidly.

There were now 75 000 White university students and about 12 000 Black students. By the year 2000 it had been predicted there would be 100 000 White and 75 000 Black students.

Dr. Plenaar was appointed rector of Durbanse Onderwyskollege in place of acting rector Mr. B. G. Viljoen, who has been made Natal schools inspector for Afrikaans.

clothing

achines

- (a) Explain fully the possibility frontier
- (b) Under what conditions line ?
- (c) What is the significance of the diagram ?
- (d) Would it be true to operate at P, rather than Q ?
- (e) Could you suggest a possibility curve with

the production (8 marks)

tier be a straight (3 marks)

and Y in the above (3 marks)

community preferred to as technically more (3 marks)

s future production as in (d). (3 marks)

2. Define and briefly explain

- (a) ceteris paribus
- (b) inferior goods
- (c) equilibrium price
- (d) maximum price legislation
- (e) factors of production
- (f) cross elasticity of demand

ng : (20 marks)

(i.e. 4 marks ea.)

(B) CASUAL EMPLOYERS

	PROVINCE	EMPLOYMENT					AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS (1)				
		August 1965	August 1969	August 1973	Percentage change 1965/69	Percentage change 1969/73	1964/65	1968/69	1972/73	Percentage change 1964/65 1968/69	Percentage change 1968/69 1972/73
AFRICAN	CAPE	51 644	126 861	101 921	254,6	-19,7	4,87	2,92	3,89	-40,0	33,2
	NATAL	51 144	98 935	81 755	193,4	-17,4	6,10	4,60	6,56	-24,6	42,6
	TRANSVAAL	123 405	308 427	239 958	249,9	-22,2	4,52	2,99	4,13	-33,9	38,1
	O.F.S.	46 834	116 165	100 143	248,0	-13,8	4,49	1,90	2,48	-57,7	30,5
	R.S.A.	273 027	650 388	523 777	238,2	-19,5	4,88	3,03	4,15	-37,9	37,0
ASIAN	CAPE	43	141	98	327,9	-30,5	5,11	9,08	2,94	77,7	-67,6
	NATAL	1 202	1 449	266	120,5	-81,6	20,82	7,10	31,61	-65,9	345,2
	TRANSVAAL	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	4,51	-	-
	O.F.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	R.S.A.	1 245	1 590	388	127,7	-75,6	20,34	7,28	22,69	-64,2	211,7
COLOURED	CAPE	52 630	123 743	101 346	235,1	-18,1	7,17	3,01	5,77	-	7,6
	NATAL	35	18	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,1
	TRANSVAAL	1 02	1 75	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,8
	O.F.S.	624	1 258	1 003	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,8
	R.S.A.	53 391	125 194	102 495	127,7	-18,1	20,34	7,28	22,69	-64,2	211,7
WHITE	CAPE	420	1 285	590	240,6	-19,1	-	-	-	-	2,7
	NATAL	16	62	31	191,7	-18,3	-	-	-	-	4,2
	TRANSVAAL	124	269	114	249,8	-22,2	-	-	-	-	7,6
	O.F.S.	40	178	68	247,6	-13,9	-	-	-	-	3,8
	R.S.A.	600	1 794	803	237,3	-19,4	-	-	-	-	3,3
TOTAL	CAPE	104 737	252 030	203 955	240,6	-19,1	-	-	-	-	2,7
	NATAL	52 397	100 464	82 071	191,7	-18,3	-	-	-	-	4,2
	TRANSVAAL	123 631	308 871	240 223	249,8	-22,2	-	-	-	-	7,6
	O.F.S.	47 498	117 601	101 214	247,6	-13,9	-	-	-	-	3,8
	R.S.A.	328 263	778 966	627 463	237,3	-19,4	-	-	-	-	3,3

Complex to boost sciences

Science Correspondent
 THE University of Natal, formerly able to admit only 30 biology students a year, can now accommodate 100 in the first year alone, said Professor Francis Stock, principal of the university, yesterday.

He was speaking at the opening of the university's new science complex.

"You will all recall the long association of the Campbell family with education and in particular the association of the late Dr. George Campbell with this university," he said.

What could be more appropriate, said Professor Stock, than to commemorate his attachment by naming one of the buildings of the complex after him.

"The third building of this complex is named the George Campbell Building for Biological Sciences."

A plaque commemorating Dr. Campbell was unveiled by his widow.

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University of Zululand to have a black rector

PRETORIA. — The University of Zululand will have a black rector from January 1, it was announced here in a joint statement by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M C Botha and the chairman of the Council of the University of Zululand, Professor P J Coertze.

The new rector is Professor A C Nkabinde, head of the Department of Bantu Languages at the University of Zululand. He succeeds Professor J A Mare who retires on December 31.

Professor Abram Charles Nkabinde was born on December 12, 1929 in the Witbank district. He matriculated at the Kilnerton High School in Pretoria.

He taught at several high schools and then became editor of the Zulu publication Intithuko of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

In 1960 he obtained a BA, followed by Honours in Bantu Languages and an MA in

Bantu Languages. In 1974, he was awarded a D Lit et Phil by the University of South Africa.

In 1963 he was appointed lecturer in Bantu Languages at the then University College of Zululand. This appointment was followed by a senior lectureship and an associate professorship. On June 1 last year he was appointed professor of Bantu Languages.

He is the author of several publications as well as articles in scientific and cultural journals.

He was hostel warden at the University of Zululand for three years, chairman of the Zamani Child Welfare Association and a founder member of the Bureau for Zulu Language and Culture.

In 1975 he went on a year's study leave to the University of Edinburgh, where he did linguistic research. — Sapa

Prof warns on pettiness

54

Mercury Reporter

INSISTING on blind obedience and making an issue of long hair would not prepare pupils to cope with the rapid pace of change in South Africa, Professor Edward Higgins of Rhodes University said in Durban yesterday.

He told about 200 delegates at the annual Natal Teachers' Society conference: "Some authorities cannot rest content until all individuals are changed into a uniform mass . . . this is unwise. After all, sheep are pretty stupid and useless in a crisis or emergency."

The chief tasks of education were to develop the capacity for self-discipline and social conscience.

"Self-discipline is the very antithesis of stagnation and is thus highly

functional and tones up our nature.

"The South Africa of the future — the one we are soon to enter — cannot afford to have multitudes who are intolerant, inflexible, authoritarian, or who are excessively dogmatic. An abundance of such people can have one result . . . disaster for all of us," Prof. Higgins said.

"If we are not educating people for change then we are educating them for stagnation."

This is a very short list of relevant works; Harcourt's Bibliography (1969)* contains 125 entries.

- 1953-54 J. Robit Capital
- 1960 P. Sraffa Commodities
- 1961 J. Robit (Review)
- R. Meek, Economic
- P. Saurin The Surplus
- G. Mathis
- Portadon
- A. Bhadi of Capital
- E. Nell, E.D. & I
- J. Robit Director
- A. Bhadi on Capital
- G. Harc of Capital
- L. Pasi Relevance
- D. de M. E.
- P. Garegnani, Production and the theory

Association for French Studies
Vereniging vir Franse Studies
Association des Etudes Françaises

Association of Southern Africa
in Suider-Afrika
en Afrika Australe



L. Spaventa. Rate of Profit, Rate of Growth, Value of Capital per Man etc. O.E.P.
* This has recently been published, in an expanded form, as a book (C.U.P., 1972).

NATAL MERCURY 5/7/77 (54)

A Black rector steps in

PRETORIA — The University of Zululand will have a Black rector from January 1, it was announced here last night in a joint statement by the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr. M. C. Botha, and the chairman of the council of the University of Zululand, Professor P. J. Coertze.

The new rector is Prof. Dr. A. C. Nkabinde, head of the Department of Bantu Languages at the university.

He succeeds Professor J. A. Mare, who retires on December 31.

Prof. Dr. Abram Charles Nkabinde was born on December 12, 1929, in the Witbank district. He matriculated at the Kilnerton High School, Pretoria, and obtained the Transvaal teaching diploma at the Kilnerton Normal College.

He taught at several high schools and then became editor of the Zulu publication Intithuko of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development.

In 1963 he was appointed lecturer in Bantu languages at the then University College of Zululand. This was followed by a senior lectureship and an associate professorship. And last year he was promoted to the chair in Bantu languages.

He is author of several

publications as well as articles in scientific and cultural journals.

He was hostel warden at the University of Zululand for three years, chairman of the Zama Child Welfare Association, a member of two ad hoc committees on educational matters, to which he was appointed by the KwaZulu Government, and for six years a member of the Zulu sub-committee of the advisory council for the Department of Bantu Education.

He was elected chairman of the university's Black Staff Association, and was founder member of the Bureau for Zulu Language and Culture.

In 1975 he went on a year's study leave to the University of Edinburgh. — (Sapa.)

Dear
Frenc
for F
paper
scrip

will dans la littérature française". Among the contributors are Jean-Bertrand Barrère (Cambridge), Jean Richer (Nice) and Philippe Sauter (Paris).

I hope you may be interested in subscribing to this Journal. Order may be placed with the Secretary AFSSA, Department of French University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700, South Africa.

You are faithfully,

Prof. M. Shackleton
President of AFSSA

MS:gh
Enc.

Parisnetti (1969) argues that it is not possible to define a rate of return which is a purely technical indicator of the profitability of capital and which is independent of the rate of interest. See also Solow's "Capital Theory and the Rate of Return" and Jean Robinson's review thereof in E.J., 1964.

for discussion of the problems of measuring capital, which arise from the fact that any such measurement must involve relative prices and hence must depend on income distribution, see, for example, Robinson and Champernowne (1953-54), Sraffa (1960) and Harcourt (1969).
for discussion of the malleability of capital and its relevance to the theory of the rate of profit, see, for example, Mathur (1965) and Harcourt (1969).
for a discussion of the same value of capital per worker in economies with the same technology but different rates of growth, see, for example, Sraffa (1970), Spaventa (1970) and Garegnani (1970).
for a discussion of the notion of a "rate of return" which is a purely technical indicator of the profitability of capital and which is independent of the rate of interest, see, for example, Solow (1956) and Robinson (1964).

availability of domestic and foreign interest rates and credit will influence the demands for and supplies of foreign capital.

A further influence on the money base, again ceteris paribus, is the government deficit. The difference, over any

period of time requires financing. The money base creation in the Treasury might alternate with overdraft facilities. The more government money base creation is lending to encourage the As the procedure Treasury the to increase the government spending insufficiently lending.

The authorities themselves with the balance of payments the balance of interest rate to expenditure adjustment is developments officially relations banks and the Improving the had become a this in turn indicates that

independent of each other. Nor can they be seen as independent of the balance of payments.

New Rector has mixed feelings

RDM 6/7/77

54

Own Correspondent

EMPANGENI. — The first black Rector of the University of Zululand, Professor Abram Charles Nkabinde, appointed on Monday to take over the reins from Prof J A Mare on January 1, yesterday said he accepted his new position with mixed feelings.

He is the head of the department of Bantu languages at the university and is also the author of several publications and articles in scientific and cultural journals.

Prof Nkabinde says the rectorship will bring about a radical change in his life.

"A man takes a lifetime to prepare himself for a certain career. As rector I will have to redirect this career which means a big loss to me," the 48-year-old professor said.

One of his main ambitions was to compile a Zulu dictionary, something he feels has been needed for a long time. "There are Zulu dictionaries but I have my own ideas on what it should be. These will have to be put aside now," he said.

But he intended dedicating himself to his new job. "I accepted rectorship because a man's function is to serve the people and community he lives in. As with everything else, I will put my whole heart into my new job."

Prof Nkabinde has been



PROF. NKABINDE ... new Rector

with the university since 1963, and was appointed head of the dept of Bantu languages last year. He was a founder member of the Bureau for Zulu Language and Culture.

tax revenues is via money of decreases The Reserve Bank money base, grant vers or take up vious form of Reserve Bank terms that the public sector. are spent by the deficit is likely l relatively to arnment is her kinds of

concerned when the balance ry. Correcting en seen to require increases in ses in government revenues relative illustration of this process of detailed examination of monetary 1976. The fiscal deficit was mulating credit creation by the ly affecting the balance of payments. ts monetary and fiscal policy and nservative fiscal policy. This ary policy cannot be regarded as can they be seen as independent

More Indian students are seeking

Worthwhile careers in engineering

(54)

BILL FAHLL

Science Correspondent
ALTHOUGH only one student has so far graduated, steadily increasing numbers of Indian students are opting for engineering at the University of Durban-Westville.

Four more students are due to qualify this year, and six during 1978. The upsurge of interest in engineering as a profession is illustrated by the fact that over 100 students are enrolled for the first and second year courses of study.

"Within the next few years, we'll be running at full capacity," said Mr. R. J. Hayes, a senior lecturer in the department.

The engineering course is in several respects unique in South Africa. It is long — lasting six years it is the longest course for a first degree in engineering in this country. Many students baulk at this and feel that it could be shortened.

But the staff, I feel, are able to justify the six-year period, and other students agree with

them.

Firstly, a full year of the course divided into two separate six month periods sees the student working, for a salary, in industry.

An efficient placement service sends them all over South Africa. From now until the end of this year, Indian pupil engineers will be found working as far afield as Cape Town and the Transvaal.

By contrast, European engineering students are required to work in industry for only eight weeks during their four-year course, during the long vacations. Although many choose to get practical experience for longer periods than this, it would not be possible to amass even a half of the Indian period.

"Our philosophy is to turn out a useful employee," said Professor R. P. S. Horn, head of the Department.

He pointed out that it was a well-known fact that the average engineering graduate was of no immediate use to industry.

"But by the time our

students graduate, they've already had a year in industry as well as a sound training in workshop techniques such as welding and machining — something that many Europeans lack."

Although the Indian students are registered with the University of Durban-Westville for six years, the actual time they spend there is only five years. And further provision is made for hard-working, brighter students.

The courses are so arranged that the five-year period can be completed in four years. Several are lacking this already and if they succeed they will spend no longer than Euro-

pean students do on university precincts.

The engineering course itself is rather different from that at other universities. The first three years are devoted to general engineering. Only from the fourth year onwards do the students specialise, the choices being electrical, mechanical, chemical or civil.

And they've had a good chance to make up their minds which branch they prefer. The first period with industry — six months during the second year — is divided up among the various specialities.

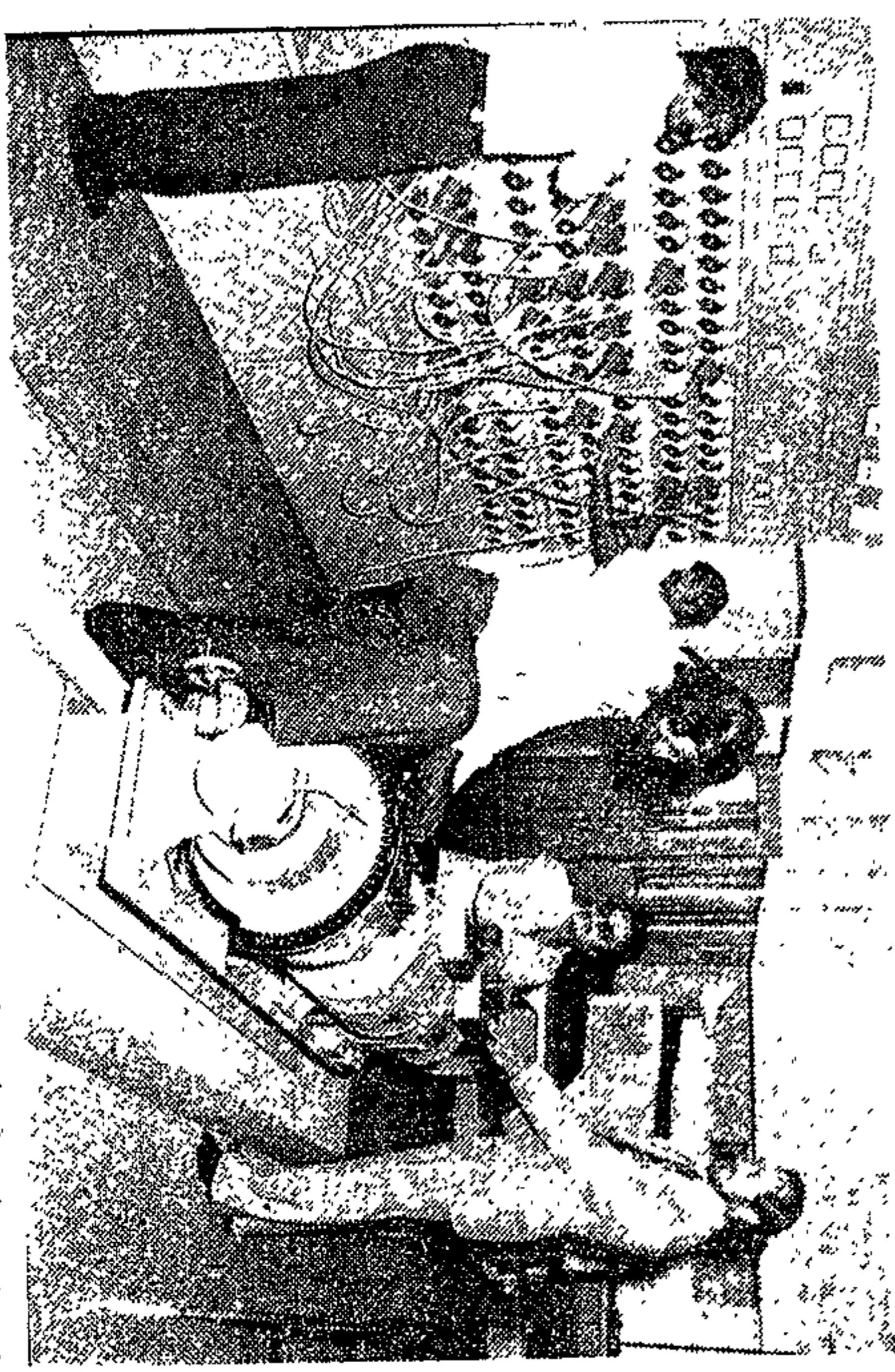
What do the students themselves think about their chosen profession? Mr. M. A. G. Mayet of Durban sees engineering

as a challenge. He sees the six years as necessary and says that engineering needs the right approach.

"Unlike many jobs, an engineer has to be able to work as part of a group throughout his career," he says.

According to one employer, there is an acute shortage of engineers. Indians, he said, fit in well, with no discrimination being shown.

"I am personally very satisfied. The training the students are getting at the University of Durban - Westville is turning out engineers of equivalent quality to any university in the country. And they have the added advantage of a sound practical training."



MR. R. J. HAYES, senior lecturer in electrical engineering, instructs a group of students in the electrical laboratory at the University of Durban-Westville.

NATAL MERCURY 8/7/77

54 VARSITY BOOKS BANNED

Mercury Reporter

THREE University of Natal student publications are banned for distribution from today, the Directorate of Publications announced yesterday.

They are Crux No. 2 published on the Pietermaritzburg campus and two separate magazines, So... where... to? published by the Student Democratic Association in Durban and Pietermaritzburg respectively.

It is not clear which editions of So... where... to? were banned as the issues are not numbered.

It would be an offence to import any publications of an American publisher, Violent World, Inc., except by permit from tomorrow the Directorate of Publications announced here yesterday.

From tomorrow it will be an offence to import and/or distribute the following:

The Ceasor Code, Italian Assets, The Chicago Girl, The Beggars Are Coming, Hardcore, The Houseman's Tale, Lesbian Images, The Golden People.

Murder Machine, The Marksman, Love's Avenging Heart, Evil Breed, The Lawmen, Book 1, Violent World — May 1977, Volume I, Number 1, Leviathan (Illuminatus Herren, Cash and Carry, Witze Aus Kiste I, Katuru—May, 1977, Iduna Part III), Die Weissen Pland hire/Advertisement Post.—(Sapa.)

Wits hit hard by duty

Science Editor

The 15 percent import duty on books and periodicals has forced the library of the University of the Witwatersrand to cut its annual expenditure on books by nearly R50 000.

According to Professor F. Musiker, the university librarian, the introduction of this surcharge by the Minister of Finance on April 1 has made South Africa one of the only countries in the world to put a tax on knowledge.

"It is one of the most retrogressive financial measures ever imposed on libraries and universities," he said in an interview yesterday.

Representations by the vice-chancellors and university librarians to the Government to exempt universities from the duty (as is the case with Government and provincial libraries) had fallen on deaf ears.

R48 000

Thus the university's 1977 allocation for books and journals of R371 000 had to be cut by R48 000 to enable it to pay the tax.

"This is going to hit the students particularly hard," says Miss E Robertson, the Medical School librarian.

"In these times of inflation, students cannot afford to buy all the books they need and therefore they may increase use of our libraries. We cannot now meet the demand."

Not only do universities have to pay the surcharge but the methods of getting clearance are time-consuming for the librarians. And if a clearing agent does the work, the cost can be up to R10 an item.

No difference is made between books that are bought and those that are on loan from overseas institutions. All of them are liable to the surcharge.

DIFFICULT

And Wits' own books which have been sent to other countries on inter-library loan, too, come under the regulations when they are returned. It is difficult and cumbersome to retrieve the surcharge, which has to be paid before a book is released.

Calls for support are to be made to the Medical Association of South Africa, the Dental Association and the South African Medical and Dental Council.

54

RDM 13/7/77

Black ⁽⁵⁴⁾
students
put old
scientist
in a tizz

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN.—Dr T E W Schumann, 80, former deputy chairman of the Atomic Energy Board, has written to the University of Stellenbosch expressing "the utmost dismay" that blacks are now permitted to register as students.

The letter, which is published in a recent issue of the South African Observer, claims to be "interpreting the sentiments of many old students."

Dr Schumann said there was a "systematic campaign" to undermine every institution of the Afrikaner — not only in the Church where mixed services were advocated but also in sport where racial clashes were to be expected unless a halt was called to mixed sport.

Dr Schumann said: "It is important for our Afrikaans universities to help stop the black tidal wave.

"I accepted with great appreciation an honorary doctorate awarded to me by my alma mater several years ago," Dr Schumann wrote.

"But if such an offer were made to me today I should feel obliged to refuse it unless your board were to reconsider its decision to admit blacks to the University of Stellenbosch."

In a telephone interview from his Pretoria home yesterday Dr Schumann said he had warned the university registrar he would publish the letter if no reply had been received from the rector within three weeks.

"I have received no reply since then and so felt free to go ahead with publication," said Dr Schumann.

The rector, Professor J N de Villiers, said yesterday he had just returned after being absent for more than a week and would be leaving again almost immediately.

He had not yet had time to study Dr Schumann's letter and could make no comment until he had done so.

D.D. 15/7/77

Students released

DURBAN — The State yesterday released 29 former Zululand University students who have been detained since January as witnesses in the court case arising from last year's unrest at the University.

Each student received R165 in cash yesterday morning, one rand for each day he was detained.

The students were initially held as accomplices, but in terms of the attorney-general's special powers in terms of the law on internal security, were detained as important witnesses.

The attorney general ordered their release because they are no longer required as State witnesses.

In addition to the money paid to them as witness fees, the State will also pay their travel expenses back home, mostly to the Witwatersrand. — SAPA.



54.

Wits gives bite to kwazulu

Science Editor
Students and staff of Wits
Dental School are to sup-
ply free dental treatment
to the people of kwazulu

The work is done in
universities, vacations and
each of the two previous
repetitions to kwazulu.

July 30
Before kwazulu was al-
located to Wits by the
Government, dental teams
visited Transkei and
Qwaqwa

clinics, all that is usually
available in the remoter
areas is a room containing
a kitchen table.

Africa and president of
the Orange Grove Rotary
Club.
He investigated several
mobile dental clinics in
the United States and
found a well equipped
four wheel drive vehicle
which was ideal for rough
terrain.

And the Orange Grove
Rotary Club has in turn
adopted the scheme as its
own project and is busy
raising funds for a mobile

Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic

Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic

Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic
Wits dental clinic

The need for a basic
dental service in kwazulu
is great. But, although
much of the work will
involve alleviation of pain
through extractions, sur-
gery will be undertaken
in the mission hospitals,
says Dr. Heydt.

staying at home and
working as a migrant
deals' that they "g
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the 'package deal'
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D.D. MR WEBSTER
23/7/77

Clifton's vice-head nominated

EAST LONDON — Old Selbornian and Rhodes University graduate, Mr Trevor Webster, has been nominated Deputy-Principal of Clifton Park High School as from January next year.

The principal, Mr R. C. Algie, said the vacancy arose through the pending retirement of Mr M. Groenewald after 38 years at the school.

Mr Webster was educated at Selborne College, obtained a BA degree and B. Ed from Rhodes, and BA (Hons) from Unisa.

He later taught at Selborne College where he stayed for 13 years before moving to Graaff-Reinet Training College as a lecturer at the beginning of this year.

Mr Webster specialises in the teaching of English and history.

He was chairman of the Border Historical Society for three years and president of the Border Rowing Association. — DDR.

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(54)

D. D. 23/7/77

UPE head silent

(54)

PORT ELIZABETH — The principal of the University of Port Elizabeth, Prof E. Marais, declined yesterday to discuss a Student Representative Council resolution calling on the university council to extend academic facilities for black students.

The unanimous resolution was conveyed to Prof Marais in a letter asking for the matter to be considered by the council.

The chairman of the SRC, Mr H. Schoeman, said the resolution asked the council to open to all race groups all graduate and post graduate courses

not available at nearby black universities.

The resolution made suggestions for extending the concessions to areas which, in the opinion of the SRC, were meaningful and important, Mr Schoeman said. He declined to elaborate.

Prof Marais would not say if the resolution would be discussed at the next meeting of the council.

UPE had a number of Chinese students and an application by an Indian student to attend had also been approved. He was expected to arrive next year.

— DDC.

Unisa alters course

THE University of SA's Programme for Real Estate Practitioners (Prep) course, from which the first students graduated earlier this year, will no longer continue in its present form. For this year, Unisa, it seems, is likely to offer a truncated one-year diploma, probably

as part of a management course.

Although the University will not comment at this stage, it is possible that it could be considering instituting a real estate programme as part of a B.Comm. (Hons) degree in the future. Exp. 24/7/77.

54

Apartheid 101 nog

Deur MARTIN WELZ

UNISA het sy apartheid-bordjies verwyder maar krapperrige dinge soos aparte vakansieskole, eksamenlokale met afskottings tussen studente van verskillende rasse en aparte gradeplegtighede bly nog.

„Ons het nog nie begin dink aan volgende jaar nie,” het mnr. Chris Uys, skakelbeampte van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, gister gesê na aanleiding van 'n versoek van die Cape Teacher' Professional Association dat Unisa weer moet nadink of sy apartheidsmaatreëls die land se beste belange dien.

„Ek kan nie nou daarop

plek-plek by Unisa

antwoord nie aangesien nemand hier nog gaan sit het om die saak te bespreek nie. Dit sal seker later vanjaar oorweeg word,” sê mnr. Uys.

Hoewel nie-blankes net 'n klein deel van Unisa se studentetal vorm, het die univer-

siteit sedert sy ontstaan as 'n korrespondensie-universiteit meer swart studente as enige ander universiteit in die land gewerf.

In sy voortsittersrede op die onlangse jaarvergadering van die Cape Teachers' Pro-

fessionale Association het mnr. F. A. Sonn gesê dat Unisa nog altyd die beste van die Suid-Afrikaanse gemeenskap verteenwoordig het.

„Daar is nie 'n man, wit, bruin of swart, wat nie op

sy Unisa-grad trots is nie,” het hy gesê. Maar, het hy bygevoeg, hy wonder of dit nie vir Unisa tyd geword het om weer oor sy aparte lesings, eksamenlokale en veral sy gradeplegtighede na te dink nie.

In Maart vanjaar het die gradeplegtigheid vir swart graduandi vir die eerste keer in Unisa se hoofsaal plaasgevind. Vroeër is dit altyd in gehuurde skoolsale in die swart woongebiede gehou.

Toe het 'n swart student aan RAPPORT gesê: „Vir die eerste keer is ons vanjaar nie gesê om ons graad by die agterdeur te gaan haal nie.”

Turfloop boycott will be continued

By HELEN ZILLE
A LARGE number of students of the University of the North (Turfloop), have rejected the university's conditions for their return to lectures and have decided to continue the lecture boycott until an expelled SRC member is reinstated.

At a meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend most of the students living in the Johannesburg-Soweto area resolved to return to the university campus on September 12 but to continue their lecture boycott.

Their decision — which was supported by groups of students from throughout the country — follows the announcement of the university senate last week that students will have to sign an undertaking withdrawing all their demands if they wish to return to lectures on September 12.

They will also have to sign an agreement not to attend mass meetings. Many students have already received the posted "ultimatum forms" which they can sign and return by post or submit when they report for lectures on September 12. The student meeting resolved unanimously not to return the forms.

The university's conditions followed the closing of the university ten days ago — six weeks before

the final exams — after student protests against the expulsion of an SRC member and the quality of hostel food.

Students believe the SRC member, Mr Tsietsi Thandekiso, was expelled for his political activities. University authorities say he was expelled for cheating in a test.

After the meeting, students said: "We discussed the matter thoroughly and decided on principle, to continue our boycott."

The students rejected the claim that Mr Thandekiso had been expelled for cheating. "Even if he did cheat — which we believe he did not — the prescribed punishment is a zero mark for that test. Nowhere in the world are people expelled from a university for cheating in a class test.

"We are convinced Mr Thandekiso was expelled for his political convictions

and we are determined to show our solidarity with him."

On the food issue, the students said: "Our complaints about the food were justified and reasonable. We were sometimes served sour mincemeat and rice with worms. We ate in the most unhygienic conditions and often had to wash our plates before sitting down for a meal. It is an insult to insist that we withdraw our demand for an improvement in the quality of the food."

Students believe the authorities sent them home to stop them taking collective decisions and joint action. "It was an attempt to divide us and to give parents a chance to put pressure on us to continue our studies uninterrupted", one student said.

"Many parents are putting pressure on us and we understand their point of view. We had to make an

extremely difficult decision. It would be far easier for us to comply with the conditions and pass our exams. But this would be the easy way out. This is an issue of principle," he said.

Yesterday students said they had received messages from students throughout the country supporting the decision to continue the lecture boycott.

Asked if it was normal procedure to expel a student for cheating, Mr A van Niekerk, principal of the Stofberg Theological College where Mr Thandekiso was registered, said: "It is more or less normal. It depends on the attitude and behaviour of the particular student. We demand exceptionally high ethical standards."

Mr Van Niekerk said the university expected a few students to sign the undertaking and return to lectures.

Row at Rhodes as inter-varsity dance called off

(54)

From PETER BRUCE 5/8/77

		<u>Page</u>
Int	GRAHAMSTOWN — A row has erupted over the decision by the council of the University of Port Elizabeth to cancel the traditional inter-varsity dance on Saturday night.	1
Grov	The controversy centres around a Coloured swimmer who competed for Rhodes University in the summer inter-varsity earlier this year.	3
Grov	They also condemned the Rhodes University's sports union for not boycotting the inter-varsity.	9
Grov	According to a report in the student newspaper, Oppidan, to be published today, a proposal that Rhodes sportsmen attend the cheese and wine function in lieu of the ball was accepted by an overwhelming majority at a meeting on Monday.	16
Unem	He would have been eligible to attend the ball which was subsequently cancelled by the UPE council. They will now give a multiracial cheese and wine party instead.	23
Comp	The newspaper writes that the vote was an implicit rejection of a boycott proposal put forward by the SRC president, Mr La Grange at the end of July.	40
	At least two senior Rhodes sportsmen have joined black students in boycotting the entire inter-varsity. They are Mr Ashley La Grange, a provincial cross-country runner, and Mr Boy Johnston, a first team hockey player. Mr La Grange is also president of the Rhodes SRC.	
	According to the report, Mr Doug Coghlan, chairman of the sports union, argued that Rhodes should accept the UPE "no ball" condition, saying that he had laid down two conditions for the holding of the inter-varsity, both of which had been accepted by UPE.	
	Yesterday, the entire complement of Rhodes's 17 black undergraduate students came out strongly against the UPE decision and claimed the ball had been called off for racial reasons.	
	These conditions were: that the UPE should agree to the merit selection of Rhodes teams and that the function after inter-varsity should be non-racial.	

DiD. 6/8/77

Boycott meeting

(54)

ALICE — A mass meeting of Fort Hare University students called to discuss their boycott of food served in the university dining halls will be continued tomorrow afternoon.

The meeting started on Thursday night and was adjourned after several hours of indecisive debate.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Prof J. M. de Wet, said yesterday the students had asked to be allowed to continue the meeting tomorrow and he had agreed to allow a meeting from 2 to 6 pm.

He said he hoped that after the meeting students would be able to make some definite suggestions on how to overcome their complaints about the food. — DDC.

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For the informat
the Faculty Offi

REFERENCE	1
OPTIONS	1
1	9
2	4
3	3
4	11
5	4
6	13

Varsity drops ultimatum to ban Dr Bhengu from Inkatha

Varsity drops ultimatum to ban Dr Bhengu from Inkatha

By Lucia de Klerk

The University of Natal has dropped its ultimatum to ban Dr Bhengu from the campus, after the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) agreed to a change of its constitution. The change of constitution, which has been proposed by the IFP, would allow Dr Bhengu to remain in the party and to continue to lead it.

The IFP has agreed to a change of its constitution, which would allow Dr Bhengu to remain in the party and to continue to lead it. The change of constitution would allow Dr Bhengu to remain in the party and to continue to lead it.

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A full minute of the
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5 August 1977

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Dental

Professor Mace stated at the time that any ultimatum had been issued to Dr Bhengu, but said he had been advised to remain in his position in the movement on his appointment.

The IFP's only Council was a reply of the opinion that Dr Bhengu was on two payrolls and that Inkatha had become a political movement.

54

STUDENTS OBJECT TO AWARD

Mercury Reporter 10/8/77

THE Students' Representative Council at the University of Natal, Durban, has written to the Queen of England criticising her award of a C.B.E. to Professor F. E. Stock, principal of the university.

Professor Stock, outgoing principal, leaves for Britain this week to receive the award. Then he retires to the island of Jersey.

He was awarded the C.B.E. for services to education but, said the SRC, had failed to make a valuable contribution to the university.

The SRC added: "Professor Stock failed during his term of office to uphold and further the principles and ideals of academic freedom, freedom of speech, association and information."

The SRC has also written to the British Prime Minister and the Foreign Office.

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the above options.

Members were asked to rank these options in order of preference and then weight them as follows: 6 points for 1st preference, 5 for 2nd, 4 for 3rd, 3 for 4th, 2 for 5th and 1 for 6th preference.

The result of the poll which serves as an indication only of Faculty's thinking to the Working Party is as follows:

<u>OPTION</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
1	99
2	106
3	87
4	163
5	88
6	143

Faculty's order of preference therefore is:

1. Option 4
2. Option 6
3. Option 2
4. Option 1
5. Option 5
6. Option 3

54

Sun. Times 14/8/77

Govt pays for black managers' training

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

THE Government is directly subsidising the training of black managers — despite Mr M. C. Botha's opposition to their employment in "white areas"

The Corporation for Economical Development (formerly the Bantu Investment Corporation) is one of the main sponsors of a programme at the University of South Africa School of Business Leadership, which trains blacks in business management.

Professor George Marais, head of the school, told the Sunday Times this week that the CED grant was intended for men who would practise their management skills in the homelands.

Most of the students, however, are from Soweto

he is 25 he can have his first exhibition. "This exhibition was arranged in the Goodman Fine Arts Centre and was the first exhibition by a black artist in the country."

Vacuum

"You can't train managers in the homeland," Prof Marais said. "They need interaction with the business world and cannot be taught in vacuum. If, once they are trained the Government wants them to go to the homelands, it should create opportunities for them there."

Most of the black students in Unisa's business school are enrolled in diploma courses in small business and personnel management — both headed by blacks — and launched in 1975 and 1976.

Although black students predominate, several whites have also enrolled — including officials from the Department of Bantu Administration.

Enrolment in the small business management course has risen from 27 to 60 since its inception 2½ years ago, and although most of the students are Soweto shopkeepers, many are snapped up by commerce and industry once they receive their diplomas.

Sponsors

Other sponsors, in addition to the CED, include Anglo American, Coca-Cola, Tongaat Sugar, the Claude Neon Trust and Anglo Vaal.

Many white firms sponsor black employees for the course, says Mr Ben Mokoatle — himself one of South Africa's first black managers and the man who heads the programme.

If the Minister of Bantu Administration maintains his ban on black managers in white areas, many of the business men Mr Mokoatle and his colleagues are producing will have nowhere to go except the homelands.

The Minister, says Mr Mokoatle, is being inconsistent.

"If he wants to get rid of black managers, he should get rid of black labour in the urban areas as well."

Whites to join Indian university

Study Times 14/8/77

By SUZANNE VOS

THE INDIAN University of Durban-Westville will open to Whites next year, and already has dozens of applications from students.

Overseas academics, too, want to study the university's "non-Western" courses, including Sanskrit and Oriental Philosophy.

Several South African lecturers who would not teach at a "separate" university have asked for information on staff vacancies.

The rector of the university, Professor S. P. Olivier, who was behind the moves to persuade the Government to open black universities to selected white students, said this week that he was delighted with the response.

He hoped the university would grow from its present student population of 4,000 to 10,000 by 1990.

Spectrum

The new intake of white students would not be confined to those wishing to take post-graduate courses or diplomas.

"We hope to attract a wide spectrum of the South African student population," he said.

"To begin with we will have to be selective as our primary obligation is to cater for Indians' needs, and we will have to make sure we continue to do so."

The university has several courses not available elsewhere. They include Oriental Art, Persian (with the possible inclusion, soon, of Japanese and Chinese), Hindu Studies, Islamic Jurisprudence, Oriental Philosophy, Sanskrit and Indology.

The amendment to the Separate Universities Act was passed in the last Parliamentary session and, since then, other black universities have also revealed interest from whites in enrolling for degrees — particularly in language and social science departments.

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The relaxation of the Act is said to have been one of the Government's promised moves to dismantle petty apartheid. It was welcomed by the black universities, which have long been hampered and embarrassed by the "bush college" taunts made by many of their students, black and white intellectuals, and sections of the communities they represent.

Parents pay the fees of medical students

Strak 19/8/77

The recent emotionalism surrounding the cost to the taxpayer of training a medical student would make one think we were in communist Russia where the State takes a brilliant child, supports and educates him and produces a doctor. This is not the case in South Africa.

The majority of medical students are the products of expensive private schools — to gain acceptance into medical faculties they need to be thoroughly well educated, to have an exceptional matric and to have learnt the meaning of the words "work" and "study", as



Doctor at work . . . many years of personal sacrifice.

opposed to rugby and sport.

Thus the taxpayer is already in debt to the parents of most medical students who, from Grade 1 onwards, pay expensive school fees (frequently at great sacrifice to themselves), transport, book and stationery costs, while at the same time paying as taxpayers for the education of children at Government schools.

During the six long university years, medical students are entirely dependent on their parents for payment of the high fees, for food, clothes, holidays (a necessary luxury during the gruelling years of study), also for expensive medical textbooks many of which cost more than R30 or R40 each, costly medical instruments, etc. Every rand of pocket money has to be provided by the parents during all these years.

In the 2nd year, medical students are told that they must each have their own car for visiting outlying hospitals and units during their training. (Guess who buys and maintains their cars, and pays for the petrol? Certainly not the taxpayer).

While the medical student is poring over his books during evenings and weekends, for endless years, his contemporaries are out enjoying themselves at picnics, theatres and parties, not to mention television, with girlfriends or wives — all of which the medical student must forgo if he is to have any hope of passing his examinations.

His year as a "houseman" is the most exhaust-

ing of all, with long, weary, hours in the hospital wards. No citizen in a conventional job has the remotest idea of how hard these young men work.

The final irony comes, after all the years of study, hard work, self-denial (and parental sacrifice), when he enters the army. He then finds himself, as a commissioned Medical Officer with all the responsibility it entails, earning less than hundreds of Government employees in the army, many barely literate, but whose pay is being "made up" by the State!

So let us hear less about how much it costs the taxpayer to train a doctor and more credit where it really belongs — to the dedicated professors and medical lecturers, the parents and these hard-working, brilliant, young men themselves.

Joan L. Atkinson,
Gillview.

(54) RDM 25/8/77

Expulsion leads to Turfloop lecture boycott

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Staff

STUDENTS at the University of the North (Turfloop) began a mass lecture boycott yesterday in protest against the expulsion of a Student Representative Council member.

The lecture boycott was coupled with a food boycott in protest against "the rubbish students are served as food".

Student spokesmen said buckets of "inedible food" were yesterday dumped outside the administration building at the university and students boycotted lectures in a show of solidarity with Mr Tsietsi Thandekiso, a theological student representative on the SRC, who was expelled recently without reasons.

Mr A van Niekerk, principal of the theological school affiliated to the university, refused to discuss the matter with a student delegation. The students believe Mr Thandekiso was expelled because of his activities on the SRC.

When approached by the "Mail" yesterday, Mr Van Niekerk said: "Mr Thandekiso's political activities had nothing to do with it. His expulsion had something to do with irregularities during a test. I cannot discuss the matter because it is being investigated."

Asked why Mr Thandekiso had been expelled before the investigation had taken place, Mr Van Niekerk said: "Those are the rules of the college. I cannot discuss them."

Students said yesterday the lecture boycott would continue until Mr Thandekiso was re-instated. "Mr Thandekiso has served the students well. He has been guilty of no irregularities and no reasons have been given for his expulsion. We decided on a class boycott at a mass meeting and we will stick to it until the matter has been satisfactorily resolved," a spokesman said.

The students said the food boycott was a protest against "the rubbish we

are served as food.

"Until the quality of the food improves we will make our own arrangements," they said.

The SRC plans to hold a referendum soon on whether to stop the sale of liquor on campus.

There has been much student dissatisfaction about the sale of liquor. Students regard the liquor outlet as "an attempt by the authorities to distract our attention from the real issues we should be facing at university."

Plea for vet ^{D.D.} 30/8/77 faculty

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GRAHAMSTOWN — The establishment of a veterinary faculty at Rhodes University continued to be a live issue here and elsewhere. Dr Derek Henderson, Rhodes Vice-Chancellor, said at the opening of the South African Veterinary Association's biennial conference here.

He said Rhodes had pushed for a veterinary faculty for three quarters of a century. The Eastern Cape had more veterinary problems than the rest of South Africa.

No other region had such a variety of climatic conditions and veld types, nor supported a bigger variety of farming enterprises such as beef, dairy, wool, mutton and mohair.

Dr Henderson said most major parasite diseases were present in the region. Veterinary students need never be short of clinical material. Conditions were completely different from those at Onderstepoort.

Rhodes's proximity to Fort Hare suggested that black practitioners could train in conditions they would probably be required to practice in.

The State should take cognisance of South Africa's projected needs.

— DDC.

Change will come in SA says Goodman

D.D.
31/8/77

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CAPE TOWN — Students at the University of Cape Town were told yesterday that change would come to South Africa in their own lifetime.

Lord Goodman, the British peer who was negotiator for several Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals was giving the 18th T. B. Davie memorial academic

freedom lecture. He said this represented 18 years of striving for an ideal. If the ideas put forward in previous lectures had been heeded the South African situation would have been very different from the present state of tension.

He had met two main groups of liberals in the Republic, one asking for advice and the other demanding to be left alone.

He believed the first group wanted advice only because they were reluctant to make the sacrifices necessary to arrive at a just solution. Those who refused advice were ignoring the fact that everything achieved in South Africa was the result of advice and skills imported from other countries.

The university's special role was to seek the truth and nurture healthy scepticism — not cynicism which could be poisonous for youth. It should also teach students to arrive at their own opinions and reject mass thinking.

People who tried to impose their opinions on others, often called on powerful allies, such as those who quoted God. This kind of claim should be examined most carefully of all, Lord Goodman said.

The university should not see itself as not free, even if its freedom was maimed. Free thought was the most powerful weapon and a person's capacity for change should never be underestimated, even the most diehard traditionalists were susceptible to change.

People changed by force of conscience, through self-interest, and through fear.

"Not all of us will see it but change will come in the lifetimes of many people in this hall," Lord Goodman said. — DDC.

Turfloop 'tense' as SRC sacked

54

RDM

13/9/77

Political Staff

THE Students Representative Council of the University of the North (Turfloop) was dissolved yesterday—three months after it was elected.

Last night the atmosphere on the campus was "tense", although 1450 of the 1800 students had signed declarations that they would not hold mass meetings without the rector's permission, and that they withdrew the demands that led to last month's lecture and food boycott.

These demands were that an expelled student, Mr Tsietsi, Thandekiso be reinstated, and that the quality of hostel food be improved.

Prof W Kgware, rector of the university, refused to say yesterday whether all students would be readmitted. "That will be decided by the university authorities," he said.

When members of the SRC which was elected in June and is the first since the 1974 unrest approached the authorities yesterday they were told the SRC had been dissolved.

Prof Kgware said the council had been disbanded because it had failed to press ahead with its undertaking that it would make the SRC responsible to the administration.

Last night students were pressing ahead with plans to hold a meeting in a church hall off campus to beat the university ban on meetings.

● See Page 3

RDM 9/9/77

(54)

300 will return to Turfloop, but...

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 300 students of the University of the North (Turfloop) unanimously decided at a meeting in Soweto yesterday to return to the university on Monday morning but not to sign declaration forms sent to them by the university.

The meeting, in the St Francis of Assisi Anglican Church in Rockville, was interrupted when a contingent of Riot Squad policemen entered the hall and asked the chairman what it was about.

The student explained that the meeting had nothing to do with Soweto but was about Turfloop, and that all the students present were from the university.

Police examined documents on the table and then left.

The students decided that when they arrived at the university they would find out if the SRC was recognised and if food had improved.

They felt that signing the declaration forms would force them back to eating "rotten food" and having some members of the SRC excluded from lectures.

They undertook not to return to lectures if they were forced to sign the forms.

The university was closed late in August after students complained about the food and the expulsion of an SRC member, Mr Tsietsi Thandekiso.

If the SRC was recognised they would be sent to put students' grievances before the university senate.

The students were from Soweto and the Pretoria, Vaal Triangle and other Reef areas.

Professor J. C. Steenekamp, academic registrar of the university, said last night he could not comment on the students' decision.

Pie in the sky for lunch at Wits' canteen

BY SHARON LEVIN

WHERE strippers once shed their clothes and top cabaret artists demanded high fees, university professors and other academics now eat their lunches in the poshest staff canteen in South Africa.

Glenda Kemp, Terry Lester, Kathy Kahn, and Keith Anthony once entertained there — now the Top of the Town restaurant belongs to Wits University.

The University bought Lawson's Corner in September, 1976 with the aid of a grant from the Department of National Education. The restaurant was acquired after a Supreme Court action in June this year.

The restaurant, nicknamed 'Top of the Campus', was converted into a staff canteen and common room on August 16 for a six-month trial period. Meanwhile, staff members enjoy the plush surroundings and magnificent view.

The University expects to have full possession of the building by 1979 when present leases held by tenants expire.

Until the building is renamed, it is referred to as 'University Corner'.

PICTURES STEFAN SONDERLING



● Enjoying coffee and the magnificent view of Johannesburg from the 'Top of the Campus' are, from left to right: Dianna Segal, University Press officer; sculptor Ian Clark and his wife Valerie, secretary of the Faculty of Law; Professor Douglas Reid, director of the Conservatoire of the School of Music and Dr Aart de Villiers, senior lecturer of the School of Dramatic Art.



● It's comfort for the Black staff of the canteen too — comfy chairs with a view during the coffee break.



Students of the University of Fort Hare, are herded into a grandstand by police, some with dogs and riot shields, before being taken away in police vehicles. (See also picture below).

ALICE — The Fort Hare campus was quiet yesterday, and students appeared to be boycotting lectures following Thursday's mass arrests.

Altogether 1 210 Fort Hare students appeared in a special court sitting in the police station here on Thursday night, after being arrested for attending a prohibited service on the campus in memory of black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

The Alice magistrate, Mr B. J. Bester, remanded 750 men students in custody until September 26.

Later, the 460 women students who were arrested and held at the campus sports stadium from 11 am until late in

the afternoon, because of lack of facilities and accommodation at the Alice police station, appeared before a magistrate in Fort Hare.

The women were released on their own recognisances and warned to appear in the Alice Magistrate's Court on October 17.

They returned to the university hostel afterwards, but were given accommodation away from the about 400

students who were not involved in the meeting on the campus.

University authorities said the campus would remain open and classes would continue as usual.

Parents have been telephoning the university about bail for their sons.

According to the Alice magistrate, Mr Bester, none of the students appealed for bail when they appeared.

He added that if they wished, parents could appear before him for bail on behalf of their sons. He and the public prosecutor would then discuss each case and decide whether bail should be granted and the amount that should be paid.

Meanwhile, more than 500 of the University of the North's 1 800 students were back at lectures yesterday, according to a university spokesman

He said the students started trickling back on Thursday.

Following a boycott of lectures earlier this week, the students were given an ultimatum by the university authorities to either return to classes by noon on Wednesday or leave the campus. The majority left.

More than 1 500 signed a declaration when they arrived at the university on Monday, in which they undertook not to hold mass meetings on the campus and to withdraw complaints about hostel food.

However, they held a mass meeting on Tuesday night and decided to continue the boycott the next day. — DDC.

Fort Hare quiet 54 as boycott starts



Cape Times
21/9/77

Hewat students in exam boycott

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Staff Reporter

STUDENTS at Hewat Training College in Athlone boycotted their quarterly examinations for the second day yesterday.

On Monday morning notices appeared on the notice board calling a mass meeting in the hall when examinations were due to begin at 8.45am.

About 11am yesterday most of the students were in the hall where a mass meeting was being held to decide what they would do for the next three days before the start of the holidays on Friday.

One student said students asked the Rector early yesterday afternoon for a normal school day today and tomorrow instead of writing examinations.

He said the Rector, Mr W E Pratt, consented and allowed three days at the beginning of next quarter for the examinations which would be missed.

Mr Pratt declined to comment yesterday but confirmed that students had abandoned the examinations.

Another student who attended the mass meetings on Monday and yesterday said most students wanted to abandon the examinations, bursaries, the end of term dance and a holiday sportsteam tour to Port Elizabeth in protest against Mr Steve Biko's death in detention.

They decided yesterday, however, to go on the tour because a lot of money had been spent in preparation.

Irate Buthelezi hits at Indians



CHIEF BUTHELEZI

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi today reminded Indians of the bloody 1949 riots before angrily leaving the campus of the University of Durban-Westville, where he was to have addressed a symposium which was called off after student demonstrations.

Claiming that he had been insulted by the students, Chief Buthelezi said he could not guarantee what would happen as a result of the incident, and pledged that he would never return to the university campus "under any circumstances."

"I will only face the risk of being insulted again I am a responsible leader," he said.

In obvious reference to the 1949 riots between Africans and Indians in Durban, Chief Buthelezi said: "I don't want to be responsible for sparking off another Indo-Zulu riot."

but I cannot allow myself to be insulted in this way."

Placards carried by the students read: "Gatsha, is there an alternative to total liberation?" "Puppets on a String," and "What's in this pseudo liberal nonsense?"

Despite pleas from author Alan Paton, Chief Buthelezi refused to withdraw his comments, and was later escorted to the offices of the rector, Professor S P Olivier, followed by a group of Inkatha representatives in full regalia.

Chief Buthelezi was not actually present when the placard-carrying students invaded the lecture hall.

The Inkatha representatives, however, were subjected to boos and jeers when they made their entrance into the hall.

The symposium was called to discuss possible alternatives for peaceful co-existence in South Africa.

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(25) Feit, pp. 143 - 190. (26) Kuper, p. 205. (27) Wilson and Thompson, p. 467.
(28) Walsh, p. 330.

Riot police called to UWC

Cape Times
22/9/77

54

By MARK AUGUST

RIOT POLICE were called to the University of the Western Cape yesterday when students disrupted lectures, smashed windows and attended a mass meeting — in violation of a ban on campus gatherings — to vote in favour of a mass walk-off today.

Ref :7PG/S

Dear

Thank you

to study for

I am pleased to accept you provided qualifications which are set out

1. Master of Arts

A candidate may, with the permission of the Senate, proceed to the M.A. degree if he is either

- (a) (i) an Honours graduate in any subject who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to the Honours degree of the University;
- (ii) a graduate in any subject who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to the Honours degree of the University;
- (b) a graduate of any university who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to the Honours degree of the University.

2. B.A. (Honours)

A candidate may, with the permission of the Senate, proceed to the degree of B.A. (Hons) if he is:

- (a) a graduate in Arts of any university who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to those required for the B.A. (Hons) degree with that university who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to those required for the B.A. (Hons) degree with that university;
- (b) a graduate in any other subject who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to those required for the B.A. (Hons) degree with that university who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to those required for the B.A. (Hons) degree with that university;
- (c) a graduate of any other university who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to those required for the B.A. (Hons) degree with that university who has completed courses by Senate as equivalent to those required for the B.A. (Hons) degree with that university.

No arrests were made and riot police in six vans kept a watch on the campus during the afternoon and evening.

The mass walk-off planned for today follows a surprise motion proposed by the Students' Representative Council on Tuesday. About 300 students voted in favour of the walk-off.

In an unsigned pamphlet distributed on the campus students listed their grievances.

"The time has come for the students to regard seriously their historical position, the present situation in the country and the entire position of the university in the struggle," the pamphlet said.

On Tuesday, the Rector of UWC, Professor R E van der Ross, banned all student meetings at the university.

"They must go if they have decided to stage the walk-off. I have no control over them and I feel sorry for them if they really intend walking off," he said yesterday.

He said that merely walking off the campus was no offence, "but persistent non-attendance next term would mean that we shall have to ask the student to reconsider his position."

Professor Van der Ross said that the Students' Representative Council had at no stage approached him on the matter.

"The only reasons for the walk-off are those which I saw in an unsigned pamphlet which have nothing to do with the university."

"I take a serious view of the disruption of classes, the defiance of university instructions and the violence on the campus."

"I appeal to the students to consider carefully whether the step they intend to take can really make a contribution to solutions of the problems that they have listed."

"No student should think that he has the right to write the final examination if he did not attend lectures in a satisfactory manner," Professor Van der Ross said.

Colonel A Drotsche, head of the riot police, said last night all was quiet at the university.

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Faculty of Arts will be
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Student marchers stone police

D.D. 23/9/77
(54)

TABLE 10 Accuracy of Predictive Interpretation

SPECIES	Check Area I		Check Area II	Check Area III
	Percent correct	Clocolan Percent omission		
<i>Eragrostis chloromelas</i>	63	37	1	1
<i>Elionurus argenteus</i>	96	4	1	1
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	47	53	1	1
<i>Aristida diffusa</i>	100	0	1	1
<i>Cymbopogon plurinodis</i>	50	50	1	1
<i>Eragrostis plana</i>	50	50	1	1
<i>Trichoneura grandiglumis</i>	0	100	1	1
<i>Pennisetum spachelatum</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Tragus koelerioides</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	9	91	1	1
<i>Setaria flabellata</i>	100	0	1	1
<i>Harporchloa faix</i>	100	0	1	1
<i>Tristachya leucothrix</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Eragrostis gummiflua</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Eragrostis capensis</i>	-	-	1	1
<i>Aristida congesta</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Cynodon hirsutus</i>	-	-	1	1
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Michrochloa caffra</i>	0	0	1	1
<i>Aster filifolius</i>	100	0	1	1
<i>Sporobolus fimbriatus</i>	-	-	1	1
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	-	-	1	1

CAPE TOWN — Violence broke out at the University of the Western Cape for the second consecutive day yesterday as students marched round the campus, smashed windows and stoned the police.

The Rector, Prof Richard van der Ross, suspended all academic activities for two days yesterday.

A university spokesman said the president of the students' representative council, Mr Clifton Peterson, and four others had been suspended and barred from the university. Two of the four students were members of the SRC.

Earlier a group of about 500 students marched round the campus to the arts building where windows were smashed. A police patrol van followed them.

A uniformed policeman pulled his service firearm on a student he had chased from the arts building. Stones were then thrown at him by a group of other students who

demanded that the youth be let free.

Police reinforcements arrived and the crowd dispersed.

A few stones were thrown in the direction of Prof Van der Ross while he was being interviewed on the campus by a TV crew. The students jeered the police and the Rector.

Prof Van der Ross, using a police loud hailer, gave all students — except those staying in the hostels — 10 minutes to leave the campus or be removed by the police. He said the university had not closed and would open on October 4 to begin a new term.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Western Cape, Maj Gen T. Bisschoff, said yesterday no arrests had been made on the campus.

He said he felt sorry for some of the students as he knew the majority of them wanted to write their examinations, which are a qualifying test for the final examination. — DDC.

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C. Times 28/9/77

V d Ross disbands SRC

(54)

By MARK AUGUST
THE COUNCIL of the University of the Western Cape will decide whether an election for another Students' Representative Council will be held on the campus, the Rector, Professor R E van der Ross, who disbanded the present SRC and suspended its constitution yesterday, said.

He said he had taken the action to prevent further trouble at the university when it re-opens for a new term on October 4.

The move follows disturbances on the campus last week when students smashed windows and stoned the police.

The SRC had earlier called for a mass "walk-off" from the campus. A vote for the decision to walk-off was taken

and 676 of the 961 students who voted were in favour of one.

Professor Van der Ross said the disbanding of the SRC would not have bad effects.

"We have managed in the past and we have other methods of liaising with the students."

The president of the Students' Representative Council, Mr Clifton Petersen, said last night that the disbanding of the SRC and the suspension of its constitution by the rector were to be expected.

He felt the SRC had a very important role to play in campus life and Professor Van der Ross's action might have a negative effect.

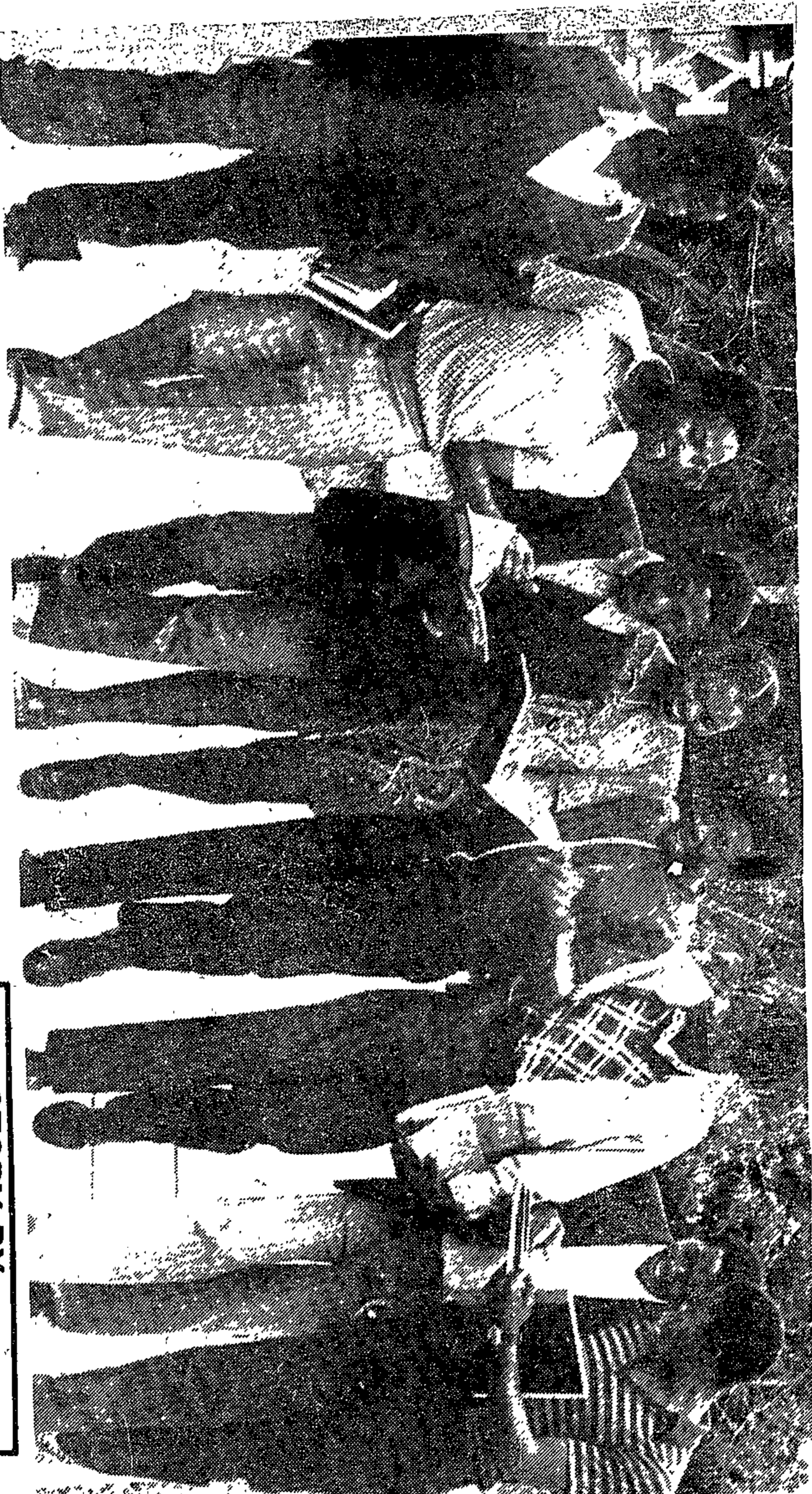
"A student body needs leadership."

Professor Van der Ross

said several appeals had been received from students suspended by the university last week. He hoped the university disciplinary committee would meet soon to decide what action to take.

Mr Petersen and four other students were suspended and barred from the campus. Two, Mr I Moss and Mr C Esau, were members of the SRC. University officials yesterday refused to disclose the names of the other students, one of whom is believed to be a woman.

Professor Van der Ross said the 21 students who were suspended from the university's hostels would be allowed to write their final examination. The action against them had been taken in the interests of peaceful conduct in the hostels, he said.



THERE are twelve hundred students enrolled at the University, and one of the many changes taking place is the new mood of caution among them.

STORY BY
SUSAN FORD

The students' main problem . . .

CATCHING UP ON A YEAR OF WASTE

IT IS nearly 16 months since the University of Zululand erupted in a volcanic explosion of violence and destruction affecting the lives of every student on the campus.

It is doubtful that even those most intimately involved in this release of frustration and anger realised the convulsion, which caused R700 000 worth of damage, would lead

to the waste of an entire academic year.

Almost every window on the campus was smashed. The library was partly damaged by fire and the administration building gutted. Nothing was saved. The University closed for six months.

When it opened at the beginning of this year the administration staff had to take

over four lecture rooms. This reduced the number of students who could be accepted. Although 1 200 enrolled this year, there is hostel accommodation for 1 600.

Since June 18 last year, many changes have taken place. One of them is in the mood of the students.

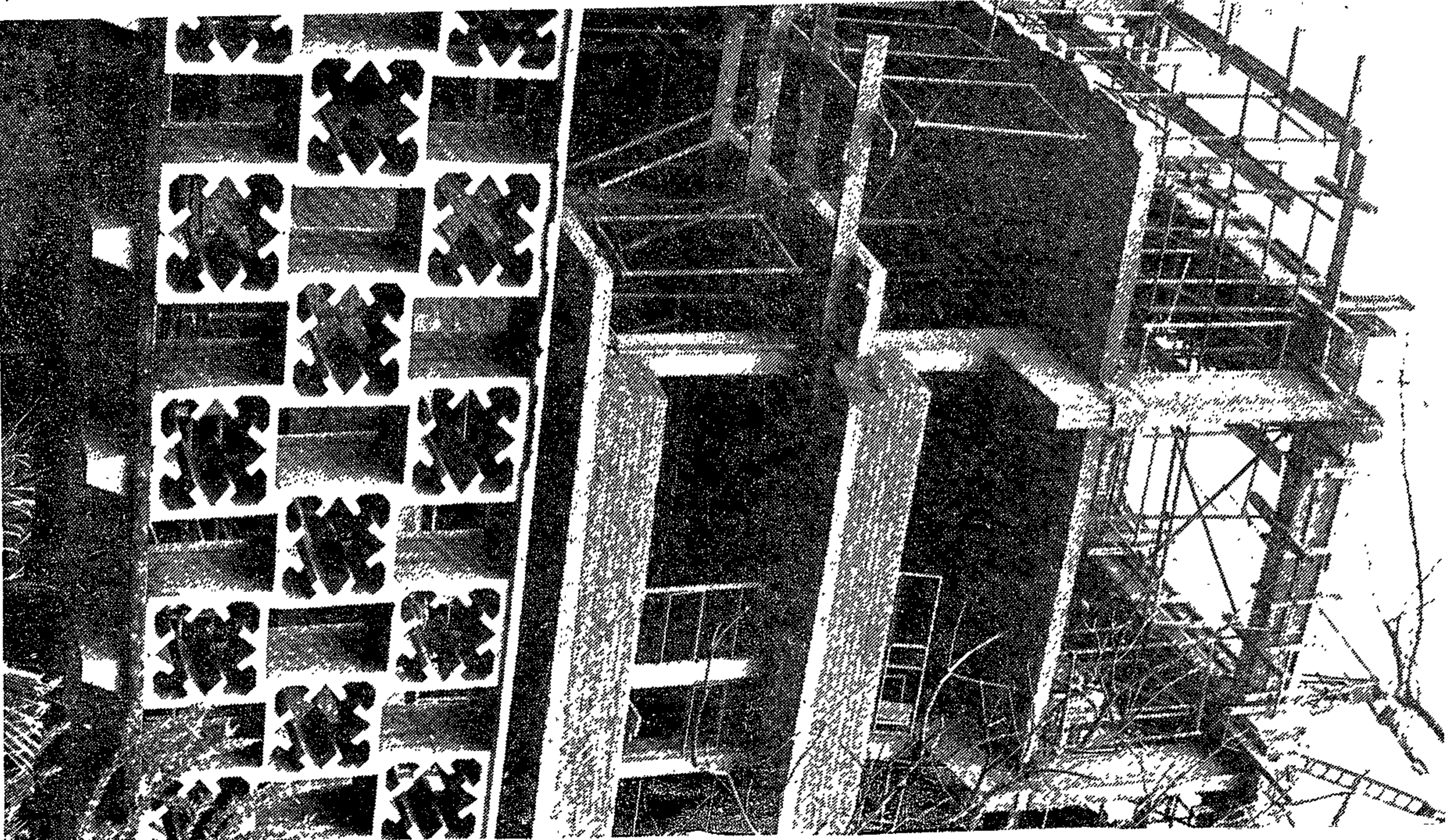
When the University opened there was a feeling of

caution and many students refused to attend student meetings. They are attempting to be more level-headed about their grievances, which still exist. These seem to centre around the standard of teaching of some lecturers.

However, uppermost in the minds of the majority is the year that was completely wasted.

When the University reopened at the beginning of this year many students had lost a year. It could not be helped. The records were destroyed along with the Administration building.

As a result, many students whose families had not, and could not, budget for an extra year of study have had to compromise and change their course of study to one requiring one less year at university.



THE new five-storey administration building slowly climbs skywards and will be ready when the new academic year begins, in 1978.

The change in the mood of the students this year was reflected in the serious and enthusiastic support which the election of the Students' Representative Council received last month.

A student told me: "It was very formal this year with organised voting and proper ballots."

A Black lecturer said: "The students are now more aware of what the SRC can mean to them... that it is their communication link through which they can air their grievances. I think they are more likely to go in for action that is reasonable and sound."

According to another student: "An effective SRC can achieve positive results. The students are very conscious of the year that was wasted and don't want to see it happen again."

While there is an overall feeling of calm, students in some departments are upset

Students are attempting to be more level-headed about their grievances, which still exist. However, uppermost in the minds of the majority is the year that was completely lost.

at what they claim is a lack of interest and inadequacy on the part of certain Black lecturers.

"For obvious reasons the students could accept a lack of interest from White lecturers — except the White lecturers ARE interested in our progress and certain Black ones are not," a student told me.

Another said: "When marks from those lecturers are posted and they are bad you can imagine how angry the students get."

"Students are powerless against this thing and someone who sees himself falling down a pit is frustrated."

This issue is of such importance on the campus that the promise to do something about it was part of each SRC candidate's manifesto in the recent elections.

And the students are banking on their SRC to convince the administration that something must be done before there is a break-down in the present mood of reasonableness.

The lack of social and recreational facilities on the campus has presented its own problems. Shebeens were discovered on the campus last year.

This situation should be eased next year when a new

recreational centre and a fully-equipped gymnasium are completed.

White lecturers and administration staff no longer live on the campus. These homes have been taken over by their Black counterparts. However, the students I spoke to did not seem to think this was a serious issue. They were more concerned with the standard of teaching and the food.

Yet another major change next year will be that a Black rector is to take over from Professor J. A. Mare, who has been the rector of the University since 1963.

He is Professor A. C. Nkabinde who is presently head of the Department of African languages at the University where he has been a lecturer since 1964.

A moderate and academic man, his appointment is viewed with caution by the students who seem to wish he was more active in African politics.

During an interview, I asked Professor Nkabinde how he felt about his appointment. He said: "I have mixed feelings because I am very happy here in my department. The new position will be a challenge which I will have to take as it comes."

There is also a new awareness among the Black lecturers who were caught napping by last year's riots.

The Black staff had been distant from the students, and were now more aware of their responsibility to be in closer touch with them and gain their confidence. He felt the students were slowly gaining confidence in quite a number of the Black staff members.

So, in addition to academic adjustments and physical changes, which are taking place on the campus — one of which is a five-storey administration building to replace the old — the major effects of the riots of last year seem to have been their impact on the minds of not only the students but the Black staff as well.

It remains to be seen if the Black staff can effectively close the communication gap between themselves and the students and what the effects of improved communication will be.



PROFESSOR A. C. Nkabinde, who becomes the University of Zululand's first Black Rector next year.

IDEOLOGICALLY APART, BUT LET'S GET TOGETHER ANYWAY; IS THE FEELING

Star 1/10/77

Student leaders Keen to keep

up dialogue

In spite of their ideological differences, the new Students' Representative Council presidents at Johannesburg's two universities hope to continue the dialogue between their SRCs.

Mr Max Price (21), a fourth-year medical student, is the new SRC president at the University of the Witwatersrand, while Mr Danie Uys (23), a fifth-year law student, is the new Rand Afrikaans University SRC president.

Mr Uys was also elected president last year, but was struck down soon afterwards by a virus which affected his nervous system. He is still confined to a wheelchair, but is slowly starting to walk again.

MOVING LEFT

In interviews this week, the two student leaders outlined their campus politics, future projects and contact between them.

Mr Price said the last SRC elections had shown increased support for "left-wing" candidates opposed to Government policies.

But student action had recently been tempered by "increased police action — like detaining students — and increasingly repressive legislation."

He said the Wits SRC's new constitution made it more representative of the student body and although it still had a broad political role, it was now mainly an administrative body.

"It is left to the various interest groups and organisations on campus to push particular lines on specific issues," he said.

Mr Uys said that because of the generally homogenous student opinion on the RAU campus, most students being Nationalist supporters, SRCs were not elected on ideological lines, but on the basis of "may the best man win."

COMMITTEE

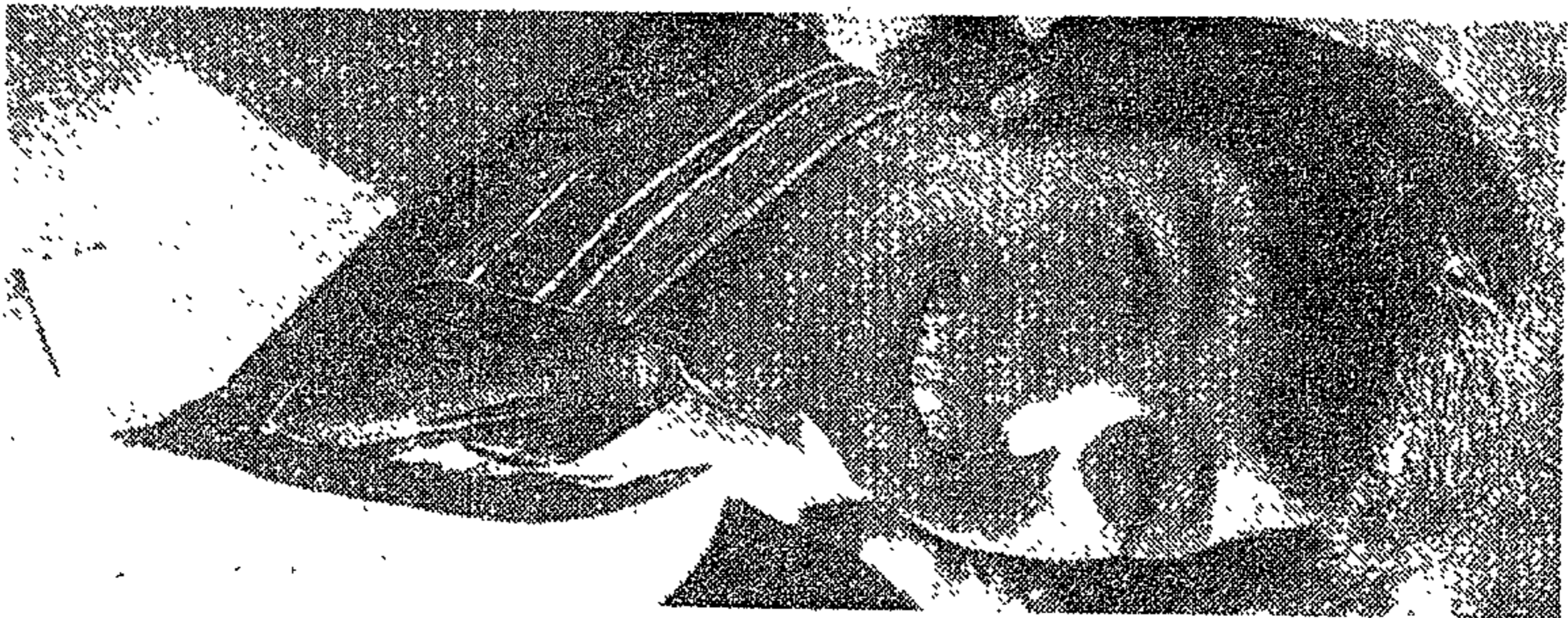
While the Wits SRC was committed to the Nusas programme of Africanisation — educating students for a life in, and commitment to, Africa, through seminars and social action groups — RAU drew the line at "becoming a pressure group."

"As much as anyone we have a commitment to Africa, but unlike the more radical English students, we are not prepared to push for changes which we cannot in anyway implement," said Mr Uys.

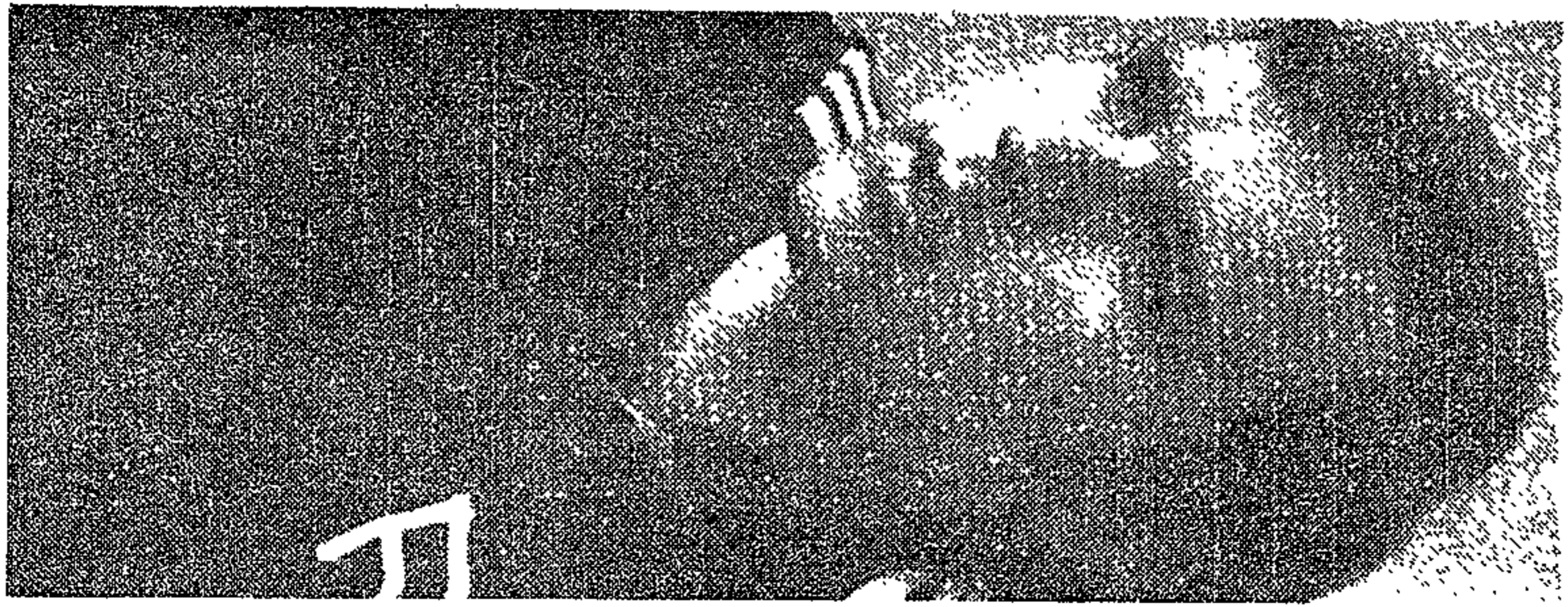
WELFARE

Both SRCs are keen to improve welfare services provided by students, and RAU is thinking of establishing a service similar to the Wits student welfare body, Witsco.

Mr Price and Mr Uys said they hoped for greater student contact between the universities in future and plan to meet soon to discuss the possibility of staging interarsity sports next year.



MR MAX PRICE (21), a fourth-year medical student at the University of the Witwatersrand, is the new SRC president there.



MR DANIE UYS (23), who has been elected RAU SRC president for the second year, is a fifth-year law student.

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54 11/11/77

Star 6/10/77

Medical staff to fight plan to bar blacks

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The University of Natal Medical school teaching staff have formed an action committee to fight the Government's decision to phase

out black students from the medical school.

This was disclosed today by a member of the teaching staff who, with about 50 colleagues, attended a meeting yesterday afternoon at the medical school to discuss the move by the Government.

He said the action committee included most of the heads of department of the faculty of medicine.

SUPPORT

The meeting was told, he said, that the action committee had already visited many institutions and had spoken to many important people in an attempt to enlist their support on a national basis against the Government's decision.

The action committee was already liaising with the medical students' representative council on the issue.

He said the staff fully supported the students in their protest but disagreed with the student decision to boycott all

academic activity, including examinations.

"The staff will take all necessary action to see that the decision is reversed," he said.

54

600 medical students told: return or fail

DURBAN — It is now almost certain that 600 University of Natal medical school students will fail their end-of-year examinations.

This is the opinion of Prof J. V. Reid, dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of Natal.

"The university will have no option other than failing all its medical school students unless they return to classes," Prof Reid said after lengthy meetings with students yesterday. "I doubt if they will come back to classes."

Prof Reid said a

deadlock had been reached with the students who are protesting at the Government's decision not to allow black first-year students into the faculty next year.

He said students were adamant that they would continue to boycott lectures until the Government changed its mind. "Although the university is sympathetic to the stand taken by students, our rule that they attend classes cannot be broken."

Asked if he believed the student boycott would influence the Government, he said: "I am hopeful that

the Government will make a sensible alteration to its ruling."

According to Prof Reid the university authorities have been trying for a long time to get the Government to change its mind on the admission of black students to the faculty. He said that while the university fully supported the student stand "all we do not agree with is the way the students have chosen to show their abhorrence of the Government's decision." — DDC.

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- 9. VICE PRESIDENT DEVELOPMENT'S REPORT
- 8. TREASURER'S REPORT
- 7. SECRETARY'S REPORT
- 6. PRESIDENT'S REPORT
- 5.2. Matters arising
- 5.1. Verification
- 5. MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 3.10.77.
- 4. ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA
- 3. APOLOGIES
- 2. ATTENDANCE
- 1. CALL TO ORDER

VICE PRESIDENT PROG

AGENDA FOR THE COUNCIL MEETING TO BE HELD ON
WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER, 1977 AT THE
PALACE HOTEL, KENILWORTH AT 7.30 P.M.

ENM 8/27/73

Turfloop students back at lectures

PIETERSBURG. — More than 1000 University of the North students are attending lectures and preparing for the examinations which start on October 24, says a statement issued in Sovenga yesterday by the executive committee of the university council.

The statement follows an almost total boycott of lectures since September 12 and the expulsion of a number of students last Friday. It said: "At a meeting held here yesterday, the executive committee of the council of the university approved all the steps taken by the university since students first boycotted lectures in June."

"On Thursday 1105 students attended lectures and were preparing for the examinations which began on October 24." — Sapa.

600 medical students face exam failure over boycott

54

Mercury Reporter 7/14/77

SIX HUNDRED University of Natal medical students will almost certainly fail their end-of-year examinations says Professor J. Reid, dean of the faculty of medicine.

"The university will have no option other than failing all its medical school students unless they return to classes," he said yesterday after lengthy meetings with the students, "and I doubt if they will return."

Prof. Reid said an impasse had been reached with the students who are protesting the Government's decision not to allow African first-year students into the faculty next year.

He said the students were adamant that they would continue to boycott lectures until the Government changed its mind.

"Although the university is sympathetic our rule that they attend classes cannot be broken."

Asked if he believed the boycott would influence the Government, he said: "I am hopeful the Government will make a sensible alteration to its ruling."

According to Prof. Reid university authorities had been trying for a long time to get the Government to change its mind on the African student issue.

He said that while the university fully supported the student stand "we do not agree with the way they have chosen to show their abhorrence of the Government's decision."

Medical students to boycott exams

D.D. 10/10/77 (54)

JOHANNESBURG — All black medical students at the University of Natal have decided to boycott all academic activities and the end-of-the-year examinations.

According to the medical Students' Representative Council, the students have been 'painfully forced' to take the stand in response to the Government's decision to phase out the admission of black students. This year's admissions to the first year were limited to 40 students.

New medical students will from next year be admitted to the Medical University of Southern Africa, near Ga-Rankuwa.

"This Cabinet decision is a flagrant contradiction to the purpose for which this medical school was established 26 years ago — this purpose being the training of black doctors, particularly African doctors," the SRC statement said.

The SRC said there was a dire shortage of black doctors in the country. This was evidenced by the unequal ratio of one doctor per 400 of the white

population, as compared with one doctor per 40 000 of the black population.

The SRC said since its inception the medical school "has exposed the fallacy of the policy of apartheid, whose basic tenet is separatism on racial lines, in that blacks have lived and studied together without any friction."

"It is obvious therefore that the phasing-out of students from this medical school in pursuance of the policy of apartheid is a blatant denial of what is a historical truth and reality. No sane or rational human being could possibly justify such a move."

The medical school, commonly known as Wentworth, is the only medical school for the 23 million blacks in the country.

The Government has decided that as from next year no black students will be admitted into the first year of study. As from 1979, no black students will be admitted into the second year. This is to be followed by the removal of Indian and Coloured students. — DDC.

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(54)

Call to open universities to all races

Own Correspondent
DURBAN—Calling for the opening of South African universities to all races, Professor N D Clarence, principal and vice chan-

cellor of the University of Natal, said his university would freely open its doors in the understanding of "the implications if this were not done."

Speaking at his installation as principal and vice-chancellor, Professor Clarence said the university should have the courage to make changes.

He appealed to all staff members who were considering leaving South Africa to think again. "We need as many men as possible, of courage, goodwill and vision to mould the future of this country." University people were in a position to make a great contribution, he said. Professor Clarence also called on Ministers of the Government who were responsible for education to remove the limitations which controlled the entry of students to universities.

TWO PRINCIPLES

The university had been planned to operate on two basic principles that it should serve all parts of Natal and all the peoples of Natal.

The passing by Parliament of the Extension of University Education Act in 1959, which legalised State universities for black students and prohibited black students from enrolling at white universities after 1960, had had a great effect on the University of Natal. It had prevented it from carrying out both principles.

"With hindsight, and as a person who has served on the Council of the University of Zululand for a number of years, I believe events have shown that a mistake was made. If we accept that the ten homelands, like Transvaal, are not a race over another, Professor Weichers said. "The eventual elimination of authority which eventually might eliminate the dominance of one race over another, Professor Weichers said. "If we accept that the ten homelands, like Transvaal, are not a race over another, Professor Weichers said. "The eventual elimination of authority which eventually might eliminate the dominance of one race over another, Professor Weichers said."

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Blacks boycott medic exams

5/10/77 (54)

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And then your irate "vict
Of assault and battery.
After being slugged to a
Favour, to be left with h
'Nor is this the sum of
Is shut up for the night,
Are shot, and doors on th
Lurking around, or maybe
Your hash with a knife, t
detachments
Are patrolling the swamps
A warren for this sort of
Groan everywhere under th
That's where most of our
Whether ploughshares, ho
obsolete.
How fortunate they were
Forbears of ours, how ha
Of Kings and Tribunes, w
only!
'There are many other
sun
Slants down, my cattle
The muleteer has been s
For some while now. S
Whenever you go back ho
Me over too, to share y
Your country festivals
And make the trip to th
To your Satires, if I

where's your
a jot of

Mercury Correspondent
UMTATA - Students at the
Wentworth Medical School,
Natal, the only medical
school for Blacks in South
Africa, told parents at a
meeting held here on Thurs-
day evening that they would
boycott all academic ac-
tivities including examina-
tions.
This is their response to
the directive by the South
African Government to
phase out African students
from the school.

The meeting, attended by
parents, was addressed by a
delegation from the medical
Student's Representative
Council, University of
Natal, Black Section.
A memorandum drafted
by the council was presented
to the parents.

Painful

It said the students had
been "painfully forced to
take the stand of having to
boycott all academic ac-
tivities, including ex-
aminations."

The Government had
decided that the admission
of Black students to the
medical school at Durban
should be gradually phased
out.

The Minister had recently
approved a revised time-
table limiting the last new
admissions for the first year
in 1977 to 40.

This decision was a
flagrant contradiction to the
purpose for which the
medical school was es-
tablished 26 years ago - the
training of Black doctors.

he same -
on a charge
s "freedom":
special
teeth.
very house
ent, when bolts
ill burglars
ll settle
ever armed
comes
s glow, our anvils
and fetters:
one wonders
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Shortage

The memorandum stated
that there was a shortage of
Black doctors as shown by
the unequal ratio of one doc-
tor to 400 of the White pop-
ulation compared to one
doctor to 40 000 of the
Black population.

During the existence of
the medical school it had ex-
posed the fallacy of the
policy of apartheid, whose
basic tenet was separatism
on racial lines, in that Blacks
- so called Africans, Indians
and Coloureds - had lived
and studied together without
friction.

"It is obvious therefore
that the phasing-out of stu-
dents from this medical
school in pursuance of the
policy of apartheid is a new
blatant denial of what is a
historical truth and reality."

The students said they
would boycott school until
such time as the
Government's decision was
reversed.

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one prison

Bruines wil graag na UP

64

RAPPORT 16/10/77

'N BEROEP is op die Universiteit van Pretoria gedoen om, soos ander Afrikaanse Universiteite, ook bruin studente toe te laat.

Die beroep is die week gedoen deur die hoof van die hoër skool van Eersterus, Pretoria se bruin woonbuurt, toe beurse aan twee leerlinge van sy skool deur die sentrale ontwikkelingskomitee van die Studenteraad van die Universiteit van Pretoria oorhandig is.

Die studente van UP het vanjaar 10 beurse van R100 elk aan verdienstelike nie-blanke leerlinge in die omgewing van Pretoria toegeken om die leerlinge in staat te stel om hul hoërskoolloopbane te voltooi.

Toe hy die studente bedank het namens die twee standerd nege-meisies wat die beurse ontvang het, het die onderhoof van die skool, mnr. Willem Arends, met wat hy 'n klip in die bos' genoem het, die studenteverteenwoordigers by die plegtigheid gevra

om by hul universiteit voorspraak te doen vir daardie dag wanneer ons ook ons leerlinge na die Universiteit van Pretoria sal kan stuur".

Sy versoek is daarna deur die skoolhoof, mnr. Piet Krope — tans 'n MA-student in Afrikaans aan die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit — beaam: "Ons sien uit na die dag wanneer ons leerlinge nie meer deur afstand en ander probleme gekeer sal word, om hul akademiese loopbaan voort te sit nie," het hy gesê.

"Nie alleen kos dit baie om 'n kind hiervandaan na die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland te stuur nie, maar in hierdie moeilike dae is onmiddellike ouertoesig van die grootste belang," het hy bygevoeg.

Die Rektor van UP, prof. Eddie Hamman, het op RAPPORT se navraag Vrydag deur sy sekretaris laat weet: "Ons maak nie voorsiening vir die inskryf van anderskleuriges nie." En daarby het hy volstaan.

* RAPPORT se Hulpfonds het vanjaar R1 000 aan die UP-studente se ontwikkelingskomitee beskikbaar gestel vir sy beursskema vir nie-blankes.

D. D. 18/10/77 Apartheid

in exam halls

54

PRETORIA — Pretoria students writing University of South Africa examinations which began yesterday have been racially segregated into different halls.

Of the 5 608 Unisa students from Pretoria, 5 033 are white, 368 black and 207 of other races, the university's public relations officer, Mr C. Uys, said yesterday.

"It is not a matter of university policy," he said. "We are just facing up to practical problems. Wherever possible Unisa students of all races write their exams together. In Pretoria this is not possible because of accommodation problems."

Accommodation problems were also being experienced in Johannesburg but not in Cape Town where integrated exam sessions were still possible, he said.

This year a record total of 33 927 Unisa students will sit for examinations at centres all over the country.

In Pretoria, the whites are writing in a hall at the showgrounds, blacks in a different hall at the showgrounds and other races in a hall in Skinner Street. — DDC.

Preclude, v., ho thibela.
Preconscious, adj., e butsoiseng e e-s'o be nako; *a preconscious child*, ngoana ea tsamaeang, ea buang, ea ithutleng ho hong e e-s'o be nako ea tsang.
Precoctity, n., hlafo e e-s'o be nako ea teng.
Predecessor, n., e eteletseng pele.
Predecessor, n., ea neng a le pele, ea eteletseng pele.
Predestinate, v., *to pre-ordain*, ho lala litaba kamoo li tsoanetseng ho hlaha kateng.
Preeterminate, v., ho rera pele.
Predicament, n., bolulo bo boebe.

Predict, v., ho profeta, bula taba e e-s'o hlahe.
Prediction, n., bo profeta, se profetiloeng.
Predilection, n., ho rata ho hong ho feta ho hong.
Predisposition, n., ho sekamela, leba nthong e sa le pele.
Predominant, adj., e hlolang, fetang ka maha, kapa ka bongata.
Predominate, v., ho hlola, feta ka maha.
Pre-eminent, adj., e khohlo, e phahameng.
Pre-exist, v., ho phela pele ho tse ling.
Preface, n., litaba tse ngoatseng qalong ea buka ho hlalosa se nosiliceng ha eona.

Preserves, n., plur., konfeiti.
Preserver, n., mosebelisi, 'moleki.
Preside, v., ho tsamaisa phutho.
President, n., motsamaisi; hloho ea 'muso o bitsang *republic*.
Press, v., *to urge*, ho phelela, akofisa, susumetsa; *to enforce*, ho ngophella; *to embrace*, ho kopa; *to crush*, *to compress*, ho hata, hatsa, patisa, katella, patelletsisa; n., *urgency*, pheello, tsusumetsa; *a piece of furniture*, lekese la ho boloka liaparo; *a machine*, khatiso; *the newspapers*, likoranta tsohle hamnoho tsa naha e itseng.
Pressing, adj., *urgent*, e tsoanetseng ho etsa hona joale, e akofisang; *important*, e tseisang; n., phe-

ello, kakofiso.
Pressure, n., boima, pheello.
Prestige, n., lebitso, botumo.
Presume, v., ho lekanya, hopola, lumela taba ka ho lekanya hore ke 'nete'.
Presumption, n., boikakaso.
Presumptuous, adj., e ikakasang, itsepang.
Presuppose, v., ho lekanya hore taba e tje.
Pretend, v., ho tisa hore taba ke 'nete' athe u tseba hore ke leshe-no; ho etsa joaleka hoja eka; *to pretend to be*, ho iketisa; *he pretends to be ill*, o iketisa ea kulang.
Pretension, n., hotsaka taba lehamo-hlomong u se na tselo ho eona.
Pretext, n., thoso, hoo e seng 'nete'.
Prettiness, n., boletyanana.
Pretty, adj., e ntle; adv., hanynane; *I am pretty well*, ke phela hanlenyane.
Preval, v., *to overcome*, ho hlola, feta, fentya; *to be in force*, ho ata, ho ba ngata.
Prevailing, adj., e hloiseng, fetang, atlang.
Prevalence, n., bongata bo fetisang.
Prevaricate, v., *to evade the truth*, ho se bolele 'nete', ho kheletha 'nete'; *(fig.) to go from side to side*, ho thinya-thinya, lika-lika lipuong.
Prevent, v., ho thibela, thiba, thakanya, emella, sitisa.
Prevention, n., thibelo.
Preventive, adj., e thibelang; n., thibelo.
Prey, n., khalo, hloibilo, thusollo; v., *to seize*, ho hapa; *to weigh on the mind*, ho imela.
Price, n., theko, teko, moputso, bohlokoa; v., ho bea theko ea ntho.
Priceless, adj., e se nang ho rekosa, ea bohlokoa.
Prick, n., *a thorn*, moutloa; *a wound*, leqeba la ho hlajoa; v., ho hlaba; *figuratively*, ho loma, ho ja; *a nail has pricked my finger*, sepekere se nthabile mononana; *his conscience is pricking him*, le-tsoalo lea mo loma, lea mo ja.
Prickle, n., moutloa.
Prickliness, n., ho habeha.
Prickly-pair, n., torofea.
Pride, n., boikhoahano, modotlo.
Priest, n., moprista.

Prayer—Prepay
Prayer, n., thapelo, qelo, kopu, qoso.
Prayerful, adj., e inetseng thapelo, e ratang thapelo.
Preach, v., ho ruta, khathata.
Preacher, n., moruti, mokhotantsi, 'moleli.
Prearious, adj., *uncertain*, e ka esahalang, empa e se na ho tsepjoa.
Precaution, n., temoho, ho ipone-la; v., ho eletsa, lemosa.
Precede, v., ho etella pele.
Precedence, n., tselo ea ho ba ka pele ho ba bang.
Precedent, n., mohlala.
Preceptor, n., taalo.
Preceptor, n., moruti (ea ruwang bana tlang eabo bona, e sanz

Predict, v., ho profeta, bula taba e e-s'o hlahe.
Prediction, n., bo profeta, se profetiloeng.
Predilection, n., ho rata ho hong ho feta ho hong.
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Pre-exist, v., ho phela pele ho tse ling.
Preface, n., litaba tse ngoatseng qalong ea buka ho hlalosa se nosiliceng ha eona.

Preposterous, adj., e sa tsebisahlang, e sethoto.
Prerogative, n., tselo, kabalo ea bohlo.
Pressage, n., se bolelang tse tla e-tshala.
Presbyter, n., mohlolo oa phutho.
Presbyterianism, n., mokhoa oa kereke e busoang ke baholo.
Presbytery, n., baholo ba kereke e le 'ngoe ha ba phuthohile.
Prescience, n., ho tseba litaba pele li e-s'o ka li etsahala.
Prescribe, v., *to order*, ho laela, ho beela molao.
Prescription, n., taalo (haholo bakeng sa lithare).
Presence, n., *the state of being*

Preposterous—Priest
ello, kakofiso.
Pressure, n., boima, pheello.
Prestige, n., lebitso, botumo.
Presume, v., ho lekanya, hopola, lumela taba ka ho lekanya hore ke 'nete'.
Presumption, n., boikakaso.
Presumptuous, adj., e ikakasang, itsepang.
Presuppose, v., ho lekanya hore taba e tje.
Pretend, v., ho tisa hore taba ke 'nete' athe u tseba hore ke leshe-no; ho etsa joaleka hoja eka; *to pretend to be*, ho iketisa; *he pretends to be ill*, o iketisa ea kulang.
Pretension, n., hotsaka taba lehamo-hlomong u se na tselo ho eona.
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Prickle, n., moutloa.
Prickliness, n., ho habeha.
Prickly-pair, n., torofea.
Pride, n., boikhoahano, modotlo.
Priest, n., moprista.

Star 18/10/77

New medical school for Wits gets green light

Science Editor

After almost a year of delays, uncertainties and negotiations, the multi-million-rand project for the new Wits medical school is on.

The Government has sanctioned the original design.

"Naturally we are delighted and excited," said a jubilant Professor G. R. Bozzoli, vice-chancellor of Wits.

At one stage it was thought in university circles that the scheme had been shelved indefinitely in view of the country's economic situation.

The new medical school building, alongside the new Johannesburg Hospital, will house the preclinical departments, the department of surgery, library, dean's offices and other facilities.

The clinical departments are already integrated in the hospital building.

The new building was designed in conjunction with the hospital by the hospital's architects.

Last December tenders for phase one, the foundations, were called for.

But the Government called a halt in view of the high costs involved.

Since then, a great deal of negotiations have been going on behind the scenes.

This has culminated in the Government giving the go-ahead.

SUPPORT

"Hardly any cuts have been made to our original design although close limits have been set," Professor Bozzoli said today.

"At the same time we have by no means been extravagant.

"We have received great support from the Minister of National Education, Dr Piet Koornhof, and his staff."

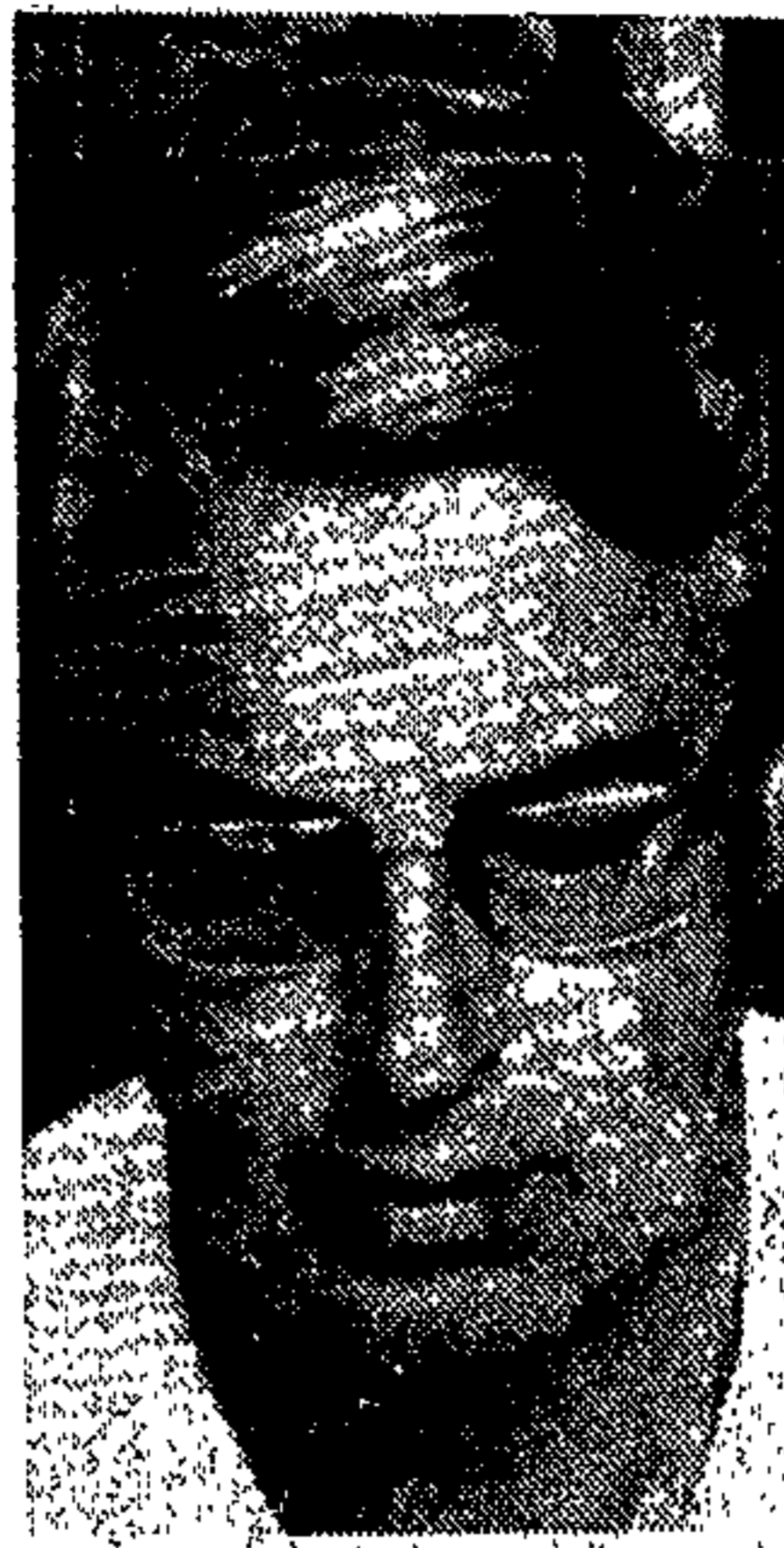
The first sod will be turned on October 24 to mark the start of the first phase, the foundations.

Tenders for the second phase, the building itself, will be called for before the end of the year.

The project will take about four years to complete.

The university does not intend increasing its intake of medical students as a result of the hospital and medical school developments.

It will continue to admit 200 students a year, Professor Bozzoli said.



A bondage for Woods in 15 parts

EAST LONDON — The exact terms of the banning order served on Mr. Donald Woods, editor of the Daily Dispatch, became known yesterday morning when he arrived at his home here having been driven through the night from Johannesburg by teams of Special Branch men.

The order, made under the Internal Security Act, prohibits Mr. Woods from:

Attending any gathering, including social gathering, "at which the persons present also have social intercourse with one another;"

Attending any political gathering "at which any form of State or any principle or policy of the Government of a State is

propagated, defended, attacked, criticised or discussed;"

Attending any gathering of pupils or students; Leaving the magisterial district of East London;

Entering any "Bantu area," including townships, hostels or villages;

Entering any Coloured or Indian area;

Entering any factory;

Entering any place where "any publication . . . is prepared, compiled or published" — in effect, prohibiting him from entering the Daily Dispatch offices;

Entering any school or university;

Entering any court unless he is applying for a relaxation of the banning order or he is a witness or an accused or is involved in a civil case; and

Entering any harbour.

Publications

Mr. Woods also cannot prepare anything for publication or help in preparing any publications — which includes any book, pamphlet, list, placard, poster, drawing, photograph or picture."

He may not give any "educational instruction" to anybody beyond his children.

He may also not take part in the activities of any organisation declared unlawful.

Neither may he communicate with any other banned person.

Mr. Woods is also required to report to the Cambridge police station here every Monday between 6 a.m. and noon.

'Danger'

The banning order begins by saying that the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, is satisfied that "you (Mr. Woods) engage in activities which endanger or are calculated to endanger the maintenance of public order."

The ban is effective for five years and expires on October 31, 1982.

The order was signed on Wednesday — the day it was served on Mr. Woods as he was due to fly to the United States and Australia for brief visits.

WAY OF AN EDITOR . . .

Mercury Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Appointed editor of the Daily Dispatch at 31 and, after 12 years, one of the longest-serving editors in the country, Mr. Donald Woods was, at the time of his banning, awaiting the outcome of the State's appeal in regard to a case which could have sent him to prison for up to a year.

In December last year he won his appeal against a six months' prison sentence for refusing to disclose the name of an informant relating to an alleged break-in by a Special Branch officer at the Black Community Programme's office in King William's Town earlier in the year.

In May this year the State was granted leave to appeal and the case is due to be heard in the Appellate Division, Bloemfontein, on November 18.
In another case Mr.

Woods had issued a summons against the Minister of Justice, Mr. Kruger, for alleged defamation following a speech he (Mr. Kruger) had made at the Natal congress of the National Party last year.

Mr. Woods was born in Hobeni, in the Elliotdale district of Transkei, on December 15, 1933.

He received his schooling at De la Salle College, East London, and Christian Brothers College, Kimberley, before entering the University of Cape Town law school for three years.

Then followed two years of article clerkship in Elliotdale.

In 1957 Mr. Woods unsuccessfully contested the parliamentary by-election in East London North for the Union Federal Party, supporting a qualified franchise

federal system of government.

During the same year he joined the editorial staff of the Daily Dispatch as a junior reporter.

A year later he left for Britain to pursue his journalistic career there on newspapers in Harrow, Cardiff and London and then in Toronto, Canada, returning to the Daily Dispatch in June, 1960.

For the next four years he served as reporter, sub-editor, parliamentary correspondent, columnist and leader-writer.

In 1964 he was appointed assistant editor, and in February of the next year became editor.

In 1962 he had married fellow-Transkeian Wendy Bruce, and they have five children — daughters aged 14 and five and sons aged 13, 10 and nine.

Mercury 21/10/77 (247)



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UNIVERSITY BOYCOTT CALLED

TEL

OFF (54)
21/10/77

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 600 medical students yesterday called off their three-week boycott of lectures and examinations at the University of Natal Medical School, following the Government's reversal of its decision not to admit African students next year.

Dear Sir/Ma

This was disclosed by one of the students last night, but could not be confirmed with the president of the Medical Students' Representative Council, who was not available.

From the
hundred U

The decision came after the university principal Professor N. D. Clarence, returned from a meeting in Pretoria with Dr. Piet Koornhof, the Minister of National Education, and announced that African medical students would be admitted next year.

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students a

The Government's reversal followed protests by students, the Medical School staff, the full-time Medical Staff Association of Natal and other bodies.

The U.C.
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Professor Clarence announced yesterday that first-year African students would be registered in the school next year.

It would
the positio

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Town
tative Council

STUDENTS UNION
UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
RONDEBOSCH 7700

OCTOBER 1977

EMPLOYMENT

the end of February, several
le as vacation workers.

e self-supporting to seek extra
return they provide a reliable
income is invaluable to these
is always greatly appreciated.

Bureau offers a free contact
efficient service to you, will
and return it at your earliest
quiries, please phone 69-9781/2

if you would let us know when
e can keep our records in order

offers of a non-discriminatory

Yours faithfully
STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

A. Hariby
SRC RECEPTIONIST

Please note that as from the 17th October the SRC telephone number will be 698531.

ET. 21/10/77

59 Wits students in court

- a. JOHANNESBURG. — Fifty-nine University of the Witwatersrand students and a Provincial Council candidate appeared briefly in the Hillbrow Magistrate's Court yesterday charged with attending a gathering in contravention of prohibitions under the Riotous Assemblies Act.
- b. The candidate was Mr Kendall Jordi, Progressive Federal Party candidate for the provincial council in Florida.
- c. Yesterday's court appearances followed a protest march in Braamfontein. No evidence was led and the hearing was postponed to November 24 for trial in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.
- d. The students and Mr Jordi were released on bail of R50 each.
- e. Botany. Certain senior courses can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.
- f. Chemistry II can only be taken after the completion of Physics I. Chemistry III can only be taken after the completion of Mathematics I.
- g. Comparative African Government & Law I can only be taken after the completion of Political Science I.
- h. Cultural History of Western Europe III can only be counted as a major course (Column C.) if at least one of the following courses is included in the curriculum: Afrikaans en Nederlands II, Economic History II, English II, French II, German II, Greek II, Hebrew II, History II, History & Appreciation of Music II, History & Theory of Art II, Italian II, Latin II, Philosophy II, Religious Studies II.
- i. Drama I can only be taken after the completion of Speech & Drama.
- j. Economics IB is a course for students who do not intend to take Economics II. Economics III can only be taken after the completion of an approved course in Statistics.
- k. English I. Admission to English I is limited. Students will be admitted to English I when this course is required either by University regulations or by statutory requirements. All other students will be admitted on merit.
- l. Geology III can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I and Physics I.
- m. Mathematics I can consist of either Maths. Ia and Ib, or Maths.Ia and Statistics Ia.
- n. Mathematical Statistics I can only be taken after the completion of Mathematics I, and Maths.Stats.II after completion of Maths.II.
- o. Physics II can only be taken after the completion of Mathematics I.
- p. Physiology I can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.
- q. Public International Law should not be taken in the first year.
- r. Roman Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent⁺
- s. Roman Law II can only be taken after the completion of Latin I, and either after the completion of, or at the same time as, Roman-Dutch Law I.
- t. Roman-Dutch Law I can only be taken after the completion of Matric Latin or equivalent,⁺ and either after the completion of, or simultaneously with, Roman Law I.
- + An elementary Latin course is offered at the University for this purpose.
- u&v. Law: If you are proceeding to the LL.B.degree you are strongly advised to take Latin I and II. A working knowledge of Afrikaans is desirable. If you intend practising as an ADVOCATE, or, after having obtained the LL.B.degree, as an ATTORNEY, in the Republic or in South West Africa, you must include in your curriculum ENGLISH I AND AFRIKAANS or AFRIKAANS EN NEDERLANDS I.
- w. Zoology II can only be taken after the completion of Chemistry I.

taken after completion of either Economics I

ter the completion of one of the following
Ancient History & Classical Archaeology,
History I, Geography I, History I, Political
ology I.

Afrikaans en Nederlands I as a qualifying

ter the completion of Maths.I; and Maths
e taking Appl.Maths.III (refer Science

Koornhof backtracks on blacks

(S4) RDM 21/10/77

DURBAN. — The Government has reversed its decision to phase out black students from the University of Natal Medical School in Durban from next year.

This follows protests by students, the Medical School staff, the Medical Staff Association of Natal, doctor's associations, teachers and civic organisations.

The medical school's more than 600 students went on a boycott of lectures, saying they would go back only if the Government reversed its decision.

Professor N. D. Clarence, vice-chancellor of the university, said yesterday that, as a result of discussions between the Minister of National Education, Dr. Piet Koornhof, and a university delegation, first-year black students would be registered at the medical school in 1978. — Sapa.

HORNBER, D. Saldru
 Working on labour handbook for publication this year. Also involved in work on industrial councils (description and analysis), study of conflict on South Africa's mines, and the financing of government spending.

JEPPE, J. Development Administration, University of Stellenbosch
 Land tenure reform, community development in developing countries (African countries in particular and African homelands). African political ideologies.

JOWELL, K. Graduate School of Business
 Liaison and works committee system, industrial relations in general.
 KAHN, B. Economics
 Analysis of the capital account of South Africa's balance of payments from 1960 to 1976. Investigating foreign investment in South Africa and foreign loans as well as capital outflows; also South Africa's dependence on foreign capital.

KANTOR, B. Economics
 Monetary economics and monetary history. Economics of politics. The sources of economic growth.

KING, B. Research Administration
 KIPPS, A. I
 of infant mortality
 economic conditions
 KIRSCH, R. M
 L
 Two of the six students who had their academic activities at the university suspended during student unrest last term were given permission to write the examinations after appealing against the ban.
 A spokesman at the rector's office said yesterday that the appeals by the four students had been upheld by the university's disciplinary committee.
 It was granted by the

Staff Reporter
 THE president of the Students' Representative Council at the University of Western Cape, who was suspended last month, will be allowed to write the end-of-year examinations, a university spokesman confirmed yesterday.
 Mr Clifton Petersen, who is teaching in a temporary capacity at a school in Elsie's River, appealed against the ban by the Rector, Professor R.E van der Röss.
 disciplinary committee provided that he did not take part in any student activities against the interest of the university.

Suspended SRC president allowed to write exams
 description of last 5 years.
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 Africa:

'Whites welcome at University of North'

(54) ROM 24/10/77

By CHRIS MARAIS

THE University of the North would welcome white students at post-graduate level the rector, Professor M W Kgware, has said.

Addressing the Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in Pretoria, Prof Kgware said the recent decisions by some Afrikaans universities to enrol blacks was welcomed.

"The University of the North has expressed its readiness to enrol white post-graduate students but unfortunately the Government does not see its way clear to allowing such development at the present time," he said.

Prof Kgware said student unrest at black universities had brought home to the university administrations the need to con-

sult one another to find effective solutions to their problems.

"A committee of rectors has been formed and meets, on the average, once a quarter," he said.

Prof Kgware said Afrikaans universities recognised that they could not function without financial assistance from the State.

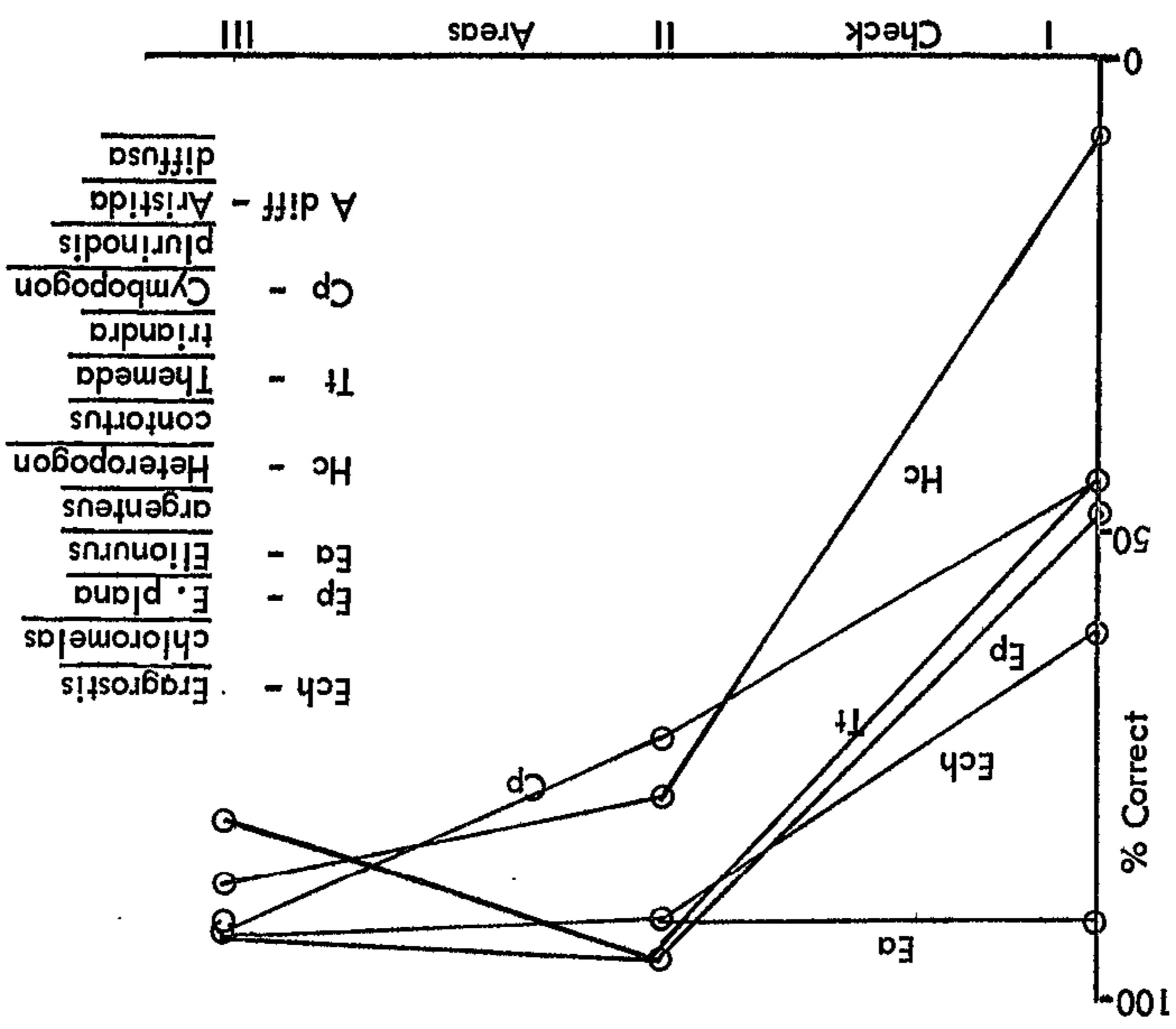
"English universities believed a university is a place where men and women without regard to race or colour are welcome to join in the acquisition and advancement of knowledge," he said.

"By the same token they argue that the university should be free to make appointments to its staff.

"Many of the convulsions and conflicts that have occurred at the University of the North since 1972 are in no small measure due to the limitations in autonomy suffered by the university.

"A one-time mixed black and white staff association has been split racially making the administration of the university very difficult indeed."

giving percentage correct interpretation of areas I, II and III



(54)
Natal
 RDM 24/10/77
medical students may lose bursaries

Staff Reporter

THE DEPARTMENT of Bantu Administration has threatened to withdraw more than 200 bursaries from medical students at the University of Natal.

This follows a lecture boycott, which came to an end on Friday, when the Government rescinded a decision to phase out black students from the university.

The president of the Medical Students Representative Council, Mr Pule Malumane, said at the weekend that students had received letters from the department the day the boycott was called off.

The letters read in part: "It has come to the notice of the department that you have failed to attend classes since September 29 at the Medical School.

"In the department's discretion, you have misconducted yourself in terms of our agreement.

"The department intends to withdraw your bursary with effect from January 1, 1978."

Students, the letter says, have three weeks to provide reasons explaining their absence from lectures.

The letters add: "Should no reason be received your bursary is withdrawn as from January, 1978."

FIGURE 6

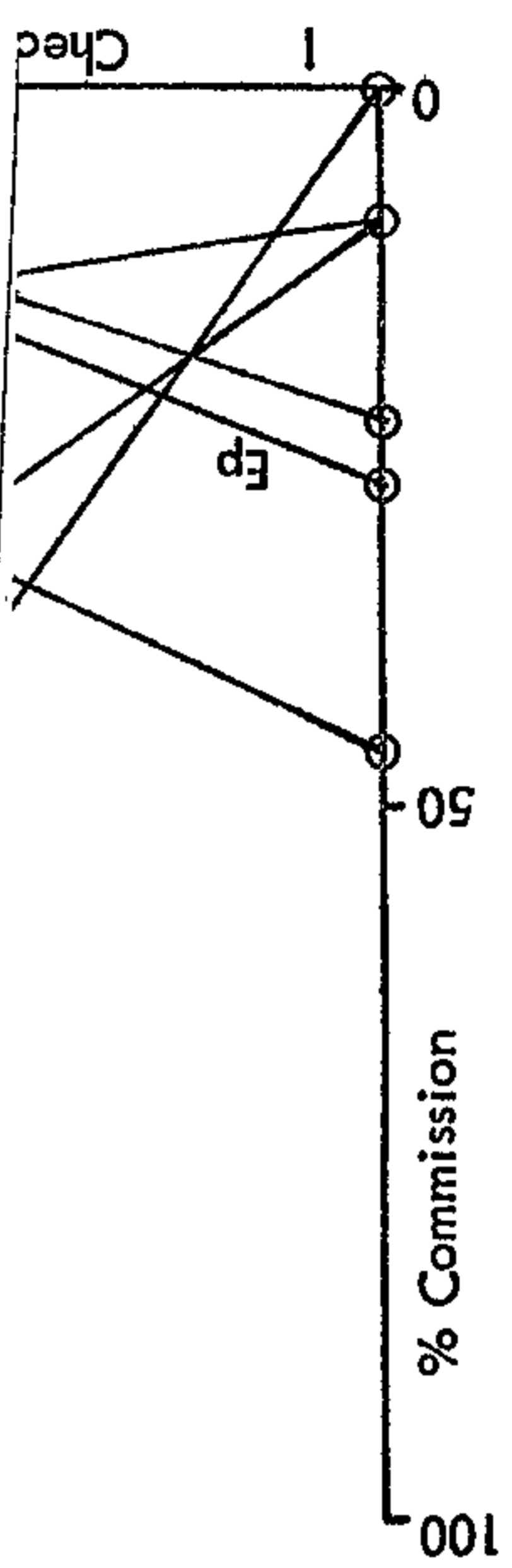
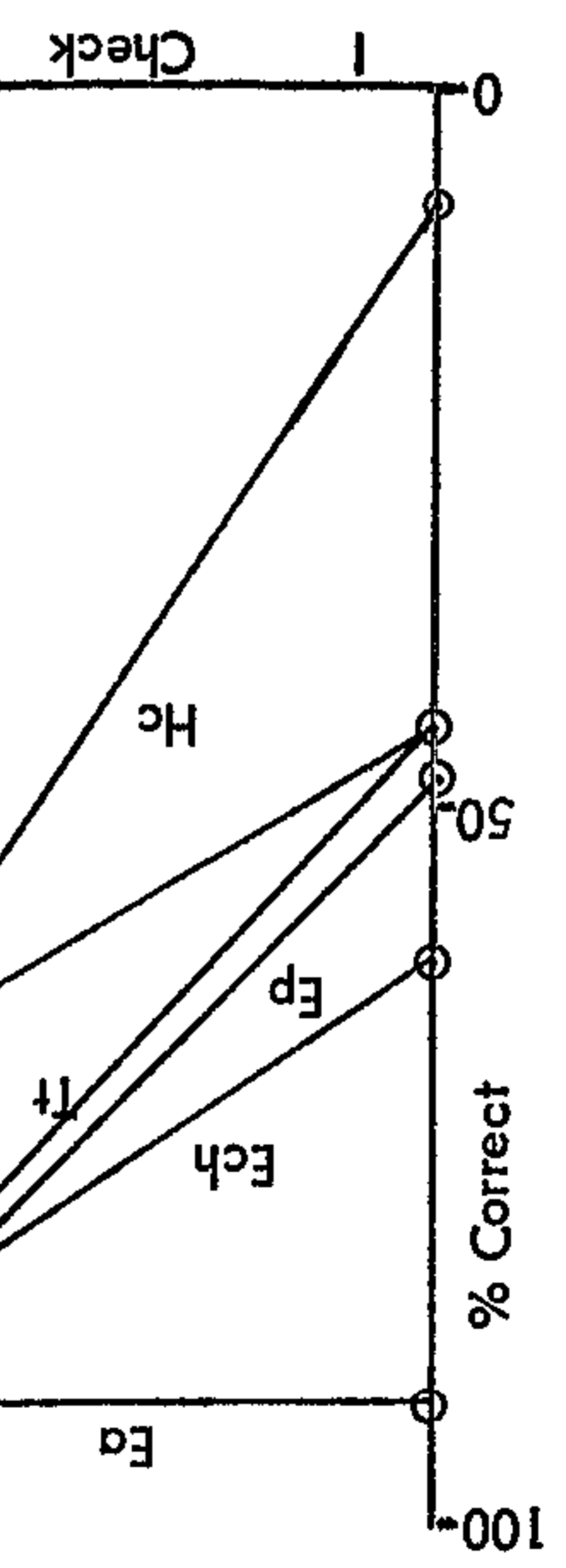


FIGURE 5



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- Ergrostis
- chloromelas
- E. plana
- Elionurus
- argenteus
- Heteropogon
- contortus
- Themeda
- triandra
- Cymbopogon
- plurinodis
- Aristida
- diffusa

Medical school bursaries still in jeopardy

RDM
25/10/77

54

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Department of Bantu Administration has repeated its threat to withdraw bursaries from Natal University medical students because of their three-week lecture boycott.

Students called off the boycott last week when the Government retracted its decision to phase out black students from the medical school.

A member of the Medical Students Representative Council said yesterday that the university administration would make representations to the Department on behalf of all bursary holders.

A Department of Bantu Administration spokesman said yesterday that the 128 students with departmental bursaries (R1 000) would have to explain adequately their "misconduct"

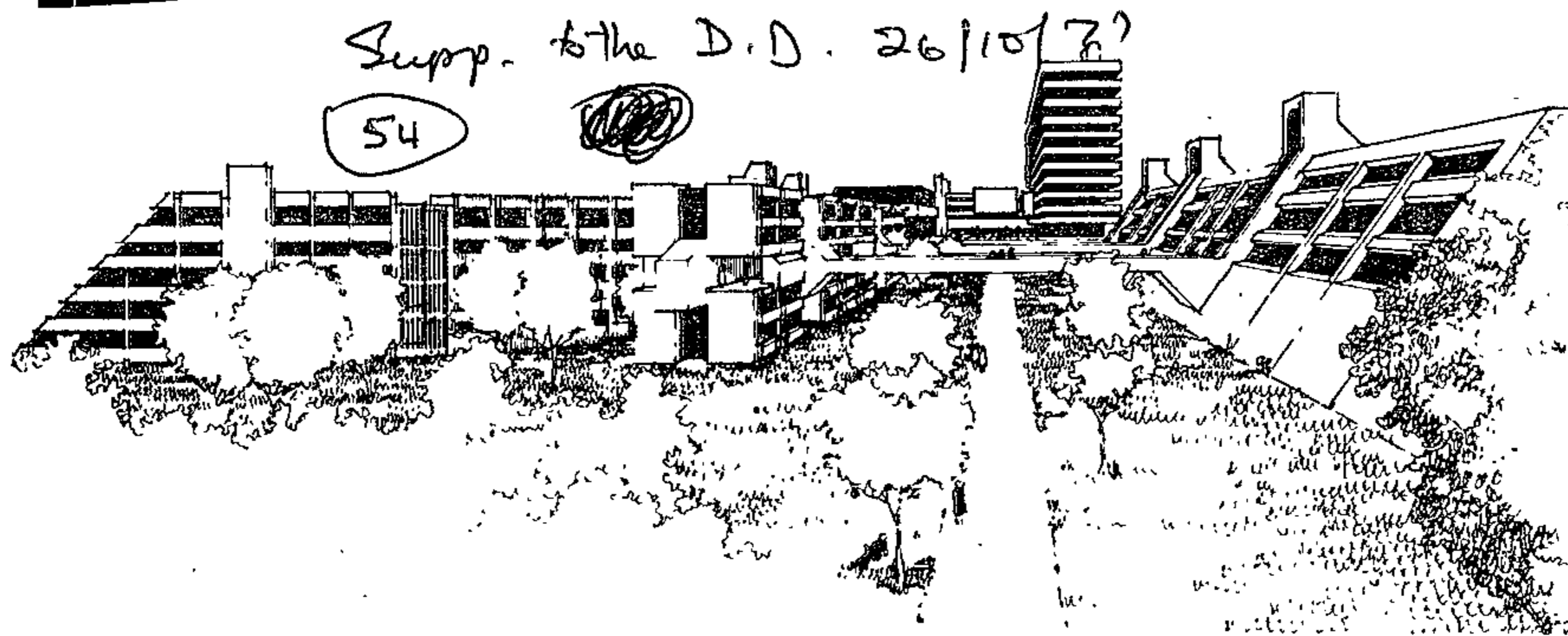
or lose their bursaries from next year.

Bursary holders received letters from the department on Friday telling them their bursaries would be stopped unless they gave satisfactory explanation for missing lectures.

Because the letters were posted before the boycott was called off students were unsure whether the department's demand for explanations still applied.

"Even if they have started classes again it is expected that they give reasons—their non-attendance of classes was tantamount to misconduct," the department spokesman said yesterday.

"If no reasons are given or representations made the bursaries will be automatically withdrawn on January 1," he said.



R20m university in 1980?

Building on the Transkei's most prestigious building project — the R20 million Transkei University — is progressing favourably. When completed it will be one of the most sophisticated buildings erected anywhere in Southern Africa.

The Murray & Stewart and LTA consortium are responsible for the bulk of the work, valued at R13 million. This includes:

1. A four-storey library — the most important item in the project for it will be used initially for lectures as well as for book storage.
2. A four-storey laboratory block.
3. A three-storey teaching "wall" consisting mainly of lecture theatres.
4. A double volume auditorium.

These buildings, set well into a hill-top outside Umtata and overlooking the town, form a semi-circle surrounding a terraced recreational area.

The architects — Osmond, Lange, Vanderverre, Haarhoff, Goldswain and Burger — have opted for a contemporary design with large areas of off-the-shutter concrete, much of it in circular or semi-circular structures, cant levers, spiral staircases and the like.

The building (first

phase) must be ready for the 1980 academic year and will provide for between 500 and 600 students.

At present the university, opened on May 6 this year, is operating from prefabricated buildings on the site of the Technical College in Umtata and started with 131 students. The new university will eventually accommodate between 10 000 and 12 000 students.

The rector, Professor B. de V. van der Merwe, undertook the academic planning of the new university — a mammoth task, but Prof van der Merwe has definite views on what a university should be.

According to him a university must be viewed as a living organism. If not it will never achieve its composite ideal of fostering higher education and of advancing refined civilisation.

"As a living organism, the university comprises the academic and administrative staff as well as the students but stripped off their specific environment they lose their "universal" nature and become mere human beings," he said.

"Man is man only through man, but that always in a specific milieu; education is the essential tool for the maintenance and preservation of culture, for traditions and beliefs to be transmitted to the next generation

to practise same. And this atmosphere must prevail on the campus.

"The university must be of Africa, but not of the dark Africa of the colonial past; on the contrary, the

university must show the way to the new Africa freed from the negative influences of the past, but free in order to set foot on a modern road. This it must do in its own right design."



Prof B. de V. van der Merwe, rector of the University of Transkei.

cont ↓

Yet, education, like culture, is both traditional and progressive. Education, and especially higher education, therefore, has the specific task of being critical of tradition and of discarding that which has become obsolete and antiquated. That is true of habit and tradition, but also of the material aspect of culture.

"In the design of the campus and the buildings, which are of a four-fold nature, the architecture must speak of an understanding of the complex nature of higher education — of preserving the essential roots from which future growth must of necessity spring.

"The university must be one with the community and must of necessity take cognisance of its problems, its wishes and desires, and must remember these when compiling curricula for degrees and diplomas; it must of necessity train professional men and women who can earn a living. And yet it must remain detached so as to be able to listen to the voice of science without bias or prejudice, even without concern about the outcome of the research project it is engaged in.

"In other words the university must be in the community, must form part of a differentiated industry, without having become communal or merely professional. For then it would be a school — a school of law, of medicine, of architecture, but not a university.

"Planning a new university must therefore bear testimony of its believe in its relatness with the people it serves, but at the same time, if it wants to be the summit of the educational pyramid, it must maintain its essential nature of independent thinking, and the courage

464-5 vote dissolves Zulu SRC

5x

NM 29/10/77

Mercury Reporter

STUDENTS at the University of Zululand have voted to dissolve the newly elected Students Representative Council after accusing the president, vice-president and certain members of lacking credibility and diplomacy, among other things.

The decision was taken at a special student body meeting on Thursday on a vote of 464 to five.

The meeting also accused the SRC members of underestimating the intelligence of the entire student body and failing to respect the students or their property.

A five-man interim committee was chosen to replace the council until a new election — not later than March 15, 1978 — can be held. The committee has been recognised by the university rector.

The disappearance of a quantity of beer meant for a student party at the weekend has also angered the students, it is reported.

It is understood that the students were embarrassed by a letter, described as "very rude," which was written by the president of the SRC to the rector, Professor J. A. Mare. It was undiplomatic, the students felt.

Informed sources believe that another incident which led to the dissolution of the SRC was an incident last week, spear-headed by SRC members, when a group of students confronted Dr. D. Madide, KwaZulu's Minister of the Interior and Health. The incident annoyed and embarrassed Dr. Madide, it was reported.

A letter of apology has been written to Dr. Madide by those involved.

It is understood that the president, vice-president and members of the SRC also attempted to disrupt a Chaka Day celebration and recently confiscated the pro-Inkatha newspaper, The Nation, and other Inkatha publications.

The students, it is said, were particularly concerned about foolish radicalism shown by the president, vice-president and about six members of the 13-man SRC.

None of the members of the five-man interim committee was an SRC member but it is believed the committee may co-opt non-radical members of the dissolved council.

Mr. M. Mtetwa is to act as chairman with Mr. T. Mdletshe, Miss Rosemary Sikhakhane, Mr. J. J. Mdaba and Mr. Z. J. Sithole as members.

BLACKS ARE BITTER SAYS BUTHELEZI

(54)

African Affairs Correspondent NM 1/11/77

BLACKS were bitter when the Government forced them to attend universities set aside on the "basis of the apartheid principle" said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi last night.

Speaking at a party at Richards Bay to honour the outgoing rector of the University of Zululand (Ngoye), Prof. J. A. Mare, the Chief said that Africans were still "grousing" because they had no control over their own universities.

"The important thing to acknowledge however, is the fact that contrary to the expectations of the late fifties, this university has produced first-class graduates who have demonstrated they can hold their own anywhere."

This was due in large part to the staff and to the university's two rectors.

He hoped, at the same time, Prof. Mare would not be the last White rector at Ngoye.

"I am a man of hope and I believe that what is right

will triumph in the end. We think so much in Black and White in this land that we subconsciously think that it is inevitable that all rectors of the University of Zululand must be Black.

"I believe in a non-racial society. While it might be in our interests to have our people getting the opportunity to be rectors, which they can only get at Black universities, I would hate to think that this country will forever be bogged down in these quagmires of race separation."

One of the negative aspects of separate university education was the young graduate "one comes across now and then" who had had little contact with Whites and therefore feared or hated them.

4 a.

b.

10%

5. The MRT every loss

COST OF LABOUR

two unit of revenue total revenue.

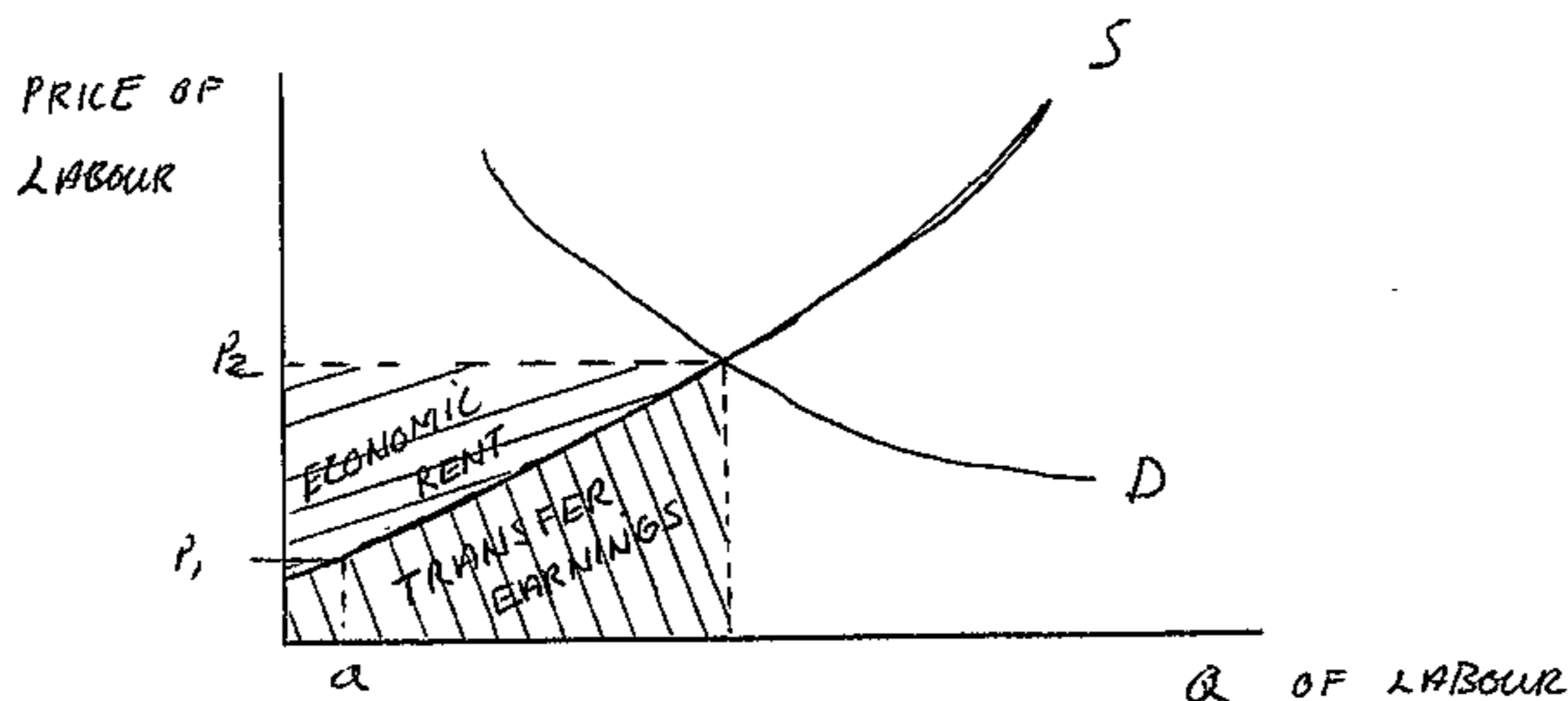
The downward

curve for labour because as the cost of labour becomes cheaper, it will pay to hire more labour, thus the demand for labour rises as the price gets lower. 3/10

OF LABOUR

curve in the demand

6. Transfer earnings are the wages paid to factors of production which are just sufficient to prevent these factors of production from transferring to another job. Economic rent is the amount paid out to factors of production over and above transfer earnings. Taking labour as an example, due to the demand of labour those willing to work at a lower wage



DD
 10.1977 10/11/77

54

Students complain about Unisa exam facilities

DATE:

EAST LONDON — Black University of South Africa students have complained their present examination facilities at the Moth Centre in St Georges Road are inadequate — but there does not seem to be a better centre available.

The Unisa commissioner for black examinations in East London, Mr H. C. Forrester, confirmed some students had complained. "We had a serious discussion about it and I explained how I had done everything in my power to try and find better facilities," he said.

He has appealed to students and the public to help find a more suitable centre for next year's ex-

aminations, but to date has had no success

Some students felt they were being discriminated against because whites wrote in better conditions at the East London Technical College. They said the conditions they had to put up with were scruffy.

"I want better conditions as much as they do and have been battling to find a suitable centre which is not disqualified by being government owned — and therefore not open to blacks — or by the Group Areas Act," Mr Forrester said.

Unisa could not afford to hire an expansive hall in each examination

centre as this would push university fees up.

"Our old examination centre at St Johns Hall was too small and though the entrance to this building is scruffy the room itself is clean, well ventilated and well lit. Whenever we need a larger room I try to get the use of the main Moth Hall," he said.

Transport to and from the Moth Centre was difficult for blacks as public transport to the centre was poor. This was another reason the site was unsuitable, and Mr Forrester said he frequently provided lifts to the bus terminus at Frere Hospital. — DDR.

FACULTY OF ARTS

LANGUAGE LABORATORIES : DAILY LOG SHEET

	LAB 1	LAB 1	LAB 2
Language taught			
Lecturer in charge			
No. of students			
Department or Faculty			
Time: from			
to			
Total time - Hours, Minutes			
faulty machinery			
Control unit No.			
Cassette machine No.			
Headphone No.			
Reel-to-reel machine No.			
Consoles			
Other items			

Remarks (Lab. attendant):

Signature (Lab. attendant):

Remarks (Technical Manager):

Signature (Tech. Manager):

Daily log sheets to be completed after each session and submitted to TEACHING METHODS UNIT, Room 305, Molecular Biology Building, UCT.

Thank you.

Students heckle Kruger

D.D. 11/11/77

(54)

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Justice, Mr Kruger, was repeatedly booed and heckled by hundreds of students who packed a National Party meeting at the Maitland Town Hall last night.

The students, who made up the vast majority of the audience of more than 500, chanted "sieg heil" when Mr Kruger took the platform and hissed and shouted interjections throughout his speech.

Much of the loud heckling, booing and interjections concerned Mr Kruger's handling of the Biko affair or were in response to his allegations that the Progressive Federal Party was "unpatriotic and un-South African."

During one tense moment, an angry Mr Kruger ordered a student who shouted "You killed Biko" to come forward and give his name and address. The student did this, but his reply was drowned by cheers and stamping of feet. He was then escorted from the hall by two party officials to more cries of "sieg heil," but was allowed to return on Mr Kruger's instructions.

Amid the ensuing uproar, Mr Kruger told him: "Just sit down and enjoy your meeting — you're quite safe here."

In a four-hour long speech, continually interrupted by interchanges between Mr Kruger and student hecklers, the Minister was asked to repudiate public-

ly the MP for Hercules, Mr F. J. le Roux, for his remarks about Mr Biko. Mr Kruger said: "I am not prepared to comment on what Mr Le Roux said."

But the loudest jeers and catcalls followed Mr Kruger's assertion that "the terrorists would have murdered you long ago if it were not for the Afrikaner boys in the South African Police."

To shouts of "What about the border," Mr Kruger added: "The South African Police stood between you and anarchy on many nights and this is the thanks they get for it. Make no mistake, the Nationalists won't forget that." — DDC

(News by T. Copeland, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town.)

FW 6

66 — para 1 — worth it?
— passed by law

UWC OPENS TO AFRICANS

W/E ARGUS
26/11/77
54

Van der Ross

pledge to youth

Weekend Argus Reporter

THE University of the Western Cape will open its doors to African students for the first time next year — provided students can obtain the necessary permission from the Minister of Coloured Affairs.

Some university officials are openly canvassing students in the Peninsula's African townships to enrol at the university.

The UWC's step to accommodate black students is believed to have been sparked by the rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross, who two months ago addressed the Peninsula Youth Association in Langa on the 'role of the youth in the present socio-political set-up with special emphasis to Peninsula black youths.'

At this gathering at the St Mary's Cultural Centre at Langa Professor van der Ross played a leading role in injecting enthusiasm among the black youths for continuing their studies.

He promised that by next year the UWC would be open to African students wanting to pursue their academic studies in all faculties.

He made particular mention of black students, more especially in the Western Cape, and had to travel hundreds of kilometres to attend black universities like Fort Hare, Turfloop, University of Zululand, while there was a university 'right on their doorstep.'

In a recent letter to Mr Welcome Guwa, president of the Peninsula Youth Association, Mr A. F. Daniels, Assistant Registrar (student Affairs) at UWC stated that the university would be able to take

some Western Province African students.

breakthrough, said that after he had passed the message to most of the high schools, all the 10 applications enclosed with Mr Daniels's letter have been taken and that he expects more students to ask for admission.

Praising the UWC move, Mr Guwa said the fees would be 40 percent less than those at an African university.

He said that he was confident that with the local black students studying at the UWC, the number of black academics would increase tremendously — particularly in the Western Cape.

He added that the University of Western Cape was in a position to offer a syllabus more relevant to the urban blacks than universities situated in the homelands.

Black students would be exposed to extra-mural activities which were not offered by black universities which were not many other advantages for university students who wished to broaden their minds academically.

'This step is a challenge to black youths and younger teachers which will give them a great opportunity to further their academic knowledge.'

Few jobs for UCT coloured

ARGUS
6/12/77

- (e) Company tax:
- (f) Personal tax:
- (g) Problem of la
- (h) Recent develo

III. FINANCING TH

A. Various source

Domestic (1)

COLOURED students at the University of Cape Town are being discriminated against by employers who take on students for holiday employment, says Mrs A Hariby, who is in charge of the UCT vacation employment scheme.

During the past month, offers have been streaming in from employers all over the country who wanted students for holiday jobs.

The Vacation Employment Office at UCT has found 389 jobs for students so far this year.

Only a month ago, the situation was bad, but business responded well to appeals in the Press.

Many students would not have been able to continue at university if jobs had not been found for them.

In five cases, coloured students found excellent work for the vacation, but these were exceptional cases, Mrs Hariby said.

(2)

Mrs Hariby said many coloured students came back from interviews from jobs for which they were well qualified and said employers had lost all interest when they saw they were coloured.

There was also a tendency to offer coloured students jobs involving manual labour.

MANY OFFERS

(3)

The employers often wanted extremely hard manual labour in exchange for little pay.

White students, on the other hand, got white-collar jobs much more easily.

ks - short - term
ck and Treasury bills
um reserve requirement.

hold approx. 2% government stock
- keep deposits of government/
stabilization account.

(4) Loan levies - the tax paying public.

Foreign (5) Overseas capital markets.

(Addendum: Some description of the workings of the capitive market and methods of obtaining loan finance by certain public organisations.)

B. Major types of government accounts

- (1) Revenue
- (2) Loan
- (3) Exchequer (= Revenue plus Loan plus SWA plus Bantu Education)

White medics to join Black

NM 1/12/77

(S4)

(e) Company

Mercury Reporter

(f) Personal

WHITE graduates will be allowed to study at the Black Medical School of Natal University for the first time next year.

(g) Problem

This was announced yesterday by the principal of the university, Professor N. D. Clarence, at the Hippocratic Oath ceremony for new doctors attended by 80 students who passed their final-year examinations.

(h) Recent dev

Professor Clarence said he hoped Whites would soon be admitted at all levels.
He referred in his speech to salary discrimination as a "thing of the past," and indicated that the medical school had made great progress in recent months.

III. FINANCING THE DEFICIT

A. Various sources of loan finance

- Domestic
- (1) Public debt commissioners
 - kind of financial intermediary
 - main holders of long-term government stock
 - function
 - (2) Other holders of long-term government stock
 - insurance companies - "captive market".
 - other private financial institutions (non-banking)
 - (3) The Banking Sector:
 - (a) Commercial banks - short - term government stock and Treasury bills
 - legal minimum reserve requirement.
 - (b) Reserve Bank - hold approx. 2% government stock
 - keep deposits of government/
stabilization account.
 - (4) Loan levies - the tax paying public.
- Foreign
- (5) Overseas capital markets.

(Addendum: Some description of the workings of the captive market and methods of obtaining loan finance by certain public organisations.)

B. Major types of government accounts

- (1) Revenue
- (2) Loan
- (3) Exchequer (= Revenue plus Loan plus SWA plus Bantu Education)

Facilities open to black Maties

By BOB MOLLOY

BLACK STUDENTS permitted to register at the University of Stellenbosch for the first time from next year will have use of all facilities, including sports and social clubs.

This was confirmed yesterday by the rector, Professor J N de Villiers, who told the Cape Times in a telephone interview that the university had been open for the use of African, coloured and Indian students since 1974, but that 1978 would be the first year in which they could register for undergraduate courses.

"Students from other race groups used our study facilities but paid class fees to their ethnic universities and

gained their degrees there. From next year that will change," Professor De Villiers said.

Students who qualified academically would be admitted to any postgraduate degree. Undergraduates could register for those courses not offered by their ethnic universities.

This meant that coloured and Indian students could register at the medical school but this was still barred to Africans, who had medical

school facilities of their own.

Africans and Indians could register at the school of dentistry, but not coloured students, who had this facility at the University of the Western Cape.

"For those who qualify, there will be no attempt to select according to race — all students will be selected on academic merit only," Professor De Villiers said.

Other courses open for black students were in the paramedical sciences such as occupational therapy, physiotherapy and nursing; and in the faculties of English, Agriculture, Forestry, and in music, drama, the graphic arts and physical education.

"We have asked prospective students to state their needs for accommodation but so far no one has made a request. To ensure that we can accommodate those in need we have made arrangements with our coloured staff association for the use of good standard housing at Cloetesville," said Professor De Villiers.

Facilities open to black students included the student social centre, the music conservatory, the H B Thom Theatre, all medical services, social and sports clubs.

Sport policy

"All this is within national policy, and particularly the policy on sport. Students from other race groups will be able to take part in all university sport and will have the opportunity of competing with more than 70 hostel teams in major sports such as rugby, cricket and tennis.

Adjustments might be made from time to time but at this stage these students would not be able to represent the university in intervarsity games, Professor De Villiers said.

He added that figures for the total number of black students would not be available until registrations were complete early next year.

Stellenbosch opens all facilities to blacks

AD. 23/12/77

(54)

CAPE TOWN — Black students permitted to register at the University of Stellenbosch for the first time from next year will have the use of all facilities, including sports and social clubs.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Rector, Prof J. N. de Villiers, who said the university had been open for the use of black, Coloured and Indian students since 1974, but that 1978 would be the first year in which they could register for undergraduate courses.

"Students from other race groups used our study facilities but paid class fees to their ethnic universities and gained their degrees there. From next year much of that will change," Prof. De Villiers said.

Students who qualified academically would be admitted to any post-graduate degree. Undergraduates could register for those courses not offered by their ethnic universities.

This meant that Coloured and Indian students could register at the medical school but this was still barred to blacks who had medical school facilities of their own. Blacks and Indians could register at the school of dentistry but not Coloured students, who had this facility at the University of the Western Cape.

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All this is within national policy, and particularly the policy on sport. Students from other race groups will be able to take part in all university sport and will

Matie move is just plain human'

W/E ARGUS
24/12/77
54

By Pam Diamond

PROFESSOR J N de Villiers, rector of Stellenbosch University, says it is 'not a verligte step' to open the university to certain black students next year — 'It's just plain human.'

Stellenbosch will be the first Afrikaans university to admit black students.

'I foresee no problems. There has been absolutely no opposition from students or staff at any time during the planning stages.

'At the graduation ceremony earlier this month, when I made an official announcement about it for the first time, there was a crescendo of applause from the gathering of 3 000 people.

'The announcement of that decision in fact received far louder applause than when I mentioned that school fees would not be raised next year.'

Modest

The tall, quietly spoken professor, who is a specialist in obstetrics and gynaecology and former head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the university, is modest about his role in this step which is being hailed as a giant step forward by Afrikaner intellectuals and verligtes throughout the country.

'I prefer to keep a low profile,' he said.

The opening of the university to blacks means that coloured and Asian students will now be able to register for all post-graduate degree courses, provided they have the necessary qualifications.

Black students will also be accepted as undergraduates for courses not offered at ethnic universities.

This means they will be accepted for engineering, medicine, paramedical sciences, agriculture, forestry, physical education, the bachelors' degrees of music, drama and graphic art, and dentistry for Africans and Asians (coloured students already have a faculty of dentistry).

Access

Like white students, black students will be allowed access to almost all facilities at the university.

This includes participation in student societies and sporting activities, the use of the H B Thom Theatre, the conservatory of music, participation in the Stellenbosch University's annual carnival (Rag), use of the cafeteria at the Langenhoven Students Union and toilet facilities.

Because the opening of the university has to be done in accordance with Government policy, black students would have to be barred from white student



Professor J N de Villiers

accommodation and also mixed dancing, Professor de Villiers said.

Conform

'We have to conform to Government policy. But the accommodation problem is not serious. We have undertaken to help with any problems and we have also the offer of our own coloured employees to accommodate black students in their homes in Cloetville and Ida's Valley.

'I have inspected their homes personally and am not only satisfied but deeply impressed by the standard of housing and living that I observed.'

Professor de Villiers pointed out that since 1974, 14 black students had attended Stellenbosch University doing post-graduate degree courses not available at ethnic universities.

It had been an excellent opportunity to test reactions. No friction whatsoever had been experienced. 'This is simply an extension of that policy,' he said. He said: 'The response at the university has been such that I am not expecting serious problems. Except insofar as problems of adaptation by a minority group are concerned. Any minority group could be over-sensitive about feeling acceptance by the majority. But we in authority are quite prepared to pay personal attention to this. My office will always be open to them to discuss any problems which might arise.'

How did the idea start?

Pressure

'This was not a decision taken as a result of pressure by any group,' the rector emphasised.

'There was just this general, gradual feeling at the university that blacks and especially coloured—of whom over 60 per cent are Afrikaans-speaking—should have access to an Afrikaans-speaking university, to the Afrikaans cul-

Rector's office will always be open

tural traditions evident at the university and to the special academic facilities offered only by Stellenbosch University' (for example, Stellenbosch is the only university in the country that offers a forestry degree course).

I asked Professor de Villiers whether he disapproved of the 1959 Government ruling which closed white universities to blacks.

How did he feel about the coming into existence of ethnic universities?

He replied: 'The 1959 Government ruling is history and I don't wish at this time to answer any political questions.'

Professor de Villiers took his medical degree at the University of Cape Town.

He did one year's housemanship at Groote Schuur Hospital and went into general practice for five years at Calvinia, where he delivered the famous Lombard quadruplets (all have since graduated at the University of Stellenbosch).

He returned to UCT to specialise in obstetrics and gynaecology where he achieved a Masters Degree.

In London, he wrote the MRCOG examination (Membership of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists) while on a Nuffield Dominion Travelling Fellowship to do research in Britain for a year.

Honours

At the age of 32, he was appointed to the first chair of obstetrics and gynaecology at the newly founded medical school of the University of Stellenbosch.

Other honours received during his so far brilliant career were a trip to the United States on a Carnegie Fellowship, his election as a Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and his election to the executive committee of FIGO (the international Federation of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists).

In 1970, he was elected rector of the University of Stellenbosch.

'The appointment surprised everybody, specially myself.'

DEPARTEMENT VAN BANTOE-ONDERWYS

No. R. 12

6 Januarie 1978

MEDIESE UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA.
—REGULASIES BETREFFENDE DIE SAMESTELLING, PLIGTE EN BEVOEGDHEDE VAN 'N HOSPITAALRAAD VIR DIE GA-RANKUWA-HOSPITAAL.

Die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys, na oorleg met die Minister van Gesondheid, het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 35 (3) van die Wet op die Mediese Universiteit van Suider-Afrika, 1976 (Wet 78 van 1976), die regulasies wat in die Bylae hiervan vervat is, voorgeskryf.

BYLAE

WOORDOMSKRYWING

1. In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

- “hospitaal” die Ga-Rankuwahospitaal;
- “hospitaalraad” die hospitaalraad van die Ga-Rankuwahospitaal;
- “Minister” die Minister van Bantoe-onderwys;
- “Sekretaris” die Sekretaris van Gesondheid; en
- “superintendent” die geneesheer wat die beheer oor die hospitaal uitoefen.

SAMESTELLING VAN HOSPITAALRAAD

2. (1) Die hospitaalraad bestaan uit 'n voorsitter, 'n vise-voorsitter en sewe lede deur die Minister na oorleg met die Minister van Gesondheid aangestel.

(2) 'n Lid van die hospitaalraad beklee sy amp vir 'n termyn van drie jaar tensy hy voor die verstryking van dié termyn sy bedanking skriftelik by die Sekretaris indien of sy amp om 'n ander rede ontruim.

(3) 'n Toevallige vakature in die hospitaalraad wat veroorsaak word deur die dood van 'n lid of deur die ontruiming van sy amp, word met inagneming van die bepalinge van subregulasie (1) gevul vir die onverstreke gedeelte van die ampstermyn van die lid.

(4) 'n Lid van die hospitaalraad ontruim sy amp indien hy—

(a) sonder verlof van die hospitaalraad van drie agtereenvolgende gewone vergaderings van die hospitaalraad afwesig is; of

(b) insolvent raak; of

(c) aan 'n misdryf skuldig bevind word en tot gevangenisstraf sonder die keuse van 'n boete gevonnissen word.

VERGADERINGS VAN DIE HOSPITAALRAAD

3. (1) Die hospitaalraad moet minstens een maal elke drie maande vergader. Met dien verstande dat die voorsitter die reg het om te eniger tyd 'n spesiale vergadering te belê.

DEPARTMENT OF BANTU EDUCATION

No. R. 12

6 January 1978

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.
—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONSTITUTION, DUTIES AND POWERS OF A HOSPITAL COUNCIL FOR THE GA-RANKUWA HOSPITAL

The Minister of Bantu Education has, after consultation with the Minister of Health, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 35 (3) of the Medical University of Southern Africa Act, 1976 (Act 78 of 1976), prescribed the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

DEFINITIONS

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

- “hospital” means the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital;
- “hospital council” means the hospital council of the Ga-Rankuwa Hospital;
- “Minister” means the Minister of Bantu Education;
- “Secretary” means the Secretary for Health; and
- “superintendent” means the medical practitioner who is in control of the hospital.

CONSTITUTION OF HOSPITAL COUNCIL

2. (1) The hospital council shall consist of a chairman, a vice-chairman and seven members appointed by the Minister after consultation with the Minister of Health.

(2) A member of the hospital council shall hold office for a period of three years unless he submits his resignation in writing to the Secretary or vacates his office for any other reason before the expiry of such period.

(3) A casual vacancy on the hospital council caused by the death of, or the vacation of his office by, a member shall with due regard to the provisions of subregulation (1) be filled for the unexpired portion of the period of office of such member.

(4) A member of the hospital council shall vacate his office if he—

(a) is absent, without leave of the hospital council, from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the hospital council; or

(b) becomes insolvent; or

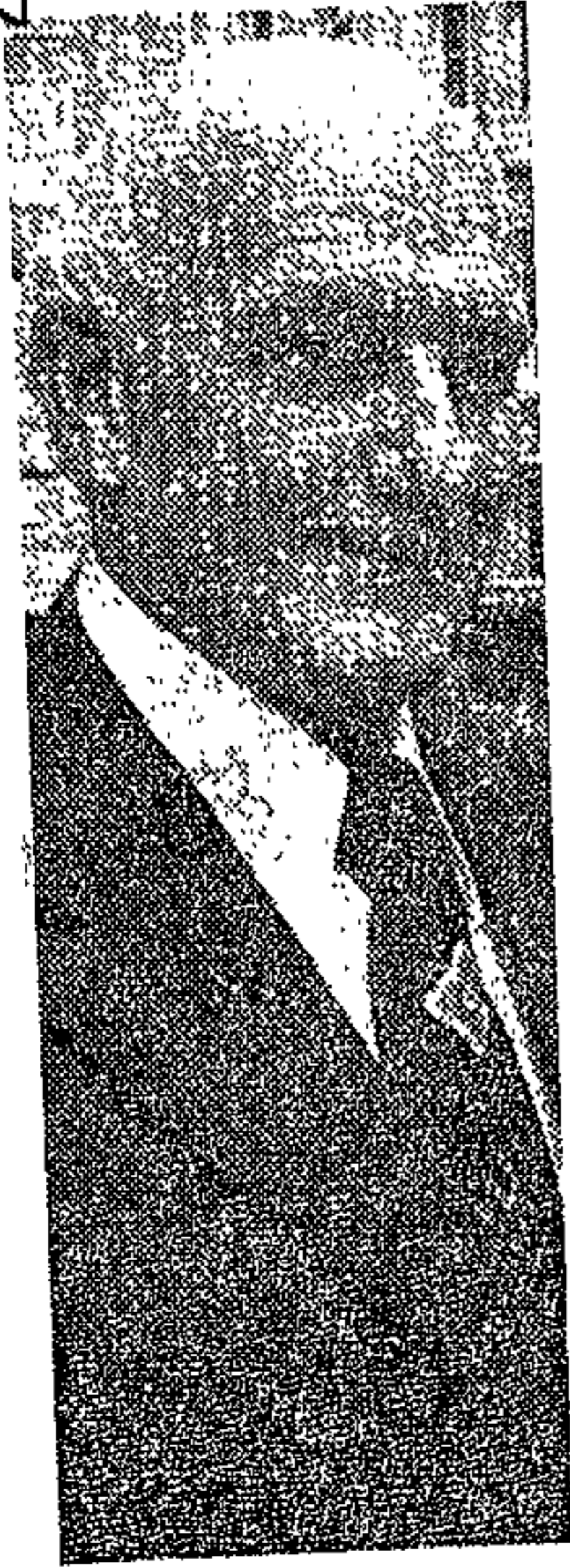
(c) is convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine.

MEETINGS OF THE HOSPITAL COUNCIL

3. (1) The hospital council shall meet not less than once every three months: Provided that the chairman shall have the right to call a special meeting at any time.

STAR 10/11/78 (54)

Soweto campus for Wits?



PROFESSOR D J
DU PLESSIS

The University of the Witwatersrand should open a satellite campus on the outskirts of Soweto, says the university's new principal, Professor D J du Plessis.

"The biggest educational problem facing South Africa is what to do about black education," he says. "And the biggest problem facing universities is what we can do to help."

As he sees it, universities can do two things: make higher education available for black students, and become involved in black teacher training through much closer links with the training colleges.

High on the new principal's list of priorities is an

application for a satellite campus of Wits on the outskirts of Soweto, as a logical step for a university which caters for all the English-speaking students of the densely-populated Witwatersrand area.

The university already has about 650 African, Indian, coloured and Chinese students. But Professor du Plessis points out that many of them have to travel long distances to attend classes.

He feels that many Soweto residents would want to make use of Wits facilities if they were closer to home, but he does not envisage a Soweto campus operating in isolation.

"It would be a valuable

extension quite as useful to white students," he says.

Professor du Plessis believes it would be unwise to advocate any forced opening of universities at this stage. Nevertheless he makes the point that as long as we keep our universities closed to other races we can expect to live with resentment and hostility.

"While I can see that opening schools might present practical problems at this stage, I cannot see why universities should not be able to declare themselves open if they so wish. I believe they should have the right to choose their own criteria of selection.

"If Wits were to be given such an opportunity we would grab it," he says, but if Wits were to take in more students it must have more space.

'Koshuis' leagues open to all

COLOURED students at the University of Stellenbosch will be able to take part in inter-residence sport — but government sport policy could prevent them from representing the university in outside competitions.

Professor Jannie de Villiers, rector of the university, said yesterday that all students — including those who are not

hostel residents — will be allowed to play in "koshuis" league matches.

"They can play any sport in our koshuis league, but will not be allowed to play for the university unless it is approved by the government and the Western Province Rugby Football Union," he said.

He also said that all the

university's sporting facilities would be open to coloured students, even if they did not participate in league competitions.

Professor De Villiers said that he had not had any reaction from student sport clubs at the university, and it was up to individual students to decide whether to play or not.

Cape Times 13/1/78 (54)

Silence on black Maties

Staff Reporter

STELLENBOSCH University is keeping quiet about its first full-time black students.

The medical, engineering, forestry and agriculture faculties have been opened to blacks for undergraduate study, and all faculties opened for postgraduate study.

The registrar, Mr R F Conradie, has refused to say how many blacks have registered for the 1978 academic year.

So far, the university has confirmed that six coloured students would be admitted to the medicine faculty.

Yesterday Mr Conradie said the university administration had made a "joint decision" to withhold further information, including the number of students who had applied to enter the university.

"We want to handle the whole issue as naturally as possible, and without fuss. The less said the better."

Buthelezi warns on white control of universities

W/E ARGUS

14/11/78

(54)

Weekend Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Chief Gatsha Buthelezi warned today that as long as the Government disregards the plea from blacks to control their own universities, ructions and unhappiness will continue.

His warning came soon after the appointment of a white majority council to the University of Zululand.

He would not comment on the appointment of two Nationalists — Durban City Councillor Mr Dave Taylor, an unsuccessful NP parliamentary candidate in the elections, and Mr Stoffel Botha, MP for Zululand — except to say he was not surprised the job had gone to good party men.

NO CONTROL

"This is normal," he said.

"The university was ostensibly established for black people but in practical terms the black people have no control.

"To have whites in control is wrong in terms of the Nationalist ideology. As long as they continue to disregard our plea they

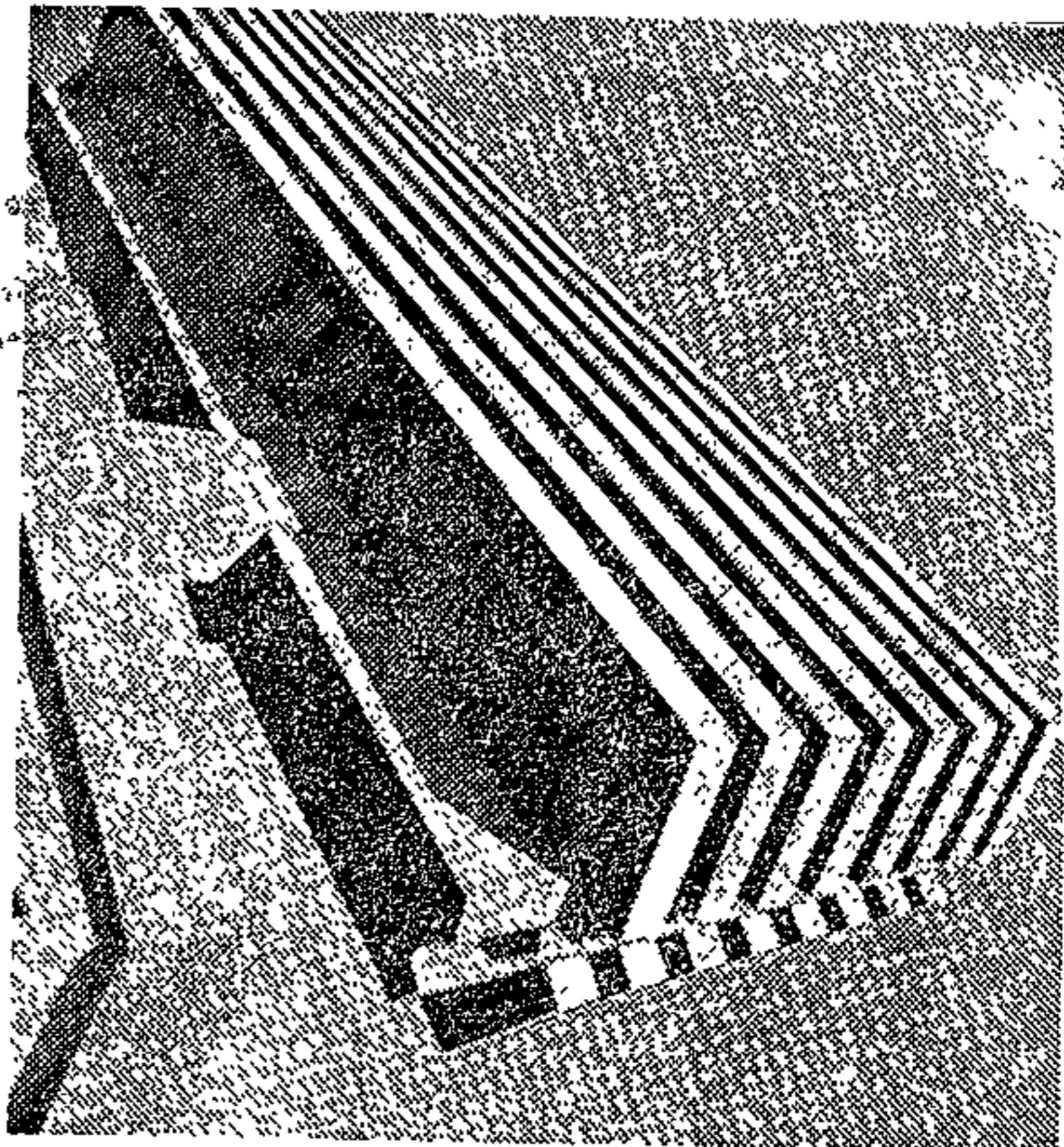
can expect ructions and unhappiness."

Four members of the 14-strong council are black. They are the Reverend W Gcabasche, Professor C L S Nyembezi, Dr B S Ngunjane and the Reverend E Sikiakahane.

Two representatives from the University of Pretoria, Professor N D Clarence, Rector of Natal University, and Dr Lawrence McCrystal and three white professors from Zululand University are among the other council members.

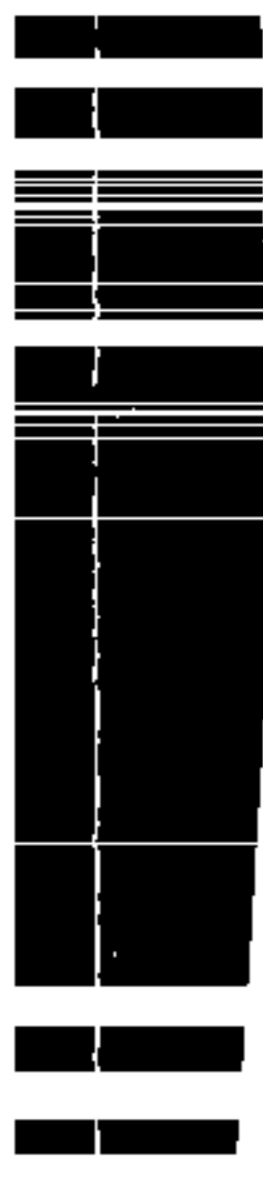
The appointment — by the State President — of Mr Taylor, a cutter-designer operating a clothing factory, was strongly criticised by opposition MPs this week.

Progressive Federal Party MP Mr Ray Swart and New Republic Party MP Mr Andrew Pyper undertook to raise his appointment during the coming parliamentary session.



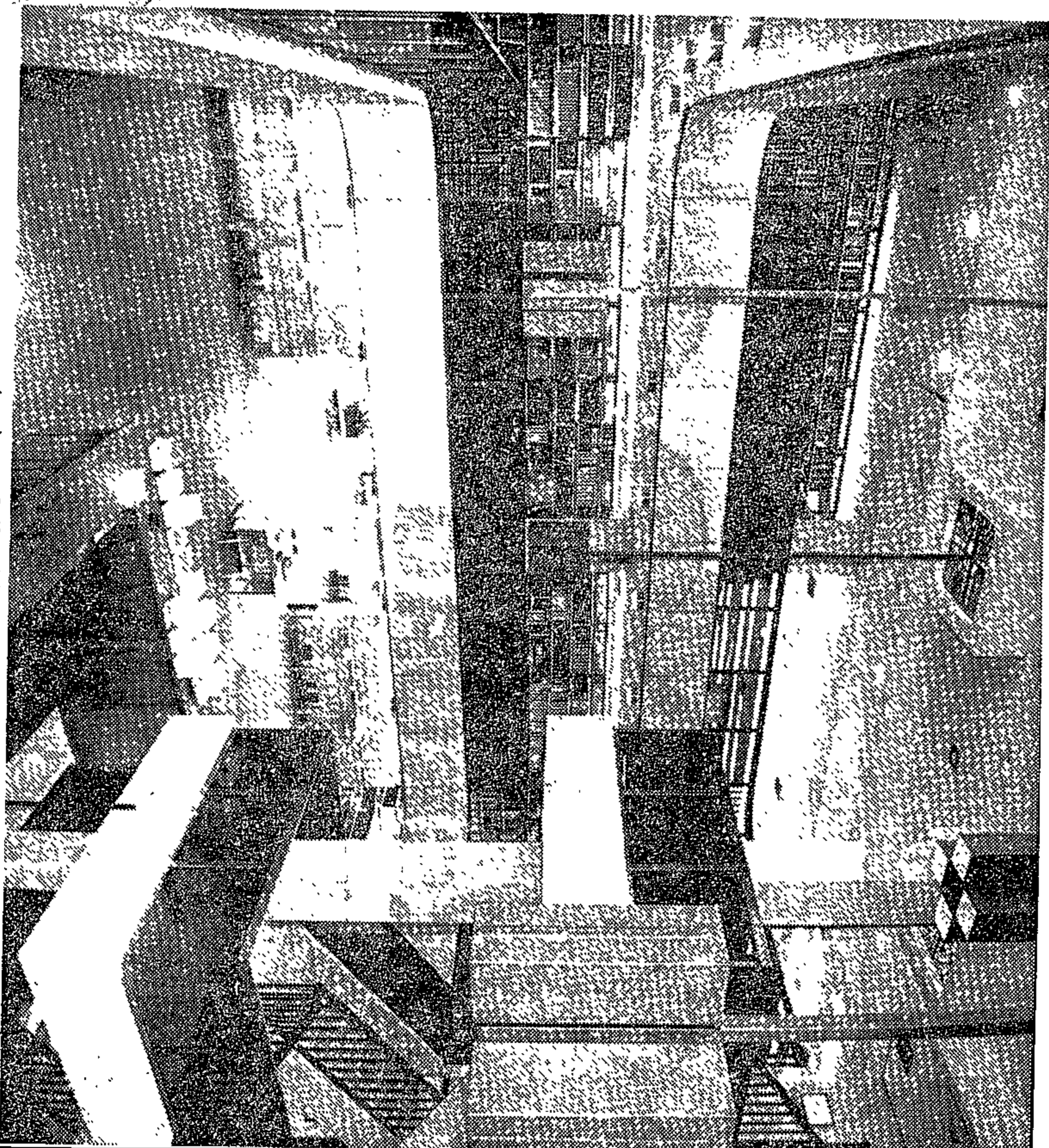
Mechanical aid for Unisa's tons of letters

93/1/78
STAR
54



9/1/78

54



A view of the library at Unisa.

625

Answer 1
3/2/1978

Col. 7, 8.

54

7

FRIDAY, 3 FEBRUARY 1978

New universities in the Transvaal

15. Wanneer u en/of die
Wat doen u
16. Gaan u terug
17. Watter deel
18. Hoe reis u
Van die eie
Wie betaal
19. Het u hoop
Hoe word h
20. Betaal al d
21. Is u betali
Weeklikse b
22. Wanneer was die laaste verandering in u kontantbetaling?
Wat was die verandering?
Hoe het dit gekom dat u betaling verander het?
23. Watter probleme ondervind u met die werk?
Wat doen u gewoonlik om die probleme op te los?
- *2. Mr. D. J. DALLING asked the Minister of National Education:
Whether he has received any recommendations from the Universities Advisory Council in regard to the establishment of new universities in the Transvaal; if so, (a) what were the recommendations and (b) what decisions have been made in regard thereto?
†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:
Yes;
(a) an inquiry undertaken by the Universities Advisory Council has revealed that there is uncertainty as to what extent the new English Medium College for the training of teachers is going to influence the need for a university institution and hence recommended that the University of the Witwatersrand and the Action Committee be requested, in the light of developments surrounding the English Medium College which is going to be established, to continue with the collection of information with a view to the submission towards 1981 of more detailed proposals for the establishment of a university institution in Pretoria or its neighbourhood; and
(b) I agreed.
ander betaling
, per dag?
betaling x ure x dae/
betaling x skape, ens.)

Mixed reaction as UWC opens up

Spd for: w/LEARNUS 4/2/78

54

By JULIET BELL

FOR the first time, the University of the Western Cape opened its doors to all races this week. And reaction to the historic move from the student mass, patiently queuing to register, was mixed. Comments ranged from cynical second-years: 'It's just a showpiece,' to excitable first years: 'We'll ignore the whites — they treat us as if we do not exist,' and 'We're not racist, we'll treat the whites all right.'

Africans seemed to be welcomed unconditionally.

University authorities are expecting between 50 and 100 black students this year. And the extraordinary thing, says the rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross, is that legally, there is absolutely no change in policy regarding them.

Black students still have to apply for permits, and all the old restrictions apply. Yet for some reason for the first time in 12 years, they are coming to UWC.

But lifting the restrictions on white students at a black university is entirely new.

'I am delighted,' said Professor van der Ross. 'Delighted and hoping that conditions restricting free enrolment will become less and less.'

At present white students must first apply to the university; then they are screened; and the final nod comes from the Minister.

'Conditions are that undergraduates may enrol at UWC if their courses are not available at UCT or Stellenbosch,' said Professor van der Ross this week.

Postgraduates have carte blanche — so to speak.

'If an undergraduate student has very strong reasons, if he lives near UWC, for example, we may use our discretion and submit his application to the department.'

Meanwhile students queued in record numbers to register this week.

'It's incredible, we are growing far beyond the expected rate of 15 percent a year,' said Mr D. Adonis, Director of Development.

'We expect well over 3 000 students this year, compared with 2 700 last year.'

Can they accommodate the students?

'Well we can't refuse them . . . and yes, at the moment we can cope.'

Three students, Mr Cyril Briese, his brother Emal, and Almore Max were curious about whites 'coming to classes.'

Are there many in first year? they asked, and appeared disappointed to learn that only 12 white students are expected to enrol. (More than half of these will be post graduates.)

'Well whites won't be treated badly here,' said Almore Max, 18, in his second year of law.

'We will ignore them,' said a passing student hotly. 'The whole multiracial move is a showpiece,' said Kidron Kaboni, 21, second year. 'I believe they only took blacks this year because they want to admit whites.'

Groups of listening students looked bored. 'What difference will such a few make?' they said when asked to comment.

Professor van der Ross, however, sees it as just the beginning.

And Mr Adonis said 'at least we are in line with other universities now, and can say we are on the way to true integration.'

Black students registering this week said the main advantage was convenience. 'Now instead of travelling hundreds of kilometres to Fort Hare, in Alice, we can go to university on our doorstep,' said Tembá Manatwa, 20, from Guguletu.



THREE of the first 'black' students at UWC. All is not quite rosy, two of them are still waiting for permits from the Department of Bantu Education.



AMONG the smiling brown faces that will dot the Matieland campus over the next year are Lunita Katzen, 17, from Middelburg who is studying physical education, Ustire Moller, 18, from Rehoboth, SWA, and Natalie Da Rocha, 22, from The Strand, who will study drama. Sonia Henckert, 18, from Rehoboth, who will study physical education and Erna Arendse, from Bellville, who is taking a degree in medicine.

MULTIRACIAL MATIES

Glynis van Rooyen

MULTIRACIAL Maties? Who would have believed it a few years ago. But this week there were smiling brown faces among the campus first-years. And everybody, it seems, thinks it's fine!

I met some of the brown Maties this week.

Erna Arendse is from Bellville. She's 18. She's doing first-year medicine. Shes got long dark hair, bright eyes and a flashing smile.

Natalia da Rocha is 22, confident, mature

and excited at the prospect of working with the university's drama department.

And so it goes.

The 15 first-year brown Maties were given a special welcome by the rector of the university, Professor Jannie de Villiers, who said he was happy they had chosen Stellenbosch for their studies and hoped they would feel at home and be successful.

At the end of the opening ceremonies, there was a warm round of applause and Matieland entered a new era.

The degrees the 15 brown students are tackling include medicine, engineering, physical education, food science, music and drama.

X Salary scales at University of Western Cape

*7. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

Whether any steps were taken during 1977 to narrow the gap in salary scales for White and for Coloured professors and lecturers at the University of the Western Cape; if so, what steps; if not, why not?

†The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

It has already been approved that White and Coloured professors receive equal salaries and that the University offsets the difference from its own funds.

(Star) aids

Unisa

students

Students of the University of South Africa taking English courses can now attend classes arranged by Star Schools.

The course is for first and second year students of English and will be presented by Mr Michael Rice of the Johannesburg College of Education.

Mr Rice obtained a master's degree in English at Unisa.

"Because of my contact with Unisa I feel I am well-versed in what they want," he said yesterday.

The course was an attempt to help Witwatersrand students who felt cut off from the university in Pretoria, he added.

All the English set works would be done and the emphasis would be on practical criticism.

Mr Rice will be assisted by Mr Jonathan Paton of the English department at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The first lecture for second year students is on Monday at 5 pm at Wits. The classes for first years will start on Tuesday at the same time.

DRIE UNIVERSITEITE NOG NIE ,OOP' ⁽⁵⁴⁾

RAPPORT 12/2/78

NET drie van die tien blanke residensiële universiteite het nog nie formeel ingestem om anderskleurige studente toe te laat nie. Dis die Vrystaatse Universiteit, die Universiteit van Pretoria en die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth.

Verlede jaar was daar nog net vyf „oop” wit universiteite, maar die Universiteit van Stellenbosch en die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit het ook vanjaar op beperkte skaal hul deure vir anderskleuriges oopgemaak.

Op Stellenbosch is daar nou twee Japanse studente aan die Kweekskool van die NG Kerk — en twee Chinese, drie swart studente en 30 Kleurlinge is naas die 10 800 wit studente tot die universiteit toegelaat. Hulle sal tot alle studentebedrywighede toegelaat word, behalwe dat hulle nie mag saamdans nie en, met uitsondering van die Chinese, nie in universiteitskoshuise sal tuis gaan nie.

Verlof

Verlede jaar was daar 780 anderskleurige studente uit 'n studentetal van 9 300 by die Universiteit van Kaapstad geregistreer. Aan die Universiteit van Natal was daar 854 anderskleuriges onder die 8 550 blankes, by Rhodes was die syfer 89 uit 2 650, aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand 644 uit 11 350 en aan die Universiteit van Potchefstroom 6 uit 6 600.

Aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit met sy studentetal van 7 830 was wel drie nie-blanke studente geregistreer.

Die tien blanke universiteite word ingevolge die Wet op die Uitbreiding van Universiteitsopleiding van 1959 verbied om sonder ministeriële goedkeuring anderskleuriges as studente toe te laat.

Die ministers vir die onderskeie anderskleurige volksgroepe gee gewoonlik studente verlof om aan blanke universiteite te studeer as hulle nie 'n betrokke kursus aan hul eie universiteite kan volg nie. Daarna berus die beslissing oor toelating by die onderskeie universiteite se universiteitsrade.

Daar is vyf universiteite vir anderskleuriges — die universiteite van Wes-Kaapland, Durban-Westville, Fort Hare, Zoeloland en die Universiteit van die Noorde. In 1976 was daar altesame 10 760 studente aan dié universiteite en 'n verdere 1 840 anderskleuriges aan blanke universiteite (Unisa uitgesluit).

Vanjaar is die eerste swart studente by die Mediese Universiteit van Suider-Afrika by Gankuwa ingeskryf.

In 1960 was daar 1 134 nie-blanke studente aan

blanke universiteite en 642 nie-blanke studente in vyf universiteite vir nie-blankes.

Tot verlede jaar het anderskleurige studente op 'n agentskapsbasis aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch gestudeer, maar hul grade is deur hul eie universiteite toegeken.

Die RAU het besluit om van vanjaar Chinese en Japanse vir voor- en nagraadse studie toe te laat. Nie-blankes kan meesters- of doktorsgrade volg. Daar is ook besluit om nie-blankes vir buitkurrikulêre kursusse te oorweeg.

Tot verlede jaar was Durban-Westville slegs vir Indiërs en die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland slegs vir Kleurlinge. Van vanjaar af mag anderskleurige studente hulle ook daar inskryf ná toestemming van die betrokke ministers verkry is.

Hulle is tuis in Matieland



SES van die Kleurling-studente wat vandeeweek met die nuwe akademiese jaar op Stellenbosch begin het. Hulle is agter van links na regs: Erna Arendse, 18, van Bellville, Ustine Möller, 18, en Sonja Henckel, 18, albei van Rehoboth. Voor staan Blanche Sallie, 18, van Boksburg, Shahida Henry, 18, van Stellenbosch en Leonita Katzen, 17, van Middelburg (Kaap) Onder hulle is twee mediese studente.



Together: Students Blanche Sallie, Johan Mentor and Laura Avlin.

Blacks welcomed... but

not for dancing

BLACK and coloured students were this week admitted to the University of Stellenbosch for the first time as fully-fledged Maties . . . and then told privately that they did not have the same rights as white students.

Many black and coloured students are upset by rules, which bar them from:

- Attending any campus function at which there is dancing, even if they take a student of their own race as sole partner.
- Living in university residences (they must board privately with black or coloured families).

By **NIC VAN OUDTSHOORN**

● Playing sport for the university against teams outside the campus (although they may play with and against fellow Maties on campus).

Hoping

"This last rule means I am excluded from top competitive sport, particularly rugby, on which I am very keen," said Mr Ivan Coerecius, 18, a coloured student who has registered for a degree in electrotechnical engineering.

"I won't be able to get the best possible competition.

"I am hoping this will be changed soon."

"In many ways we are pioneers," said Mr Laurence Vlotman, 23.

"If we prove ourselves things may be changed."

Mr Vlotman, who holds a teacher's diploma, registered this week for a BA physical education degree.

Mr Marius Paulse, 17, an agricultural student, said: "It depends on us to show that we fit in here.

"If we prove ourselves I am sure the restrictions on us must be lifted."

Meeting

Black and coloured students were told of the official restrictions at a meeting with the rector, Professor J. de Villiers.

This meeting came after the ceremony welcoming first year students.

At this ceremony, attended by white, black and coloured students and parents, Professor De Villiers did not mention that the black and coloured students would not have similar rights to whites.

He told the multi-racial audience: "I wel-

Maties opens to all

come each of you as a Matie.

"You belong to the University of Stellenbosch and it belongs to you."

Student Mrs Johan Mentor said: "We thought it would be far more difficult to adapt, but the white students have all been very helpful and seem keen to make friends."

White students described the restrictions as ridiculous and thought they would lead to incidents.

"Why open our doors to them as Maties and then place restrictions on what they can do?" said one.

"It doesn't make sense."

Seeing

Afrikaner and political circles see the new admission as one of South Africa's most significant experiments in multi-racialism.

It involves what is probably Afrikanerdom's most prestige-laden university.

The experiment is being watched by other Afrikaans universities.

If it succeeds, say leading Afrikaans academic sources, almost inevitably the universities of Pretoria, Potchefstroom and Bloemfontein will follow suit.

If the experiment fails there are fears that the Government may have to apply its ethnic university concept far more rigidly.

Until now only English-language white universities have been willing to admit black and coloured students at undergraduate level with full academic status.

SUN TIMES 12/2/78 (54)

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54

Faculty of medicine at University of Durban-Westville

*5. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

Vra

Whether a faculty of medicine is to be established at the University of Durban-Westville; if so, when.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

The matter is still being investigated and no final decision has as yet been taken.

1. Naam (eerste
2. Ouderdom
3. Ras
4. Tuiste (dorp, distrik, tuisland)
5. Soort werk
6. Skooljare voltooi
7. Span
8. Nommer in span: skeerders dagsmanne
9. Hoe lank het u al die werk gedoen?
10. Hoe het u geleer om dit te doen?
11. Het u al ooit ander werk gedoen?

Indien wel, kort besonderhede van vorige werk:

Plek	Tydperk	Soort werk	Weeklikse loon	Rede waarom u die werk verlaat het
------	---------	------------	----------------	------------------------------------

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
12. Het u al ooit daaraan gedink om ander werk te doen?
Indien wel, waarom verander u nie van werk nie?
13. Vir watter deel van die jaar doen u hierdie werk?
14. Hoeveel plase besoek u elke jaar?

Dr Vorster attacks open-university decision

Coloured Maties - Nat row

ARGUS
15/2/78

(S) (54)

The Argus Political Staff



Dr J D Vorster

A MAJOR stir has been caused among Nationalist politicians by Dr J D Vorster's criticism of the decision to open Stellenbosch University to coloured students.

Some see the stand taken by Dr Vorster, assessor of the General Moderature of the Ned Geref Kerk and its Moderator in the Cape, as possibly the start of a new verkrampte onslaught against the removal of discriminatory practices.

- (i) Ontspanningsgeriewe ver...
- Koste aan boer (jaarlik...
- (j) Gesondheidsdienste:
- Jaarlikse koste aan boe...

- (j) Totale mediese koste
- (k) Pensioenbydrae deur boe...
- (l) Versekeringsbydrae deu...

The Ministers affected by Dr Vorster's criticism, the Minister of National Education, Dr P. G. J. Koornhof, and the Minister of Coloured Affairs and MP for Stellenbosch, Mr. H. H. Smit, have been approached for comment but have not yet reacted.

Dr Vorster is a brother of the Prime Minister, who is also Chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch.

Dr Vorster has described the opening of Stellenbosch University, where about 30 pre-graduate and post-graduate coloured students are expected to enrol this year, as 'contrary to the national policy of the Government when it established the University of the Western Cape in 1959.'

The law makes provision for the admittance of other races to white residential universities, with the approval of the relevant Ministers.

To date only two universities have made use of this provision. The University of Stellenbosch is now also making use of the constitutional privilege that Afrikaans speaking people of other races study in their home language.

All students of other races who have registered at the University of Stellenbosch, have been registered with the approval of the relevant Ministers.

Werkerbesonderhede (1)

1. Nommer van plaas
2. Naam (eerste naam alleenlik)
3. Ouderdom
4. Geslag
5. Ras

- 6(a) Skooljare voltooi
- (b) Skool (naam, soort,

7. Soort

'Integration'

The opening of the university, he said, would lead to integration.

Aan perman

'I regard this as an unnecessary deviation from our policy because provision for equal facilities has been made at a great cost.

8. Hoe la

Aan toeval

'An open university could only detract from the existing universities for the various population groups.

9(a) Pern

(b) Jaar

(c) Jaar

(d) Bedr

(e) Hoev

'It is all the more the case when students are admitted to courses presented at their own universities,' he said.

The university reacted to Dr Vorster with a joint statement by the vice-Chancellor, Dr J S Gericke and Professor Jannie de Villiers, the Rector.

10. Aan

Approval

The statement reads:

(a) Werk

Maar

Sat.

Son.

'With respect to Dr Vorster, we do not agree that the new policy of the board of the University of Stellenbosch, with regard to the admittance of other races under the stipulated conditions, is in conflict with Government policy.

'Our duty'

'We do not agree with Dr Vorster that "there is equal opportunity for all race groups in our country".

'All study courses, particularly professional courses, have not yet been made available at all ethnic universities. We thus feel that it is our duty to provide these courses at an Afrikaans university.

'We also do not agree with Dr Vorster's proposition that we are 'detracting from the existing universities for the different population groups.

'On the contrary, we do not wish to compete with them on an undergraduate level.

'And for this reason we accept undergraduate students from other race groups only where the undergraduate course they wish to take is not available at the ethnic universities.

'We have also already said that when these courses do become available for undergraduate study at their universities, we will not accept further registration of students from other races in these courses.

'We understand, according to newspaper articles, that we are not the only Afrikaans-medium university that admits post-graduate students from other races.'

Pouse(s)

"

"

- (b) Jaarlikse verlof deur boer betaal
- onbetaal

11. Kontantloon (weekliks)

12. Ander betaling (weekliks)

- (a) Vleis: hoeveelheid
- prys (as nie gratis verskaf word nie)
- waarde aan boer
- _____ waarde aan werker

Enrolment of White students at medical school of University of Natal

X

54

*6. Mr. G. N. OLDFIELD asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether any steps have been taken or are contemplated for the enrolment of White students at the medical school of the University of Natal; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes, the Cabinet has already approved of the admission of Whites as candidates for the Masters' and Doctors' degrees of Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine of the University. Steps are also being considered to amend existing legislation so as to bring the Faculty of Medicine in line with the faculties of medicine for the other universities for Whites as regards undergraduate study in medicine.

Cap Times 15/2/78

Equal pay for academic staff

Own Correspondent

ALICE, — There will be no differentiation in salaries paid to black and white academic staff at universities in South Africa as from April 1 this year, according to an announcement here yesterday by the rector of the University of Fort Hare, Professor J M de Wet.

In a statement issued to academic staff members, he said the decision was taken by the Minister of Education and Training, Mr W A Cruywagen, after consultation with the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood.

The parity also applied to professional staff and senior laboratory assistants. At Fort Hare this would affect about 55 black academic staff, he added.

Professor De Wet said whereas in the past white academic staff had received an additional pensionable allowance of 10 percent and black staff an additional pensionable allowance of 20 percent, this would now be 10 percent for both whites and blacks from April 1. — Sapa

NGK ministers clash over black Maties

Cape Times

16/2/78

54

15. Aan
wi

of êrens anders vir

3 4 5 6

- (a) Name (alle)
- (b) Verwante
- (c) Ouderde
- (d) Geslag
- (e) Woonple
- (f) Skoolja
- (g) Nou op
- (h) Skool (distr. van p.)
- (i) Werk wat gedoen gedure vakans
- (j) Jaarlikse gewerk
- (k) Jaarlikse kontant

TWO of the most influential and senior Ned Geref Kerk ministers, Dr J S Gericke and Dr J D "Koot" Vorster, have clashed over the admittance of blacks to the University of Stellenbosch.

Dr Vorster, who attacked the opening of the university to blacks as being in conflict with government policy, was yesterday repudiated by Dr Gericke, his immediate predecessor as Moderator of the NGK in South Africa and later the Cape.

Dr Gericke, as vice-chancellor of the University of Stellenbosch, repudiated the Prime Minister's brother in a joint statement with the rector, Professor Jannie de Villiers.

The statement reads:

"With respect to Dr Vorster, we do not agree that the new policy of the board of the University of Stellenbosch, with regard to the admittance of other races under the stipulated conditions, is in conflict with government policy.

"The law makes provision for the admittance of other races to white residential universities with the approval of the relevant ministers.

"To date only English universities have made use of this provision. The University of Stellenbosch is now also making use of this constitutional privilege so that Afrikaans-speaking people of other races can study in their home language.

"All students of other races who have registered at the University of Stellenbosch have been registered with the approval of the relevant ministers.

"We do not agree with Dr Vorster that equal facilities already exist for all race groups in our country.

"All study courses, particularly professional courses, have not yet been available at all ethnic universities. We thus feel that it is our duty to provide these courses at an Afrikaans university.

"We also do not agree with Dr Vorster's proposition that we are detracting from the existing universities for the different population groups.

"On the contrary, we do not wish to compete with them on an undergraduate level.

"And for this reason we accept undergraduate students from other race groups only where the undergraduate course they wish to take is not available at the ethnic university.

"We have also already said that when these courses do become available for undergraduate students at their universities we will not accept further registration of students from other races in these courses.

"We understand, according to newspaper articles, that we are not the only Afrikaans-medium university that admits post-graduate students from other races."

Dr Vorster was not available for comment last night.

ander

ARGUS 16/2/78

Coloured Matie students: Smit rejects criticism

The Argus Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr H H Smit, has rejected criticism of the University of Stellenbosch's admission of coloured students.

Speaking at the opening of the academic year of the university Mr Smit, who is also the MP for Stellenbosch, said the institution had once again shown how it could broaden its function of giving service to other communities.

The Minister appeared to be referring, among other things, to the criticism this week by Dr J D Vorster, assessor of the General Moderature of the Ned Geref Kerk.

He mentioned that the university had decided to allow non-white students to take courses not presented by their own universities.

WELCOMED

The first had enrolled at Stellenbosch this year and he warmly welcomed them.

He was thoroughly aware of the fact that the university was being criticised in certain quarters and, what was more important, that the students themselves were the butt of criticism in their own communities.

Without going into this criticism too deeply, he did not think that such criticism was justified, if such critics, in whatever circles, wanted to reflect profoundly on the matter.

Coloured students must not allow such criticism to get them down.

If they made a success of their studies, their critics would eventually be put to shame.

Human relations was a task that formed part of the moulding process of a university and there was a special need for such good relations in a heterogeneous society.

Whites at 'blacks-only' medical school in Natal

The Argus Political Staff

Natal University's formerly 'blacks-only' medical school is to admit white students — a step which it is believed will lead to it becoming permanently established as a mixed-race institution.

Until now the school has enrolled only black students, though stated Government policy is that as they complete their studies they should be phased out, new black students going instead to the new Medical University of Southern Africa at Garankuwa, north of Pretoria.

However the Government recently made a con-

cession by allowing another intake of black first-year students.

In Parliament yesterday the Minister of National Education, Dr P G J Koornhof, said the Cabinet had already approved the admission of whites for masters' and doctors' degrees at the school.

Replying to a question by Mr Geoff Oldfield, New Republic Party MP for Umbilo, he said steps were also being considered to amend existing regulations to bring Natal's Faculty of Medicine into line with the faculties of other universities for whites in respect of undergraduate study in medicine.

asmæjinerie

Koste aan boer:

we verskef:

(jaarliks):

te:

an boer van: doktersrekeninge betaal
medisyne
vervoer na en van geriewe
ander

ste

eur boer (jaarliks)

- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)
- (f)
- (g)
- (h)
- (i)
- (j)
- (j)
- (k)
- (l)

versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

54 16/2/78

Door open to whites at black faculty

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Natal University's formerly "blacks-only" medical school is to admit white students — a step which is believed will lead to it becoming permanently established as a mixed-race institution.

Until now the Natal Medical School has enrolled only black students, though stated Government policy is that as they complete their studies they should be phased out, new black students going instead to the new Medical University of Southern Africa at Garankuwa.

However, the Government recently made a concession by allowing another intake of black first-year students.

In Parliament yesterday the Minister of National Education, Dr Koornhof, said the Cabinet had already approved the admission of whites for masters' and doctors' degrees at the school.

Replying to a question by Mr Geoff Oldfield, New Republic Party MP for Umbilo, he said steps were also being considered to amend existing regulations to bring Natal's faculty of medicine into line with the faculties of other universities for whites in respect of undergraduate study in medicine.

"It appears that they are moving in the direction of a mixed medical school, which is to be welcomed," Mr Oldfield said later.

"Let us hope that they go ahead with it."

"We have had cases where whites come from overseas to do research work at Natal Medical School and they are allowed to do so."

"Yet our own whites are not allowed — this seems crazy."

Mr Oldfield said Natal whites had suffered in the past by having to study in other provinces if they wished to take up medicine.

Varsity lecturers condemn censors

Mercury Reporter

21/2/78 (54)

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL English lecturers yesterday condemned the Publications Appeal Board's banning of John Berger's novel *G* and described the ban as an "attack on the whole of contemporary literature."

The Durban lecturers likened the banning of the set-work to the censoring, earlier this century, of works by D. H. Lawrence and James Joyce, — "on grounds that have come to be recognised as irrelevant and short-sighted."

"It is our considered opinion that the banning of John Berger's novel would be an equally serious mistake," Mr. Anthony Harrington and Mr. Mike Vaughn wrote in an appeal to the board.

Their defence was turned down and *G* was banned for import and distribution un-

der Section 47 (2a) — the obscenity clause — of the Publications Act.

The book had earlier been approved by the committee of the Publications Control Board, but the Minister of the Interior directed the appeal board to review the decision.

The lecturers said *G* had been an English I and III set-work in 1977 and that banning it "made a mockery of the English department's claim to teach, without prejudice, the most significant modern fiction."

Mr. Harrington and Mr. Vaughn said in their written defence of the book that it could only be found obscene "at a casual glance."

Yesterday Mr. J. H. Snyman, chairman of the Publications Appeal Board, said the reasons for the banning would be published within 10 days.

Scholarships awarded to Rhodes students

GRAHAMSTOWN — Students from several parts of South Africa and Rhodesia have been awarded merit scholarships by Rhodes University. Among the awards made so far are:

The Gladys Blackbeard scholarship of R1 000 for one year for the best Rhodes first-year student among matriculants from Grahamstown schools: Mr M. J. Thompson, a Kingswood College matriculant (B.Sc. four firsts).

Scholarships for honours degree study, R625 each for one year: Mrs C. F. D. Hunter of Grahamstown (BA), Miss C. Dietrich of Grahamstown (BA) (scholarship declined)—she is the daughter of Prof Bernard

Dietrich, who leaves the post of Head of the Rhodes University Classics department for a similar appointment with the University of Wales — Miss R. M. Nunn of Grahamstown (BA) and Mr G. A. E. Klette of East London (B.Sc.)

Scholarships awarded on honours degree results: University research scholarships of R1 500 for one year's postgraduate study, awarded to Mrs L. Paterson of Grahamstown. Mrs Paterson is studying for her master's degree in English and Dutch and this is the second time she has been awarded this scholarship.

Similar awards have been made to Miss R. E.

Kayser of East London, BA (Hons), Miss I. M. A. Gledhill of Grahamstown, B. Sc. (Hons) (declined scholarship) and Mr G. H. Walter of Grahamstown, B. Sc. (Hons).

Master's or doctor's degree scholarships of R800 each: Miss J. M. Paterson of East London, BA (hons), Mr G. D. Springett of East London B. Comm (Hons), Mr G. C. Reid of East London, B. Sc. (Hons), Miss J. E. V. Cock of Grahamstown, BA (Hons) (declined) and Miss S. L. Welch of Cradock, BA (Hons).

A National scholarship of R2 000 a year for two years' postgraduate study at an overseas university was awarded to Miss R. E. Kayser of East London. — DDR.

DD 21/2/78 (54) (initials)

Students' fines will be paid back

EAST LONDON — The magistrate in Alice is holding R7 770 belonging to 259 Fort Hare students who paid fines after they were found guilty under the Riotous Assemblies

Act for attending an open air gathering in September last year. The students were fined R30 each, but the sentence was postponed for one year on appeal.

The man who represented the students, Mr R. S. Canca, said each student could collect the R30 fine he paid from the magistrate in Alice. — DDR.

54

Vraelys aan boer Bursaries for Black university students X

*2. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

3. Is u van plaas of te verminder

- (1) Whether there has been any increase since 1973 in the value of departmental bursaries granted to Black university students; if not, why not;
- (2) whether consideration will be given to increasing the value of these bursaries.

toekoms te verminder

4. Dink u 'n tekdie volgen teenwerf?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) and (2) No, but the increasing of the value of departmental bursaries is at present under consideration. It should be mentioned for the information of the hon. member that "departmental bursaries" only have reference to teacher training. Funds are specifically provided to the universities for this purpose. There are also other bursaries available which are awarded and controlled by the universities themselves.

byvoorbeeld oor gaan u hierdie tekort

5. Bestaan daar werkloosheid onder afhanklikes van werkers op u plaas (d.w.s. is daar mense wat graag wil werk maar wat geen werk kan kry nie)? Indien wel, watter soort werkloosheid?

6. Die werkers op u plaas het afhanklikes onder 18 jaar. Hoeveel van hulle sal op u plaas kan werk, as hulle wil, wanneer hulle ouer is?

Skool

- 1. As 'n werker op u plaas kom werk soek, vra u hoe ver hy op skool gevorder het, of nie?
- 2. Merk u enige verskille in bekwaamheid op tussen werkers wat skoolgegaan het en die wat nie skoolgegaan het nie?
- 3. Gee u liever werk aan 'n werker wat 'n paar jare skoolgegaan het, of nie? Hoekom?

WEDNESDAY, 22 FEBRUARY 1978

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

X Salary scales for professors/lecturers at universities for Blacks

*1. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training.

Whether any steps were taken during 1977 to narrow the gap in salary scales for White and for Black professors and lecturers at the universities for Blacks; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

The narrowing of the gap in salary scales for White and Black members of the teaching staff of universities coincides with general salary improvements. No such improvements were implemented during 1977.

Vraelys aan bo

Nommer van pla

Landdrosdistri

Grootte van pl

Soort boerdery

wat aan elke

Aantal skape

Aantal permane

Aantal toevall

Aantal kontrakarbeiders :

Afstand van naaste dorp (kilometers)

van plaasinkomste

moet word):

ue

FEBRUARY 23 1978

New campus will be pride of Transkei

The Argus Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Transkei's multi-million-rand national university is bursting into shape outside Umtata.

The speed with which the university campus is soaring upwards and outwards is due mostly to the influence of Chief Minister Matanzima who has spared no cost or manpower in pushing through his pet project. Therefore it was only logical that he was appointed the first chancellor of the university.

At the helm of the university is Free State-educated Professor Benjamin de Villiers van der Merwe, formerly dean of education at the University of Fort Hare.

As principal he is quietly guiding the university from its present temporary prefabricated campus with its 450 students of all races into a large modern institution which he hopes will become international in reputation.

IMAGINATIVE

Its design, called 'bold and imaginative' by its architects, is, with the Rand Afrikaans University, the most modern in Africa.

But most important, the University of Transkei may become the first university to introduce into Southern Africa modern Western teaching and evaluation concepts, student self-discipline, mixed sex residences and liquor on the campus.

The first phase of the new campus is expected to be ready for occupation in

January 1980. This phase will provide for a projected enrolment of about 1 000 students, with 500 of them in residence.

THREE YEARS

This phase, with the second phase which will take a further three years to complete, will cost, at a conservative estimate, R57-million. A more likely figure, say informed sources, will be nearer R80-million.

The lack of racial discrimination at the university is a far cry from Professor van der Merwe's former ethnic University of Fort Hare or any South African university for that matter. He believes that this very openness will lead to a more tightly knit and responsible student body.

'I think it is true that as this is an open university it is easier for the student to associate himself with this university because he is not coerced by law to come to it.

'He comes to this university of his own choice, his own free will, and if he is called on to act responsibly and take up certain responsibilities on behalf of this university you will find that he very easily responds.'

There were seven whites enrolled at the university last year. More are expected this year.

'The whole atmosphere among our students is so genial, so open, so

friendly, and they are so proud of their university although it's the mere beginning of one,' Professor van der Merwe said.

He hoped the university would grow into a cosmopolitan university with at least 10 percent of the students foreigners.

HANSARD NO 4 @L.231
24/2/78

X Cost per student at University of Western
Cape

*22. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the
Minister of Coloured Relations:

What was the cost to the State per
student at the University of the Western
Cape in 1977.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR (for
the Minister of Coloured Relations):

R1 793,94.

54

Vra

Nome

Land

Grootte van plaas (hektaar) :

Soort boerdery (indien moontlik, persentasie van plaasinkomste
wat aan elke soort bedrywigheid toegeskrywe moet word):

Aantal skape

wol

vleis

Aantal permanente werkers :

mans

vroue

Aantal toevallige werkers :

"

"

Aantal kontrakarbeiders :

Afstand van naaste dorp (kilometers)

Capital expenditure on universities for Whites X

*20. Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister of National Education:

What was the total capital expenditure on universities for White students during the financial year 1976-'77.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

A total loan authority of R40 790 928 was granted for 1976-'77 but private loans amounting to R36 724 928 only were taken up during that year to finance capital expenditure.

54

Second campus for University of Witwatersrand X

*19. Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister of National Education:

Whether the Universities Advisory Council has made any recommendation to him on the establishment of a second campus for the University of the Witwatersrand; if so, what was (a) the recommendation and (b) his decision thereon.

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Yes;

(a) for the information of the hon. member I mention that in October 1976 the University of the Witwatersrand repeated a previous request for a satellite campus in Pretoria which was

FEBRUARY 1978

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coupled by the Universities Advisory Council with a request by the South African Council for English Education for an English medium university institution in Pretoria then under consideration. Having found a limited need for such an institution the Universities Advisory Council recommended on 2 September 1977 that the University of the Witwatersrand and the South African Council for English Education be requested to continue with the gathering of information with a view to submitting detailed proposals in 1981 on a possible university institution in the vicinity of or in Pretoria; and

(b) I agreed and the University of the Witwatersrand and the South African Council for English Education were informed accordingly.

54

nkomste

!):

- Aantal permanente werkers : mans
- Aantal toevallige werkers : " "
- Aantal kontrakarbeiders :

Afstand van naaste dorp (kilometers)

MPHAHLELE

KRY 'N POS

Van Ons Pretoriase Redaksie

RAPPORT
26/2/78

TE midde van verwarring en verleentheid oor die aansoek van prof. Ezekiel Mphahlele om by die Universiteit van die Noorde aangestel te word, gaan die regering van Lebowa hom nou 'n pos in sy onderwysdepartement aanbied.

Prof. Mphahlele het einde verlede jaar ná 'n selfopgelegde banningskap van twintig jaar in Suid-Afrika teruggekeer. Hy was 'n bekende in akademiese kringe en het Engels aan verskeie universiteite in Afrika en Amerika gedoseer.

By sy terugkoms in Suid-Afrika het prof. Mphahlele om die hoofskap in die departement Engels aan die Universiteit van die Noorde aansoek gedoen.

Gister het die universiteit bekend gemaak dat sy aansoek „nie suksesvol was nie”. Ook is ontken dat 'n aanbod aan of belofte teenoor prof. Mphahlele gedoen is.

Prof. Mphahlele is 'n ingeperkte en mag nie aangehaal word nie. Maar vriende het aan RAPPORT gesê dat die beslissing hom diep geskok het. Hy is 'n wêreldbekende skrywer, digter en dosent. Hy het glo nooit daaraan getwyfel dat hy wel die pos sou kry nie. Nou sê dr. Cedric Phatudi, hoofminister van Lebowa, dat hy van die begin af met die Suid-Afrikaanse owerheid saamgewerk het om prof. Mphahlele se terugkoms na Suid-Afrika



PROF. EZEKIEL MPHAHLELE

moontlik te maak. Hy sê daar was nooit haakplek nie, net goeie samewerking.

„Hoewel ons begerig was om hom na Suid-Afrika terug te bring, het ons geen belofte oor 'n aanstelling aan die Universiteit van die Noorde gedoen nie.

„Maar desondanks het die universiteit se besluit my ook verras. Ek meen dat hy uitstekend geskik is vir die betrokke pos. Hy is nie net uiters goed gekwalifiseer nie, maar beskik oor 'n magdom ervaring om daarvan 'n sukses te maak.

„Hoewel ek nie vir die waarheid daarvan kan instaan nie, word openlik gesê dat die universiteitsraad en -keurkomitee sy aanstelling eenparig goedgekeur het. 'n Mens sou dink dat so 'n man 'n aanwinst vir die universiteit kon wees. „My persoonlike gevoel is dat ons hom uiters vrugbaar in ons eie land kan aanwend. Daarom sal 'n pos in Lebowa se onderwysdepartement hom so gou moontlik aangebied word. Ons sal met vrug van sy dienste, kennis en ervaring gebruik kan maak,” het dr. Phatudi gesê.

Intussen het die universiteit by monde van die akademiese registrator gesê die pos is nie aan prof. Mphahlele aangebied of belowe nie. Die stappe in die keuringsprosedure word nie bekend gemaak nie. Politiek speel in die keuring van kandidate geen rol nie, lui die verklaring.

Oor die keurkomitee en die universiteitsraad se eenparige aanbeveling van prof. Mphahlele word geen woord gesê nie. (Lees ook menings van Ons Lesers op bl. 13.)

Hansard 5 cols 253, 1/3/78

Students enrolled for first time at
University of Western Cape X

54

*9. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the
Minister of Coloured Relations.

How many students enrolled for the first
time at the University of the Western Cape
in 1977.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELA-
TIONS:

1 018.

Handard 5 col 259, 1/3/78

Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele

*18. Mr. R. A F SWART asked the Minister of Education and Training

(54)

14. Waar slaap u plaas werk?
(1) Whether his approval was sought for the appointment of Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele to a post at the University of the North; if so,
15. Kry hulle e vyl hulle op u plaas werk?]
The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:
(1) Yes.
(2) No. I am, however, not prepared to give reasons for the refusal.
Wat is die waarde aan u van die betalings?

16. Gaan u dieselfde span aanstaande jaar gebruik? Waarom/Waarom nie?

17. Is daar op die oomblik 'n tekort aan skeerders?

18. Dink u so 'n tekort sal in die toekoms ontwikkel? Indien wel, waarom?

Hoe gaan u hierdie tekort teenwerk?

Students ^{AD}
3/3/78 ⁵⁴
arrested

GRAHAMSTOWN —
About 25 Rhodes University students were arrested in police raids here early yesterday.

About 10 members of the Johannesburg Drug Squad, led by Lt Tony Gush, head of the Grahamstown Drug Squad, raided the students' homes between 1 and 3 am, according to students.

They arrested the students after finding drugs and banned political literature in their possession.

No charges have been laid and police have refused to comment. — SAPA.

PUK hou bruin student in aparte klas

RAPPORT 5/3/78

54

'N BRUIN honneursstudent van die Universiteit van Potchefstroom laat nou die PUK-owerheid bontstaan oor wat nou eintlik amptelike beleid oor anderkleurige studente is. Die student, mnr. John Douw, 'n onderwyser van die Klerksdorp-gebied, word nou apart van sy wit medestudente onderrig.

Binne die Departement Afrikaans-Nederlands, waar mnr. Douw vir sy honneursgraad ingeskryf is, heers daar nou groot verwarring oor wie verantwoordelik is dat hy nie saam met sy medestudente klasloop nie. Gerugte dat sy klasmaats protes aangeteken het, word ten sterkste deur 'n lid van die departement ontken.

Dit is 'n reëling van prof. Theuns Cloete, die departementshoof, word nou aangevoer. Dit ontken prof. Cloete ten sterkste.

„Dit is nie 'n reëling van my kant nie,” het hy gister aan RAPPORT gesê. „Dit is universiteitsbeleid.”

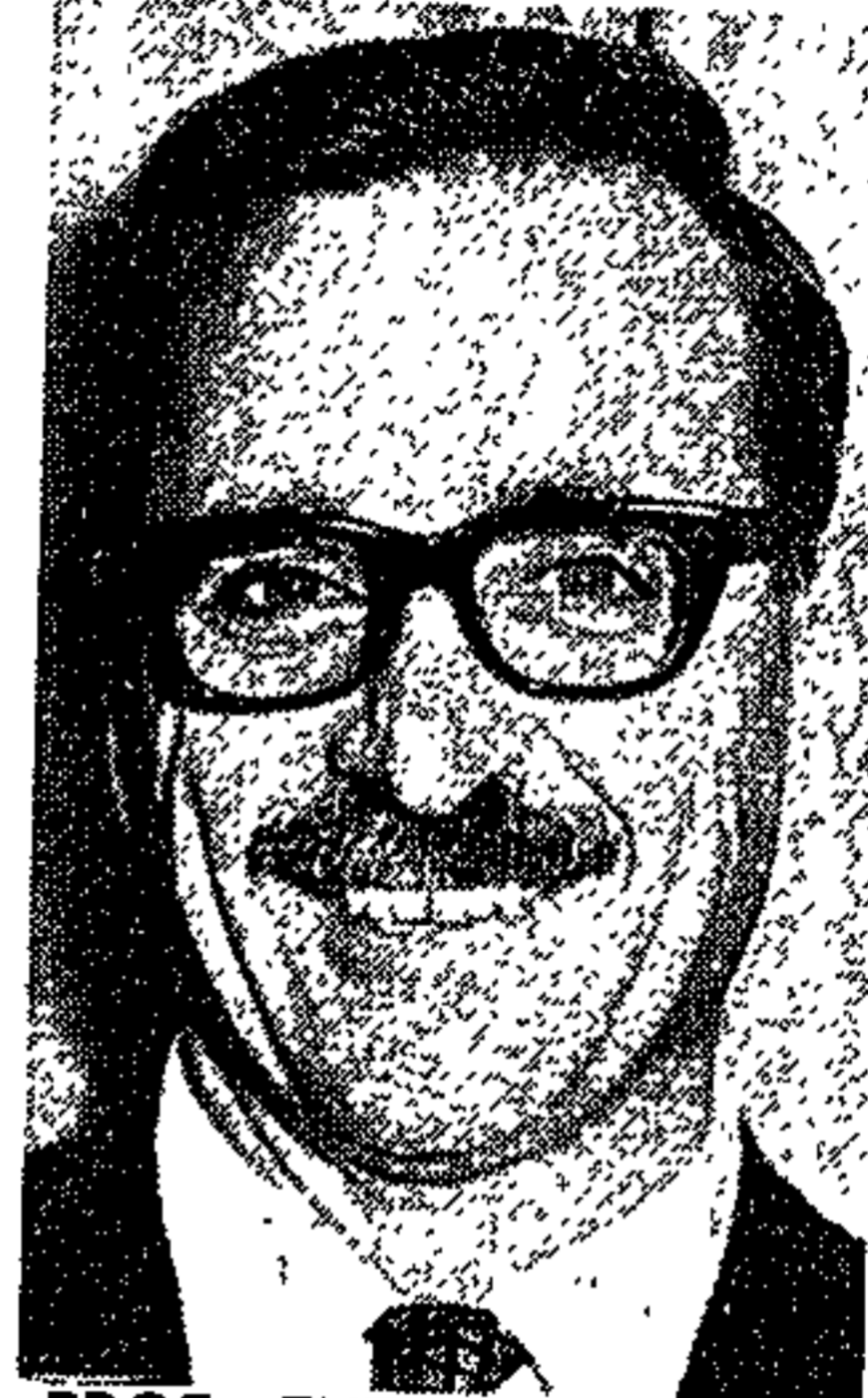
Prof. Tjaart van der Walt, die Rektor, het gesê dat die raad eers hieroor 'n beleid moet uitwerk. Mnr. Douw is ook nie die enigste student wat apart klasloop nie. Daar is talle ander.

„Ons wil nie graag publisiteit aan die geval gee nie. Ons probeer ons bes om die mense te akkommodeer. Mnr. Douw loop sy klasse in ons kantore en ons behandel hom so goed as wat ons kan.

„Dit is net kwaadwilligheid van sekere mense om te sê dat ek die reëling gemaak het. Ons het mnr. Douw heel vriendelik ontvang en is trots dat ons univerteit heel voor op hierdie gebied beweeg.”

Prof. Cloete het ook aan RAPPORT gesê dat die Rektor Dinsdag 'n vergadering sal hou om die amptelike beleid oor sulke sake te bepaal.

In die afwesigheid van die Rektor — prof. Van der Walt is op 'n oorsese besoek — het prof. Hennie van Rooy, die registrateur, gesê dat dit nie amptelike beleid is om anderskleurige apart te laat klasloop nie. Alles hang van



PROF. THEUNS CLOETE
— „my reëling was dit nie.”

die omstandighede af, het hy gesê.

„Dit is nie beleid om apart klas te gee nie, maar dit is ook nie beleid om gesamentlik aan die mense klas te gee nie,” het prof. Van Rooy bygevoeg.

Mnr. Theuns Eloff, voorsitter van die Studenteraad, het op navraag gesê dat hy nie bewus van die geval is nie. „Maar in die mondelingse uitsprake van die Rektor het hy reguit gesê dat wanneer ons anderskleuriges as studente aanvaar, dan aanvaar ons hulle as volle studente en nie as halwe studente nie.”

Mnr. Eloff sê dat hy bewus is van twee Indiërstudente wat besig is met hul meestersgraad in farmasie. „En hulle loop saam met die ander studente klas,” sê hy. Hy weet ook nie van enige beperking wat daar ten opsigte van die drie Koreaanse studente wat eersdaags teologie op Potchefstroom kom studeer, sal wees nie.

Stellenbosch was vanjaar die eerste Afrikaanse universiteit wat anderskleurige voorgraadse studente toegelaat het. Ongeveer dertig studente het hulle by die universiteit ingeskryf.

6/2/78 Wm

54

African student told to leave

Mercury Reporter

STUDENTS of the University of Durban-Westville are to make representations today to their rector, Professor S. P. Olivier, to allow a young Soweto student, Miss Martha Sithebe, who is the first African student admitted to UDW this year, to stay in the women's hostel on the campus.

Miss Sithebe, who is studying physiotherapy at the university, was given 30 minutes on Friday to pack her bags and leave the women's hostel, according to students.

It is believed that she was told by the university authorities that she could study at UDW but could not live at the hostel because it was strictly for Indians.

Students on the campus were shocked on Friday night when they learnt that Miss Sithebe was told to leave the hostel. They held an urgent meeting at which they decided to make representations to the rector today.

They said they had no objections to Miss Sithebe's presence at the hostel and had hoped that more African students would be allowed on the campus.

Surprised

One hostel student said they were prepared to pay for Miss Sithebe's board and lodging wherever she found accommodation.

Mr. Nico Nel, the university's director of public relations, told the Mercury last night he was surprised that Miss Sithebe had been asked to leave the hostel.

"Only last week I was told that we had a Black student in our hostel.

"I am not aware that she had been asked to leave. If such a thing did occur it must have been after I left my office on Friday evening."

Mr. M. E. Sultan, a member of the SAIC who is an executive member of the university council, last night said:

"I do not believe that Miss Sithebe was a resident of the women's hostel.

"There seems to be some misunderstanding. I will discuss the matter with the rector this morning."

Hansard 6 col 341 7/3/78

54

**Cost to State per student at each university
for Whites**

296. Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister
of National Education;

What was the cost to the State per
student at each of the universities for
Whites in 1977.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDU-
CATION:

The final figures for 1977 are not yet
available. The estimated figures are:

U.C.T.	R2 174
U.S.	R2 305
U.W.	R2 122
U.P.	R1 844
R.U.	R2 395
U.N.	R2 197
P.U. for C.H.O.	R1 895
U.O.F.S.	R2 200
U.P.E.	R4 145
R.A.U.	R4 298
U.N.I.S.A.	R 463

him according

R60 000 for Wits

JOHANNESBURG — An anonymous donor with no previous connection with the University of the Witwatersrand has donated R60 000 to the Faculty of Dentistry to be used at the Dean's discretion within the next 10 years, the University said in a statement here yesterday. — SAPA

Degrees/diplomas awarded at University of Western Cape

277. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

How many (a) degrees were conferred and (b) diplomas awarded in each faculty at the University of the Western Cape in 1977.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

(a) B.A.	121
B.Bibl.	3
B.A. (S/W)	14
B.Cur.	6
B.Sc.	14
B.Pharm.	7
B.Com.	20
B.Proc.	3
B.Th.	4
LL.B.	3
B.Ed.	5
B.A.Hons.	26
B.A. (S/W)Hons.	4
B.Sc.Hons.	4
*M.-Degrees	±7
	<hr/>
	241
	<hr/>

(b) Adaptation Classes Teachers Dip.	21
Dip. in Nursing Ed.	7
Dip. in Child and Youth Guidance	9
Dip. in School Librarianship	8

Dip. in Operating Theatre Technique	1
Lower Dip. in Libr. Sc.	2
Dip. in Oral Hygiene	2
Dip. in Soc. Work	6
Dip. in Music Teaching	2
Lower Wec. Teachers Dip.	13
Secondary Teachers Dip. (non-Graduate)	8
Secondary Teachers Dip. (Graduate)	68
C.T.A.	2
Dip. in Theology	4
Licentiate in Theology	7

*In view of the results of certain theses for the Masters degrees still being outstanding the figure given in this regard is merely an estimate.

9/2/78 (54) W.

Cost of learning rises

THE ASSEMBLY — The cost of educating students at South Africa's newest universities — Port Elizabeth and the Rand Afrikaans University — is more than double for a student at older established universities.

This was disclosed by the Minister of National Education, Dr Koornhof, in reply to Mr Kowie Marais (PFP, Johannesburg North).

It costs the State R4 298 a year to educate a stu-

dent at RAU and R4 145 at the University of Port Elizabeth, Dr Koornhof said.

He added that final figures were not available for 1977. These were only estimated figures.

The cost per student at Rhodes is R2 197; R2 200 at the University of the Orange Free State; R2 305 at Stellenbosch; R2 197 at Natal; R2 174 at Cape Town; R1 895 at Potchefstroom; R1 844 at Pretoria; R2 122 at Wits; and R463 at Unisa. — PC.

33 blacks at Rhodes

GRAHAMSTOWN.— Rhodes University has 33 black first-year students enrolled for degree courses. Last year there were only 15.

There are 19 Coloured students, eight Asians and six black students registered for the first time. They are mainly enrolled for courses in physical education, journalism and pharmacy.

Last year there was a total of 17 full-time black students in all years. There were 13 Coloured students, three Asians, one black student and a black University of South Africa student doing practicals at Rhodes.

Among the first-year black students is Mr Peter Mtuze, 36, of Zwelitsha. He is studying for a BA translation degree with journalism as his second major subject.

Mr Peter Mtuze, black student at Rhodes.

Mr Mtuze is on study leave with full pay from the Ciskei Department of Education, where he works as a translator.

He was a court interpreter from 1961 to 1968 and has been an announcer for SABC Xhosa services. He was also a school representative for a Ciskei publishing company.

Mr Mtuze has already had six books published; two novels, an anthology of poems, a book of short stories, a play, and an autobiography. He is now working on a collection of essays. — DDC.



Hansard 6 col 377 10/3/78

54

**Admission by University of
Durban-Westville of persons not classified
as Indians**

*12. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Indian Affairs:

Whether conditions laid down by him
for the admission by the University of
Durban-Westville of persons not classified
as members of the Indian group, include
conditions on which such students may
reside at the university; if so, what are
these conditions.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

The only condition stipulated with re-
gard to boarding at the University of
Durban-Westville of persons not classified
as members of the Indian group, is that the
Council of the University may approve an
application provided no Indian student is
denied boarding facilities.

N.M. 10/3/78

Racial reformation (54)

THERE are welcome signs that universities — particularly Afrikaans ones — are becoming catalysts for racial reformation. And it is significant that this is happening in spite of alarm and distaste from some conservative circles.

Stellenbosch University — the most hallowed of Afrikaner institutions — is enrolling Blacks, Coloureds and Indians for all post-graduate courses, as well as for undergraduate courses which are not offered at their own universities. Entrance is subject to the approval of the Minister concerned. In spite of the restrictions, this shift in policy is remarkable.

It is noteworthy, too, that some 700 students at the University of Pretoria cheered Mr. Colin Eglin, the Leader of the Opposition, when in a recent address he called for the rapid elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

Even that bastion of Afrikaner nationalism, the University of Potchefstroom, has appointed a commission of inquiry into academic multi-racialism. Further, some White students expressed "shock and surprise" when told that a Coloured honours student was being tutored separately.

This week Chief Gatsha Buthelezi

was invited to address a meeting at Stellenbosch University. He said that he saw no prospect of a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems unless White and Black could find common ground. He went on to say that he had not been given much hope that this could be achieved in conversations he had had with Mr. Vorster.

There is nothing very exceptional in this remark — except that it was made by a Black homeland leader about the Prime Minister. And the Prime Minister is not only chancellor of the university, but also a former student. Could this have happened ten years ago?

In most democratic countries people would think it absurd to make such an issue over matters that they consider to be the norms of their society. But in the complicated politics and prejudices of this country these shifts towards some sort of enlightenment are significant.

Can it be that our leaders are aware that they will be replaced by today's young intellectuals in 20 years, and that the younger generation should be allowed to use its influence now in dealing with the problem of harmonious co-existence that has been bequeathed to it?

Salary scale gap of White/Indian professors/lecturers at University of Durban-Westville

*14. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

Whether any steps were taken during 1977 to narrow the gap in salary scales for White and for Indian professors and lecturers at the University of Durban-Westville; if so, what steps; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Yes. Indian professors and other lecturing staff in the Faculty of Law have with effect from 1 January 1977 been receiving the same salary as their White counterparts. This was made possible by a grant to the University by the Attorneys, Notaries and Conveyancers Fidelity Guarantee Fund. Equal rates of pay for all part-time lecturing staff were also introduced with effect from 1 September 1977.

I would also like to mention that Indian professors who have reached the maximum of their salary scale as a result of the salary adjustments made by the Government with effect from 1 July 1976 are receiving the same salary as their White counterparts.

Hansard 6 col 373 10/3/78

54

**Capital expenditure on universities for
Black students**

*7. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

What was the capital expenditure on universities for Black students during the financial year 1976-'77.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

R5 879 394.

The strange case of John Douw... equal but separated in Potch's mixed up university

IN A CLASS OF HIS OWN...

Tribune Reporter

A COLOURED student at Potchefstroom University is being taught separately, despite university policy that all students should be treated alike.

And the rector of the university thinks it is "very strange."

Mr John Douw, 29, said this week he did not know why he was getting individual tuition. He had not been given prior warning that he would be treated differently from his white colleagues.

"To be quite honest I don't know what to say. I would not like to embarrass the university and I would rather not make a statement."

Meeting

The rector, Professor Tjaart van der Walt who returned from an overseas trip late this week, said he wanted to meet all the people involved — including the head of the Afrikaans-Nederlands Department and Mr Douw — as soon as possible, to see what was going on.

He said it all sounded "rather queer" and that if students were accepted at the university they must be treated alike. It is not any policy to



QUOTE

PROF. VAN DER WALT: It's all very strange, students must be treated alike

separate students because of race, he said.

Mr Douw, an Afrikaans teacher at a coloured high school in Potchefstroom, said he was in the first of two years of an Afrikaans-Nederlands honours course. He had studied for his Bachelor of Arts degree by correspondence at the University of South Africa (Unisa) and believed he was the first coloured student in the University of Potchefstroom's Afrikaans-Nederlands Department.

"It is not common for coloureds to study post-graduate Afrikaans-Nederlands," he said.

Mr Douw said he had very little contact with white students at the university, but some accepted him. "And I'm not worried about those who don't."

For years the University of Potchefstroom has been considered the most white-tempt university in

the country. But since Professor van der Walt became rector just under a year ago, its racial policy has changed.

A commission was set up last year to look at the policy of admitting students who were not white. Late last year they decided that post-graduate students of all races could be admitted.

According to Professor Johan van der Vyver, professor of legal philosophy, the situation has changed a great deal since the first full-time black students were accepted on the campus more than four years ago.

Experiment

At the time it was reported that the first full-time student, a coloured school principal, Mr Samuel Damons, enrolled for history honours knowing he would have to study separately, write his examinations in a different

room and be prevented from attending the Graduation Day ceremony.

It was said that Mr Damons' case was an experiment.

But Professor van der Vyver said times had changed. The first black students who graduated from Potchefstroom University did so at the regular graduation ceremony. Their parents were present and they were welcome at the party after the ceremony, he said. "There was no separation whatsoever."

Transition

Professor van der Walt said that some Afrikaans people would need to get used to the fact that Potchefstroom University was in a stage of transition.

Although it was essentially an Afrikaans University, they would admit black or English-speaking students in the right situation.

But he said: "The university is not multi-racial in the normal sense of the word and we do not intend to be anything else but Afrikaans."

By admitting black students they were not moving towards integration. "It is not integration if you meet a black person on an academic level. This is academic commitment."

attempt by applied mathematicians (and others) to construct of housing requirements in the Western Cape for the next 25 years.

Journalist: Colette S. ...

'Wrong' Sotho ordered for students

12/3/78 (54)

WHITE Government schools in the Transvaal have been instructed to teach Northern Sotho to pupils doing an African language.

This despite:

- Southern Sotho being the predominant language in the most densely populated area of the province, and
- the fact that two of the biggest education centres in the Transvaal do not offer potential teachers courses in Northern Sotho.

And the head of the African languages department at the University of the Witwatersrand, Prof Desmond Cole, points out that not only does the Johannesburg College of Education and the University of the Witwatersrand not offer

By BARRY LEVY

Northern Sotho as a course "because of a lack of interest" — but also that Southern Sotho is by far the most widely spoken dialect of Sotho in the Southern Transvaal.

Irate, and puzzled students of Southern Sotho, who are worried they might never be able to teach the subject which forms a part of their degree and diploma courses, plan to lead a deputation to protest the "ridiculous state of affairs" to the Transvaal Education Department.

Already the rector of JCE, Prof A N Boyce, has made a similar representation to the Department — but without response.

Professor Cole, who was "guaranteed" over a year ago, while sitting on a syllabus committee for TED, that provisions were being made for Southern Sotho, told the Sunday Express this week: "I simply can't understand their logic. Their reasons are obscure and it's time someone took the matter up."

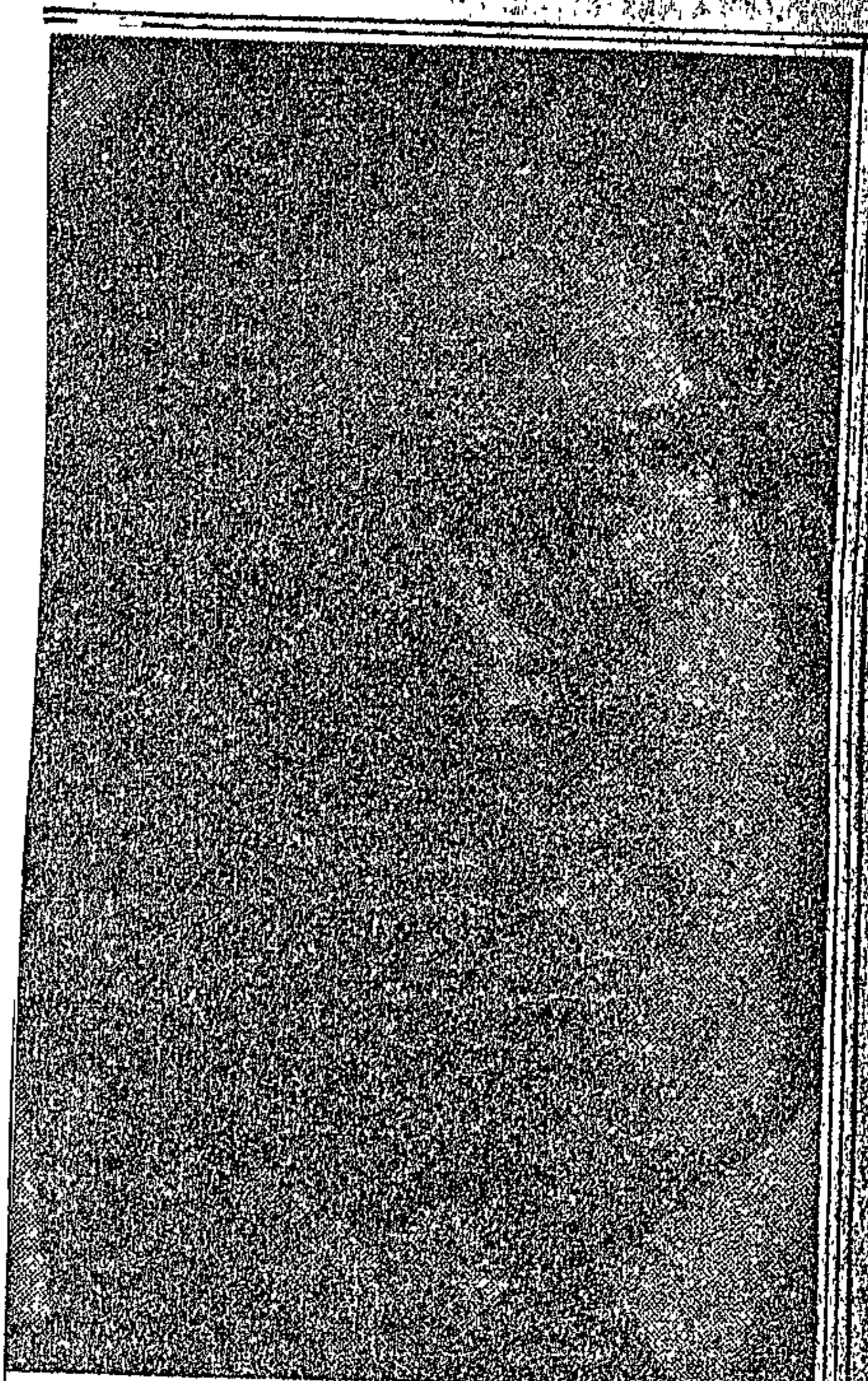
But while the TED have stated that the African language which should be taught in a particular area should depend on the predominance of that language, they insist that Northern Sotho is the predominant language in the Transvaal.

This policy also applies to Black schools.

The secretary-general of the Transvaal Teachers' Association, Mr Jack Ballard, agrees "it's an awkward position" but he is optimistic that it is only an organisational problem "because African languages at schools is a new thing". He said that because of new complaints by some headmasters the TTA had approached the Department to "officially announce Southern Sotho as a subject".

But so far the TED has taken no action.

RAU has accepted TED policy and now emphasise Northern Sotho in their curriculum. Wits, however, while prepared to introduce Northern Sotho, stress it will not be at the expense of the more predominant Southern Sotho.



Prof VAN DER WALT
"I'm terribly sorry"

12/2/78 Sunday Times (5)

Colour row student a 'teething problem'

THE John Douw affair at the University of Potchefstroom is part of the teething problems involved in admitting non-white students to white universities, says the rector, Professor Tjaart van der Walt.

John Douw, a coloured part-time honours student, is being taught alone after white students objected to his presence in class.

And Prof Van der Walt has returned from overseas to find a controversy raging over him.

The affair has dented the university's new verligte image . . . and a worried Prof Van der Walt has pledged to investigate the matter.

"I will be speaking to Douw and all the people involved," he said.

"I'm terribly sorry about this whole affair and I hope it will never happen again."

Prof Van der Walt said that in 1973, when Potchefstroom became the first Afrikaans university to admit non-white students, the ideal was that all students would be equally treated.

This, he added, remained the ideal he would strive for.

By IVOR WILKINS

He emphasised that as a Christian university Potchefstroom could not have double standards for second-class students.

But he warned that he would not allow the John Douw affair to become the centre of political debate at the university.

Prof Van der Walt said a committee had been set up to investigate the question of non-white students at the university and to try to anticipate problems.

The committee would report next month, he added.

Mr Douw, 29, who has been called "Potch's lonely student", teaches in the Klerksdorp area.

He is reported as having said: "I accept the situation completely."

"I have been taught separately from the others from the beginning of term and there has never been any unpleasantness towards me."

But he is also reported as having said the feeling of fellow students against him was an attack on his human dignity, adding: "I feel dishonoured by all the controversy."

Handwritten: 7 15 March 1978.

Questionnaire to workers (2)

Question 361 Col. 417

2. Have you ... refused?

If yes, give ...

417

THURSDAY, 16

Applications from Coloured students to enrol at Universities other than University of Western Cape

361. Dr. F. van Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

3. What problem ...

(1) How many Coloured students applied for permission to enrol in 1978 at universities other than the University of the Western Cape; ...

4. What do you ...

(2) (a) how many of these applications were granted and (b) in respect of what university in each case.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

(1) 771.

(2) (a) 734

(b) University of Cape Town .	455
University of the Witwatersrand	112
University of Natal	88
Rhodes University	41
University of Stellenbosch	34
University of Port Elizabeth	1
Potchefstroom University	1
Rand Afrikaans University	2

Do you discuss other farm? Have you changed?

ers on this or on

her to get something

54

To occasional and contract workers only

Will you try to come back to this farm?

Why/Why not?

HANSARD 7 16 March 1978

~~Questionnaire to workers~~

Question 345 Col. 416

54

Name (first name only)

Farm number Cost per student at universities for Blacks

345. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

1. How did you What was the cost to the State per student at each of the universities for Blacks in 1977.

2. Have you ever The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

If yes, why	University of Fort Hare	R2 898
	University of the North	R2 543
	University of Zululand	R3 637

n a city?

3. What sort of work (if any) would you rather do - either on a farm or somewhere else?

4. What jobs would you like your children to do? Why?

5. If worker has not been to school: Why didn't you go to school?

If worker began but did not complete schooling: Why didn't you finish your schooling?

Problems

1.. What would you most like to see changed in your working conditions? (wage, payment in kind, hours, holidays)

In your living conditions? (housing, recreational facilities)

54
81

Akademie may admit other races

Own Correspondent

Most members of the Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns have voted in favour of admitting other races to the Academy, according to informed sources.

A secret ballot was held more than a month ago to test attitudes among members towards the admission of other races.

Following a two-day council meeting the Academy's chief secretary, Dr D J C Geldenhuys declined yesterday to reveal the outcome of the poll but said the council was satisfied that it had been successful.

He said the poll had been held to indicate what course the Academy

should follow concerning the race issue.

"If it had not been leaked out you would not have known about the poll because it was a domestic matter, but I can tell you that it has been completed."

According to highly informed sources, however, the ballot revealed that a vast majority of members were in favour of admitting other races to the Academy.

Dr Geldenhuys said new members had been chosen from among the proposed candidates, but would not say if Dr Dick van der Ross, rector at the University of the Western Cape, and coloured poets Adam Small and S V Petersen had been accepted.

HANSARD. 7 17 March 1978.
Question 1. Col. 427.

54

(b) melk: 427 FRIDAY, 17

FRIDAY, 17 MARCH 1978

vord nie)

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

(c) ander k Capital expenditure on University of Durban-Westville

(d) Weinlek *1. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Public Works:

Aantal v

What was the capital expenditure on the University of Durban-Westville for the 1976-'77 financial year.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

R117 924.

ehou

"

"

Waarde aan boer

(e) Grond

Oppervlakte verskaf gebruik

Waarde aan boer:

Water (jaarlikse koste aan boer)

Koste van ander dienste b.v. saad, gebruik van plaasmasjinerie

(f) Klere: artikels verskaf deur boer (jaarliks)

Koste aan boer:

(g) Bonus (jaarliks)

(h) Geskenke (jaarliks: artikels

Koste aan boer:

(i) Ontspanningsgeriewe verskaf:

Koste aan boer (jaarliks):

(j) Gesondheidsdienste:

Jaarlikse koste aan boer van: doktersrekeninge betaal
medisyne
vervoer na en van geriewe
ander

(j) Totale mediese koste

(k) Pensioenbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

(l) Versekeringsbydrae deur boer (jaarliks)

Howards. 7 17 March 1978.
Question ~~329~~ 222. cols. 636 & 637.

X Bursaries for Black university students

54

222. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (a) How many Black university students were in receipt of bursaries during 1977 and (b) what was the total value of these bursaries.

MARCH 1978

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) 2 491.

(b) R1 017 000.

The information is only in respect of students at the Black universities and the Medical School of the University of Natal.

HOWARD 7 17 March 1978.

Question 318 Cols. 435 & 436.

X Staff posts at universities for Blacks

318 Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

54

- (1) What staff posts at each university for Blacks may only be created or abolished subject to his approval;
- (2) in which posts at each university is the appointment, promotion, transfer, secondment or discharge of staff subject to his approval.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) It has been approved in principle that the creation or abolition of the follow-

MARCH 1978

ing posts be subjected to ministerial approval:
professor or equivalent academic posts;
registrar, and
assistant registrar or equivalent administrative posts.

A basis according to which the councils may create or abolish the rest of the posts, is, however still being worked out in consultation with the universities.

- (2) Appointment, Promotion and Transfer: Rector, vice-rector, professor or equivalent academic posts, registrar, assistant registrar or equivalent administrative posts, non professorial departmental heads and the promotion of senior lecturers to the rank of associate professor.
Secondment and Discharge
All posts.

How many. 7 17 March 1978.
 Question 344 Cols. 441 & 442.

54

(xii) J. H. Conradie (Pty.) Ltd.
 R55 400 R3 218 Nil
 The estimated losses are still subject to adjustment if dividends are paid to concurrent creditors.

Foreign Black students

344. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the

Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities for Blacks in the Republic in 1977, (b) from what country did each such student come and (c)(i) at which university and (ii) in what faculty was each enrolled.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) Number of students	(b) Country	(c)(i) University	(c)(ii) Faculty
1	Lesotho	Zululand	Theology
1	Lesotho	The North	Arts
1	Malawi	The North	Arts
2	Malawi	The North	Theology
3	Rhodesia	The North	Theology
1	Rhodesia	The North	Arts
1	Rhodesia	The North	Education
1	Rhodesia	The North	Law
1	Rhodesia	Zululand	Science
1	Rhodesia	Fort Hare	Arts
515	Transkei	Fort Hare	Various faculties
26	Transkei	The North	

HANSARD 7. 17 March 1978.
Question BSS Col. 443.

54

443

FRIDAY, 17

X Applications of Blacks to enrol at universities other than universities for Blacks

355. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) How many Blacks applied for permission to enrol in 1978 at universities other than universities for Blacks;
- (2) (a) how many of these applications were granted and (b) in respect of what university in each case.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) No statistics of applications for admission as students to White universities are kept by my Department. Permission for registration as students at such universities is also not granted for a specific year of study. It is estimated that during the period 1 May 1977 to 28 February 1978 650 applications were received by my Department.

(2)	(b)	(a)
	University of the Witwatersrand	79
	University of Natal	44
	University of Cape Town	20
	University of Stellenbosch ...	2
	"Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir C.H.O."	4
	Rhodes University	8
	University of the Orange Free State	1
	University of the Western Cape	28*
	University of Durban-Westville	3*
	Total	189

*Information obtained from the Departments concerned.

HANSARD 7 17 March 1978
Question 2. Col. 427.

54

X Cost per student at University of
Durban-Westville

*2. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Indian Affairs:

What was the cost to the State per
student at the University of Durban-
Westville in 1977.

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR (for
the Minister of Indian Affairs):

The cost per student at the University of
Durban-Westville for 1977 is not yet avail-
able. The cost during the 1976-'77 finan-
cial year, however, was R1 426,69.

(m) Regekkoste 1

(n) Werker se

13. Behuising

(a) Grootte van
elk indid

(b) Dakmateriaal

(c) Muurmateriaal

(d) Vloermateriaal

(e) Riolering

(f) Verwarming

(g) Watervoorsiening

(h) Hoeveel mense, behalwe werker self, woon in die huis?

14. Werker se vorige werk

Plek (plaas, dorp, Tydperk Soort werk Weeklikse loon
Distrik)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Rede waarom werker elke werk verlaat het:

1.

2

3.

4.

5.

ers, grootte van

SUN. TIMES
19/3/78
54

She's the fairest find in the fairest Cape

By LEN PORT and
DOREEN LEVIN

THE University of Cape Town's Rag Queen is Mandy Coleman, 19, a second year medical student — and she's from Durban.

Mandy got her parents out of bed with a midnight phone call to break the good news after the crowning at UCT's Coronation Ball.

She was selected from finalists. Her princesses were Vanessa Burnett, 20, and Kate Green, 18.

Mandy, who hopes to specialise in paediatrics, took pride of place at yesterday's colourful Rag procession through the centre of Cape Town.

As UCT's Rag Queen, she becomes a contender for the coveted Miss Campus Queen title, with the chance to win a R300 bursary and R500 to boost her university's Rag funds.

Contests

This is the third year the Sunday Times and Rapport, in conjunction with Witzenberg Wines, have run the Miss Campus Queen and Rag Magazine contests.

It is our recognition of the fund-raising efforts of the 10 South African universities taking part. A total of R2 500 in cash and bursaries is at stake, plus R2 000 in prizes for Sunday Times readers in contests to be announced in due course.

The contests, which involve Rag Queens, Rag magazines and university crests, will culminate in a grand coronation ball on May 19.

Meanwhile, UCT students have set themselves a target of R125 000 for the Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation (Shawco).

Their fund-raising events include selling about 80 000 copies of their Rag magazine, Sax Appeal; an "anything can float" race on Clifton's Fourth Beach; a world record tennis endurance attempt, and an art exhibition. They'll also be setting up a night club.

Mandy Coleman . . . Durban loss, Cape gain. Picture: Terry Shean

Bruin Puk sê 'n groot dankie

DEVELOPMENT

ER 1975

Pr

differt 19/3/78

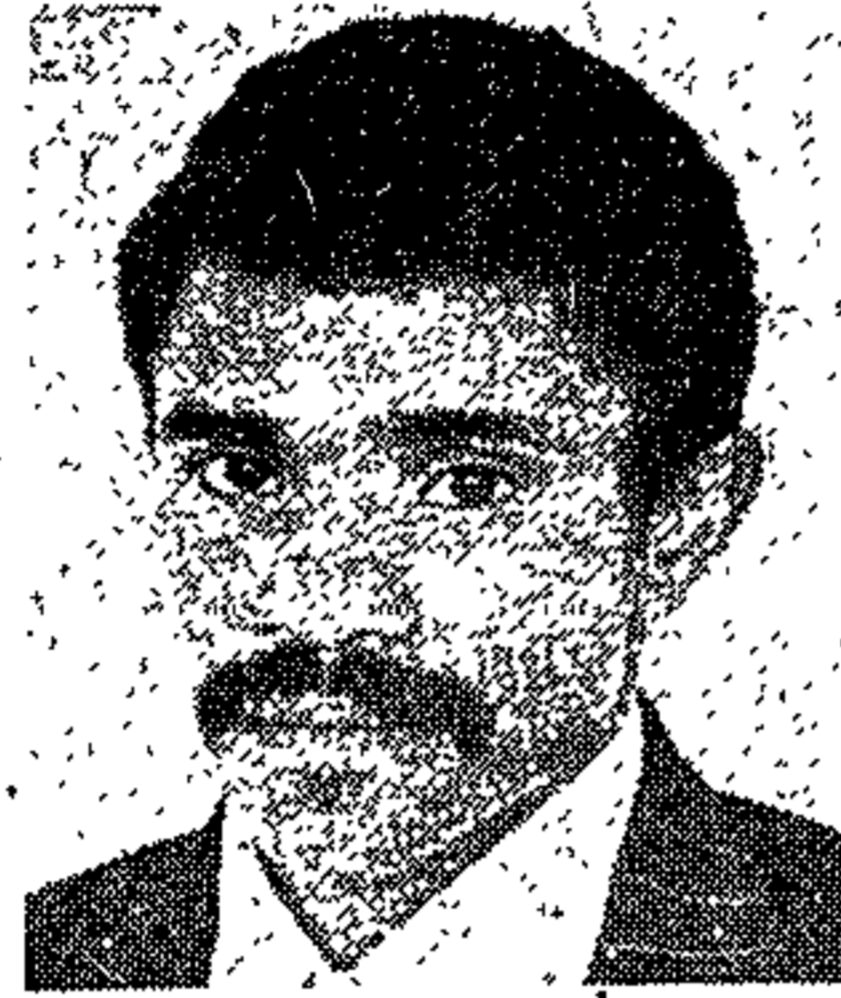
54

„EK dink prof. Tjaart van der Walt is die wonderlikste man. 'n Mens moet die Skepper dankie sê vir hom,” sê mnr. John Douw. „Hy't 'n inbors van goud!”

Mnr. Douw, Kleurling-onderwyser en honneursstudent in Afrikaans-Nederlands op Potchefstroom, was die afgelope weke in die kollig omdat hy apart in die kantore van dosente onderrig is. Vandeesweek het hy gehoor hy kan saam met die ander studente klasloop.

Prof. Van der Walt, die rektor, het verlede week van oorsee teruggekom en onmiddellik die kwessie van sy eenkant-onderrig ondersoek en reggestel.

Oormôre woon die beskeie bruinman vir die eerste keer saam met die ander honneursstudente



MNR. JOHN DOUW

klas by, en hy sien nogal daarna uit.

„Dit sal ongelukkig wees as' ontevredenes die klas boikot. Die tyd sal leer,

maar ek twyfel of hulle dit sal doen,” sê hy.

„Ek voel bly my menswaardigheid is erken. Ek is hoegenaamd nie bitter oor wat verby is nie. Ek is so bang ek sê iets wat die universiteit in die verleentheid kan stel.”

Mnr. Douw sê hy kan nou alle simposiums op die kampus bywoon en miskien onderlinge besprekings wat deur studente gereël word.

Hy het geen regstreekse opdragte ontvang oor die gebruik van die kafeteria op die kampus nie. Hy glo nie hy sal ooit lus voel om soontoe te gaan nie. (Lees ook Pollus, bl. 17).

meeting of SALDRU. held regularly,

of SALDRU and said pamphlets the

of S.A.

Anglo-American Corporation

He went on to explain how money was being acquired by getting organisations (trade unions, businesses and other interested bodies) to affiliate and thus enable SALDRU to operate for five years. He stressed that this money must be used with care. All money is paid in - with no strings attached - to the University which administers it on behalf of SALDRU.

With regard to affiliation fees Dr. Wilson explained that these were on a sliding scale. The marginal cost being R50 a year, with richer organisations being asked to pay up to R2 000 a year. Departments within the University were asked to contribute R30 a year, other university groups, such as at the University of Port Elizabeth, would be on an exchange basis.

Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust: The Chairman reported that a sum of money had been given by the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust Company in England for Mr. Reggie Africa's airfare to South Africa. The ticket had been purchased from South Africa and the Rowntree money was being retained in England for the purchase of books.

Report from members:

Norman Bromberger reported that he was still searching for some big project but in the meantime was busy with smaller things.

A) He was a member of Urban Problems Research Group's Advisory Panel which had grown up at the University of Cape Town and had members from Architecture, Planning and Applied Mathematics, this group was concerned with giving technical advice with regard to the planning of low-cost housing. There were 7 projects Mr. Bromberger being involved in a detailed way mainly with the seventh - which was an attempt by applied mathematicians (and others) to construct a model of housing requirements in the Western Cape for the next 25 years.

STUDENT BOYCOTT MOVE FAILS

Mercury Reporter

A MEETING of more than 1 000 University of Durban/Westville students ended yesterday without a vote being taken on whether to boycott lectures in protest against the removal of a Black student from the women's residence.

The meeting, in the cafeteria, was addressed by a number of students including Miss Martha Sithebe of Soweto, who was asked to leave the women's hostel last week.

Several resolutions calling for a boycott of lectures were proposed but failed to get support.

One student suggested that lectures be boycotted indefinitely, and those who defied the decision be "brought to book."

Another student said a petition signed by students should be sent to the Minister of Indian Affairs, Mr. Marais Steyn, expressing their disgust at the university's decision to transfer Miss Sithebe to the King Edward VIII Hospital nurses' hostel.

Miss Sithebe, who earlier addressed the students, said she appreciated the stand taken by the students on her behalf but urged them not to boycott lectures.

BOERE'-KAMPUS VIR NATAL

Rapp-r 19/3/78

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Van FANTIE VAN DER WESTHUIZEN

Platrand moet Afrikaners vir skole lewer

'N AFRIKAANSE universiteit in Natal is nou 'n voldonge feit. Dié universiteit sal deel vorm van die Vrystaatse Universiteit. 'n Terrein vir die nuwe kampus is reeds gekies.

Brian Levy and ...
ution of schools and pop

Farieda Khan was busy de
factual material on Sou

Francis Wilson reported
Economic Society of Sou
Problems in South Afric
Conference on Internati
on an article for the A
would cover the last 7
told the meeting that h
Commission on Black Tax
in general and the home
taxes paid directly and

Prof. S. P. Olivier,
rektor van die Univer-
siteit van Durban-
Westville en ook voor-
sitter van die aksieko-
mitee insake die be-
oogde Afrikaanse uni-
versiteit, het vandeess-
week gesê die grootste
skenking wat 'n uni-
versiteit nog gekry het,
kom van mnr. Thys
Jacobs van Lady-
smith.

Die nuwe universiteit
gaan juis naby Lady-
smith kom — op Plat-
rand, die historiese kop-
pie waar baie Natalse
Boere in die vryheids-
oorloë omgekom het.

'n Afvaardiging van
die Departement van
Nasionale Opvoeding
het reeds dié terrein

besoek en sal binnekort
'n verslag aan die Minis-
ter oorhandig.

Prof. Olivier sê sy ak-
siekomitee kry geweldig
steun van Afrikaans- en
Engelssprekendes in
Natal. Verskeie munisi-
paliteite het grond aan-
gebied.

Uitbreidings op New-
castle word beoog vir

tegniese onderrig. 'n Fa-
kulteit van onderwys
word in Durban beoog.

Volgens prof. Olivier
sal die kursusse wat by
die nuwe universiteit
aangebied word, veral
voornemende onderwys-
studente baat. „Ons doel
is om Afrikaanse onder-
wysers vir hoër skole in
Natal op te lei en te
behou.”

Plans for next year: These in

Mr. Bromberger suggeste
interesting people, mainly from outside the university, to attend
occasional lunch with SALDRU members. This was agreed upon.

Administrative arrangements (F.W. away to March 1976)
As Dr. Wilson would be away from the University until the first week in March
1976 Mr. Norman Bromberger would act as Head of the Division of Research
and be available to make decisions.

Books It was agreed to hold this item over until the next meeting.

Structured contact: Dr. Wilson proposed that:
1) A time should be made for informal tea daily
2) Monday lunch meetings should be continued
3) Formal meetings should be held once a month or once every two months.
The first of these formal meetings to be held in the middle of March.

WARNING ON RACE HATE AT VARSITY

Mercury Reporter

THE principal of the University of Natal, Professor N. D. Clarence, has warned students against racial incitement, following a "disastrous" eruption of violence — allegedly sparked by a racial insult to a Black student — at a recent Rag beerfest.

Professor Clarence will appoint a committee under the viceprincipal to look into entertainment and fund-raising at the university — and particularly into the use of alcohol at these functions.

"Many students have expressed the view that alcohol plays an excessive role at functions, often leading to violence.

"Such a situation is inexcusable and intolerable," Prof. Clarence said in a letter to all students and academic staff.

Following the brawls which broke out at the beerfest on the Durban campus and which led to at least two students needing hospital treatment, the Students' Representative Council has also decided on a commission of inquiry into campus violence.

One of the reasons given for the beerfest brawling was a racial insult shouted at Black students by a White student.

If this was true, Prof. Clarence said in the letter, "such incitement will under no circumstances be tolerated.

"The outlook of the University of Natal is, and has been since its inception, that it should offer university education to all races, provided they are suitably qualified.

"This year there are approximately 190 Black students on the Howard College campus and I am convinced that the very large majority of students feel that as far as is possible all students should be equally treated.

"You all know that in respect of registration and certain facilities, legal limitations are imposed upon us.

"Nevertheless, within the law, we can go a long way to ensuring good relations between all groups on the campus."

WANSARA 8 30 March 1978
Questions 425 - 12 - Col. 468.

54

The first stage, which we hope to start soon, should be 40 hectares. We will then have fish not only for canning but also for export. This project will give Degrees/diplomas awarded at University of Durban-Westville. It will be run on commercial lines. It is owned.

EDA: Where will we thought competition You can price. which is pellets. The food conversion rate is much better with wheat. If you crush up maize too fine it can dissolve in the water and it gets wasted.

How many (a) degrees were conferred and (b) diplomas were awarded in each faculty at the University of Durban-Westville in 1977.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

	(a)	(b)
Faculty of Arts	127	3
Faculty of Science	54	---
Faculty of Commerce	73	14
Faculty of Law	16	---
Faculty of Education	31	108
Total	301	125

we will face competition. We can buy very cheaply. We can sell carp at this price. We used sub-standard wheat, but during farming we also use pellets. I had to stop until I came here, but I stopped it. The food conversion rate is much better with wheat. If you crush up maize too fine it can dissolve in the water and it gets wasted.

Productivities

Last year (October 1975 to March 1976) the total production was nearly 19 tons. For this year (1976/77) the figure is 26,5 tons. Mortality is usually about 10%.

EDA: Do these fish ever get disease?

Here the situation with respect to disease is very good. One doctor at the university asked us to bring some diseased samples for a demonstration. We couldn't find any diseased fish for him.

To come back to productivity, in 1975/6 the total hatchery production was more than 20 tons. In 1974/5 it was about 12 tons. The year before it was about 5 tons.

EDA: Is the increase because of more ponds or because of better methods?

Both. But the production/ha has increased. Now, the total production per hectare is about 1800 kg. In 1974/75 it was less than one ton and in 1973/74 it was about 600kg.

This was actual production, but the potential is much greater because we had a problem with fingerling supply. The new hatchery has been in operation for only one year. We couldn't supply fingerlings fast enough and so most of the ponds were not used for the whole season.

I calculate potential for 1975/76 at nearly 1800 kg/ha. Under the con-

**UNIVERSITIES HIT
PROBLEMS WITH
OVERSEAS STAFF**

**The
big**

54
2/4/78
Sunday Times

ask how far he has gone at school or not? why
Do you prefer to employ workers who have been to school and those who have not? why?

brain freeze

ENGLISH-speaking universities, already caught in a financial squeeze, are now facing another serious problem — a sharp decline in the number of overseas academics willing to teach here.

Several large English-speaking universities — which have always relied on overseas academics to provide a valuable cross-pollination of ideas — expressed concern this week over the decline in the number and quality of people outside South Africa applying for posts in this country.

The tense political situation inside South Africa, the Angolan and Rhodesian conflicts and the negative image abroad of the Government have all contributed to this informal academic boycott of South Africa, say university staffing officers.

The turning-point appears

By JILL McILRAITH

to have been the end of 1976, but universities are wary of making predictions on the basis of one year's trend.

Afrikaans and black universities do not seem to be affected in the same way. They rely heavily on local academics returning from studies abroad.

Unlike the English-speaking universities, where foreign academics are estimated to form about 10 to 15 per cent of the staff, Afrikaans universities are

staffed "99 per cent" by South Africans and seldom advertise for staff overseas.

Application figures from the University of Cape Town illustrate the decline experienced by the English-speaking universities.

From 1973 to 1976, the number of overseas people applying for posts at UCT averaged 48 per cent of the total.

But last year it dropped steeply to 29,5 per cent.

Significant

Of the 415 applications for 47 academic posts at UCT in 1973, 194 were from 26 countries outside South Africa. But in 1977 the applications came from only 11 foreign countries.

The most significant drop in overseas applications were those from the United States. After averaging 81 applications from America in the four years from 1973 to 1976, the number dropped dramatically in 1977 to six.

Applications from Europe and the United Kingdom have remained steadier — between 10 and 16 per cent from the UK and one to nine per cent from Europe.

posts, we managed to fill 23, three academics being from outside South Africa," Mr Glover said. In 1976 Wits managed to fill only half of its vacant posts.

Of the 80 people who formed Wits's overall staff increase in 1976-1977, 17 were recruited from outside South Africa.

"But it has become necessary to put new efforts into finding overseas staff. Before we merely advertised. Now we have a search committee to seek out the people we want and persuade them to take up appointments.

Mr Glover said that while he did not like to exaggerate the seriousness of the staffing problem, it was causing concern.

It coincided with a cut-back in university financing and the creation of new posts, but the position could become "quite alarming" at a time of expansion, he said.

"We could not run the university on local recruitment if we were expanding. Besides finding the right people, we have always felt it important to maintain a

balance between nationalities."

A University of Natal spokesman said that, while the "academic boycott" has not been debated or consciously recorded, they had found in the last two years that overseas academics were less likely to apply for South African posts.

Incentives

Unlike Wits, Natal is still using its normal recruitment channels — mainly because of a lack of money to finance new appointments and more aggressive recruitment.

Least affected by the reluctance of academics to come to South Africa are the visiting-lecturer programmes at university business schools.

With the adequate financial incentives and the short-term appointment — usually only for several weeks — many lecturers were still willing to visit South Africa, and most business schools reported that they had "no trouble" in getting the people they wanted.

our will develop, say in the
!!! You cope with this shortage?

While university spokesmen were cautious about attributing the drop to just the political situation in Southern Africa, they said that this was cited on several occasions by people in declining jobs.

The University of the Witwatersrand staffing registrar, Mr Eric Glover, said that salaries were also an important factor.

Wits could not offer competitive salaries to senior academics compared with other English-speaking countries.

Wits has countered the decline in the number and calibre of applications with an aggressive, but costly, recruiting campaign.

"Last year we were quite fortunate. Of the 24 vacant

Do you plan in future?

Deur THINUS PRINSLOO

DIT word die Jaar van Oop Deure vir Kennis — met die sêen van die Regering. Nie dat iemand sê beleid is verander nie.

Altesame 734 nuwe aansoeke van Kleurlinge om vanjaar aan blanke universiteite te studeer, is deur die Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkings, mnr. Hennie Smit, goedgekeur.

Dis 14 aansoeke meer as die totale getal Kleurlinge wat verlede jaar aan blanke universiteite geregistreer was. Verlede jaar is maar 497 soortgelyke aansoeke toegestaan en in 1976 was die syfer net meer as 400. Ook die aantal toelatings van swart studente het vanjaar skerp gestyg.

Mnr. Willem Cruywagen, Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding, het 189 swart studente se aansoeke goedgekeur om vanjaar aan ander universiteite te studeer. Dis 43 persent van die totale getal swart studente wat verlede jaar aan ander

54

Studiedeure al

54

Maar beleidsverandering? Dis snert, sê Minister

universiteite geregistreer was. Toe was die getal 436. Van die 189 studente wat toestemming gekry het, het 158 die groen lig gekry om aan blanke universiteite te studeer. Dieres kan aan die Universiteit van West-Kaapland en Durban-Westville studeer.

Finale Sê.

Mnr. Cruywagen en Smit het albei in onderhoude met RAPPORT gesê daar is

geen verandering in die beleid van die Regering oor die toelating van ander studente tot blanke universiteite nie.

Dis net dat hul studentetalle progressief toeneem en dat daar dus meer is wat studietoelatings wil volg wat hulle nie aan hul eie universiteite kan volg nie.

Mnr. Cruywagen sê hy het reeds die houding van die universiteite gehoor oor die meeste aansoeke wat hy

ontvang het. „Ek moes weet of hulle toegelaat sou word.”

Die finale sê oor die toelating van die groot getal nuwe Kleurlinge berus by die universiteitsrade van die onderskeie universiteite. As hulle voldoen aan die akademiese toelatingsvereistes wat vir alle studente geld, behoort daar nie probleme te wees nie.

Finale syfers oor hoeveel

by elke universiteit toegelaat is, is nog nie beskikbaar nie. Sommige nagrade inskrywings word tot in die helfte van April aanvaar.

Die groot toename in die getal Kleurlinge wat aan blanke universiteite wil studeer, word toegeskryf aan die feit dat Kleurlinge aan die einde van verlede jaar die eerste keer die gedifferensieerde senior sertifikaat-eksamen re-

skryf het. Die uitwerking was 'n hoër slaagpersentasie en baie meer wat die senior sertifikaat met universiteitstoelating verwert het.

Die getal aansoeke vir die onderskeie universiteite wat deur die Minister goedgekeur is: Kaapstad (455), Wits (112), Natal (88), Rhodes (41), Stellenbosch (34), Port Elizabeth (1), Potchefstroom (1) en RAU (2).

Die syfers vir swart studente wat deur mnr. Cruywagen toestemming gegee is: Natal (44), Kaapstad (20), Stellenbosch (2), Potchefstroom (4), Rhodes (8),

Table with multiple columns and rows, mostly obscured by black bars.

hoe oper

Bloemfontein (1), Wes-Kaapland (28), Durban Westville (3) en Wits (79).

Volgens syfers van die Komitee van Universiteits-hoofde in Pretoria het die getal swartes, Kleurlinge en Indiërs aan blanke universiteite van 1974 tot verlede jaar met 27,1 persent toegeneem.

In 1974 was daar 1 712 ander studente aan blanke universiteite. Dit was 2,5 persent van die totale getal blanke studente. In 1977 was die getal ander studente 2 176. Dis 2,8 persent van die totale getal blanke studente.

Die getal Kleurlinge, swartes en Indiërs wat verlede jaar by blanke univer-

siteite geregistreer was, is: Kaapstad: 529 Kleurlinge, 14 swartes en 109 Indiërs. Totaal 652.

Natal: 107, 338 en 398. Totaal 843.

Rhodes: 15, 10 en 9. Totaal 34.

Wits: 68, 72 en 504. Totaal 644.

Vrystaat: 1 Kleurling, 2 swartes. Totaal 3.

Geen verandering

Ander studente wat verlede jaar by die Hammanskraal-Teologiese Skool klasse geloop maar by die Universiteit van Potchefstroom hul grade verwerf het, is nie by die universiteit geregistreer nie. Dieselfde geld studente van Wes-Kaapland wat ná spesiale reëlings aan Stellenbosch gestudeer het.

Mnr. Smit het aan RAP-PORT gesê daar is geen verandering aan die bedeling wat sedert 1959 bestaan t.o.v. die toelating van ander studente nie.

Die feit dat Stellenbosch vanjaar 'n groot getal Kleurlingstudente toegelaat het, was 'n besluit van die universiteit se raad. Die bal is in die baan van die universiteitsrade.

Dis snert om te beweer dat die Regering nou tentatiewe stappe doen om die universiteite weer vir alle rasse oop te stel. Daar is geen beleidsverandering nie.

Wat wel vanjaar verander het, is dat dosente aan die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland en Durban — Westville hul nagraadse studie aan die universiteite kan voortsit.

Andersom ook

Dis nie net anderkleuriges wat by blanke universiteite toegelaat word nie. Volgens wetgewing wat vanjaar van krag geword het, kan studente anders as Kleurlinge by die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland toegelaat word en dieselfde geld vir die universiteit vir Indiërs, Durban-Westville.

Die betrokke ministers se goedkeuring is ook hier nodig. Anderkleuriges kan egter nie by die drie swart

universiteite — die Universiteit van die Noorde, Zoeloeland en Fort Hare — toegelaat word nie.

Dr. R. E. van der Ross, rektor van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, sê daar is tussen 15 en 20 blanke studente aan sy universiteit. Die helfte is nagraadse studente en die helfte is dosente aan die universiteit wat verder studeer.

Mnr. G. E. Heystek, registrateur van Durban-Westville, sê daar is 24 blankes wat kwalifiseer vir registrasie aan die universiteit. Sommige aansoeke word nog behandel en die registrasies is nog nie gefinaliseer nie.

sense. However, Tilapia farming does not require expensive direct feeding, nor are there underdeveloped other forms of... ing supply. For the... cially if integrated with... potential.

Bursaries for Indian students

435. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many bursaries were awarded by his Department in 1977 to (a) Indian university students and (b) Indian students at teacher training institutions,

Mogge1 (Labeo

The mogge1 or... particular the... harvested by gi... Uitenhage. How... have put this p... however, of thi

...s in South Africa, in... is been successfully... at about 50c/kg at... sea fisheries appears to... ss. Little is known, ... ive culture in ponds.

WEDNESDAY.

553

- (2) what was the value of the bursary in each case

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 398.
- (b) 762.
- (2) R500 in both cases.

Mullet

Mullet has been... Africa Anton Bok... is using research on the ecology and potential of two indigenous mullet speciers. The drawback of mullet is that they don't breed in fresh water and have a relatively slow growth rate. Their flesh however rates as excellent.

...re in Israel. In South

Exotic fish - Trout

Trout farming is the best-established form of fresh water fish farming in South Africa. However, this survey has not dealt with trout since it is tied to a luxury market and this, combined with its water requirements and high level of management make it unsuitable for underdeveloped areas.

Carp

The success of carp farming as a development project in Lesotho where conditions with regard to temperature are far from ideal, points to the tremendous potential of carp. The chief disadvantage of carp culture as practised in Lesotho is its dependence on direct feeding. In areas where families struggle to feed themselves, one can hardly expect them to use mealies or grain to feed the fish.

Carp do not need direct feeding to grow well, however, and it may well prove more economical to fertilise ponds than to feed. EDA's experiments in the Cape using small quantities of chicken manure have shown that growth rates of 3g/day in 250g carp can be obtained without direct feeding.

HANSARD 9-12-5th April 1978. (54)
 Question 430 Col. 531

The first stage, which we hope to start soon, should be 40 hectares. We will then have fish not only for canning but also for export. This project will give on commercial line X

Applications from Indian students to enrol at universities other than University of Durban-Westville

who. It will be run owned.

EDA: Where will We thought petition - You can get price. Our which is ve pellets. T but I stoppe wheat. If water and i

430. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) How many Indian students applied for permission to enrol in 1978 at universities other than the University of Durban-Westville;
- (2) (a) how many of these applications were granted and (b) in respect of what university in each case.

we will face com- can buy very cheaply. n sell carp at this d sub-standard wheat, rming we also use ho until I came here, is much better with i dissolve in the

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) 899.
- (2) (a) 745.
- (b) University of the Witwatersrand 484
 University of Natal 131
 University of Cape Town: 106
 Rhodes University 21
 Rand Afrikaans University 3

Productivities

Last year (October 19 tons. For this usually about 10%.

duction was nearly 20,0 tons. Mortality is

EDA: Do these fish ever get disease?

Here the situation with respect to disease is very good. One doctor at the university asked us to bring some diseased samples for a demonstration. We couldn't find any diseased fish for him.

To come back to productivity, in 1975/6 the total hatchery production was more than 20 tons. In 1974/5 it was about 12 tons. The year before it was about 5 tons.

EDA: Is the increase because of more ponds or because of better methods?

Both. But the production/ha has increased. Now, the total production per hectare is about 1800 kg. In 1974/75 it was less than one ton and in 1973/74 it was about 600kg.

This was actual production, but the potential is much greater because we had a problem with fingerling supply. The new hatchery has been in operation for only one year. We couldn't supply fingerlings fast enough and so most of the ponds were not used for the whole season.

I calculate potential for 1975/76 at nearly 1800 kg/ha. Under the con-

Three year establishment programme

During the first year of operation, stocking and survival rate of feeding. During the second year of production, the fertilizer supplied. During the third year, the fertilizer supplied.

Medical faculty at University of Western Cape

*12. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) When was the decision taken to establish a medical faculty at the University of the Western Cape;
- (2) what progress has been made in establishing this faculty.

We sell the fish in bulk, they are sold by weight. Each fisherman is in charge of the day's catch. General cost

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

- (1) By resolution of the Cabinet dated 7 May 1975.
- (2) An interdepartmental committee and a sub-committee with the Rector of the University of the Western Cape as chairman was appointed to investigate

Section does all the work for two weeks and then the fish are big enough to sell. During the second year, the fisherman would pay for the fertilizer.

fish are big enough to sell for about 60c per kg. One man to be in charge of fertilising once a

Fisheries Committee

In each village a committee is chosen by the villagers to look after the activities. We would like to see how the fish should be fed and how much fertilizer should be put into a bank account. The cost was, and the

575

FRIDAY, 7

the establishment of a training hospital which will be incorporated in the faculty of Medicine and the sub-committee is at present considering the feasibility report from a firm of consultants in respect of a site for the training hospital in Belhar, Bellville, bordering the University.

see. This committee is responsible for all the fisheries. We will tell them when the fish are put into the water and how much the input is. Fisheries Section.

At least, this is done in theory but it doesn't always work very well in practice. The system is difficult to explain and the villagers are sometimes reluctant to pay the Fisheries Section for its technical advice.

Involvement of the villagers

The villagers have to do the work themselves. We used to send the staff from here quite far, up to 90km, to do the sampling. Now most villages (but not all) are doing the sampling themselves. This is a good thing not only because it saves money but also because it increases the villagers' involvement in the fish farming.

Ideally, the villages will be taking full responsibility for the fish ponds after 3 years. But that is not likely to happen since people don't have the education to work out things like stocking rates, feeding rates, etc. We hope to get to that stage eventually but it will require a lot of training.

bone is therefore high in comparison with land animals. Because they live in a three-dimensional world they are consequently more than terrestrial animals. Many areas of fish farming, and will be realised in

One of the aims of fish culture to keep It does not purport efforts in Southern of fish farming the mation of a genera

Trout farming has market, and is a s food production in farms they are fed otherwise eat.

X Control of University of Western Cape

*13. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) Whether representations have been received to transfer control of the University of the Western Cape from his Department to the Department of National Education; if so, (a) when, (b) from whom and (c) with what result;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter.

†The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) 12 December 1977.
 - (b) The Council of the University of the Western Cape.
 - (c) The request has not been granted.
- (2) No. The policy of the Government has been set out in recommendation 95 in the White paper on the report of the Commission of Inquiry into Matters Relating to the Coloured Population Group.

the food they eat, more than terrestrial the various kinds of these areas

people involved with in the field.

All the fish farming or some of the types and give some information be selective.

resources for the luxury suitable for mass s, and in trout that humans could

We have not specifically mentioned the thousands of farm dams which have been stocked in the past, and which probably constitute the most important areas of fisheries potential in Southern Africa. Statistics about these dams are virtually impossible to come by.

At the end of 1978 EDA will be holding a conference to plan the potential of aquaculture in the context of development in South Africa. This publication is intended to be an introduction to the subject. We hope to follow it up with another publication after the conference.

HANSARD 9 7 APRIL 1978.
 Question 463 Col. 586, 587 & 588.

54

Hectorspruit

Rick Granville a
 As a sideline th
 Rick Granville w
 to encounter. T
 black people.

Council of University of Western Cape
 463. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister
 of Coloured Relations:

- (1) (a) How many persons have been appointed to the present Council of the University of the Western Cape in terms of section 8(1)(b) of Act 50 of 1969 and (b) what are (i) their names and (ii) their educational qualifications;
- (2) whether they represent any specific fields of interest; if so, what field of interest does each represent.

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 Research Station,

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

- (1) (a) 17.

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FRIDAY, 7 APRIL 1978

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	(b)(i)	(b)(ii)	(2) Yes
Prof. W. L. Mouton		M.Sc., Phys. Drs., Dr. Math. Nat.	University of the Orange Free State.
Prof. A. N. Pelzer		D.Phil., H.O.D.	University of Pretoria.
Prof. J. C. de Villiers		M.B.Ch.B., F.R.C.S.	University of Cape Town.
Prof. F. C. Fensham		M.A., D.D., Ph.D.	University of Stellenbosch.
Mr. P. M. Sonn		C.P.L. III, C.P.H.	Coloured Community.
Dr. F. J. L. Quint		B.A., D.Ed.	Convocation of the University of the Western Cape.
Mr. R. S. de la Bat		B.Sc., B.Com., B.A.	Business sector.
Mr. W. Theron		B.Sc., S.T.D.	Director of Education of the Administration of Coloured Affairs.
Mr. J. C. Dreyer		B.Sc., T.T.D.	Chief Education Adviser of the Department of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Relations.
Mr. T. Sawyers		B.A., H.P.	South West Africa (Rehoboth).
Mr. W. F. de la Harpe Beck		B.Com.C.A.	Donors
Mr. D. W. J. van Schoor		B.A., B.Ed.	Bellville Municipality.
Mr. A. H. Nicholls		P.T.D., H.P.	Local Management Committee.
Mr. D. L. J. Rampono		B.Sc., H.T.D.	Natal province.
Rev. A. C. Goliath		B.A. (Hons.)	Dutch Reformed Church Mission.
Mr. A. P. Hector		B.A., S.T.D.	Principals of Senior Secondary Schools (Southern provinces).
Mr. A. Snell		B.A., S.T.D.	Principals of Senior Secondary Schools (Northern provinces).

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Transport costs

Last time we bought fingerlings from Marble Hall we bought 20 000 and we paid R400 for them and another R160 for transport. So we've got to breed our own.

Breeding Problems

We've tried some breeding. We had very poor results this year. In fact most of our fingerlings are from wild spawning. We have a problem down there in that the soil contained too much clay. If you want to have a breeding dam you must be able to grow grasses on it; and nothing but kikuyu or water grass will grow in these ponds. And you need a hairy grass

No to UWC control request 54

THE ASSEMBLY — The Government has turned down a request by the Council of the University of the Western Cape to have control of the university transferred from the Department of Coloured Relations to the Department of National Education.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr H. Smit, who was replying to a question by Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert (P.F.P., Rondebosch), declined to make a statement on the matter and referred to the policy statement in the Government's white paper on the Theron Commission of Inquiry. — P.C.

10/4/78 54

Freedom linked with justice graduates told

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successful spawning;
from ordinary
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rat habitat.
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get some of those

GRAHAMSTOWN — The freedom of man depend on a universal love of justice, Col Lourens van der Post said here last night.

He was speaker at the first of Rhodes University's two graduation ceremonies during which he received an honorary doctorate of literature following a similar honour conferred on him previously by the University of Natal.

Speaking in the 1820 Settlers Monument, Col Van der Post said: "Here on the site where the great English contribution to South Africa began, recall your

Englishness, not in a political sense, but in the spirit of British which has made me, a plattelander, love her as much as I love South Africa."

He said Britain had saved Western civilisation during the centuries. It had virtues which young people should never abandon, including the love of justice which led to the rule of law, he said.

Col Van der Post said: "The greatest problem of our time is how to confront evil without becoming another form of evil in the process."

He warned new graduates that they faced sombre and tragic days. South Africa was becoming increasingly fragmented and he urged them to face the situation without becoming seduced or soured by hatred.

the same genus.
w rivers in China. It's the same
We've got grass carp down at the hatchery. It is not the same species as the common carp. The common carp is a European fish whereas the grass carp is a fish.

Demand for fish production in Natal
There's not a big demand yet in Natal for freshwater fish for food production but at least we're gearing ourselves for the time when this comes about. There is a general attitude among farmers in Natal that fish is just something you put into the water and it grows. It's difficult to get through to them that a fish is an animal that has to be managed. If you do it properly you can get far better results than you can from, say, cattle. The trouble, I think, in Natal is that the areas which are most suitable for tilapia are the warmer areas. These are the areas which are utilised for sugar cane. Cane is one of the easiest crops to grow. The farmer is not keen to work hard managing fish for relatively small extra profit.

Excerpts from a discussion with Tom Pike of Natal Parks Board

NATAL

HANSARD 10 11th APRIL 1978

Question 4. Col. 596.

Vraaglys aan plaaswerkers (2)

54

Prohibition on admission of White students to universities for Blacks

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*4. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

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Whether consideration has been given to removing the prohibition on the admission of White students to universities for Blacks; if so, with what result; if not, why not.

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The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

No. The universities for Blacks were instituted to serve the Black population. Due to the tremendous need for university education for Blacks at all levels and the limited facilities, the removal of the prohibition on the admission of White students is not being considered at this stage.

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Can toevallige en kontratarbeiders alleenlik

1. Gaan u probeer om terug na die plaas te kom of nie?
Waarom/Waarom nie?

TRANSKEI 10-4 - 12th April 1978.
Question 4 Col. 596.

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3. <u>NOTES ON VARIOU</u>	Whether consideration has been given to removing the prohibition on the admission of White students to universities for Blacks; if so, with what result; if not, why not fish; Trout;	44
4. <u>PROPOSED DEVELOP</u>	The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING: No The universities for Blacks were instituted to serve the Black population. Due to the tremendous need for university education for Blacks at all levels and the limited facilities, the removal of the prohibition on the admission of White students is not being considered at this stage. For written reply	47
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HANSARD. 10 - 14 April 1978.
 Question 453 Cos. 628.

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Degrees/diplomas awarded at universities for Black

453 Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many (a) degrees were conferred and (b) diplomas were awarded in 1977 in each faculty at each of the universities for Blacks.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(a) and (b).

	The North		Zululand		Fort Hare	
	Degrees	Diplomas	Degrees	Diplomas	Degrees	Diplomas
Arts	122	3	52	9	127	6
Science	20	30	4	—	53	—
Economic Sciences	12	—	6	2	30	—
Law	15	—	6	3	21	—
Theology	7	—	3	—	3	—
Education	18	29	11	42	17	44
Agriculture	—	—	—	—	7	—
Institute for Public Service Training	—	—	—	77	—	—
Total	194	62	82	133	258	50

Growth of Tilapia mossambica; Feeding habits of Tilapia mossambica; All male hybridisation of Tilapia; Potential of Tilapia; Discussion with Mr Abel Phelps at Pietermaritzburg - First class protein; Eggs; Lemna; Wastes; Comfrey; Fish pellets. 25

Discussion with Mr Paul Colvin at Valley Trust - Tilapia management; Draining ponds; Draining problems; Sorting out the fish; Ecological rotation system. 27

NAMIBIA Fish exploitation in Caprivi and Owambo by Dr Ben van der Waal. 30

HOMELANDS A review of fish exploitation by Dr Ben van der Waal. 33

Vorster orders UPE probe into Border jobless

EAST LONDON — The University of Port Elizabeth is to undertake a research project into the unemployment situation in the Border area for the Government.

This was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, at the official opening of the John Vorster Bridge across the Buffalo River here at the weekend.

Mr Vorster said growing concern had been expressed at the increasing unemployment problem here. The Minister of Economic Affairs and a team of Government officials had come to East London to discuss the matter with local representatives.

"The Minister has informed me about his deliberations with you and I've asked him to analyse the unemployment problem of this area in depth so it can be considered against the background of the current general unemployment problem in the country as a whole.

"This will necessitate a detailed, on-the-spot investigation and I'm pleased to say the University of Port Elizabeth has agreed to undertake this research and will start with it as soon as possible.

"We are all concerned about this unemployment problem. We know, however, that it isn't a problem with which only South Africa has to cope, but it is a world-wide problem, a problem which is very serious, even in those old established countries with a low or static birth-rate.

"It is therefore understandable that in a developing country like South Africa with a very high birth-rate problems will arise," Mr Vorster said. He United States of America. ill try to solve it to the best of our ability," he said.

Mr Vorster said he was aware of a feeling among the people of East London that the city hadn't received its full share of the development in South Africa over the years.

The problem had been discussed often in the past and had recently been brought to his attention by the members of parlia-

ment for the area.

"I want to assure you as a community that all your representatives are not just new brooms which sweep clean, but seem to have the wishes of the community at heart and are pursuing your interests to the best of their ability.

"I would like to work with them all to the advantage of this town and its residents," Mr Vorster said.

For many years the Government had been aware of the great need for more employment opportunities in this area, and particular attention had been given to industrial development in the area, insofar the Government was capable of promoting such development.

"You are aware that concessions for the decentralisation of industries have been designed to assist industrialists who wish to establish themselves here:

"To effect the Government policy in this regard the Industrial Development Corporation has gone out of its way to draw industrialists to this area and to make existing industrial operations more viable.

"In East London, King William's Town and Berlin the IDC has undertaken industrial obligations to the value of more than R57 million and the total investment in 44 enterprises there amounts to R140 million.

"These companies employ 14 426 workers, 78 per cent of whom are blacks. This represents 17,5 per cent of all employment opportunities in Border areas," Mr Vorster said.

He said East Londoners should view the building of the new R4 million bridge over the Buffalo River as a deed of trust or

the part of the city council.

"We were all living in difficult times and various pressures were being brought to bear on South Africa. But just as we have lived through crises in the past, the people of South Africa will, through hard work and trust in the future, survive the present crisis," he said.

Mr Vorster had no reservations as to the quality and calibre of South Africans today. The same people who had brought the country to being the most stable, go-ahead and sophisticated land in Africa would assure her future.

Mr Vorster said his last visit to East London had been in May 1975, in the midst of the petrol crisis which affected the whole world.

He then called upon the public to act responsibly for the future. "Today I say thank you for the responsible way you acted, so much so that we came through the crisis more easily and better than many other similar countries," he said.

At the ceremony Mr Vorster was presented with a photograph of the bridge by a representative of the firm which designed the structure, Mr K. Marais.

After his address he unveiled a plaque on the cantilevered bridge section near the entrance on the West Bank and then cut a tape across the bridge and drove over the new bridge to a luncheon at Queens Park.

During this luncheon Mr Vorster was presented with an unusual gift of a pair of African dwarf goats on behalf of the East London City Council.

The Zoologist at Queens Park, Mr H. E. von Ketelhodt, suggested Mr Vorster might like the goats as pets for his grandchildren and offered to send them wherever required. — DDR.

University to research ⁽⁵⁴⁾ 17/4/78 unemployment

Mercury Correspondent

EAST LONDON — The University of Port Elizabeth is to undertake a research project into the unemployment situation in the border area for the South African Government.

This was announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, at the official opening of the John Vorster Bridge across the Buffalo River here yesterday.

Mr. Vorster said growing concern had been expressed at the increasing unemployment problem here.

The Minister of Economic Affairs and a team of Government officials had come to East London to discuss the matter with local representatives.

"The minister has informed me about his deliberations with you and I've asked him to analyse the unemployment problem of this area in depth so it can be considered against the background of the current general unemployment problem in the country as a whole.

Investigation

"This will necessitate a detailed, on-the-spot investigation and I'm pleased to say the University of Port Elizabeth has agreed to undertake this research and will start with it as soon as possible.

"We are all concerned about this unemployment problem.

"We know however that it isn't a problem with which only South Africa has to cope, but it is a world-wide problem, a problem which is very serious, even in those old established countries with a low or static birth-rate.

"It is therefore understandable that in a developing country like South Africa, with a very high birth-rate, problems will arise," Mr. Vorster said.

He was thankful the problem hadn't taken on the dimensions it had taken on in certain European countries and the U.S.

ARGUS 20/4/78

54

Three more resign from Matie SRC - call for meeting

THE revolt within the Stellenbosch University Students' Representative Council snowballed last night with three more resignations and a call for a mass meeting of students to challenge the SRC's attitudes towards politics.

The crisis was sparked by the shock resignation last week of Miss Ilse Treurnicht, twice about the most popular member of the SRC.

Her move uncovered a serious, long-simmering feud that centres on disagreement over the Matie students' role in the South African political context.

At the monthly meeting of the SRC last night, Mr Carel Jooste, Mr Nic Fine and Miss Christa Benade emulated Miss Treurnicht by resigning from the 13-member council.

A MOTION

Later, a special motion was handed to the SRC. In calling for a mass meeting of students, the motion rejected the view of the SRC president, Mr Johann Aspeling, on the council's function and attitude towards politics.

It added that the student council should make a creative contribution towards the general political debate in South Africa.

Mr Fine said in his letter of resignation that the belief in a non-political SRC was a myth.

He also criticised an unwillingness among most SRC members to discuss matters openly.

Mr Jooste said it was totally unacceptable to him that the student leaders of Stellenbosch should claim to have a purely administrative function to fulfil.

Wits forms ⁽⁵⁴⁾ fund raising foundation

The Council of the University of the Witwatersrand has set aside R1-million for the establishment of a University Foundation whose function will be to raise money.

The first four trustees of the foundation appointed by Council are Professor D J du Plessis, Vice-Chancellor and Principal; Dr F G Hill, the retiring chairman of Council; Dr N Stutterheim, the incoming chairman of Council; and Mr J D Roberts. The money raised will be for the University's endowment fund and special projects.

The foundation will have a three-tiered structure: the nominated trustees; a board of governors; the working body of the foundation, consisting predo-

minantly of businessmen; and members appointed by the governors in recognition of support and service to the university.

Though it will operate as an autonomous body ultimate control of the foundation is vested in the University Council.

Similar foundations have for many years raised funds for the Universities of Stellenbosch, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. Their trust deeds were carefully studied when the trust deed for the University of the Witwatersrand was drawn up.

Until quite recently, the university sought donor support for its various operations mainly through commercial fund raising organisations or under the direction of a consultant.

54

Handover 11 21 April 1978
Question 465 cols. 680 & 681.

✓ Council of University of Fort Hare

465. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) (a) How many persons have been appointed to the present Council of the University of Fort Hare in terms of section 8(1)(b) of Act 40 of 1969, and (b) what are (i) their names, and (ii) their educational qualifications;
- (2) whether they represent any specific fields of interest; if so, what field of interest does each represent.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) 11.

681

FRIDAY, 2

- (b) (i) Prof. J. J. Gerber
Mr. J. M. Christopher
Dr. R. Cingo
The Honourable G. G. A. Munnik
Prof. G. van N. Viljoen
Dr. G. de V. Morrison, M.P.
Dr. M. Xakane
Mr. S. M. Qaba
Mr. K. M. N. Guzana
Mr. J. Nienaber
Mr. R. J. Raath

- (ii) My Department does not have full particulars of the academic qualifications of council members at its disposal. Persons are usually recommended for appointment on the grounds of one or more of the following:
 - their position in public life
 - the leading part they play within their communities
 - their knowledge and experience of university affairs
 - their experience in the educational field.

(2) No.

Handard 11 21 April 1978
Question 466 Cos. 681 & 682.

54

X Council of University of Zululand X

466. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) (a) How many persons have been appointed to the present Council of the University of Zululand in terms of section 8(1)(b) of Act 43 of 1969 and (b) what are (i) their names and (ii) their educational qualifications;
- (2) whether they represent any specific fields of interest; if so, what field of interest does each represent.

21 APRIL 1978

682

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) (a) 11.

- (b) (1) Dr. L. P. McCrystal
Mr. C. H. Stuart
Prof. N. D. Clarence
Prof. J. E. Pieterse
Mr. D. E. J. van Vuuren
Prof. L. S. Nyembezi
Mr. J. C. G. Botha, M.P.
Mr. J. D. Taylor
Mr. J. Nienaber
Mr. G. C. Vermeulen
Rev. A. H. Zulu

- (ii) My Department does not have full particulars of the academic qualifications of council members at its disposal. Persons are usually recommended for appointment on the grounds of one or more of the following:
- their position in public life
 - the leading part they play within their communities
 - their knowledge and experience of university affairs
 - their experience in the educational field.

(2) No.

Hansard II 21 April 1978
 Question 462 Col. 679 x 680

X Council of University of the North X

462. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) (a) How many persons have been appointed to the present Council of the University of the North in terms of section 8(1)(b) of Act 47 of 1969 and (b) what are (i) their names and (ii) their educational qualifications;
- (2) whether they represent any specific fields of interest; if so, what field of interest does each represent.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

- (1) (a) 10.
- (b) (i) Prof. J. H. van der Merwe
 Mr. M. T. Kneen

PRIL 1978

Rev. P. E. S. Smith
 Dr. P. I. Rieker
 Prof. P. J. de Lange
 Dr. J. Weidemann
 Mr. N. Gugusho
 Mr. G. Browne
 Mr. A. J. Burger
 Mr. C. J. Grobler

- (ii) My Department does not have full particulars of the academic qualifications of council members at its disposal. Persons are usually recommended for appointment on the grounds of one or more of the following:
 - their position in public life
 - the leading part they play within their communities
 - their knowledge and experience of university affairs
 - their experience in the educational field.

(2) No.



ILLSE Treurnicht quit the executive of Stellenbosch University Students' Representative Council because of the chairman's decision that this body should not be involved in politics.

Now the issue will be sorted out at a mass meeting in Stellenbosch on May 1 where students will vote on a

motion of no confidence in the SRC executive.

Ms Treurnicht, a 22-year-old chemistry student, related to Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Andries Treurnicht, is adamant that students have a duty to play a political role.

Sun. Tribune 23/4/78

54

Illse's ideology

THE MAJORITY of Stellenbosch students support the National Party. However, the basic premises and future visions of these students differ tremendously.

Two main groups could, as a certification, be identified. On the one hand there is the group that agrees with the policy of separate development but would like to see a quickening of the pace and its implementation.

On the other hand there is the group that feels a number of basic and serious changes would be necessary for a peaceful solution. True to the tradition of Afrikaner policy these two groups are labelled respectively verkrampt and verlig.

The differences that exist in the student community have always provided for a lively debate. The climate on the whole makes meaningful discussion and a positive interaction of ideas — free from left or right extremism — possible.

The question is often asked why students should take a special interest in politics. I could provide three main reasons:

Firstly, without giving the long philosophical analysis of the role of the university in society, it is of cardinal importance that students should be stimulated to look critically at their environment and, therefore, also to its political systems. They should always be in search of the truth in an honest and scientific manner and could, therefore, never submit to passivity and contentment.

Secondly, the reality of our party politics is that the National Party is in its 13th year of government and that it will most probably remain in power for the next few years.

Therefore the normal influx of new ideas that occurs via changes in government in a democratic system no longer takes place.

One of the only processes of renovation is that provided by new generations. The situation has now developed that if students blindly agree with

Why, despite the split on the campus, students must get involved in the politics of our country

the teachings of their parents, lecturers, church leaders and politicians, they are working towards a stagnation in our political thought.

New generations must more than ever evaluate the values, ideas and privileges that are handed down to them and throw out those that do not fit. It is no longer a game they can idly play. It has in essence become a political duty.

Thirdly, the seriousness of our political situation compels students to gather as much knowledge and understanding as possible of the forces that deter-

mine the future.

The political role the student leader has to play could be simplified as follows:

The leader should identify and define the most relevant issues in the political situation. Discussion of these should then be stimulated as well as sophisticated scientific research done.

These projects should combine the vast potential of brain power, knowledge and energy of the academic and the student. The leader should then articulate and publish findings and viewpoints that could be of service to the

community.

Some of the most important issues that deserve attention are: the bettering of relationships and the relaxation of tensions between the different racial groups in South Africa; the removal of discrimination; constitutional changes within the next few years; the economical and political future of the urban black; the future economic dispensation for South Africa with special reference to the raising of the standard of living of all its people; and the role the church has to play in working towards a just so-

ciety, with special attention on the interaction between church and state.

As a young South African, I am deeply concerned about our future. As a student, I regard it my duty to gain as much knowledge and political insight as possible.

As a student leader, this knowledge must provide me with vision to interpret realities and changing circumstances and make a positive contribution towards defining the role of the young Afrikaner. This role must be dynamic and have socio-political relevance.



Bastion of the Afrikaner

THE University of Stellenbosch has always been an important factor in the political development of Afrikaner thought and South African politics in general. In fact the foundation of it was motivated in political terms and ever since it has actively contributed in this field.

During its first year the university became the intellectual drive behind the forces of Afrikaner nationalism and Afrikaner identity.

During the years 1930-1960 it was positively involved in the process of raising the standard of living of the poor whites and the political self-realisation of the Afrikaner.

Since South Africa became a republic in 1961, the focus of the university moved away from the sectional interests of the Afrikaner in order to include the interests of other groups.

Heart

This was manifested in the prominent role of Stellenbosch academics in the Erika Theron report and the opening of the university to all races at the beginning of 1978.

If one then talks about Stellenbosch and its role in politics one in fact talks about the very heart of the university.

The present debate on student level may very well be seen as a microcosm that reflects the macrocosm of white South African politics.

D.A. 25/4/78

Fort Hare to open branch

CAPE TOWN — The University of Fort Hare is to open a branch at Zwelitsha, outside King William's Town.

The new branch will cater mainly for part-time students, most of whom are expected to be teachers and civil servants.

This was announced in the annual report of Department of Education and Training for 1977, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

A few years ago Fort Hare established a branch at Umtata in Transkei, but this has developed into a separate University of Transkei.

During 1977, Fort Hare awarded 27 postgraduate degrees and 11 postgraduate diplomas. A further 188 degrees and 18 diplomas were awarded.

The report revealed there were 122 white and 43 black academics at the university. There were 1 628 students in seven faculties and 49 departments last year.

The Government made R30 000 available in bursaries and loans to students while the university made 318 bursaries and loans totalling R65 386 available. — PC.

MPs in Senate

THE SENATE — History was made in The Senate yesterday when MPs from the House of Assembly took over the chamber for the first time and debated the planning and environment vote. — PC.

25/4/78
54
201

Black varsities branch out

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Two black universities have planned new branches close to big urban areas. The University of Zululand will set up a branch close to Durban and the University of Fort Hare at Zwelitsha near King Williams Town.

The new branches are mentioned in the latest report of the Department of Education and Training, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

They would cater mainly for part-time students — most of them teachers and civil servants aiming at improving their qualifications.

The report remarked on the rapid progress made in establishing the Medical University of Southern Africa at Garankuwa, which opened this year.

R 100 26/4/74

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Ngoya demo over suspended student

EMPANGENI. — Police were called to the University of Zululand at Ngoya yesterday after a "minor dispute" between students, a police spokesman said.

A group of students refused to attend lectures, he said.

Police left the premises after university authorities had warned the students that action would be taken against them unless they returned to their classes.

The spokesman reported no incidents and said all

was quiet.

In Pretoria, Major-General David Kriel, Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of riot control, said about 400 students of the university met on the campus on Monday night and again yesterday morning to discuss the suspension of a pregnant student.

He said the students, most of them women, held a meeting on the campus' Freedom Square and afterwards asked to speak to the rector. The rector did

not turn up, however, and the students dispersed in an orderly manner, he said.

He said police had detained most of the 200 schoolboys at St Augustine's High School in Kwa-Zulu, who stoned and stabbed a teacher to death, wounded another and damaged the school buildings.

Gen Kriel said the boys were being questioned about the incident and some would later be charged with murder and malicious damage to property.

Police were still on the scene yesterday investigating the incident, believed to have been sparked off by a number of grievances. These include complaints about corporal punishment, the segregation of boys and girls at the hostels, and school hours. — Sapa.

Pregnant girls

ruling upsets

WED

54

Zulu students

26/4/78

Mercury Reporter

STUDENTS boycotted lectures at the University of Zululand near Empangeni yesterday and staged an early morning demonstration in protest against a decision to expel 41 pregnant students.

Although the campus was tense for a few hours, no incidents were reported after the Student Representative Council held an emergency meeting at 10 a.m. with the university's newly-appointed rector, Professor A.C. Nkabinde.

The District Commandant of Police in Zululand, Colonel J. Durand, said yesterday afternoon that the police were informed of the planned demonstration on Monday night, but no action was necessary.

Professor Nkabinde, who is the first Black rector at the university, declined to comment yesterday.

Circular

The decision to expel pregnant women was taken by the 13 man University Council on April 7 and announced in a circular dated April 10.

The circular, issued to students and staff, re-affirms an existing university regulation that unmarried pregnant students may not attend lectures or reside on campus.

On Monday evening the 400 female students who are registered at the university

held a meeting to discuss the council's decision, which was made during the April recess.

With the SRC they decided to hold another meeting at 5 a.m. the following day.

Most of the university's 1000 students gathered in Freedom Square and began discussing their grievances.

Ultimatum

A group of about 100 marched to the administration building and stood outside chanting: "We want progress."

After the SRC met with Professor Nkabinde, the students were ordered to return to classes. In another circular, Professor Nkabinde said that students who did not attend lectures as from 10.50 a.m. today would be considered to have ceased to be students of the university and would have to leave the campus not later than 6 p.m.

Most students continued to mill around the campus, however, while others returned to their residences.

During the afternoon few students were seen on campus and no further incidents occurred.

27/4/78
**Ex-Cala D.D.
teacher (54)
for Rhodes**

GRAHAMSTOWN — A new appointment at the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at Rhodes University is Mr. Buntu Mfenyana, the 1978 Argus Fellow in Public Affairs.

Mr. Mfenyana plans to monitor social, political and economic developments in the Ciskei.

"The current climate in Southern Africa is both chilling and encouraging," he said. "I hope, with my fellow-blacks and fellow-humans, to weather the storm."

Mr. Mfenyana will also go ahead with his Ph.D. research on social and language change in Southern Africa, and plans to compile a glossary of townsman's Xhosa.

Mr. Mfenyana obtained his BA (Hons) at Fort Hare and studied for his U Ed in 1973. He then taught English, mathematics, Xhosa and physical science at Matanzima High School at Cala for ten months.

An American State Department Fulbright-Hays scholarship enabled him to study for his MA in sociolinguistics at Boston University. On his return, Mr. Mfenyana taught at Manzulu High School in Queenstown until his appointment at ISER. —
DDR.

27/4/78 D.D.

(54)

Appoint blacks to councils plea

CAPE TOWN — The practice of appointing white politicians to the councils of black universities should stop, the New Republic Party's spokesman on education, Mr Andrew Pyper, said yesterday.

"This is a display of insensitivity that South Africa can do without," Mr Pyper said in a statement.

He was reacting to the replies given him by the Ministers of Coloured Relations, Mr H. Smit, of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, and of Education and Training, Mr Willem Cruywagen, about the members of the university councils appointed by the State President.

Among those appointed have been the MP for Cradock, Dr George Morrison, who is on the Council of the University of Fort Hare.

Mr Pyper said the time had come for more black

people to be appointed to their own universities, particularly as this would not require any amendment to the relevant Acts in the case of members appointed by the State President.

"In the case of the University of Zululand, there are only two out of 11 members who are black and they are nearly outnumbered by Nationalist politicians," Mr Pyper said.

"It is also inexplicable that whereas the Minister of Coloured Affairs and the Minister of Indian Affairs were able to supply the actual academic qualifications and the specific field of interest of each appointee, this could not be done by the Minister of Education and Training.

"It is time these universities received a greater degree of autonomy and have councils which reflect this," Mr Pyper said. — PC.

28/4/78
cuts cash
for UWC

CAPETOWN. — The Government had cut the University of the Western Cape's budget by about 12%, the rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross, confirmed yesterday.

He said the cut was because of the difficult economic situation.

Because of the urgency of the financial situation at the university, all posts had been frozen.

They would unfreeze posts on the merits of each case, he said.

All vacancies created by resignations would be filled, but certain key posts would have to remain vacant until next year.

"Staff are being called on to make additional efforts in view of the shortages and I must say they have responded well." — Sapa

Call to open medical schools

28/4/78
54
KIAM

Staff Reporter

ONLY 28 out of the 88 students who will receive medical degrees at the graduation ceremony of the University of Natal's Wentworth Medical School on Saturday are blacks.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10 and medical

graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand, said it was a "shame and disappointing" for a country the size of South Africa to produce only 28 black doctors in a year.

"It is a shame and disappointing to see smaller countries like Zambia produce more black doctors

than a rich country like South Africa," Dr Motlana said.

He called for blacks to be allowed to study medicine at the five white medical schools in the country and said he was sceptical about the opening this year of the Medical University of Southern Africa (Mandisa) for blacks.

No. R. 838

54

28 April 1978

RHODES UNIVERSITY.—AMENDMENT TO
STATUTES

The Minister of National Education has, by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 17 (2) of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act 61 of 1955), approved the Statutes framed by the Council of Rhodes University, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "the Statutes" means the Statutes published in Government Notice R. 749 of 18 May 1962, as amended by Government Notice R. 1933 of 23 November 1962, R. 1734 of 8 November 1963, R. 1786 of 6 November 1964, R. 1641 of 22 October 1965, R. 507 of 1 April 1966, R. 1657 of 21 October 1966, R. 1527 of 30 August 1968, R. 374 of 14 March 1969, R. 3441 of 3 October 1969, R. 635 of 23 April 1971, R. 2048

No R. 838

28 April 1978

RHODES-UNIVERSITEIT.—WYSIGING VAN
STATUTE

Die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 17 (2) van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet 61 van 1955), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die Statute wat deur die Raad van Rhodes-universiteit opgestel is en in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit word.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die Statute" die Statute afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 749 van 18 Mei 1962, soos gewysig deur Goewermentskennisgewings R. 1933 van 23 November 1962, R. 1734 van 8 November 1963, R. 1786 van 6 November 1964, R. 1641 van 22 Oktober 1965, R. 507 van 1 April 1966, R. 1657 van 21 Oktober 1966, R. 1527 van 30 Augustus 1968, R. 374 van 14 Maart 1969, R. 3441 van 3 Oktober 1969, R. 635

of 12 November 1971, R. 2192 of 1 December 1972, R. 1998 of 1 November 1974, R. 236 of 13 February 1976, R. 240 of 18 February 1977 and R. 971 of 3 June 1977.

2. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 1 of the Statutes:

1. (1) The Chancellor shall be elected by the Council and subject to the provisions of par. 2 (2) hereunder, the term of office of a Chancellor may be extended, by an absolute majority of the total number of its members actually holding office at the date of the election, or the date of the proposal for the extension of the term of office, as the case may be, at a meeting specially called for this purpose and held not less than 60 and not more than 90 days after the occurrence of the vacancy, or not less than 60 days prior to the expiration of the Chancellor's term of office, as the case may be.

(2) The said election shall be by ballot, and no person may be elected and no term of office may be extended unless the nominations for office or the proposals for the extension of a term of office are made in writing by two members of the Council, which nominations or proposals must reach the Registrar at least 30 days before the meeting.

(3) The Registrar shall notify every member of the Council of the receipt of all nominations and proposals at least 20 days before the meeting.

3. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 2 of the Statutes.

2. (1) The Chancellor shall be the head of the university and shall confer all degrees in the name of the university.

(2) The Chancellor shall hold office for a period of seven years, provided that—

(a) the Chancellor's term of office may be extended for one further period of seven years in the manner set out in par. 1 (1) above; and

(b) the Chancellor may resign at any time.

4. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 7 of the Statutes, which should be headed 'Mode of appointment':

7. (1) The Vice-Principal shall be appointed by the Council after consultation with the Senate and in consultation with the Principal, at an ordinary meeting of the Council, by an absolute majority of the total members of the Council actually holding office at the date of such meeting.

(2) An Acting Vice-Principal may be appointed from time to time by the Council in consultation with the Principal.

5. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 12 of the Statutes:

12. (1) Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 15 and 16, members of the Council shall hold office for four years, except the Principal and Vice-Principal, who shall remain members during their tenure of office as such.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph 16, the period of office of a member of the Council shall be reckoned from the first day of January in the year of his appointment or election.

6. The following subparagraph is hereby added to paragraph 14 of the Statutes:

14. (10) Whenever it shall be necessary for the Trustees and Governors of the Rhodes University Foundation Trust to appoint two of the four persons referred to in paragraph (1) of subsection (1) of section 7 of the Act, the Registrar shall invite the Trust to furnish him with the names of two persons appointed to fill these vacancies.

van 23 April 1971, R. 2048 van 12 November 1971, R. 2192 van 1 Desember 1972, R. 1998 van 1 November 1974, R. 236 van 13 Februarie 1976, R. 240 van 18 Februarie 1977 en R. 971 van 3 Junie 1977.

2. Paragraaf 1 van die Statute word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang:

1. (1) Die Kanselier word deur die Raad verkies en die ampstermyn van 'n Kanselier kan, behoudens die bepalings van par. 2 (2) hieronder, by wyse van 'n volstreekte meerderheid van die totale getal Raadslede wat werklik hul amp beklee op die datum van die verkiesing, of op die datum van die voorstel ter verlenging van die ampstermyn na gelang van die geval, verleng word op 'n vergadering wat spesiaal vir die doel belê word en wat minstens 60 dae en hoogstens 90 dae na die ontstaan van die vakature, of minstens 60 dae voor die verstryking van die Kanselier se ampstermyn, na gelang van die geval, gehou word.

(2) Vermelde verkiesing geskied by wyse van geslote stembriewe, en niemand kan verkies word en geen ampstermyn kan verleng word tensy nominasies vir die amp of voorstelle vir die verlenging van die amp skriftelik deur twee Raadslede gedoen word nie, welke nominasies of voorstelle die Registrateur minstens 30 dae voor die vergadering moet bereik.

(3) Die Registrateur stel elke raadslid minstens 20 dae voor die vergadering in kennis van die ontvangs van alle nominasies en voorstelle.

3. Paragraaf 2 van die Statute word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang.

2. (1) Die Kanselier is die hoof van die universiteit en ken alle grade in die naam van die universiteit toe.

(2) Die Kanselier beklee sy amp vir 'n termyn van sewe jaar, met dien verstande dat—

(a) die Kanselier se ampstermyn vir 'n verdere termyn van sewe jaar verleng kan word op die wyse voorgeskryf in par. 1 (1) hierbo, en

(b) die Kanselier te eniger tyd uit sy amp kan bedank.

4. Paragraaf 7 van die Statute word hierby vervang deur onderstaande paragraaf, waarvan die opskrif moet luid 'Wyse van aanstelling':

7. (1) Die Vise-prinsipaal word, na oorlegpleging met die Senaat en in oorleg met die Prinsipaal, deur die Raad aangestel by 'n gewone Raadsvergadering, by wyse van 'n volstreekte meerderheid van die totale getal Raadslede wat op die datum van sodanige vergadering werklik hul amp beklee.

(2) 'n Waarnemende Vise-prinsipaal kan van tyd tot tyd deur die Raad in oorleg met die Prinsipaal aangestel word.

5. Paragraaf 12 van die Statute word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang:

12. (1) Behoudens die bepalings van paragrawe 15 en 16 beklee Raadslede hul amp vier jaar lank, uitgesonderd die Prinsipaal en Vise-Prinsipaal, wat lede van die Raad bly vir die duur van hul ampstermyn as sodanig.

(2) Behoudens die bepalings van paragraaf 16 word die ampstermyn van 'n Raadslid bereken vanaf die eerste dag van Januarie van die jaar waarin hy verkies of aangestel word.

6. Die onderstaande subparagraph word hierby aan paragraaf 14 van die Statute toegevoeg:

14. (10) Wanneer dit vir die Trustees en Goewerneys van die Stigtingstrust van Rhodes-universiteit nodig is om twee persone aan te stel, van die wat in paragraaf (1) van subartikel (1) van artikel 7 van die Wet bedoel word, vra die Registrateur die Trust om aan hom die name te verstrek van twee persone wat aangestel is om hierdie vakatures te vul.

7. The following subparagraph is hereby substituted for subparagraph 20 (2) (1) of the Statutes:

20. (2) (1) Before October each year the Registrar shall invite nominations for election of lecturers to the Senate for the ensuing year, which nominations shall be in writing and signed by at least two lecturers qualified to vote and by the nominee under his acceptance of the nomination.

8. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 40 of the Statutes:

40. (1) Subject to any provision to the contrary contained in the Statutes, a candidate shall not be admitted to the degree of master in the Faculty of Arts or of Science or of Commerce or of Social Science until at least two years after admission to the ordinary degree of bachelor, or at least one year after his admission to the degree of bachelor with honours in such faculty, or in the case of the degree of Master of Fine Art or Master of Education or Master of Laws or Master of Music, at least one year after his admission to the degree of bachelor in the appropriate faculty.

(2) The Senate may prescribe further conditions for admission to the degree of master.

9. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 41 of the Statutes:

41. (1) Subject to any provisions to the contrary in the Statutes, a candidate shall not be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy until at least three years after admission to the degree or status of bachelor with honours in any faculty, or of Bachelor of Education, or of Bachelor of Divinity, or of Bachelor of Laws, or of Bachelor of Music, or until at least two years after admission to the degree of master.

(2) Subject to any provisions to the contrary in the Statutes, a candidate shall not be admitted to any other degree of doctor until at least five years after admission to the degree or status of bachelor with honours in any faculty, or of Bachelor of Education, or of Bachelor of Divinity, or of Bachelor of Laws, or of Bachelor of Music, or until at least four years after admission to the degree of master.

(3) The Senate may prescribe further conditions for admission to the degree of doctor.

10. The following paragraph is hereby substituted for paragraph 57 of the Statutes:

57. A student shall be required on admission to sign the official registration form and shall pay such registration fee as is prescribed from time to time.

7. Subparagraaf 20 (2) (1) van die Statute word hierby deur onderstaande subparagraaf vervang:

20. (2) (1) Voor Oktober elke jaar vra die Registrateur nominasies vir die verkiesing van lektore as lede van die Senaat vir die volgende jaar, welke nominasies skriftelik gedoen moet word en onderteken moet word deur minstens twee lektore wat bevoeg is om te stem en deur die genomineerde ingevolge sy aanvaarding van die nominasie.

8. Paragraaf 40 van die Statute word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang:

40. (1) Behoudens andersluidende bepalinge in hierdie Statute word 'n kandidaat nie tot die graad magister in die Fakulteit van Lettere en Wysbegeerte of van Natuurwetenskappe of van Handelswetenskappe of van Sosiale Wetenskappe toegelaat nie voor minstens twee jaar nadat hy tot die gewone baccalaureusgraad toegelaat is, of voor minstens een jaar nadat hy tot die baccalaureusgraad met honneurs in sodanige fakulteit toegelaat is, of, in die geval van die graad Magister in die Skone Kunste of Magister Educationis of Magister Legum of Magister Musicae, minstens een jaar nadat hy tot die baccalaureusgraad in die toepaslike fakulteit toegelaat is.

(2) Die Senaat kan bykomende voorwaardes vir toelating tot die magistersgraad voorskryf.

9. Paragraaf 41 van die Statute word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang:

41. (1) Behoudens andersluidende bepalinge in hierdie Statute word 'n kandidaat nie tot die graad Doctor Philosophiae toegelaat nie voor minstens drie jaar nadat hy tot die graad of status van baccalaureus met honneurs in enige fakulteit, of tot die graad Baccalaureus Educationis of Baccalaureus Divinitatis of Baccalaureus Legum of Baccalaureus Musicae toegelaat is, of voor minstens twee jaar nadat hy tot die magistersgraad toegelaat is.

(2) Behoudens andersluidende bepalinge in hierdie Statute word 'n kandidaat nie tot enige ander doktorsgraad toegelaat nie, voor minstens vyf jaar nadat hy tot die graad of status van baccalaureus met honneurs in enige fakulteit, of tot die graad Baccalaureus Educationis of Baccalaureus Divinitatis of Baccalaureus Legum of Baccalaureus Musicae toegelaat is, of voor minstens vier jaar na toelating tot die magistersgraad.

(3) Die Senaat kan bykomende voorwaardes vir toelating tot die doktorsgraad voorskryf.

10. Paragraaf 57 van die Statute word hierby deur onderstaande paragraaf vervang:

57. 'n Student moet by toelating die amptelike inskrywingsvorm onderteken en moet sodanige inskrywingsgeld betaal as wat van tyd tot tyd voorgeskryf word.

RHODES UNIVERSITY.—AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS

By virtue of the powers vested in him by section 17 (5) of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act 61 of 1955), the Minister of National Education has approved the regulation framed by the Council of Rhodes University, as set out in the Schedule hereto.

RHODES-UNIVERSITEIT.—WYSIGING VAN REGULASIES

Die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding het kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 17 (5) van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet 61 van 1955), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die regulasie wat deur die Raad van Rhodes-universiteit opgestel is en in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit word.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "regulations" means the regulations of the University published under Government Notice R. 1545 of 21 September 1962 and R. 1460 of 1 August 1975.

2. The following regulation is hereby substituted for regulation 1.

"1. No person shall be admitted as a candidate for the undermentioned degrees unless, in addition to having obtained the certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a certificate of exemption therefrom, he has fulfilled the following prerequisite

(a) For the degree of Bachelor of Science obtained at least—

- (i) an F symbol in Mathematics on the Higher Grade of the Matriculation examination; or
- (ii) an E symbol in Mathematics on the Standard Grade of the Matriculation examination; or
- (iii) a pass in Mathematics, deemed to be the equivalent thereof, obtained in another examination

(b) Subject to any exceptions approved by the Senate for the Degree of Bachelor of Science obtained a pass at the Matriculation examination, or at another examination deemed by the Senate to be equivalent thereto, in the appropriate course or courses listed in column (b) with at least the grade and symbol listed in column (c):

(a) Course to which admission is sought	(b) Required matriculation courses	(c) Minimum grade and symbol required
Chemistry IA..	Physical Science or Chemistry or Physics	Higher Grade F
Mathematics IA	Mathematics.....	Standard Grade E.
Physics IA. ...	Physical Science or Physics	Higher Grade E. Standard Grade D.
		Higher Grade F. Standard Grade E.

(c) For the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, obtained a pass on the Standard Grade in Mathematics at the matriculation or another examination deemed by the Senate to be equivalent thereto.

(d) For the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, obtained an F symbol in Mathematics on the Higher Grade or an E symbol in Mathematics on the Standard Grade at the Matriculation examination, or a pass in Mathematics at another examination deemed by the Senate to be equivalent thereto, prior to the commencement of the course Business Mathematics and Statistics."

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "regulasies" die regulasies van die Universiteit afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1545 van 21 September 1962 en R. 1460 van 1 Augustus 1975.

2. Regulasie 1 van die regulasies word hierby deur onderstaande regulasie vervang:

"1. Niemand word as kandidaat vir ondergenoemde grade toegelaat nie, tensy hy die sertifikaat van die Gemeenskaplike Matrikulasieraad of 'n vrystellingsertifikaat ten opsigte daarvan verkry het, en daarbenewens aan die volgende voorvereiste voldoen.

(a) Vir die graad Baccalaureus Scientiae moet hy minstens die volgende behaal het—

- (i) 'n F-simbool in Wiskunde in die Hoër Graad van die Matrikulasie-eksamen; of
- (ii) 'n E-simbool in Wiskunde in die Standaardgraad van die Matrikulasie-eksamen; of
- (iii) 'n slaagsyfer in Wiskunde wat in 'n ander eksamen behaal is en wat gelykwaardig daarmee geag word.

(b) Behoudens uitsonderings wat die Senaat vir die graad Baccalaureus Scientiae goedgekeur het, moet hy 'n slaagpunt behaal het in die Matrikulasie-eksamen of 'n ander eksamen wat die Senaat gelykwaardig daarmee ag, in die toepaslike kursus of kursusse vermeld in kolom (b) met minstens die graad en simbool vermeld in kolom (c):

(a) Kursus waartoe toelating verlang word	(b) Vereiste matrikulasiekursusse	(c) Minimum graad en simbool wat vereis word
Chemie IA.....	Natuurkunde of Chemie of Fisika	Hoër Graad F.
Wiskunde IA ..	Wiskunde.....	Standaardgraad E.
Fisika IA.....	Natuurkunde of Fisika	Hoër Graad E. Standaardgraad D.
		Hoër Graad F. Standaardgraad E.

(c) Vir die graad Baccalaureus Scientiae in Farmasie moet hy 'n slaagpunt in die Standaardgraad in Wiskunde in die Matrikulasie-eksamen behaal het, of in 'n eksamen wat die Senaat gelykwaardig daarmee ag.

(d) Vir die graad Baccalaureus in die Handelswetenskappe moet hy 'n F-simbool in Wiskunde in die Hoër Graad of 'n E-simbool in Wiskunde in die Standaardgraad in die Matrikulasie-eksamen behaal het, of 'n slaagpunt behaal het in 'n ander eksamen wat die Senaat gelykwaardig daarmee ag, voordat hy 'n aanvang maak met die kursus Bedryfswiskunde en Statistiek."

Tukkies in big row over plea for black students

ARGUS

13/5/78 (54)

Cape Times

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A heated controversy has started on the campus of the University of Pretoria over the admittance of black students to Afrikaans universities.

The controversy was triggered off by a recent policy statement by the executive of the Afrikaanse Studentsbond (ASB), which urged that black students attending Afrikaans universities should enjoy full student status and not just have access to academic facilities.

The motion, proposed by Potchefstroom University, was accepted with only one abstention, that of the Rand Afrikaans University, where there are no blacks. There are also no black students at the University of Pretoria.

The ASB motion stipulated that black students attending Afrikaans universities should not be subject to regulatory stipulations like a limit on their numbers, but that their attendance should be subject to the 'specifically Afrikaans character and spirit' of the universities and that they should show deference to this spirit 'in all facets of university life'.

Sharp reaction to the motion has followed in yesterday's edition of Die Perdeby, Tukkies' student newspaper.

EDITORIAL

In its editorial, it states that 'without wanting to express an opinion on such a contentious subject as open universities', it questions the meaning of some phrases in the action and

describes them as being so vague that they are insignificant and 'irrelevant'.

A letter to the newspaper from the men's hostel, Maroela, which was signed by nearly 400 students, asks what guarantee students have that black students would respect the character of Tukkies' student life.

'How is it possible to preserve a specifically Afrikaans character and spirit and experience it practically in a mixed framework?' the letter asks.

The writers add that it is theoretically possible that Tukkies students could lose control over their own affairs if the ASB motion were implemented.

INTEGRATED

Another letter states that implementing the motion would mean that students would be completely integrated.

'I cannot agree with this,' says the writer. 'As an alternative, I propose that non-whites could make use of facilities at Afrikaans campuses provided they remain enrolled at their own universities.'

By David Albino
THE University of
Cape Town's official
student newspaper,
Varsity, has been
threatened with per-
manent banning by the
Government.

Already two of this
year's three issues have
been banned by the Direc-
torate of Publications.

In giving reasons for
the banning the director-
ate warns of the possibi-
lity that all future issues
of Varsity could be
banned.

The action against the
newspaper has left the
two co-editors, Richard
Wicksteed and Chris Rus-
sell, 'very worried' and
has forced them to adopt
a policy of self-censorship
before publication, they
say.

'The result was,' they
said this week, 'that our
third edition was not a
good one.'

'We've had to tone it
down, shifting the empha-
sis from theoretical ar-
ticles to in-depth and
news reporting.'

The two editors are also
worried that the 'concer-

UGT PRESSES FEARS PEERMANENT BAN Editors adopt 'self-censorship'

ted action' against the
student Press could result
in universities publishing
'little more than wishy-
washy rags.'

According to Mr Wick-
steed a number of student
publications are being in-
vestigated by the police
regularly.

'We've had at least six
raids in a few weeks
during which police have
confiscated such things as

past issues and printers'
requisition forms.

'This type of action and
the banning are worrying
us. We consider we are
putting out an official
student newspaper. We
try to cover issues rele-
vant to students, but we
can't understand why we
keep getting banned.'

'It's difficult for us to
put out a newspaper we
don't think will get

banned as it is really a
matter of interpretation.'

The two editors feel the
bannings are an attempt
to silence critical debate
on the campus. 'Many
other areas have already
been silenced and with
the threat of a ban on all
future issues of Varsity
the authorities are not far
away from silencing us.'

Student Representative
Council President Mr

Steve Kahanovitz said the
bannings seemed to be an
'attempt to stop communi-
cation on the campus.'

'If necessary other
means will have to be
found to communicate.
There are certain things
which should be said and
we will continue saying
them.'

In giving reasons for
the banning the director-

ate says the newspaper
serves a useful purpose
but it is 'a pity it sees one
of its tasks as that of
adopting a leftist-radical
viewpoint, which is often
an euphemism for commu-
nism or radical socialism.'

It also criticises the use
of certain words which it
describes as 'offensive to
most educated persons
and these would include
decent youngsters at edu-
cational institutions who
have an aversion to the
puerile scatological exhibi-
tionism of some of their
less mature colleagues.'

Political first for Potch

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Reporter

POTCHEFSTROOM University may become the first South African university to have an Institute of Futurology — to study South Africa's political future and plan appropriate courses of action.

Professor Tjaart van der Walt, rector of the university, who recently returned from a five-week fact-finding trip to the United States at the invitation of the US State Department, said yesterday it was his "personal ideal" to begin the Institute 2 000 on the Potchefstroom campus.

The institute would study and project likely political developments in SA to the year 2000 "on a strictly scientific basis". It would also formulate alternative courses of action to avoid "undesirable consequences" of present trends.

Prof Van der Walt said: "The idea is not to take over the work of political parties but to offer an institute where political trends will be scientifically studied and their consequences projected into the future. It would then be for political parties and the public to accept or reject the findings.

"This is my personal ideal and discussions will still have to be held on the matter."

All over the world there is a growing movement towards scientific study of future developments based on present trends.

Prof Van der Walt, who spent time in the southern states, said he had noticed a tendency towards voluntary differentiation in communities all over the US.

He believes SA will have to steer away from forced segregation or integration towards a form of voluntary differentiation between groups.

Prof Van der Walt said there was a general feeling in the US that time was running out fast for South Africa.

"A heavy cloud was left hanging by the Biko affair and the bannings and detentions of October 19 last year," he said.

54

Hansard 13 2 May 1978.
 Question 464 (also 717 & 718).

717

TUESDAY, 2 MAY 1978

718

MONDAY, 1 MAY 1978

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Council of University of Durban-Westville

464. Mr. P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Indian Affairs:

- (1) (a) How many persons have been appointed to the present Council of the University of Durban-Westville in terms of section 8(1)(b) of Act 49 of 1969 and (b) what are (i) their names and (ii) their educational qualifications;
- (2) whether they represent any specific fields of interest; if so, what field of interest does each represent.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) 13.
- (b) (i) Adv. I. M. Bawa.
Mr. K. P. Desai.
The Rev. C. J. A. Greyling.
Mr. H. E. Joosub.
Dr. M. J. Joubert.
Mr. G. Krog.
Dr. A. M. Moolla.
Mr. P. R. T. Nel.
Prof. G. S. Nienaber.
Mr. G. T. Nieuwoudt.
Prof. F. E. Rädcl.
Dr. A. Solomon.
Mr. M. E. Sultan.

- (ii) Full particulars of the academic qualifications of all the members of the Council are not known.
- (2) No. Extensive knowledge in various disciplines or spheres of interest as well as a person's standing in public life, his interest in the general welfare of the Indian community and the University, are the factors which are generally taken into consideration. In

this way the required balance is maintained, e.g. representatives from the University of Natal and the University of South Africa, Education Departments, the M. L. Sultan Technical College and members of the public are appointed.

Vorster

In the 90-minute interview, given the day before South Africa accepted the West's proposals for a settlement in South West Africa, Mr Vorster criticised, without mentioning names, Stellenbosch student leaders who had made front page news in newspapers by making their standpoints clear.

Mr Vorster said although he was actively involved in politics when he was at Stellenbosch, "I never gave myself the authority to tell the political leaders of the time that they were on the wrong road."

Leaders

He said there was less political unity at Stellenbosch today than there was in his time.

Monday's mass meeting was the climax to a bitter eight-month verligte-verkrampste power struggle within the SRC that resulted in the resignation of four verligte members last month.

The new verligte attitude has been received with enthusiasm by many students who feel that it will bring forward dynamic leaders in the coming election who will be politically involved and criticise in an academic and constructive way.

VERLIGTE

CURRENT

SURGES

THROUGH

MATIES'

CAMPUS

Tribune Reporter

A POWERFUL new verligte current is running through the University of Stellenbosch that may shake off the apathy on the campus over the past few years and force students to take another look at their political role.

At a mass meeting this week, called to test student opinion, 3 000 students gave their overwhelming support to a motion designed to force the Matie SRC to display more energy on political issues.

Only days earlier, the student newspaper, Die Matie, published an interview with the Prime Minister, Mr B. J. Vorster, in which he warned students to display caution when involving themselves in politics

Committee

Mr Johan Aspelng, chairman of the existing right-wing SRC said he would amend the SRC's constitution to allow the four resigned members to re-join and had appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of getting politically involved.

Mr Aspelng feels the eruption within the SRC was not necessary. "To make the SRC a pressure group is the wrong way to work. We must be critical only if there are reasons and if positive alternatives can be offered," he said.

~~15/5/78~~

15/5/78

54



THE climax of the University of Zululand graduation ceremony came when Miss Zanele Patricia Dlungwane was helped to the stage in a wheelchair to receive her B.A. in library science.

N.M. 15/5/78

54

African Affairs Reporter.

THE first Black rector of the University of Zululand, Professor A. C. Nkabinde, protested at the weekend against the lack of faculties of agriculture, medicine and engineering at the university.

Professor Nkabinde was speaking at a graduation ceremony attended by Dr. A. P. Treurnicht, Deputy Minister for Plural Relations and Education and Training.

He said it was a shame for a community to boast of a national university when none of its graduates were qualified as doctors, engineers and agriculturists.

"My plea is that the faculties of agriculture, engineering and medicine be introduced as soon as possible. The Zulu population — 4 000 000 — warrants the establishment of these faculties.

"Two million Whites have five medical schools with a sixth in the pipeline. This is a clear indication of the importance of medical training.

Rector lists varsity needs

"The new medical university in Garankuwa can never hope to meet all the requirements of the Black people of this country. It is merely a short-term solution."

Phenomenal industrial development in the neighbourhood of the university had resulted in an unprecedented increase in population. New townships had been built, new roads and bridges constructed, water and pipes laid. This was another challenge to the University of Zululand.

It was disturbing to note the university had played no

part at all in that development.

"The mushrooming of a city near the university also means the provision of adequate medical services. Local clinics and the hospital at Ngwelezane are already working under considerable strain.

"The University of Zululand already has 20 pre-medical students who are destined to go to other universities. The establishment of a medical school attached to the university is long overdue."

The establishment of a faculty of agriculture at the university was also imperative. There was plenty of tribal land that could be used and a modern agricultural college situated 30km away from the university could provide an excellent starting point.

The university was situated in the best cane-growing area in South Africa and it was also in one of the best forestry regions "Why must we go to the Cape to learn about forestry or cane-farming and sugar processing?"

169 blacks
^{RDM}
 awarded
 15/5/78
 UNISA (54)
 degrees

GENERAL FUND 1976

1277 Balance in hand - January
 1351 Church Dues
 103 p Pledge
 1261 Donations
 726 General collections
 5477 Special efforts
 373 Other sources : Hall Boo
 109 Sale of
 45 Flower F
 80 Sundries

-

-

EX Reser

900

117-02

Staff Reporter
 THE University of South Africa (UNISA) awarded 169 degrees, 14 diplomas and a doctorate to black students at a graduation ceremony on Saturday.

Speaking at the ceremony, Professor P C Mokgokong, head of the department of African Languages at Turtloop University, said there was a need for black consciousness in African literature.

"Many of the books we have portray caricatures of people as if writers are afraid to reveal what they really feel as persons.

"What we perhaps need today is black consciousness in our literature. Then people who can read will read in order to find a kinship of spirit.

Among the graduates was Mr John Seakalala Mopapele, the Rand Daily Mail Extra news editor. He was awarded a Bachelor of Arts honours degree in sociology.

1076-30
 1602-60
 60-00
 825-89
 888-63
 8352-31

875-40
 345-07
 650600

1870-47 14676-20

EASTER OFFERING:

1976 - not paid over
 27 1977 -

CAPITAL PURPOSES A/C.

305 Balance in hand 1.1.1977.

VARIOUS PURPOSES

Amount in hand 1.1.1977 not paid over
 Lent savings 1976
 Sikiti Pension
 Receipts 1977-Sikiti Pension
 Sick & Aged
 U.S.P.G./SPCK
 Cathedral bldg. fund
 Lent Savings 1977

119-02
 103-40

222-42
 129-08
 9-81
 18-48
 2-56
 102-88

60-42

59-53

485-23
 15281-38

Students spurn Nusas call

20/5/78
54
(Mercury Reporter)

UNIVERSITY of Natal students, meeting on the Durban campus yesterday, rejected a Nusas call to condemn South Africa's presence in South West Africa.

The meeting was so rowdy the chairman threatened to close it on several occasions.

The same motion was also rejected on the Pietermaritzburg campus.

Amid jeers and flying objects the SRC president, Mr.

Patrick Flynn, introduced the motion.

It was rejected by 497 vote to 86 with 57 abstentions, although more than 800 students spilled on to the balconies and passages.

The chairman, Mr. Trevor Moodie, called students to order on several occasions and at one stage told them "they had no right to be at university" when they greeted Mr. Flynn with boos and jeers.

Petition

The meeting was called after SRC had been petitioned by 20 students led by Mr. Chris Swart and Miss Ruth Ward, of the Students' Christian Association.

Mr. Swart, son of the PFP MP for Musgrave, Mr. Ray Swart, said students would only support Nusas and the SRC to a certain point. After that it was "so far and no further."

He urged students to adopt a counter-motion saying that the Nusas motion was negative and only the view of a small minority. It showed an over-sympathetic view to Swapo and would unnecessarily alienate students from Nusas and the SRCs which supported the body.

This was adopted.

Taunts

Mr. Stu Davis, youth leader of the PFP, urged students to abstain as he said the matter had become a non-issue.

Emotions ran high during the meeting with taunts such as "You should be shot" and "Selous Scouts for Namibia."

Mr. Flynn said after the meeting he was "shattered" at the students' decision.

Saturday May 20 1978

Parents may pay for failed students

Star 20/5/78

54

John Allen
 The Minister of National Education, Dr Koornhof, is to call for a full study of drastic new proposals to cut the university failure rate and save taxpayers R25m a year.

The proposals, adapted by Rhodes University vice-chancellor Dr Derek Henderson from an idea originally put forward by Chicago economist Milton Friedman, envisage making parents responsible for the full costs of their sons and daughters' university education should they fail to graduate.

At present the State pays four-fifths of the universities' operating costs. It costs the taxpayer more than R2 200 a year to keep an average white university student studying.

Last year R25m was wasted by students who failed, Dr Koornhof said in Parliament recently. Reacting to Dr Henderson's suggestion, he said new ideas had to be treated with circumspection but this one "interests me a great deal personally."

Dr Henderson proposed at a Rhodes graduation ceremony that Government subsidies to universities — which totalled about R200-million last year — should be abolished and replaced with interest-free loans to parents.

Parents need only repay the loans if their offspring did not graduate. Parents would accept this responsibility only if they were confident of their offspring's ability and motivation and satisfied with the quality of the degrees and teaching offered.

Rector gets student 'ultimatum'

African Affairs Reporter

SCIENCE students at the University of Zululand have given the rector an "ultimatum" to close down the faculty because it has failed to produce enough graduates, students told the Mercury at the weekend.

They said an exodus from the faculty was inevitable unless the rector agreed to meet them to discuss their grievances.

The move to quit follows the alleged attitude of the new Black rector, Professor A. C. Nkabinde, who the students claim has refused to meet them to discuss their complaints.

Students said that representations they had made to Prof. S. Bengu, the dean of students, did not produce any results and that when the senate met to discuss the matter, Prof. Bengu was excluded.

The rector ruled that no petitions or complaints would be accepted unless they were accompanied by the signatures of the students and their registration numbers.

Science students held a meeting at the weekend to discuss the attitude of the rector and lecturers. "We left the meeting even more confused," they said.

They said Fort Hare University had about 250 second year science students and the University of

Zululand, about six. A majority of science lecturers at Fort Hare were Africans and some were heads of departments in the science faculty.

At the University of Zululand there was not a single senior lecturer in the department. Only six students graduated last year.

Some students who had failed science at the university left for Fort Hare and overseas and passed. They claimed that the University of Zululand had the highest number of failures.

They protested that there was a complete breakdown of communication between the students and the rector. The rector communicated with the students only through circulars.

In a written reply to the students the rector said that, in his opinion, the so-called maladministration of the faculty had not been proved. Its output was related to educational conditions in the schools. It could not perform miracles.

Prof. Bengu said he could not comment without the rector's permission.



PROFESSOR A. C. Nkabinde, Rector of the University of Zululand.

want

Leaders deny rift in Nusas

54 23/5/72 N I M

Mercury Reporter

NUSAS leaders have denied a report that the Pietermaritzburg campus of the University of Natal has dis-affiliated from their union (the National Union of South African Students.)

SPAN'S

A report about a Nusas split followed student body meetings in Durban and Pietermaritzburg last week where a Nusas national executive motion on South West Africa was overwhelmingly defeated.

In addition, Pietermaritzburg students also voted at their meeting, to dis-affiliate from Nusas, but this is not recognised as the decision must be taken at a referendum.

Yesterday Nusas president Mr. Auret van Heerden and Durban Students Representative Council president, Mr. Patrick Flynn, pointed out that the South West Africa resolution was not Nusas policy and so there was no need to dis-affiliate because of it.

"The resolution would only have become policy if it had been passed by each of the affiliated SRCs," they said in joint statement.

Since the SRCs had to abide by decisions taken at the student body meetings in Durban and Pietermaritzburg, the South West Africa resolution had now been rejected as Nusas policy.

"A campus can still choose to dis-affiliate by holding a referendum, but there is now no need to do this."

Hansard 16 26 May 1978.
 Question 655. cols. 832.

54

Statement of Progress of Department
 655. (a) ...
 Minister of ...

- (1) ...
- (2) ...

THE MINISTRY OF ...
 CATIONS

(1) On 31st 1978

Year	Mark	By ...	Adopt
1	20		
2	20		
3	28		
4	25		
5	27		
6	33		

(2) Yes, (a) the time and (b) ...
 still the subject of ...

Conference on future hailed

27/5/78
MS (54)

GRAHAMSTOWN — A leading educationalist has hailed the futures conference, the Road Ahead, as a long-awaited opportunity for representatives of all the peoples of South Africa to contribute towards a blueprint for future planning.

Mr T. W. Kambule, lecturer in mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand, said in an interview it was important for all ethnic groups to be involved in these plans. "We have to talk. We have to talk now. We have to have a common platform in this country, especially at this hour."

The Road Ahead conference, to be attended by people with divergent opinions, would provide this platform, he said.

Mr Kambule, who will take part in a panel discussion on black education, pointed out that the only way to work peacefully towards change was to know each other's standpoint and to learn to tolerate each other.

"It should be expected that if we are all sincere in our undertaking we should emerge with a blueprint for the future," he added.

Another prominent black figure who will speak at the conference, Dr S. M. Bengu, said he was encouraged by the participation of so many overseas speakers. "This makes it an international conference. Anything international in the South African situation will raise the hopes of those aspiring to change."

Dr Bengu, who is secretary-general of Inkatha and dean of students at the University of Zululand, will speak on Black and White Identities and Prospects for Peaceful Accommodation in a Changing Society.

He said his paper would cover the wide field of problems of identity in the world as well as in South Africa and would show how this problem affected development.

Mrs Margaret Stamper,



DR BENGU

a lecturer at the Butterworth Training College, also looks upon the conference as a great opportunity. "Seldom have we been so fortunate in South Africa," she said. "Being together and trying to plan is the only way to face the future."

Mrs Stamper will take part in a panel discussion on The Role of Women in the Future.

The conference will be held here from July 3 to 7.

—DDC.

Students (54)
30/5/78
seek jobs (335)

Mercury Reporter

THERE are 530 ready, willing and able students at the University of Natal in Durban seeking part-time vacation employment who are willing to do almost anything to earn some "bread."

More than 290 of them are seeking work for the June 29 to July 25 vacation while another 230 need work during the term as well.

Job offers can be phoned to 352461.

University shuts door on boycott

6/6/78 (54)

Mercury Reporter

THE University of Zululand closed its doors for the winter holidays a month early yesterday because of a boycott of lectures by students.

With police on standby on the road leading to the campus, the rector of the university, Professor A. C. Nkabinde, closed the doors at 2 p.m. and ordered all students to leave by 5 p.m.

There were no incidents and the students started dispersing without protest early yesterday afternoon.

Hostels at the university will re-open on June 30 and lectures will be resumed three days later, according to a statement issued by Professor Nkabinde.

Student dissatisfaction over a number of issues — including the expulsion of unmarried pregnant students, the semester system and problems in the faculty of science — came to a head when the students held an unauthorised meeting and told Professor Nkabinde yesterday that they had decided to boycott lectures.

"The university cannot tolerate the boycott of lectures as a procedure to force solutions," said Professor Nkabinde.

Students interested in continuing their studies at the university would have to re-apply for admission before June 19, he said.

6/6/78

29

54

9/7/78
University closed

DURBAN -- The University of Zululand closed its doors for the winter holidays a month early yesterday because of a boycott of lectures by students.

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Police in UCT raid

CAPE TOWN — Student newspapers and a banned Namibia dossier were confiscated in raids on the University of Cape Town SRC offices and the Nusas head offices yesterday.

Security Police confiscated copies of the latest edition of Varsity, the UCT student newspaper, and several copies of the Nusas paper, National Student.

Security policemen also searched the Nusas offices and confiscated copies of Focus on Namibia, a banned Nusas dossier — DDC

TIM MUIL, the Mercury's African Affairs correspondent, analyses the reasons for the student boycott and the closure of the University of Zululand this week ...

THE University of Zululand, closed by the authorities this week because of a student boycott, is an ethnic institution and that is its main problem.

The student body is behaving badly and the administration is behaving autocratically. Neither would be able to get away with it at a multi-racial university.

Both sides are suspicious of each other's motivations and, for that matter, aspirations.

Racial separation

Born of apartheid, designed to further Pretoria's policy of racial separation, the university at Ngoye with its Afrikaner administration is deeply suspect in the mind of the Black community.

There is no doubt that many students enter with chips on their shoulders. They are met by lecturers and administrative staff, for the most part dedicated people, who are defensive and aggrieved that their "gift" should be viewed with such scant respect.

The students have much to answer for. Their record is poor. Many of them arrive academically unprepared and often take refuge in student politics.

Alarmed parents

About three years ago alarmed parents sent a report to the KwaZulu Government of student misdemeanours that included drinking and sexual promiscuity.

The parents wanted more discipline; they wanted to see their own emotional and financial struggle to educate their children justified by the creation of young leaders.

They did and do not think that sex and drink constitute the kind of training they are prepared to finance.

Two years ago the students came within an inch of destroying the university and now, whether justified or not, the motivation for their complaints seems to be regarded with suspicion.

The closure this week seems to be the result, at least in part, of a serious breakdown in communication.

University born of apartheid

The new rector, Prof A.C. Nkabinde, decided to impose stricter discipline on the campus when he took over at the beginning of the year.



over at the beginning of the year.

But discipline must be leavened with understanding and a willingness to listen to other points of view.

The students have on several occasions asked for an explanation about the semester marking system and they claim that no such explanation has been forthcoming.

The professor has said his door is open to students, but Africans are not really accustomed to acting individually and many, as shown by the behaviour pattern in industrial strikes, fear victimisation should they do so.

At Ngoye they wanted their complaints channelled through the Students Representative Council (SRC). A number of students told me the rector had suggested several times that the SRC resign.

Science faculty

In the science faculty many students had grievances about the standard of teaching and examination.

some degree on what appears to be a persecution complex.

The Rector's reply seemed pretty definitive but the students were not satisfied. They wanted, they said, a discussion which one suspects might well have been an argument.

Unfortunately Professor Nkabinde reinforced their sense of being ill-used by trying to force Prof. S.M. Bengu, the director of Student Advisory Services, to reveal the names of those who formulated the memorandum.

Senate meeting

At the same time Prof. Bengu, seen by the students as their mediator, was excluded from the meeting of the Senate where the memorandum was discussed.

The third issue in this latest disruption involves the expulsion of unmarried pregnant students. Two students felt that many actually unsympathetic students seized this issue to evade their responsibility for bad marks.

because of the trouble their's won't be obvious.

How the girls think they can cope with university work and exams while bearing children has not been explained, but on Monday night they were emotional and irrational at a rowdy meeting on the campus. In fact, it has been said, it was they who demanded and won the boycott.

Married woman

But, say students, Prof. Nkabinde agreed not to expel the girls before the Senate meeting last Friday. On the morning before the meeting the girls were told to pack up and leave, claim the students, and among them was a married woman.

Exacerbating the situation, Prof. Nkabinde destroyed his most important communication link with the students when he banned Prof. Bengu from SRC meetings.

Prof. Bengu, effectively dean of students, was highly regarded on the campus and his resignation, including a statement extremely critical of the administration, had great impact on the students, several of whom said they believed he was leaving because he was not being allowed to help them.

Student blackmail

At the same time the rector could not accede to what he has clearly regarded as blackmail by the students. Once they had won might they not escalate their demands?

In a statement he said the university could not tolerate boycott as a means to "force solutions."

The students, on the other hand, claim they have tried to communicate their complaints through the proper channels but to no avail.

One student said: "Our aggression is caused by frustration. The rector simply will not talk to us. He is our father but he will not talk to us as if we were his children."

The situation, however, does not seem to have reached impasse. There seems to be a great deal of room for negotiation if the administration can find a formula for this without loss of face, and if the students can bring themselves to think reasonably and not

alarmed parents send report to the KwaZulu Government of student misdeemeanours that included drinking and sexual promiscuity.

The parents wanted more discipline; they wanted to see their own emotional and financial struggle to educate their children justified by the creation of young leaders.

They did and do not think that sex and drink constitute the kind of training they are prepared to finance.

Two years ago the students came within an inch of destroying the university and now, whether justified or not, the motivation for their complaints seems to be regarded with suspicion.

The closure this week seems to be the result, at least in part, of a serious breakdown in communication.

The new rector, Prof. A.C. Nkabinde, obviously, and quite rightly, decided to impose stricter discipline on the campus when he took

forthcoming.

The professor has said his door is open to students, but Africans are not really accustomed to acting individually and many, as shown by the behaviour pattern in industrial strikes, fear victimisation should they do so.

At Ngoye they wanted their complaints channelled through the Students Representative Council (SRC). A number of students told me the rector had suggested several times that the SRC resign.

Science faculty

In the science faculty many students had grievances about the standard of teaching and examination marking. They drew up a memorandum and sent it to the rector.

Their complaints seem to be based on ignorance of what a university is and to

Nkabinde reinforced their sense of being ill-used by trying to force Prof. S.M. Bengu, the director of Student Advisory Services, to reveal the names of those who formulated the memorandum.

Senate meeting

At the same time Prof. Bengu, seen by the students as their mediator, was excluded from the meeting of the Senate where the memorandum was discussed.

The third issue in this latest disruption involves the expulsion of unmarried pregnant students. Two students felt that many actually unsympathetic students seized this issue to evade their responsibility for bad marks.

"Perhaps," said one, "these people feel that if there is enough trouble they can blame the disturbance for their marks or if everybody gets poor marks

demand...
In a statement he said the university could not tolerate boycott as a means to "force solutions."

The students, on the other hand, claim they have tried to communicate their complaints through the proper channels but to no avail.

One student said: "Our aggression is caused by frustration. The rector simply will not talk to us. He is our father but he will not talk to us as if we were his children."

The situation, however, does not seem to have reached impasse. There seems to be a great deal of room for negotiation if the administration can find a formula for this without loss of face, and if the students can bring themselves to think reasonably and not react emotionally.

Universities should not be governed by edict in the seventies nor should they be dominated by student juvenilia.

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Zulu rector turns down deputation

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Professor A C Nkabinde, rector of the University of Zululand, said today he was not prepared to meet a deputation of Durban parents to discuss student grievances at the University.

About 300 parents who attended a meeting in Durban on Saturday elected a five-man deputation to interview the rector.

The meeting was called by the Students' Representative Council to explain to parents their grievances at the university.

Professor S M Bengu, former dean of students, who was one of the speakers at Saturday's meeting, has been asked to accompany the parents in an advisory capacity.

Professor Nkabinde said he would not entertain the deputation because he had already met Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and his KwaZulu Cabinet on the issue.

FRUITFUL

'We have had fruitful discussions with the Chief Minister and his Cabinet and are confident that the problems will be solved,' he said.

Professor Nkabinde said recommendations were made and these would be discussed by the executive committee of the university council next week.

He was prepared to meet individual parents to discuss grievances of their children, but not the deputation.

'I don't know how representative the deputation is, because our students come from all over South Africa.'

Van denims tot drank by

'revolusie' ingesleep

departement 18/6/78 (54)

POPPIESDANS

Deur KOBUS BOTHA

DIE verbod (en kritiek) op die Pukke se trompoppies het nou 'n wye „ondergrondse revolusie” teen konserwatisme op die kampus aan die gang gesit. 'n Monstervergadering word vandeeweek gehou om die kop van Theuns Eloff, voorsitter van die „studenteraad, te eis.

Talle vlugskrifte word deur die meer liberale studente versprei waarby alles van dans en denims tot drank by die tws ingesleep word.

Die meeste studente van die Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir CHO is bitter oor die optrede van die studenteraad. Die raad word beskuldig van outokratiese optrede.

Ná die verbod op die trompoppies en die perspu-blisiteit wat gevolg het, is die poppies en lede van die studenteraad verbied om verder met koerante oor die saak te gesels, hangende 'n verklaring deur die

raad. Daar word nog op hierdie verklaring gewag. In een van die vlugskrifte wat vandeeweek versprei is, word onder meer gesê: „Ons het 'n studenteraad en 'n senaat wat hulle met nietige aangeleenthede soos demins, trompoppies en dans bemoei.

„Min beseef hulle dat hulle besig is om 'n gesonde studentelewe skade aan te doen.

Daar is geen ontspanning waaraan studente-groepe kan deelneem nie. Die gevolg is dat baie hulle toevlug tot die hôtels en kroë neem.” In 'n ander vlugskrif van die Organisasie vir Realis-

by wie daar 'n ernstige strewe is om weg te doen met die verkramppte, domstrante en konserwatiewe beeld wat verkeerdelik in die buitewêreld aan die Puk-massa toegedig word.

Mauritz Moolman, gewese voorsitter van die Pukse organisasie vir Positiewe Studente, sê 'n mosie is

of a very poor man, or top bunks which are des- There are three reasons returned to the reserve, the middle of the year, week. Secondly many hostels in the Zones. popular. Finally, some in married quarters with

The length and breadth of the dormitories are 24' wide except height of each dormitory and No. 69, no dormitories in places. All the floors are made of thin black rubber.

The beds in the dormitories are all two-tier. They are grouped in sets of two i.e. four men sleep in a group together. There are no dividing walls

The only reasonable covering at present are and often worn and patchy. Thin square coloured rubber tiles, and these for the colour and cleanliness rather than the heat. Many men have found shabby scraps of old carpet or

ingediën waarin om 'n monstervergadering gevra word om die hele aangeleentheid te bespreek. Die studente eis dat die verbod op die trompoppies herroep word en dat die voorsitter van die studenteraad bedank as aan dié eis nie voldoen word nie. Onlangs het die studenteraad in sy mondstuk, Die Wapad, te kenne gegee dat hy oorweeg om denims op die kampus te verbied. Die dra van soomlose, gebleekte, noupassende broeke en seilskoene is glo 'n oortreding van die universiteit se reëls oor kleredrag.

(54) 18/6/78 Judge. 21

The stewdants

Q: What's wrong with South Africa's English-speaking universities?

A: Their's a whealth of roar material but there spelling is usely truly attroshus.

SCHOOLS are not doing enough to teach pupils to express themselves, and the declining standards of English, are causing concern, a communications expert said this week.

Mr Michael Fielding, director of the Professional Communication Unit at the University of Cape Town, said the students' spelling was "hopeless".

One wrote "roar materials" — and his unit dealt only with seniors.

He said even those in Msc-level engineering were often completely lost when it came to putting down their ideas, and there was a growing communication gap between experts and laymen.

Departments of English at universities concentrated almost exclusively on literature and not the ability to communicate.

After the UCT ended its English course in accountancy and other fields, Mr Fielding's unit was formed. He was seconded from the English department.

By TONY

SPENCER-SMITH

could be blamed largely on the fact that people did not read any more.

"They watch TV, listen to the radio, and they don't write anything until they have to."

He also attacked the standard of writing in many university textbooks, particularly in relatively new sciences such as sociology. There was a proliferation of technical terms invented just to impress.

"The students don't understand the books, so they just learn them by rote and trot them out in the exams. They're just playing around with words."

His unit has been able to do a fair amount to help but it has reached only a few.

"We have a few medical students, science students and so on, but not many," Mr Fielding said.

One sentence, written by a student taking the English 1 course at UCT said: "This is therefore a natural bug bed for potential demonstrators."

It is just one of the dozens of ludicrous yet genuine examples of tortured English which have been collected by Mr Fielding.

They come from universities throughout the country. Others from UCT English 1 include:

"This vacant hollow atmosphere crawls eternally onward, unmolested yet waiting."

"Many writers tend to divulge in the gritty

style — not clean and smooth."

"There is a chance to take part in many social, cultural and perhaps slightly more dangerous political activitis."

"Probabiy the widest field in which has play a part in fashion in this modern day, where clothes are becoming less and less obvious."

"I think the menace of advertising is completely up to the individual."

Error

Spelling errors by students include: Fatt (fat), flamboic (flamboyant), trully (truly), symptiouse (sumptuous), whealth (wealth), neighbours (neighbours), usely (usually), pompousity (pomposity), desicions (decisions), orchester (orchestra).

Howlers from students throughout the country studying for the professions include:

"This car, although having the necessary power, is not quite suited to long grips due to lack of power."

"With the development of electricity, the nearness of the supply of water did not matter any more so much."

"The cylinder is full of perforated holes."

"After feeding the plant with liquor containing very slight traces of ammonia it is concentrated into pure ammonia."

"The curves presented many optional ways to be connected."

"The surplus between cost and selling price steadily arose."

cont ↓

Courses

But his unit has courses mainly for engineering and business science. Medical and accountancy students and others were generally not being taught any English at all.

Only two other English language universities had units like his, he said.

He had found that business science students had far more ability in English than those in engineering whose usage ranged from poor to bad.

This badly affected their thesis writing, and led to much unintelligible writing, said Mr Fielding.

Schools, he said, had gone mad over English literature and did not stress the ability to communicate.

"The teachers at the schools are themselves products of the university English departments. They can analyse poems and so on but haven't been taught to communicate.

"How then can they cope with the situation and teach this to the pupils?" he asked.

He said declining standards of English

Computer car hits American road

NEW YORK: Once upon a time, the classical ads bragged about a used car if it had R and H or WW's. Then, when everybody had radios, heaters and whitewall tyres, the things to advertise were auto trans, 8-track and full PWR. And the next progression, if General Motors has its way, probably will be TRP CMP, standing for trip computer, perhaps the first really new auto accessory since Packard introduced air-conditioning back in 1940.

"We expect that by 1981 nearly all General Motors

cars will have one," says Diane Coptly, a 28-year-old project engineer who helped develop the dashboard gizmo that tells drivers everything from how far they can go on the petrol in their tank to when they'll get there.

She adds that the computers are now available only on Seviles, the "little" Cadillacs introduced in 1975. The package, complete with digital speedometer and fuel gauge, went on sale in April, and buyers who order it are adding about R800 to the car's price.

(107) 54 (107) 20/6/78 NIM

Students apply for re-admission

Mercury Reporter

MORE than 900 of the 1 100 University of Zululand students sent home earlier this month when the university closed prematurely for the winter holidays have applied for re-admission.

Although applications closed yesterday, university authorities said more applications would probably arrive in the post during the week and they expected most of the 1 100 students to be back at their studies when lectures start on July 3.

The rector of the university, Professor A. C. Nkabinde, closed the university on June 5 — a month before its scheduled winter holidays closure — because of a boycott of lectures by the student body.

At the time he said students interested in continuing their studies at the university had to re-apply for admission by yesterday.

Sixty applications were received yesterday, bringing the total number of applications to 914.



ONTSPANNE, die swart baadjie nou uitgetrek, gesels rektor Tjaart van der Walt van die Universiteit van Potchefstroom hier in sy sober kantoor oor die „dinge” op sy kampus. Hier is 'n groot sin vir humor op Potchefstroom, sê hy.

die streng maatreëls, sê prof. Van der Walt:

„Ek gun studente hierdie pret solank as dit hulle net nie daarvan weerhou om ook op 'n ernstige wyse hul besware by die regte kanale aanhangig te maak nie.

Nie Kojaks

„In my tyd het ons cow-boys en crooks gespeel. Ek het in Johannesburg grootgeword. In die oorlogsjare het ons Stormjaers en polisie gespeel.

„As dit vir party lekker is om hier 'n geheime organisasie en daar 'n ondergrondse beweging te stig, dan gun ek hulle voluit daardie plesier. Ons is nie almal Kojaks nie.”

'n Groot deel van die land lag oor die hiperkonserwatiewe maatreëls by Potchefstroom, hoe voel hy as rektor daarvoor?

„As dit konserwatief is, maak ek beslis nie daarvoor verskoning nie. Solank as dit egte konserwatisme is...

„Maar wat die res betref, sou ek sê ek wil die land uitnooi om 'n slaggie nie net vir ons te lag nie, maar ook met ons te lag.

„Hier is 'n baie groot sin vir humor op Potchefstroom. Ons maak kort-kort grappies. „Die swart baad-

jie is lankal uitgetrek.”

Hoekom is Potchefstroom kort-kort in die nuus en blykbaar kort-kort in die warm water?

„In die eerste plek omdat hier op Potchefstroom dinge gebeur, en ek sou dit nie anders wou hê nie. Ek wil hê ons moet 'n aktiewe, dinamiese energieke kampus bly.

„Ek voel wel dat ons intern moet sorg dat ons eers ons sake behoorlik uitmaak voordat ons daarmee na die nuus gaan.

„Saamgevat, ek wil dat ons intern bietjie ons rommel opruim. Dat ons intern helderder dink, skerper met mekaar kommunikeer en daarom ook duideliker ons ware beeld na buite uitgee.”

Prof. Van der Walt sê trompoppies „het in die jare wat verby is goeie diens gelewer vir ons universiteit, maar dit is ook so dat daar ernstige bedenkinge teen fasette van hul optrede was.

„Hoe minder ons mekaar daarvoor in die hare gaan vlieg en hoe rustiger die saak ondersoek word deur die kommissie, hoe beter.

„Sodra die kommissie gerapporteer en die studenteraad besluit het, sal ek verder aandag aan die saak gee.”

Sal hy sy eie dogter toelaat om trompoppie te wees of om te dans?

„My dogter is sewe jaar oud en sy neem balletlesse. Ek het dus teen dans in die sin van ballet geen besware nie. Ek dink sy is te klein vir 'n trompoppie.

„Ek het in beginsel nie beswaar daarteen dat meisies of dames ook paradeer as mans kan paradeer nie, maar dit moenie in stryd kom met die reinheid en vroulikheid van ons dames nie.”

Ten slotte: „Uit hierdie gebeurde by Potchefstroom en soortgelyke gebeurde by ander universiteite, leer ons weer dat ons ons sokkies moet optrek.

„Europa en Amerika het in die jare sestig ernstige studente-onluste gehad, o.m. vanweë ouderwetse maatreëls en ouderwetse stelsels.

„Ons moet voortdurend hand in eie boesem steek en vra is ons nog met ons maatreëls genoeg by die tyd? Hier het ons die jeug nodig om vir ons op ons tone te hou.

„Net soos die jeug die wysheid nodig het van die mense wat ryper lewenservaring het.”

Die rektor met die swart pak groet vriendelik met die hand.

CONTENTS

1. The Rationale for Local Government
2. The Scope of Local Government
3. Property Rates
 - 3.1 The Effects of Rates

'Wits (54) students reject majority rule'

By PATRICK LAURENCE SALISBURY. — Nearly three in every four final-year students at the University of the Witwatersrand was opposed to majority rule, Mr Alan Simon, a sociology lecturer, said yesterday.

But more than nine out of 10 of the same students favoured some form of power sharing, Mr Simon told the annual conference of the Association for Sociology in Southern Africa.

Mr Simon, who teaches sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand, conducted a survey of final-year student attitudes towards the existing social and political structure in South Africa.

His findings suggested that about three-quarters of students opposed apartheid.

Specific aspects of current race policy opposed were inequality of education, compulsory residential segregation, job reservation, and the pass laws.

Nearly 90% believed that all South Africans were entitled to the best education possible even if it meant racially integrated schools. Nearly 80% believed all South Africans should be free to live where they wished.

Opposition to job reservation was particularly strong, with more than 96% of the students against it. The pass laws were rejected by nearly 84%.

Mr Simon found that:
 ● Less than 5% believed existing policies offered a guarantee of lasting peace.

● 64% were thinking of settling elsewhere.

The proportion of final students thinking of emigration was lower than in the aftermath of the Soweto unrest of June 1976.

Wits students say no to majority rule in S Africa

Cape Times 11/21-78

(54)

JOHANNESBURG. — Nearly three in every four final-year students at the University of the Witwatersrand is opposed to majority rule, Mr Alan Simon, a sociology lecturer, said yesterday.

But more than nine in 10 of the same students favoured some form of power sharing, Mr Simon told the annual conference of the Association for Sociology in Southern Africa.

Mr Simon, who teaches sociology at Wits, conducted a survey of final-year student attitudes towards the existing social and political structure in South Africa. The survey included an investigation into the extent to which students wished to emigrate.

His findings pointed to strong opposition to apartheid, with about three-quarters of students opposing it.

Specific aspects of current race policy which were opposed were inequality of education between the races, compulsory residential segregation, job reservation and the pass laws.

Nearly 90 percent believed that all South Africans were entitled to the best education possible even if it meant racially integrated schools. Nearly 80 percent believed all South Africans should be free to live where they wished.

Opposition to job reservation was particularly strong, with more than 96 percent of the students being against it. The pass laws were rejected by nearly 84 percent.

Mr Simon's findings pointed to two further inter-related attitudes: A low degree of confidence that existing policies offered peaceful resolutions to South Africa's problems and a fairly high desire to emigrate permanently.

Students oppose expulsion order

Argus
12/1/78
(54)

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Seven members of the University of Zululand Students' Representative Council who were expelled after the university reopened last week are to seek a Supreme Court Order against the decision.

They are Mr D. Nduli, president, Mr P. Zulu, vice-president, Mr M. Mashini, Mr T. Bolani, Mr V. Mohubi, Miss G. Sithole, and Mr W. Makwakwa.

They will also represent other students who have been expelled.

Mr Mashini said senior counsel had been consulted by their attorneys to make the application in the Supreme Court, Durban.

According to official figures released by the university, 11 students have been expelled. Students and parents, however, said that about 15 to 20 students have been expelled.

Among those expelled are three pregnant students and two South West Africans.

Students: Lecturers won't teach in English

SEVERAL African students studying at the University of the Western Cape yesterday complained about "unsympathetic attitudes" of some lecturers at the university who refused to give their lectures in English.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Michael Schutte, a first year BA student who was speaking on behalf of African students at UWC, said he was unhappy about the situation.

Fifty first-year African students are studying at the university, according to Mr Schutte. He said the students had asked some of the lecturers to give their lectures in English because many of them could not speak Afrikaans. Instead the lecturers told the students to consult their textbooks which are in English, Mr Schutte said.

"I have since failed two courses, English and History. I believe I failed because I was lectured in Afrikaans and was, therefore, unable to grasp fully," he said.

Mr Schutte said he had been asked to send his report to his bursary sponsor in Pretoria. He had not done so because he was afraid his sponsor would withdraw the bursary.

"Most times I feel lost in the lecture-room when the lecture is in Afrikaans and sometimes I don't even bother to attend because I feel I am wasting my time," he said.

Yesterday the registrar, Professor H J Pienaar, said he could not accept the students' claim.

Professor Pienaar said he doubted whether the claims were true, as it was the university's policy to accommodate people of both language groups.

steam engine—the decisive invention of that revolution, the source of power vastly greater than men, or horses, or waterwheels could provide. What has been called the “invention of invention” multiplied the number of devices used in the production of goods: while in the century between 1660 and 1760, the average number of patents granted in England was sixty, in the years between 1760 and 1790, that number rose to three hundred twenty-five. This was the period in which the factory began to emerge, and the factory—a central building with machinery, on which workers converged for stated periods of time—was an invention like that of the steam engine. The factory demanded something new: the regular employment of labor. It put a premium on what came to be called “industrial discipline”—the workingman’s ability and willingness to report for work on schedule, every day, for the machines were voracious and could not stand idle. These moral and psychological disciplines went hand in hand with improvements in communication techniques which eased the transfer of funds, and with the sprawling industrial cities, in which the working population was increasing numbers—and increasing misery.

In some industries, notably in textiles, these spectacular changes were truly revolutionary. John Kay’s flying shuttle, patented in 1733, and James Hargreaves’ spinning jenny, patented in 1769, multiplied the number of weavers needed to work the loom from two to eight spindles; in 1770 when the jenny was patented it was sixteen. The year before

the year before, and ten years before that, the spinning mule. These two inventions were unprecedented, hitherto unknown, in 1785 Watt’s factory mass production of steam engines. The Industrial Revolution in Germany saw its first factory in 1785. And overnight: by 1790 the factory was in full operation. The old corn-

old small-scale enterprise were tenacious survivals. Through the eighteenth century, Europe remained a predominantly rural society.

This in itself was not a sign of stagnation. There was no rigid separation between agricultural and industrial occupations; before the age of the factory, employers of labor depended largely on the domestic system. They engaged workers, rural and urban, to do their work at home. This held true for England, the mother of industrial society, as well as all across central Europe. In the rural districts of Bohemia, there were more than two hundred thousand domestic workers spinning flax; in the Swiss canton of Glarus there were more than

thirty-four thousand domestic spinners across the countryside. Most of these rural industrial workers were women.³⁹

Moreover, like the industrial sector of Europe, rural life, too, felt the bracing breath of innovation. Viscount Townshend acquired the nickname Turnip Townshend for his experiments with introducing turnips, which served as fodder for livestock, fed nitrogen to the soil, and facilitated crop rotation; his dual career—politics and scientific farming—is in many ways characteristic of the style congenial to the English peerage. But not all experimental, “improving” farmers were noblemen. Jethro Tull, a gentleman farmer, was something of a crank and professional inventor, who published an important book on the use of deep and straight ploughing for the thorough tillage of the soil. And Robert Bakewell, a tenant farmer still lower on the social scale, proved the immense utility of controlled selective stock breeding for sheep and cattle

By HELEN ZILLE
MR Max Price, President of the Students Representative Council at the University of the Witwatersrand, has received a parcel bomb in the post — the latest and most serious in a spate of threats and actions directed against him during the past month.

Mr Price, a fifth year medical student, was saved from injury because he grew suspicious and handed the parcel to the police, who dismantled it and found a bomb containing cordite.

Mr Price said yesterday that on first inspection, the police told him the bomb contained enough cordite to blind him and blow off both his hands.

Yesterday, Colonel Henric Muller, Chief of the Johannesburg Security Police, said that on chemical analysis of the bomb structure, it was found that it would have caused very little damage.

During the past month, Mr Price has been subjected to the following harassment:

● On June 16 — the anniversary of the outbreak of the Soweto riots — his parents received a condolence card sympathising with the “violent” death of their son.

● About a week later, a dead cat, with a threatening note tied round its neck, was left on his car, which was parked outside his house.

● A few days later he received another threatening note sent to his home through the post, together with pictures of Rhodesian terror atrocities cut from a newspaper.

The parcel bomb — received two weeks ago — consisted of a cordite device inside a plastic cassette container. The parcel was hand addressed, wrapped in brown paper, and the sender was listed as a well known Johannesburg book shop.

Bomb sent to student leader



MR MAX PRICE
... suspicious

Mr Price grew suspicious because he had not ordered anything from the book shop. Enquiries at the shop confirmed that nothing had been sent to him and Mr Price handed the parcel to the police.

Mr Price, who has six more weeks in office as SRC president, said yesterday the threats and bomb scare were clearly part of a Rightwing terror campaign to intimidate students from becoming involved in anti-Government politics.

The threat against Mr Price comes from students after Mr Price's father, whose son is a member of the Students Representative Council, was being banned from a letter bomb in the past month.

ordinary, middling landed gentlemen whose income was anywhere between £300 and £1000 a year. The least affluent of these gentlemen were little more prosperous than that far larger category, the freeholders, whose farms might bring them as little as £30, or as much as £700 a year. This scale, ranging from £30 to £50,000, offers a prospect of vast economic and social distance, from cottage to palace. Yet even this hierarchy, steep as it appears, does not comprehend the whole spectrum of English rural life: below the petty freeholder with his £50 or £75 a year were the mass of tenant farmers, some of

³⁹ See Anderson, *Europe in the Eighteenth Century*, 65.

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American university opens S A branch

Supplement 28/1/78

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
— The Pacific Western University and Theological Seminary have opened external branches for the convenience of South African students.

The connecting link in South Africa is Dr J. T. Hermanus, of Mount Coke, who visited the United States in April-May on an educational tour sponsored by the African Leadership Exchange Programmes.

Dr Hermanus met with the provost of the Pacific Western University and Theological Seminary in Chicago to discuss the possibility of the establishment of external

programmes of the university for black South Africans.

Both the faculties of theology and biblical studies and the Theological Seminary assigned to Dr Hermanus the responsibility to organise the external programmes in Southern Africa.

The university and the theological seminary nominated him Professor for External Studies in Southern Africa.

"I am keen to get this project off the ground," Dr Hermanus said.

He appealed to prospective students to contact him as soon as possible. He is available at the Ciskei's Iziko Lolutsha at Bekruipkop near here, where he is principal.

After August 22 he will be a member of the Ciskei Legislative Assembly and may be contacted through the CLA secretary at Zwelitsha.

Dr Hermanus was one of several prominent representatives from several African countries who attended seminars at several universities, technical and vocational schools in America during May and June.

In his travels through the U.S. he visited Washington, Pittsburg, Columbus, Los Angeles, Denver, Minneapolis, Chicago and Georgia.

He had something new to learn in each city and was particularly impressed with the educational systems in both Pittsburg and Columbus.

His interest in education earned him another invitation for further study this year at the University of Ohio in vocational and technical education.

He also visited centres for job training, such as Opportunities Industrialisation Centre (OIC) and hire for ex-convicts and ex-addicts which are technical institutes for drop-outs.

Dr Hermanus gained his three major theology degrees while he was prisoner on Robben Island. He has been a practising minister of religion and social worker.

No return —Soweto nuclear physicist

ARGUS
3/8/78

(54)

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—A Soweto-born nuclear physicist, Dr Reginald Boleu, who quit South Africa on an exit permit 13 years ago because he could not study here, says he has no intention of returning to live in South Africa.

Dr Boleu, who holds a PhD degree in nuclear physics, returned to South Africa this week to attend the international conference on nuclear physics being held at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He said he was happier in Sweden, his adopted country, than he could ever hope to be in South Africa because of apartheid.

Dr Boleu is doing research at Lund University in Sweden into the possibility of forming super heavy nuclear structures. His research, though not directly aimed at making nuclear bombs would benefit scientists working in that direction, he said.

He said he left South Africa in 1965 when he was refused permission to study at Wits University.

FACILITIES

'In Sweden I found the facilities that I wanted and which I would never dream of getting in South Africa,' he said.

Dr Boleu emphasised that there was no scope for blacks in South Africa, particularly those interested in the study of science. He said overseas students were encouraged to study.

Dr Boleu passed the Joint Matriculation Board examination in 1960 and studied for a while at the then Roma University in Lesotho before applying to the University of the Witwatersrand to do a science degree.

REFUSED

Permission to study at Wits was refused and he applied for an exit permit to study at Upsala University in Sweden after being granted a scholarship.

Dr Boleu lives in Lund with his Swedish wife, Eva, and three children, Anna-Clara, 13, who is at a secondary school in Sweden, Lisa, 7, and Kajsa, 5.

Q

X

Wits **Both take important US posts**
Wits to lose two top professors

Science Editor
 Wits University is losing two of its most highly regarded professors — Professor Maurice Luntz, head of the Department of Ophthalmology, and Professor Felix Sebba, professor of physical chemistry.

Both are taking important posts in America.

Professor Luntz joined Wits in 1964 as the first fulltime professor of ophthalmology.

He has built the department into one of the leading and best equipped departments of its kind for therapy, research and teaching.

EFFORTS

It was largely through Professor Luntz's efforts that two large international congresses of ophthalmology were held in Johannesburg in recent years. He also initiated annual refresher courses in which overseas speakers regularly took part, as well as exchange programmes for doctors between South Africa, Britain and America.

Professor Luntz, who

leaves at the end of September, will become professor of ophthalmology at the Mount Sinai Medical College and director of ophthalmology at the Beth Israel Medical Centre, New York.

20 YEARS

Professor Sebba has been professor of physical chemistry at Wits for the past 20 years and retired as head of the Department of Chemistry last year after 12 years. During that time he was also dean of the Faculty of Science.

He has been an active research worker for many years, most of his projects aimed at solving industrial problems. Forty-seven of his research papers have been published in international journals.

In January Professor Sebba will take up the chair in chemistry and chemical engineering at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University of Virginia. He will also start and direct a research school in surface chemistry.



PROFESSOR LUNTZ



PROFESSOR SEBBA

1. waarom is dit noodsaaklik om foute in die onderwys tot 'n minimum te beperk?
2. watter invloed het die Transvaalse Baanstel op die onderwys gehad?
3. Is die onderwys op die oomblik meer of minder stasies as in die verlede? Hoekom is dit?
4. wien sommige onderwysers het veranderings in die onderwys te stadig plaasvind? Verduidelik u antwoord.
5. a) Bespreek die afleiding "waarheid".
 b) Hoe sou u "waarheid" ontken?
6. Bespreek die struktuur van "onderwysvernuwing".
7. Bespreek die struktuur van "uitgeskakel".
8. Bespreek die struktuur van "laaste".
9. Bespreek die struktuur van "geboude".
10. watter voorsetels word in die stuk gebruik?

Die onderwys word soms deur onkundige buitestaanders daarvan beskuldig dat dit te stadig beweeg, dat dit stasies is en nie maklik van geboude wêreld afwyk nie. Daar word verder gese dat die onderwys altyd die laaste is om te verander en traag is om nuwe beskouings in die onderwyspraktiek te beproef.

In hierdie verband wil ons eerstens opmerk dat die beskuldiging dat die onderwys stasies en stagnaat is, van alle waarheid ontbêet is. Trouens ons wil beweer dat daar nie slegs sprake van voortdurende vernuwing in die onderwys is nie, maar dat daar op sommige tette van die onderwys sels gepraat kan word van dinamiese voortstuwings en van skouspelagtige veranderings. Dat versigtigheid en oorleg egter steeds die uitgangspunt t.o.v. vernuwing en verandering in die onderwys moet wees, val nie te betwyfel nie, want die onderwys kan dit amper nie bekostig om foute te begaan nie. Hier word met mensemateriaal gewerk, met die toekoms van 'n land, en foute in die onderwys begaan, word besoek tot aan die derde en vierde geslag.

Dit beteken nie dat daar nog nooit foute in die onderwys begaan is nie. (Ons dink bv. aan die toelating van vyfjarige tot die skool in Transvaal en die vervanging van Geskiedenis en Aardrykskunde as skoolvakke deur Sosiale Studies in die O.V.S. enkele jare gelede.) Dit impliseer ook geensins dat daar in die toekoms geen foute begaan sal word nie, maar beklemtoon slegs dat die onderwys 'n deurslaggewende rol speel in die toekoms van die individuele persoonlikheid sowel as die van 'n ganse opkomende geslag wat more as die leiers en beleidsmakers moet optree, en dat die onderwys gevolglik altyd deeglik moet besin voor hy met iets nuus begin. Uit die foute van die verlede kan natuurlik altyd geleer word. So kon bv. die tekortkominge van die Transvaalse Baanstel as 'n vorm van gedifferentieerde onderwys uitge-skakel word by die implementering van die huidige stelsel van gedifferentieerde onderwys.

Sedert die begin van die sestigerjare word die onderwys gekenmerk deur veranderinge t.o.v. haas elke faset daarvan.

Voorstellersde O.V.S.O.V. se Jaarvergadering: Prof. N. T. van Loggerenberg

Onderwysvernuwing in perspektief

Going ⁽⁵⁴⁾ is tough for black Maties

Sunday Times Reporter

THE UNIVERSITY of Stellenbosch's first black students say that they are treated as outcasts by fellow Maties — and rejected by their own people for associating with whites.

The 18 students, all in their first year, say they are frequently abused by the local coloured community, especially by people their own age who consider them "traitors" and "verkramptes".

And at the university they are unable to fit in socially and feel unwelcome on the campus after lectures.

Mr William Martin, a first-year medical student, said: "We have virtually no social life on the campus and are barred from all functions at which there is dancing."

Mr Johan Mentor, a promising athlete, said that coloured and black students may play with whites on the campus, but may not represent Maties at club level.

"The irony is that even when the opposing clubs have blacks in their sides, black Maties are barred from university teams," he said.

Black students say their biggest problem is that because they do not fit in anywhere, they have to board with local coloured families. Some students walk considerable distances to lectures each day.

One of them, Mr Randal Rinkwest, said: "A step in the right direction would be to accommodate our group under one roof — not neces-

sarily in a hostel but at least at a private house nearer the campus.

"At university there is a lot of scope for improvement in the relations between black and white students. Although most white students don't show open hostility, many of them just ignore us.

Carnival

"We are also unhappy that we were barred from taking part in the carnival dance this year. We are allowed to attend meetings and other ordinary gatherings, but who wants to go there anyway?

"They are so dull that they hardly get any support from white students," he

said.

But both he and the other students agreed that despite their problems they were grateful for the chance to study at Stellenbosch. They see themselves as pioneers, paving the way for other black students.

The vice-rector, Professor Mike de Vries, said it was true that there were "teething troubles", but the university was doing its best to sort them out.

"It's a start, and there are bound to be hitches," he said. "As the black students are only in their first year it is to be expected that they are not fully incorporated into student life as yet.

"As a whole the students have adapted themselves quite well and we are doing our best to make them feel at home. I am in regular

contact with the group."

Prof De Vries said that there were no restrictions on the students' use of academic or any other university facilities. But he admitted that they were barred from functions at which there was dancing and from living in residence.

Review

He said that the university had investigated starting a black residence, but the small number of black undergraduates did not justify a hostel. The matter would be reviewed if their numbers increased.

The reaction from the public to the admission of black students had been favourable, Prof De Vries said. "We have started a new experiment to improve race relations and we have

cont ↓

DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS EN OPLEIDING

No. R. 1710

25 Augustus 1978

WET OP DIE MEDIESE UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUIDER-AFRIKA, 1976.—STATUUT

Die Raad van die Mediese Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, ingestel by artikel 10 van die Wet op die Mediese Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, 1976 (Wet 78 van 1976), het kragtens die bevoegdheid aan hom verleen by artikel 29 van genoemde Wet en met die goedkeuring van die Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding, die Statuut soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit, opgestel.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING

No. R. 1710

25 August 1978

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA ACT, 1976.—STATUTE

The Council of the Medical University of Southern Africa, established by section 10 of the Medical University of Southern Africa Act, 1976 (Act 78 of 1976), has under the powers vested in it by section 29 of the said Act and with the approval of the Minister of Education and Training, framed the Statute as set out in the Schedule hereto.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Statuut, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, het 'n uitdrukking waaraan daar 'n betekenis by artikel 1 van die Wet op die Mediese Universiteit van Suider-Afrika, 1976, hieronder "die Wet" genoem, geheg is, dieselfde betekenis en—

(i) beteken "akademiese jaar" daardie gedeelte van 'n kalenderjaar wat deur die raad op aanbeveling van die senaat vir die akademiese aktiwiteite van die Universiteit goedgekeur is;

(ii) beteken "registrateur" die registrateur van die Universiteit in artikel 5 (h) van die Wet bedoel;

(iii) word daar geag dat "behoorlike kennis" gegee is indien 'n skriftelike kennisgewing aan die begin van die tydperk van kennisgewing wat vereis word, per pos aan die betrokke persoon se jongste adres wat deur die registrateur aangeleek is, gestuur is.

Algemene bepalinge

2. Wanneer vir enige doel 'n kworum of 'n meerderheid van stemme 'n breuk van 'n sekere getal moet wees en dit in 'n bepaalde geval gebeur dat die gevolglike kworum of meerderheid nie 'n heelgetal sal wees nie, word die volgende groter heelgetal geag die vereiste kworum of meerderheid uit te maak.

*Kanselier**Bevoegdhede en ampstermyn*

3. (1) Die kanselier is die titulêre hoof van die Universiteit en ken, behoudens die bepalinge van die Wet, alle grade namens die Universiteit toe.

(2) Die kanselier beklee sy amp vir 'n termyn van vyf jaar tensy hy voor verstryking van die termyn sy bedanking skriftelik by die raad indien of sy amp om 'n ander rede ontruim.

(3) Die kanselier hou op om sy amp te beklee by besluit van die raad wat deur minstens twee derdes van die totale getal lede van die raad geneem is, waarby hy van sy amp onthef verklaar word op grond van wangedrag of onvermoë om sy ampspligte uit te voer.

(4) 'n Uittredende kanselier is herkiesbaar.

Verkiesing

(5) Die registrateur gee minstens 40 dae voor die datum deur die raad bepaal, behoorlike kennis aan elke lid van die raad van die datum, plek en tyd van die vergadering en vra lede van die raad om nominasies vir die amp van kanselier op 'n vorm deur die rektor goedgekeur, in te dien: Met dien verstande dat dit elke lid vrystaan om die inligting op die voorgeskrewe vorm aan te vul deur bykomende inligting te verstrek.

(6) 'n Lid van die raad het die reg om 'n persoon vir die amp van kanselier te nomineer: Met dien verstande dat sodanige nominasie skriftelik geskondeer word deur 'n ander lid van die raad.

(7) Elke nominasie moet vergesel gaan van 'n dokument waarin die genomineerde persoon sy gewilligheid om nominasie te aanvaar, te kenne gee.

(8) Die ingevulde nominasiedokumente moet die registrateur minstens 21 dae voor die datum van die vergadering bereik.

(9) Die registrateur gee minstens sewe dae voor die vergadering behoorlike kennis aan elke lid van die raad met vermelding van die name en agtergrond van die behoorlik genomineerde kandidate.

(10) (a) Die kanselier word op 'n vergadering van die raad gekies deur 'n meerderheid van die lede van die raad wat op die datum van die vergadering hul amp beklee.

(b) Die verkiesing van die kanselier geskied by wyse van stembriewe.

SCHEDULE

Definitions

1. In this Statute, unless the context otherwise requires, any expression to which a meaning has been assigned by section 1 of the Medical University of Southern Africa Act, 1976, hereinafter referred to as "the Act", shall have the same meaning, and—

(i) "academic year" means that portion of a calendar year approved by council on the recommendations of senate for the academic activities of the University;

(ii) "due notice" shall be held to have been given if a written notification has been dispatched by post to the last address registered with the registrar of the person concerned at the commencement of the period of notice required;

(iii) "registrar" means the registrar of the University referred to in section 5 (h) of the Act.

General provisions

2. Whenever for any purpose a quorum or a majority of votes is required to be a certain numerical fraction and it happens in any particular case that the consequent quorum or majority would not be an integral number, the next greater integral number shall be held to constitute the required quorum or majority.

*Chancellor**Powers and period of office*

3. (1) The chancellor shall be the titular head of the University and shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, confer all degrees in the name of the University.

(2) The chancellor shall hold office for a period of five years, unless he submits his resignation in writing to the council or vacates his office for any other reason before the expiry of such period.

(3) The chancellor shall cease to hold office on a resolution passed by the council by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the council, declaring him to be removed from office on the ground of misconduct or inability to perform the duties of his office.

(4) A retiring chancellor shall be eligible for re-election.

Election

(5) The registrar shall at least 40 days before the date determined by the council, give due notice to every member of the council of the date, place and time of the meeting and shall invite members of the council to submit nominations for the office of chancellor on a form approved by the rector: Provided that any member shall be free to supplement the information on the approved form by the submission of additional information.

(6) Any member of the council shall have the right to nominate a person for the office of chancellor: Provided that such nomination is seconded, in writing, by some other member of the council.

(7) Each nomination shall be accompanied by a document in which the person nominated signifies his willingness to accept nomination.

(8) The completed nomination documents shall reach the registrar at least 21 days before the date of the meeting.

(9) The registrar shall, at least seven days before the date of the meeting, give due notice to every member of the council setting forth the names and backgrounds of the duly nominated candidates.

(10) (a) The chancellor shall be elected at a meeting of the council by a majority of the members of the council holding office on the date of the meeting.

(b) The election of the chancellor shall be by ballot.

(11) Vir doeleindes van die verkiesing van 'n kanselier het die voorsitter of waarnemende voorsitter van die raad slegs 'n gewone stem.

Vakature deur tydsverloop

(12) Ten minste 60 dae voordat die amp van kanselier deur tydsverloop vakant raak, gee die registrateur aan elke lid van die raad kennis van die ophande synde verstryking van die kanselier se ampstermyn en so gou moontlik daarna kies die raad 'n nuwe kanselier of herkies hy die uittredende kanselier, na gelang van die geval, op die wyse soos in hierdie klousule voorgeskryf.

Toevallige vakature

(13) Indien die amp van kanselier om enige ander rede as tydsverloop vakant raak, kies die raad so gou doenlik 'n nuwe kanselier ingevolge hierdie klousule: Met dien verstande dat sodanige verkiesing hoogstens 90 dae nadat die amp vakant geraak het, moet plaasvind.

Rektor

Aanstelling

4. (1) Nominasie van 'n kandidaat vir aanstelling as rektor moet per brief geskied en moet deur minstens twee lede van die raad onderteken word.

(2) Elke nominasie moet vergesel gaan van 'n dokument waarin die genomineerde persoon sy gewilligheid om nominasie te aanvaar, te kenne gee.

(3) Nominasies moet die sekretaris van die raad bereik voor 'n datum wat deur die raad bepaal word.

(4) Na die sluitingsdatum vir nominasies lê die sekretaris van die raad die nominasies met die beskikbare besonderhede van die genomineerdes aan die raad voor.

(5) Stemming vir kandidate wat vir aanstelling as rektor benoem is, geskied by wyse van stembriewe.

(6) Die naam van die kandidaat op wie 'n meerderheid van die stemme uitgebring word op die eersvolgende gewone vergadering van die raad, word aan die Minister voorgelê.

(7) Indien die Minister sy instemming verleen ten opsigte van die voorgestelde kandidaat, word sodanige kandidaat geag aangestel te wees as rektor.

(8) Indien 'n kandidaat nie vir die Minister aanvaarbaar is nie, verwys hy die voorgestelde aanstelling terug na die raad vir heroorweging.

Raad

Kworum en meerderheid wat vir 'n raadsbesluit nodig is

5. Behoudens andersluidende bepalings in hierdie Statuut, word alle handelinge, sake of dinge wat die raad kan of moet doen of waarvoor hy kan of moet besluit en alle vraagstukke wat voor hom dien, gedoen of word daarvoor besluit deur die meerderheid van die lede op 'n vergadering aanwesig: Met dien verstande dat die getal op 'n vergadering aanwesig minstens een helfte plus een van die totale getal lede van die raad wat hulle amp op die datum van sodanige vergadering beklee, moet wees.

Kennisgewing van vergadering

6. Die registrateur gee minstens 14 dae voor die datum wat deur die raad vir 'n gewone vergadering bepaal is, behoorlike kennis aan elke lid van al die sake wat op sodanige vergadering behandel moet word, met vermelding van die tyd, datum en plek van sodanige vergadering.

Kennisgewing van mosie

7. Kennis van enige mosie vir oorweging moet skriftelik geskied en moet minstens 21 dae voor die datum van 'n gewone vergadering by die registrateur ingedien word: Met dien verstande dat enige saak van 'n dringende aard sonder voorafgaande kennisgewing, met die toestemming van die voorsitter en 'n meerderheid van die aanwesige lede, op sodanige vergadering oorweeg kan word.

(11) For the purpose of electing a chancellor the man or acting chairman of the council shall have a deliberative vote only.

Vacancy by effluxion of time

(12) At least 60 days before the office of chancellor becomes vacant through the effluxion of time, the registrar shall notify each member of the council of the nearest expiry of the chancellor's period of office, and the council shall, as soon as possible and in the manner prescribed in this clause, elect a new chancellor or re-appoint the retiring chancellor, as the case may be.

Casual vacancy

(13) If the office of chancellor becomes vacant for any other reason than the effluxion of time, the council shall as soon as possible elect a new chancellor in accordance with this clause: Provided that the election of a new chancellor shall take place not later than 90 days after the office becomes vacant.

Rektor

Appointment

4. (1) Nomination of a candidate for appointment as rector shall be by letter and shall be signed by at least two members of the council.

(2) Each nomination shall be accompanied by a document in which the nominated person signifies his consent to accept nomination.

(3) Nominations shall reach the secretary of the council before a date determined by the council.

(4) After the closing date for nominations the secretary of the council shall submit the nominations as well as any available information concerning the nominees to the council.

(5) Voting for candidates nominated for appointment as rector shall be by ballot.

(6) The name of the candidate obtaining a majority of the votes at the next ordinary meeting of the council shall be submitted to the Minister.

(7) If the Minister concurs with the choice of candidate, such candidate shall be deemed to have been appointed as rector.

(8) If a candidate is not acceptable to the Minister, the Minister shall refer the proposed appointment back to the council for reconsideration.

Council

Quorum and majority required for a decision of the council

5. Except where otherwise provided in this Statute, all acts, matters or things authorised or required to be done or decided by the council and all questions that may arise shall be done or decided by the majority of the members present at any meeting; Provided that the number of members present at any meeting shall not be less than one half of the total number of members of the council holding office on the date of such meeting.

Notice of meeting

6. At least 14 days before the date determined by the council for an ordinary meeting the registrar shall give due notice to each member of all the matters to be dealt with at such meeting and shall state the time, date and place of such meeting.

Notice of motion

7. Notice of any motion for consideration shall be in writing and be lodged with the registrar at least 21 days before the date of an ordinary meeting: Provided that any matter of an urgent nature may, without prior notice, by leave of the chairman and a majority of the members present be considered at such meeting.

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Group identity key university factor

Star 1/9/78 (54)

Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN — The admission of blacks to white universities would continue to be controlled on the principle of retaining group identity, but a balance should also be kept, the Minister of National Education, Dr Koornhof, said today.

'Aid anti-marxists'

Political Staff

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, said today South Africa was prepared to co-operate with black states which saw the need to free Africa from marxism.

states which realised the struggle in Africa was not between black and white but between marxism and those who valued civilisation.

South Africa would have to be prepared to co-operate with black states who approached it in this spirit, or else they would be forced to go elsewhere.

Despite drum beating against South Africa at the UN there were many black states which co-operated with the Republic.

● SA won't allow Swapo rule — Page 23.

Speaking at the Free State National Party congress, Mr Botha rejected a resolution which expressed misgiving about South Africa's providing military training for independent black states.

Mr Botha said South Africa was prepared to take the hand of black

Promotion prospect

Political Staff

Nationalist politicians regard it as significant that Mr Dawie de Villiers, MP for Johannesburg West, had been asked to handle Mr Pik Botha's Foreign Affairs vote at the Free State Nationalist congress.

It was usually left to a cabinet colleague to deal with motions under his vote if the Minister himself could not attend the congress.

Mr Botha has been in New York in connection with the SWA/Namibia issue and is only returning to South Africa today.

A firm sign of Mr de Villiers' political rise came with his election as chairman of the National Party's parliamentary Foreign Affairs group earlier this year.

They said it was almost certainly a sign that Mr de Villiers was being groomed for promotion. They said it rarely happened that an MP was asked to handle a Minister's vote at a congress.

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0.2 Outline

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Rhodes slammed for firing worker

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Rhodes University administration has been sharply condemned for its firing of a black woman worker over the alleged theft of three toilet rolls.

The woman, who has worked at Rhodes for 14 years, learnt this week that an appeal against her dismissal had been turned down by the university council.

The president of the students' representative council, Mr Izak Smuts, yesterday met the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, to discuss the university's policy on dismissal of black workers.

Members of the Black

Workers' Union executive will meet Dr Henderson next week to discuss the case and general worker dissatisfaction.

The university's 500 odd workers were "really angry", a spokesman for the union said.

Workers at Rhodes, which is probably the largest employer of blacks here, do not sign a contract when they enter service with the university.

More than 100 workers have had their employment terminated or been dismissed by the university in the past two years. In line with the university's austerity campaign they have not been replaced. — DDC.

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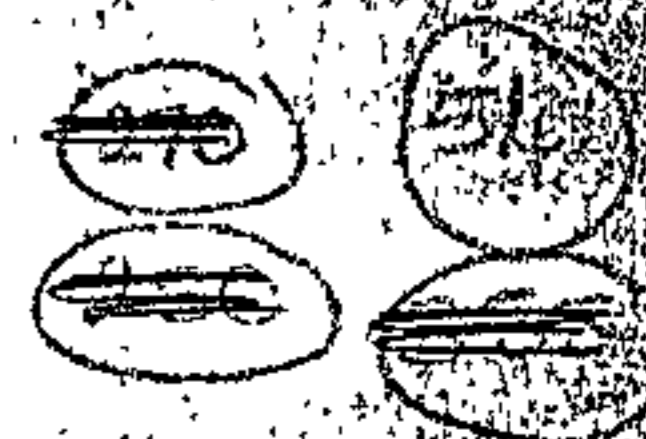
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occupational levels of skill, length of service and wages form the first group of inter-related variables. The bare facts are described and then examined in depth in order to try and establish why certain results were obtained. Tentative explanations are put forward where possible and areas where more research is required are pinpointed. Worker grievances, the ineffectiveness of factory committees and workers' own desired forms of organisation form another topic. Once again analysis is carried out in order to grasp the underlying factors that could explain the results. Part one continues with an attempted assessment of the solidarity between African and 'Coloured' workers. Finally, part one ends with a summary of the major conclusions reached thus far.

The second part considers the rural situation of the workers. Many of them have families and dependants in rural areas (mostly in the Transkei and Ciskei, particularly the Transkei). As a result, many workers and their families have land to cultivate or own livestock. The distribution of land and livestock is carefully analysed and attempts are made to find factors that influence these distributions. The ways in which migrant workers obtain work are analysed as are their periodic returns to the rural areas. Finally, factors in the rural areas that could influence the wage levels and remittances of migrant labourers are investigated.

PUBLIC SECTOR PAY

Weighing professors and postmen



FM 13/10/78

The problem is familiar enough to fathers. One of your children asks for more pocket money. Yes, you can afford it, but then you will have to give more to the others. That you cannot afford.

This is essentially the problem the Cabinet has to tackle as it deals with a fresh round of public service pay demands, except that it is not dealing with compliant children but with an increasingly angry band of railwaymen and academics, the two groups most actively pressing their demands at present.

The railwaymen, who usually spearhead public service pay claims, are doing so again. Members of the Artisan Staff Association, which failed to win an increase in an arbitration hearing earlier this year, have passed no-confidence votes in Transport Minister Louwrens Muller. Some have threatened to strike. Another railway union, the Footplate Staff Association, has an arbitration case pending.

The academics, who traditionally wait for others to take the lead, are now pressing their own claims. It is the first time, say academics, that they are not waiting for someone else to do the pushing for them. Some have even threatened to strike.

Both groups have particular gripes. The universities are irked because Education Minister Piet Koornhof gave school teachers and education college lecturers a new deal earlier this year that altered teachers' pay scales and closed the sexual and racial wage gaps. The effect of this was that teachers received larger pay

hikes than university staff, who only enjoyed the 5% hike awarded to the rest of the public sector.

There is also a feeling, especially at the Afrikaans universities, that university teaching is a prestige profession that should not be treated as just another part of the public service. "Not only are salaries low, there's no scope for incentives or bonuses above a laid-down ceil-

ing," says one academic. Most want pay scales unrelated to the rest of the public service.

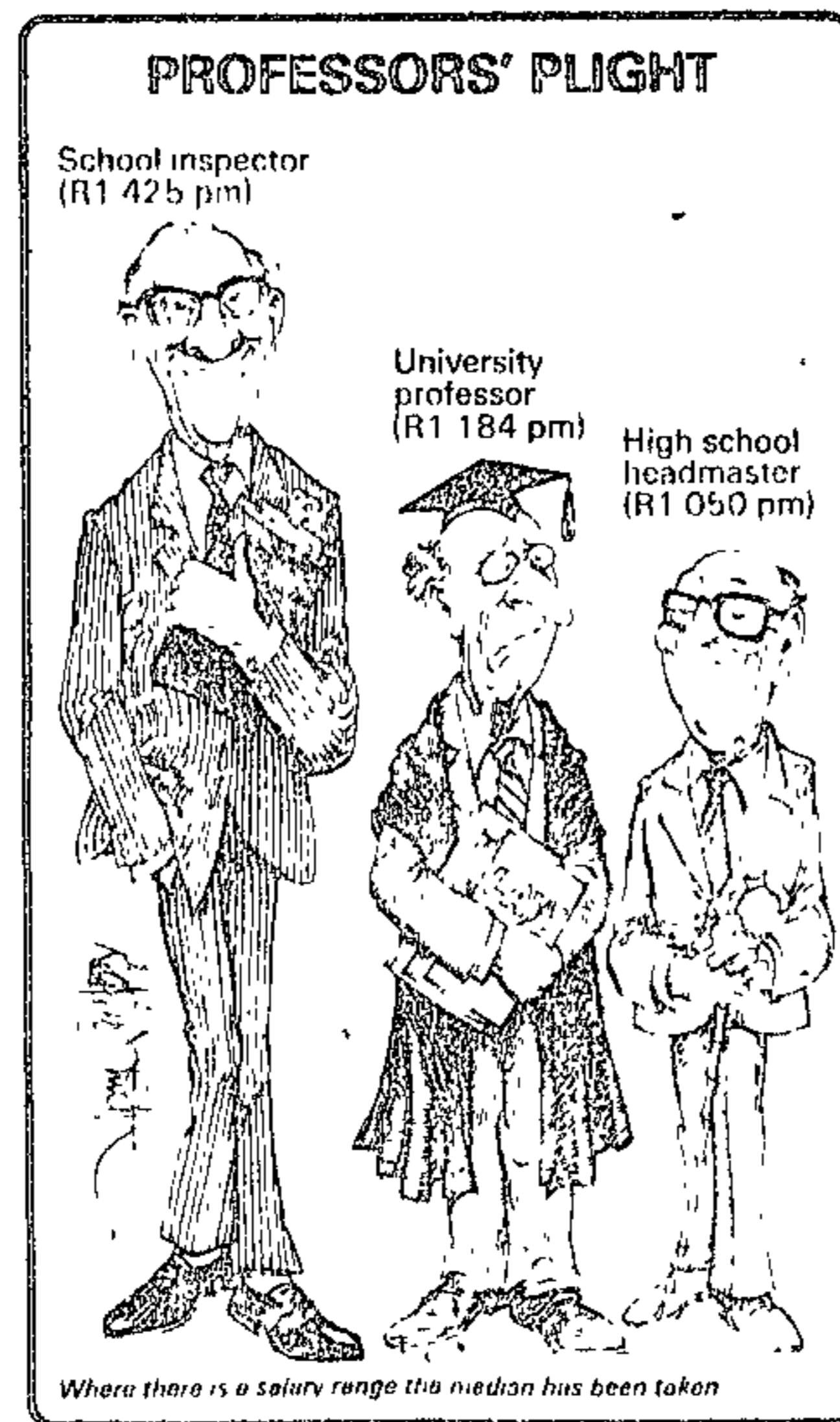
The railwaymen, meanwhile, argue that they should not be lumped together with the rest of the public service either, since the railways are supposed to be run on "business principles." The key to this complaint is the feeling that wages on the railways should be set by collective bargaining, not by arbitrary hand-outs from the Minister.

Railwaymen are the only public servants represented by effective trade unions and many feel their ability to bargain is impaired by their reliance on ministerial hand-outs.

But as the railwaymen and academics point out, the reality for all white public servants is falling living standards. White earnings in central government service rose by 6% in the year to April 1978 while on the SAR the figure was 6,4% and in the GPO 9,5%. So only the postal service comes close to keeping pace with inflation. White workers' real earnings are of course falling in virtually all sectors, partly because of the recession, partly to accommodate rising black pay.

In central government, African earnings rose by 23% in the April-April period, on the SAR by 14,5%, and in the GPO by 13,5%.

The central government is the only sector where the absolute racial pay gap has narrowed in money terms. Part of the reason is increased job advancement for Africans, part a conscious attempt to



So public servants are to an extent victims of changing patterns. Yet, over that same April-April period, average white earnings in manufacturing rose by 11%.

And of course public servants of all race groups are not as well paid on average as their private sector counterparts. A departmental secretary's R1 600-odd a month (see table) would be scorned by a chief executive in the private sector. University professors would certainly earn a good deal more than R1 300 in the private sector, and a starting BA graduate would get more than the R335 the GPO offers him. The paucity of nurses' pay is well known.

The same is true of workers lower down the scale. In April, average monthly pay of whites in central government was R458, in the SAR R576, and the GPO R455.

In manufacturing, the figure was R665, and in mining R786. African pay, too, lags behind the private sector in all but the central government, despite the advances of recent years. Which leads a university man to complain: "We're forced into the middle income group — and we feel the pinch of inflation more than our counterparts in the private sector."

The cost of pay

Public service salaries, then, seem to many to be designed to attract only the very dedicated or the very incompetent. Despite this, government remains loath to grant any overall increases.

It uses the pocket money argument. Despite improvements in railway finances, Muller said last week that he was not prepared to give the artisans an increase because he would then have to give one to everyone else in the SAR. He calculated the cost at R125m. And at the back of his mind must have been the likelihood of an SAR increase sparking off similar claims throughout the civil service.

There is no way government could afford to give the entire public service the 10% the railwaymen are asking for — unless it were to print the money. According to FM calculations, a 10%

hike would cost R324m a year in central government service alone and it could be more than that, because African pay would presumably have to be hiked by more than 10% to continue closing the wage gap.

While it may make sense to some to resort to the printing press if the reward is increased consumer spending, government does not see it that way. It quite naturally fears the inflationary consequences.

But can the dike hold? The FM understands the universities are expecting a pay increase soon. The fact that the politically influential Afrikaans universities are backing the demands means they are likely to be successful, say academics. Government may be able to argue that university staff, like teachers, are a special case.

Even so, if the universities get more, government will have difficulty explaining to railwaymen, postmen and bureaucrats why they should not have more too.

The problem is compounded by teachers' expectations of yet another upward adjustment. Their deal with Koornhof was only part of what they wanted, and they are expecting the rest, not necessarily today or tomorrow, but at some stage.

So what should be done? Both universities and teachers have a point when they plead for a special deal to attract talent. Why should SA's educational staffing priorities be tied to our postal staffing priorities?

The railwaymen have an equally compelling case. They are right when they argue that it has been largely their efforts that have won previous increases.

Other civil service staff associations are scarcely militant bargainers. Indeed, they resent being described as trade unions at all. So the railwaymen are also right when they feel that their effectiveness is retarded by the rest of the public service.

So why not throw wage setting in the SAR open to collective bargaining of the sort that takes place in private sector industrial councils? If most of the railway unions are skilled and effective enough to strike a good bargain with SAR manage-

WHERE YOU START

(Monthly pay)	
University junior lecturer.....	R389-R514
White teacher with bachelors degree.....	R450
Teacher, matric and diploma only.....	R390
Postal employee with bachelors degree.....	R335
Administrative assistant.....	R193-R403
GPO, with matric only.....	R220
*Women get R390.	
†Women get R330.	

PAY AT THE TOP

(Monthly pay of senior civil service personnel)	
Department Secretary, Commissioner of Police.....	R1 588
Registrar of Financial Institutions, Attorney General....	R1 458
Principal medical officer.....	R1 182
University professor.....	R1 040-R1 329
White school inspector.....	R1 425
White high school headmaster* (with ordinary degree).....	R1 050-R1 250
White primary school headmaster* (with ordinary university degree).....	R950-R1 150
Clinical psychologist.....	R570-R880
*Women receive R50 less.	
Note: These are basic salaries excluding fringe benefits.	

WHAT THE MASSES GET

Average monthly earnings in central government, SAR and GPO

	Whites	Africans
Central government.....	R458	R171
GPO.....	R455	R123
SAR.....	R576	R128
Provincial administration..	R484	R104
Sundry statutory bodies	R647	R96
Note: GPO and SAR figures for April 1978. Others are average for June quarter.		

ment, why shouldn't they?

By the same token, if the other associations are content to win increases by cosy behind-doors discussions, or to wait for hand-outs, there is no reason why they should benefit from the effectiveness of others.

In other words, the need to bargain separately with all the separate components of the public service has never been as great. Government should set about doing so.

Akademici loop oor geld, nie net politiek

Deur D. J. J. BOTHA

DIE uittog van breinkrag van Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite hou wel verband met die lae salarisstruktuur van akademici in hierdie land. Dit word nie algemeen besef hoe skromelik laag die salarisse van akademici in hierdie land is nie en nog minder word daar besef wat die uitwerking van inflasie op die koop-

DIE kwessie van salarisse vir universiteitsdosente geniet op die oomblik hoë aandag. Die skrywer van bygaande artikel, hoogleraar in monetêre ekonomie aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand, ontleed die kwessie van professorale salarisse aan die hand van skoolhoofde se nuwe, verhoogde skale.

krag van hierdie salarisse is.

Dit is insiggewend om die salarisse van verwante poste in die openbare sektor te vergelyk en die dalings in koopkrag weens die volgehoue stygings in die verbruikersprys te vergelyk.

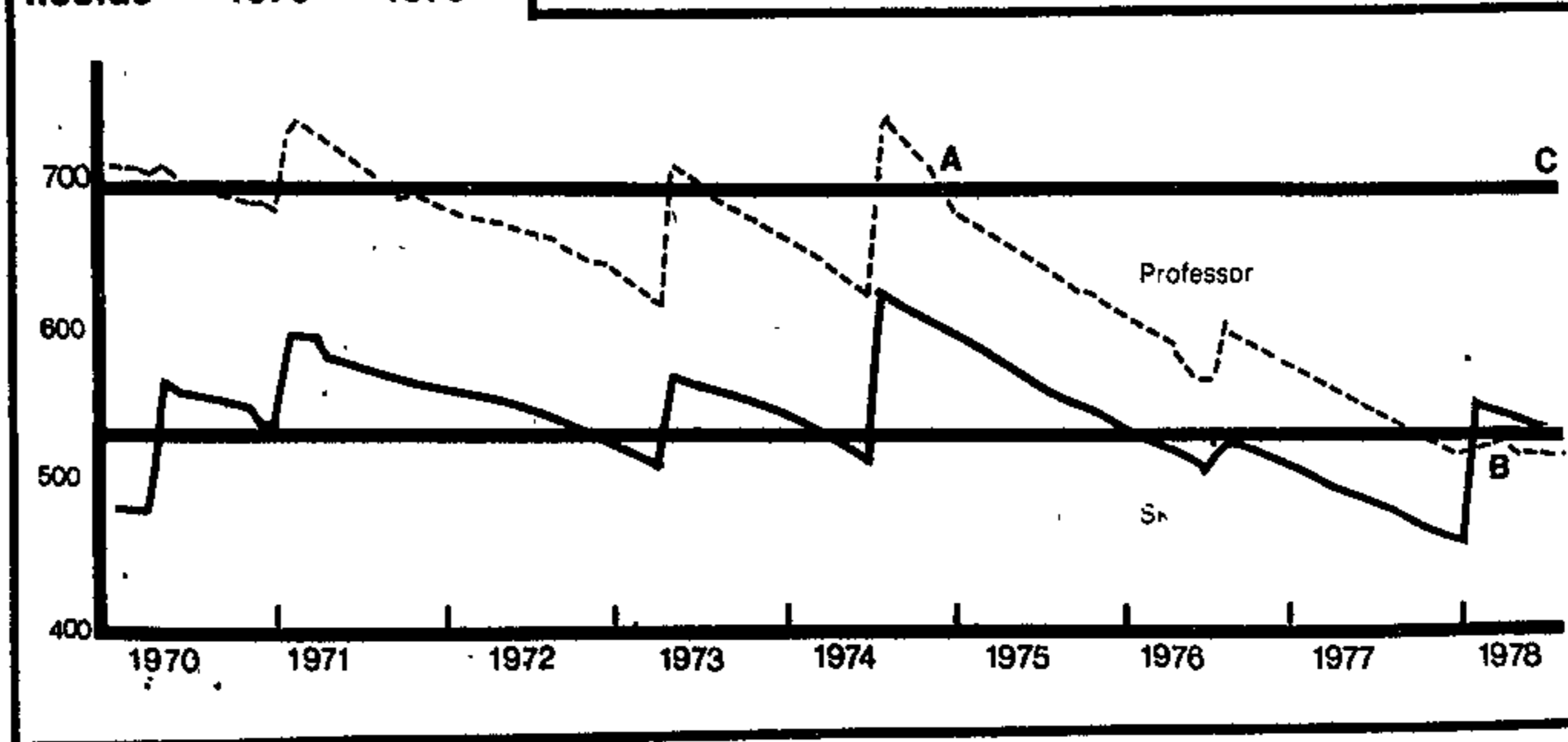
Die volgende syfers toon die topsalarisse in reële terme (dit is wanneer dit deur stygings in die verbruikersprys gedefleer is) van hoogleraars aan universiteite, skoolhoofde graad I (sekondêre skole met meer as 600 leerlinge) en direkteure van kolleges vir gevorderde tegniese onderrig.

In alle gevalle is dit netto salarisse ná belasting, wat die jaarlikse bonus insluit, die huissubsidie uitsluit en van toepassing is op 'n getroude persoon met twee kinders.

Die bygaande diagram is op slegs professore en skoolhoofde van toepassing. Die reguit, horisontale lyne verteenwoordig die koopkragte (lewenspeil) in 1970 vir akademici en skoolhoofde onderskeidelik. In daardie jaar was die gemiddelde reële inkomste van hoogeraars R693,90 per

maand en dié van skoolhoofde R531,50 per maand, wat 'n gaping van R162,40

Diagram — Top-salarisse, netto ná belasting, in reële terme van professore en skoolhoofde — 1970 — 1978



per maand laat.

Die reële salarisse in latere jare was soos in die diagram aangedui word. 'n Studie van die neigings in die diagram toon:

1. Daar was 'n volgehoue vernouing in die gaping tussen die salarisse van professore en skoolhoofde.

2. Die 1970-lyn verteenwoordig die algemene neiging van die reële salarisse van professore en skoolhoofde baie goed. Behalwe vir twee kort tydperke in 1973 en 1974 was die salarisse van skoolhoofde net in 1976 en 1977 merkbaar onder die 1970-lyn, wat met 'n aansienlike salarisverhoging in Januarie 1978 beëindig is.

Vir professore was die daling tot onder die 1970-lyn baie meer aansienlik en uitgereken as wat dit ooit vir skoolhoofde was. Dit was veral sedert die begin van 1975, toe die ekonomiese posisie van professore begin het om op 'n ongekenlike skaal agteruit te gaan. Dit is duidelik dat akademici baie meer as in die geval

van skoolhoofde die spit van inflasie moes afbyt.

3. Soos uit die grafiek gesien kan word, was die koopkrag van 'n skoolhoof sedert die begin van 1978 hoër as dié van 'n professor. Ons het nou die toestand bereik waar dit die eerste

samestelling van die salarisstruktuur van hierdie poste min of meer oor dieselfde tydperk dieselfde behoort te gebly het.

Maar dit is ongelukkig nie meer korrek vir die salarisse van akademici nie.

hoog, behoort hierdie feit in aanmerking te neem.

Ten tweede sal 'n salarisverhoging wat die 1970-lewenspeil nie herstel nie, minder as bevredigend wees. Daar is geen rede waarom professore slegter behandel behoort te word as skoolhoofde nie. Om die 1970-vlak van die topprofessorale salaris te herstel, behoort dit tot R28 188 per jaar verhoog te word, waarvan R10 536 aan die staat in die vorm van belasting terugbetaal sal word, wat 'n netto R17 652 sal laat. Dit is gelyk aan R1 471 per maand, met 'n reële koopkrag van R703,80 in Junie 1978.

Die salarisse van akademiese personeel moet in 'n ander lig gesien word as die van onderwysers of ander sektore in die openbare diens. Akademici is bewus van diensvoorwaardes in ander lande en is meer beweegbaar as onderwysers en staatsamptenare.

Weens ons swak salarisstruktuur het Suid-Afrika reeds te veel akademici verloor. Want nie almal wat die land verlaat doen dit bloot om politieke redes nie. Slegs die goeie akademikus is vir ander lande aanvaarbaar en op hierdie wyse het ons al van ons beste kragte verloor.

Daar is geen rede waarom die belangrikste

keer in die geskiedenis van die opvoeding in Suid-Afrika finansiële voordeliger is om die skoolhoof van 'n sekondêre skool as 'n professor aan 'n universiteit te wees.

Dit is ondanks die feit dat die akademiese en ander vereistes vir hierdie twee poste geen verband met mekaar hou nie.

Dit is insiggewend om die koopkrag van die salarisse ten volle te wys.

	Okt.
Professor	523
Skoolhoof	463

Daar moet aangeneem word dat salarisskale in die onderwyssektor die Regering se siening weerspieël van die belangrikheid van die verskillende onderwysvlakke vir die ekonomie as 'n geheel en behoort verband te hou met die opvoedkundige en ander vereistes wat nodig is vir die houters van die poste by die verskillende inrigtings. En as dit dan die geval is, sou 'n mens verwag dat die

Almal het onder inflasie gely — sommige meer as ander. Die volgende syfers toon die koopkrag van die salarisse in 1970 vergeleke met dié van Junie 1978 van sekretarisse van staatsdepartemente, professore, direkteure van kolleges vir gevorderde tegniese onder- en skoolhoofde van sekondêre skole.

Net skoolhoofde is beter daaraan toe as wat hulle in 1970 was en met die huidige vlak van inflasie sal ook dit

	1977	1978							
		Nov.	Des.	Jan.	Feb.	Mrt.	Apr.	Mei.	Jun.
Professor	518	515	527	523	521	519	515	513	
Skoolhoof	459	456	458	444	542	539	535	533	

nie meer baie lank die geval wees nie, terwyl professore die grootste daling in hul reële salarisse gehad het, nl. 25,9 persent.

deel van die onderwyssektor die swaarste moet dra aan die inflasielas nie. Dit het tyd geword dat die Staat sy beleid t.o.v. onderwys-

	Gemiddeld 1970	Junie 1978	Verskil	%-Verskil
Sekretarisse.....	823	621	-202	-24,5
Professore.....	694	514	-180	-25,9
Direkteure.....	640	529	-111	-17,3
Onder-sekretarisse.....	577	455	-122	-21,1
Skoolhoofde.....	532	533	+1	

Dit is duidelik dat die salarisse van akademici ten minste terug tot die 1970-peil gebring behoort te word. En dit gee aanleiding tot twee vrae.

Soos die diagram wys, moes akademici oor hierdie tydperk die grootste opoffering in terme van koopkrag doen. Dit word aangedui deur die area ABC in die diagram. Enige besluit om salarisse te ver-

finansies in heroerwieging neem en dat elke jaar in die Begroting outomaties aandag aan salarisse gegee word.

Dit sal voorkom dat salarisverhogings met rukke en stote kom en noodwendig vooraf gegaan moet word deur 'n krisisituasie. Dit sal ook voorkom dat die staat periodiek gekonfronteer word met etlike miljoen rande ten einde die nodige aanpassings te maak.

54
25/10/78
BJ

New Fort Hare branch

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare will be opening a branch at Zwelitsha in January, 1979 according to Prof A. Coetzee, Vice-Rector of Fort Hare.

He said plans were progressing satisfactorily.

Prof Coetzee, director of external studies for the university, said the original list of 12 courses to be offered had been extended to 16 with the addition of two more law courses.

The full first year of the B Juris and two science subjects — biology and physics — will be offered to meet the requirements of the new secondary teachers diploma of the Lennox Sebe Training College and the degree courses to be offered by the Fort Hare branch.

The other courses to be offered from 1979 are: Xhosa, English, Afrikaans, mathematics, history, private law, political science, public administration, economics and business economics, accounting and industrial psychology.

Prof Coetzee said that in most of the departments, Fort Hare staff would be used for the first year, but a few full-time appointments were under consideration.

Lectures will be given after normal working hours to enable persons in full-time employment to enrol.

Prof Coetzee said he would be available in his office at the Lennox Sebe Training College on Mondays and Thursdays between 3 pm to 5 pm to meet prospective students and answer any inquiries.

— DDC

Burger 26/10/78

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U.W.K. vra geld by Goodwood

GOODWOOD.

'N AANSOEK deur die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland om geldelike bystand is eergisteraand deur die stadsraad van Goodwood afgekeur. Die universiteit mag aanstaande jaar opnuut aansoek doen.

In 'n brief van die direkteur van ontwikkeling van die universiteit word namens die rektor, prof. R. E. van der Ross, en die universiteitsraad geldelike steun gevra.

Luidens die brief voorsien die staat slegs in die basiese behoeftes van die universiteit. Die universiteit word genoodsaak om vir bykomende uitgawes by ander owerhede en instansies aan te klop om bystand.

Daar word voorts gesê dat die universiteit weens sy samestelling studente trek uit elke deel van Suid-Afrika en Suidwes. Die verryking wat die samestelling meebring, is merkwaardig, maar dit het ook verskeie probleemsituasies tot gevolg. Die uitdagings waarvoor die universiteit gestel word, word aanvaar, maar dit is uiters moeilik om die mas op te kom met beperkte finansiële hulp.

Die studentetal wat vanjaar aan die universiteit ingeskryf is, is 3 274 — sowat 20 persent meer as verlede jaar. Teen 1980 word sowat 10 000 studente verwag.

Volgens die brief word bydraes deur munisipaliteite geskenk aan die universiteit se ontwikkelingsfonds, aan projekte van die universiteit of

beursfondse. Die universiteit berus hom by enige metode wat 'n skenker mag verkies juis omdat sy behoefte aan bystand steeds toeneem.

Goodwood se stadsraad het te kenne gegee dat sy donasiepoel vir vanjaar reeds uitgeput was. Aansoeke wat aanstaande jaar ingedien word, sal gunstig oorweeg word.

POTCHEFSTROOMSE UNIVERSITEIT VIR
CHRISTELIKE HOËR ONDERWYS.—AMEND-
MENT OF THE STATUTE

The Minister of National Education has, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by subsection (2) of section 17 of the Universities Act, 1955, approved the amendments to the Statute in the Schedule hereto, which were framed by the Council of the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys.

SCHEDULE

1. In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise indicates, the expression "Statute" means the Statute published under Government Notice R. 678 of 15 September 1961, as amended by Government Notices R. 1118 of 26 July 1963, R. 243 of 21 February 1964, R. 508 of 1 April 1960, R. 2099 of 15 September 1968,

POTCHEFSTROOMSE UNIVERSITEIT VIR
CHRISTELIKE HOËR ONDERWYS.—WYSIGING
VAN STATUTE

Die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding hef^e kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by subartikel (2) van artikel 17 van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955, sy goedkeuring geheg aan die wysigings van die Statuut in die Bylae hiervan, wat deur die Raad van die Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Hoër Onderwys, opgestel is.

BYLAE

1. In hierdie Bylae, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken die uitdrukking "die statuut" die statuut afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 678 van 15 September 1961, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 1118 van 26 Julie 1963, R. 243 van 21 Februarie 1964, R. 508 van 1 April 1960, R. 2099 van 15 September 1968, R. 1524 van 15 Augustus 1972,

(c) The student concerned has the right to be heard by the Council or the Senate, as the case may be, before a final decision is made. He shall be notified of the day of the meeting at which the appeal will be heard at least seven days in advance. The student concerned may also be assisted by another person at the proceedings held in terms of this subparagraph.

(d) At the hearing of the appeal, the Senate or the Council, as the case may be, may confirm, set aside or alter the committee's decision. The decision may also be referred back to the committee for reconsideration or for the hearing of further evidence and for reconsideration of its decision and/or punishment in the light of the further evidence."

35. The word "Principal" is hereby substituted for the word "Rector" wherever it appears in the Statute.

(c) Die betrokke student het die reg om deur die Raad of die Senaat, na gelang van die geval, aangehoor te word, voordat 'n finale beslissing gevel word, en hy ontvang minstens sewe dae vantevore kennis van die vergadering waarop sy appèl verhoor word. Die betrokke student kan ook by die verrigtinge ingevolge hierdie subparagraaf deur 'n ander persoon bygestaan word.

(d) Wanneer die appèl verhoor word, kan die Senaat of die Raad, na gelang van die geval, die beslissing van die komitee bekragtig, verwerp of wysig of na die komitee terugverwys vir heroorweging of vir die aanhoor van nuwe getuienis en die heroorweging van sy bevinding en/of straf in die lig van die verdere getuienis."

35. Die woord "Rector" word oral waar dit in die Engelse teks van die Statuut voorkom, vervang deur die woord "Principal".

JOINT STATUTE OF THE UNIVERSITIES.—
AMENDMENT

The Minister of National Education has, under and by virtue of the powers vested in him by section 18 (2) of the Universities Act, 1955 (Act 61 of 1955), approved the following amendment to the Joint Statute of the Universities framed by the Committee of University Principals and published under Government Notice R. 822 of 25 May 1962, as amended by Government Notices R. 937 of 25 June 1965, R. 1940 of 8 December 1967, R. 2256 of 6 December 1968, R. 1422 of 28 August 1970, R. 2185 of 3 December 1971, R. 1795 of 4 October 1974, R. 646 of 4 April 1975 and R. 1541 of 27 August 1976:

Paragraph 18 (1) is hereby amended by the deletion of the words "the senate of" in the last line and by the addition of the words "or such other institution".

GEMEENSKAPLIKE STATUUT VAN DIE
UNIVERSITEITE.—WYSIGING

Kragtens die bevoegdheid hom verleen by artikel 18 (2) van die Wet op Universiteite, 1955 (Wet 61 van 1955), het die Minister van Nasionale Opvoeding sy goedkeuring geheg aan die onderstaande wysiging van die Gemeenskaplike Statuut van die Universiteite, opgestel deur die Komitee van Universiteitshoofde en afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 822 van 25 Mei 1962, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings R. 937 van 25 Junie 1965, R. 1940 van 8 Desember 1967, R. 2256 van 6 Desember 1968, R. 1422 van 28 Augustus 1970, R. 2185 van 3 Desember 1971, R. 1795 van 4 Oktober 1974, R. 646 van 4 April 1975 en R. 1541 van 27 Augustus 1976:

Paragraaf 18 (1) word hierby gewysig deur die woorde "die senaat van" in die laaste reël te skrap, en deur die woorde "of sodanige ander inrigting" voor die woorde ". . . uitgereik, aanvaar" in te voeg.

CAPE TOWN. — About 300 people attended a staff protest meeting at the University of Stellenbosch yesterday because they believe the Government is discriminating against them financially in favour of non-university education institutions.

Criticising their 4% salary increases this year, they said university education was being threatened because the Department of National Education was paying school principals, inspectors and staff at teacher training colleges more than university staff.

If university staff were not paid more they would be forced to leave and the quality of university education would be undermined.

Academics slam 4% pay rise as 'discrimination'

Mr L. Read, registrar at the University of Cape Town, described the rise as a "sop". Non-academic university staff members were being excluded from the increase, he said.

Mr A. M. de Jager, chairman of the University of Stellenbosch's lecturers' union, said he did not believe they had gathered merely to have an "emotional outburst" at the increase.

"I believe a deep-rooted fear for the future of our universities led to our gath-

ering here." If the State neglected its lecturers, this would lead to weaker successors. "It can bring about a chain reaction," he said.

The meeting passed motions expressing concern at the inadequate salaries paid to academic and technical staff at universities, at the diminishing State subsidies for universities and at delays on the part of the State in granting increases.

In a Press statement, the management of the Staff Union at the University of the Western Cape, warned

the salary imbalance would lead to a drain of staff from universities to colleges and schools.

"The damage as a result of this cannot be measured in rands and cents."

The statement said after this year's 4% increase, department heads at schools would earn R1 594 more than a university lecturer; senior subject inspectors and department heads at teacher training colleges would receive R2 712 more than a senior lecturer and a chief inspector would receive R1 454 more than a professor.

Mr Read said staff at UCT were "very unhappy" with the salary situation. Representatives from universities were to meet in Pretoria today to discuss the matter.

There were a large number of issues to be clarified. The representatives would meet as a sub-committee of the committee of university principals, he said. — Sapa.

TOTAL APPLE CROP—BULK BINS/TOTAAL APPELOES—GROOTMAATKRATTE

Season 1977/78-seisoen.....									Actual Werklik
Season 1978/79-seisoen.....									Estimate Beraam

Date
DatumSignature of Producer or Authorised Representative
Handtekening van Producent of Gemagtigde Verteenwoordiger

**DEPARTMENT OF COLOURED, REHOBOTH
AND NAMA RELATIONS**

No. R. 2183

3 November 1978

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE ACT,
1969 (ACT 50 OF 1969)

**AMENDMENT OF THE STATUTE AND REGULA-
TIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN
CAPE**

The Minister of Coloured Relations has, under section 33 of the University of the Western Cape Act, 1969 (Act 50 of 1969), approved the amendment by the Council of the said University of the Statute and Regulations of the University, published under Government Notice R. 713 of 14 April 1978, by amending Schedules A and B as set out in the Schedule hereto.

H. H. SMIT, Minister of Coloured Relations.

SCHEDULE

A. By the substitution for the division THE INSTITUTE FOR CHILD GUIDANCE (in Chapter X of Schedule A) of the following:

"THE INSTITUTE FOR COUNSELLING

1. NAME.

The name of the institute shall be 'The Institute for Counselling of the University of the Western Cape', hereinafter referred to as the 'Institute'.

2. DEFINITIONS.

In this constitution, unless the context otherwise indicates—

2.1 'Board of Management' means the Board of Management of the Institute as defined in paragraph 5;

2.2 'Council' means the Council of the University;

2.3 'Director' means the Director of the Institute;

2.4 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Institute as defined in paragraph 5;

2.5 'Senate' means the Senate of the University;

2.6 'University' means the University of the Western Cape.

3. OBJECTS.

The Institute shall strive to attain the following objects:

3.1 Research in the field of Pedagogics and in particular in Orthopedagogics, Psychodiagnosics, Pedodiagnosics, Psychotherapy, Pedotherapy and Counselling Psychology.

3.2 Publication of research results.

3.3 Training of students in the fields as specified in 3.1 above.

3.4 The rendering of service to the community by way of guidance in the upbringing of children, including the investigation and treatment of children having learning and educational problems and counselling of

**DEPARTEMENT VAN KLEURLING-, REHO-
BOTH- EN NAMABETREKKINGE**

No. R. 2183

3 November 1978

WET OP DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN WES-
KAAPLAND, 1969 (WET 50 VAN 1969)

**WYSIGING VAN DIE STATUUT EN REGULASIES
VAN DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN WES-KAAPLAND**

Die Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge het kragtens artikel 33 van die Wet op die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland, 1969 (Wet 50 van 1969), sy goedkeuring geheg aan die wysiging deur die Raad van gemelde Universiteit van die Statuut en Regulasies van daardie Universiteit, afgekondig by Goewermentskennisgewing R. 713 van 14 April 1978, deur Bylaes A en B te wysig soos in die Bylae hiervan uiteengesit.

H. H. SMIT, Minister van Kleurlingbetrekkinge.

BYLAE

A. Deur die afdeling DIE KINDERLEIDING-
INSTITUUT (in Hoofstuk X van Bylae A) deur die
volgende te vervang:

"DIE INSTITUUT VIR PERSOONSVOORLIGTING

1. NAAM.

Die naam van die instituut is 'Die Instituut vir Persoonsvoorligting van die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland', hieronder die 'Instituut' genoem.

2. WOORDBEPALING.

In hierdie konstitusie, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

2.1 'Beheerraad' die beheerraad van die Instituut soos bepaal in paragraaf 5;

2.2 'Direkteur' die Direkteur van die Instituut;

2.3 'Raad' die Raad van die Universiteit;

2.4 'Sekretaris' die Sekretaris van die Instituut soos bepaal in paragraaf 5;

2.5 'Senaat' die Senaat van die Universiteit;

2.6 'Universiteit' die Universiteit van Wes-Kaapland.

3. DOELSTELLINGS.

Die Instituut streef die volgende doelstellings na:

3.1 Navorsing op die gebied van die Pedagogiek en in die besonder die Ortopedagogiek, Psigo- en Pedodiagnostiek, Psigo- en Pedoterapie en Voorligtingsielkunde.

3.2 Publikasie van navorsingsresultate.

3.3 Opleiding van studente op die gebiede in 3.1 hierbo genoem.

3.4 Dienslewering aan die gemeenskap by wyse van leiding by die opvoeding van kinders, met inbegrip van die ondersoek en behandeling van kinders met leer- en opvoedingsmoelikhede en voorligting aan voornemende

prospective and registered students. This object shall be pursued only in so far as is necessary for the attainment of the objects in paragraphs 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 and for the sound adjustment of the students of the University.

4. STATUS.

The Institute shall be under the authority of the Council and the Senate.

5. BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

5.1 The Board of Management shall consist of—

- 5.1.1 the Director;
- 5.1.2 the Rector of the University or his representative;
- 5.1.3 the Assistant Registrar (Student Affairs) of the University as Secretary;
- 5.1.4 one representative of the Teaching and Orientation Committee of the Senate;
- 5.1.5 the heads of the University Departments of Educational Psychology, Didactics, Psychology and Industrial Psychology;
- 5.1.6 such other University departmental heads as on the recommendation of the Board of Management are nominated by the Senate and the Council;
- 5.1.7 two observers/advisers of the Psychological Services of the Administration of Coloured Affairs.

5.2 Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The members of the Board of Management shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman from amongst their number.

5.3 Quorum.

One more than half the number of members of the Board of Management shall form a quorum.

5.4 Voting rights.

Each member of the Board of Management shall have a vote, and in addition the chairman shall have a casting vote.

5.5 Meetings.

The Board of Management shall meet at least twice in every year.

5.6 Functions.

The functions of the Board of Management shall be—

- 5.6.1 to further the objects of the Institute;
- 5.6.2 to organise and co-ordinate instruction and research in the Institute;
- 5.6.3 to make recommendations on staff matters;
- 5.6.4 to control the appropriation of the funds of the Institute and to prepare an annual budget for submission to the Senate and the Council;
- 5.6.5 to submit to the Senate and the Council an annual report on the activities and finances of the Institute;
- 5.6.6 to make recommendations to the Senate or the Senate Committee on the publication of the results of research by the Institute;
- 5.6.7 to make recommendations to the Senate and the Council on the assistance afforded by the University to the Institute.

6. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

6.1 The Executive Committee shall consist of—

- 6.1.1 the Chairman;
- 6.1.2 the Vice-Chairman;

en ingeskrewe studente. Hierdie oogmerk word nagestreef vir sover dit nodig is om die doelstellings in paragrawe 3.1, 3.2 en 3.3 en die gesonde aanpassing van studente aan die Universiteit te bereik.

4. STATUS.

Die Instituut staan onder die gesag en beheer van die Raad en die Senaat.

5. BEHEERRAAD.

5.1 Die Beheerraad bestaan uit—

- 5.1.1 die Direkteur;
- 5.1.2 die Rector van die Universiteit of sy verteenwoordiger;
- 5.1.3 die Assistent-Registrateur (Studentesake) van die Universiteit as sekretaris;
- 5.1.4 een verteenwoordiger van die Onderrig-en-Oriënteringskomitee van die Senaat;
- 5.1.5 die hoofde van die Universiteitsdepartemente Opvoedkundige Sielkunde, Didaktiek, Sielkunde en Bedryfsielkunde;
- 5.1.6 enige ander hoofde van Universiteitsdepartemente wat op aanbeveling van die Beheerraad deur die Senaat en Raad benoem word;
- 5.1.7 twee waarnemers/adviseurs van die Sielkundige Dienste van die Administrasie van Kleurlingsake.

5.2 Voorsitter en Ondervoorsitter.

Die Beheerraad kies uit eie geledere 'n voorsitter en 'n ondervoorsitter.

5.3 Kworum.

Een meer as die helfte van die Beheerraadlede vorm 'n kworum.

5.4 Stemreg.

Elke lid van die Beheerraad is stemgeregtig en daarbenewens het die voorsitter 'n beslissende stem.

5.5 Vergaderings.

Die Beheerraad vergader minstens twee keer per jaar.

5.6 Funksies.

Die funksies van die Beheerraad is om—

- 5.6.1 die doelstellings van die Instituut te bevorder;
- 5.6.2 opleiding en navorsing in die Instituut te organiseer en te koördineer;
- 5.6.3 aanbevelings oor personeelaangeleenthede te doen;
- 5.6.4 die aanwending van die fondse van die Instituut te beheer en 'n jaarlikse begroting vir voorlegging aan die Senaat en die Raad op te stel;
- 5.6.5 'n jaarverslag oor die Instituut se werksaamhede en geldsake aan die Senaat en die Raad voor te lê;
- 5.6.6 aanbevelings oor die publikasie van die resultate van navorsingswerk van die Instituut by die Senaat of Senaatskomitee te doen;
- 5.6.7 aanbevelings by die Senaat en die Raad te doen oor steun wat deur die Universiteit aan die Instituut verleen word.

6. DAGBESTUUR.

6.1 Die Dagbestuur bestaan uit—

- 6.1.1 die Voorsitter;
- 6.1.2 die Ondervoorsitter;

6.1.3 the Director;

6.1.4 two members elected by the Board of Management from amongst their number, one of whom shall be from the Department of Psychology and one from the Faculty of Education, should the Chairman or Vice-Chairman not already represent one of the above-mentioned faculties;

6.1.5 the Secretary.

6.2 Three members shall form a quorum.

6.3 The Executive Committee shall supervise the day to day activities of the Institute.

6.4 The Executive Committee shall meet as circumstances require and its decisions shall be submitted to the Board of Management for confirmation.

7. STAFF.

7.1 The Director.

The Director shall be the chief executive officer of the Institute and shall be appointed with professorial status.

7.2 The Director, under the control of the Council and of the Senate, shall be responsible for—

7.2.1 the implementation of the objects of the Institute in accordance with the policy of the Board of Management;

7.2.2 the administration of the funds of the Institute;

7.2.3 the submission of reports on the activities of the Institute to the Board of Management and the preparation of the annual report and financial report;

7.2.4 the supervision of the staff of the Institute.

7.3 Other staff.

The establishment and conditions of service of the staff of the Institute shall be determined by the Council on the recommendation of the Senate.

8. FINANCE.

8.1 The funds of the Institute derive from appropriations by the University, general and *ad hoc* grants, donations, sponsorships and remuneration for specific assignments.

8.2 The books of the Institute shall be kept by the Accountant of the University.

9. MINUTES.

The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Management and of the Executive Committee shall be in the custody of the Director."

B. By amending Schedule B as follows:

(1) The substitution in regulation 2.1 for "*Commerce and Law*" of "*Economic and Management Sciences*";

(2) the deletion in regulation 2.1.1 of "at least 40 per cent in Mathematics,";

(3) the substitution in regulation 2.1.2 for "*Economics II*" of "*B.Econ.*" and the deletion of "at least 40 per cent in Mathematics,";

(4) the addition after regulation 2.1.2 of the following new regulation:

"2.1.3 Economics II. A pass in Mathematics, Higher Grade or Standard Grade.";

(5) the deletion in regulation 2.2.7 of "at least 40 per cent in Mathematics,"; and

(6) the addition after regulation 2.2.7 of the following new regulation:

"2.2.8 B.A. (*Human Ecology*).

At least 50 per cent in the Standard Grade or 40 per cent in the Higher Grade in one of the following subjects: Biology, Physical Science or Mathematics."

6.1.3 die Direkteur;

6.1.4 twee lede deur die Beheerraad uit eie geledere, gekies waarvan een uit die Fakulteit Opvoedkunde en een uit die Departement Sielkunde is, indien die Voorsitter of die Ondervoorsitter nie genoemde Fakulteit of Departement verteenwoordig nie;

6.1.5 die Sekretaris.

6.2 Drie lede vorm 'n kworum.

6.3 Die Dagbestuur hou toesig oor die daaglikse werksaamhede van die Instituut.

6.4 Die Dagbestuur vergader soos omstandighede vereis en sy besluite word vir bekragtiging aan die Beheerraad voorgelê.

7. PERSONEEL.

7.1 Die Direkteur.

Die Direkteur is die hoof- uitvoerende beampte van die Instituut en word met professorale status aangestel.

7.2 Die Direkteur, onder beheer van die Raad en die Senaat is verantwoordelik vir—

7.2.1 die implementering van die doelstellings van die Instituut in ooreenstemming met die beleid van die Beheerraad;

7.2.2 die administrasie van die fondse van die Instituut;

7.2.3 die voorlegging van verslae aan die Beheerraad oor die werksaamhede van die Instituut en die opstel van die jaarverslag en die finansiële verslag;

7.2.4 toesig oor die personeel van die Instituut.

7.3 Ander personeellede.

Die diensstaat en diensvoorwaardes van die Instituut se personeel word deur die Raad op aanbeveling van die Senaat bepaal.

8. FINANSIES.

8.1 Die fondse vir die Instituut word verkry uit bewilligings deur die Universiteit, algemene en *ad hoc*-toekennings, donasies, borgskappe en vergoeding vir spesifieke opdragte.

8.2 Die boekhouding van die Instituut word deur die Rekenmeester van die Universiteit behartig.

9. NOTULES.

Die Beheerraad en die Dagbestuur se notules word deur die Direkteur bewaar."

B. Deur Bylae B as volg te wysig:

(1) In regulasie 2.1, vervang "*Handel en Regte*" deur "*Ekonomiese en Bestuurswetenskappe*";

(2) in regulasie 2.1.1, skrap "minstens 40 persent in Wiskunde,";

(3) in regulasie 2.1.2, vervang "*Ekonomie II*" deur "*B.Econ.*" en skrap "minstens 40 persent in Wiskunde,";

(4) na regulasie 2.1.2, voeg die volgende nuwe regulasie in:

"2.1.3 Ekonomie II. 'n Slaagpunt in Wiskunde, Hoër Graad of Standaardgraad.";

(5) in regulasie 2.2.7, skrap "minstens 40 persent in Wiskunde,"; en

(6) na regulasie 2.2.7, voeg die volgende nuwe regulasie in:

"2.2.8 B.A. (*Menslike Ekologie*).

Minstens 50 persent in die Standaardgraad of 40 persent in die Hoër Graad in een van die volgende vakke: Biologie, Natuur- en Skeikunde of Wiskunde."

Carr to get top UCT post

CAPE TOWN. — The University of Cape Town yesterday announced the appointment of Professor A D Carr, present head of the Department of Chemical Engineering, as Assistant Principal from January 1.

Prof Carr was born in Cape Town and educated at St Andrew's College in Gra-

hamstown. He holds a B Sc degree in applied and industrial chemistry and a Ph D in chemical engineering from UCT.

He spent some years working in the chemical industry in Britain before accepting a position on the academic staff at UCT, and in 1965 he became the first

Professor of chemical engineering.

Prof Carr's research interests centre around water purification. In this connection he has held appointments as visiting Professor at Clemson University and the University of Michigan in the United States. — Sapa.

Rhodes prof resigns

18/11/78
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GRAHAMSTOWN — Rhodes University's Fine Art School head, Prof. Brian Bradshaw, 55, has resigned after an alleged dispute with the Rhodes principal, Prof. Derek Henderson.

According to university sources Prof. Bradshaw resigned when Prof. Henderson told Prof. Bradshaw he would have to explain to a disciplinary committee why he absented himself from the university for some time this year without informing the higher authorities.

Prof. Bradshaw is said to have refused and then handed in his resignation which was accepted.

He later decided he wanted to rescind his resignation.

The university council met on Thursday to decide whether Prof. Bradshaw would be allowed to withdraw his resignation, but decided his resignation was accepted.

Prof. Henderson last night would neither confirm nor deny there had been a dispute between him and Prof. Bradshaw.

His reply to questions on the matter put to him by the Daily Dispatch was: "I am not prepared to discuss matters affecting individual members of my staff."

If Prof. Bradshaw was prepared to talk, he could be interviewed, Prof. Henderson said.

Prof. Bradshaw denied there was any "real funny business" behind his resignation.

He said he had decided to resign at the beginning of the year and handed it in when he returned from an international sculpture exhibition in Toronto at mid-year.

"I did not have a dispute with Prof. Henderson," said Prof. Bradshaw.

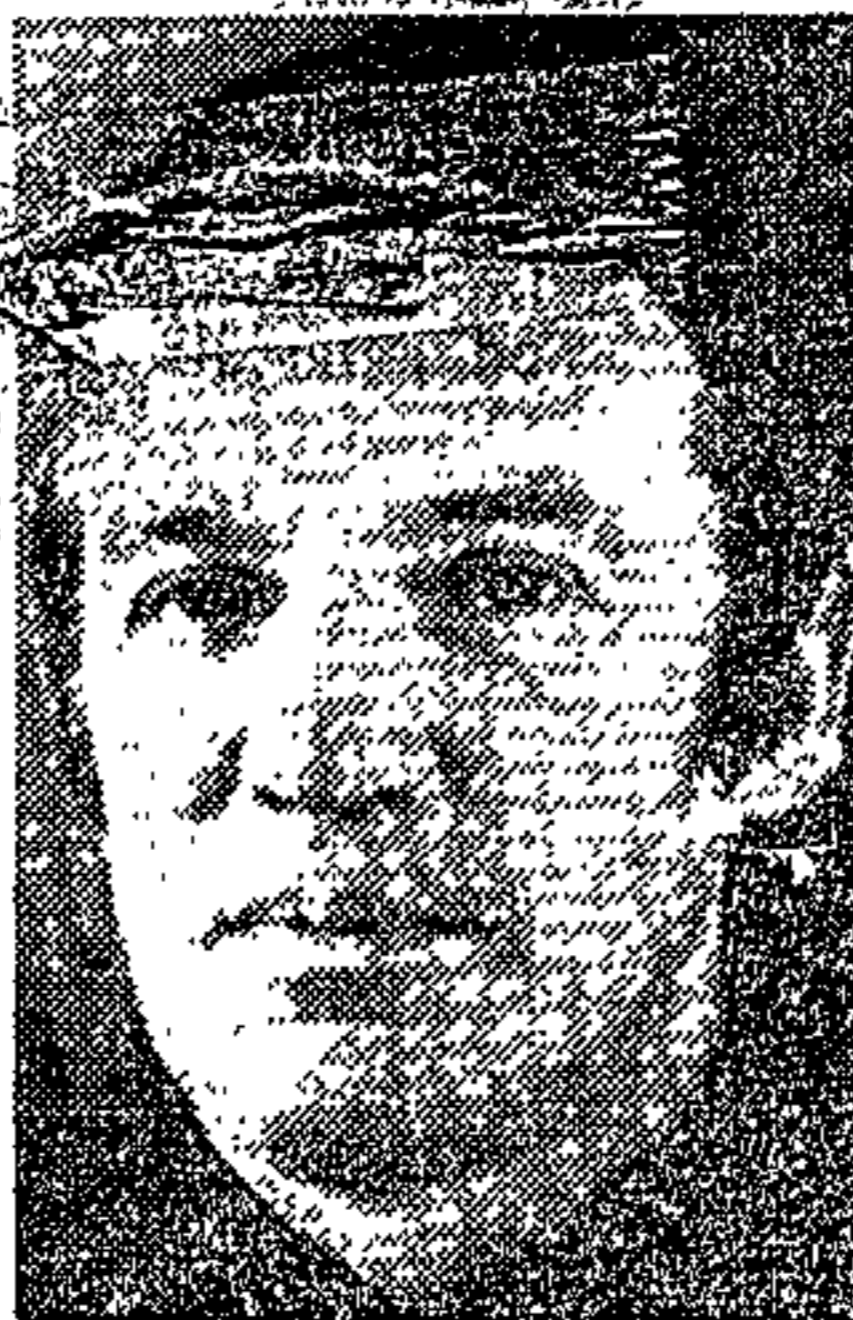
He also denied he had to appear before a disciplinary committee.

"It was an executive committee of the Council. There was no question of discipline involved. It was merely to give an explanation of what I was doing, which was perfectly plausible," he said.

He said, however, his department requested him to reconsider his resignation and he decided to adhere to their wishes on certain conditions.

However, he did not think it was possible or would work, as he wanted to devote his time to other activities, he said.

On hearing of Prof. Bradshaw's resignation a deputation of fine art



PROF BRADSHAW

students met Prof. Henderson and gave him a letter signed by 64 of the 104 students in the department.

"We regard his resignation in a serious light since we know he does not want to leave. We believe that he resigned on a matter of principle, and that moves have been made for his reinstatement.

"We feel it is important that he remains professor for many reasons, the most important being his excellent teaching ability. Many of our students have come to this school primarily because of his presence here.

"We strongly believe that the academic standard of the art school may be diminished should Prof. Bradshaw have to leave," the students said.

Prof. Henderson would not comment on his meeting with a deputation of the fine art students that is said to have lasted more than an hour.

Lancashire born Prof. Bradshaw said he would either go to Europe or Rhodesia, but he had not decided.

In an interview with the Daily Dispatch's Port Elizabeth correspondent he had harsh words about the South African art.

By international standards, he said, South African art would rate an exhibition on the railings at London's Hyde Park corner.

"I feel I have been wasting time and talent on the South African art scene. What art scene there is is founded on false premises, and is living in sheer pretentiousness. I want to get out of Grahamstown and out of South Africa — this was my motive for resigning."

Prof. Bradshaw said that Rhodes and other institutions were sidestepping the issue of education.

Asked if he was happy about the future of the Rhodes Art School he replied: "Oh God, no." It would probably become like any other art school in the Republic, a system of teaching techniques.

Prof. Bradshaw leaves after 18 years as departmental head.

The University Senate has already decided to advertise his post. — DDR

Stellenbosch brom: hoogsbetaaldes al wat meer kry

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Van EDDIE BOTHA

Rapport 10/12/78

KAAPSTAD

GROOT ontevredenheid heers onder die nie-akademiese personeellede by die Universiteit van Stellenbosch nadat hulle verneem het dat net van die hoogsbetaaldes 'n salarisverhoging gaan ontvang. Nou wil hulle weer die onaktiewe personeelvereniging byeenroep, maar die sekretaris weier.

In 'n mondelinge aankondiging is personeellede verwittig dat — soos by sekere ander universiteite — net nie-akademiese personeellede met jaarlikse salarisse bo R12 600 vir verhogings in aanmerking gaan kom. Die verhoging be- loop in sommige gevalle tot 11,9 persent.

Die verhogings is 'n uitvloeisel van die staatsdiensverhogings vroeër vanjaar toe besluit is dat amptenare met salarisse bo R12 600 per jaar volgens 'n opwaartse skaal tot 11,9 persent kan baat vind. Universiteitspersoneel was destyds nie by die vergu- ning ingesluit nie.

Kort gelede is ook aangekondig dat akademiese personeel 'n verhoging van 4 persent terugwerkend tot 1 Januarie 1978 gaan ontvang. Nie-akademiese personeel word nie deur dié verhoging geraak nie.

Akademiese en nie-akademiese personeel het van 1 Januarie vanjaar — soos elke staatsampenaar — 'n verhoging van 5 persent ontvang. 'n Verdere verhoging vir alle staatsamp- tenare word ook in April aanstaande jaar verwag.

Op Stellenbosch, onder die nie-akademiese personeellede met 'n salarisskaal onder R12 600 per jaar, is daar nou groot ontevredenheid. Daar word net gekyk na die man wat reeds 'n hoë salaris verdien, word gebrom.

Te midde van sprake onder die nie-akademiese personeel dat bedankings verwag kan word, is besluit om 'n personeelvergadering te belê. Die personeelvereniging van die universiteit het egter die laaste paar jaar onaktief geraak en ledegeld is nie betaal nie.

Nou is besluit om vinnig ledegeld in te samel. Een van die personeellede het die grondwet van die vere-

niging opgespoor en daarin word glo bepaal dat daar minstens tien betalende lede moet wees. Die vereniging beskik op die oomblik nie eens oor 'n voorsitter nie.

Een van die personeellede het mnr. Isak Mocke, sekretaris van die destydse personeelvereniging, oor die binnetelefoon gevra om 'n vergadering te belê. Mnr. Mocke wil glo nie instem nie en sê dat die rektor aandag aan die saak gee.

Op navraag het prof. Jan- nie de Villiers, rektor van die universiteit, gesê dat die saak moontlik aanstaande jaar by die vergadering van universiteits- hoofde bespreek sal word.

„Ons moet aan sekere voorskrifte voldoen,” het hy gesê. „Dit wil nie sê dat 'n mens oor alles tevrede is nie, maar ek dink dat daar deur die regte kanale ge- werk moet word.”

Intussen sê van die am- tenare by Stellenbosch dat hulle verneem het dat twee nie-akademiese personeellede by die Universiteit van die Vrystaat — albei onder die R12 600-kerf — verho- gings ontvang het.

Die twee, mnr. Koekies Reynecke en J. B. Burger, se salarisse is van R11 250 na R12 250 opgeskuif. Dit is glo gedoen deur prof. Wy- nand Mouton, rektor van die universiteit en 'n voor- malige vise-rektor van Stel- lenbosch. Die twee am- tenare was op die toppunt van hul skaal.

In die mondelinge aan- kondiging aan die nie-akademiese lede op Stel- lenbosch is gesê dat die verhogings vir akademiese personeel nie verband hou met die lewensduurte nie. Hulle is ook meegedeel dat slegs nie-akademiese lede bo die R12 600-kerf jaarliks verhogings sal ontvang.

By die Universiteit van Stellenbosch is daar tans sowat elf nie-akademiese personeellede wat vir die verhogings in aanmerking sal kom. Dit sluit in die

twee registrateurs, twee adjunk-registrateurs, twee lede van die Departement van Ontwikkeling en 'n lid van die Departement van Beplanning.

Mnr. Topper Conradie, registrateur, het vroeër aan RAPPORT gesê: „Daar is so 'n soort van storie. In hier- die stadium is daar baie onsekerheid oor salarisse en ons is taamlik in die

duister. 'n Mens wil nie nou daaroor praat nie.”

Sir Richard Luyt, rektor van die Universiteit van Kaapstad, het aan RAP- PORT gesê dat sy universi- teit voor talle keuses te staan gekom het, o.m. om of die verhogings vir akade- mici te verminder en aan die nie-akademiese perso- neel ook 'n geringe verho- ging te gee, of om by die bestaande aanbevelings van die Regering te bly.

„Ons het besluit om soos die Regering aanbeveel het, nie aan nie-akademiese personeellede verhogings te gee nie. Diegene bo die kerf van R12 600 sal nietemin baat vind, soos op Stellen- bosch.”

greater precision there is departments adhere to set g is required. In future the subject of several Ministri The Plan emphasises the com reduced if services are not that the present top-sided within this or the next Pla villages and amongst the po into the countryside but ef villages suggests otherwise facilities and the gravitat difficulties of ensuring bo immediate improvement in r (health, education, domest physical and social infras programme funded under the employment creation and an The Plan proposed early st

Kommissie kom vir onderwys

REPORT 10/12/78 (5)

'N SPESIALE kommissie van wit en swart akademië en opvoedkundiges gaan aangesel word vir 'n deurtastende ondersoek na die beplanning van tersiêre onderwys in die per cent the lower 70% of rural households

groter, stedelike woonbuurte.

Mnr. Punt Janson, Minister van Onderwys en Opleiding, het gisteraand dié aankondiging gedoen en gesê dat prof.

Gerrit Viljoen, Rektor van die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit, onmiddellik as voorsitter van die kommissie aangewys is. Onderhandelinge vir ander lede is aan die gang.

of that

they would have estimated that 45% of rural households lived below the poverty line and that this figure is almost identical to the figure for those rural households who own no cattle. There is a presumption in their report that practically all rural households do in fact partake in the livestock economy in terms of ownership of livestock. The survey has shown that it is only the two top categories of rural households, that is the middle income and the richest households, who receive income from livestock. In these categories, income from livestock forms 34% and 63% respectively of income.

The proposals to separate the grazing interests of the large cattle owners from those who run smaller herds on communal land has to be seen against the enormous relative power of the few large families who own up to half of the cattle of the country. The proposal is to zone tribal grazing land into commercial ranching, communal and reserved areas. Commercial ranches, mostly in the western less populated regions, are to be held under leasehold tenure. Settlement on these lands would be by the larger livestock owners. The purpose behind this proposal is to ensure the continued development of commercial ranching. As a corollary to this proposal, the removal of the large herds to leasehold ranches is intended to relieve pressure on the communal lands. These are the lands closer to settlements that have been heavily grazed in the past and are in need of restoration. There is a third category, reserved areas, which is not important in this discussion. The aim behind the proposals, to combine the promotion of commercial ranching with protective devices for the smaller livestock owners who will continue to rely on communal grazing, is laudable. What is questionable is the means whereby this is intended to be carried out.

In essence, the proposal is for a once-for-all settlement of livestock interests. Considerable benefits will flow to the wealthier families who obtain leasehold ranches, unless, as proposed, in the first instance small livestock owners combine together to claim the same privilege. There are several factors that suggest this will not happen. The first is that 45% of the rural population have no cattle and so are out of the running from the start. Secondly, all available evidence suggests that at present it is few families who practice the commercial management of herds. Farmers on

Students pay for

riot
NM 29/12/78
damage

54 African Affairs
Correspondent

ZULULAND University students were told by circular letter this week that some of their money would be used to repair damage done to the new students' centre on the campus.

After the student riots of 1978 when large parts of the university were burned down, the authorities introduced a Joint Guarantee Fund to which each new student contributes R50 at the beginning of his university career.

The administration promised to return the R50 to graduating students, but less whatever sums were deducted for damage to university property.

The circular this week said R769 damage had been done to the Students' Centre when it was opened in September.

The rector, Professor A. C. Nkabinda, said yesterday that equipment, fixtures and fittings had been damaged by unidentified students.

Mr. A. L. Oosthuizen, a registrar, said the damage to property by "undisciplined behaviour of persons cannot be tolerated in a civilised society."

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA/DIE KLASSIEKE VERENIGING VAN SUID AFRIKA

WESTERN CAPE BRANCH/WES-KAAPLANDSE TAK

are urged to attend the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING which will be held on Friday 4th October 1978 at 7.30 p.m. in Beattie Building (Room 101) University Avenue, University of Cape Town. This business meeting will be followed at 8 p.m. by a lecture by

Mr Neville DUBOW: Director of the Michaelis School of Fine Art, U.C.T.

Subject: The antiquities of JERUSALEM (illustrated by slides)

Mr Dubow originally trained as an architect but moved to the Michaelis School of Fine Art where he won renown for his lectures on the history of art, and became Director of the School in 1971. Under his leadership the School has been engaged in a number of new activities.

Agenda for the AGM/SAKELYS vir die Algemene Jaarvergadering

1. Opening

of the AGM held on 7th September 1977/Notule van die Jaarvergadering van 7 September 1977.

2. Chairman's report/Verslag van die Voorsitter.

arising from the Minutes and Chairman's Report/Notule en Voorsitter se Verslag voortspuit.

3. Annual statement for the year ended 10th September 1978/ Jaarverslag vir die jaar geëindig 10 September.

The Western Cape Branch requests the chairman of the Association to transmit to the biennial conference of the Association the proposal that the portion of the subscription remitted to the local branches for each registered member should be increased from 50 cents to R1.

Proposed: J.E. Atkinson; Seconded: Mr. J. Sang.

4. Election of office bearers and committee members for 1978-9/ Kiesing van ampsdraers en komiteelede vir 1978-9.

5. Chairperson: Voorsitter/Chairman: John E. Atkinson

6. Secretary: Sekretaris/Tesourier//Secretary/Treasurer: Mr. J. Sang

(Vice: Miss P. le Roux)

7. Schools' Secretary: Sekretarisse vir die Skole/ Schools' Secretary: Miss B. Keeson (not available for reelection)

8. Committee members: Dr. S. Bruwer, Mrs. M. Mezzabotta, Mr. Thomas, Mr. P. Collins, Miss S. Armstrong, Dr. R. van Stekelenberg.

9. Coopted members: Mev. D.J. Blokbergen, and student representatives from U.S., U.W.C. and U.C.T., namely Messrs. M. Sahd and C. Yon and Miss J. Frater.

8. Any other business/Algemeen.

J. Sang.

Department of Classics, U.C.T.

Phone: 698531 Extn. 213.

1
EDUCATION —

UNIVERSITY

31 DEC 1979

11 JAN 1979

→ ~~10 JULY 1979~~

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Committee to probe black varsity teaching

PRETORIA — The Minister of Education and Training, Mr Punt Jansen, yesterday announced the names of the committee members to investigate university education for blacks in white areas.

The 13-man committee is to be headed by Prof Gerrit Viljoen, principal of the Rand Afrikaans University.

The committee will hold its first meeting in Cape Town on January 27.

The other members are

Dr R. Cingo, chairman of the Advisory Council for Education and Training; Prof P. S. Dreyer, (University of Pretoria); Prof D. J. du Plessis, (principal of the University of the Witwatersrand); Dr A. B. Fourie, (Department of Education and Training); Prof N. N. Kware, (principal of the University of the North); Prof E. J. Marais, (principal of the University of Port Elizabeth); Prof G. Marais, (University of South Africa); Mr H. Nabe, (University of Fort Hare); Mr J. Nienaber, (Department of Education and Training); Prof A. C. Nkabinde, (principal of the University of Zululand); Mr E. M. Taunyane, (principal of Katsheh Senior Secondary School) and Prof T. van der Walt, (principal of the Potchefstroom University).

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DDC — (University)

from employing more Africans as technicians

Durban sample would employ

Number of African technicians firms in

and manufacturing division

more than 200 employees by number of employees

Number of establishments in Rosslyn with

Witwatersrand areas by manufacturing division

Manufacturing establishments with more

than 300 employees in the Durban and

Manufacturing establishments (over

300 employees only) in Durban region

Manufacturing establishments (over

employed by qualification, 1972

Numbers of engineering technicians

Manpower Surveys by type -

Manpower Surveys

Total shortage of technicians -

13	Department of Information	Table 14. Total number of technicians - 1970 Census figure as presented by the
14	Manpower Surveys	Table 15. Total number of technicians -
14	Manpower Surveys	Table 16. Total shortage of technicians -
15	Manpower Surveys	Table 17. Engineering technicians by type -
17	Manpower Surveys	Table 18. Numbers of engineering technicians employed by qualification, 1972
23	Manpower Surveys	Table 19. Manufacturing establishments (over 300 employees only) in Durban region by manufacturing division
25	Manpower Surveys	Table 20. Manufacturing establishments with more than 300 employees in the Durban and Witwatersrand areas by manufacturing division
26	Manpower Surveys	Table 21. Number of establishments in Rosslyn with more than 200 employees by number of employees and manufacturing division
28	Manpower Surveys	Table 22. Number of African technicians firms in Durban sample would employ
29	Manpower Surveys	Table 23. Factors hindering firms in Durban sample from employing more Africans as technicians
29	Manpower Surveys	Table 24. Urgency to firm DDC — (University)
30	Manpower Surveys	Table 25. Number of Taunyane, (principal of Katsheh Senior Secondary School) and Prof T. van der Walt, (principal of the Potchefstroom
30	Manpower Surveys	Table 26. Number of Nkabinde, (principal of the University of Zululand); Mr E. M.
32	Manpower Surveys	Table 27. Factors from emp Nabe, (University of Fort Hare); Mr J. Nienaber, (Department of Education and Training); Prof A. C.
33	Manpower Surveys	Table 28. Urgency to firms Marais, (University of South Africa); Mr H.
33	Manpower Surveys	Table 29. Number of Kware, (principal of the University of the North); Prof E. J. Marais, (prin- cipal of the University of Port Elizabeth); Prof G.
34	Manpower Surveys	Table 30. Factors from emp Dreyer, (University of Pretoria); Prof D. J. du Plessis, (principal of the Universi- ty of the Witwatersrand); Dr A. B. Fourie, (Depart- ment of Education and Training); Prof N. N.
35	Manpower Surveys	Table 31. Factors from emp Cingo, chairman of the Advisory Council for Education and Training;

RDM 16/11/78

54

Slow students to pay double fees at Unisa

By MARILYN ELLIOTT

AN ESTIMATED 6 000 University of South Africa students will have to pay double tuition and registration fees this year under new regulations.

The university had 34 000 students last year, but there are expected to be many more this year.

The new rules say all fees will be doubled if students have not completed a degree within 10 years.

Students enrolling for three courses for a BA will have to pay R80, not R40, in registration fees and R100 per course instead of R50.

Mr M H Stockhoff, Unisa registrar, was not sure how many students would be affected because registration is open until March. One spokesman, however, put the figure at 6 000.

Mr Stockhoff said students were warned of the university council's decision in November 1976.

"The State gives every

university student a R2 000 subsidy each year. At a residential university a student gets a five-year subsidy for a three-year degree.

"Unisa students receive an annual subsidy for 10 years. After that the university has to make up the loss on subsidy.

"The senate thought 10 years was a fair time to get a degree," he said.

A new subsidy formula for universities was created in 1975 following recommendations of the Van Wyk-De Vries Commission, which said subsidies should be limited to stop "professional students" taking unlimited periods to complete degrees.

Students would have an incentive to complete studies in a specified time.

If a student has not completed a degree at another university and then wishes to study at Unisa, each year spent at the other university counts for two years on Unisa's subsidy scale.

Mr Stockhoff said the new regulations would undoubtedly affect a number of students registering for 1979, but it was too early to make predictions. He said most universities had tried to cover losses because of the new subsidy formula.

Mr J B Z Louw, secretary of the Committee of University Principals, said the new subsidy formula was a way of ensuring that students were not subsidised continually by the State without achieving results.

Mr Peter Nixon, education spokesman for the Progressive Federal Party in the Provincial Council, said he understood Unisa would have to double its fees, but he felt the system was too rigid.

"I see the need for creating an incentive, but it might be better to limit the number of courses for which a student may enrol — particularly if his academic record suggests he might not pass them all," he said.

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22/1/79 M (54) (705)

New Zwelitsha college to open

ALICE — The new Zwelitsha branch of the University of Fort Hare opens next month.

Registration will take place at the Lennox Sebe Training College between 2 and 5 pm from February 13 to 15.

Students are urged to register early — those who register after February 15 will have to pay an additional R10. The final date for late registration and course changes is February 28.

Lectures start on February 19, and will be given after normal work-

ing hours to enable employed people to study. The branch offers 16 courses, including Xhosa, English, Afrikaans, mathematics, history, private law, political science, public administration, economics and business economics, accounting and industrial psychology.

First year B Juris and biology and physics will be offered to meet the requirements for the new secondary teachers diploma of the Lennox Sebe College and the degree courses of the Zwelitsha branch. — DDC.

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which assist livestock owners in the use of that asset. It would also avoid the proposal contained in the Report on Rural Development that the Botswana Meat Commission or other bodies should attempt to classify clients as small or big and to serve as agents for the Revenue Department. Those proposals appear to be awkward and undesirable.

There is proper concern that herd sizes in Botswana should be of an optimum size so that animal take-off can reach efficient levels. It is felt that herd sizes of at least fifty are desirable. Following on from this premise there is considerable discussion in the Report on the need to develop co-operative or joint stock company forms through which small holders of livestock can join together to run efficient herds. The optimum size herd in Botswana is now thought to be closer to 200. The adoption of the company concept to manage communal land controlled equally by shareholders should provide a form and a forum from the acquaintance and knowledge of which further elaborations of that concept can occur. The elaborations that I foresee would be towards commonly managed herds; the raising of company herds financed by local taxes on the shares and the company purchase and management of stud-bulls, common facilities, transport, water development etc. In fact separate companies can be formed for herd ownership and for the provision of services. This would allow development to occur without having to achieve community consensus first. The right to land would remain intact.

Swart universiteite vir stede ondersoek

RAPPORT 28/1/79

(54)

DIE instelling van die kommissie wat moet ingaan op die voorsiening van swart universiteite in wit gebiede, is 'n verdere erkenning van die feit dat die swart stede hier is om te bly, het prof. Gerrit Viljoen, Rektor van RAU en voorsitter van die kommissie, gister aan RAPPORT gesê.

Die kommissie, waarin professore van die wit en die swart universiteite dien, het gister in Kaapstad vir die eerste keer gesit. Prof. Viljoen sê die saak is dringend en hy hoop dat 'n tussentydse verslag voor die einde van die jaar uitgebring sal kan word.

Prof. Viljoen sê dat die instelling van die kommissie 'n verdere uitbouing is van die siening van die vorige Minister van Plurale Betrekkinge en Ontwikkeling, dr. Connie Mulder, naamlik dat swart stede aantreklik moet wees.

47. The opportunity cost of using funds to purchase a machine is:

- (1) The cost involved in setting up the machine.
- (2) The interest one could receive from loaning out the funds.
- (3) The marginal efficiency of capital.
- (4) The cost of the machine.
- (5) None of the above.

48. If the productivity of capital rises, we would expect the:

- (1) Demand for capital to fall.
- (2) Output of capital to decline.
- (3) Present value of the stream of expected net yields to rise.
- (4) Rate of interest to fall.
- (5) Disinvestment to take place.

49. Which of the following is not true about inventory investment?

Varsities to allow more blacks?

JOHANNESBURG — A report is expected to be presented to the government towards the middle of this year recommending that more places for blacks at universities in urban areas should be made available. Prof Gerrit Viljoen, the principal of RAU, presided over the first preliminary meeting of a committee appointed by the Cabinet, in Cape Town at the weekend.

The ten-man committee includes Prof W. Kgwere of the University of the North and Prof A. C. Nkabante, Rector of the University of Zululand.

Prof Viljoen said he was greatly encouraged by the first day's talks, and said it had been agreed to look at the situation involving black undergraduates in the Transvaal as a matter of priority.

"The committee was appointed to evaluate ways of providing university facilities for blacks in so-called white urban areas," he said.

"We regard the problems of students from Soweto, for example, as being urgent, and we will be working on this aspect first."

The professor said he hoped all organisations and individuals interested in black education would submit memoranda to the Department of Education in Pretoria by the end of March. — SAPA.

20m and the MPC is 4/5, then equilibrium national income will be:

- (4) R1 100m
- (5) R1 900m

has a marginal propensity to consume of 2/3 and a deflationary gap of R30m, then to bring the economy to full employment, there would have to be an increase of:

- (1) R90m in GNP
- (2) R30m in GNP
- (3) R10m in GNP
- (4) R90m in investment spending.
- (5) R10m in investment spending.

56. A multiplier of 2.5 implies that when:

- (1) Investment increases by R1, consumption increases by R1.50.
- (2) Consumption increases by R2.50, investment increases by R1.
- (3) Investment increases by R1, consumption increases by R2.50.
- (4) Investment increases by R2.50, consumption increases by R1.
- (5) Income increases by R1, investment increases by R1.50.

51. The acceleration principle says that:

- (1) The demand for capital goods will fluctuate inversely with the demand for consumer goods.
- (2) An increase in the demand for consumer goods will lead to a proportionate increase in the demand for investment goods.
- (3) In order for the demand for investment goods to keep increasing, the demand for consumer goods must continually rise by a constant amount.
- (4) In order for the demand for investment goods to keep increasing, the demand for consumer goods must increase at an increasing rate.
- (5) A decreasing demand for investment goods will cause consumer goods demand to decrease more and more.

52. If at a time of full employment with GNP in equilibrium, the government wishes to increase its spending on goods and services by R10m and maintain full employment with stable prices it should:

- (1) Increase tax receipts by R10 million.
- (2) Decrease tax receipts by R10 million.
- (3) Increase tax receipts by more than R10 million.
- (4) Increase tax receipts but by less than R10 million.
- (5) Leave tax receipts unchanged.

53. If the slopes of the consumption, investment and government spending functions are called respectively MPC, MPI, MPG, the complete multiplier appropriate to an autonomous shift of the aggregate demand schedule is given by:

- (1) $1/MPG$
- (2) $1/1-MPC$
- (3) $1/(1-MPC) + MPG$
- (4) $\frac{1}{MPC} + \frac{1}{MPI} + \frac{1}{MPG}$
- (5) $\frac{1}{1-MPC-MPI-MPG}$

Wits fills
top posts
in Hebrew,
music

Staff Reporter

THE University of the Witwatersrand has announced two senior appointments.

Professor Menahem Z Kaddari becomes professor and head of the Department of Hebrew Studies and composer Henk Temmingh an associate professor in the School of Music.

Professor Kaddari, who is regarded as one of Israel's leading Hebrew linguists, has already taken up his appointment.

He said yesterday he regarded it as a great challenge.

"I came here last August to look at the university and to deliver a lecture. The idea of working here appealed to me then."

Professor Kaddari previously worked at Bar-Ilan University in Israel.

His principal fields of research have been in the syntax and semantics of biblical, medieval and modern Hebrew and of Aramaic.

Dr Temmingh studied at the University of Potchefstroom and at the Royal Conservatoire in The Hague, Holland. He now lectures at the University of Port Elizabeth.

He has been on Unisa's board of practical music examiners since 1970.

54

Back pay for UWC staff — rector

SALARY

Figures
10/2/79

54



Professor R E van der Ross

RACE GAP GOES

SALARY discrimination on the basis of colour has been removed from the University of Western Cape (UWC) since the beginning of the year.

And 'ethnic exclusiveness' at the UWC has been lessened with the admittance of students of all races.

These two announcements on UWC's move away from apartheid were made today by the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, in his address at the graduation ceremony in the Good Hope Centre.

He also appealed for an end to 'divided control' over universities.

20 YEARS

About 377 degrees and diplomas were conferred at the graduation ceremony at which the chairman of

Anglovaal Holdings, Mr Clive Menell, was the guest speaker.

Announcing the removal of salary discrimination Professor van der Ross said the step removed an item of injustice and a cause of dissatisfaction for almost 20 years.

In an interview, he said the Government and the university had a long-standing arrangement that the principle of equal pay could be implemented if funds were available.

FULL AUTONOMY

The Government, he said had now made it possible to get the funds.

The actual parity payouts had not been made yet but would come into effect later this year.

But it had been implemented since January

and staff would receive back pay from that date when the payments were made, Professor van der Ross said.

The announcement is expected to affect most of the 250 lecturers and 350 other staff.

In his address, Professor van der Ross said UWC would continue to strive for full autonomy to decide on appointments, erection of buildings and the administration of funds.

COULD AVOID

'If State universities are to achieve full status, they must be admitted into the process of decision-making.

'I have to record with concern that during the entire period of negotia-

universities, UWC was neither consulted nor informed what was happening.'

The universities, he said, were placed in an untenable position which resulted in dissatisfaction, a situation which could be avoided if UWC was admitted to full membership of all university councils in the country.

UWC, he said, had been promised a medical faculty in 1974, and, because of the decline in the economy, were told not to register medical students in 1978.

Because of the shortage of doctors generally and coloured doctors in particular, and signs of recovery in the economy, he urged the Government to proceed with the establishment of the medical faculty.

tion for new salaries for

Graduates prove business schools are key to success

THE first management training courses started in South Africa more than 20 years ago at the University of Pretoria. About 14 years ago other universities followed suit and now there are six MBA or MBL programmes.

Nearly 3 000 people have already completed their master's degree in management or business administration.

Critics of management training choose to refer only to master's degree programmes when attacking business schools. They forget that in addition to these degree programmes, most South African business schools run short programmes for senior businessmen.

When mentioning these programmes they refer to them as money making activities, but neglect to mention that business schools are among the few organisations which have succeeded in bringing out world experts to run seminars to instruct South African businessmen.

If executive programmes are added to the master's degree programmes, one must conclude that business school staffs are very productive in bringing management training to the South African business world.

The question one should ask is whether this contribution is of any value to the business world.

The answer can be found in an analysis of the positions of school alumni in the business world.

Last year the School of Business Leadership sent questionnaires to 513 of its MBL graduates. It was found that 27.6 per cent of the graduates were in management and executive director positions and 82.1 per cent were in senior or top jobs in the management positions. Cape Town Business Manufacturing, 20 per cent, School found that 43 per cent in service and consulting, 7.9 per cent in mining and

in top management positions and Witwatersrand Business School that 20 per cent of their MBAs were in top management positions and 21 per cent in senior management positions.

Taking these facts into account it is clear that the average income of business school graduates is among the highest of professional people in this country.

In the Unisa survey of 1977 the average income for the total sample of MBL graduates was R21 800 and for the top group of management and executive directors R26 400.

In 1977 the Witwatersrand Business School estimated an average income (fringe benefits excluded) of about R15 000.

It is necessary to point out that the age of graduates of the Wits school is much lower than that of Unisa Business School graduates, which has an effect on their salaries.

If this information on income is compared with that compiled by the Human Sciences Research Council in 1977, it can be concluded that graduates in management are very successful.

In the Human Sciences Research Council's report the median income of a managing director of an executive director (private sector), average age 52, it was R24 750 and of general managers, average age 53, R21 150.

The income of graduates is determined by demand and supply. It has been established that their income is high, therefore, it follows that the demand is great.

The business world does not pay good money for men who are not good. It is obvious that business school graduates are valuable to the business world.



PROFESSOR
Georg Marais,
Director of the
School of Business Leadership
of the University
of South Africa,
hits back at critics of management training.

construction, 7.9 per cent in financial institutions and the rest in commerce, agricultural co-ops and the civil service. Of Cape Town's MBAs, 36 per cent are in manufacturing and 23 per cent in service and consulting.

In the case of the Wits MBAs, 45 per cent of the graduates are in manufacturing and 16 per cent in commerce.

The question is asked how it is possible for businessmen to know what they need if, as has been alleged, the six business schools cannot agree on what the business world requires.

For the past 15 years I have been responsible for management training at Unisa and know all the directors, past and present, of the business schools.

I am glad to say that although business schools in South Africa are competitive, they work in close cooperation in a committee under the guidance of Dr Dirk Conradie.

This committee enables them to co-ordinate most activities.

South Africa is at an advantage as there are six business schools using different teaching techniques or catering for different areas or needs in the business world.

Nowadays it is possible for the businessman or prospective student to study full-time, part-time or by means of television in the major centres. In addition, television enables people in smaller centres to study. Management training is available to all

businessmen.

There is a tendency to criticise the length of certain MBA programmes or to mention the lack of good staff at certain business schools, and at the same time a finger is pointed at lecturers who receive high incomes than the normal university lecturer and who have more freedom and publish less.

At certain universities the MBA programme takes about one year to complete, as in a small country like this the business world cannot afford to send people to residential business schools for longer periods.

Unisa's MBL cannot be criticised as far as length and in-depth approach are concerned.

Students study four years part-time and they are expected to integrate their studies with their jobs during the study period.

It is important to point out that the duration of most programmes in Europe is also about a year.

Referring to business school staff one must point out that in many cases the students, as in the case of Unisa, receive higher incomes than the lecturers. Nevertheless they expect the lecturer to be good, to know the management theories, to know the business world, and to publish.

I would like to point out that if one were to evaluate our business schools according to their number of publications they would not have to take a back seat to any other university departments. Under the direction of the

six directors of the SA Association of Business Management, business schools started a journal on business leadership called "Business Management".

In addition, during the past three years, a number of books on marketing, personnel, business economics and business policy written by business school lecturers have appeared on the market.

Subjects emphasised by graduates in a poll are human behaviour, management accounting, planning and control, analysis of financial statements, and

marketing, finance, business policy and marketing. If the subjects taught at the different business schools are analysed, it is found that all or most of the subjects are taught at the different schools.

It is, therefore, possible to conclude that South African business schools have tailored their curricula to meet the needs of the business world in general.

Considering that management training at business schools started only about 20 years ago, business schools have already made an important contribution to the business world.

It is not necessary for businesses to send their people overseas for management training, and therefore they are saving large amounts of money.

I also want to point out that although only the six business schools which exist have been discussed, they must not be seen in isolation, but together with undergraduate commerce training and training in commerce at colleges for advanced technical education and the teaching of accounting and economics in high schools.

All these institutions form part of one system and there is constant interaction between the different bodies supplying management and commerce training. The most challenging need is to promote black

students to study commerce and management because South Africa cannot prosper if the black people do not produce managers.

The next challenging need is for businesses to promote export. To be in a position to export requires higher efficiency in our factories. Managers have to know more about running multinational companies and marketing in other countries.

Closely related to marketing overseas is the improved exploitation of our raw materials.

More attention has to be paid to exploiting these raw materials and exporting the end product and not the basic raw material.

Management training for people in the mining industry must receive high priority.

It must be remembered that it is useless for the businessmen to receive the best management training and then for us to lag behind in management training or training in public administration for employees in the public sector.

They too need training in the basics of capitalism, ie the profit motive.

In conclusion it can be said that it is time for the business world to stop talking about too many business schools, and instead to appreciate the available facilities and to assist their staffs in continuing with their studies.

Every year Unisa's school of business leaders with companies refusing to give their black staff leave to attend study schools, not to mention their reluctance to pay the tuition fees of their staff.

The legal and accounting professions make an important financial contribution to the salaries of people teaching law and accounting. We in the business schools are interested to know what the business world intends doing in the future.

THE BUSINESS INSTITUTE
AMERITECH INCORPORATED
AMARNATH SINGH



Mercedes has launched a push-button dictation machine called a "pocket secretary". The Lanier VPS 60 is little bigger than a 20-pack of cigarettes and only slightly heavier. It can record telephone conversations, operate from battery or mains and accept 60 minutes of recording on its micro-cassette.

Now a boss can literally keep a secretary under his thumb.

Two-day job now takes 30 minutes

THE Stelow 5400 programmable addressing system extracts maintenance information from a cardex system in 30 minutes. Previously the operation took two days of every month, according to Ronco Vickers.

The cards can be prepared on a modified office typewriter, outlining, in detail if necessary, the various functions that have to be carried out.

Each card is then punch card coded. Cards are then run through the machine, which is programmed and the particular cards for that maintenance period printed out.

The machine sorts through cards at speeds of up to 6 000 an hour.

Cards are guaranteed for 10 000 impressions; the punch coding can be done by a typist.

Ease of operation and flexibility of the 5 400 allows for distribution and control of maintenance plans regardless of geographical location.

Large industrial firms that have a routine maintenance schedule can use the machine to provide quick, effective schedules for each maintenance period.

IBM's new

3730

offers big gains in productivity

IBM SOUTH AFRICA'S new distributed office communication system, the 3730, offers productivity gains usually associated with numeric data processing, says the company.

It provides advanced text processing functions for the preparation and printing of memoranda, letters, forms, reports and similar documents. In the storage and retrieval of documents and in the communication of information.

The IBM 3730 will most commonly be connected to a computer, such as an IBM System/370 or IBM 3080-series processor, although it can also operate in an unconnected, or stand-alone mode.

Stations

The system consists of a controller and a variety of 3732 display stations and 3736 office printers. Up to a combined total of 31 of these units can be attached to each controller. The controller incorporates fixed disks for document storage (up to 10,000 pages of text), and system control and application programmes. An integrated diskette drive provides for additional storage and archiving of documents.

The printer produces typewriter-quality documents at up to 55 characters a second, and accepts single forms or continuous stationery, with up to five carbon copies.

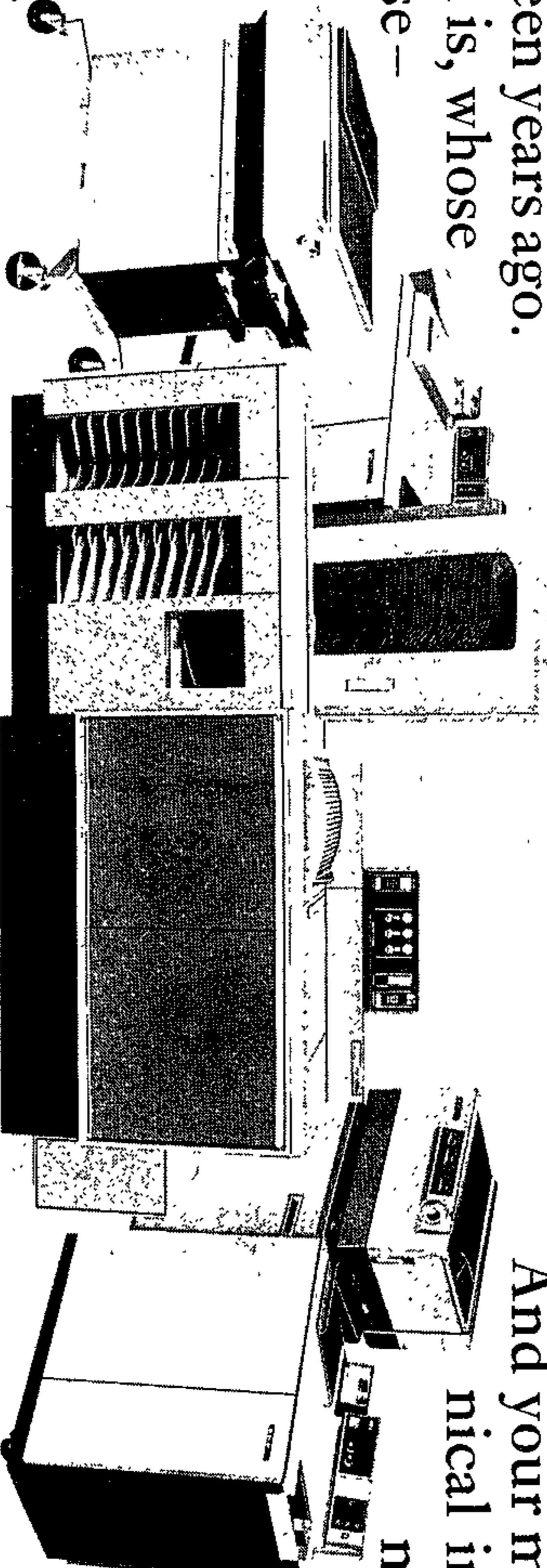
Easily changeable print wheels, with either 10 or 12 characters for every 2.5 cm in various type styles, satisfy a variety of different office printing requirements.

Nobody can imitate Rank Xerox as well as we can.

No matter whose plain paper copier you choose, you'll be getting someone's version of an idea Xerox came out with nineteen years ago.

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Xerox's or someone else's? If you choose Xerox, you'll have more to choose from. We offer sixteen different models — or



more than twice as many as our closest competitor.

And we provide specialists to help you choose the one that's right for you.

As market leader Rank Xerox is best able to provide top quality service and support throughout South Africa. Our staff of 800 people are all trained to take good care of you and your machine. So, if ever you

need service of any kind, there is always someone nearby to quickly take care of it.

And your machine will never outdate. As technical innovations occur, your machine is modified to bring it right up to date.

Rank Xerox copiers can be leased, purchased or rented — whatever suits you best.

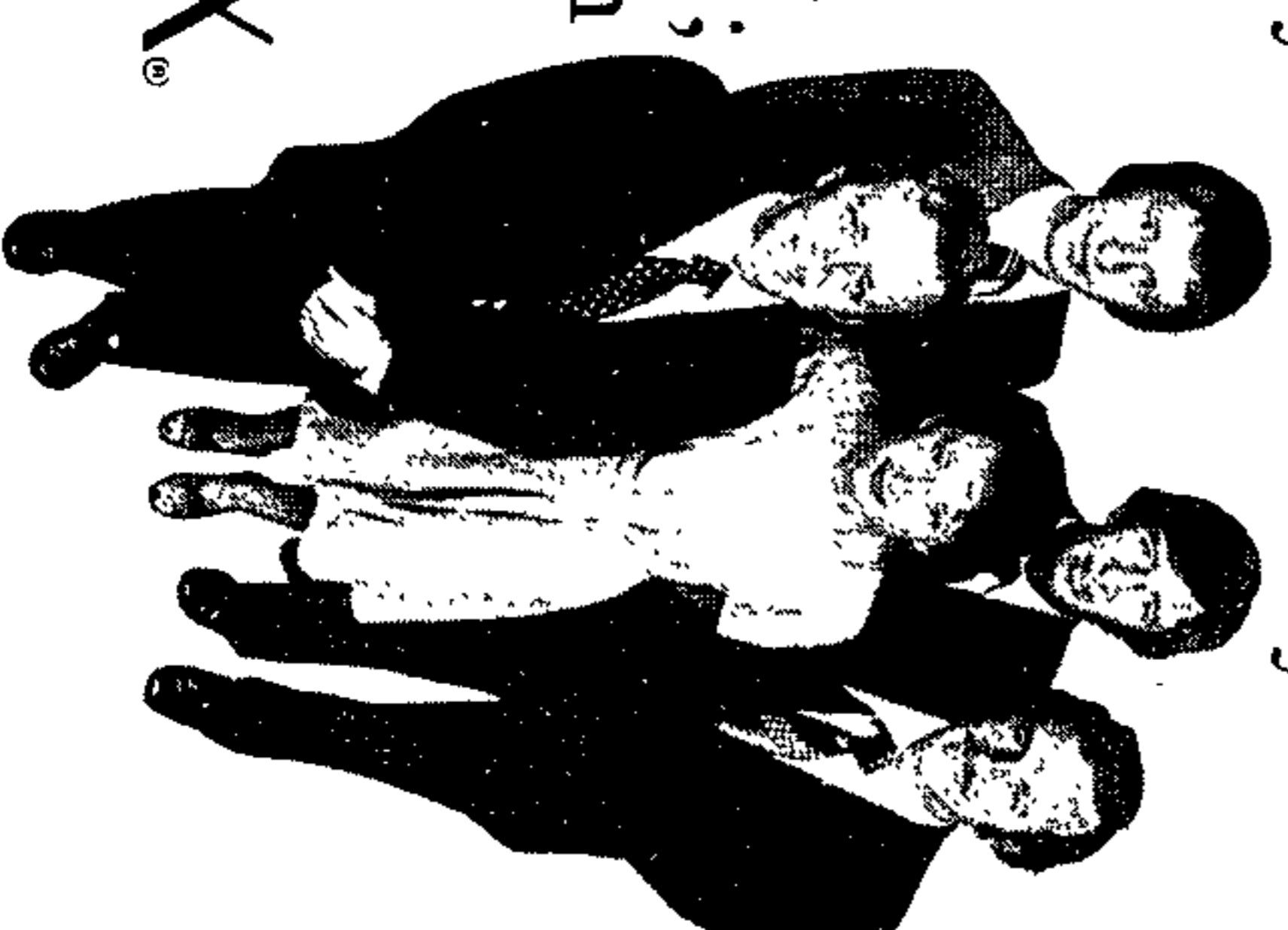
Which means you not only get to choose a copier that's just right for you, but you get to pay for it in a way

that's just right for you too.

So, whose copier do you choose?

There are obviously plenty of versions around. But you'll never go wrong if you follow this basic principle of xerography: You always get better results when you start with the original.

RANK XEROX®



School rummours

Sun. Times

11/2/79

(574)

SENIOR medical professors at Medunsa, the black medical university, demanded the replacement of the rector because they felt that teaching there was in danger of collapsing.

The rector, Professor H W Snyman, one of the country's most eminent medical men, resigned from Medunsa — the Medical University of Southern Africa.

Feelings against him were so high that several senior members of the teaching staff boycotted his farewell function in Pretoria this week.

The staff, all senior medical professors, sent a lengthy memorandum to the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Willem Cruywagen, warning that the situation had become so bad at the medical school that it was near collapse.

Prof Snyman, who is chairman of the South African Medical and Dental Council, had failed on several major counts, they charged.

Urgent steps they demanded were the resignation of the rector and of the registrar, Dr J P Venter.

Prof Snyman says he will now devote his attention to the establishment of a new teaching hospital for the University of Pretoria, where he is Dean of Medi-

Warning by profs

Rector quits after chaos

BY IVOR WILKINS

heed the advice of his senior academic staff, but in a number of other ways".

Main complaints in this regard were his apparent failure to:

- Appreciate that newly conceived universities have a multitude of immediate as well as long-term problems that require the full-time attention and presence of the chief administrator on the campus.

- To establish good relations with hospital authorities. "A great deal of the delay in appointing staff can be directly attributed to this oversight."

- To communicate with senior academic staff in respect of building plans, which could have saved the State a great deal of money spent in subsequent alterations.

"At this late hour we still do not have a mortuary in which to train students in an important part of anatomical pathology, a course

it needs a full-time rector," he said.

He said the function on Friday night was to express appreciation for the work done to establish a new medical school. Overseas visitors had come to Medunsa and had expressed amazement at the development.

What had been achieved there in just over two years would have taken eight elsewhere, they had told him.

When it was revealed that the Sunday Times was aware of the memorandum demanding his resignation, he said: "I resigned of my own accord."

Dr Venter declined to comment on the matter other than to say he had been given a new post by the Minister of Education and Training. "I am secretary of the committee of inquiry into university and related training for blacks resident in the white area of South Africa," he said.

Medical



Prof H W Snyman . . . several boycotted his farewell

cut ↓

Salaries at UWC equalized, says Van der Ross

Staff Reporter

THE University of the Western Cape has abolished salary discrimination on the basis of colour as from January 1, this year.

This was announced officially at the weekend by the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, in his address at the university's graduation ceremony in the Good Hope Centre.

Professor Van der Ross also announced that the "ethnic exclusiveness" of the university had been lessened by admitting students of other race groups.

Yesterday Professor Van der Ross said the council of the university had decided in December last year to abolish wage discrimination which had been the cause of dissatisfaction for almost 20 years.

He said wage parity had been introduced at the university as from January 1, which meant staff would receive back payment from that date.

Lecturers

"This should affect most of 350 staff members at the university, and some of the 250 lecturers. I say only some of the lecturers, because most of them are white," he said.

On the issue of "ethnic exclusiveness", Professor Van der Ross said the university was initially built exclusively for coloured people.

"But now any student of any race can be admitted, provided he has a permit. We do not have the final say as to who is admitted to our university, that decision rests with the minister."

He added that it was easier for a non-coloured person to obtain a permit at post graduate level than it was to obtain one at undergraduate level.

Professor Van der Ross also expressed concern at the fact that during the period of negotiation for new salaries for universities, the UWC was not consulted at all, and was not informed about what was happening.

"The problem is that, unlike white universities, the black universities do not have a statutory body to negotiate for them, and therefore do not have to be consulted by the minister. This is in fact what happens," he said.

In 1923, too, the Council advertised for a Superintendent for the Native Affairs Commission, who was initially to help with its planning. There were 113 applicants for the post, but Dr. Loram, a member of the Native Affairs Commission, who was in charge of the selection, told in September 1923 that the Commission was particularly interested in Africans, and that the Commission was particularly interested in Africans, and that the Commission was particularly interested in Africans.

In October 1922, the Council had told the Divisional Councils that the primary object of establishing the township is to improve urban locations, and, as it believed, to improve urban African administration. Africans had voiced their opposition in the early 1920s.

The Natal Mercury

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1929

54

VARSITY FAILURES

IN ESSENCE the idea that universities should be required to show how successfully they carry out their teaching, research and educational functions with the money given to them is not unreasonable. Like any other enterprise that is subsidised with public money, universities should be subject to public accountability. We have no quarrel, therefore, with the pronouncement by the Minister of National Education, Mr. Cruywagen, that they will be called upon increasingly to account for their efficiency.

Indeed, one might say that the need to examine the efficiency of South African universities is becoming increasingly urgent in view of the escalating costs of university training and the public's mounting concern over the poor examination results at some establishments.

However, it is not enough that the Government should simply admonish these seats of learning, tell them to put their houses in order and then expect everything to come right. Certainly much of the blame for poor examination results and wasted money can be laid at the doors of the universities themselves. There are also other factors over which universities have little or no control. And if we are going to delve into the matter, then let's be fair and thorough about it.

We have always felt that much of

the high incidence of first-year failures can be traced to the inadequate preparation of school leavers for university life. Unlike in Britain, for instance, where there are elaborate and rigorous selection procedures before a university place is granted, South African students can be admitted with relatively low matriculation aggregates. Moreover, there is an instant transition from school to university without any strict process for weeding out unsuitable applicants.

If there is to be a move towards greater efficiency, then it should begin at the turnstiles. The whole selection procedure seems in need of a major overhaul, and this is a matter which might well require the co-operation of the schools. In addition, the Government should not overlook the fact that poor staff salaries often result in poor-quality lecturers.

Meanwhile, besides having to cope with the immaturity of first-year students, the authorities are also faced with the disruptive effects of military training. These are just some of the factors which the Government might bear in mind when directing universities to put their campuses in order. The whole problem of university failure is clearly a complex one, and none is more familiar with it than the universities themselves. There is still much room for consultation.

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 New Wits students Sally Schlimmer, (left), Cathy Blyth and Karen Vukovic sign the register, with Prof Clyde Walker lending a hand.

value of their cattle. government to introduce considering for it would folding weather.

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the share they controlled should make the avoidance of tax payments an action which runs up against social sanctions.

The authors end a discussion on the probability under their proposed scheme that established livestock owners may strengthen their position both through gaining leasehold rights over commercial ranches as well as by maintaining "Mafisa" and small stock on communal lands with the statement that "... political will and personal commitment are needed at all levels of government to ensure that such a displacement does not occur in Botswana".¹ It is

Thousands register for new Wits year

Staff Reporter

THOUSANDS of first year students registered yesterday for degrees and diplomas at the University of the Witwatersrand.

By the end of this week's annual registration more than 10 000 students are expected to have registered at Wits for the academic year, which begins on Monday.

An orientation programme has been organised by the Students' Representative Council to introduce new students to every aspect of university life — social and political.

Yesterday's guest speakers included Nusas president Auret van Heerden, Wits SRC president Clifford

Goldsmith and Dr. Adam Small, who spoke on the role of the student in South African society.

Other highlights include education debates today and tomorrow. A former principal of the university Professor G R Bozzoli will give an introductory address.

On Thursday morning Dr Jan Marais, NP MP for Pinetown, and Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, Progressive Federal Party MP for Rondebosch, will speak on "South Africa in 1984".

Parents and students will be addressed at the inauguration ceremony on Friday by the vice-chancellor, Professor D J du Plessis, and the president of the SRC, Mr Goldsmith.

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Rhodes protest over hostels

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GRAHAMSTOWN — Fifty black, Coloured and Indian students met the Rhodes University administration yesterday and asked why they had been put into temporary residences as separate ethnic groups.

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, told the group that all Coloured and Indian second and third year students who had been in university hostels could return to them.

This was a result of a reversal by the Department of Community Development of its earlier ban on all Coloureds and Indians from mixed university hostels.

He appealed to the first year Coloured and Indian students living in "temporary" accommodation to continue doing so pending further representations by the university to the government.

Black students are only granted study permits at the university by the government providing they do not live on campus.

This year there are 100 Coloured, Indian and black students at Rhodes.

The university has provided temporary accommodation in three separate buildings which are not official university hostels for about 30 Coloured and Asian men and women students.

They had been refused permits. Coloureds pay R20 when applying for such permits. Indians do not have to pay.

While 12 black students are housed in another separate unofficial hostel, many are having to find digs in the town where they are being charged exorbitant rates and offered poor living facilities in the black areas.

A note handed to Dr Henderson yesterday by the students protested at discrimination by the government's decision to withdraw rights for Coloured, Indian and black students "to live freely" on the campus.

The students demanded that the university administration clarify why action had been taken against them.

They appealed to the university to clarify whether it would defend the rights of Coloured and Indian students. — DDR.

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Graduations at Unisa multiracial

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Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — All except one of the University of South Africa's 10 graduation ceremonies this year will be multiracial.

The exception is the ceremony in Pretoria on May 5, which will be exclusively for blacks.

'We found it would be most convenient, considering the numbers, to have all the black graduates from the Transvaal and Free State together on the one day,' the registrar (administration) Mr M H Stockhof said.

The black graduands like to have as many guests as possible and by allocating one day exclusively to them, we can allow them to bring up to six guests each.

At the other graduation ceremonies, graduates can

have only three guests each,' Mr Stockhof said.

There will be five other graduation ceremonies in Pretoria which will be attended by white, coloured and Indian students.

These will take place on April 25 and 27 (arts graduates), May 2 (education and law graduates), May 16 (commerce and theology graduates) and May 18 (commerce and science graduates).

Two ceremonies will be held in Durban, one in Cape Town and one in East London — the first Unisa graduation ceremony to be held in that city.

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Equation (5) indicates that the number of morgens available for cultivation, the proportion of available land cultivated and the number of wage-earning female adults were significant in explaining 15% of the variation of maize yield. What is noticeable is that all the coefficients are negative indicating an inverse relationship between yield and each of the variables. The negative coefficients of MORGENS and PROPLAND are probably due to the limited financial and human resources available to the homeland families. Westcott found that household income and the number of able men permanently at home both strongly influenced the bags harvested per acre. Thus, with limited resources, an increase in the number of morgens available for cultivation or in the proportion of such land cultivated was bound to lower the yield obtained from the land. The negative coefficient of the number of wage-earning female adults strengthens these arguments. It shows that the absence of a wage-earning female from the fields lowered the harvest obtained from those fields.

Black students at White universities

Harvard (2) 78

16/2/79

54

*18. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Plural Relations and Development:

Whether foreign Black students who wish to study at White universities in the Republic are required to obtain permission from his Department to do so.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLURAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT:

No. but the question of their entry into and place of residence in the Republic of South Africa has to be cleared with my Department.

Medical faculty at University of the

Western Cape

Hansard (2) 76 10/2/74

54

*15. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

What progress has been made in the establishment of a medical faculty at the University of the Western Cape.

†The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

(1) An Interdepartmental Committee has been appointed to promote the establishment of a medical faculty and a training hospital in accordance with guide lines approved by the Cabinet.

(2) This Committee appointed a Working Committee, under the chairmanship of the Rector, to—

(a) determine the suitability of the proposed site;

(b) undertake the detail planning of the relevant facilities;

77

FRIDAY, 16 FEBRUARY 1974

(c) estimate the cost of the project; and

(d) to draw up a time-table for promoting the joint building project (i.e. the hospital by the Cape Provincial Administration and the medical faculty by the Department of Public Works).

(3) A feasibility report has recently been drawn up by a firm of consulting engineers. The report has already been considered by the Working Committee and is now receiving further attention.

Rhodes blacks rough it after 'res' ban

Jan. Times 18/2/79

By MURRAY McNALLY

ABOUT 100 black students at Rhodes University are being accommodated in disused nurses' quarters and two decommissioned hostels after the Department of Community Development refused to allow them to live in residence.

Some are boarding two and three to a room and study by candlelight in private homes in Grahamstown's black townships.

Dr Derek Henderson, the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes, told about 70 of them at a meeting this week that he had received a letter from the Department of Community Development refusing permission for the students to live in residence.

He said he had received a sharp reprimand from the Department of National Education for allowing coloured and Indian students to live in university residences.

Dr Henderson told me yesterday that it was crucial that the black students be allowed into residence.

Overcrowding

"Grahamstown is an isolated town and the student influx causes overcrowding," he said.

"There is not enough accommodation in the town for black students."

Dr Henderson said that in 1977 coloured and Indian students applied to the Department of Community Development for permission to live on the campus.

No reply was received, and the university allowed students to live in residences of their choice.

At the end of last year, however, he received a letter from the department refusing permission for students to live in the residences, he said.

The Department of National Education censured him for allowing them into residence while the decision was pending.

שנוחלין ולא מנחלין. כגון בעל אחרות או בעל אחרות אביו (ע"י) משנה בבה בחורא ח. א) — כל אלה פסולים הם. ואין המשנה הראשונה חולקת על משנת רבי עקיבא אלא כבעל אחרות אמו, ובעל אמו, וגיסי, שהואיל ואין להם שייכות בבחלה כלל, הרי הם כשרים (המאיר). ברם, הרמב"ם בפירושו כותב: "וכל הראוי לירשו אינו מדברי משנה ראשונה, אבל הוא תשלום משנת רבי עקיבא" (ע"י) שם. וע"י ברטנורא, חוספוח יוסטוב, חידושי הרשב"י, מכל מקום אין הלכה כמשנה ראשונה, וכל הקרוב לו באותה שעה — זה המשך משנת רבי עקיבא (לפי כל המפרשים), והיא באה ללמדנו שכל שהוא קרוב לו באותה שעה שראה את העדות, או בשעה שהוא בא להעיד, הרי הוא פסול. היה קרוב ונתרחק — כגון חתנו שנתה אשתו, דהיינו בתו, קודם שראה את העדות, הרי זה כשר — שכן בשעה שראה את העדות לא היה קרובו עור. רבי יהודה אומר: אפילו מתה בתו — אשת חתני, ויש לו בנים כמנהג — אבל יש לחתנו בנים מבתו, הרי זה קרוב — והוא והתנו פסולים זה לזה.

Dr Henderson said this was an impossible situation. He had appealed to the Minister of Community Development, Mr Steyn, but there had been no reply yet.

במהנו דנה בבדיקה העדים על ידי בית הדין, וכן בענין פסק הדין. כיצד בודקים את העדים — בדיני ממונות? ואף על פי שתקנת חכמים היא שלא תהא דרישה וחקירה בדיני ממונות (כמבואר להלן ד. א. א. ככל מקום היו בודקים את העדים, כדי לכוון עדותם (המאיר), וכיצד היו פוכסין אותן — את העדים, לבית הדין, ומאיימין עליהן — כשילים עליהם אימה על ידי דברי כבושין, שאומרים להם כמה חמור עוונתו של המעיד עדות שקר, שגורם הוא לפורענות קבירה בעולם, ומלבד העונש הקשה הצפוי לעד שקר, הריהו מבוזה אף בעיני האדם שהוא מעיד בשבילי, ונמצא שהוא רע לשמים ורע לברייה, וכיוצא בדברים אלה; ומוציאין את כל האדם לחוץ —

בשני מצד אשתו, ובעל אמו — שאינו אביו, וחמיו — אבי אשתו, וגיסי — בעל אחרות אשתו, הן ופניהן וחמתניהן — כל המניים לעיל הם וגם בניהם וגם חתניהם

שנוחלין ולא מנחלין. כגון בעל אחרות או בעל אחרות אביו (ע"י) משנה בבה בחורא ח. א) — כל אלה פסולים הם. ואין המשנה הראשונה חולקת על משנת רבי עקיבא אלא כבעל אחרות אמו, ובעל אמו, וגיסי, שהואיל ואין להם שייכות בבחלה כלל, הרי הם כשרים (המאיר). ברם, הרמב"ם בפירושו כותב: "וכל הראוי לירשו אינו מדברי משנה ראשונה, אבל הוא תשלום משנת רבי עקיבא" (ע"י) שם. וע"י ברטנורא, חוספוח יוסטוב, חידושי הרשב"י, מכל מקום אין הלכה כמשנה ראשונה, וכל הקרוב לו באותה שעה — זה המשך משנת רבי עקיבא (לפי כל המפרשים), והיא באה ללמדנו שכל שהוא קרוב לו באותה שעה שראה את העדות, או בשעה שהוא בא להעיד, הרי הוא פסול. היה קרוב ונתרחק — כגון חתנו שנתה אשתו, דהיינו בתו, קודם שראה את העדות, הרי זה כשר — שכן בשעה שראה את העדות לא היה קרובו עור. רבי יהודה אומר: אפילו מתה בתו — אשת חתני, ויש לו בנים כמנהג — אבל יש לחתנו בנים מבתו, הרי זה קרוב — והוא והתנו פסולים זה לזה.

שעה

סנהדרין פרק ג'

Medical faculty at University of
Durban-Westville

Hansard 3 (114) **54**
*19. Mr. R. A. F. SWART asked the
Minister of Indian Affairs: *21/2/79*

Whether a decision has been taken in regard to the establishment of a medical faculty at the University of Durban-Westville; if so, what is the decision.

The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS:

Yes. It has been decided not to establish a medical faculty at the University of Durban-Westville at this stage. The princi-

ple that a medical faculty be established at the University when warranted, however, still stands.

University of Natal: medical school
Hansard 3(120) 2/2/79 54
*31 Mr. G N OLDFIELD asked the
Minister of National Education:

Whether he has given further consideration to the admission of White undergraduate students to the medical school of the University of Natal, if so, what is his decision in this regard; if not, why not.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

The matter is still under consideration.

Question standing over from Wednesday, 21
February 1979
Hansard 3 (168). 23/2/79
Cost to State per student at universities for
Blacks

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND
TRAINING replied to Question *11, by Dr
A. L. Boraine:

Question: 54

What was the cost to the State per
student at each of the universities for
Blacks in 1978.

†Reply:

University of Fort Hare	R2 708
University of the North	R3 227
University of Zululand	R3 496

to axe rector

By NORMAN WEST Sun Times 25/2/79

54

THE South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra), a Broederbond front organisation, hatched a secret plot to axe the coloured Rector of the University of the Western Cape and replace him with a white.

According to confidential documents now in the hands of the Sunday Times, Sabra, in consultation with five white professors at the university, also secretly planned to manipulate the composition of the University Council to keep control out of coloured hands.

The plans were laid at a secret meeting at Stellenbosch in 1977 as part of a Sabra campaign to attempt "to positively influence staff relations" at the university.

But the scheme has been

Sabra wanted white to replace him

exposed and the Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, may be forced to axe the five white professors at the university who were party to the scheme to have the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, removed and replaced by a white.

Prof Van der Ross has raised the matter with the Minister and apparently threatened to resign if the five professors were not dismissed.

Present at the meeting were: (from Sabra) Prof C W H Boshoff (chairman), Dr C J Jooste (director) and Prof E Brown. A Sabra council member, Mr F H Boot, was excused because he was busy with research in KwaZulu.

The five university professors allegedly involved were: Professors G R Delpierre, E H Holzapfel, P P Kirstein, C J Kriel and P Pistorius.

Prof Van der Ross told me the issue was "extremely delicate", and that he would at this point prefer to say nothing.

Political considerations

The chairman of the university staff association and director of development at the university, Mr Dennis Adonis, told me that the views expressed in the document were "aimed at undermining the authority of the rector and disrupting administrative discipline". He said Prof Van der Ross had proved himself capable both as an academic and as an administrator and he regretted the "disloyalty" of members of the staff who wanted him removed.

According to the Sabra minutes of the secret meeting, Prof Van der Ross, who holds MA, B Ed, Ph D and D Ed degrees, was appointed in 1973 "solely because of political considerations and because of the political climate that prevailed at the time".

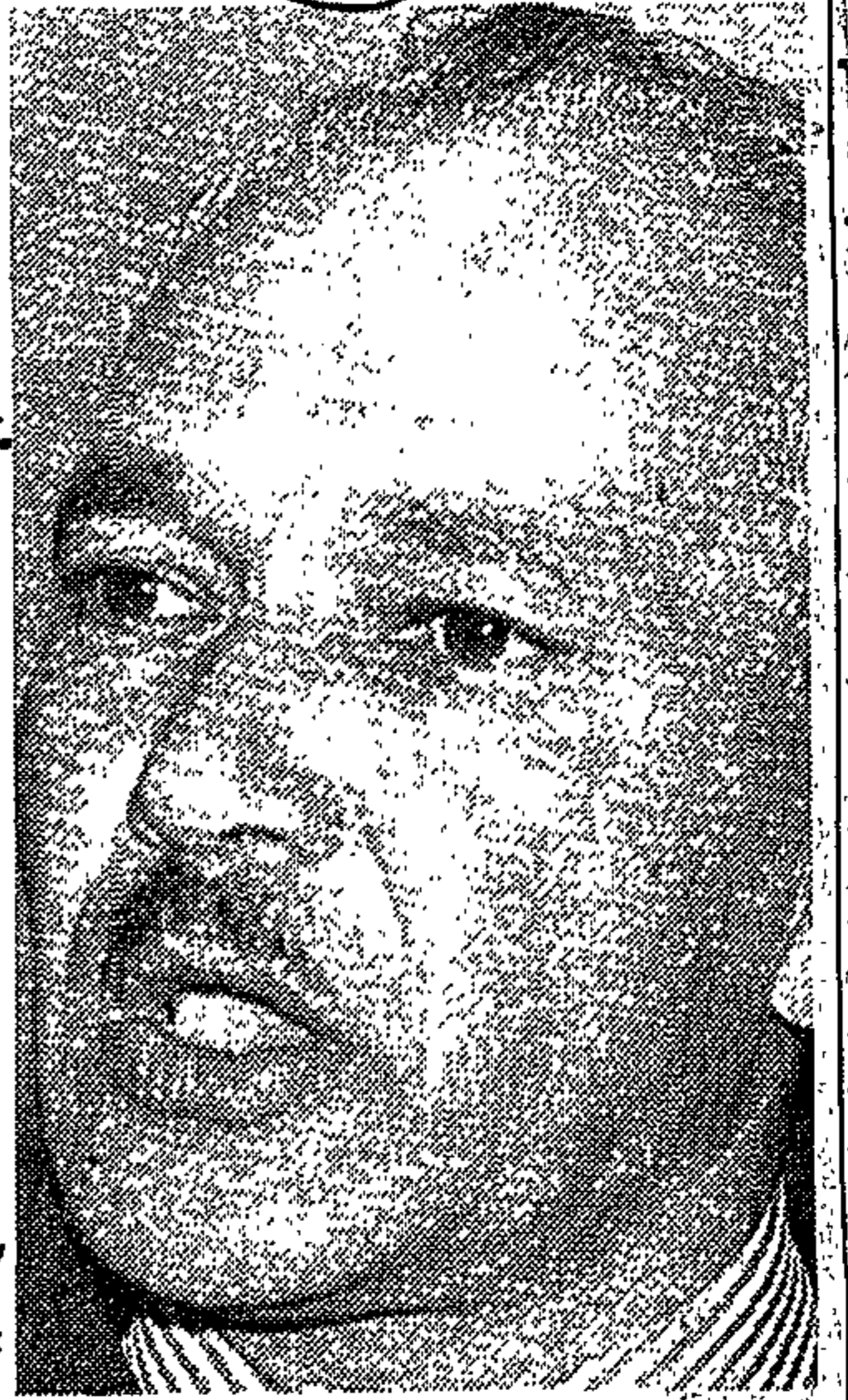
The document also says that since his appointment there has been a weakening of discipline at the university and a more favourable climate for "agitation and violence".

It records that the academics discussed how to manipulate the composition of the university council. "The composition of the council is regarded as of cardinal importance. Problems could arise if coloureds were in the majority and if the chairman was a coloured.

"The council must be established in the course of the year and it demands meticulous planning. Possibilities that can be kept in mind is to nominate an Indian, a Malay, someone from South West Africa and a political enemy of the rector for the council," the document says.

According to the document, most of the problems at the university were the result of the incompetence and "obvious lack of interest" of a rector who had

Prof Van der Ross... bid by white colleagues to oust him



been appointed solely for political considerations.

"A white will probably have to be appointed again and the general feeling is that this would not have great repercussions in the coloured community," it says.

The document says the white staff at the university could be divided into two groups. The conservative group was in the majority and was the more influential.

An "ultra-liberal" second group aligned itself with the coloured academics and leftist politicians.

The Sabra meeting rejected as "totally unacceptable" a coloured majority on the university council and to the Coloured Persons' Representative Council being put in charge of UWC because "this would only serve to strengthen the position of the rector and the liberal camp".

The meeting also discussed a selection scheme for coloured students.

"At present the students are not selected. That means that approximately three quarters of the first-years cannot expect to succeed. Experience has taught that such students are the most receptive to incitement to violence.

"It is recommended that selection should take place at the end of the first semester by refusing admission to the second semester to students who have not achieved the necessary standard."

Categorical views

The meeting realised that the introduction of such a scheme could lead to "political agitation" and suggested it be investigated and a memorandum sent to the Government.

A matter which arose, but was not directly discussed, was the apparent agreement among the professors that the university should be opened to white students.

The relationship between the rector and the conservative group of white lecturers was not good and the

document states: "Professor Van der Ross is not accepted as a person who should be helped to serve his own people."

Sabra, the document records, was disappointed at "the categorical views" of the professors that the university should remain under white control and that putting coloureds in decision-making positions would lead to chaos.

"The attitude in regard to the coloureds' ability, motivation and the availability of top manpower was markedly negative," it says.

Satisfactorily cleared up

Professor Holzapfel said this week that he was not prepared to confirm or deny that he had been present at the Sabra meeting.

"However, I am prepared to say that from what I know of the issue, it was based on a big misunderstanding and that the matter had been satisfactorily cleared up with Sabra and with the rector."

Professor Pistorius said that he was aware of the document but that he could not comment on the matter as the rules of the university prevented him from doing so.

None of the other three professors who was also allegedly present at the meeting, was available for comment.

The Minister of Coloured Relations, Mr Hennie Smit, could not be contacted for comment.

Secret plot

SUNDAY TIMES, February 25, 1979

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Coloureds



ZWELITSHA — The newly opened branch of Fort Hare here has received enthusiastic support and the number of students exceed expectations.

More than 150 have registered for degrees while 110 students from the Lennox Sebe Training College have registered for non-degree subjects.

Lectures, given from 5 to 9 pm, are now in full swing. Lectures last 50 minutes each and students are divided into A, B, C and D groups.

Group A includes African law, industrial

150 at Zwelitsha for degrees

March 5 1979

psychology, mathematics, political science and Xhosa.

Group B covers economics, juridical interpretation, history and physics.

Group C: biology, business economics, English and private law.

Group D: accounting,

Afrikaans Nederlands and public administration.

Fort Hare staff are transported to Zwelitsha to lectures. Academic standards are the same as at the main campus and candidates will write the same examinations according to a central timetable.

Practical work in ac-

counting and industrial psychology is arranged internally by the lecturers.

In biology and physics, students are transported from the Lennox Sebe Training College to Fort Hare on Saturday mornings.

Prof A. Coetzee, vice-rector of Fort Hare, is also director of extramural studies and is available at the Zwelitsha branch administrative office situated in the Lennox Sebe Training College during the week for any advice and assistance. — DDC.

Capital expenditure on universities for

Whites
Hansard 4(295) 26/2/79 54

*25. Mr. J. F. MARAIS asked the Minister of National Education:

What was the total expenditure on universities for Whites during the financial year 1977-'78.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Authority amounting to R45 million was granted but it is impossible to say what amount was actually spent since a loan authority may be taken up and spent in subsequent years.

Chance for whites at black varsities

Argus 28/11/54

Political Staff

THE Government is taking an extremely tentative step towards allowing whites to study at black universities.

The long-held absolute prohibition on whites studying at black universities is abolished in the Universities for Blacks Amendment Bill, which is to be debated in Parliament this year.

However, whites who want to study on black campuses will still have to get ministerial permission.

Mr. Punt Janson, Minister of Education and Training, made it clear in an interview today that permission would only be granted to white lecturing and teaching staff at black universities who wanted to study at the institution at which they were employed.

CONCESSIONS

He said there was sometimes a desire by such people to study at the university at which they were working because they got certain concessions, such as a reduction in fees.

This was not a move towards 'mixed' campuses. Such a move would go against the wishes of blacks themselves, Mr Janson said.

He emphasised that at all times blacks would be given preference in admission to these universities.

track some miles further on and turned back to the farm. By this time it was quite dark and as the Colonel hurried on and never left anyone to show the carts the road we took, they got lost, together with where they were.

(2) No. (1) 146. TIONS: The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELA-

or the night them.

We camped the men a think the men sat u They must have been only a thin waterpr plight. To make m on two-third rations was badly packed and we got no jam or tea, cheese, etc, which all went to another column while we got their oats and biscuits or at least an undue share of them.

1979; if so, what number in each year Whites were refused in 1978 and medical faculties of universities for Coloured students to study at (2) whether any applications from pros- Whites: medical faculties of universities for permission to study at (1) How many Coloured students have the Minister of Coloured Relations 335 Mr. S. VAN DER MERWE asked Whites 26/2/79. Coloured students at universities for

a wood, but I res going. had no cloak, in the same along been Our convoy

We Officers found a room with a sound roof in the farm house but there was not a scrap of furniture. The floor was just earth. We made a big fire of the doors and windows and took it in turns to dry ourselves at the fire. It was a long weary night.

When the carts crawled up, I found that out of the six mules in my scotch cart (for medical stores, etc) one had died during the night from cold and another could barely walk.

Storm still raging over UWC rector

Argus 2/3/79
(54)

THE row at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) over five white professors secretly trying to oust the rector, Professor R E van der Ross, is still raging.

The UWC senate on Tuesday blocked an attempt by some disgruntled white lecturers to have the matter referred to the UWC council for further investigation.

In addition, a group of black staff members has rejected statements that the matter has been 'closed' and are pressing that action be taken against the five professors.

The move to oust Professor van der Ross emerged from a confidential report — given to The Argus last week — of discussions between the five professors and officials of the SA Bureau of Race Relations (Sabra).

STILL OPEN

A spokesman for a group of black staff members said today the issue was still very much 'open,' the men still held very important positions at UWC and had actually managed to get things — proposed in the 'confidential report' — introduced at UWC.

At the Senate meeting on Tuesday, Professor van der Ross himself was initially prevented from making a statement to senate members, the sources said.

Only after the senate had voted by 48 votes out of 56 in favour of him speaking, was he allowed to address the senate.

In terms of the rules of the senate, a two-thirds majority is required to put an ad hoc resolution on the agenda.

Professor van der Ross, the sources said, told the senate that the matter had already been discussed by the council and that the whole issue had been amicably settled.

He spoke after the move to refer the issue to



Professor van der Ross

the council was blocked by the senate.

As a matter of urgency, some white lecturers wanted to introduce a motion in the Senate that the actions of the five professors be referred to the UWC council for further investigation, sources said.

But because the motion was not on the agenda, it was opposed and a vote taken whether it should be put on the agenda or not.

Only about 24 of the 56 senate members voted in favour, and the resolution could not, therefore, be put on the agenda.

CONFIRMED

Professor van der Ross yesterday refused to comment on the senate meeting but two senate members, who did not want to be named, confirmed the reports.

The professor, who tried to introduce the motion, refused to confirm or deny the reports.

He said the tabling of the resolution was a 'procedural matter' which should be discussed with the registrar.

The black staff members' spokesman said today the five professors had not only insulted the rector but also the black academics and the black community.

Points raised in the confidential memorandum two years ago — like the limiting of the number of students and keeping control in white hands — were now in force at the university.

MARK

The spokesman said there was a rule at UWC that students had to obtain a certain mark in the first semester before being allowed to continue.

This had led to a substantial drop in the number of students and whereas there were 1300 students in psychology in past years, this number had been reduced to 600.

UWC was still controlled by whites and only positions where people had to deal with the public, like the rectorship, director of development and assistant registrar for student affairs, were held by blacks.

Important positions like the registrar, assistant registrar for academic affairs and registrar of finances were in white hands.

DISCONTENT

The majority of the members of the executive committee which ran the day-to-day business of UWC were also whites.

Positions which could have been easily filled by blacks, such as the head of the printing works and the security control officer, had been given to whites.

'There is a general feeling of discontent on the campus. After 20 years, we still feel alienated from this place,' he said.

The spokesman said the five professors still held important positions at UWC.

Two of the professors served on an internal commission of inquiry investigating all aspects of UWC including its philosophy and teaching policies; and represented the senate on the UWC council which was the highest governing body; all are members of the senate; and one is dean of a faculty which has an important link with the community.

Improves Bond controls university, says editor

WITS PROF CENSORS BROEDER PROBE



Professor Deneys Schreiner, Vice-principal of the University of Natal

By MARION COX

ANGRY Wits students claimed this week that the censoring of references to Council Broeders from the current issue of their newspaper only demonstrated that the Broederbond controlled the university.

At a mass meeting this week students passed a vote to censure the Vice-Chancellor, Professor D. J. du Plessis, for "doing the Government's work in helping indirectly to prop up the status quo".

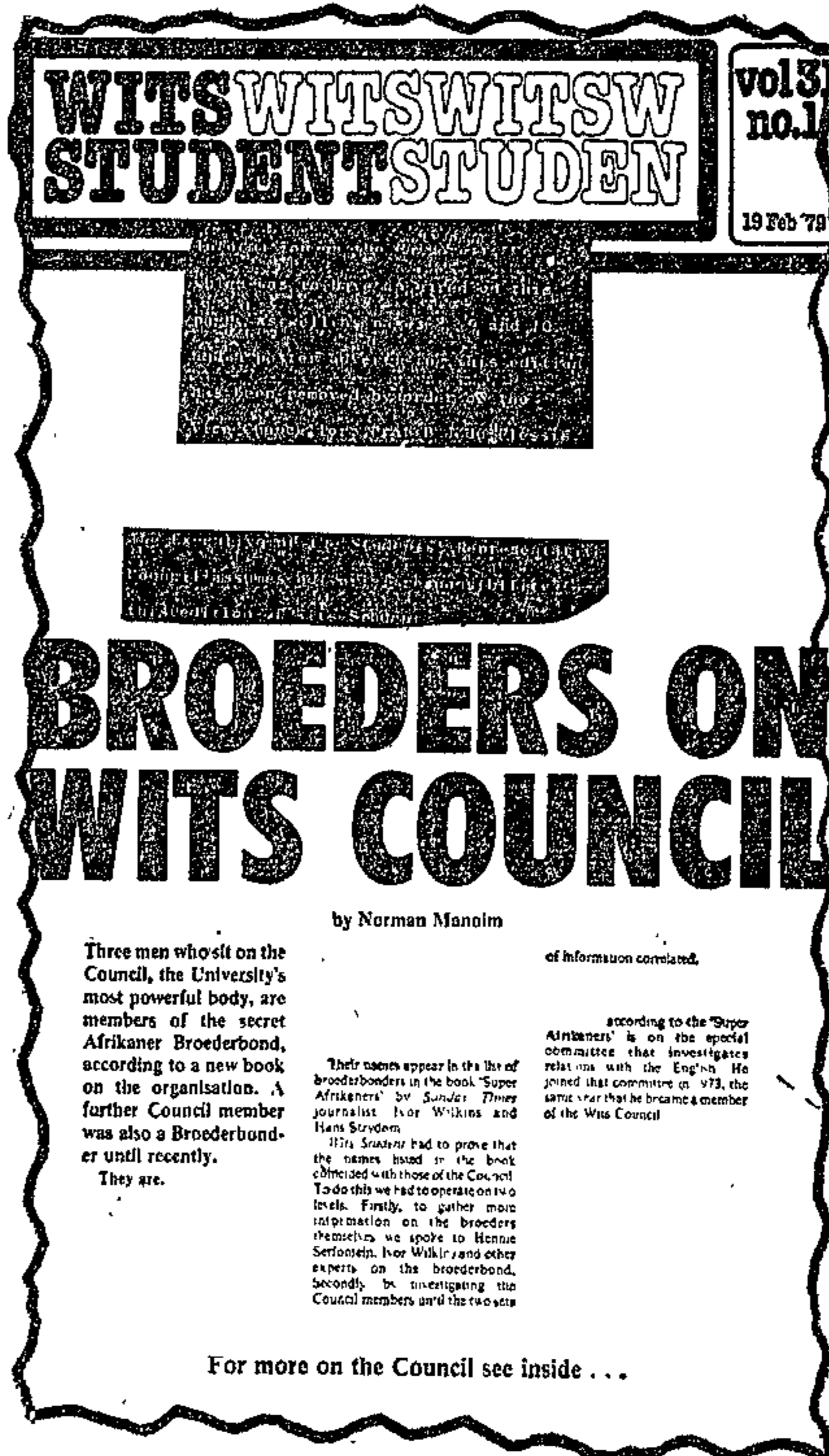
Listing

The student newspaper Wits Student carried a four-page spread on the influence of the Broederbond on the university, by listing the three known Broeders recently mentioned in a book on the organisation and who serve on the powerful Governing Council.

The Broeders, Mr Servaas Hofmeyr, Mr William Coetzer and Dr J. S. Otto, together with an ex-Broeder, Mr B. P. Marais, were named — with full details of their business, academic and social interests.

But by order of the vice-chancellor, their names were obliterated from the newspaper and certain other material was also excised at the same time.

Posters advertising the newspaper which carried



The front page of Wits Student, showing last-minute excisions of the censor's pen.

photographs of the men with the caption: "These men have a hand in the Council and a foot in the Broederbond," were also ordered to be scrapped.

Prof du Plessis has refused to discuss the censorship with either the

students or the Press.

"The whole sordid affair just goes to demonstrate that the university is controlled by the Broederbond," said Mr Norman Manolm, editor of Wits Student. "By taking the action he has, the vice-chancellor has effectively proved the point we wished to make."

CAMPUS

STORY ON

THE BOND

AND

MINING

COMPANIES

GETS

HACKED

Broederbond is a matter for the private consciences of individuals, says Professor Schreiner.

"We do not exclude Broeders from our staff or from our council any more than we exclude Freemasons".

Yesterday the Pietermaritzburg campus of the University of Natal published in its student magazine, Nux, a similar Broederbond story listing the two known members on their campus, Mr Ben Cilliers, a lecturer in the genetics department, and Mr J. H. Stander, a member of the Governing Council.

"We do not pre-censor student publications on this campus," said Professor Deneys Schreiner, Vice-Principal of the university. "Although I have not yet seen the article in question, it would be unlikely that any action will result from it if it only publishes material that is already public knowledge."

Membership of the

Mr Cilliers told the Sunday Tribune he would not be making any formal protest at the Broederbond article, in so far as he personally was concerned.

"If I am a member of the Broederbond, I can't see that it in any way affects my position as a lecturer or conflicts with my profession at all," he said. "As to the rest of the article, I cannot comment at all until I have seen it."

The Pietermaritzburg SRC says it is planning to challenge Mr Cilliers to a debate on the influence of the Broederbond on academic life in South Africa.

"The students are at liberty to invite whoever they wish to a debate," said Prof Schreiner.

"But whether he accepts or not is not for me to comment on."

Council at Wits... and the Mining Companies

The Council's exclusion from the rest of the University of its own creation. Its meetings are almost as secret as those of the Broederbond. For there is no record of its minutes or of its deliberations, and even the SRC president, although he is able to see the agenda of the meeting, if he wishes to address the Council on a specific matter of concern to students, he may do so, but then he has to leave the meeting.



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White space shows censored sections on the centre spread . . . Page 10 was almost completely censored.

Upstart Over'sack

Sun, Times

4/3/79

54

FIVE white professors of the University of the Western Cape have denounced as untrue a South African Bureau for Racial Affairs document that says they discussed plans to replace the university's coloured rector with a white man.

BY MELANIE YAP and NORMAN WEST

This was part of an uproar which followed the publication in last week's Sunday Times of a report on a secret meeting between the professors and Sabra officials to discuss the problems of the university after the unrest of 1976.

The confidential document purported to record discussions in which the rector, Professor R F van der Ross, was said to have been appointed "solely because of political considerations".

It said: "Most of the problems at the university are connected with the rector's obvious lack of interest in his task as head of the institution."

It added that Sabra was disappointed at the "categorical views of the professors that the university should remain under white control" and that their attitude towards the ability of coloureds, their motivation and the availability of top manpower was markedly negative.

One of those present, Professor C J Kriel, this week said the Sabra document on the meeting in May 1977 was "false and distorted".

The professors strongly disapproved of Sabra's handling of the matter.

No minutes were taken at the meeting, but a tentative report was later compiled.

"At no time did Sabra present us (the five professors) with this document for our perusal and comment," Prof Kriel said.

The professors objected to Sabra when they found out what the report of their meeting contained and Professor C W H Boshoff, chairman of Sabra, apologized verbally and in writing to them, he said.

Deplore

Further letters were sent to Prof Boshoff and to the director of Sabra, Dr C J Jooste, in December last year. "to which we have not yet had the courtesy of a reply," he said.

"We deplore the fact that, despite the document's rejection, a member of the council of Sabra caused it to be spread among unauthorized persons on the campus. Why? To cause friction and ill-feeling," Prof Kriel said. A statement in the Sabra

report that a political opponent of Prof Van der Ross should be appointed to the university council was, he said, "devoid of all truth" and the allegation that Prof Van der Ross was not "accepted as a person who should be helped to serve his own people" was untrue.

Prof Kriel said he and the four colleagues present at the Sabra meeting "were at all times loyal to the rector and welcomed his appointment, since he was both an academic and a member of the community which the University of the Western Cape served."

He also denied the Sabra document's assertion that the discussions included a statement that "problems could arise if coloureds were in the majority (on the university council) and if the chairman was, a coloured".

Sabra's director, Dr Jooste, said this week the document "does not reflect the opinion of the persons who attended the meeting, nor is it a complete record of the proceedings."

"It is a report drawn up specifically to enable Sabra's executive committee

Prof's claim document was untrue

to discuss matters which were of vital importance to the public at the time

"The aspect of strengthening white control, for example, by appointing a white as rector, enrolling white students and maintaining a white majority on the council, was included in my report to keep Sabra's council fully informed and to enable it to consider the matter in the light of its declared policy that coloured influence and control should be strengthened."

Unrest

The report should be examined in the context of South Africa two years ago when Sabra had talks in different parts of the country where unrest had occurred to establish how Sabra could improve the situation.

Dr Jooste emphasised that Sabra felt the rector of the university "should be a coloured academic and pointed out that Sabra had supported and defended Dr Van der Ross's appointment."

Sabra was committed to support the transfer of the university's control to coloureds and had expressed its confidence in coloured leaders as far as this was concerned, he said. Prof. Kriel and Mr Jooste denied that there was a secret plot to replace Prof Van der Ross with a white man.

He said the meeting with the five academics dealt with the absence of student selection, the unsatisfactory relations between students and staff, the predominance of white staff as well as university government by whites — all factors which were evaluated as possible causes of unrest.

"Possible solutions such as the strengthening of white influence and control of the university, which were in circulation at the time, were also considered," Dr Jooste said.

Recommendations were made to Sabra's council by the meeting, but there was no suggestion that the rector be replaced by a white or that the composition of the university council should be influenced, he said.

10 black-listed students affected

6/11/79 84
54

ALICE — Of the Transkei students from "black-listed" schools, only 10 were affected in the recent rumpus as they were the only ones who had registered at the main office and paid the necessary fees.

This was revealed yesterday by a university spokesman who said others may have

registered with the different faculties, but did not pay any fees to the university.

In an earlier news report, it was stated that the Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, addressed a meeting of first-year students from the "black-listed" Transkei schools. This was denied yesterday.

The spokesman also said the students were not told the R15 registration fee would not be refunded.

The admissions' section of the administration staff anxiously awaited an official communication from the Transkei authorities, clarifying whether the Transkei students from "black-listed" schools

could be admitted or not. The Transkei Department of Education wrote to the university saying the matriculation certificates were invalid and the pupils could not be admitted.

A few days later, 17 students, of which were 10 who had paid the necessary fees, were addressed by the Assistant

Academic Registrar, Mr N. Jones. At no stage, the spokesman said, were they told their registration fees were not refundable. In fact, they were told the registration plus the tuition fees would be refunded in full by the university.

The question of a charge of R1.50 a day for board and lodging —

which the students had enjoyed for about 10 days — was discussed and the students were told that in all probability they would be repaid, but that the university reserved the right to make the decision later.

The other Transkei pupils from "black-listed" schools who had not registered or paid fees left of their own accord, the spokesman said. — DDR

Council of the University of the Western

Cape
Hansard 5(314) 7/13/79

*16 Mr P. A. PYPER asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

(54)

- (1) (a) What is the total membership of the Council of the University of the Western Cape and (b) how many of the members are (i) Coloureds and (ii) Whites;
- (2) whether any further legislation is required to ensure a majority of Coloureds on the Council

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

- (1) (a) 20.
 - (b) (i) 10
 - (ii) 10.
- (2) No.

University of the Western Cape: capital

expenditure
Hansard 5(312) 7/13/79

*12 Dr F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Public Works:

(54)

What was the capital expenditure on the University of the Western Cape in the financial year 1977-78

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS:

R1 113 876

University of the Western Cape: cost to

State per student
Hansard 5(312) 7/13/79

*13 Dr F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

(54)

What was the cost to the State per student at the University of the Western Cape in 1978

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

R1 908,82.

Black-listed students won't be refunded

ALICE — The rector of Fort Hare University Professor J. de Wet, has told first-year students from the black-listed Transkei high schools the R15 registration fee they have paid is not refundable.

The university is also charging those students who made use of campus boarding and lodging facilities R1.50 a day.

This amount will be deducted from the R350 each student has already paid toward the fees.

All Transkei first year students were told this at a meeting addressed by Professor De Wet at the great hall. At the meeting they were given a circular addressed to all first-year students, hostel wardens and faculty secretaries. It was sub-headed Transkei examination results, de-matriculation of candidates.

It said the university had been informed by Transkei's Minister of Education that matriculation examination results of all the candidates at 15 schools had been declared invalid.

Students from these schools who had not registered had to leave the campus immediately.

The circular listed another 12 schools, adding that the examination results of certain candidates from them had also been cancelled. Students from these schools had to establish at the university whether their results had been cancelled.

According to a reliable source, the Minister of Education, Mr W. S. Mbangwa, insisted the affected students should not be readmitted this year, while some high school principals were eager to admit them ahead

of the form 4 students who had applied.

Some students said they intended applying to the Joint Matriculation Board for their certificates, even if this meant litigation, allowing the courts to decide the legality of Transkei's move. Some students are wary of court action, saying their parents fear reprisals.

Some students contend they were honest saying accusations of copying without proof are both improper and unfair.

Children of many prominent Transkeians, including at least two Cabinet Ministers, are among those black-listed.

Some students are going to repeat their form 5 as private candidates, and others have applied to South African schools. Others will have to spend the year doing nothing, joining the ranks of many unemployed. — DDR.

AS 25
13/11 (54)

Govt funds were legal says rector

PRETORIA — Secret government funds received by two institutes at the University of Pretoria were in accordance with their constitutions and were not misappropriated.

The rector of the university, Professor E. M. Hamman, said in a statement here yesterday the investigation launched by him into the funding of the Institute for the Study of Plural Societies (ISPS), run by Professor Nic Rhodie, and the Institute for Strategic Studies (ISS) shown this.

"Although the university has been fully satisfied there was no misappropriation, and that funds have been appropriated strictly in accordance with the constitutions of the ISPS and ISS, it is desirable that the whole matter should be fully clarified because the university does not wish

to retain one cent it might not have been entitled to," Professor Hamman said.

The matter, supported by relevant university documents, was referred to the Erasmus Commission and the Director-General of the Information Service.

"The university has been informed that donations received in the past may be used by the two institutes and that, in future, methods of financing followed in the past would not be repeated," he said.

The Director-General of the Information Service had informed the Erasmus Commission of this.

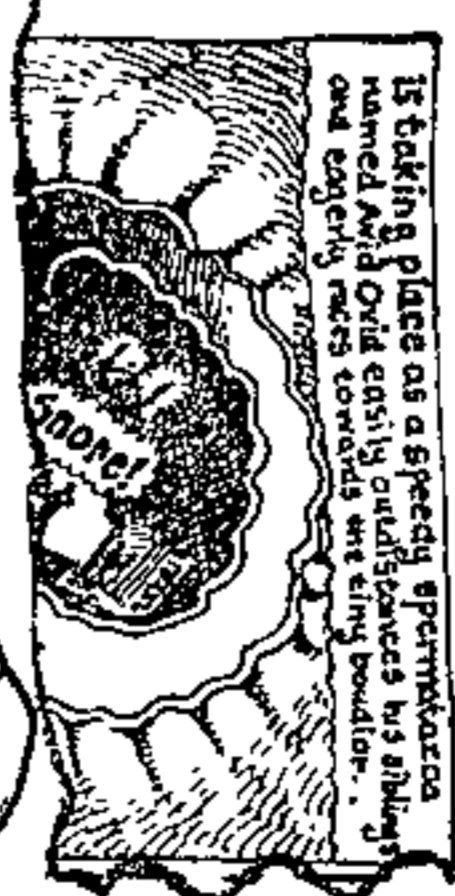
"I would like to emphasise that the university was throughout completely bona fide in the whole matter, and was not aware of the specific manner in which funds were channelled," Prof Hamman said — SAPA.

PAPER'S COMIC STRIP SENT TO PUBLICATIONS DIRECTORATE

SEX AND CENSOROR ROW HITS CAMPUS

DOCTOR
LONGLY
ADVICE

Dear Dr Lonelyhearts,
My lover and I enjoy a vigorous sex life which brings great satisfaction to both of us. My problem is that since our parents do not approve, we have had



Part of the Dome article

54

Tribune Reporter

11/3/79

ROWS over censorship, pre-marital sex and contraception broke out on the University of Natal campus in Durban this week, with two SRC members resigning and three others threatening to resign.

→
Coxhead

UWC inquiry resumed

Staff Reporter

THE COUNCIL of the University of Western Cape has resumed an investigation of a South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra) document in which secret plans to oust the UWC rector, Dr R E van der Ross, were discussed.

Five UWC professors were allegedly involved in the discussion with officials of Sabra on plans to keep UWC under white control.

Yesterday, Dr Van der Ross said the purpose of the investigation by the university council, under the chairmanship of Professor W Mouton, was to get

greater clarity of the affair.

The five professors allegedly mentioned by the report — Professors C J Kriel, P Pistorius, P P Kistein, G R Delpierre and E H Holzapfel — have denied certain aspects of the report.

Regarding the matters which had been denied, Dr Van der Ross asked how they had got into the report and who was responsible.

Steps against the five professors were possible, according to Dr Van der Ross. The decision would be taken by the council. The results of the investigation could be released at the council's next meeting on May 7.

(14)
13/3/79

Hansard 6 Quest. Col. 397

13/3/79

54

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First-year students: dropped out during
year/failed examinations

446. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the
Minister of National Education:

(a) How many and (b) what percentage
of the total number of first-year students
enrolled at each university for Whites in
1978 (i) dropped out during the year and

(ii) failed their examinations in all subjects
at the end of the year.

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDU-
CATION:

Particulars are not available in the De-
partment but the Committee of University
Principals has been requested to collect it
as soon as possible.

SRC faces collapse says leader

13/3/29

54

Mercury Reporter

MR. STU DAVIS, president of the SRC at the University of Natal in Durban, "strongly rejected" allegations made about the SRC by a Sunday newspaper.

The article inferred that members of the SRC had resigned or threatened to resign following dissention over censorship, pre-marital sex and contraception.

But Mr. Davis said the resignations had "no bearing or connection with these topics or the discussion of them in the student publication, Dome.

"Two of the SRC members had graduated and a third failed. They had no alternative but to resign.

"Another member resigned because of other commitments and the vice-president resigned because of a lack of confidence in the leadership of the SRC," he said.

The article also stated that additional resignations were imminent and the SRC faced a collapse.

"A collapse would mean the resignation of eight members and a general election would be called. I have heard nothing about

any further resignations," he said.

Mr. Davis added that the SRC was not a committee where the students could play "power games."

"It's hard work and you're in it for the students and not yourself," he said.

The last SRC collapse occurred three years ago when it was discovered that its president was a former BOSS spy.

Handard 6 Question Col. 464

54

~~250~~

16/3/79.

Foreign Black students

33. Mr. A. I. DOBANE asks the Minister of Education and Training:

(a) How many foreign Black students were enrolled at universities in the Republic in 1978; (b) from what country did each such student come, and (c) at which university and in what faculty was each enrolled?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(c)(i)	(a) Number of students	(b) Country	(c)(ii) Faculty
University of the North	1	Rhodesia	Arts
The North	1	Rhodesia	Law
The North	4	Malawi	Theology
The North	1	Malawi	Arts
The North	1	Lesotho	Arts
Fort Hare	3	Rhodesia	Arts
Zululand	1	Rhodesia	Arts
Zululand	1	Rhodesia	Education
Zululand	1	Lesotho	Theology
Medical University of Southern Africa	3	Swaziland	Medicine
Total	17		

For information it can be mentioned that the following number of students who are citizens of Transkei and Bophuthatswana were admitted to the Universities for Blacks:

Transkei	570
Bophuthatswana	290

Statistics as in June 1978

16/3/79 DD
WOMEN'S LIB 54
NDABA

Indaba Reporter

PORT ELIZABETH—The number of women who graduate at Fort Hare University is increasing in proportion to the number of male graduates.

Of thirteen local students who will graduate at Fort Hare this year only four are men.

Principals and educationists said many male students tended to drop out of school before they reach matric level. Others, due to lack of funds were unable to proceed to university.

Several local male students were dismissed during the 1976 riots.

Among those who will receive their degrees and

diplomas at Fort Hare on April 28 will be: Miss Nolundo Orleyn, B. Juris; Mr Cedric Sishi, B. Sc; Mr Xola Anthony, BA; Miss Valerie Mafongosi, B.SW; Miss Betty Bizwapi, B.Sc; Miss Nambitha Jabavu, B.Sc; Mr Sebe Msutwana B.Sc; Mr Toyo Mngaba, B. Juris; Miss Sindiswa Lingela, B.A.; Miss Nytopsy Ntshata, B.S W; Miss Kholliswa Gqunta, BA, UED; and Miss Linda Mahambehlala, B.Ped.

Miss Orleyn is the first local black woman to obtain the Bachelor of Law degree and Miss Jabavu is the great-granddaughter of the late John Tengo Jabavu, first editor of Invo Zabantsundu.

Another local man who will be honoured will be Mr George Pemba, who will be awarded an honorary degree of Master of Fine Arts in recognition of his contribution to black art.

University of the Western Cape: first-year students who dropped out/failed

Hand send 7 col 574 21/13/79 (54)
445. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

(a) How many and (b) what percentage of the total number of first-year students enrolled at the University of the Western Cape in 1978 (i) dropped out during the year and (ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

(a) (i) 218.

(ii) 522.

(b) (i) 12%.

(ii) 28,6%.

Blacks can't fill jobs says Oppenheimer

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Attempts to advance Blacks on equal terms with Whites to senior positions in business had produced disappointing results, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American, said last night.

The failure to record more satisfactory results was a matter of the highest importance, Mr. Oppenheimer said in an address at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Delivering the chancellor's lecture, Mr. Oppenheimer said: "Equal opportunity for Blacks will not be perceived to have been achieved either by our critics abroad or by the Blacks themselves until such time as senior management and professional positions are held down efficiently by Blacks on equal terms with Whites."

Conceding that White conservatism and prejudice were part of the explanation, Mr. Oppenheimer, however, focused on another underlying cause — defects in

the preparation of young Blacks to compete on equal terms with White graduates who enter the business world.

These defects were the product of two factors, "the markedly inferior" education offered at segregated Black universities and a cultural background which was not designed to prepare Blacks to compete with Whites in the modern industrial society founded on private enterprise.

Mr. Oppenheimer's remedy was, in part, to allow Blacks to take special courses at predominantly White universities. The courses would be a joint effort by the universities and business, he said.

21/3/79

54

~~171~~

Argus 21/3/79

Good reasons for ethnic universities—Oppenheimer

54

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Industrialist Harry Oppenheimer said in Johannesburg last night he saw no reason against, and a good many reasons for, South African universities remaining predominantly either white or black.

Delivering the University of the Witwatersrand's sixth chancellor's lecture, Mr Oppenheimer said: 'It will no doubt be objected by many, black and white, that I am advocating elitism — something regarded as an evil that cannot be too severely condemned.'

'I do not see things like that. Elitism can be understood to mean nothing

more than a claim for privilege and power by the arrogant and snobbish.'

But it could mean something different — something which was absolutely necessary for progress in general and of particular importance in South Africa at this stage.

In South Africa, it was a fact that the policy of Bantu Education, with its emphasis on primary as distinct from secondary and higher education, was intended to equip blacks to fill the lower levels in the economy only.

'It was designed precisely to inhibit the emergence of a black elite which might be able

to compete on equal terms with whites for the senior positions where the decisions of major importance are made,' said Mr Oppenheimer who is Chancellor of the University of Cape Town.

'To reject a policy of 'elitism' in the sense in which I have been describing it — is to prefer a policy of equality to a policy of equal opportunity, and since men and women are not born and never will be equal, a policy of equality can only be carried through by deliberately limiting the opportunities of the most intelligent and capable among us,' he added.

found. With unwearied diligence and perspicacity he set himself to the elucidation of the truth.

The Ignatian problem with which Lightfoot proposed to deal was one of extraordinary complexity; only the essential elements in it can be briefly sketched in this chapter.

Nothing is known in detail of the life and work of Ignatius as bishop of the Church in Syria at the beginning of the second century. But various records of his martyrdom, not at Antioch but at Rome, have been preserved. Eusebius in his *Ecclesiastical History* gives an account of it, in which he informs us that Ignatius was the second successor of Peter in the episcopate at Antioch.¹ He quotes at length from the Epistle of Ignatius to the Romans, in which Ignatius expresses his eagerness for martyrdom, and picturesquely speaks of himself as 'bound to ten leopards'—the soldiers of the maniples who were entrusted with the duty of guarding him—'who the better they are treated, the worse they become'. Furthermore, Eusebius gives a list of seven letters written by Ignatius, six to churches and one to Polycarp the bishop of Smyrna.² The *History* of Eusebius was one of the most widely read books in the ancient world; and this passage alone was sufficient to keep alive the memory of Ignatius. But, in addition, letters bearing his name were in circulation, and were specially popular with the Monophysites because of certain passages which seemed to favour the Monophysite position. If these seven letters are genuine, and date from about 110, they will shed a flood of light on that dark sub-apostolic period about which we know so little. If they can be shown to be spurious, they are of course of no value whatever as evidence for that period and that stage of Christian development.

The letters of Ignatius were among the earliest of the monuments of Christian antiquity to be printed. A Latin translation was published at Paris by J. Faber (Stapulensis) as early as 1498, to be followed by another edition, produced at Cologne, in 1536; and by the Greek text, once more at Paris, in 1557. But the trouble was that in these editions there were too many letters of Ignatius. Eusebius had given the names of seven—but the first Latin edition included eleven, the second twelve, and the Greek again eleven. Altogether thirteen were known. What was to be thought of the six of which no mention had been made by Eusebius,

¹ Origen states that Ignatius was the direct successor of Peter.

² Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History*, III, 36, 1-15. Translation by H. J. Lawlor and J. E. L. Oulton, vol. i (1927), pp. 95-97; see also the notes in vol. ii (1928), pp. 106-9.

which are never cited by any of the ancient authors before the sixth century, and which seem to show clear signs of having been written at a date considerably later than the second century? To make matters worse, in the seven letters recognized by Eusebius, along with much that seemed to be primitive there were passages which appeared to bear the stamp of later times; and, when the printed text was compared with the quotations in Eusebius and Theodoret of Cyrrhus (d. 458), many divergencies were noted. Bad money always tends to drive out good. The presence of these doubtful letters and doubtful passages brought discredit on the collection as a whole; Ignatius seemed to be a very shaky witness for the period to which he was alleged to belong.

The sixteenth century, a critical age, and immediately

anxiety as to the development. In fact, views about critical handling anything about time at which regards the bishop the guardian of was later to dev without that, controversy having abandoned thousand year and others w looking for If you approved disapproved of episcopacy, Ignatius was John Milton, who expressed himself on the subject in a typical tirade:

558. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT Minister of Coloured Relations

(a) How many students enrolled for the first time at the University of the Western Cape in each of the past five years and (b) what was the total number of students in each of these years.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
(a)	533	876	864	1 245	2 114
(b)	1 440	1 982	2 438	2 728	3 110

University of the Western Cape: students enrolled 27/3/79

Hansard 8 (547)

One of those who disapproved of bishops, and therefore of Ignatius, was John Milton, who expressed himself on the subject in a typical tirade:

Had God intended that we should have sought any part of useful instruction from Ignatius, doubtless he would not have so ill-provided for our knowledge as to send him to our hands in this broken and disjointed plight; and, if he intended no such thing, we do injuriously in thinking to taste better the pure evangelic manna by seasoning our mouths with the tainted scraps and fragments of an unknown table, and searching among the verminous and polluted rags dropt overworn from the toiling shoulders of Time, with

inclined to maintain positions which had been given up even by other conservative scholars; but here he was on solid ground. He showed clearly that the Curetonian letters could have been produced by shortening from the Vossian version should have worked independently, the publication of his work maintain the priority of letters and the three; only Eusebius, so to say, has the ancient Church are the only But to say that they have can be accepted without been mistaken in attributing two centuries earlier. We evidence of quotations testing on the ground further checking of all Here Lightfoot expends difficulty that had been on misunderstandings thought and practices of their genuineness in on the other side.

Two instances may Lightfoot's knowledge to every question, and One point refers to martyr on his way to F that the word 'leopard Constantine, two centuries used by Ignatius writing that the word does occur only about fifty years a rescript of the emperors the elder Pliny, writing in *leones quos paridi generaverit* (lions brought forth by pards). With characteristic modesty he writes: 'As a very imperfect knowledge and casual research have enabled me to supply these important passages,

University	Percentage	Number of students who failed all subjects	Percentage
U.C.	9.8	35	2.0
U.N.	3.0	72	8.5
U.C.N.	6.5	314	11.7
U.S.A.	3.5	206	9.8
U.P.H.	4.2	149	5.4
U.P.U. for CHO.	6.5	37	4.3
U.P.U.	9.1	176	10.0
U.A.U.	9.1	492	10.6
U.W.	12.8	18	1.4
	5.4	580	16.8

54

which have hitherto escaped notice, it is not unreasonable to surmise that in the extant literature of the intervening period other examples may occur, which have not yet been brought to light.¹

Critics had raised the question: How could a prisoner carefully guarded by ten leopards find means to write letters and to communicate freely with his friends? The question betrays a modern attitude to prisons which is quite different from that of the ancient world. In all the records of the early persecutions of Christians nothing surprises the modern reader more than the freedom enjoyed by the prisoners to receive their friends, to communicate with them, and to write. The best-known example of all is that of the *Acts of Perpetua and Felicitas*, to which Lightfoot refers; but there are many others. He then proceeds:

Unhappily for criticism, but happily for humanity, history is not logically consistent. Men are not automata, which move on certain rigid mechanical principles, but complex living souls with various motives, impulses, passions, reluctances. The keepers of John Hus at Constance were far more deeply and personally interested in preventing his disseminating the opinions doors on him and for which he ultimately ignatius at Smyrna and Troas. Indeed it is not ards', who maltreated this early martyr, cared : an additional convert or not. The Bohemian ore rigidly and treated far more cruelly than ound means to communicate with his friends, solute freedom and denouncing his judges re. Here is a passage from one of his letters: aid to the Council "Let him that is without endemn Pope John", me seemeth they would ther... The great abomination is pride, ritten on the festival of S. John the Baptist, in the recollection that John was likewise ters for the sake of God's truth' (Wratisslaw's

ne effect. Is John Hus then a myth, or the e same kind, and this must all be read in of the chase is to be realized, and the

First-year students: dropped out during year/failed examinations
Jans and 8(554) 27/3/79
446. Dr. F. VAN Z. SLABBERT asked the Minister of National Education:

(a) How many and (b) what percentage of the total number of first-year students enrolled at each university for Whites in 1978 (i) dropped out during the year and (ii) failed their examinations in all subjects at the end of the year.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

¹ The *Acts of Perpetua and Felicitas*, vol. i, p. 412. Lightfoot was probably right; but the latest edition of Liddell and Scott's *Greek Lexicon* (1940) does not in fact cite any earlier instance.
² *Ibid.*, pp. 359-60.



Geteer ... en veer

Deur LUCIA GOMES
POLISIEMANNE het Woensdagaand by die teer en veer van prof. Floors van Jaarsveld gewaarsku: Geen koerantberigte oor die voorval nie. Dis onluste. Goedkeuring om te skryf moet van die kommissaris van Polisie verkry word.

Dié waarskuwing aan die pers het prof. Dawid Bosch, dekaan van die fakulteit teologie aan Unisa, en 'n kollega buite die senaatsaal van die universiteit gehoor. Volgens prof. Bosch was daar onder andere 'n kaptein, 'n luitenant en verskeie ander polisiemanne.

„Daar was geen amptelike verklaring oor die saak nie, maar die polisiemanne het sonder twyfel gesê die aangeleentheid is politiek van aard, dis onluste, en die pers mag nie sonder verlof van die kommissaris daaroor berig nie,” sê hy aan RAPPORT.

In dié stadium was die lede van die sogenaamde Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging wat prof. Van Jaarsveld gegryp en teer en veer op hom uitgegooi het, al weer vort. Prof. Van Jaarsveld is na 'n huis gebring om hom skoon te maak.

Hy het later laggend met die pers oor die voorval gepraat. Aan RAPPORT sê hy: „Ek het besluit om oor die ding te gesels, want 'n mens kan dit tog nie bedek hou nie. Dit is per slot van reke-

ning die pers se reg om nuus te versamel en daaroor te berig.”

Hy sê hy is jammer dat hy die middelpunt van die onaangename en onwaardige affêre was, maar hy het dit in geen stadium oorweeg om 'n klag teen sy aanrander te lê nie. Daar is wel later 'n klag deur die universiteitsowerheid, gelê. Dit is vir aanranding en saakbeskadiging. Die saal se voorste stoele lyk na.

„Ek beskou die voorval as blanke terreur, maar ek voel jammer vir die pragtige jong manne wat dit uitgevoer het — hulle is mislei,” sê prof. Van Jaarsveld.

Hy het die aand pas sy toespraak begin, toe die bullebakke op hom toesak. RAPPORT het verlede Sondag met 'n vooraf-berig oor die kongres 'n aanduiding gegee dat prof. Van Jaarsveld se beskouinge o.m. oor Bloedrivier en Geloftedag indruis teen konvensionele Afrikaneropvattinge. Die aanrander het 'n verklaring uitgereik dat die professor „die heiligdom van die Afrikaner in sy diepste wese aangetas het”.

Prof. Adrio König van die departement sistematiese teo-



ANNELIZE VAN DER RYST... Dit was vreeslik melo-dramaties.

AKADEMICI STEUR HULLE NIE AAN DREIGSTORIE

Deur JOHAN BRUWER
HULLE is volgende? drie Johannesburgse akademici vandeesweek ná die teer en veer van prof. Floors van Jaarsveld in Pretoria.

het ene „mnr. Fourie (Ek's 'n oud-Tukkie)“ dié waarskuwing gerig: „Sê maar vir die professor hy en sy linkse vriende Coetzee en Miles moet ligloop — vandag kom 'n spannetjie van Tukkie, oor met 'n hele konka vol teer,”

Prof. Lindenberg was nie tuis nie en sy skoonsuster, mev. Linda Houston — pas aangeland uit Brittanje — moes sonder om van sout of water te weet, die dreigstorie aanluister.

„Dis oor daardie versoek-skrif van die professor-hulle dat Breyten Breytenbach uit die tronk gelaat moet word dat die ding nou kom,” het die man aan jaan gebrom. „Kyk, Breyte, is nou wel 'n goeie digter, maar hy bly 'n

Kommunis, nè. Dit sou 'n vreeslike ding vir die land wees as hy moes loskom.

„Julle klomp wat hom los wil hê, is gans te liberaal — 'n slegte element vir ons Afrikaners.”

Die oproep so uit die bloute het mev. Houston vir 'n enkele oomblik geskok. „Ek woon in Engeland en die IRA se terroristebedrywighede het dadelik by my opgekom.”

Maar die drie „teikens” het hulle nie veel gesteur aan die dreigstorie nie. „Straks, maar net 'n gekskeerdery,” meen prof. Lindenberg. „Vir my lyk dit na 'n goedkoop manier om ekstra reklame te kry uit die Pretoria-insident,” sê John Miles. Dr. Ample Coetzee glimlag maar net.

AWB oop



EUGÈNE TERREBLANCHE, die veerder — een van prof. Van Jaarsveld se „pragtige jong manne” van Woensdagaand.

DIE hoofraad van die Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging hou binne die volgende paar dae 'n openbare vergadering in Pretoria, het Eugene Terreblanche, die voorsitter, Vrydagaand aan RAPPORT gesê.

„Ons gaan dan met ons standpunt na die volk en alle vrae sal by dié geleentheid beantwoord word,” het hy in Pretoria gesê.

Ná die Unisa-voorval Woensdagaand, was hy en die sekretaris van die beweging, Jannie Groenewald, in die Noord-Transvaalse platteland met 'n „projek” besig. Sô het mev. Terreblanche op Ventersdorp vertel. Sy wou nie oor die aard van die projek uitweel nie.

Al drie is dosente in Afrikaans-Nederlands aan die Universiteit van die Witwatersrand.

In 'n geheimsinnige telefoonoproep. Donderdagoggend het prof. Lindenberg se huis

University staff ^{ARGUS} 5/4/79 unhappy over pay

Education Reporter

ALLEGATIONS of attempts to degrade universities in favour of technical colleges and growing discontent over salaries reached a pitch this week following the Government's failure to implement new university salary scales on April 1.

Last year, when school teachers received salary increases university staff were told by the Education Department that they would have to wait until April 1 1979 for new salary scales to be implemented.

They are still waiting.

'Things have just gone too far now,' said one senior lecturer at Stellenbosch University who asked not to be named.

'It seems the State is trying to degrade universities in an effort to upgrade technicians to attract more students to them,' he said.

DIFFICULT

Professor A M Reid, chairman of the University of Cape Town's Staff Association, said it was becoming increasingly difficult to retain staff and attract new staff.

'We have behaved very responsibly and have made representations through all the proper channels but with the unease and discontent in the universities, the situation will become drastic unless something is done,' he said.

Turfloop students

wrongly expelled

— court

Pretoria Bureau

THE PRETORIA Supreme Court has set aside a decision by the rector of the University of the North to expel six students, including the chairman and vice chairman of the SRC.

In an order granted this week by Mr Justice F S Steyn, the expulsions of Mr Vusumuzi Khanyile, Mr Jacob Mamabolo, Mr Cyprian Josiah Lebese, Mr Daniel Setsetse, Mr Griffiths Zabela and Miss Rebecca Musi from the university on September 13, 1977 were set aside.

The court also noted that they had withdrawn a request of an order reinstating them as registered students at the university.

The six were all members of the SRC. Mr Mamabolo was chairman and Mr Khanyile vice chairman.

The students alleged they and a seventh student had appeared before a disciplinary committee on September 13 and had been immediately expelled after being found guilty.

They alleged the proceedings had been irregular, not in accordance with university rules and regulations and did not comply with the rules of natural justice.

Also they alleged they had not been provided with sufficient details of the charges against them, nor given sufficient opportunity to explain or defend themselves.

In a statement Professor W M Kware, rector of the university, said on August 23, 1977 a mass meeting had been organised by the SRC.

It was decided to boycott lectures and stage a hunger strike at the hostels in protest against the expulsion of a student from the Stofberg Theological College and the serving and quality of hostel food.

Prof Kware said he was informed another meeting took place on September 12, that a firebomb had been thrown into a hostel superintendent's bedroom injuring three children, and that one student was assaulted and another had his room set alight.

He had summoned the students, not to a disciplinary meeting, but as rector

He had summoned the students, not to a disciplinary meeting, but as rector.

Prof Kware said he gave them an opportunity to explain or defend themselves, but the six had chosen to remain silent.

He had expelled them to try to end the violence.

Prof Kware said the expulsions had only been for the 1977 academic year, and Mr Setsetse had subsequently been granted readmission in 1978.



STEPHEN
MILHOLLAND

Close encounter of the Fort

8 Times 2-4-79

54

Hare kind

IT WAS enlightening, and at times disturbing, to spend several hours with students at the at the University of Fort Hare recently.

The subject was "Capitalism and the Black Man," the initial audience a lively and at times belligerent group of almost 500 young blacks followed by a more intensive debate with some 25 members of the local economic society.

Students are what they are, in Paris, London, San Francisco, Johannesburg or Fort Hare.

They're idealists, not yet burdened by parenthood or the demands of a career (although youngsters at Fort Hare have an earlier acquaintance with economic realities than is the case with their white counterparts).

When, for example, in opening remarks one referred to some of the well known graduates of Fort Hare there were jeers, hisses and boos for a relative moderate like Gatsha Buthelezi.

On the other hand, mention of Patriotic Front leader Robert Mugabe, an avowed Marxist, was greeted with applause and cheers.

One knew that one was in for a rough evening.

The approach adopted was to try to persuade these young blacks, among whom there were probably future leaders of this country, that their interests and those of their people would best be served by the system of free enterprise rather than that of collectiv-

ism, socialism or communism.

In order to try to achieve success in this aim with at least some of them, it was necessary right at the outset to draw the distinction between what passes for free enterprise in South Africa under National Party rule and what is true free enterprise.

It is easy to understand that blacks in this country will be anti-capitalist.

All they have experienced proves to them that the South African system keeps the black man in virtual bondage while the white man prospers, buying race horses for R100 000 while Fort Hare students have to leave to work for a year to gather together the R600 needed for tuition and fees.

The attempt was made to explain to them that there's no such thing as natural equality and that societies that try to bring about equality succeed only in destroying their economic potential.

All of us have different talents. Some of us are better at some activities than are others. Making money is as, Dr Johnson put it, an innocent pastime. And it creates jobs and opportunities for others who don't have entrepreneurial ability but are good at doing some task as part of a corporate or other manner of team.

The sin of our society is that we set up artificial barriers which hinder our citizens of colour in their efforts to compete in the market place.

A true free enterprise system. the Fort Hare students

were told, means just that: Freedom to compete, to own property wherever you can afford it, to do business wherever and with whom you wish and to work where you want and in whatever task for which you are qualified and can find an employer.

And in a just society, which does not pretend it can guarantee that we will all be equal, an immediate goal will be the provision of equal opportunity to compete.

And in a free society what a man does with his wealth and income is his own affair.

It is pointless to single out individual extravagance and use it to condemn an economic system which has lifted Western man to heights — in terms of education, health and material well-being — which the masses of ordinary people never before dreamed of.

Some headway was made with some of the students. Others remained militantly anti-capitalist and anti-white — these twin antagonisms not being a coincidence.

But they were all prepared, and eager, to talk, to pour out their frustrations and anger to a white man.

Even one who told them finally, in some exasperation, that they should ask themselves why the white man has such power across the earth and that perhaps they would find the answer in the way in which he has organised his economic affairs, tapping, for the benefit of society at large, the deep drive within all people to improve their own per-

1. The disposal of the present machine and the figures resulting therefrom are the same for both new machines and hence may be ignored.

Buy Computo:			<u>Factor</u>	<u>P.V.</u>
Year 0	Cost	-180 000	1,0	-180 000
Year 1	Investment and initial allowances ,55 x ,55 x 180 000		0,8	+ 43 560
	Decrease in w.i.p. [⊕] 1 000 x 30 x ,45		0,8	+ 10 800
Years				
1 - 5	Wear and tear ,15 x ,55 x 180 000			44 550
	Costs 64 000 x ,45			86 400
	Income 250 x 12 x 30 x ,45			121 500
Year 5	Closing w.i.p. 2 000 [⊕] x 30 x ,45			10 800

THURSDAY, 3 MAY 1979

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Vansand 12 (776) 3/5/79
Universities for Blacks: degrees/diplomas

628. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

How many (a) degrees were conferred and (b) diplomas were awarded in 1978 in each faculty at each of the universities for Blacks.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING: *34*

Buy Digits:								
Year 0	Cost							200 000
Year 1	Investment and initial allowances ,55 x ,55 x 200 000							
	Decrease in w.i.p.							
Years								
1 - 5	Wear and tear							21 600
	Costs							
	Income							
Year 5	Closing w.i.p. [⊕]							

(a) and (b)		The North		Zululand		Fort Hare		
		Degrees	Diplomas	Degrees	Diplomas	Degrees	Diplomas	
Years								
1 - 5	W Arts	119	5	94	15	118	5	.9 500
	Cr Science	30	17	11	—	63	—	8 000
	Li Economic Sciences	23	—	5	2	40	—	5 800
	Law	11	—	23	3	19	—	
	Theology	5	—	3	1	5	1	
Year 5	C Education	15	60	17	62	14	24	5 400
	Agriculture	—	—	—	—	9	—	
	Institute for Public Service and Vocational Training	—	—	—	46	—	—	17 300
	Total	203	82	153	129	268	30	

⊕ In fact t ... would be in the previous less cost, but cost is common and has hence been ignored.

It would therefore appear to be better to buy the Computo machine.

2. To calculate the cost/benefit of keeping the present machine:

If the machine is kept -

Income for year:	200 x 12 x 30 x ,45	=	+32 400
Costs	80 000 x ,45	=	-36 000
Wear and tear	15 000 x ,55	=	+ 8 250
		P.V.	+ 4 650 x ,8 = 3 720

If the machine is sold -

Market value		+20 000
Recoupment	5 000 x ,5	- 2 750
		+17 250

Nusas plan for better education

GRAHAMSTOWN A "sheep syndrome" had crept into the South African education system and the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) has adopted a campaign to illustrate their point.

At a seminar held at Katherg, delegates from the universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Natal and Rhodes agreed to launch a new offensive to improve the quality of education in white and black universities and schools.

Emphasising that the university education system was inadequate, delegates decided to launch a "sheep campaign", using posters, pamphlets and T-shirts emblazoned with sheep and slogans like "Baa-

Baa" and "Danger your education makes you stupid".

"Our universities are churning out sheep," said Mr Dave Forbes, a member of the action on education sub-committee which planned the campaign.

"The universities are machines for churning out sheep which slot into position in the economic system."

Nusas president, Mr Aurot van Heerden, added "We're entering into the last phase of an education campaign for reform regarding the relevance and applicability of courses at university.

"We are now in a sufficiently strong position to start going into the offensive." -- SAPA.



29/1/79 5.00
**Dr T on
Black**

**university
autonomy**

CAPE TOWN — The Government had accepted the principle that Black universities would be granted more autonomy in future, the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said yesterday.

Replying to the Second Reading of the Universities for Blacks Amendment Bill, he said it was unfair of the representatives of the New Republic Party in the Senate to suggest that the Government had to speed up the granting of this autonomy.

Dr. Treurnicht said it was during the term of office of the late Dr. Verwoerd that the principle of separate facilities became policy. Dr. Verwoerd, with the harsh image of apartheid that had been given to him, had also decided to allow people of other races to enrol at White universities where there were no facilities of their own available.

The House divided and the Bill was read a second time with 29 votes to 8. The debate was adjourned. — (Sapa.)

presenting you with a bishopric; now I want you to do me a favour in return.' Thirlwall having agreed in advance, Melbourn continued: 'Then what the devil made you translate Schleiermacher?' History has, alas, concealed the answer to the question.¹

The next stage in the enlightenment of the British public brings us into touch with two unexpected actors.

In May 1825, two months after the publication of Thirlwall's offending translation of Schleiermacher, Hugh James Rose (1795-1838), one of the forerunners of the Anglo-Catholic movement in its Cambridge form, preached a series of four sermons from the university pulpit on *The State of the Protestant Religion in Germany*. He had recently spent nearly a year in that country for the sake of his health, and had been horrified by what he had discovered; he was deeply concerned that such poisonous views should not penetrate England. The Church in Germany, according to Rose, was 'the mere shadow of a name', the scene of 'an abdication of Christianity', in which rationalism reigned supreme, reason was made the judge of every doctrine, and ministers held themselves free to preach from the pulpit whatever views happened to appeal to them, without any regard for the historical confessions of faith to which they might at one time or another have pledged their loyalty. Rose's book was translated into German, and not unnaturally was very badly received; what the Germans criticized was not simply the views of Rose, which might be regarded as due to ignorance and spleen, but also the whole state of academic and ecclesiastical life in England, judged by them to have become completely identified with obscurantism and the suppression of free inquiry.

It happened that in 1826 Edward Bouverie Pusey (1800-82) was in Germany, spending fourteen hours a day perfecting his knowledge of the Hebrew and Arabic languages, and sitting at the feet of some of the greatest scholars of the day. His attention was drawn to Rose's book, and, living in the midst of German friends, he could not but be aware of the universally unfavourable reaction to it. He decided to write and present a different point of view. His study, entitled *An Historical Enquiry into the Probable Causes of the Rationalist Character of the Theology of Germany*, is a most remarkable production to have

¹ The authority for this appears to be Professor A. H. Sayce, the Assyriologist, who records it in his *Reminiscences* (London, 1923), p. 91. But it seems to be one of those tales supported only by an oral tradition; Sayce cites no authority other than his own memory, which is likely to be reliable, as he was born in 1845 and had many opportunities of meeting Thirlwall, who died in 1875.

come from the pen of a young man of twenty-seven, already heavily engaged in his own professional obligations. Pusey, although not robust in health, must have been possessed of amazing powers of concentration to have attained in so short a time to such a mastery of the history of German theology since the Reformation. And no less remarkable than his knowledge is the width of his sympathies, in directions which are unexpected in the light of his later developments. He sees in the Pietists, and in particular in his hero Philipp Jakob Spener,¹ a stream of pure spiritual life in Churches that had been smothered under the weight of a dead conformity to which he gave the name of 'Orthodoxy'. But he took a much less hopeless view of the situation than Rose; while there was much to be said for the Christian point of view...

signs of life in spirit and freed spirit of the faith Pusey was not to his book:

I do not expect to be expected to be th (which will be th none of the three

As far as Germany as soon as a translation its accuracy, its England things Rose read, misused historical passages

tained should not be regarded as equal, compared with other passages of Scripture. Rose quoted this, substituting 'parts' for 'passages', and accused Pusey of undermining faith in the historical sections of the Bible, in which of course the Gospels can be included. Pusey, to defend himself, published in 1830 a second part of his work. He

¹ It is interesting to note that F. W. Farrar, in his Bampton Lectures on the *History of the Interpretation of the Bible* (1887) also speaks very warmly of Spener.

² Quoted in H. P. Liddon, *Life of Edward Bouverie Pusey*, vol. i (1893), pp. 152-3. Liddon gives a full and temperate account of the whole episode.

³ It is interesting to observe that a translation was needed. Then, as at all times, German scholars seem to have been doubtful whether anything existed in English which could compensate them for the labour of learning the language.

Hansard (11) (t 355) 27/4/79
 Minister of National Education asked the
 What was the cost to the State per
 student at each of the universities for
 Whites in 1930

Black student numbers

RUN 179
29/4/79
54

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — There were a total of 2 262 black students at South Africa's four English-language universities in 1977.

This was revealed in the annual report of the Department of National Education which was tabled in Parliament this week.

There were 424 black students, 704 coloured students and 1 134 Indian students at the Universities of Natal, Cape Town, Witwatersrand and Rhodes University.

Only Rhodes did not have any black students, although there were 86 "Asiatic" students, of whom 47 were in residence.

54 30/4/79 MD

Colourful Fort Hare function

"audemus Igitur" by Fort Hare choir.

After the chancellor, Dr E. Rousseau, had conducted the congregation, Professor J. Lamprecht, Dean of the Faculty of Biology, opened the ceremony with a Bible reading and prayer.

The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Lennox Sebe, delivered his address which was followed by the awarding of 296 degrees and diplomas by the chancellor.

The highlight of the ceremony was the

awarding of the honorary degrees, first a master's degree in arts to Mr George Pemba for contribution to African art, then an honorary doctorate of laws to Chief Sebe for his services to his people.

It was a colourful gathering and beautifully dressed women, some in traditional garb, contrasted with the academic gowns of the graduates and staff.

Later VIP guests were entertained to a luncheon at the home of the rector and his wife, Professor

and Mrs J. M. de Wet, where the guests of honour were Dr Sebe and Mr Pemba.

Also present were the heads of several other universities, including Professor S. Viljoen, of RAU, Professor T. van der Walt, of Potchefstroom, Professor Retief, of Medunsa Medical University, Professor A. C. Nkabinde, of Zululand, Professor D. Henderson, of Rhodes, Professor E. Marais, of UPE, and Professor B. de V van der Merwe, of Transkei University.

Also present were the Deputy Minister of Plural Relations and Development, Mr W. A. Vosloo, the Commissioner-General of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, and Mr J. Nienaber, Director of Planning in the Department of Education and Training, Pretoria.

From Cape Town was the American consul-general and from East London the consuls for the Netherlands and West Germany.

Other guests of honour were the chancellor of Fort Hare, Dr P. E.

Rousseau, and his wife.

About 130 guests attended the luncheon.

The Massey Ferguson award for the best agricultural student for 1979 was awarded to Khotso David Mokhele.

After the chancellor had dissolved the congregation, the gathering of more than 2 000 joined in singing the Xhosa national anthem before the academic procession left the Hall.

After the ceremony, the graduates, guests and academic staff mingled in an atmosphere of celebration and excitement while refreshments were served in the gymnasium. DDC.

ALICE — The annual graduation ceremony at the University of Fort Hare is usually a highlight among social occasions in the Ciskei and this year was no exception. From early on Saturday morning, vehicles from many parts of South Africa and Transkei started to arrive in Alice with hundreds of parents and relatives of the 296 graduates, the graduates themselves, guests and important visitors. Their Great Hall, beautifully decorated with large bowls of proteas, was filled to capacity when the impressive academic procession moved in to the singing of the traditional

The right to receive an education

54

Star 1/5/79

Dr Treurnicht's recent bleatings in Parliament about the rights of the Government in connection with the black universities is an example of his ultra - white conservation mentality. He maintained that, since black universities are almost completely Government-subsidised, the Government has full authority over them.

Let me bring it to the attention of him and those who think like him, that it is NOT a privilege for a black man to be educated by this racist Government, but a right. Anyway, whose money is being used by the Government? The Government gets its taxes through the sweat of our own fathers.

Of all the millions of rands that we blacks pay in taxes (and God knows there is a whole series of them) to maintain the white man's heaven in this country and to help pay for the policies he makes ("separate development") as well as for all his beautiful schools, sports facilities and what



Dr A Treurnicht

have you — don't we have the right to see that some of taxes we pay is utilised to educate our own children?

The Government has made a mess of our primary and secondary school education, and now they want to influence our university education. Dr Treurnicht's thinking is disastrous and cannot succeed.

Ismail Hajee

Lenasia.

The stars of Fort Hare



Mr. Charles Njonjo, Attorney-General of Kenya

Professor Yusef Lule, President of Uganda

The late Mr. Robert Sobukwe, founder leader of the PAC

Mr. Elijah Mudenda, former Prime Minister of Zambia

Mr. Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu

For 30 years it was the only university for blacks between Cairo and the Cape. HEIDI HOLLAND traces some former Fort Hare students who, like President Lule of Uganda, have gone to the top in African politics

"LULE for president" was once a joke slogan, back in 1938 at the University College of Fort Hare. It was coined by a friend of the 30-year-old physics scholar in a frivolous attempt to persuade the quiet man who today heads the Uganda government to run as a student representative.

In those distant years Yusef Lule had little instinct to enter the wilderness of black student politics, or public administration. Colleagues remember his passion for teaching, his skill as an athlete and mostly his amiable disposition.

"He was a fine, gentle and kind man," says Lule's former lecturer at Fort Hare, Professor J. T. Davidson.

Others in South Africa who remember Yusef Lule rate him highly as a fair-minded person of considerable intelligence — a man most likely to build a better Uganda.

His appointment to the presidency of a black state brings the thought in South Africa that a new leader joins the Organisation for African Unity, perhaps with a special personal interest in the Republic since his years at Fort Hare.

Lule is busy with the affairs of East Africa and has had little to say about the South so far. The Afrikaans newspaper, *Beeld*, however, wondered last week if the Ugandan president's experience of racial discrimination in South Africa during the thirties had coloured his view of South Africa. The question was put to Lule, who replied: "There was so much discrimination in East Africa during those years I didn't see any difference."

To this, a Canadian journalist who met Lule soon after he became president, adds cynically: "He's such a nice guy; I don't think he'll last long in Uganda."

Yet other moderate men have survived the pressure of extremes in African politics and, like Lule, some of the most prominent among them spent time at Fort Hare.

Botswana's president, Sir Seretse Khama, studied at the university in Alice, between the Great Fish and Great Kei rivers where the African tribes and Western civilisation clashed for the first time.

And Kenya's Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, took a B.A. degree from Fort Hare. He has been for many years the most powerful muscle behind the presidency; close confidante of the late Jomo Kenyatta and the man who engineered the smooth transition to power of President Daniel arap Moi.

Mr. Njonjo once told a British journalist: "I am prouder of my Fort Hare degree than any other, which includes a calling to the bar in Gray's Inn in 1954 and a diploma in social anthropology at the London School of Economics."

Though he is vigorously opposed to apartheid, Mr. Njonjo is said to have "a strange obsession with South Africa".

When Professor Barnard visited Kenya, Charles Njonjo was his host for a week. And the free-wheeling Attorney-General stirred hot protest a few months ago when he declared publicly that African countries should think seriously about entering into diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Mr. Njonjo is one of the few ministers with a European secretary and he employs several European and Asian law officers in the Attorney-General's chambers. His concern for standards rather than race evoked a legendary quip from a cabinet colleague who asked: "When are they going to Africanise the Attorney-General?"

One man who doesn't laugh at the joke is Kenya's Foreign Minister, Dr. Waiyaki, who also went to Fort Hare. He rages at Charles Njonjo's colourful attitudes and his friendship with whites, particularly South Africans.

In Lusaka, Mr. Elijah Mudenda, Prime Minister of Zambia until Kaunda's purge in 1978, and Mr. Grey Zulu, both Fort Hare graduates, share Dr. Waiyaki's hostility towards the Republic because, or in spite of their experiences at South Africa's black university, which was opened way back in 1916 by General Louis Botha.

Yet even the angry politicians of Africa's independence struggle must acknowledge the contribution Fort Hare made to the development of the continent. For 30 years it was the only university for blacks between Cairo and the Cape, producing educated men to administer Africa's newly-independent states.

The guerrilla leader of Zimbabwe, Mr. Robert Mugabe, was a student at Fort Hare from 1949 - 1951, where he achieved the first of his six academic degrees.

The two years he spent in South Africa had a profound impact on Mr. Mugabe's political thinking. He was strongly influenced by contemporaries like Mr. Duman Nukwe, now an exiled African National Congress leader in Lusaka, Mr. Joe Mathews, then the ANC youth leader, and Mr. Elijah Mudenda.

"I joined the ANC Youth Congress and went through the defiance campaign of that time," Mr. Mugabe recalls. "The Indian independence struggle was a great inspiration for us, and we were supporters of Gandhi's passive resistance policy."

"It was also the days of the debates among black students on whether we should break with the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), which we regarded as representing European interests."

"At that time there was also plenty of Marxist literature available and I used to read the literature of the Torch Commando."

Those two years were a turning point in my career. When I left Fort Hare I had a new orientation and outlook. I

came from a country where most black people had accepted European rule as such. Most of us believed that all that should be done was to remove our grievances within the system. After Fort Hare there was a radical change in my views."

Mr. Herbert Chitepo was another leading Zimbabwe nationalist who spent time at Fort Hare and became increasingly militant, eventually opting for violence as the only means of achieving his aims. Chitepo was killed in a bomb explosion at his home in Lusaka, reportedly by his own men.

The late Professor Jac Rousseau, head of Fort Hare's education department until 1951, in the days when the college was known euphemistically as "the English university for non-whites", remembered both Robert Mugabe and Herbert Chitepo as peaceful, pleasant and moderate young students when they came to the Eastern Cape. "They were attracted by the theoretical policies of Marxism which have been embraced by idealistic and intelligent young students all over the world. In some cases a further experience of the actual working of Maxism disillusioned young people — but not all African leaders."

The majority of Fort Hare's students have, of course, been South Africans and many have made their way into the political undergrowth. Some of the most prominent black leaders of South Africa graduated from Fort Hare, like the late Robert Sobukwe. And others have gone with their teachings to Robben Island, including Nelson Mandela and treason trialists Govan Mbeki and Andrew Lansdowne.

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu, Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei and Dr. Cedric Phatudi of Lebowa are Fort Hare graduates.

So are a number of successful coloureds and Indians. Mr. Dennis Brutus, Professor of English at Northwestern University in the United States and an energetic opponent of segregated sport, began his academic career in Alice, as did Dr. W. J. Bergins, leader of the Coloured Federal Party, and Professor Mburumba Kerina, former Swapo leader.

Still hundreds more, including five principals of universities in African states, left South Africa to seek jobs abroad or to arrange for better days in the Republic.

Before his death, Prof. Rousseau had planned a book about the alma mater of so many successful men in Africa. He felt acutely the waste to South Africa of the black talent that had spilled from Fort Hare to foreign lands over so many years. "If white South Africa had acted intelligently," Prof. Rousseau once said, "many of these young men would not have become terrorists. They could have been incorporated into peaceful progress."

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HIS 79 NIM

Classes boycotted at Black university

SOVENGA — University of the North students boycotted classes for the second day yesterday in protest at the expulsion earlier this week of a third-year law student for alleged political activities.

A University spokesman said the boycott was the result of the cancellation of a student's conditional registration. The student, Mr. Moako Ramasodi (23) of Tembisa near Kempton Park, had repeatedly disregarded the conditions, the spokesman said.

The conditions were that he would not attend or organise political meetings, and should abstain from student politics.

The entire student body of over 2 000 walked out of classes on Wednesday in protest at the expulsion of Mr. Ramasodi on Monday.

A spokesman for the students said they were not prepared to go back to class until Mr. Ramasodi was re-instated. — (Sapa.)

other Squadron had ready for us."

our mess bell tent and d... We were in camp by 3.30 p... course, had gone miles r... our column who had march... About midday we were in... could now speak even of B... cup each. We were might... water bottles so that we h... that we carried, or rather Hutchison and I carried, in our jug and had some very good... some chocolate in my wallet... very good as he used Australia... Hutchison cooked three saus... us a small frying pan and a...

Blacks at universities other than universities for Blacks

Handson (3 (799) 8/5/79) 54
627. Dr. A. L. BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Education and Training:

- (1) How many Blacks applied for permission to enrol in 1979 at universities other than universities for Blacks;
- (2)(a) how many of these applications were granted and (b) in respect of what university in each case.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING:

(1) No such statistics are kept. It is estimated that during the period 1 March 1978 to 20 April 1979, 1 700 applications were received.

(2) (a)	(b)
32	Rhodes University.
3	Rand Afrikaans University.
124	University of the Witwatersrand.
55	University of Cape Town.
75	University of Natal.
7	University of Port Elizabeth.
3	Potchefstroom University for C.H.E.
6	University of Stellenbosch.
8	University of the Orange Free State.
22*	University of the Western Cape.
12*	University of Durban-Westville.

*Information obtained from the Departments concerned.

9/5/79 DD 54

313 blacks admitted to white varsities

CAPE TOWN — A total of 313 black students were allowed this year to study at nine of South Africa's white universities.

A further 22 were allowed to study at the Coloured University of the Western Cape and 12 at the Indian University of Durban-Westville.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Janson, in reply to a question tabled by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP, Pinelands).

Mr Janson said 32 blacks were granted permission to study at Rhodes University, 124 at Wits, seven at the University of Port Elizabeth, three at Potchefstroom, six at Stellenbosch and eight at the University of the Orange Free State.

The only white university without black students is Pretoria. — PC.

Varsity breaks SA ^{DD} links ^{10/5/79} ⁽⁵⁴⁾

AMSTERDAM — The Faculty of Physics and Astronomy at the University of Utrecht has decided to break all links with South African universities.

The decision, taken by the university council this week, was the result of a request by a number of faculty members and the Dutch government's decision to sever all cultural links with South Africa.

South African scientists will no longer be allowed to participate in research projects undertaken by the faculty and the occasional exchange of lecturers will be terminated.

In addition, the faculty says, a notable protest against the co-operation of South African scientists in the development of South African atomic weapons will be delivered to a number of universities and scientific institutions. — DDC.

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LOVEDALE TO CLOSE

000

Indaba Reporter
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN
Another famous cradle of learning is going to close its doors.

This could be the last year for students at Lovedale, before the institution is closed after 138 years of educational service.

The Ciskei Secretary for Education, Mr K. B. Tabata, declined to comment on the matter.

The move is similar to the circumstances which culminated in the closure of Healdtown at the end of 1977.

"Ever well-constituted mind, accustomed to reflect and acquainted with the progress of our mission, will be here inclined to pause, asking the question. How will all this appear a hundred years hence?"

when Lovedale started as an institution of learning on July 21 that year, it started with a multi-racial class based on the non-racial principle

There were nine white and 11 black students.

Residents at Tyumie will be among those who will receive the news of the closure of the school with saddened hearts because people from that area have been closely associated with Lovedale since the days of the famous missionaries, Benne and Ross.

The closure of both Healdtown and Lovedale mean the end of an important era in the history of black endeavour.

The importance of Lovedale in the destinies of some of the current black leaders was illustrated when an observation was made when the citation of Chief Minister L. L. Sebe was read when he received his honorary doctorate in law from Fort Hare.

He was given a Dux Ludorum award by Lovedale while he was one of that institution's students and a testimonial he had received from the then chaplain of Lovedale suggested he was destined to be a leader of his people.

Mr Tabata was also one of the students of Lovedale's prize students and one of the

grants in Latin — that Lovedale has produced.

Some of the famous blacks who have taught at Lovedale include Rev J. K. Bokwe, Rev P. J. Mzimba, Rev W. W. Goba, an editor of Isigidimi, Mr J. T. Jabavu, also an editor of Isigidimi, and the founder of Imvo Zabantsundu, and Mr B. B. Mledle.

R400 000
 200 000
 600 000
 240 000
 R840 000

The summarised balance sheet of Some Limited at 30 November 1978, was as follows:

Share capital - 200 000 ordinary shares

Unappropriated profits

Loans secured by mortgage

Represented by

Fixed Assets

Furniture and fittings

Motor vehicles

Investment in wholly owned

Current Assets

Township land at cost

Debtors

Investments in quoted companies

Bank

Less: Trade creditors

NOTES:

1. The shares in the subsidiary

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Share C

300 000

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(a) In August sharehol revenue shown in that date

54 13/5/79

Stellenbosch: Nursery of Afrikanerdom

IT IS the University of Stellenbosch, not the Broederbond, that provides South Africa's leadership, says the retiring rector, Professor Jan-
nie de Villiers.

"Almost all the Afrikaners leaders who graduated at a university graduated at this university. I think that people still look to Stellenbosch, people want to know what Stellenbosch is thinking, there is no doubt about that," he said.

The man talking is a Broederbond, yet liberal in his thinking. He has, for a decade, controlled what he says is still the seat of Afrikaner thought, yet he graduated at an English-language university.

There seems to be a lot of paradox but there is certainly no conflict in him. Professor de Villiers has retired, somewhat prematurely from the university at the age of 59 because of ill health. During the decade that he was rector it became the first Afrikaners university to admit blacks to undergraduate course.

Professor de Villiers said: "This was no verligte step. It was just common sense. I was just interpreting a feeling . . . there was certainly no pressure from anyone for us to do this."

"It was just the human thing to do. There were courses at this university that were not available at black universities and for that reasons alone it seemed reasonable to allow blacks into our university," he said.

Professor de Villiers himself attended the University of Cape Town to obtain his medical degree. In fact he was a classmate of heart surgeons Professor Chris Barnard, Dr Rodney Hewitson and Dr Donald Ross of London.

He is acutely aware of the problem of not being able to study something because it is not available at one's own university. He freely admits being a member of the Broederbond and also readily concedes that "one won't be in an organisation unless one wants to belong in one." However, he has

Professor Jannie de Villiers has retired prematurely, and amid controversy, after being Rector of the University of Stellenbosch for a decade. During this time the university has forged ahead and been the only Afrikaners university to admit blacks to under-graduate courses. For all this, it remains the seat of Afrikaner thought, the home of Afrikaners culture. Here, the professor explains why . . .



never been on the executive of "even a cell" and he says he has certainly never aspired to be one of the leaders in the organisation.

The Broederbond, he says, has not really played a major role in his life. "And I would like to say that never in my time as rector of this university has an appointment been made because of Broederbond influence.

"I have never asked anybody applying for a post whether he is a member of the Broederbond as I feel that has nothing to do with his ability to teach. The people are appointed because they are good, not because they

belong to the Broederbond," he said.

Professor De Villiers said that Stellenbosch had always been a verligte university. "Within the university free thought has always been allowed. No lecturer or professor has been allowed to propagate party political views — that has been the only restriction."

He said that the South African leaders that had come from the university had all been verlig while at the university. "They certainly were not the verkrampies at the university." Asked about rumours that a "palace revolt" had been responsible for his

premature retirement, he said: "I have retired because my heart is not in good shape."

One is left with the impression that if there was a "palace revolt" then the professor won it. He said that about 10 percent of the university's student population was English. There were a number of reasons why English-speaking South Africans came to an Afrikaners university but the main ones appeared to be that some parents wanted their children to absorb some Afrikaners culture and because campus discipline was good. "About 65 percent of the university students are

Afrikaners and come from smaller towns and the plateau. In the very nature of things, parental control and discipline of people with this background is better than that of city dwellers.

"The result is that on-campus discipline is better than at most English-language universities. Some parents feel their children will be safer because of this," he said.

At the same time the professor never tried to stop the long-hair fad. "I never did think that long hair or jeans made any differences to a student's abilities. I never tried to prevent it because I saw it for what it was — a fad. In time the hair became shorter," he said.

In any case he did not feel that dress should be prescribed by the administration of a university. "I always felt the students themselves should decide on their limits. I knew they themselves would prevent things from going too far and they did. These are young adults, you must remember," he said.

Professor de Villiers said he was totally against initiation at universities and things had reached a stage where students from hostels at the university thought they were being slandered when students from other hostels told them what form of initiation had taken place in the hostels of those they were talking to.

"Students of today just don't believe what used to go on. Of course there is always some nonsense but I would be wary of punishing offenders too severely for fear of driving it underground. That would be much more dangerous," he said.

Professor de Villiers said it was strange that the Afrikaners universities had inherited initiation from the English. The English had long since given up the idea but the Afrikaners students still cling to it.

With regard to blacks attending the university, he said: "There has been absolutely no trouble. There has been no friction. We never thought there would be."

Sebe: ⁽⁵⁴⁾ varsity must forge link with the people

ZWELITSHA — The new branch here of the University of Fort Hare, which was formally opened at the weekend, already has 265 students.

Reading an address on behalf of the Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe, the Minister of Agriculture, the Reverend W. M. Xaba, said:

"The establishment of a branch of Fort Hare University at Zwelitsha is the fulfilment of a long-felt need and one which has given the people of Zwelitsha an opportunity to obtain academic qualifications."

The Rector of Fort Hare University, Professor J. M. de Wet, gave a reception to mark the opening.

Chief Sebe, who was unable to attend, said in his address that the opening of the Zwelitsha branch was the result of the fullest co-operation between several Ciskei government departments and Fort Hare.

It showed Fort Hare was anxious to bring itself into closer contact with the people of the Ciskei.

Chief Sebe said "the role of a university situated in a black state should be more than an educational and development role."

"A university such as Fort Hare should be seen

to be part and parcel of the life of the community in the Ciskei.

"If a university fails in its endeavour to achieve this type of relationship with the people then the criticism of it as an ivory tower institution becomes justified."

He said all the young men and women who enrolled for courses at the Zwelitsha branch of Fort Hare were from in and around Zwelitsha.

However, he said, there was still a long way to go before the ordinary people of the Ciskei would accept Fort Hare as part of the Ciskei.

He urged Fort Hare's department of ethnology to investigate ways of integrating the functions of the university into the life of the people.

In welcoming Chief Sebe, Professor de Wet said that in 1964, 48 years after Fort Hare was started, there were only 260 students.

The new Zwelitsha branch of Fort Hare already had 265 students. Professor De Wet said he could see this number rapidly increasing.

Lectures are given from 5 pm to 9 pm by Fort Hare lecturers. Professor A. Coetzee, vice-rector of Fort Hare, is director of the Zwelitsha branch. — DDC.

Bill to extend Rhodes to EL supported

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18/5/79
DD

THE ASSEMBLY.— A Bill to extend the activities of Rhodes University to East London was taken through all its stages yesterday after it was supported by the three major parties.

The Rhodes University (Private) Amendment Bill was moved by the MP for Albany, Mr Jaap Olckers, in whose constituency the university falls.

It was supported by Mr Kowie Marais (Johannesburg North) on behalf of the Progressive

Federal Party, Mr John Malcomess (East London North) on behalf of the New Republic Party, and Mr F. J. le Roux (Hercules) on behalf of the National Party.

Mr Olckers said that 1979 was the 75th anniversary of Rhodes University which had been the first university in South Africa to establish a law and jurisprudence faculty.

Ever since it was established the university had continued to grow and it now had 1 309 students

from the Eastern Cape, 702 students from the rest of South Africa and South West Africa and 444 from neighbouring territories.

Recently the first faculty of pharmacy had been approved at Rhodes University.

In these circumstances it was appropriate that Rhodes University extend its activities.

"For many years now there has been call for university facilities in East London," he said.

Until 1975, there had been little progress but the vice-chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr D. S. Henderson, had repeated this call at a summer school and since then, a number of meetings and investigations had taken place.

Because of this, Dr Henderson had arranged for legislation to extend the Rhodes University Act to East London.

"This has received sympathetic attention from the Department of National Education," he said.

Mr Marais said his party gave its full support to the proposed expansion of Rhodes University to East London.

Mr Le Roux said the measure fell within the recommendations of the Van Wyk De Vries Commission.

Mr Malcomess congratulated Mr Olckers and said the Bill was a further step in the expansion of higher education in East London.

"I hope it doesn't remain a Bill and then an Act, but that a positive effort is made to extend its activities to East London," he said.

He also hoped the Minister of National Education would consider the establishment of a technicon in East London.

"It is a very sad thing for a town year after year to lose its young people to further their education elsewhere. A number of these people don't come back," Mr Malcomess said.

This made the community weaker, he added.

Replying to the debate, Mr Olckers welcomed the support he had received and he hoped it would contribute to keeping people

The Bill was taken through all its stages without discussion. It still has to be ratified by the Senate before it becomes law.

There was also unanimous support for a call to establish a veterinary science faculty at Rhodes.

— PC.

(News by Barry Streek, Caxton Street, East London.)

Scientific thinking the key—new Matie Rector

Argus 19/5/79 (54)

Keeping an open mind . . .



THE new rector of Stellenbosch University, Professor M J de Vries, this week put on what he called his 'verkrampste gloves' and lashed out.

In a blunt and forthright interview, he said he was 'sick and tired' of suggestions that he had been made rector because of being a Broederbond.

'Why do they say this all the time? What is wrong with my qualifications? I've done my bit. The Broederbond is not the sinister thing you seem to think it is,' he said.

Still with his 'verkrampste gloves' on, he then attacked this newspaper and others for what he thought was a deliberate, organised onslaught on the values and standards of the Afrikaner nation.

Then, with a charming smile, he removed the anger from his face, relaxed, and said: 'I am not a verkrampste and nor am I a verligte. I am a typical product of Stellenbosch.'

A typical product of Stellenbosch, as he saw it, was one who did not think emotionally but rather based his movements and followings on 'scientific thinking.'

'One must look at a thing with an open mind. A university is a place of open thought.'

'One must look at it from the left and from the right and from the bottom and from the top.'

'One must look at all the pros and cons of any situation.'

'And then, when the decision is made on these sound scientific bases, one must act,' he said.

He was asked whether the university could change radically.

'If one has been honest one must follow up one's decision — even if that means radical change,' he said.

By Keith Kiewiet

not be political parties or backing groups to political parties,' he said.

You are left with the impression that Professor de Vries is certainly not the liberal that Professor de Villiers was. He is a sterner man, perhaps more angry.

But, although conservative, he is open to suggestion. he welcomes debate and in one aspect he is in complete agreement with the previous rector. 'The relationship between the university authorities and students must be healthy and sound. Contact must

be kept up between the two. There must never be any alienation,' he said.

But, whatever happened at the university while he was rector it would have to be for the Afrikaner.

Critically

The Afrikaner could be looked at critically and could be led to change but nothing would be done to undermine that thing that was Afrikanerdom.

Professor de Vries, a director of Nasionale Pers, has risen rapidly through

Professor M J de Vries

the ranks of the university since being appointed a senior lecturer in chemistry in 1961.

He obtained his BSc there in 1953 and a masters in 1955. He obtained a doctorate in Germany and three years after his

appointment in 1961 he was appointed professor.

In 1974, he was made dean of the faculty of science. And in 1976 became vice-rector.

Stellenbosch will be a different place with him at the helm.

Role

Although the revenue and expenditure position tends to be obscured by the sale of cars so as to bring the balance sheet into profit, the true picture is not clear.

The total depreciation written off was overstated by -
Actual value of cars at 31 Dec 1964
Less book value

Maintenance and repairs for the cars totalled

Total amount to be charged for the cars

It is suggested that the most equitable way to allocate it in proportion to the number of students

In which case 01 should bear the charge
02 " "
03 " "
04 " "

The excess of revenue over expenditure for the years 01 to 04

It is clear from the above that the large entrance fees and donations, especially as 04 shows a loss, are not of a recurrent nature and cannot be said to have any value.

But Professor de Vries also said that Stellenbosch University has a leadership role to play in the society it serves. And, it could not lead its people if it alienated itself from these people.

'It is no good to lead if nobody is following.'

Asked about his attitude towards the university being the seat of Afrikanerdom, he said: 'Yes it is. It must remain that. And people of other languages and cultures (races) who come to this university must realise that. They must not try to change it but rather trust what is and absorb what they can.'

He said that coloured students admitted to the university came to the university because they did not want to go to English-language universities.

Asked then whether these coloured, Afrikaans-speaking students were Afrikaners, he replied: 'I can't answer that. I have never been able to think that one out.'

English

He was then asked whether they would ever become Afrikaners in the future, as that seemed to be a natural conclusion, he again said he could not answer.

With regard to English-speaking people at the university he said that, as in the past, they were welcome. But they should always remember that they should not try to topple the ways of the university.

He certainly hoped there was no question that Stellenbosch was still the Afrikaans university and that it provided the country's leaders.

He was asked whether these were merely Afrikaner leaders or whether he expected coloured leaders to come out of the university too. 'I think we will be providing the coloured leaders of the future as well,' he said. 'I certainly hope so.'

Scientific

He differs from the former rector of the university, Professor Jannie de Villiers, who saw himself as a verligte and saw the campus as a free-thinking and verligte campus.

Professor de Vries agrees that there must be free thought on the campus but he does not like the term verligte. 'All universities' thinking should be on a sound, scientific basis. Universities should

show a steadily increasing profit, the true picture is not clear. Depreciation has been written off the books each year.

as R33 490

33 490

17 990

15 500

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R27 000

this charge over the four years would

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mainly in the early years and is due to are not of a recurrent nature and cannot be said to have any value.

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Rektor se

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'alles oop'

**VAN ROELOF VORSTER
STELLENBOSCH**

DIE Maties se nuwe Rektor stem nie met die Studenteraad saam dat alle beperkinge op anderskleurige Maties opgehef moet word nie. Sy eie siening is sterk daarteen, sê prof. Mike de Vries.

Die Studenteraad het die week gevra dat twee gemengde koshuise met "internasionale status" tot stand kom, en hulle vra gemengde danspartye by "geslote studentebyeenkomske". Dit was 'n eenvoudige besluit.

OOR 'n gemengde Koshuise sê Prof. De Vries: "My eie mening is, en laat ons na u nuut eentlik wees, dat so iets nooit sal werk nie. Dit is eenvoudig nie prakties nie. Dit sal meer probleme skep as wat dit vereenvoudig of verbeter." Oor die kwessie van gemengde dans: "Solank ek hier is en sover ek dit kan verhelp, sal hier geen stappe op die kampus redeneer word wat die studentebyeenkomske betref." De Vries sê dat die Studenteraad se voorstel "nietes anders as 'n eenvoudige besluit" is.

denheid skade sal berokken nie. "Ons is bewus van 'n groot en gerigte aantal op die waardes van die Afrikaanse kultuur, sonder meer deur die Engelstalige pers. Hierdie aantal is op Stellenbosch ook gering en ons sal dit teenstaan en hulle sal dit teenstaan en hulle sal dit teenstaan." Prof. De Vries sê dat studente se mense-stuuk die moet die hulle hanteer van die Universiteit nie. Die beide stipendeende

lik dat alles op die kampus gereel word ooreenkomstig die geldende landsbeleid. "Dit beteken dat daar nie koshuise omdasie aan die bruin studente verskat kan word nie, maar ons is wel behulpsaam met die verkryging van losies deur die werknemersvereniging.

"Die beleid bepaal ook dat alle fasiliteite vir almal oop is en die bruin studente kan ook aan alle aktiwiteite deelneem, behalwe waar dars 'n deel van die aktiwiteit uitmaak." "Dit is 'n nagradee 1000 studente en 29 voorgraadse bruin studente by die universiteit. Indien die studente-raad besluit voel dat hulle nie 'n sterk manne-veersee van die Universiteit is, moet hulle 'n besluit neem. Dit is 'n belangrike besluit en dit moet aan die Universiteit se raad voorgelê word."



PROF. DE VRIES - Dit sal nooit verander nie.

dit hulle vir om 'n deernie-voerde ook voor te lê vir die studentebyeenkomske. Die Studenteraad se voorstel is 'n eenvoudige besluit. "Dit is 'n belangrike besluit en dit moet aan die Universiteit se raad voorgelê word."

"Die verkeerde hanteering van so 'n saak kan baie skade aanrig. Dit kan die bruinmense aan die een kant onwelkom laat voel en aan die ander kant kan dit mense wat behoudend is, ongelukkig maak," sê hy. "Oor sy eie mening daaroor sê mnr. Scholtz: "Ek het nog nie kans gehad om oor die saak te dink nie." Mnr. Nick Koorhof, wat die mosie by die Studenteraad voorgestel het, sê hy dink die Universiteitsraad sal realisties wees. "Ek glo nie hulle sal dit net summier verwerp nie." Die reaksie onder studente was baie goed, sê hy. "Hier was wel heelwat teenreaksie op die kampus, maar die besluit is met inagneming van die erns van die saak geneem."

54

For Dull ket see
Act 1979



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 167]

CAPE TOWN, 23 MAY 1979

KAAPSTAD, 23 MEI 1979

[No. 6457

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1060.

23 May 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 52 of 1979: Universities for Blacks Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 1060.

23 Mei 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 52 van 1979: Wysigingswet op Universiteite vir Swartes, 1979.

Act No. 52, 1979

UNIVERSITIES FOR BLACKS AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[]

Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

ACT

To amend the provisions of the University of Fort Hare Act, 1969, the University of Zululand Act, 1969, the University of the North Act, 1969, and the Medical University of Southern Africa Act, 1976, relating to the spheres of activity of those Universities; the constitution of the councils of those Universities; the registration of persons as students of those Universities; and the admission as students of persons other than Blacks; and to provide for the establishment of institutes at the Medical University of Southern Africa; and for matters incidental thereto.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 8 May 1979.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 2 of Act 40 of 1969, as amended by section 1 of Act 6 of 1973.

1. Section 2 of the University of Fort Hare Act, 1969, is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (3) of the following subsection: 5

“(3) The University shall serve **the Xhosa national unit referred to in section 2 (1) (g) of the Promotion of Black Self-government Act, 1959 (Act No. 46 of 1959)** every person who is a Black as defined in section 1 of the Population Registration Act, 1950 (Act No. 30 of 1950).” 10

Amendment of section 8 of Act 40 of 1969, as amended by section 3 of Act 28 of 1971, section 3 of Act 6 of 1973 and section 6 of Act 57 of 1977

2. Section 8 of the University of Fort Hare Act, 1969, is hereby amended by the substitution for paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of the following paragraph:

“(d) one person elected by convocation from among its 15 number or, if the membership of convocation for the first time exceeds 500, two persons so elected: Provided that no person so elected shall be a member of the staff of the University;”

Amendment of section 20 of Act 40 of 1969

3. Section 20 of the University of Fort Hare Act, 1969, is hereby amended— 20

(a) by the substitution for subsection (2) of the following subsection:

“(2) Every person registered as a student of the University shall be registered for one year of study or 25 for such shorter period as the council generally or in any particular case may determine, and after the expiry of such year of study or period, such person shall, if he wishes to remain a student of the University, renew his registration annually so long as he continues to be a 30 student of the University.”

vigour of the thought is reflected in the forthright, manly, and unaffected presentation of it.¹ And the integrity of Lightfoot's mind and the scrupulous accuracy of his scholarship make it impossible to imagine that his work ever suffered from haste or carelessness. He had earned to the letter the praise accorded to him by Westcott, who at the end of the tribute from which we have already quoted comments: 'the last mature fruit of labours pursued with unwearied devotion at Cambridge, at St. Paul's, and at Durham, by one whose "sole desire" it was, in his own words written a few months before his death, to leave behind him in "great things and in small, to be found everywhere"'.²

Like Baur, Lightfoot had recognized always be the starting-point for the New Testament. During the twenty years to the professorship at Cambridge to the preparation of his stately series of Epistles. In 1865 his first series of commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon, proved no less indispensable to the New Testament, and have been reprinted many times.

During this period Lightfoot was engaged in an exciting controversy directly connected with the New Testament and of Christian origin, the Tübingen school. A writer in the *Supernatural Religion*. Cassels was convinced that the supposedly supernatural element in religion, as opposed to its ethical content, was harmful and ought to be eliminated: 'We gain far more than we lose in abandoning belief in the reality of Divine Revelation. Whilst we retain pure and unimpaired the light of Christian Morality, we relinquish nothing but the debasing elements added to it by human superstition.'³

¹ The same, alas, cannot be said of Bishop Westcott. In 1919 I heard Henry Jackson say in a lecture that Westcott had once told him that he had never rewritten a single sentence; 'and that', said Jackson, 'is perhaps why I find some of his sentences so extraordinarily difficult to understand'.

² *Op. cit.*, p. viii.

³ *Supernatural Religion* (1874), vol. ii, p. 489.

Having acquired a superficial knowledge of the Tübingen theology and its reconstruction of early Christian history, Cassels set to work with the help of its methods to show that the Gospels in particular are so far removed in time from the events they purport to record that they are in fact historically worthless, and can afford no solid foundation for that structure of revelation which has been built up upon them.

In those gusty and combative days of the Victorian era there were many who were doubtful whether the Christian faith was true, and

who were very eagerly desirous that it should be proved true. *Supernatural Religion* seemed to provide the answer to this desire. In no time the book became the vogue; it was called for, and the publishers could hardly get it printed. And then suddenly the wind changed. The book had gravely over-reached itself. He had

of Canon B. F. Westcott in terms which were a great man's intellectual integrity. The matter was discussed by Lightfoot, who was incensed, and was faithful with *Supernatural Religion* in a *Contemporary Review*. With his perfect mastery of English Lightfoot was able to write rapidly and easily, and immediately communicates itself to the reader. In vindicating the integrity and accuracy of his

grossly the argument from silence has been applied, and in presenting the case for a much more the historical value of the Gospels. The effect was a glut in the second-hand market. A book which is so permanently and justly dead is hardly even of historical interest today; but Lightfoot's *Essays on 'Supernatural Religion'* (1889) are still a joy to read, as the best controversial writing in English since Bentley wrote on the Letters of Phalaris (1699) and delivered 'the most crushing blow that was ever dealt to insolent and aggressive sciolism'.²

This parenthetical controversy has drawn our attention to the immense importance of the dating of the New Testament documents. The Tübingen school had questioned the dates ascribed by tradition to most of the New Testament books, and had brought them down to a period at which, though they might be of the greatest

¹ G. R. Eden and F. C. Macdonald, *Lightfoot of Durham* (1932), pp. 9 ff.

² R. C. Jebb, in *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. iv, p. 310.

434. Dr. F. VAN Z SLABBERT asked the Minister of Coloured Relations:

- (1) How many Coloured students applied for permission to enrol in 1979 at universities other than the University of the Western Cape.
- (2)(a) how many of these applications were granted and (b) in respect of what university in each case.

The MINISTER OF COLOURED RELATIONS:

- (1) 644.
- (2) (a) 592.
- (b) University of Cape Town 317
- University of Witwatersrand 114
- University of Rhodes 29
- University of Natal 95
- University of Stellenbosch 36
- Rand Afrikaans University 1

54

Extension of University Education Act

838. Mr. H. E. J. VAN RENSBURG asked the Minister of National Education:

How many (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons (i) applied for permission to study veterinary science at the University of Pretoria in terms of the provisions of the Extension of University Education Act, 1959, (ii) were accepted by the Council of the University, (iii) registered to

study veterinary science and (iv) completed the study course, during each year from 1972.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL EDUCATION:

Allowance has only been made in 1974 for the acceptance of Coloured and Indian students but not for Blacks as provision will be made at MEDUNSA. Two Coloureds and five Indians applied in 1979 but were unacceptable on academic merit. No statistics are available for the period before 1979 but approximately three to five enquiries per year were received for Non-Whites.

29/5/79

Tukkies (54)

to ease 29/5/79

race bars

THE ASSEMBLY —
Allowance has been made for Coloured and Indian students to study at the all-white University of Pretoria.

They will be permitted to study veterinary science at the only white university which has not yet admitted black students.

But blacks will not be permitted to study at Pretoria because provision will be made for them at the new Medical University of South Africa (Medunsa).

This was disclosed yesterday by the Minister of National Education, Mr Willem Cruywagen, when he replied to a question tabled by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP, Bryanston).

Mr Cruywagen said: "Allowance has only been made in 1979 for the acceptance of Coloured and Indian students but not for blacks as provision will be made at Medunsa. Two Coloureds and five Indians applied in 1979 but were unacceptable on academic merit.

"No statistics are available for the period before 1979, but approximately three to five inquiries per year were received from non-whites," the Minister said.

Mr Van Rensburg wanted to know how many Coloured, Indian and black people who had applied to study veterinary science at the University of Pretoria had been accepted by the council of the university, and how many of these students had been registered since 1972, but the Minister's reply indicated that none had yet been admitted to the university. — PC.

(News by Barry Streek, Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Cape Town.)

Wits seeks millions for 'open' varsity student boom

Star 4/6/79

54

Education Reporter

The University of the Witwatersrand today launches a campaign to raise at least R12,5-million in the next five years to finance its drive to recruit thousands more students of all races.

A University Foundation, which has as its governors many of South Africa's business and mining magnates, has been

set up. Its fundraising campaign will be officially started at a Press conference tonight.

The foundation aims eventually to collect about R25-million to finance the university's growth. About R5-million of the initial R12,5-million will be used to help Wits move into the Milner Park showgrounds. The university plans to double its

student population in the next 20 years and the present campus is already crowded.

Another R2-million will go on programmes to help underprivileged students and scholarships for talented students.

Wits has based its planning on the assumption that it will be open to all races and is making special plans to help "educationally disadvantaged" students.

The university's Centre of Continuing Education will get R1,5-million to promote such plans.

Another R2-million will be used to expand research programmes and R2-million will subsidise the salaries of top teaching staff.

STATEMENT

The money raised by the Foundation will be additional to present income from donors, which amounts to about R1,8-million a year.

In a statement published in the university's newspaper today, the Foundation said the private sector should be increasingly concerned with the university's future development.

The private enterprise system offered the greatest scope for the advancement of all and Wits continued to make "every direct and tangible contribution to the efficient operation of that system."

The Foundation saw the recent acceptance of an academic plan to gear Wits as a "truly South African university" as the most important milestone in the university's history.

1956/9 (54)
Varsity
**to admit
whites?**

ALICE — Whites may be able to attend the University of Fort Hare at both under-graduate and graduate level in future.

The latest Government Gazette says the University of Fort Hare Act has been amended to allow the council to approve the admission of persons who are "not a black" with the permission of the relevant Minister.

The Rector of Fort Hare, Professor J. M. de Wet, said yesterday that no decision had been taken by the council on the matter of allowing whites to register.

He could not at this stage say whether the amended legislation would result in whites being allowed to register as under-graduate or post-graduate students.

This was a matter for the council to decide and the council was due to meet within the next two weeks.

Professor De Wet could not say whether this matter would be discussed at the meeting. -- DDR.

540

For Bill text see
Act 1979



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Vol. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 6 JUNE 1979

KAAPSTAD, 6 JUNIE 1979

[No. 6487

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1201.

6 June 1979.

It is hereby notified that the State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 62 of 1979: Rhodes University (Private) Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 1201.

6 Junie 1979.

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Staatspresident sy goedkeuring geheg het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 62 van 1979: Private Wysigingswet op Rhodes-Universiteit, 1979.

Act No. 62, 1979

RHODES UNIVERSITY (PRIVATE) AMENDMENT ACT, 1979.

GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:

[]

Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

PRIVATE ACT

To amend the Rhodes University (Private) Act, 1949.

*(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 29 May 1979.)*

Preamble.

WHEREAS Rhodes University was incorporated by the Rhodes University (Private) Act, 1949 (Act No. 15 of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act);

AND WHEREAS it is expedient for the better administration and conduct of the University that the principal Act be amended so as to make provision—

- (a) for the University to conduct its university activities in the municipal area and magisterial district of East London;
- (b) for the appointment by the Principal of a member of the Senate to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Vice-Principal in the absence of the Vice-Principal;
- (c) for the Students Representative Council in the principal Act; and
- (d) for certain incidental matters:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 2 of Act 15 of 1949, as amended by section 2 of Act 6 of 1960.

1. Section 2 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for the proviso thereto of the following proviso: 5

"Provided that the University shall have the power to conduct its university activities also in the municipal **[area] areas** of Port Elizabeth and East London and in the magisterial districts of Port Elizabeth, East London and Albany." 10

Amendment of section 3 of Act 15 of 1949, as amended by section 3 of Act 6 of 1960 and substituted by section 1 of Act 81 of 1972.

2. Section 3 of the principal Act is hereby amended—

(a) by the substitution for paragraph (g) of the following paragraph:

"(g) the professors, lecturers and other teachers **[and students]** of faculties **[and]**, departments and research institutes of the University," 15

(b) by the substitution for paragraph (h) of the following paragraph:

"(h) the students of faculties, departments and research institutes of the University," 20

(c) by the addition of the following paragraph:

"(k) a Students Representative Council,"

15/6/79
 University of Fort Hare: boycott by students
 *3 Mrs. H. SUZMAN asked the Minister of Education and Training:
 Whether any steps have been taken to resolve the dispute which caused the boycott by students at the University of Fort Hare, if so, what steps.
 The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING: Mr. Speaker, I just want to point out briefly that this question has a lengthy reply and that for the sake of completeness I

SENSE ORGANS

54

	F	1,56	0,25	0,06	0,09	0,13	0,18	0,14	164
B	M	1,26	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,26	0,44	0,17	366
	F	1,20	0,18	0,07	0,06	0,07	0,15	0,12	187

1021

FRIDAY, 15 JUNE 1979

1022

should like to make it available to hon members. Incidentally, I may just mention that the boycott of the classes at Fort Hare was the result of a student being shot dead. However, steps have been taken all along, and these steps are still being continued, to put an end to the matter. In conjunction with the Department of Police I have had a full report on the matter drawn up. With your leave, Mr. Speaker, I lay it upon the Table.
 To give an effective reply to this question it is deemed necessary to give full particulars of the incident which gave rise to the boycott and of the steps taken subsequently to defuse the situation

1. BACKGROUND

During the night of Friday, 1 June a man, Theodore Mhaga is alleged to have been shot by one of the staff-members of the University. It is further alleged that the incident took place in a house belonging to the University, situated approximately 2 kms from the campus, which happens to be occupied by a security guard. A further allegation is that a burglary was attempted and that fingerprints of the deceased as well as bullet-marks were discovered in the house.

The deceased was a student of the University from 1974 to 1976. In 1977 he was refused admission. This year he was re-admitted provisionally to the U.E.D course.

On Monday, 4 June the students began boycotting classes. The Rector met the Student Council and gave permission for a mass meeting to be held. This meeting lasted from 14h00 to 24h00.

2. STEPS TAKEN

The Rector interviewed the Student Council immediately afterwards i.e. at 01h00 on Tuesday, 5 June. The resolutions of the mass meeting were conveyed to the Rector and can be summarized as follows:

- (a) It is demanded that the security section be entirely eradicated
- (b) Approval be given to withdraw an amount of R1 000 from Student Council funds and to be donated to the family of the deceased

- (c) A mandate be given to the Student Council to seek an interdict against the Rector, should the authorities decide to close the University.

After considering these demands, the Rector handed over a reply to the Student Council which amounts to the following:

- (a) The necessity for a security section at any university to protect lives and property is so obvious that it is not considered to be negotiable. If, however, the concern of the students arises from the application of security measures and the conduct of the officials concerned, the Rector will be prepared to discuss the matter with the Student Council.
- (b) Despite the fact that a donation of this nature does not accord with the objectives of the fund in question, the Rector will be prepared to consider this request favourably.
- (c) The closing of the University will depend on the behaviour of the students.

Wednesday, 6 June

The Black Staff Association contacted the Rector and requested permission to intervene by calling upon parents to address the students. This was approved.

Thursday, 7 June

Meeting of Student Council and Parents. The Student Council agreed to the holding of a mass meeting on 8 June to be addressed by the parents.

The Rector received a letter from the students, in which he was asked to approve the use of University transport to enable them to attend the funeral in Transkei, and also that a memorial service be held on the campus on 8 June.

Both requests were granted. In view of the fact that the students allege that the deceased was shot on

0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64	65	ALL	NO.
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VIII

0-1	1-4	5-24	25-44	45-64
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	ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	289
	NO.	128	85	26	23		

65+	11-52	7,89	16,51	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	3270	2588	2858	1951

210

ALL NO.	W		
	M	F	M
0-1	1,57	0,76	0,6
1-4	0,05	0,04	0,0
5-24	0,01	0,00	0,0
25-44	0,00	0,00	0,0
45-64	0,01	0,00	0,0
65+	0,01	0,00	0,00

FRIDAY, 15 JUNE 1979

0-1
1-4
5-24
25-44
45-64
65
AT
NO

the campus and not in the University house. I requested the Minister of Justice to have the matter investigated by a special group of senior officials from his head office. (This was actually a request submitted to me by the Cabinet of the Ciskei.) This group visited the University on the morning of 8 June.

Friday, 8 June

At 14h00 the mass meeting was addressed by representatives of the parents under the chairmanship of the Black Staff Association. The parent representatives reported to the Rector and informed him that there was friction between the students and the night-watchmen in the vicinity of the hostels. After consultation with the Vice-rector and the parents the Rector made the concession that night-watchmen would be removed from the environs of the hostels. Written confirmation of this concession was handed over to the Student Council the same evening with the proviso that the Student Council and the students would have to accept the responsibility for the enforcement of the existing rules and regulations in respect of the hostels.

Saturday, 9 June

A group of students departed for Transkei in University transport in order to attend the funeral. The students returned without having attended the funeral, however, as it had been postponed.

Sunday, 10 June

The Student Council requested an interview with the Rector at 12h00. The purpose of the interview was to clarify certain points in the letter dated 8 June. The interview was granted and continued from 13h00 to 14h00. The Rector gave a full explanation concerning the withdrawal of night-watchmen and indicated that the new arrangements would be experimental, depending on the students' willingness to take over certain functions and to carry them out. The request of the Student Council was, however, that

the words 'security guards' should be substituted for 'night-watchmen' in the memorandum of the parent representatives. This was approved.

The holding of a further mass meeting was approved and was held from 19h00 to 24h00.

Monday, 11 June

The Rector grants an interview to the President of the Student Council at 10h30 to report back on the discussions at the mass meeting. He informed the Rector that the students had decided to adhere to their resolutions of 4 June.

Until such time as the Rector has fully complied to these resolutions the boycott would continue.

After further explanations the students asked for a postponement to enable them to reconsider the matter. They were informed that the Senate would meet at 14h15 to evaluate the situation and make recommendations. The students were given grace until 13h30 to reconsider their decisions.

It was explained to them that the University is under obligation to consider itself with the interests of the students as well as the academic staff. The boycott had resulted in the disruption of the academic activities of the University. This also effected final examinations. The President of the Student Council requested the Rector to give written confirmation of the steps already taken. The Senate met and decided to continue with the full academic programme. Staff will be available and are anxious to continue with instruction if the students present themselves. The Senate will adhere to this decision until such time as further development necessitates reconsideration.

In the Rectors' reply to the Student Council he referred to the decision of the Senate and reminded the students that the night-watchmen had already been removed. This was proof of good faith on the part of the University authorities. He pointed out that the presence of wardens as well as the acceptance of responsibility by student bodies regarding hostel control was a

prerequisite for the maintenance of good order. He mentioned also that greater involvement by students in the maintenance of discipline at the University was a long cherished ideal of the University authorities. At 16h30 the Student Council was again interviewed. A request for a further mass meeting was granted. This took place from 19h00 to 22h00.

The Rector was telephoned with a request for an interview. The interview took place at 23h00. The Student Council informed the Rector that the student mass had decided to adhere to the original resolutions. The Rector referred to his previous replies. He reminded the delegation that security measures were indispensable at any university. He was prepared to discuss implementation of security measures and action by security guards, but was not prepared to make further concessions in respect of the abolition of the security section after which the meeting adjourned.

In view of the fact that it has been reported in the news media that the Rector refused to grant an interview to the father of the deceased, it is necessary to state quite clearly that an interview was granted. At the eleventh hour the Rector was informed that the father was unable to attend the interview because he had been urgently summoned to the mortuary.

INQUEST

Enquiries have been made and it has been established that the inquest proceedings will commence on 18 June 1979 at Alice.

ALL NO.	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	0,75	0,17	0,75	0,17	1,44	0,91
ALL	201	533	201	533	329	329

SYSTEM	C		B	
	F	M	F	F
0-1	0,10	0,04	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,14	0,02	0,04	0,04
5-24	0,04	0,03	0,02	0,02
25-44	0,13	0,06	0,08	0,08
45-64	0,36	0,34	0,25	0,25
65	1,10	0,73	0,56	0,56
AT	0,14	0,10	0,08	0,08
NO	165	203	130	130

- (iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
- (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively SMR since 1960.

Shooting of Mr. Theodore Mhage at University of Fort Hare

*8. Mr. R. J. LORIMER asked the Minister of Police:

- (1) Whether representations have been made to him about the shooting of Mr. Theodore Mhage at the University of Fort Hare; if so, (a) by whom and (b) what was the nature of the representations;
- (2) whether any person has been charged with any criminal act in connection with the shooting; if not, what progress has been made with the investigation;
- (3) under the control of which government are the police who are conducting the investigation.

†The MINISTER OF POLICE:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) The Ciskei Cabinet through my hon. colleague the Minister of Co-operation and Development.
 - (b) That a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of the student be carried out by senior police officers from elsewhere.
- (2) Investigations have been concluded and the matter was on 12 June 1979 referred to the Attorney-General, who instructed that an inquest be held. The inquest proceedings will commence on 18 June 1979 at Alice.
- (3) The South African Government.

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular diseases, 'coloureds' and Africans, however, the deaths caused by infectious diseases mortality which is characteristically whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occur whites and Africans, although it is Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about 'coloureds' is that it would appear developed and the developing experience Table II which provides a more detailed contributing to the overall mortality form of cause specific mortality rate though cardiovascular diseases are small proportion of the overall mortality indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

in 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, the 'coloured' IMR has a range of only 19,7%. It is noted that the greater the decrease accomplished. The decrease is 7% for whites and

in Fig. 4. Since death rates in the mortality experience a corresponding increase though it is to be expected that mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

R50 000 needed for Rhodes EL branch

54
19/6/79
DA

EAST LONDON — Between R50 000 and R100 000 is required from the local community for a branch of Rhodes University to be established here, according to the chairman of the ad-hoc committee for the establishment of a Rhodes Branch in East London, Mr Ashton Chubb.

The committee met the university's Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, yesterday and formed a three-man steering sub-committee which is to meet before the end of the month to work out a

plan to find guarantors for the money to run a three-year B. Comm degree at the East London Technical College.

If the committee cannot raise the money, the establishment of a Rhodes Branch in East London will probably be postponed indefinitely.

"We are very grateful to Rhodes because they have offered us the course at nett costs. We must now give the guarantee to supply the rest," Mr Chubb said.

"There are no problems for the first two years of the course. It will be in the third year, academically, that we will need the money, and it won't be chickenfeed we'll be needing. I think there would have to be a guarantee of anything up to R100 000," he said.

The amount needed would depend entirely on the number of students enrolled for the course, and Mr Chubb said the

committee expected about 60 students doing the course by the time the first group were in their third academic year. The three-year degree would take six years to complete: two calendar years for each academic year. Subjects would include accounting, business administration, economics, business mathematics and statistics, mercantile law and cost and management accounting.

Rhodes has offered five professors and lecturers to reside in East London.

Among the institutions to be approached for funds would be the municipalities, chambers of commerce and the

Afrikaanse Sakekamer.

The course could begin next year if the money is raised before then, although the committee appears to be working towards 1981 as the first year for the degree.

"It is hoped that from the B Comm, demand will spread to other spheres of interest. We are working closely in co-operation with the technical college towards a technicon.

"If the college can forge ahead with the establishment of tertiary facilities, a technicon could become a reality. At this stage though, we need more students than we can find," Mr Chubb said. —
DDR

Rhodes in EL to cost R110 000 a year

DO 34
20/6/73

EAST LONDON — The cost of running the proposed branch of Rhodes University in East London would be about R110 000 a year by the time the course reaches its third academic year, according to the chairman of the Ad-Hoc Committee for Tertiary Education in East London, Mr Ashton Chubb.

There is expected to be an income of between R50 000 and R60 000 a year against the total costs.

The Daily Dispatch reported yesterday the local community would have to supply between R50 000 and R100 000. This was not correct, as the annual balance needed would be between R50 000 and R60 000 a year. The committee does, however, require guarantees from the East London community that the money will be found, according to Mr Chubb.

The initial course is to be a BComm degree with an accountancy

curriculum. The part-time students are expected to take two years for each academic year of the three-year course.

"Rhodes have made it clear they will require satisfactory guarantees for the nett costs incurred by them," Mr Chubb said.

This would be the cost of holding the lectures in East London, less the tuition fees and normal government subsidies. Each student would bring an income of about R1 000 in subsidies and student fees.

"The more students who attend, the more viable the project will be. Rhodes University cannot be expected to make any financial assistance available, and the government have made it clear that there will be no assistance from that source," Mr Chubb said.

The course would require the establishment of a library at the East London Technical College, for which an in-

itial amount of R5 000 would be needed.

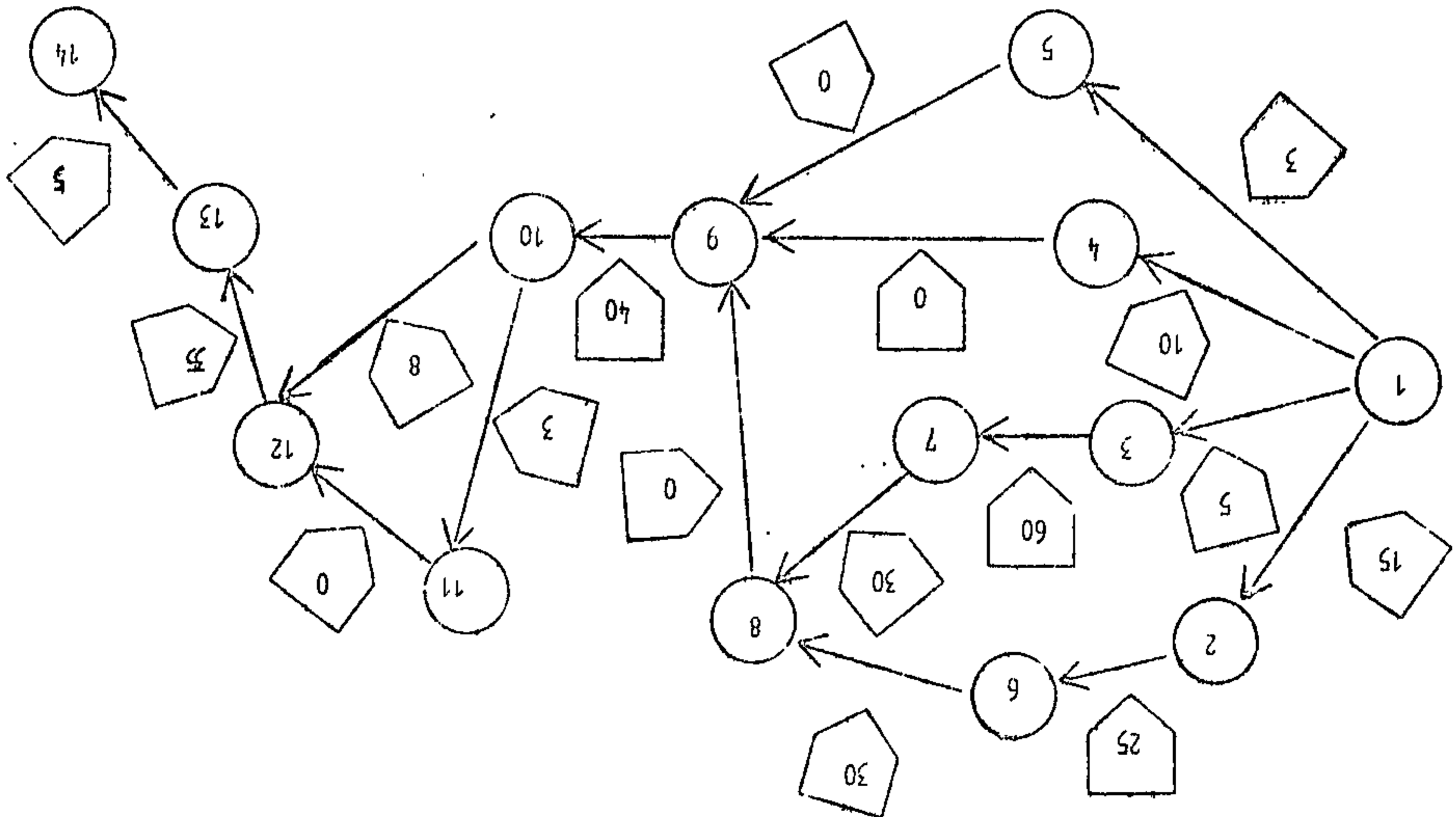
"These costs, while they may appear high, have only been made possible through the willing co-operation of the Technical College by the provision of accommodation in the immediate future.

"What is required at this stage is guarantees from the East London community that this money will be found. It is hoped that individual institutions or firms will guarantee a portion of the shortfall each year for about five years up to a stated figure.

"The committee is convinced, however, that it will have to find contributions or guarantees, or the prospects of a university in East London will recede into the very distant future.

"This will mean that the youth drain from East London will continue, and all the advantages to the community of a university will be lost," Mr Chubb said. — DDR

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ANSWER SHEET TO BE COMPLETED AND HANDED IN

QUESTION 1

CANDIDATE'S NAME

NP 2

For full text
see Acts 1979

54



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 168]

CAPE TOWN, 27 JUNE 1979

[No. 6534

KAAPSTAD, 27 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1373.

27 June 1979.

No. 1373.

27 Junie 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 86 of 1979: University of Port Elizabeth (Private) Amendment Act, 1979

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 86 van 1979: Private Wysigingswet op die Universiteit van Port Elizabeth, 1979.

Act No. 86, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH (PRIVATE) AMENDMENT
ACT, 1979**GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:****[]**

Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.

Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

PRIVATE ACT**To amend the University of Port Elizabeth Act, 1964.***(English text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 15 June 1979.)*

WHEREAS for the better administration and conduct of the University of Port Elizabeth it is expedient to amend the University of Port Elizabeth Act, 1964 (Act No. 1 of 1964) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), so as to—

- (a) delete a certain definition;
- (b) modify the provision relating to the delegation by the council of its powers and functions;
- (c) modify the provision relating to the constitution of the senate;
- (d) modify the provision relating to the delegation by the senate of its functions; and
- (e) modify the provision relating to the appointment of teachers:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of section 1 of Act 1 of 1964, as amended by section 1 of Act 66 of 1969 and section 1 of Act 114 of 1976.

1. Section 1 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the deletion of the definition of "professor".

Amendment of section 9 of Act 1 of 1964, as amended by section 2 of Act 31 of 1967, section 3 of Act 66 of 1969 and section 4 of Act 114 of 1976.

2. Section 9 of the principal Act is hereby amended by the substitution for subsection (8) of the following subsection:

"(8) The council may **[appoint committees of the council, consisting of members of the council only or of both members of the council and other persons, and may]** delegate **[any]** such of its powers **[or]** and functions as it deems desirable to **[any such]** a committee consisting **[exclusively]** of one or more members of the council: Provided that the council shall not be divested of any power or function which it has delegated to any such committee and may amend or set aside any decision of any such committee **[at the first meeting thereafter held by the council]** within a reasonable time."

Amendment of section 10 of Act 1 of 1964, as amended by

3. Section 10 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
(a) by the substitution for paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of 20 the following paragraph:

For full text
see Acts P779

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

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VOL. 168}

CAPE TOWN, 27 JUNE 1979

[No. 6532

KAAPSTAD, 27 JUNIE 1979

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

DEPARTEMENT VAN DIE EERSTE MINISTER

No. 1371.

27 June 1979.

No. 1371.

27 Junie 1979.

It is hereby notified that the Acting State President has assented to the following Act which is hereby published for general information:—

Hierby word bekend gemaak dat die Waarnemende Staatspresident sy goedkeuring gegee het aan die onderstaande Wet wat hierby ter algemene inligting gepubliseer word:—

No. 84 of 1979: University of Cape Town (Private) Amendment Act, 1979.

No. 84 van 1979: Private Wysigingswet op die Universiteit van Kaapstad, 1979.

Act No. 84, 1979

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN (PRIVATE)
AMENDMENT ACT, 1979**GENERAL EXPLANATORY NOTE:**

- [** Words in bold type in square brackets indicate omissions from existing enactments.
- Words underlined with solid line indicate insertions in existing enactments.

PRIVATE ACT

To amend the University of Cape Town Act, 1959.

(Afrikaans text signed by the Acting State President.)
(Assented to 15 June 1979.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS for the better administration and conduct of the University of Cape Town it is expedient to amend the University of Cape Town Act, 1959 (Act No. 38 of 1959) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), so as to—

- (a) insert a certain definition;
- (b) provide for the extension of the area wherein the University may conduct its university activities;
- (c) provide for the appointment of a deputy vice-chancellor;
- (d) amend the constitution of the University by the inclusion of a registrar;
- (e) amend the constitution of the council by increasing the representation thereon of the senate;
- (f) prohibit the appointment or election to the council of a member of the teaching or administrative staff except as provided in the principal Act;
- (g) enable the council to establish committees of the council by resolution and to delegate powers or functions to such committees or to any of the officers of the University;
- (h) specify more precisely the functions of the senate;
- (i) enable the senate to establish committees of the senate by resolution and to delegate powers or functions to such committees or to any of the officers of the University;
- (j) provide for the admission of qualified persons as candidates for post-graduate degrees or diplomas;
- (k) remove a geographic limitation on persons upon whom the University may confer honorary degrees;
- (l) empower the University to enter into agreements in connection with the training of students;
- (m) provide for the recognition of training given at certain institutions;
- (n) provide for affiliation with the University of a university college or other institution; and
- (o) provide for incidental matters:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the State President, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

Amendment of
section 1 of
Act 38 of 1959.

1. Section 1 of the principal Act is hereby amended—
(a) by the insertion after the definition of "council" of the following definition:

WITS FOUNDATION

Appealing

SA businessmen are going to have to dig deep into their pockets to find the R25m that Wits University is hoping to collect over the next decade.

As the only English language university in the Transvaal and OFS (there are four Afrikaans varsities and bilingual Unisa) academic planners reckon that by the year 2000 Wits' student population will have doubled to 22 000. The costs of creating a new university to cope with these numbers would be enormous.

With possible room for expansion at the adjacent Milner Park showgrounds, it makes better sense to extend the Wits infrastructure. The Witwatersrand Agricultural Society is willing to cut short its lease at Milner Park (which extends to 2011) provided it is moved to suitable premises.

Present state subsidies account for 70% of Wits' R30m budget, and with student fees contributing 25%, the money for this expansion has to come from somewhere. Plans are to collect R12,5m in the first five-year phase, which virtually means more than doubling current annual donor contributions of R2m.

This will be done by approaching identifiable companies, groups and individuals

who have an interest in ensuring continued output of high quality graduates for business, industry and the community at large. Companies are entitled to tax relief of up to 5% of taxable income on donations (individuals 2%).

Of the R12,5m, R5m is earmarked for possible expansion to Milner Park; R2m for academic staff; R2m for bursaries and tuition; R2m for research and R1,5m for the Centre for Continuing Education.

Chief executive of the Foundation, Klaus Oppenheimer says that the fund-raising campaign will eventually go abroad. "We believe Wits, with its tradition as an open university, will attract the support we need, in SA and overseas."

... have then had to for example 38c is each household each al levy in addition o White schools, on the d for by the State Training's total budget et. to R18,5m. This is st percentage increa nance Minister Gaca epartment of 'Statisties' lost of the rise poss on And it is surely needed top of 7 000 classrooms as alone. Joubert Rou- of Education and Tran f that a new classroom 000, so the backlog will pe out at current prices rooms for the increasing school population will swell the sum even more, Koussou points out.

Of the R10m for 1979/80, R6m is earmarked for secondary community schools, and the rest for primaries. A further R250 000 is allocated as a rand-for-rand grant for schools in the new Ndebele bantustan.

The new schools will help the Department phase out the "platoon" system, in which the same buildings house two distinct schools -- one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Teacher training also gets a financial boost. The 1979,80 allocation is up R3,2m (89%) on last year's budget. Three new teachers' training colleges, at Mabopane, Imbali and Fort Beaufort, are among the main projects.

Union assets

'seized' by angry workers'

By RIAAN DE VILLIERS
Labour Correspondent

MRS MAGGIE Magubane, acting general secretary of the Black South African Workers' Union, laid a complaint with the police at John Vorster Square yesterday in an effort to recover union assets which have disappeared under mysterious circumstances.

The assets -- including all union records and a vehicle -- have been removed from the possession of Mr Shakes Sikhakhane, a leading trade unionist who was sacked recently as general secretary of the union. Mr Sikhakhane was to have handed over the union's assets to Mrs Magubane by 12 noon last Friday.

Instead, his lawyer has claimed in a letter that Mr Sikhakhane was unable to hand over the assets as they had been removed by "angry workers".

This is the latest in a series of incidents since Mr Sikhakhane, director of the Urban Training Project and chairman of the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions, was sacked as general secretary of the union at an executive committee meeting last month.

Mr Sikhakhane, with three members of the 16-man executive supporting him -- including the president and vice-president -- refused to accept his dismissal as valid. He repeatedly refused to hand over the union's assets to Mrs Magubane, who had been appointed acting general secretary.

On Wednesday last week, an executive committee meeting was held in the presence of lawyers representing both parties.

Resolutions were passed confirming Mr Sikhakhane's dismissal, Mrs Magubane's appointment and ordering that the assets be handed over to Mrs Magubane.

Mrs Magubane was also authorised to take legal action to recover the assets if Mr Sikhakhane failed to hand them over.

The resolutions were all passed by 10 votes to three. It is believed Mr Sikhakhane accepted that they were valid.

On Thursday, a lawyer's letter was sent to Mr Sikhakhane, requesting him to hand over the assets by 12 noon on Friday or face legal action.

Mr Sikhakhane however, failed to do so.

On Monday his lawyer wrote a letter claiming that some of the assets had been removed by "angry workers", but underlining that the rest would be handed over on Tuesday.

Yesterday morning, the lawyer claimed in a further letter that all the assets had been removed and that Mr Sikhakhane had not been able to hand them over.

The union, it was reported, would be dismissed as a legal executive meeting last night.

New group fires Koka Post 30 Mar.

By JOE THOLOLO

THE secretary-general of the Black Allied Workers' Union (Bawu), Mr Drake Koka, banned and in exile, was this week expelled from the union by a dissident group.

Expelled with him is the president, Mr Alfred Makhangu, the acting secretary-general, Mrs Mary Tseke, and six other members.

At their conference in Durban last weekend, the dissidents decided to change the name of the union to the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu).

The Durban conference, at the Hotel Asoka, was attended by 16 delegates.

This week, the secretary-general of the dissident group, Mr S K B Kikine, issued a Press statement saying that Mr Koka, Mr Makhangu, Mrs Tseke, Rev Johannes Seoka, Mrs Florence Sibole, Mr M J Khumalo, Mr Reuben Makhahane, Mr Jabulani Dlamini and Mr Fayo Mshahali, were expelled.

The group alleged that the expelled people "had misrepresented the union."

Yesterday Mr Makhangu told P.O.T that he regarded the expulsions as a big joke.

"These 16 individuals who call themselves delegates expel us from an organisation and in the same breath form a new organisation," he said.

Labour

U:

South African at the wage nation, Cape. the present next election

1 April 1979

on Monday to about the pro-2,33 to R3 wage Mr Shield re-

torted. "That's rubbish" He declined to comment on any of the other statements, saying that all union meetings were private, that the Press was never invited and that he did not wish to make any other comments.

U:

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present at the meeting, said that in the present economic conditions he could not see how such hopes could be held out. He told Cape Herald that the officials were merely taking steps to entrench themselves in power for another three years by getting votes from hopeful union members.

SITTING PRETTY
"What do we do if, in September, the new wage is not R3? We'll just have to accept what our union does for us -- but the executive will be sitting pretty for another three years."

Mr Williams was critical of the failure of the union's officials to inform the members that an executive member, Mr T Whittle, had resigned more than two general meetings ago.

"Even now we don't know what steps are being taken to replace Mr Whittle."

"A man resigns after 22 years' service and we don't know about it. We don't know why he resigned. But we elected him in the first place."

CONFERENCE

Mr Williams also slammed the union officials for spending nearly R2 000 of members' money to attend a three-day conference at Mazenodburg during August last year -- and then not bothering to report what had happened there.

The time has come for the members of the union, the rank and file electricians, to make their presence felt. We must stop having people whom we have elected taking charge over us," said Mr Williams.

minutes of the previous meeting were incomplete in that what he regarded as an important question, and its answer, were excluded. This matter was about the fact that plasterers, bricklayers, carpenters and painters in the building trade were all on a higher minimum wage rate than electricians. Mr Williams was involved in a running fight with the union last year after he claimed that the union was not representing him properly in a dispute with his employer. The matter was subsequently settled to the general agreement of all the parties. Recently Mr Williams injured his back in a fall from a temporary stand at the swimming champion hips at Worcester and was bed-ridden in hospital until the day before last week's meeting.

TRADE UNIONS Principle and practice

When is a racial trade union not a racial trade union? When it is for whites (or other non-African workers) only. Or that, it seems, is the attitude of Assocom and a growing number of industrial employers.

Replying to a Tusa letter asking for its comments on black trade union recognition, Assocom says its long-standing policy is that "industrial procedures should be restructured on non-racial lines." It adds that many employers are reluctant to "negotiate formal agreements" with unregistered unions on the grounds that such agreements "could carry no legal force."

According to unionists in the commercial distributive trade, Assocom has repeatedly told them that it will not recommend African union recognition to members because it prefers a single non-racial union. The unionists have been trying to gain recognition for the (unregistered African) Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union

(CCAWUSA) from the large chain stores, some of whom have also used the "non-racial union" argument to justify withholding recognition.

Yet, the unionists point out, Assocom's members in the commercial distributive trade have been dealing with whites-only and coloureds-and-Asians-only unions for over three decades.

Says shopworker unionist Morris Kagan: "When they came out with this non-racial policy a few years ago we dismissed it as a tactic. Non-racial unions can't be registered and this sort of attitude is a convenient way of ducking the issue."

The situation in the shopping industry raises another issue. What if workers don't want to belong to non-racial unions? The coloured shopworkers' union wants complete integration -- if the Wiehahn commission allows it -- but the African and the white union both want to maintain their separate identities, while co-operating on specific issues in a federation.

Says CCAWUSA general secretary Emma Mashinini: "Are employers now going to insist that we integrate? The domestic affairs of the unions are none of their business."

It is also difficult to see employers -- despite their claims that they don't like uni-racial unions -- breaking off relations with whites-only unions if Wiehahn provides for mixed unions.

How does Assocom react to charges of a contradiction between principle and practice? It won't say. Approached by the FM with queries arising out of its letter to Tusa -- which the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce itself made public -- executive director Raymond Parsons would say only "In view of pending developments in this field -- both in the private sector and from the Wiehahn report -- Assocom would prefer not to elaborate on its letter to Tusa at this stage. Your queries confirm the need for the urgent publication of the recommendations of the Wiehahn commission."

Varsities for all — Viljoen

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The rector of Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, has warned that there will have to be a reallocation of resources among black and white universities.

Professor Viljoen, chairman of a Government committee looking into tertiary education for blacks in urban areas, also indicated at the weekend that he believed universities would be allowed to be open to all races again.

He was speaking at a conference organised by the University Teachers' Association and the Wits University Centre for Continuing Education.

Professor Viljoen said during discussion that even when there were open universities again there would still be a focus on community needs. He said one of the most painful readjustments of

because they had discouraged dissent and existed mainly to ensure that the masses voted Nationalist.

Mr P le Roux, director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, also accused English Universities of being tribal institutions just as much as Afrikaans and black universities were.



Professor Gerrit Viljoen

the future was that 'the cake is not going to get bigger' while student numbers would increase.

Resources would have to be reallocated within specific universities and within the system, and established white universities would lose out first, he suggested.

At a later session of the conference, another Afrikaner academic charged that Afrikaans universities had played a 'destructive role' in the past 30 years.

Work for calm change, Tutu tells conference

9/7/79
54

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Universities should support inevitable political change in an orderly way, Bishop Desmond Tutu said at the weekend.

He was speaking at a conference called to examine whether universities were serving all communities in South Africa.

When political change comes, as it will, many institutions are going to be judged harshly. Any institution will be judged by blacks on how effectively it has contributed to their liberation struggle, Bishop Tutu said.

GUIDED WAY

He said universities seemed to have the resources to help change come about in a directed, guided way.

Bishop Tutu said most white students seemed to be drawn too easily into racist attitudes when they left English universities.

One would think that universities would inculcate into the leaders of society some sort of concern for equity, he said.

Professor Noel Manganyi of the University of Transkei told the conference that the need for the future is the development of universities and other institutions of higher education that are rooted in our African soil.

Professor Manganyi, supported by Dr. Derek Henderson, the vice-chancellor of Rhodes University, called for the appointment of blacks to university councils.

'Varsities will be judged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — When political change comes in South Africa, blacks are going to judge white universities and other educational institutions by their effectiveness or lack of it in contributing to the "liberal struggle".

This is the view of Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, who was among top educationists speaking at a conference on "University and the Community" at the University of the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

Bishop Tutu said blacks had been disappointed because the present education system in South Africa was designed to produce those adept at "toeing the line".

Quoting figures which showed that, for education, a total of R90m was spent on 19.3 million blacks and R324m for 4.3 million whites, Bishop Tutu said: "These figures indicate that a minority of South Africa's community takes more than the lion's share of resources."

Universities for all races in the future

star 9/7/79

54

Education Reporter

The rector of Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Gerrit Viljoen, has warned that there will have to be a re-allocation of resources among black and white universities in future.

Professor Viljoen, chairman of a Government committee looking into tertiary education for blacks in urban areas, also indicated that he believed universities would be

allowed to open to all races again at some time in the future.

He was speaking at a weekend conference organised by the University Teachers' Association and the Wits University Centre for Continuing Education.

Professor Viljoen said during discussion, that even "when" there were open universities again, there would still be a focus on community

needs. One of the most painful readjustments of the future was that "the cake is not going to get bigger" while student numbers increased.

DESTRUCTIVE

Professor Viljoen also said RAU was devising ways of improving "trans-cultural communication" for its students. They were not sufficiently exposed to practical work in other, particularly black, communities, he said.

At a later session of the conference, another Afrikaner academic charged that Afrikaans universities had played a "destructive role" in the last 30 years because they had discouraged dissent and existed mainly to ensure that the masses voted Nationalist.

Mr P le Roux, director of the Institute for Social Development at the University of the Western Cape, also accused English universities of being tribal institutions just as much as Afrikaans and black universities were.

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navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik tot die Sentrum se program bygedra: dr Sheila T. van der Horst, afgetrede mede-professor van Ekonomie, U.K., en professor J.L. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die Universiteit van die Noorde.

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. In die Memorandum en Statute van Vennootskap word voorsiening gemaak vir die benoeming van eenhonderd lede. Tans is daar 57 lede en hulle sluit die volgende in:

- a) Drie stigterslede:
 - Mr J.G. Benfield
 - Mr H.L. Kennedy
 - Mr P.G.T. Watson

- b) Sewentien persone wat gedurende die afgelope 10 jaar lede van die Beheerraad was (* dui stigterslede aan):
 - Professor E.V. Axelson
 - Professor J.F. Beekman
 - Professor J.F. Brock
 - Mr C.S. Corder
 - Professor W.H.B. Dean
 - Dr J.P. Duminy
 - Professor G.F.R. Ellis
 - Biskop A.W. Habelgarn
 - Mr E.V.E. Howes
 - Professor M.F. Kaplan
 - Ds. W.A. Landman
 - Mr G.K. Lindsay
 - Sir Richard Luyt
 - Professor S.J. Saunders
 - Professor H.W. van der Merwe
 - Mede-professor D.J. Welsh
 - Professor Monica Wilson

Tutu hammers white varsities

54
RDM
9/7/79

By MARILYN ELLIOTT

BLACKS are going to judge white universities and other educational institutions by their contribution to the "liberation struggle" when political change comes in South Africa.

This is the belief of Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

He was one of the top educationists speaking at a conference on "University and the Community" at the University of the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

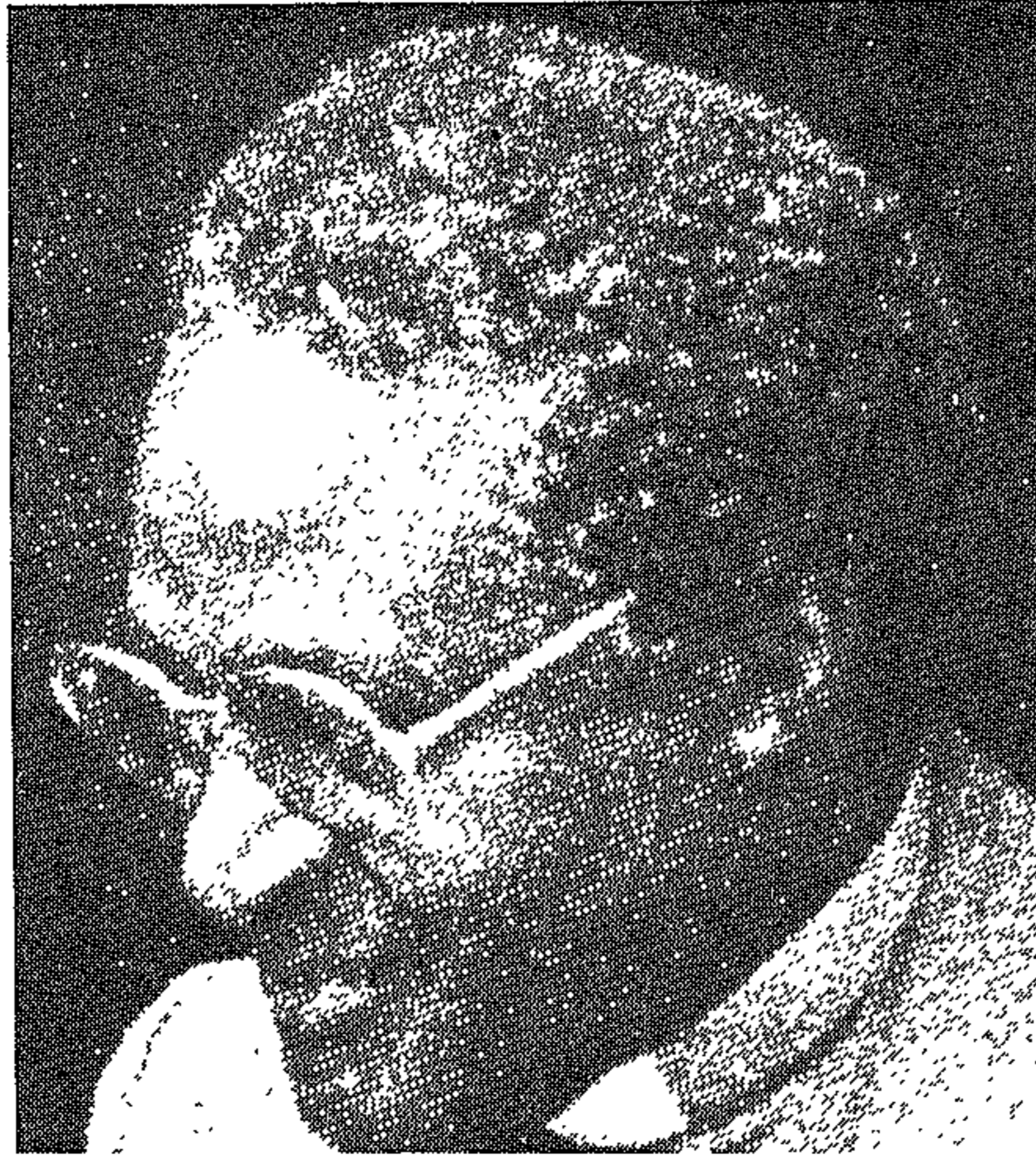
Bishop Tutu said blacks were disappointed because the South African educational system was designed to produce those who are adept at "toeing the line".

Addressing an audience of university academics — predominantly from white, English-medium institutions — Bishop Tutu said:

"You've had students who appeared radically concerned about blacks and matters concerning blacks but, as soon as they leave, they are sucked far too easily into the whirlpool of racist thinking and attitudes in this land."

Bishop Tutu said blacks were disillusioned by the lack of impact of white universities on present political structures in South Africa.

He quoted figures to show that education costs R90-mil-



Bishop Desmond Tutu — "change is coming".

lion for 19.3-million blacks and R324-million for 4.3 million whites.

"These figures indicate that a minority of South Africa's community takes more than the lion's share of the resources."

Bishop Tutu said that if the congress was asking how universities could best serve their communities, they should do

something about the waste of human resources.

"Universities have an obligation to do something about the human resources of the highly dispossessed section of the population.

"Universities have to learn how to harness these resources for the benefit of all.

"This is not being done in South Africa — we are wantonly wasteful of resources."

Bishop Tutu suggested that white universities be agents of social change.

"Change is going to come. Perhaps too many think fundamental change is not going to happen in this country — certainly not in their lifetime — but let me disabuse you of this idea.

"If there is one thing that is certain about South Africa and about every country, it is that once a people have decided that they are going to become free, then absolutely nothing is going to prevent that from happening."

Bishop Tutu said white universities, perhaps unconsciously, had assisted in keeping the white man as top dog.

"Universities have the resources to ensure that, when change comes, because it will, it will be orderly and not chaotic."

Bishop Tutu said a time was coming when blacks would question why white universities complacently existed in a community where resources were unevenly divided.

He believed every effort should be made by these universities to extend a helping hand to blacks — but not as "a Cinderella operation".

"We need affirmative action from universities to fill the possible vacuum when skilled whites leave this country if chaotic political change comes about."

'Minor political role for English varsities'

Staff Reporter

THE role of English-speaking universities in negotiations for political change in South Africa will be a marginal one compared to that of similar black and Afrikaner institutions.

That, according to Professor W D Hammond-Tooke, education faculty dean at the University of the Witwatersrand, was one of the major points arising from a conference at the weekend.

spectre of Marxist all-black government is a distinct alternative.

"It seems clear that negotiations for this future are largely in the hands of the blacks and Afrikaners. The role of English-speaking universities would seem to be marginal; that their fate will be to react to decision-making external to them.

"This is an uncongenial role but perhaps it allows for the important, if unrewarding, role of mediator and facilitator."

Prof Hammond-Tooke said that for this role to have any credibility, English universities should stop mouthing "liberal

prestige and advancement."

If such resources were to be shared, whites would have to accept a smaller piece of the cake and "learn to accept this without resentment for the common good".

Universities, he said, would have to walk a tightrope to meet the challenges of a changing society and strike a balance between striving for academic excellence and meeting the needs of the community.

"We must face the fact that South Africa is not one community but many. This is no doubt to be deplored but nevertheless, it is a fact now."

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SA's politics leads to 'brain drain'

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa's difficult political climate has led to an immense brain drain and a serious decline of standards at universities in the last 20 years.

This is the view of Professor David Welsh of the Department of African Government at the University of Cape Town. He was speaking at a conference on "University and Community" at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday.

Prof Welsh said the problem had become particularly serious in the last six years.

Summarising major issues at the three-day conference on "University and the Community", Prof Hammond-Tooke said it was striking that delegates made the implicit and explicit assumption South Africa was in a time of accelerating change towards a society in which decisions would no longer be taken by whites alone.

"It is possible that we may achieve an integrated modus vivendi if the gods smile upon us but for some, at least, the educational and human resources among all population groups, he said: "We must be prepared to make the sacrifices in effort and time, even if we have to forego personal ambition in terms of professional

"Because of this we must listen and react to the defined and expressed needs of other communities and not impose Anglo-Saxon cultural imperialism on them. And we have a duty to our own specific communities to prepare them for the inevitable changes that lie ahead," he said.

"In the last two decades we have lost almost a generation of those who would be foremost scholars in South Africa today," he said.

This was particularly noticeable in the field of social science. A related problem, Prof Welsh said, was that there was a lack of competition, and at the same time, collaboration between South African universities.

Outlining other problem areas in the country's universities, Prof Welsh said there was a reluctance on the part of academics to become involved in those areas of South African society regarded as contentious.

"This is seen especially in the social sciences. Research is often reluctant to delve into problems of a political nature," he said.

— Prof

Open universities

(54) 10/9/79
ET

IT IS GRATIFYING indeed that an eminent Nationalist such as Professor Gerrit Viljoen should be going around expressing the belief that universities will be allowed to be open to all races once again. Professor Viljoen, the rector of Rand Afrikaans University, chairman of the Broederbond, and a leading verligte, is at the head of a government committee looking into tertiary education for blacks in urban areas. He has concluded, it appears, that there will have to be a reallocation of resources among black and white universities, as the cake is not going to get bigger and the numbers of students will increase. Even when there were again open universities — an eventuality which Professor Viljoen accepts with equanimity — there would still be a focus on community needs.

These views will be generally accepted. There is no reason why there should not be universities catering primarily for specific communities. What has caused so much distress in university circles under Nationalist rule has been the *imposition and enforcement* of ideological separation in higher education, seeking to prescribe admissions policy to universities, telling them whom they should teach. It is an excellent thing that the chairman of the Broederbond can now foresee a return to normality. But why, then, have the universities had to put up with state dictation for all these years? Why is the principle of university apartheid no longer valid and binding? What has changed in the interim? Perhaps the professor can explain?

UCT bid to bar Michael Morris

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN arts faculty board members voted at a heated meeting yesterday to bar a former security policeman, Mr Michael Morris, from doing his post-graduate studies at UCT.

Mr Morris, who operated covertly as a security policeman on campus during the 1960s and who has since quit the force, applied to study towards a PhD in criminology — his subject is urban terrorism — in the political science department in March this year.

The faculty board referred his application to a sub-committee, comprised of faculty members and students, who met with him and recommended to students at the meeting yesterday that his application be rejected.

After the meeting, four members of the Arts Students' Council met with the full board of the arts faculty and, armed with the student mandate, called on the council to reject Mr Morris's application. The Cape Times learned that faculty members decided by a vote of 30 to 26 to reject the application.

A council member said the

vote was "far from final" and the application would now be referred to the university senate "and possibly from there to the council".

A speaker at the student meeting yesterday, Mr Andrew Thompson, Students' Representative Council vice-president, said that when Mr Morris "studied here back in the 60's, he was only registered as a student for three weeks.

"After certain staff members and students were arrested, tried and convicted of subversive activities in 1964, Mr Morris's job was supposed to be done, but he continued his activities on campus for another three years."

● Last night Mr Morris, executive officer of the Terrorism Research Centre and a director of security companies, said he would "secure every avenue open to me to study at the university of my choice in the subject of my choice".

c) Ander lede:

Mr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mr N. Daniels
Mr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Mr H.W. Middelmann
Eerw. M.T.L. Moltsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najaar
Mr Victor Norton
Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mr W.J. Santambro

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Friends (Quakers) en van die American Friends Service Committee deurgebring. Hy het 'n aantal konferensies in verskillende dele van die land bygewoon, baie vergaderings toegesprek en senior beamptes van die Carnegie Corporation, van Community Relations Services van die Departement van Justisie van die Amerikaanse regering, van die American Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Gedurende Augustus en September het die Direkteur Engeland, Nederland, Switserland, Swede, Israel en Zambie besoek. Hy het vooraanstaande joernaliste, Suid-Afrikaanse diplomaate, senior amptenare van die Suid-Afrika-Stigting en verskeie regerings betrokke by Suid-Afrikaanse belange ontmoet. Hy het besprekings gevoer met stigtings, trusts en opvoedkundige verenigings. As gevolg van sy besoek aan Nederland het hy 'n toelae vir die Konstruktiewe Program ontvang van die Algemeen Diakonaal Bureau van die Gereformeerde Kerken in Holland.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-Fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels- en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

Suid-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

Negende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aan die hand geneem. Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aan die hand geneem. Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aan die hand geneem. Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aan die hand geneem.

Various study projects Sached offers blacks

THE introduction of Bantu Education in 1955 meant black students would be barred from universities such as Cape Town, Witwatersrand and Natal, etc.

In 1958 an organisation which came to be known as the South African Committee for Higher Education (Sached) was formed by some whites to help black students to study through the University of London.

This programme carried on for 12 years. Students were given bursaries which paid their fees and bought their books, and in addition all students received tutorials and lectures from voluntary teachers.

Things did not go too well for Sached in the long run. Before students could start with the London degree, they had to pass Advanced Level (A Level) examination which they could write only after passing Ordinary Level (O Level) examinations.

This programme involved a minimum of six years of study. Most students took much longer than this and very few passed their exams.

In the 1960s these difficulties, coupled with numerous requests for assistance from students enrolled with UNISA, led SACHED to extend the programme to giving bursaries to UNISA students and arranging tutorials for them.

But these students also faced their own difficulties.

- The school system for blacks did not prepare them adequately for university study.

- The poor standard of English taught in black schools made study in English difficult for university students.

For this and many other reasons, SACHED deemed it necessary to work at secondary schools as well as university level. The need for adult education was also in focus.

The result of these decisions was the establishment of non-commercial correspondence college, Turret College, for adults

JC and Matric.

In 1975 the Sached Trust was established to guide all the activities of Sached and Turret. The Board of Trustees comprises 13 members, among them Mr T W Kambule, Bishop D Tutu, Bishop Manas Buthelezi, Bishop A Zulu and Prof G R Bezzoli, the immediate past Vice-Chancellor of Witwatersrand University.

Its functions include the provision of a stable and flexible educational nucleus designed to contribute to the growing and changing needs of a growing and changing South Africa.

Broadly the aims of the Sached Trust are:

- To assist change for a better, equitable South Africa, given the present complex situation.

- The viewpoint of Sached is that change can be assisted by providing opportunity for black adults to gain skills and awareness of their surroundings and by facilitating wherever possible the growth of community initiatives.

- The perspective is not that of assisting the underprivileged. Sached wish rather to provide sources which allow for independent self-help. At the same time educational efficiency should not be lost.

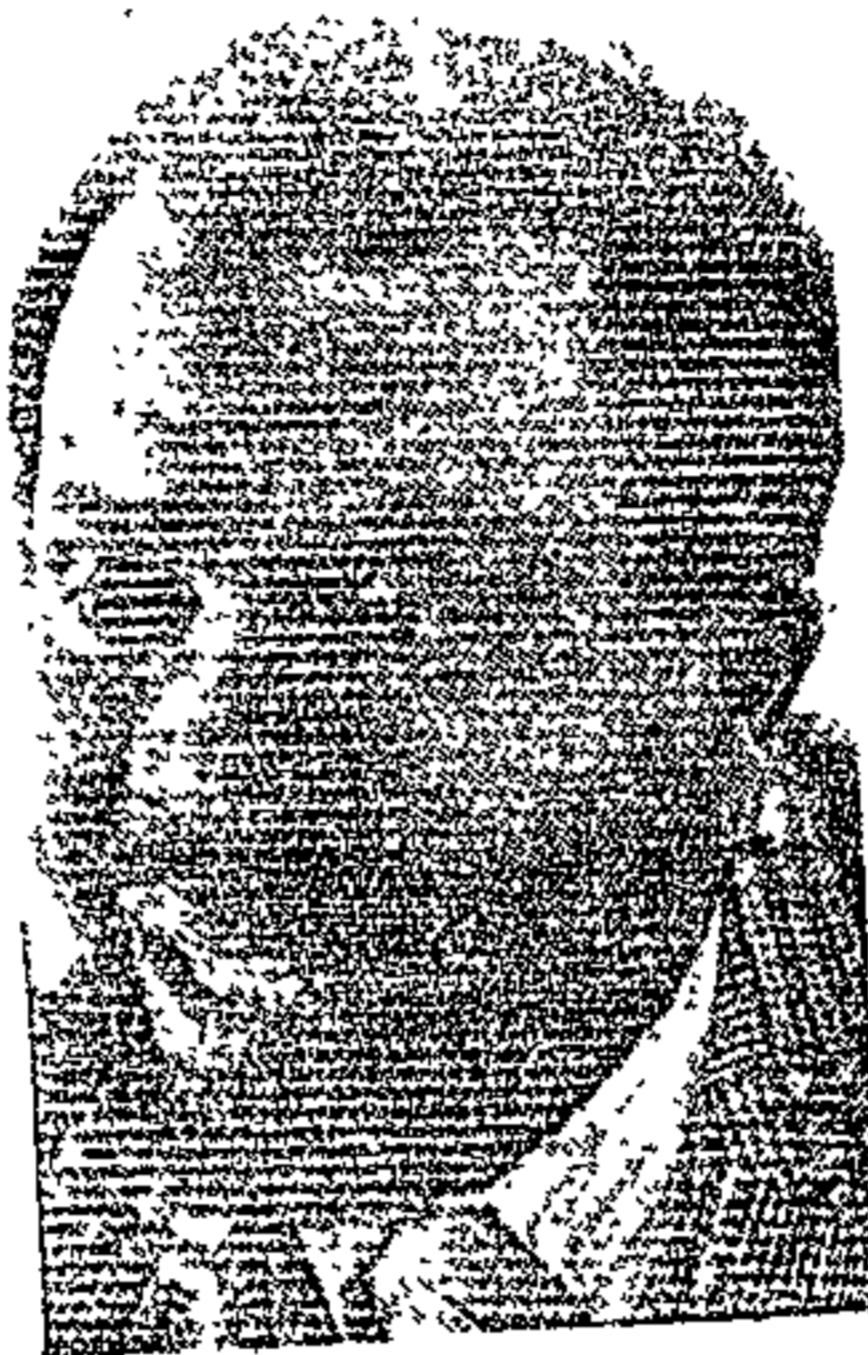
- Consequently, the Trust is committed to demonstrating the efficiency and cheapness of distance learning systems i.e. system conveniently accessible, which reach people where they are, rather than attempting to bring them to a central spot. A distance learning system also encourages students to become independent learners.

The following are the projects of the Trust:

- Bursary Project.
- Turret Correspondence College.
- Publishing Project.
- Commerce Project.
- Enrichment Project.
- Teacher Upgrading Project.
- Durban Project.

This article shall deal with three projects only, namely: Bursary Project, Turret Correspondence College and Publishing Project.

The Bursary Project, which works through centres in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg helps students who are studying for degrees by correspondence



Dr Manas Buthelezi... on the Board of Trustees.

majority of students who received bursaries enrolled with UNISA.

The most important selection criterion in awarding these bursaries is the potential of the student in his community. As a rule the bursaries do not pay university fees.

It allows students to join the project and make use of the following services:

- Financial assistance in buying prescribed and additional books.
- Provision of tutorial assistance which gives the students the opportunity

to meet and interact with both a subject specialist and fellow students.

- Provision of extra-mural activities to broaden the mind of the student.

- Provision of counselling service.

At present there are more than 300 bursary students.

The Turret College is a student orientated educational service. This project provides registering, counselling and supervision services for the students it enrolls. Where possible it provides tutorial services and necessary courses such as "How to Study" and "How to Write an Essay."

The major aim of this project is to help correspondence students to overcome the many difficulties which they face in their studies. The difficulties are caused both by inadequate preparation by their earlier schooling and problems of correspondence study.

Last is the Publishing Project (incorporating

the Newspaper Project) which is mainly directed at the adult who might have missed the opportunity to learn reading and writing in their early years of life.

This project primarily involves the publishing of educational material which will be available to its audience in as cheap a form as possible.

In this project the most prominent features are "Learning FOST" and "The Reader".

Learning FOST was formerly known as Peoples' College, a common supplement of the banned Weekend World. Now Learning FOST appears as a regular supplement of SUNDAY POST.

It teaches basic skills which may be of use in the job situation or in the community.

It provides students with assistance in general subjects like mathematics.

It gives the adult reader practical information and assistance regarding things which affect their daily lives.

It helps readers to broaden their knowledge and understanding of their environment with features on historical and contemporary events South Africa and elsewhere. Included in Learning FOST are two Pitman's courses at the elementary level on English and Arithmetic.

The Reader appears approximately once every 32 days. It contains features, life stories and titles on topics such as consumer advice, health care.

All the articles are written in simple English and are appropriate for newly liberated adult readers. Many adults with a desirable amount of reading still find it a matter of interest.

It is our intention to break most of these projects down and deal in detail about each once a week in Learning FOST.

Enquiries can be referred to: The Sached Trust, PO Box 11350, Johannesburg 2000.

Removals

POST 10 APR 1979

halted

Planners are also working on the second phase of the "academic plan," delving into the implications of the original academic plan, Mr Glover revealed.

Already, he said, a pilot programme breaking the old pattern of lectures in the mornings and laboratory work in the afternoons had been successful. Such schemes allowed for more intensive use of existing facilities.

And a physical planning committee is looking into how Wits would integrate the Milner Park Showgrounds.

"If we secure the site and can expand across the Milner motorway, we will not go in there with a bulldozer," Mr Glover said.

11 squatter families stay behind

Argus Bureau

Traditional attitudes to the university year, and to term lengths, will soon come under scrutiny, disclosed Mr Eric Glover, the university registrar for staffing and planning, in an interview.

If staff members were increased the university might be able to absorb more students by lengthening the academic year, or running one "year" from January to September and another from April to December.

Tenants hit by

POST 9 April 1979

Water shortages

Students, too, could be "clustered" in groups on the university campus on a completely different basis. And they might be using bridges or tunnels to cross a motorway running through their campus.

University authorities have embarked on a new stage of plans to open Wits to thousands of all races by the end of the century.

The plan will be submitted to the university senate and council by the end of the year and updated every year.

They are now preparing a 10-year development plan. This "action plan" is designed to spell out the specific steps the university will have to take to implement the policy guidelines laid down in the broad "academic plan" which the university approved at the end of last year.

By John Allen
Education Reporter

The new Wits?

"A cluster could be made up of students from a variety of departments and faculties. This would prevent students from having to walk from one end of the campus to the other between lectures."

This year physical planning would concentrate on the showgrounds. Moving there, however, was still only a possibility at this stage and next year the planners might have to look at the possibilities of moving north, south or east, Mr Glover said.

He said Thursday, when he gave an update on the Supreme Court's ruling on squatters, that only 140 families had been moved to Glenmore. He said the more, and about Klipfontein, Klipfontein, included about 140 families who refused to be rehoused at Kerton emergency squatters who desire to be Glenmore, we

in black spots, legal shack developments, or in areas prescribed for other race groups under Group Areas legislation.

Mr Henry Fischel, the lawyer representing 1500 people of the farm, Klipfontein, confirmed this week that 95 families out of 190 had been carted off in lorries before the removal was stopped.

He said only a "very substantial minority" of them — said to be less than a dozen families — had gone to Glenmore voluntarily.

A number of people claimed they were coerced by police and officials, but this has been denied.

Mr Fischel is visiting Glenmore to take statements from people and said he may take action to have families returned to Klipfontein.

The forced removal is seen against a statement by the Minister of Plural Relations, Dr Piet Koorhof, last week, that people will only be moved to Glenmore on a voluntary basis.

The State plans to move the families into a 500-house temporary township with the purpose of getting them to work on the building of 5 000 houses in a R28-million modern township.

So far the plan has included:

• Moving 300 people from Kerton-On-Sea township.

The action group managed to halt these removals when it brought to Dr Koorhof's attention that most of the people were pensioners and children.

• Moving 140 Klipfontein families living with permission, free of charge, on a farm owned by a coloured family near the Bushmen's River Mouth.

• Squatters at the Kerton-On-Sea area who had been ordered to leave according to an SABC broadcast last week.

Another 50 families to Glen

PORT ELIZABETH — All the Klipfontein families who refused to move and those who have been moved to the new temporary township, said last night.

People who were resettlement

THE Eastern Cape Administration Board claimed yesterday that a steady flow of Klipfontein residents were leaving their homes after they had "specifically requested" board officials to relocate them to Glenmore Township near Grahamstown.

Major Denis Bush, Ecab area manager in Grahamstown, said the removals were being carried out under the new dispensation where squatters had to provide letters of consent before their possessions were loaded.

More than 125 families had already moved, claimed Major Bush.

The Board's reported insistence on letters of consent follows mounting allegations of forced removals and a court application by two squatters last week calling for an Interdict halting the mass

eviction. Argument was held until Thursday this week, during which the board gave an assurance that only squatters who specifically requested removal would be shifted.

Meanwhile the future of 17 families scheduled for removal from the nearby Kerton emergency camp was unresolved yesterday.

A stay on the removal of the Kerton families was ordered by Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Plural Relations, after opposition MPs made representations to him.

Meanwhile a Glenmore Action Committee has been formed by representatives of the Black Sash, Institute of Race Relations, The Progressive Federal Party and several other community groups.

A preliminary study showed about a third of the showgrounds buildings could be used without major alterations, about a third would need extensive alterations and a third could not be used by Wits at all.

Planners were looking at the links across or under the M1 if the university expanded westwards, said Mr Glover.

They were also considering abandoning the traditional grouping of buildings on a campus based on faculties, setting up instead a "cluster" system.

Vanish

By MANDLA NDLEZI

MR SHADRACK SINABA, leader of the Daveston squatters, has disappeared from home after being warned by riot squad police not to hold any more public meetings.

A member of the Daveston Community Council, Mr Sinaba was warned after more than 60 shacks on the fringe of the township had been demolished by the East Rand Administration Board police on Tuesday.

His son, Mr Ezra Sinaba (21) told SUNDAY POST yesterday that two white policemen in camouflage uniform warned his father on Thursday.

"They came home and I heard them tell my father not to hold public

Physics students Karin van den Berg, Anne Barrett and Peter Ashman are already following a new university timetable.



could have been... at some other police station.

"This now gives us the impression that something must have happened to him, and it could be that he has been arrested," said Ezra.

At the local police sta-

Unisa enrolment ^{4800 23/1/79} stands at 54 220 ⁽⁵⁰⁾

Pretoria Bureau

The University of South Africa, with 54 220 students ranging from 17 to 83 years of age, is probably the largest university in Africa.

But the limits of Unisa are not confined to the continent, having students in such diverse places as Pakistan, Mexico, Uruguay, Kuwait, Finland and New Zealand.

According to the university's enrolment figures for the 1979 academic year, at least six percent of the students are from outside South Africa. Of the six percent more than 2 000 students are from Zimbabwe Rhodesia,

Transkei, Botswana and Bophuthatswana.

White students account for 70 percent of the total student body. Although the number of white students decreased by 0,7 percent compared with the 1978 figures, the number of black students increased by 15,8 percent.

Pretoria with 8 502 students, has more people enrolled at the university than any other centre, and Johannesburg is second with 7 167 students. Porterville, Pearson, Elhad, Colenso and Edenburg are among the smaller centres with only one student registered

JAARVERSLAG

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

23/8/79 Post 54

Council's beer profits to go to 30 bodies

THE three black universities — Zululand, Fort Hare and the University of the North (Turfloop) — will be among organisations that will benefit from

donations by the Vaal Community Council.

In its monthly general meeting at the Sebokeng Chambers, the community council resolved to grant

donations from sorghum beer profits to include the three universities.

R2,400 is provided on the current estimates for black universities and it was recommended that the amount be divided equally amongst the three universities at R800 each.

The University of the North will be granted a further R160 donation for sports facilities.

Subject to the approval of the Department of Co-operation and Development, the payments of grants and donations from sorghum beer profits to more than 30 organisations be provided on the 1978/79 estimates," said the chairman, Mr Knox Matjila.

South Sotho school-boards in the Vaal Triangle will each receive donations of R120, the college for Advanced Education in Witzieshoek R800, the Sebokeng branch of the South African Council of Alcoholism R3,000, The Electric Employment Association R120 and a Witzieshoek Theboloha school for the deaf R400.

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navorsings-Fellows het aansienlik program bygedra: dr Sheila T. mede-professor van Ekonomie, U. Boshoff, gewese Rektor van die

LIDMAATSKAP

Soos voorheen gemeld, is die Ser geregistreer as 'n maatskappy. Statute van Vennootskap word voer benoeming van eenhonderd lede. hulle sluit die volgende in:

a) Drie stigterslede:

Mnr J.G. Benfield
Mnr H.L. Kennedy
Mnr P.G.T. Watson

b) Sewentien persone wat gejaar lede van die Beheer lede aan):

Professor E.V. Axelson

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Mennonite Central Committee se Konferensie oor: 'Die Rol van Geskiedkundige Vredeskerke', Gaborone, Botswana. Verhandeling voorgelê oor: 'The Role of Churches in Promoting Justice in Southern Africa' (Oktober).

Konferensie van die Afrikaanse Calvinistiese Beweging, Potchefstroom (Oktober).

(c) Deelname aan Welsyns- Professionele en Openbare Organisasies

Die Direkteur het aktief gebly in die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasse-Verhoudinge as 'n lid van die Weskaap-Distrikskomitee, die Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee en van die Raad.

Hy is Voorsitter van die Quaker Service Fund in die Kaap, die diensafdeling van die Godsdienstige Vriendekring (Quakers), wat gemeenskapsontwikkeling op die platteland en in die stadsgebiede bevorder.

Die Direkteur is gekies as lid van die Raad van die Vereniging vir Sosiologie in Suidelike Afrika. Hy is ook 'n lid van die Suid-Afrikaanse Sosiologiese Vereniging en van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging. Hy is aangestel as die Suid-Afrikaanse afgevaardigde in die Raad van die Internasionale Sosiologiese Vereniging vir die tydperk 1978-1982.

WAARDERING EN DANK

Ek is altyd dankbaar vir die geleentheid wat die jaarverslag bied om my waardering te betuig aan lede van die Akademiese Advieskomitee en die Beheerraad vir hulle leiding, aanmoediging en belang in die aangeleenthede van die Sentrum.

Die Universiteit van Kaapstad het benevens 'n bydrae tot die bedryfskoste van die Sentrum, ook vir die Sentrum sedert sy stigting in kantoorryuimte voorsien. Met die uitbreiding van personeel het ons die huisie op die laer

1 c a b a m in Y A S

Connection seen with Michael Morris

cf. 23/8/79



Making trouble for department

From Prof ANTHONY DE CRESPIGNY, professor of political science, University of Cape Town:

I SUPPOSE I am compelled to respond to Leon Bekker's article ("Row over 'atmosphere' in UCT department", Cape Times, August 17), though I do so with considerable reluctance. This is because there is nothing much to respond to. I am heartily sick of seeing my name in print (a sickness no doubt shared by others), and I actually want to be permitted to get on with some work.

I did not say to Mr Bekker that there are moves to oust me from UCT. I did not say that I was being victimized, or that our students were being subverted. I did not say: "They are out to get me because I am not a supporter of the PFP, and that's everything that's worth saying." What I did say was that if I had been a supporter of the PFP, I would not be experiencing endless calumny and intrigue. I was not suggesting that critics of the political science department were necessarily supporters of the PFP. Indeed, I would expect that they are for the most part "radicals" rather than "liberals".

No 'soft option'

Let me also make these points:
(i) Political science is not regarded at UCT as a "soft option", at least not by the bulk of its students. This statement can be shown to be true.
(ii) Denigratory remarks about political science are potentially damaging not only to

the department but also to its students, past and present.

(iii) If we have a relatively low failure rate, we like to think that this reflects well on the department. If our failure rate was increased, would this mean that we were doing a better job?

(iv) We know what our students think about their courses, teachers, and so forth. We know this because we ask them under circumstances of anonymity. If Mr Bekker is interested in facts, I can prove to him that our students in general think highly of their courses. This includes our 1979 courses.

(v) While "A Mid-Year Guide to the Arts Faculty" includes articles highly critical of the education faculty and the English department, only criticisms of political science attract the attention of the Cape Times. Why should this be so?

Junior lecturers

(vi) Vague reference is made in Mr Bekker's article to an unpleasant "atmosphere" that is supposed to exist in the department. In support of this description, he instances the opinions of two junior lecturers who were in the department briefly and a long time ago. But surely the views of the four current teaching members are much more consequential.

(vii) There are certainly problems in the department in respect of the service we provide. But they are due to notoriously inadequate staffing. I was told by an authority on universities in advanced Western states that in all his experience he had never heard of a

100 years ago

From the Cape Times, August 23, 1879:

THE LASH. — Whipping, though to a moderate extent, is still reserved as the appropriate punishment of the British soldier when called upon in active service to venture life for his country. One excuse for the punishment is the difficulty in camps of providing an effectual substitute . . . On the general question it is by no means easy for one who has not had experience of the requirements of military discipline to form a judgment; but one thing is certain, that if flogging is to be retained it is a mistake to reduce the maximum infliction from fifty to twenty-five lashes

(Editorial)

From the Bible

But as the scripture says, "Whoever wants to boast must boast about what the Lord has done." (2 Corinthians 10:17)

From Mr PETER COLLINS and Mr DOUGLAS MCCLURE (Department of political science, University of Cape Town):

WE WRITE conjointly to spare your readers the tedium of hearing the same complaints from each of us separately.

Leon Bekker's article entitled "Row over 'atmosphere' in UCT department" is manifestly itself part of an infantile plot to make trouble for UCT and its political science department.

Professor de Crespigny can and, no doubt, will defend himself in whatever way he feels appropriate. UCT too will, no doubt, also want the record set straight.

To ourselves

The final two paragraphs refer to ourselves. They read:

"He [Professor de Crespigny] said the Cape Times should talk to Mr Peter Collins and Mr Douglas McClure, two of the current lecturers in the department, and subsequently both men phoned and confirmed what Professor de Crespigny had said about the department's relationship being a happy one.

"They also said that they felt he was being victimized because of his political views."

The innuendo is unmistakable: What Mr Collins and Mr McClure had to say is to be discounted because they were cravenly and/or sycophantical in responding to instructions from their boss.

We don't know whether or how Mr Bekker records the contents of his telephone conversations but we challenge him to deny any of the following:

● By writing: "both men phoned and subsequently . . ." Bekker has deliberately sought to contrast the way in which we came to express our views with the way in which the hostile views of "former lecturers" — Curogan and Frost — came to his attention. What they have said, they "have said in interviews with the Cape Times".

The fact is that we each phoned Mr Bekker only after hearing that he had wanted to get in touch with us. He claimed that he wanted to do this because he wanted to hear from as many people involved as possible. He, therefore, initiated the process of our talking to him.

This we did frankly and quite independently both of each other and of Professor de Crespigny. If what we thus independently said did, in fact, confirm what Professor de Crespigny had said, this should surely count as evidence that it is true.

Not since 1976

● Curogan and Frost were temporary junior lecturers on one-year renewable contracts. Curogan, in fact, was replaced by Frost, when his contract expired, on purely academic grounds. Frost did not secure the permanent lectureship which fell vacant in 1976. Neither, therefore, can have any reliable information about the department since that date.

Both might be thought to have reason to bear a grudge. Yet Mr Bekker sees fit to give prominence to their hostile views while burying ours.

● One of us specifically advised Mr Bekker to contact our other colleague, Dr Andrew

Prior, and Bekker himself stated that he had already spoken to Dr Robert Schrire, the senior lecturer in the department. Apparently he did not do the former nor did he report the views of the latter. If he wanted a full and fair picture, the question arises: "Why not?"

● Neither of us said to Mr Bekker that we thought Professor de Crespigny was being "victimized" because of his political views. Between us, as it has subsequently transpired, we indicated that the professor's presumed political convictions were controversial within the university and unpopular in some quarters thereof. We did, however, both take the unsurprising view that criticism of the department by a very small but activist minority of students was motivated by political, not academic considerations.

● Mr Bekker was told that the anonymous, "anything-goes" evaluation of their courses by the students, for which the department annually makes provision, was this year predominantly favourable and that the department's reasonably high pass-rate was empirically not due to low standards. (Not one student, incidentally, out of some 200 first-year respondents to the radical students' own questionnaire gave the fact that political science is a "soft option" as their reason for taking the course, this despite a false loading of the questionnaire encouraging students to select this reason.)

● It was made unequivocally plain to Mr Bekker that whatever anyone feels subjectively about Professor de Crespigny

and whether or not one agrees with his substantive political views, judged objectively he is a political scientist of outstanding ability and international reputation, whose academic talents UCT and South Africa have been extremely fortunate to secure.

This view, which we independently expressed, which is widely shared and which is surely fundamental to any honest reporting of this sort of case, was not amongst those which Mr Bekker chose to record.

If Mr Bekker is really concerned with the wellbeing of political science students at UCT, he will in future not permit the time of those of us who teach them by compelling us publicly to correct pieces of "reporting" so demonstrably based on falsehood, malicious gossip and the suppression of truth.

Or perhaps we do Mr Bekker an injustice and he sincerely believed that we must be acting on orders from on high because that is precisely what he was doing?

[These letters have been slightly abridged. The Cape Times thoroughly investigated, and fairly reported, the controversy as a matter of public importance. The reporter concerned replies:
With reference to Professor de Crespigny's letter, the following points should be noted:

● I took notes of what Professor de Crespigny said as he was speaking, and this is what he was quoted as saying in the article.

Voluminous

• The university magazine referred to does contain criticism of other departments, but none so voluminous and pointed as the article on the political science department.

• The two junior lecturers quoted were the only two sources who were willing to be named. I interviewed a total of eight lecturers, senior students, secretaries and a professor who were critical of the department. It is not Cape Times policy to use unsourced material, but I had satisfied myself that there was sufficiently widespread dissatisfaction to justify an investigation; As far as the letter from Mr Collins and Mr McClure is concerned, the fact is that they must have been told by someone to contact me, as they phoned me before I had tried to contact them.

I did not refer to my conversation with Dr Schrire because he asked me not to, and I was unable to contact Dr Prior.

In the course of ten days, I filled two notebooks on the subject of criticisms and defences of the department and I had to be very selective about what was used in the article. As much criticism as defence was consequently left out.

— Editor, Cape Times.]

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers

Professor N.J.J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips

en van die American Friends Service ing. Hy het h aantal konferensies in van die land bygewoon, baie vergader- an senior beamptes van die Carnegie Community Relations Services van die istisie van die Amerikaanse regering, Friends Service Committee en kollegas verbonde aan verskeie universiteite besoek.

Botha: SA must conquer jobless problem

Political Staff

DURBAN. — The Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha, said yesterday that South Africa would have to conquer a looming black unemployment problem if it was to avoid racial friction.

Explaining to the Natal National Party congress the necessity for changing the country's labour laws, he said increasing unemployment posed a threat to peace throughout the world.

By the end of the century there would be between 60 million and 80 million unemployed in Africa alone.

"A situation like that is a breeding-ground for revolution. Hungry people are people who think with their emotions."

The majority of South Africa's unemployed were unskilled blacks. At a time when there were thousands of vacancies in professional, clerical and artisans posts.

By the end of the century the country would have between six million and eight million unemployed unless people were trained. But jobs would have to be created for those who were trained.

These challenges would have to be met and overcome if conflict was to be avoided.

There would also have to be labour peace, which would ensure national peace. "A strong South Africa does not mean a strong defence force," he said.

"South Africa will be strong because it has a strong and loyal workers corps, who can all eat, and are not frustrated."

The country could not afford the situation which would develop in the rest of Africa.

"There will be conflict there, we must have peace. The battle for peace and prosperity will not be won elsewhere — it will be won on the factory floor," he said.

Mr Botha said that while the principle of job reservation remained unchanged, the method had to be altered. Job reservation on racial lines had been scrapped and replaced with job reservation for all workers. Racial job reservation had never worked.

Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkieping is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat



Mr S P Botha

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het c Sentrum die volgende behels:

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Ver Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar g soek onder die kleurling bevolk eiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal

en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

arlike Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Insti- tuut vir Rasseverhoudings, Kaapstad (Januarie).

id-Afrikaanse Jaarlikse Vergadering van die Religious Society of Friends, Stutterheim (April).

gende Wêreldkongres van Sosiologie, Uppsala, Swede. Verhandeling voorgelê in Werkgroep 6 en vergaderings bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio- logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

He also hit at employers who "had in the past not done enough to ensure community contentment for the workers".

The onus was now on them to provide worker contentment by helping improve community harmony.

C.T. 16/8/79

Unisa student figures soar

STUDENT enrolment figures for the 1979 academic year at the University of South Africa show an increase of 3,5 percent over last year's figures. The total of 54 220 students makes it the largest university in Africa.

White students account for 70 percent of the total student body, black students for 17 percent, Asian for eight percent and coloured students for five percent.

While the number of black students increased by 15,8 percent on the 1978 figures, the number of white students decreased by 0,7 percent.

The Transvaal is still leading with 53 percent of the total student body followed by the Cape Province with 19 percent, Natal 16 percent, OFS four percent and Namibia two percent.

OLDEST

Six percent of all students are from outside the country's borders. There are 840 students in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, 606 in the Transkei, 755 in BophuthaTswana and 101 in Botswana.

The oldest student is 83 years of age and the youngest 17 years. The average age of all students is 29,7 years.

Educationists comprise 72 percent of the students, followed by clerical and related workers (20,5 percent), 2,9 percent are accountants, 2,7 percent are jurists and two percent are professional nurses.

No less than 274 students, or 0,5 percent of the total student body, are physically handicapped. Twenty-three are blind, 24 have cerebral palsy and 11 are deaf and/or dumb.

Women account for one-third of the student body, approximately 10 000 of whom are housewives, while 40 percent of the students are single, 58 percent are married.

Basa defiant on ban

By KINGDOM LOLLWANE

Basas, at the time of the publication of Turfloop Testimony, was Mr Gesler Nkondo who is now in America. He was charged by the university council with the production of the book despite the association contention that it was res-

possible and that Mr Nkondo had only acted as both chairman and editor. Mr Nkondo was later expelled from the university in absentia. The rector, Professor William Kgware, now a member of the university council that demands the withdrawal of Turfloop Testimony, was a member of Basa at the time of the preparation of the memorandum.

The university council also banned the Student's Representative Council (SRC) the same year.

Professor J.L. Boshoff, ere-fellow van die Konstruktiewe Program, het met 'n aantal instansies, wat universiteite in Natal en Transvaal insluit, en met verskeie handels-en industriële firmas in Natal, kontak opgebou.

(b) Konferensies

THE University of the North's Black Academic Staff Association (Basa) which was banned from operating on the campus in 1977 after refusing to renounce a booklet it had produced, resolved at a meeting last Thursday not to reapply for recognition by the university council.

The book, Turfloop Testimony, contains a memorandum submitted by the association to the Snyman Commission in 1974.

The commission was investigating the causes of unrest on the campus during which some white lecturers were attacked by the students.

The university council alleged that the memorandum, which blamed the unrest on the political set-up in the country in general and the attitude of white staff members towards blacks on the campus, contained

white staff members towards blacks on the campus, contained "glaring untruths" calculated to damage the image of the university, and asked BASA to renounce it.

MEETING

Basa chairman, Mr Samuel Motshologane, said at the weekend that the meeting had reaffirmed Basa's original stand on Turfloop Testimony and had also rejected a suggestion that they open negotiations with the university authorities on recognition.

He said other points made at the meeting were:

- It was unfair and unjust for the university council to suspend and gag Basa because of a difference of opinion.
- To challenge and suspend Basa behind closed doors was not only unfair, but showed a lack of confidence, on the part of the university in the integrity of the honourable judge before whom Basa had given evidence.
- The suspension was groundless and unconvincing because to recognise the white academic staff association and reject Basa on a supposedly black campus was not only ironic, but a mockery of Government policy.
- The rejection of Basa was the rejection

EDUCATION

Wits has new English degree course

A NEW BA Honours Degree in Applied Linguistics, specialising in the teaching of English as a Second Language, will be introduced at the Witwatersrand University in 1980, according to a statement released by the university.

The full-time Honours Degree course will combine theory and considerable practical work, including the preparation of ESL teaching materials.

Beginning on February 1, 1980, the course will be taught in the Division of Communication Studies, Department of Phonetics and Linguistics. The aim of the course will be to apply the knowledge and insights gained from the scientific study of language to a second language in Southern Africa, as it is used for learning and communication in education, in business and in-

dustry, the statement said.

The course is intended for educationist professionals of all races who have an interest and professional involvement in language work and who want highly specialised training in order to upgrade the teaching of English in Southern Africa.

It is hoped, the statement said, that many of the graduates of this Honours Degree course will find posts in black education, teaching English as a second language.

The course will not be predominantly one of theory. The linguistics theory taught will be the minimum required to equip students with an understanding of language learning process, according to a senior lecturer, Mr Douglas Young, who will be in charge of the course.

One of the interesting features of the course will be a component on the training of teachers of

literacy. It is believed that this will be a world first in a course of this kind, the statement said.

Another component of the study will be the study of the black voice in Southern Africa, including an examination of the works of Southern African writers, with a view to promoting intercultural understanding.

Two thirds of the course will centre on practical application, materials production and

evaluation of existing materials for teaching English as a second language.

Each student will propose a specific field work project related to his or her profession and will work "in situ" on a project approved by a tutor. Such projects may include, among others, teaching practice, literacy work, case studies in business industry, or publishing

work.

Each student will also present, during his or her Honours study, a substantial sample unit of an ESL course or programme for use when he or she qualifies.

Applicants should have a bachelor's degree with three courses in linguistics or three courses in an approved modern language, such as English, Afrikaans or an African language

Applicants who wish to teach English in State schools on gaining this degree should also have a post graduate education diploma

For further information, contact Mr Douglas Young, Division of Communication Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Ave, Johannesburg 2001, or telephone him at (011) 39-4011 ext 798 or the Departmental secretary on ext 8201.

(b) Konferensies

Gedurende 1978 het die Direkteur die volgende konferensies bygewoon:

Jaarlikse Konferensie, Nasionale Uitvoerende Komitee- en Raadsvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Rasverhoudinge, Kaapstad (Januarie).

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When they broke ice to bathe

One of the founding class members of 1904, Mr J. H. Steere of Pietermaritzburg, will be attending the 75th anniversary celebrations of Rhodes University.

Mr Steere is the only surviving student of the Rhodes University Foundation class. He celebrated his 95th birthday in July this year and contributed an article "1904 — A Year Remembered" to the annual publication, Rhodes Review, in which he described that historic first year.

He recalls student days as being rather more difficult than today. He remembers bathing in a zinc tub after breaking the ice. He was lucky to have had accommodation at all — a middle-aged classmate lived in a tent pitched near the college.

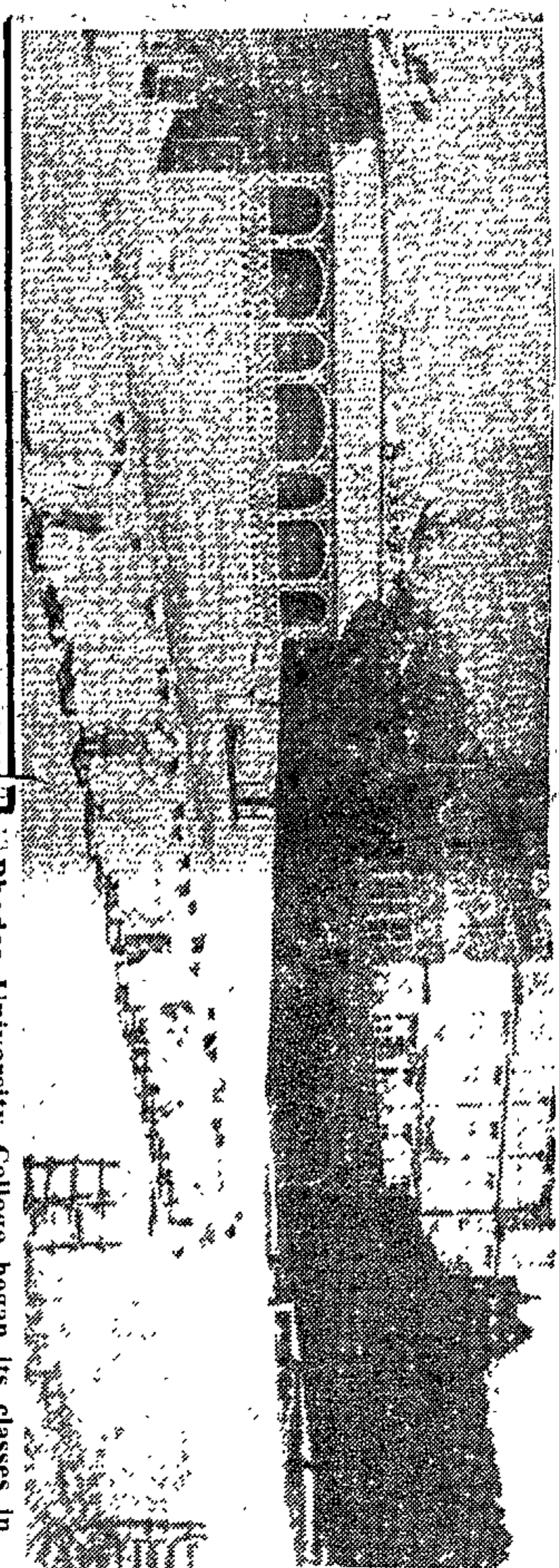
Mr Steere left Rhodes to work as a land surveyor for 66 years. He was quoted in a Rhodes Newsletter last year: "I have lived hard, but got plenty of exercise and fresh air, and it's to these factors that I attribute my good health. I have surveyed the whole of Natal and Zululand, every inch of it on foot or riding.

All pictures on this page are by courtesy of the Rhodes University Library.

The class of '06



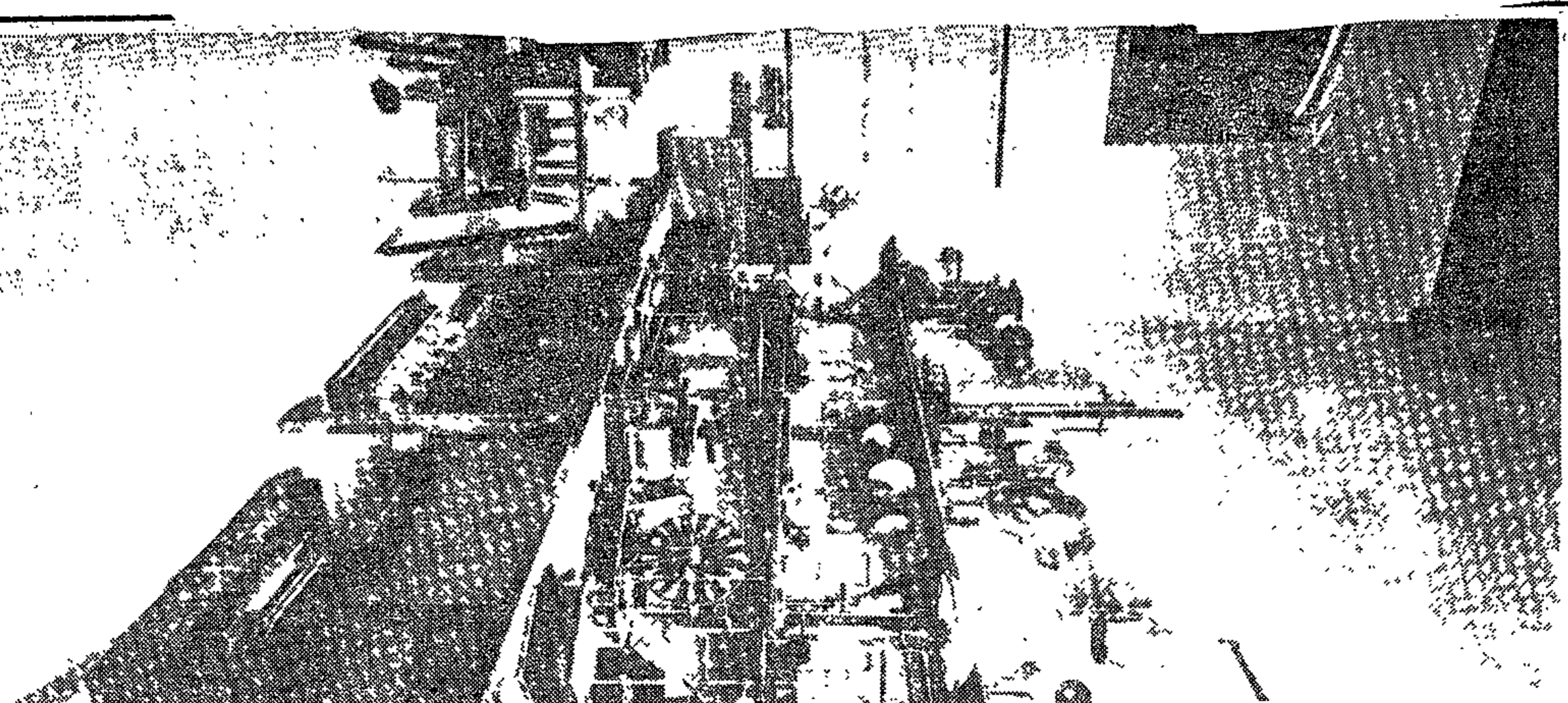
The first year of survey class, at Rhodes in 1906. Seated in the centre is Professor Arthur J. H. Steere of Pietermaritzburg, while at St. Andrew's College, built up the survey department which was to provide the human foundation of the college.



Rhodes University College began its classes in Hillside Cottage which was part of St. Andrew's College. Winding their way past the cottage is a Diocesan School for Girls group on their way to Matins at the Cathedral.



The Chancellor, Sir Basil Schonland, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Thomas Alty, at the Inauguration of Rhodes University in 1951.



The physics laboratory in the early days of Rhodes University College.

Rhodes celebrates 75 years

54 DD
1/9/79

On Saturday, September 8, Rhodes University is to celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary. The founding of Rhodes University College in 1904 was the materialisation of a dream and the fruition of a struggle to establish a university in the Eastern Cape.

Several earlier attempts failed because of the lack of finance. When efforts were revived in the post-war depression of 1903, the promise of substantial aid from the Rhodes Trustees mobilised the citizens of Grahamstown and many public bodies in the Cape Province to contribute towards the foundation of a university college.

Until 1918 Rhodes was a constituent college of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and from that year it was attached to the newly established University of South Africa.

By an Act of Parliament in 1949 the college was granted full university status. The implementation of this legislation was delayed for another two years because of the serious financial difficulties in which the college found itself in 1949 and 1950.

Once again the Rhodes Trustees came to the rescue. Aid was also forthcoming from the Directors of De Beers Consolidated Mines, private individuals, firms and public bodies. With this support Rhodes University was established in 1951.

Rhodes University draws its students from all parts of South Africa, from the neighbouring territories, and also from other continents. At the same time, its history is closely linked with that of

the Eastern Cape after the arrival of the 1820 Settlers.

As an educational centre, Grahamstown probably has no equal in South Africa. In addition to the University, there is a Theological College, a Technical Institute and six colleges and schools apart from primary and nursery schools.

The city has a well-stocked civic library for the blind, a museum which includes the Settlers' Museum, the beautiful gardens surrounding the site on which the 1820 Settlers' Memorial stands, and a multitude of cultural societies and clubs.

To trace the early history of Rhodes University it is necessary to go back to 1855, when St. Andrew's College was founded at Grahamstown. In common with three other institutions in the Eastern Cape, the Grey Institute in Port Elizabeth, the Graaff-Reinet College, and Gill College at Somerset East, St. Andrew's College offered both junior and advanced courses and prepared students for degree examinations which, after 1873, were conducted by a central board, the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

But the inclusion in a single institution of schoolboys as well as mature students, some of them 30 years of age, could not continue indefinitely, and from 1893 onwards there were several moves to establish an independent University College in Grahamstown.

This movement met with fluctuating fortunes for several years but, in March 1903, agreement

was reached among all concerned, and financial support was available from the Rhodes Trustees and from public bodies in the Eastern Cape. On 31st May, 1904, the Act of Incorporation of the Rhodes University College was assented to by His Excellency, the Governor.

The first Senate of the University College consisted of the former teaching staff of the College Department of St. Andrew's. Professor A. Matthews, who was elected Chairman and Professors G. Cory, A. S. Kidd, G. F. Dingemans and Dr S. Schonland who represented this College Council.

St. Andrew's College continued to provide accommodation for students and for lectures but, in November 1904, the College moved into the old Drostdy Building, the construction of which had been completed in 1827.

The entire Drostdy site was ultimately purchased from the Imperial Government in 1909, and the first new building of the College, the men's residence, College House, was erected in 1913. The following year saw the completion of the first part of the main college building, which had been designed by Sir Herbert Baker in 1911. The first women's residence, Oriel House, was completed in 1915.

In 1918, the functions of the University of the Cape of Good Hope were taken over by the newly established University of South Africa, and Rhodes University College became a constituent College of the latter.

At that time, the University had 15 departments (less than half of the pre-

sent number), and could claim the distinction of having been the first University in South Africa to create a chair of Law and Jurisprudence.

A period of steady development followed with new departments being added and new buildings being erected. The main building was completed in successive stages and separate accommodation was erected for Botany, Zoology, Geology and Physical Education.

Thirteen students' residences and five dining halls were built in this period, and a college sanatorium, with 32 beds, was opened in 1942, by which time student numbers had grown from the original 50 to over 500.

In its report published in 1947, the Commission on the University of South Africa made the recommendation that Rhodes University College be granted full university status, and that the necessary legislation be proceeded with as soon as possible.

The Rhodes University Act, by which the University was to be constituted at a date to be determined by the Minister of

Education, received the Governor-General's assent on 5th April, 1949, and the Minister was able to sanction the inauguration of the independent Rhodes University on 10th March, 1951.

Since then, the University has grown at a steady pace. From 757 in 1951, the student enrolment increased to 1 091 in 1958, 1 506 in 1961 and 1 750 in 1967. Its present enrolment is about 2 809.

Additional residences were built as they became necessary and at present the University has 26 residences. Apart from the vast main building, more than fifty other buildings stand on the campus today and several more are under construction.

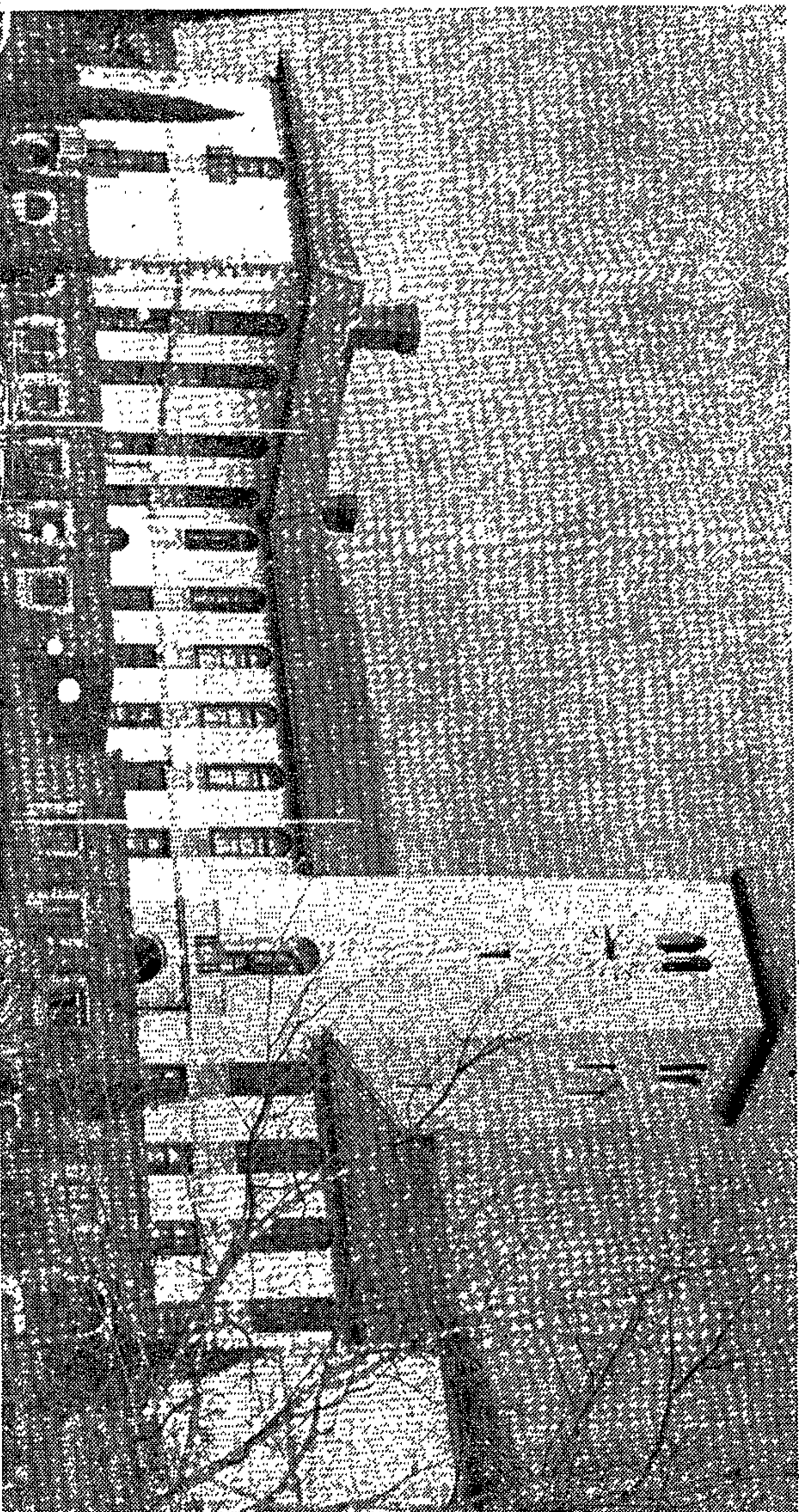
In the years 1904 to 1924, the Head of the University was the Chairman of Senate. In the period 1925-1950, four full-time Masters governed the College successfully. They were Sir John Adamson, Professor C. W. Bowles, Dr J. Smeath Thomas and Dr I. Alty, who became the first Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University in 1951. He was succeeded in 1963 by Dr D.

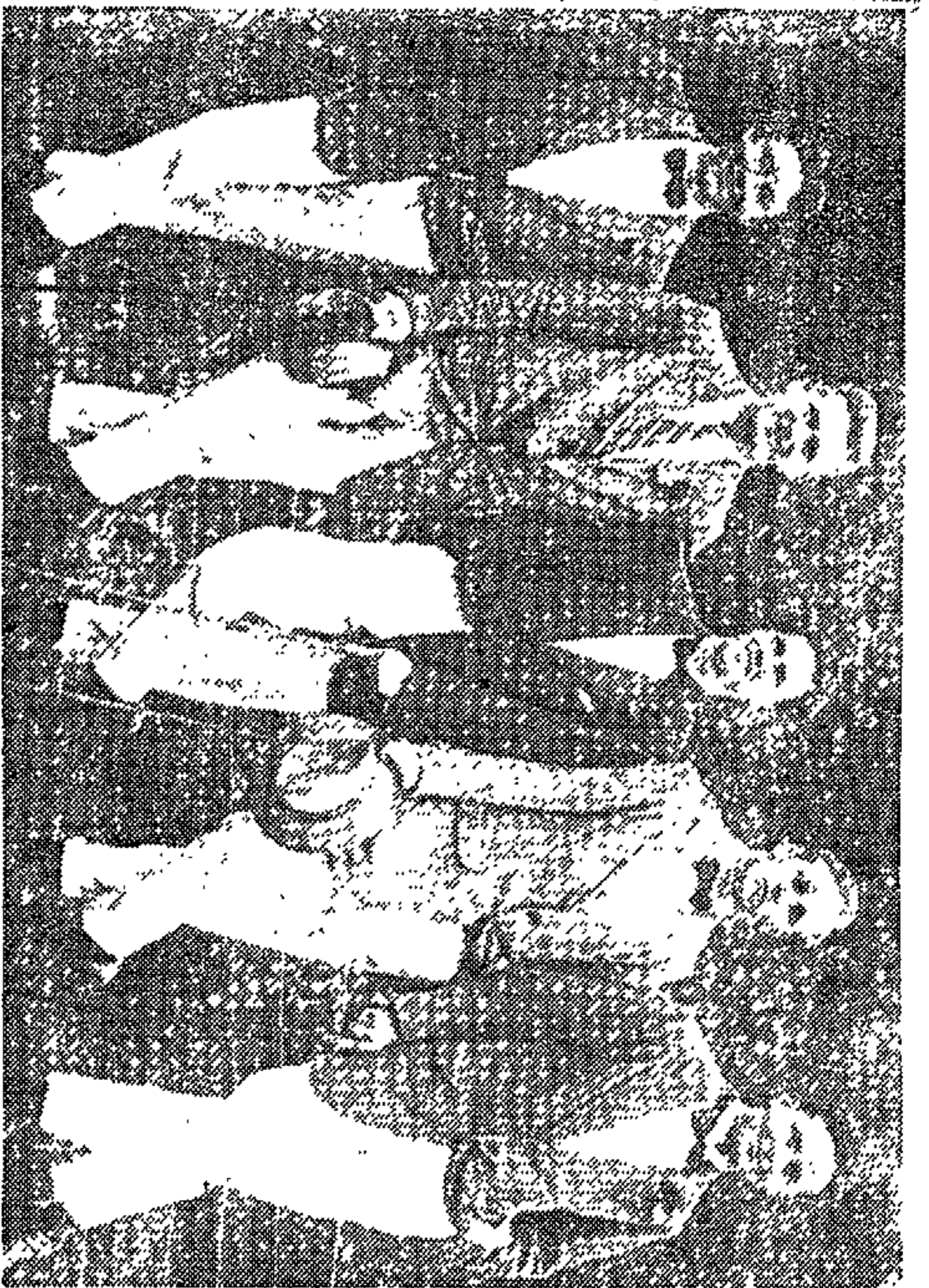
S. Henderson, B.Sc. (SA), M.A. (Oxon and Cantab.), Ph.D. (Harv) F.C.S.S.A.

The four Chancellors who have served Rhodes University are the late Sir Basil Schonland, the late D. P. J. du Toit, the late Dr W. J. Busschau, and the present Chancellor, Dr Ian Mackenzie. The present Chairman of the University Council is the Hon. Mr Justice N. C. Addresson.

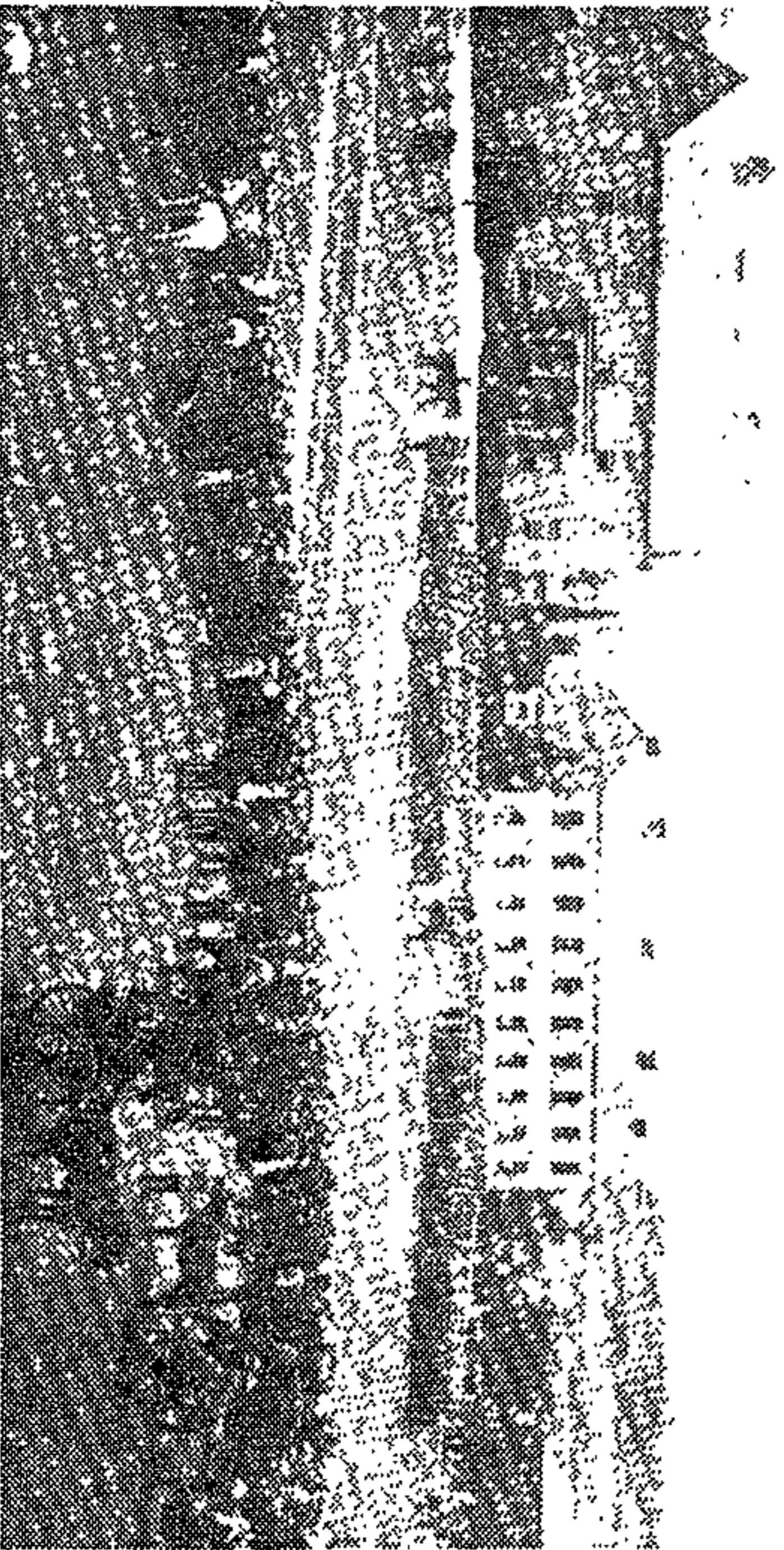
Apart from offering the full scope of teaching appropriate to its seven Faculties, the University offers certain courses which are unique to South Africa. It is the only English language University in the country with a Faculty of Divinity, a School of Pharmaceutical Sciences and a Department of Physical Education. The Rhodes Chamber Choir, established 20 years ago in the Department of Music, has established an enviable reputation in Europe as well as in South Africa. The Speech and Drama Department has a complete modern theatre at its disposal.

Rhodes is the only university to offer a degree in Journalism.





A walking party of Rhodes students in more gracious days.



The Queen's Birthday Parade in front of the Old Drostdy Buildings. The central building was begun by Piet Retief in 1822, and only completed in 1826 by another contractor.

Research is a key factor

Perhaps the most striking feature of Rhodes is the presence, in a numerically small University, of no fewer than six Research Institutes.

Among these is the J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology, where the classification system for fishes, now universally adopted, was formulated; the Leather Industries Research Institute whose effluent-free processes have now been adopted in several countries to overcome pollution problems; the Institute of Social and Economic development; the Institute of Fresh Water Studies; The Tick Research Unit, seeking some means of controlling one of the most serious agricultural problems of Africa; and the Institute for the Study of English in Africa which has done much to further the interests of the English language.

The existence of these Institutes shows the high priority given to research work at Rhodes, and mention may also be made of the University's continuous study of the ionosphere, conducted both from Grahamstown and from a base established in the Antarctic.

For many years now, the University has carried out research into the prevalence of certain types of cancer in specific areas in Africa. An impor-

tant result of this research has been the identification of a carcinogenic substance in a plant that has hitherto formed part of the diet of several African tribes.

Particular attention is being given to the preservation and development of potential sources of nutrients for the world's population in the future. Attention is being given to pasturage, to algae and to eels.

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From 9 am to 9 pm

Friday 7th September

9 am to 5 pm

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ISRAHAN (PTY)

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- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- redishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well; then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses; cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the redishes open up.

---00c---

GRAN POTATO SLICE

Ethne Board, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise
- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---00c---

EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise
- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat saled platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce; chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---00c---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder
- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---00c---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- or 7 oz can tuna, drained
- or 7 oz can tuna, drained
- or 7 oz can tuna, drained
- 1 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

le salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---00c---

54 DD 19/1/79
Rhodes
branch
for East
London

French dressing - Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juices.

EAST LONDON — A branch of Rhodes University is to become a reality for East London in the year 1981.

This was announced by the chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for Tertiary Education here, Mr Ashton Chubb, who has launched a massive campaign to raise the R55 000 a year it is estimated the branch will need in addition to student fees and the government subsidy if it is to stay out of the red for the first few years.

The branch, which will initially offer B. Comm courses, should be self supporting within a few years and will expand to offer courses in the human and commercial sciences.

The fundraising effort kicked off yesterday with the announcement that R25 000 was to be placed on the East London City Council's estimates for 1981 with a view to aiding the establishment of the Rhodes branch.

Full story page 7.

---00c---

54

14/9/79

LAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, September 14, 1979

Maties ⁵⁴ seek links with black students

STELLENBOSCH. — The Students' Representative Council of the University of Stellenbosch last night unanimously resolved to establish contact with students in other African countries.

Contact with African students would be "on the basis of equal human dignity, mutual independence and mutual respect" and would help build "a future in Africa and for Africa".

The SRC would also extend its unofficial contact with students at black South African universities to further "more constructive and meaningful dialogue," said Mr G Bell, president of the SRC. Black students reject official contact with the Stellenbosch SRC.

"We believe it is absolutely essential for unity in the South African student community to depolarise the student community," he said.

The SRC wanted to promote the concept of Afrikanerdom as a cultural concept without necessarily linking it to any specific political philosophy.

The idea that identity can be maintained through legislation was unacceptable to Stellenbosch students. — Sapa.

Go-ahead for Rhodes branch in ET

EAST LONDON — It's all systems go for a branch of Rhodes University to open in East London in 1981 — and civic leaders here have pledged their support in raising the R55 000 a year which will be necessary to keep it operating for the first few years.

Initially the university will offer courses for the B Comm degree, but it is hoped that degree courses in human and commercial sciences will be offered soon.

A survey conducted in East London showed that courses tailored to the needs of the accounting profession would be the most suitable to start with and that in the first year 18 article clerks could be expected to enrol.

It was decided to offer the following subjects: Accounting I, II A and III, Business Administration I and II, Economics I and II, Mercantile Law I and II, Auditing I, Business Mathematics and Statistics and Cost and Management Accounts.

The chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for Tertiary Education set up to promote the establishment of a branch of Rhodes and a college for advanced technical education here, Mr Ashton Chubb, in launching the appeal for funds to get the Rhodes branch established, said Rhodes had understandably said the East London branch must be self-supporting.

This meant student fees plus the government

subsidy must eventually cover the costs of running the courses. In the first two years he did not expect finance to be a major problem, but after that it would be.

The income from student fees and the government subsidy would be about R1 000 per student a year, and by the time the final academic year started the annual costs would be about R110 000.

At this stage an enrolment of 50 to 60 students could be expected, resulting in an annual shortfall of R50 000 to R60 000. As more students enrolled this shortfall would be reduced until, with an enrolment of 110 students, the branch would be self-supporting.

Mr Chubb said the plans necessitated at least four resident academic staff in East London by the start of the third academic year and this would bring great benefits to the East London community.

"There is no doubt East London needs the facilities that Rhodes is prepared, in conjunction with the East London Technical College, to offer," Mr Chubb said.

At the first meeting of the ad hoc committee in 1975 the then Mayor of East London, Mr Joe Yazbek, said the disappointing progress of East London as a growth point industrially could be partially attributed to the lack of tertiary education facilities here.

He said the establishment of Rhodes here could help prevent the youth and brain drain from East London, it would open up tertiary education for persons who for financial or other reasons were placed in East London and it would be culturally beneficial to the city.

In terms of its statute Rhodes was confined to Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth, but the relevant Act was changed in Parliament early this year, breaking down the last barrier to the establishment of a branch

Mr Chubb said in launching the campaign for funds that talk of East London being in the

doldrums and the many adverse factors affecting the city would have appeared to act against the appeal.

He had in fact found the reverse to be the case. "These adverse factors I operate in our favour. I imagine that the strong groundswell of opinion behind the appeal for funds is because here at last is something positive being done for East London — and it is for Rhodes," he said.

"The net, he said, would be spread as widely as possible. Small and large donors were being sought.

"We want everyone in East London to feel that

they have a share in this new and exciting development. We are not going to restrict ourselves to the local community. Because East London has often been dubbed 'a city of branches' we shall in many cases go direct to the head offices concerned for their support," he said.

He pointed out that donations from firms and private individuals qualified for tax relief — five per cent of the taxable income in the case of individuals, whichever was the greater.

"We do not underestimate

magnitude of our task, but have been heartened by the well nigh universally favourable reaction our preliminary feelers have encountered," Mr Chubb said.

Other members of the ad hoc committee are: Messrs R. A. Reese (vice-chairman), W. R. Gregorowski, D. P. de Beer, D. Jenvy, D. Marks, C. K. Rowland, J. L. Stonier, M. L. Strong, J. A. Yazbek, L. Borman, M. P. Bosworth, R. Conroy, J. Human, J. Orpen and Miss M. van Deventer.

Inquiries should be directed to any member of the committee or to Mrs Harper at telephone 21121 or P.O. Box 387 East London. — DDR.



MR CHUBB... something positive.

Industry backs varsity plan

EAST LONDON — Industry and commerce in East London have come out strongly in favour of the establishment of a branch of Rhodes University here.

The chairman of the East London Chamber of Industries, Mr Jack Shell, said it was a great satisfaction to the chamber that the planning for a branch of Rhodes University had reached such an advanced stage.

"We have been pressing for such a facility for many years and feel it is absolutely essential for a city like East London to develop industrially, commercially and culturally."

"To overcome the last hurdle, which is one of finance, we appeal to all

members of the chamber to donate funds generously. We have already opened a donations list in Hiltite, the chamber newsletter, and we urge all members to advise the chamber office as soon as possible how much they are prepared to commit to the university project, bearing in mind that anything up to a maximum of five per cent of taxable income qualifies for tax relief.

"To start the ball rolling, I am pleased to advise that we have received several commitments from members already,"

The President of the Border Chamber of Industries, Mr Max Phillips, said the chamber regard-

ed a university as an important amenity for a growing city.

"The existence of such an establishment is essential in the cultivation of the background of skills and ideas necessary for a developing industrial centre and keeps young people requiring higher education from moving elsewhere.

"The presence of a university is an important facet of the group of factors considered by an entrepreneur when deciding on the location of an industrial enterprise.

"It is most encouraging that in times of economic depression East London is to acquire such an important establishment," he said.

R25 000 guarantee

EAST LONDON — The East London City Council will place about R25 000 on the financial estimates for 1981 to pave the way for a branch of Rhodes University to be established here.

Announcing this, the head of the city council's finance portfolio, Mr Ben Armit, said an additional R5 000 would be placed on the estimates for the coming year, to take care of advance expenses.

He said the R25 000 which was to go on the 1981 estimates would mainly be a guarantee. If the university got enough pupils the branch would be self-supporting. He hoped this would be the case within two to three years.

He, together with others who have pledged financial support for the Rhodes branch, said the move should encourage young people to stay in the city and it could also lead to more development here.

The Mayor of East London, Mr Donald Card, paid tribute to the ad hoc committee for its efforts to bring tertiary education to

East London and also to the East London Technical College and its principal, Dr De Beer, for his support and offer of accommodation and other facilities for the new branch of Rhodes.

His immediate predecessors, Mr Joe Yazbek and Mrs Elsie Kemp, had both been staunch supporters of the project. Mr Yazbek had convened the meeting at which the ad hoc committee was formed and Mrs Kemp, as chairman of the East London Development Committee, which had a vital interest in university facilities for the city, had given the project her whole-hearted support.

"The action of my predecessors should leave no doubt in the mind of any reader of my council's eagerness to have university education available in the city and, like my

colleagues, I have watched developments with great interest.

"I am sure the great need for Rhodes facilities in East London is obvious to everyone. The loss of our youth in its immediate post-secondary school years has been a matter of grave concern to our city for a long time and I am confident that a wing of Rhodes in East London will apply a brake to this drain and, hopefully, resultant job opportunities will reduce the flow even more," Mr Card said. An additional bonus would be the cultural upliftment the city would receive.

"As a sports administrator connected with rugby in particular I am keenly aware of the benefit derived from the participation of university players in our domestic competitions — as was

evidenced by the transfer of the Grahamstown rugby clubs from the Eastern Province to the Border union. And I am sure the presence of university students in the largest city of our province will give a tremendous fillip to all sport," he said.

The Mayor of Gombule, Dr A. J. Carnegie, said he and the citizens of Gombule welcomed the idea of the establishment of a branch of Rhodes here.

"I want to appeal to the public of East London and Gombule to support the establishment of a Rhodes branch both morally and financially as far as possible," Dr Carnegie said.

The Mayor of Beacon Bay, Mr C. Manthe, has congratulated the East London Municipality for "the enthusiastic and active role they have played in convincing the powers

that be of the dire necessity for such a branch."

"It is now up to every citizen, association, commercial and industrial undertaking as well as neighbouring local authorities to actively support the endeavours of the London Municipality," he said.

Meanwhile the Divisional Council of Kafraria has indicated its backing for the move, both verbally and financially. The degree of the financial support has not yet been decided.

The vice-chancellor of Rhodes, Dr Derek Henderson, said the university was delighted that steps were at last being taken to set East London firmly on the road to university education.

"The Rhodes community is standing by to

provide whatever assistance it can," he said.

The university had been associated with social and economic surveys of the Border area for a quarter of a century. In addition the relationship was being cemented on the sports fields.

"However, there is perhaps even more significance in this development as the name Border takes on a new meaning. With South Africa's policy of good neighbourliness gaining momentum, the Border becomes a contact point rather than a line of division. Rhodes will be there in support as this new development in our history opens up new opportunities for human contact and development," he said.

Rhodes wanted to become more closely associated with East London and welcomed the opening provided by the changing of the Rhodes University Act to enable it to extend its area of operation to help East London's efforts to build up the necessary infrastructure. — DDR.

Most students will pay more in 1980

RDM
5/10/77

Pretoria Bureau

MANY university students all over the country, irrespective of colour, will pay more next year than this year because of increased registration, tuition and boarding and lodging fees at most universities.

Unisa and the University of Potchefstroom are the only two of the eight universities which will not be increasing their fees. At the others, increases will range from 9% to 25%.

Unisa announced last month that its fees would not be change next year, but the manner of payment would be slightly altered for those students who do not pay cash when registering.

From next year the registration fee plus half of the total fees would be payable on registration and the balance should have been paid off by June.

The Press liaison officer at Potchefstroom Mr R Ingram said fees would not be increased next year. Registration is R20, board and lodging R720, bachelors degrees R500 and post-graduate studies R420.

According to the Rhodes University information officer, Mr A Hayter, the average increase will be slightly more than 9% next year.

The increase at the Rand Afrikaanse University would average 15%, according to the university's public relations officer Mr K Roux. Registration fees will be up from R25 to R40, board and lodging from R770 to R800, BA degrees from R380 to R440, and BSc from R440 to R510.

Part-time students at RAU will also be affected by these increases. A BA will go up from R330 to R380, LI B, from R410 to R470, BSc (electrical engineering) from R510 to R560 and the Education diplomas from R400 to R460, Mr Roux said.

Students at the University of Fort Hare will be the most hard-hit because, in addition to the increased fees, they will be required to pay an extra R50 known as the "indemnity deposit". This fee was introduced about two years ago as a safeguard against damage to the

institution's property during disturbances, which have been a feature of this centre of black student politics in the past few years.

The chief accountant at the university, Mr D K January, said the "indemnity deposit" was payable by students registering for the first time with the university.

Next year, all application forms should be accompanied by R10 which is non-refundable. Registration fees go up from R15 to R20, local fees from R12 to R15, and for junior degrees in the faculties of arts, economic sciences, law and theology, the composite fees rise from R240 to R290.

BA (social work), fine arts and various diplomas will be up from R260 to R330, post graduates will pay R190, compared to this year's R170.

According to the new list of fees released by the University of Zululand's PRO, Mr B K Hellberg, the fees have been upped by an average of 22%.

Registration fees are up

from R15 to R20, board and lodging from R320 to R360, BA and BComm from R220 to R270, BSc from R240 to R310, education diplomas from R200 to R270, BA (SW) and Diploma in Social Work from R240 to R310.

The chief spokesman for the University of the North (Tur-floop), Mr A J Bekker, would not speak to the Press on next year's fees. He said they would tell the students directly.

The University of Pretoria's fees will be increased by 15% next year. Boarding fees will be R950 at the Onderstepoort residence, R840 at the mens' residences on the main campus and R740 for the women's residences on the main campus.

No information could be obtained from the Universities of the Witwatersrand, Port Elizabeth, Orange Free State and Stellenbosch because, according to the institutions' spokesmen, decisions had not yet been announced by the respective controlling bodies.

The Universities of Natal, Cape Town and Western Cape could not be contacted.

b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
4. How does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a deductible loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.
5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

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GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise
- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

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EGG SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise
- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce; chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder
- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

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APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 5 servings.

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10/10/79
 Students protest against fine

ABOUT 600 University of the Western Cape students attended a meeting yesterday in protest against the imposition of R50 fines for late payment of fees.

A delegation of students saw the Rector, Professor R. E. van der Ross, while others gathered outside the administration building.

EXTENSION

Students were given an extension of the deadline for payment until Friday. Thereafter the fine will be applicable.

Another meeting is to be held tomorrow to decide whether to accept this concession, or to demand the complete scrapping of the fine.

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UCT AND MEDICINE

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10/10/79
Argus

MY earliest impressions of the University of Cape Town are focused on the Medical School.

The very first were gained as a small school-boy hanging over the crowded balcony of the old Fletcher and Cartwrights tearoom on the corner of Adderley and Darling Streets to watch 'Hospital Rag.' Small as I was I registered a strong sense of dedication allied to zest for living.

Since then, of course, I have learned a great deal more about the University in its many facets and the fame achieved by faculties across the board. Still, my early impressions were none the worse for having been filtered through the aura of respect emanating from the UCT Medical School.

Much has changed in the years between. But the changes have been consistent with the early development of the Medical School. Just as the old South African College,

forerunner of UCT, was the first institution of higher learning in Southern Africa, so, too, the Medical School which grew out of the college to become part of the University was the first in Africa south of the Sahara.

BOB STEYN, head of the UCT News and Information Bureau, continues his series on the university's many faculties — focusing this time on medicine.

The major change has been a change in emphasis mirrored by the fact that the old 'Hospital Rag' whose purpose was to collect funds for hospital services has given way to SHAWCO Rag whose purpose is to collect funds for the Students' Health and Welfare Centres Organisation and whose activities embrace students from many other disciplines besides medical.

This larger concern reflects at student level the

accelerating trend in UCT's Medical School towards a more broadly based community approach to medicine with the accent on improving the quality of life rather than concentrating solely on the curing of disease and the repairing of

of malnutrition and related diseases, such as Kwashiorkor.

UCT's Medical School has also been in the vanguard of research into diseases imported as one of the side-effects of western civilisation and the study of hybrid strains produced by the blending of European and African cultures.

Though the trend is as old as UCT's Medical School itself — which pioneered and worked actively and vigorously not only for steady improvement of teaching and research but also the expansion and improvement of community health and welfare services — there is a new restiveness, a new urgency about this direction, making itself felt at all levels.

broken bodies. The trend is far from new. It was inherent in the beginning.

There is no aspect of medicine where UCT has not made a major contribution. And many of the most significant contributions have been directed towards problems common to all of Africa and, indeed, to other developing countries. One of the early, sensational breakthroughs was in the study

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THE University of the Witwatersrand will next year offer a Master of Arts degree in Translation, subject to the approval of the degree by the Department of National Education.

The degree will be administered within a new Graduate School of Translators and Interpreters.

The two-year full-time course in translating — with an optional special section in court reporting — has been designed to meet the need in South Africa for better qualified professional translators and interpreters.

The course will be open to all persons with a university degree who have shown that they are proficient in at least three

B.A. IN

PRIMARY

EDUCATION

THE University of the Witwatersrand in conjunction with the Johannesburg College of Education will offer a degree in Bachelor of Primary Education in 1980 subject to the approval of the degree by the Department of National Education.

of the following languages: South Sotho, Zulu, Afrikaans, English, Portuguese, German or French. Basic language training will not be offered as part of the course as students must demonstrate language proficiency for admission.

The teaching staff will consist of professional linguists, translators and interpreters as well as instructors drawn from various university departments to provide a wide background in such disciplines as law, science, technology, economics and international relations.

The object of the course is to impart to students the techniques

and general knowledge required by professional translators and interpreters. Every attempt is being made to interest prospective employers in government departments, commerce and industry in the services that will be provided by the Graduate School of Translators and Interpreters.

All students in the Master of Arts course will follow the same syllabus in the first year, studying practical translation, methodology and practical orientation, including the principles of law, economics, science and technology. In the second year students may select either the translating option or

the court interpreting option. All students will be required in the second year to write a research report on an approved subject.

Closing date for applications for admission is December 15, 1979. An entrance examination will be held towards the end of January, 1980. Bursaries can be made available in certain circumstances.

For further information, contact the Graduate School for Translators and Interpreters, University of the Witwatersrand, 1 Jan Smuts Avenue, Johannesburg 2001, or phone Mrs M Heese at 39-4011 ext 8518 or 8528.

WITS MAY OFFER MA DEGREES IN TRANSLATION

Students will be required to complete four years of full time study. They will be registered at the University of the Witwatersrand and enrolled at the Johannesburg College of Education. All courses will be taught on the campus of the college by staff approved by both the university and the college.

The University is offering the degree course to attract into the primary school field some of South Africa's most able teachers. It is hoped that the course will provide direct route to leadership in the primary school field for a selected number of students opting to work in this field.

Those occupying posts in primary schools inspection, those who are concerned with change in teacher training, and curriculum development and administration have ended to be drawn from graduates with substantial high school teaching experience. There has been a noted reluctance of matriculated pupils especially young men, to enter a non-graduate profession.

The pattern of training and education offered through this degree will lead to the production of professionally qualified primary school teachers with a sound background of academic achievement.

The University will take whatever action is appropriate and necessary following receipt of ministerial approval for individual students.

For further information contact the Secretary of the Faculty of Education at the Witwatersrand University or phone the Secretary at 39-4011 ext 8507.

60	that	60	the	19.8	financial	year
50	at	50	the	19.8	financial	year
40	at	40	the	19.8	financial	year
30	at	30	the	19.8	financial	year
20	at	20	the	19.8	financial	year
10	at	10	the	19.8	financial	year
0	at	0	the	19.8	financial	year

65

Better Living

Award-winner

The popular Prof who cares

154
14/10/79
Sunday Express
Story and pics by PENNY SWIFT

THE smile on Professor Lucy Wagstaff's face reflects her pleasure at getting a prize awarded to lecturers who have done the most for their students.

But it isn't because she's won the award. It's because the students have recognised a need for the kind of work she's doing.

Head of Community Paediatrics at the University of the Witwatersrand, she was one of two winners of the annual Dauben-ton Prize given to lecturers whom students consider to have shown the most interest in their welfare.

This year seven lecturers were nominated by the students — and Professor Trevor Jenkins, head of the Department of Human Genetics at the Medical Research Institute's School of Pathology, shared the award.

Interest

"I don't think it's me in particular," she said this week. "I think it's the kind of things I'm involved in that interests them. Present student leaders see a need for health services in South Africa.

"I think the award reflects their appreciation of these services. I'm thrilled that in the International Year of the Child, they wanted to focus on the needs of children, and that they chose somebody who works in the community."

Most of Professor Wagstaff's work is in Soweto and she feels strongly about people's attitudes towards Whites working in the townships.

"We aren't cranks or do-gooders or drop-outs

from academic medicine. And we aren't trying to impose ourselves on other communities. Our emphasis is on partnership and teamwork. We have a common problem and we're trying to find a solution."

Her smile broadens when she says that student interest in community work has grown.

"In the past interest was predominantly in high-powered hospital medicine. Now they are recognising the value of positive health rather than just disease."

Disease

"Disease is something you can treat and in doing so, make an individual healthy. But it doesn't make a community healthy."

As a professor, it's her function, she says, to make it easier for students to get involved in community paediatrics.

"I take students into Soweto to see the health problems that exist. But we don't go on zoo trips. Students can only go if they are going to do something useful so that both they and the community benefit."

For instance first year students might help with weighing babies in homes, while final year students will actually examine and treat the children under supervision, she says.

"Community paediatrics covers the health needs of children in the broadest possible sense. It looks at the total health of children and ways of providing health services."

One of her current projects is an extension of the health network into homes in Soweto.

Two years ago, a University grant made it possible for her to recruit concerned women living in the township and give them basic training in nutrition and hygiene.

"Now they go into the homes and see what they can do to help. If they find a problem family — perhaps with children who have scabies — they refer them to the clinic or arrange the necessary help.

"It's difficult to measure the benefit but I hope we will find there is a permanent place for these lay health workers in the Government Health Services."

"In modern medicine we've become too quick to run to a 'professional' every time something goes wrong. We need to promote self-help again."

Praise

Quick to praise others and shift the limelight from herself, Professor Wagstaff says it is Mrs Stella Lowenstein's family trust which finances the chair of Community Paediatrics created two years ago, that makes her work possible.

Probe a bit more and she says she is also director of the Primary Health Care Education Centre, also funded by donations. Based at Baragwanath Hospital, it functions as a resource centre.

"We are interested in primary health care country-wide and in neighbour-

ing countries," she says. And then, having worked as a paediatrician at the hospital for 14 years, she now has an honorary appointment there.

She also teaches at a Soweto night school for adult matriculation students.

And she's in charge of Harry's Angels — the flying medical team which goes to Swaziland monthly.

On top of that she's patron of the Johannesburg Clinical Study Group, a group of Black and Indian doctors who aim to continually increase their clinical experience.

A full and busy life indeed. Little wonder the students decided Lucy Wagstaff is the professor who really cares.



● Professor Lucy Wagstaff, at home with her dogs.



● Professor Wagstaff and the University combi she uses to take students into Soweto.



the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a given objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of objectives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the priority to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to allocate more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in such a way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentially, the problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives achieved, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Wits raises its fees and leaves RAU far behind

By LEWELIAS

TUITION and residence fees at the University of the Witwatersrand are to be increased next year.

The increases are expected to raise the fee income of the university by 8.2%.

Both the Rand Afrikaans University and Pretoria University recently announced increases of about 15% for next year, but despite the higher percentage increase, it will cost less to study at these institutions.

Residence fees at Wits have gone up from R960 to R1 050 a year while those at RAU have gone up from R770 to R880.

The fees for the first-year tuition for a BA degree have gone up at Wits from R680 to R750 while those at RAU have risen from R330 to R380. The

cost of the whole degree has risen to R1 990 from R1 800 at Wits while the same degree at RAU is up to R1 280 from R1 110.

The increases announced by Wits are not applied uniformly to all degrees and the fee increases are smallest in the undergraduate courses in the faculties of science, engineering and architecture. The first year courses in MB BCh (medicine) and BDS degrees in the faculty of dentistry have not increased as sharply as those in a number of other faculties.

The cost of post graduate courses has risen by more than the others. A Master of Science degree has increased by 25% from R400 to R500 and law courses (LIB) have been increased by 10% from R100 course to R110.

the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".⁹

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Closed campuses hit race relations

Own Correspondent

THE greatest condemnation of the closed university system is its negative effect on race relations — the exact opposite of the aims of the policy intended by the architects of separate development. Says the principal of the University of Cape Town, Sir Richard Luyt.

Sir Richard made the remark in an address at the annual meeting of the Mowbray Inter-Race Group (MIRGE) in Claremont this week.

And he asked whether it was not time to consider the re-introduction of an open university system.

The experience of UCT before the introduction of the Extension of Universities Act in 1959 had been that racial

harmony was promoted when students of different race groups studied and played together.

He said that if the universities were open, the situation would not have arisen where students of one university would not play sport with those at another.

Graduates from universities provided leadership in every group, Sir Richard said, and asked whether "we are being fair to the future" in not providing an opportunity for the development of healthy relations.

Other criticisms of the closed system were that it denied freedom of choice to students, and compromised the quality of students by granting them entrance to a university

for reasons other than purely academic merit.

In addition, the best teachers could not always be in the right places. By adopting the theory that in separate universities every kind of faculty should be available there was the risk that quality would be diluted.

An example was that moves were afoot to establish three medical faculties in the Western Cape.

This would run counter to an accepted yardstick overseas, that only a population of a million could support a satisfactory medical school. The Western Cape did not have enough teachers for three such schools, or enough patients to provide a full range of conditions needed in teaching.

Sir Richard said the present

there are various means of doing this; but all of them require expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

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Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent

ent objectives, so that choices can be formulated in the alternatives we might afford — so many geriatric centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

cs are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separate expenditure on different disease groups or age groups

penditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist of Health, writes:

ucture should, in my view, be mainly determined ons to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute might suggest that where decisions are primarily olitical or moral judgement — of determining basic one would want the activities to be compared to ferent programmes — the mentally handicapped against is; but where it is a more technical question of r objectives can best be achieved — drug therapy rioral therapy — one would want the activities to be within a particular programme. This distinction with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage — benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts distinction between the choice of the composition of the outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which they are to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, the question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is of techniques".

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing countries whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent in Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different contributions to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

UCT to host eight-day ^{ST. 13/11/79} (54) medical festival

THE Republic's largest medical event this year opens at the University of Cape Town on December 1 when the medical school will act as host to more than 800 doctors at an eight-day academic festival.

The festival, which forms part of the university's 150th anniversary celebrations, will include lectures and refresher courses presented by 14 medical and two paramedical departments. Two important aspects are the Biennial Physician's Refresher Course and the Ophthalmology Refresher Course.

An interdisciplinary programme on infections will be held on Wednesday, December 5. Most courses will be given in the Leslie Building. The physiotherapy course will be given in the Physiotherapy Department, Clee Road, Observatory.

Professor W M Thurlbeck, a UCT graduate and now of the department of pathology, Health Services Centre, Winnipeg, Canada, will deliver the Van den Ende memorial lecture on "Laboratory diagnosis of lung infection in the compromised host", on December 5 at 4.30 pm in lecture theatre 2A, Leslie Building.

Professor J. H. Louw, head of the department of surgery, will speak on "Whither Medical Education?" on Friday, December 7, at 7 pm at the same venue. Both lectures will be relayed by television to overflow audiences in lecture theatres 2D Leslie Building and AA Education Building.

The social programme features 16 class reunions going back to 1933, all taking place at different venues on the evening of December 5. Sporting events include the "Metropolitan Medical" a 10 km fun run for doctors, starting from the campus rugby field at 7 am, on December 8. All the university sports facilities will be open to delegates.

Two medical publications will honour UCT's 150th anniversary with special editions to coincide with the festival. The South African Medical Journal will feature an aerial view of UCT on the cover and contain several articles by UCT staff. Inyanga, the UCT medical students' publication, will carry an historic review of the medical school, current articles and a detailed programme of the festival.

that for both whites and 'coloureds' the mortality rates for persons over the age of 65 years have shown a rising trend, it is of some concern that the mortality rates have also increased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' in the 25-44 and 45-64 years age groups.

The imbalance between the age specific mortality rates of whites and 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

UCT student fees increased

Staff Reporter

FEEES for University of Cape Town students are to rise by an average of 8,8 percent in the new year, according to a press statement issued yesterday.

Reasons given for the increase are the general effects of inflation and academic and staff salary increases.

The 1980 budget also provides for a R100 000 medical-aid subsidy to meet higher medical and dental tariffs; the maintenance of buildings and grounds; electricity; fuel for heating, and other laboratory purposes.

Students registering in the new year will pay a standard fee rate for each year of the programme of study in the arts, science, and commerce faculties.

This means 1980 students will pay a lower rate than first-year students in previous years when, due to the higher number of courses in the first year, fees were levied per course which led to higher fees during the first year of studies.

The annual fee is now being equalized over the standard length of the programme.

Students already registered in those faculties will continue to pay their fees under the old system.

Engineering and medical students standard fee rate which will increase by 10 percent. Post-graduate fees will go up by five percent.

Due to the small 1979 increase in residence fees, which were not adjusted to meet increased salary and wage costs, or the higher fuel costs, residence fees will be increased by 16 percent in 1980.

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Doc quits in protest

128 (517) 12/11/79 Post

DR. COLIN JOHNSON, the first black to obtain a doctorate from the Faculty of Science at the University of the Western Cape (UWC), has resigned from the university's staff because of the appointment of a white man above him.

His surprise resignation, to take up a post at the University of Transkei as a senior lecturer, comes at a time when "general dissatisfaction" is being expressed by black academic staff over promotion to senior posts.

His resignation is the third in the science faculty within a month.

Mr C Daniels left the university at the end of last month to take up a post at the medical school of the University of Toronto, Canada.

The other resignation is that of Mr J. G. Lekay. He could not be reached for comment.

Dr Johnson obtained an M Sc degree at UWC in 1971 and was appointed lecturer in the Department of Botany in 1973.

A university source said Dr Johnson applied for an advertised post in the Department of Botany but was not accepted.

A Mr R Moffat from the University of Purilooop was appointed to the post.

The reason given for Dr Johnson's unsuccessful

application was that he did not have a "specialised knowledge in a certain field of botany", the source said.

"As far as possible they avoid placing blacks above whites on this campus except as figureheads."

"In the science faculty there are about 10 lecturers, most of them with M Sc degrees, who have remained in junior positions ever since they joined the staff," the source said.

COMMENT

Dr Johnson, when asked to comment on his resignation, said there were "various factors which I do not care to comment on at this stage."

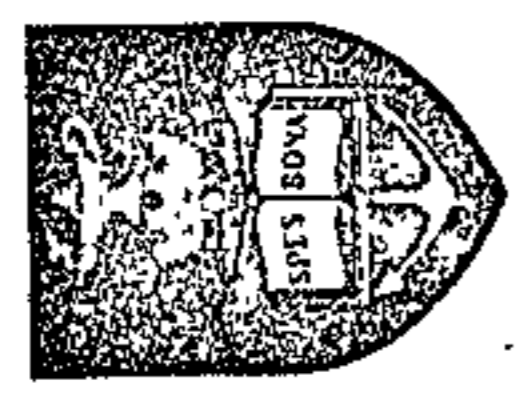
The chairman of the Predominantly Black Staff Association of UWC, Mr Jimmy Ellis, said the executive committee of the association would be discussing the resignation of Dr Johnson "with a view to taking it further."

The rector, Professor R E van der Ross, said Dr Johnson's resignation, according to his information, was to take up a post at another university.

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UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE)

22/11/79

Worry at 54 UCT over 32.7 bannings

Education Reporter

THE University of Cape Town has expressed its concern about the increasing number of publications — particularly student publications — being banned.

In a statement drawn up by the university's Academic Freedom Committee and issued by the UCT Council, the university reaffirmed that it would continue to defend the right of its members, including students, to express their views freely — even if they were views with which neither the university nor many of its members could agree.

The increasing use of the provisions of the Publications Act of 1974 has the effect of restricting the free circulation of ideas within South African universities among both staff and students, the statement said.

20-YEARS

For over 20 years the university has consistently held the view that members of a university should have the right to think freely, to seek truth without restraint and to give free expression to their thoughts and findings, even if those should be erroneous.

The only way to show that a view is wrong is to answer it by refutation and not to stifle it by authority imposed from above, the statement read.

FREE FLOW

Consistent with this approach, the university is and remains firmly opposed to any form of internal pre-publication censorship (this does not preclude the scrutiny of student publications by responsible student editorial committees) and believes, as a number of recent decisions in our courts have shown, that the Publications Act, 1974 seriously stifles open debate and inhibits the free flow of ideas and scholarly inquiry within our universities.

The statement concluded that this affirms SRC in its efforts to improve the quality and presentation of student publications.

The age specific mortality is inevitable, it is to be expected of younger age groups in mortality amongst elders. That for both whites and 'coloureds' the age of 65 years have shown the mortality rates have all in the 25-44 and 45-64 year.

The imbalance between the age 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for persons between the ages of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

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RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices

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COMMENT

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The rector, Professor R E van der Ross, said Dr Johnson's resignation, according to his information, was to take up a post at another university.

The writers wish to thank the Board of the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society for their generous financial assistance.

Fort Hare to push up fees

59

23/11/79

ALICE — The University of Fort Hare has made a number of adjustments to students' fees for next year.

Rising costs have pushed up the fees but the total increase will not be implemented in a year, but spread over three years from next year.

The increase covers a portion of running costs of the university and each student will still be subsidised by approximately R3,000 a year.

In 1980, a full-time student will pay R380 for board and lodging. An occasional student will pay R2 a day or part of a day if he resides in a university hostel.

The registration fee is now R35 a year with an additional R25 for late registration.

Details of new composite fees for tuition, library laboratory and examination fees can be obtained from the assistant registrar (academic).

The university is to impose a R10 levy for every application for admission to the university for 1980 provided such applications are received

on or before December 15, 1979.

Applicants who submit forms after December 15, 1979, will have to pay an application levy of R20.

Students who complete the registration process will be credited with the R10 application levy. The additional R10 penalty for applications received after December 15, 1979, will not be refunded.

It has also been announced students who apply for admission to the Zwelitsha branch of Fort Hare for 1980, must pay an admission fee of R10 if application is made before December 15, 1979 and R20 for application made after this date.

Composite fees for the faculties of arts, law, theology and economics is R85, and for the faculties of science, agriculture, social work and fine arts it is R95.

An indemnity deposit of R20 must be paid by every student. It will be refundable in terms of the conditions applicable to all students, and Zwelitsha students must make themselves acquainted with these conditions. DDC.

23/11/79 (54)

F. M. 23/11/79 (53)
BLACK ADVANCEMENT (54)
Sached's booster

Blacks with MBA qualifications number no less than two in SA -- a reflection not only of their distance from the world of business and decision-making, but of poor educational standards.

Stepping into the breach is the non-profit SA Council for Higher Education, Sached, which launches its first five-month booster course for about 30 black employees on February 1.

A steering committee made up of a

representative each from Sached, Unisa's School of Business Leadership, Atrox, Anglo American, SA Breweries, and SA Cyanamid, will oversee the development and running of the course.

The response from companies, and mainly those subscribing to the Sullivan Code, has so far been quite good, said Sached's Denise Wilkinson.

The course, which will cost R350, is open to all matriculants with three years business experience, and is designed around the entry requirements of the SBI's one-year Management Development Programme. It is meant to upgrade blacks' learning base, and to combat their high drop-out and failure rate on business courses.

"Poorly developed language skills and a tendency to rely on memorisation rather than analytical thinking are only two of the reasons why black matriculants are not successful when undertaking business and other post matriculation education", explains Sached's director, John Samuel.

The emphasis will be on language development - oral fluency, reading efficiency and writing, as well as basic arithmetic and accountancy.

Meanwhile, about 12 of the 35 black graduates currently undergoing preliminary, intensive training at Wits University's Graduate School of Business, will next year be enrolled for the MBA.

The limits of collaboration

AT the meeting between the Prime Minister and the executive members of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council, Mr P. W. Botha used an interesting analogy.

After the Anglo-Boer war, Mr Botha said, the vanquished Afrikaners were given not freedom, but only representative rule. However, the Afrikaner leaders did not reject the machinery created for them. "They used the machinery that had been created for them and landed in executive posts in those organisations and within a few years had created such a situation that Union could take place."

Mr Botha admitted that the position of the Afrikaners after the war was not altogether analogous with that of the coloured people today. But, he continued, "The principle remains the same, that people are either prepared to work together (with those who rule them) for the sake of their people with the machinery that is there and to look for improved machinery, or they are not."

Mr Botha's historical analogy opens up some intriguing issues. On a more abstract level, there is the question about the utility of historical analogy to penetrate the particular relationships or policies of today. More concretely, one may ask to what extent does Mr Botha's analogy help to understand the present political dilemma of South Africa.

Quite simply: Is our history relevant to our present situation?

It was Arnold Toynbee, the magician of historical analogy, who sounded the most eloquent warning against the pitfalls of historical comparison. He observed that "however far we may succeed in going in our search for sets of identical examples on either side, we shall never be able to prove that there is not some non-identical factor that we have overlooked, and that this non-identical factor is not the decisive factor that accounts for the different outcomes in different cases of what has looked to us like an identical situation but may not have been this in truth".

The "non-identical factor" in Mr Botha's analogy is easy to spot. Indeed, an analysis of Afrikaner politics in the Transvaal and the Free State just after the war shows that a completely different strategy was followed than the one the Prime Minister suggested.

The recognized leaders of the disenfranchised Afrikaners in Transvaal and Free State at the beginning of the century flatly refused to collaborate with colonial rule until the British granted responsible government to the ex-republics.

Finally the Liberal Party in December 1906 granted responsible government for the Transvaal which meant self-rule for the colony — and not only some degree of control over the communal affairs of the Afrikaners. Only now did the Het Volk party under Botha and Smuts proceed to fight the election (which it won) and use the existing machinery to promote the cause of their people.

Thus the principle that was non-negotiable to Smuts and

HERMANN GILIOME

senior lecturer in history at Stellenbosch University, examines the political analogy raised by Mr P. W. Botha.

Botha was this: Do not get involved in any political order which does not provide for acquiring the substance of power.

What would Botha and Smuts have done had they been given the opportunity to occupy positions in the British-controlled administrative apparatus of the colony — to pay out pensions and nominally pass budgets?

A year after the war, Lord Milner approached them to serve on the Legislative Council of Transvaal, a body remarkably similar to the present Coloured Persons' Representative Council. Milner also invited some Joiners and Handsuppers among the Boers to serve on the council. (The first were Boer deserters who fought on the British side; the latter burghers who at an early stage of the war laid down their arms and then observed an oath of neutrality.)

The *Bittereinder* leaders all refused Milner's offers, thus ensuring that they did not become identified with British domination. Standing outside the apparatus of colonial rule, they could continue to criticise the government and mobilise support for their own cause.

Milner did find some Joiners and Handsuppers who accepted his offer. But, as A M Grundlingh points out in his superb study "Die Hendsoppers en Joiners", just published by HAUM, they had no real bargaining power or influence in the political order. General Smuts wrote at the time: "The Councillors as well as the public know that they are mere puppets in a play in which destiny is the real actor."

There is also another principle to be derived from the analogy of Afrikaner politics during the reconstruction of 1902-07. This can be put briefly as follows: The strategy of non-collaboration with the rulers must be complemented by ceaseless efforts to build up a mass organization if a group or class does not want to consign itself to political impotence.

That he could succeed in doing this was the real genius of Botha. Such was the rancour between the *bittereinders* and joiners after the war that it was no foregone conclusion that the Afrikaners could be mobilized against Imperial rule. In 1902, Boer society was almost fatally divided: Some 10% of the Republican burghers, who could be called up for military service, had become joiners, 27% handsuppers, and only 31% laid down their arms as *bittereinders*.

Together with Smuts and De la Rey, Botha from 1902 worked tirelessly to heal the wounds of war and effect a reconciliation among the Afrikaners. If joiners showed remorse, Botha urged forgiveness. To a National Scout he said simply: "I accept your regrets. The time is coming when I shall require your services."

When Botha fought the election of 1907, all the joiners and handsuppers had been effectively integrated into his victorious Het Volk party.

However, any straight comparison with coloured politics today is problematical, for there is yet another "non-identical factor" involved.

After the war, the Transvaal Afrikaners comprised roughly half of the electorate — if they became unified, power was in their grasp. The incentive for mobilisation was too great to tolerate a simmering feud between collaborators and *bittereinders*.

In contrast, the coloureds have been disenfranchised by the apartheid onslaught and are without any hope of becoming an effective force in the political system. Thus historians will find it difficult to pass a moral or political judgment on the present leaders of the Labour Party.

Perhaps the only way to start a mass organization to speak out against apartheid was to have seized control of the existing machinery. Perhaps the disenfranchised are condemned to wage a continual war among themselves while there is not the prospect of power.

But however that may be, the acrimonious discussion between Mr Botha and the Labour Party leaders has obviously tolled the funeral bell for old-style "coloured politics". The limits of collaboration have been reached.

It is patently impossible for the Labour Party leaders to keep on playing the one card they have — that of non-collaboration within a framework of collaboration — and continue to accept the salaries and the frills of office. Mr Botha's cutting remarks caused as much glee among Afrikaner hardliners as among non-collaborating blacks.

For Mr Botha it is obviously the end of a chapter too. The style of consensus politics which he, unlike his predecessor, wants to adopt is irreconcilable with heaping scorn on the designated communal leaders of whom it is expected to sell decisions to their constituency.

And among the present group of coloureds prepared to collaborate in the existing system, there is clearly nobody who wields more influence than the present leaders of the Labour Party.

Hopefully, the discussion in Pretoria between Mr Botha and these leaders were the parting shots of a war. If that is so, the reconstruction has to begin without delay. Despite District Six, I believe Mr Botha is sincere in his privately expressed intention to heal the wounds of the past 30 years. Whether he would be prepared to do so at the cost of party unity remains to be seen.

But if there is any principle to be derived from the historical analogy he introduced, it is this: People do not form a political community and become full partners in the politics of negotiation until they acquire all the rights and duties provided under a system of responsible government. And only then can there be a move towards union.

Past. It is not, however, necessarily appreciated that there could have been

variation in the extent and degree of those differences even in such a

relatively small area as the southern Cape. That such is the case is

indicated by the micromammalian evidence which can be used to show not only

gross climatic differences between areas but also variation in the extent of

those differences over a period of time. This is suggested by changes in the

parameters of different populations of the same species. There is evidence

effect, this entails estimating the extent of variation necessary to

produce an unbiased or 'correct' interpretation of past environments. This

is, of course, a very ambitious goal and, in absolute terms, is probably

unattainable. In relative terms, however, it should be possible to obtain

some useful information. For the purposes of the exercise the micromammalian

interpretation could be taken as a datum. At this point it should perhaps

be mentioned that the micromammalian evidence allows an interpretation of

54 25/11/79

Studeertroeke in die bres vir

veiligheidshoof

227
517
3/11
25/11/79

PROF. NIEL BARNARD, Suid-Afrika se nuwe Veiligheids-
hoof, het hom aan die Vrystaatse Universiteit „op vele
terreine onderskei as dinamiese handhawer van gesag, en
nie as blote teoretikus nie”.

S6 skryf drie van sy
studente aan RAP.
PORT na aanleiding
van verlede week se
berig waarin gemeld is
dat daar in akademiese
kragtige koppe gestud
word oor die aanstel-
ling van die 30-jarige
professor as Suid-
Afrika se Veiligheids-
hoof van 1 Februarie
1980 af.
John J. H. Eksteen, Pos-
bus 3448, Bloemfontein,
skryf:

Daar word baie oor
Suid-Afrika se nuwe hoof
van Nasionale Veiligheid
gegis, bespiegel en ge-
kritiseer.

Ek en Orde in inter-
nasionale verhoudinge
uitgespreek 'n Mens moet
daarom onthou dat alle
boeke nie vir Jan Publiek
geskryf word nie; som-
miges is bedoel vir die
meer ingeligte leser.
Ek verkwalik Elmarie
du Plessis van Unisa
geensins omdat sy nie
begrip toon vir prof. Bar-
nard se woordkeuse en
blomryke taalgebruik nie
— sy het skynbaar nog nie
sy doktorsale proefschrift
gelees nie! — maar, ons as
sy studente, wat al 'n
paadjie met hom saam na
die lesingkamer gestap
het, wêét waarvan hy

handhawer van gesag, en
nie as blote teoretikus
nie. As leiersfiguur het hy
beslis die respek en same-
werking van menige afge-
dwing.
U berig skep onses in-
stens 'n vals indruk met sy
halfwaar en byna lasterli-
ke bewerings. Die „sensasi-
onele” hoofopskriif
berus op die eerste deel
van die berig, wat op
sigself op geen bevestigde
gegewens gebaseer word
nie.
Die onredelike verwy-
sing na die „blootvevalli-
ge” ooreenkoms met dr.
Rhoadie dra die skyn van

emotionaliteit.
Betreffende prof. Bar-
nard se uiters verdienste-
like publikasie Konflikt...
is dit tog onredelik om te
verwag dat 'n akademiese
werk binne ses maande
gesaghebbend moet word
dat hy aan alle universi-
tette voorgeskryf sal word.
Wat betref die taalge-
bruik, is dit verstaanbaar
dat dit vir die leek onver-
staanbaar sal wees — dit
is immers uiters akade-
miese vaktaal.

Die joernalistieke peil
en vlak waartoe u blad
gedaai het met die voor-
bidsartikel oor die aan-
stelling van prof. Barnard
in verlede Sondag se Rap-
port, dink ek is enig van sy
soort in Suid-Afrika. Ek is
seker dat enige regden-
kende mens, wat iets tus-
sen sy ore het, met weer-
sin en afsku vervul sou
wees nadat hy daardie
berig gelees het.

Ek wil dit graag duidel-
lik aan u stel dat met die
lees van hierdie artikel
was prof. Barnard vir my

H. A. R. van Bloemfontein,
skryf.

65+ 1,04

U, 11

Kan u aan u leserspu-
blik verduidelik waarom
moes hierdie man op so 'n
manier afgekan word en
neergehaal word sonder
dat hy iets wesenliks ver-
leerd gedoen het? Hoe
sou u gevoel het indien 'n
soortgelyke berig oor u,
met u aanstelling, geskryf

is? Hoe sou die verslagge-
wer wat hiervoor verant-
woordelik is, gevoel het
onder sulke omstandighe-
de? Die Eerste Minister
wat hom aangestel het
weet seker veel meer (en
beter?) as die skrywer
van 'n berig soos hierdie!
Of gaan die berig daar om
om ons Eerste Minister 'n
les te lees?

Indien ek in prof. Bar-
nard se skoene sou staan,
sou ek sonder enige twyfel
'n lasteraksie teen u oor
hierdie berig instel.

Lees ons tweede hoofarti-
kel op bl. 29 — Red.

Dit verbaas my egter nie dat daar mense is wat hulself eenvoudig nie kan indink hoedat so 'n jong man in so 'n rol kan inpas nie. Weinig van diegene wat so haastig is om hul vertwyfeling uit te spreek, het egter die voorreg gehad om met prof. Barnard persoonlik kennis te maak. Ek het. As oud-student van prof. Niel Barnard eien ek myself derhalwe die voorreg toe om my oor dié man uit te laat.

Hy mag miskien jonk en onervare naas ander ouer akademici wees, maar dat hy 'n akademiese reus is, lei by sy studente geen twyfel nie — 'n man wat met sy werkslus en onvermoeide ywer aan die spits gestaan het van 'n departement met van die grootste studentetal, voorgraads én nagraads, aan die plaaslike universiteit — en dit toe sy personeel slegs drie getel het — homself ingesluit!

Heelwat kritiek word oor sy onlangs geredigeerde boek: Kon-

Die lawwe akademikus wat nie in kernstrategie as afweermiddel glo nie, kan gerus sy proefskrif: Die magsfaktor in internasionale verhoudinge — Bloemfontein: U.O.V.S., 1975 — gaan lees. Sonder vrees vir teenspraak, kan ek al sy kritici die versekering gee dat ook hulle, soos sy studente, deur sy dinamiese en innemende geaardheid meegesleur sal word. Wat 'n wonderlike voorreg om onder so 'n man te kon studeer!

Mrs. P. P. J. Coetser, P. W. le R. Cornelius en W. J. de Klerk van Abraham Fischer-Tehuis, UOVS, Bloemfontein, skryf:

Voorwaar skokkend, 'is u hoofvoorbladberig' van Sondag 18 November 1979 oor Suid-Afrika se nuwe Veiligheidshoof. Ons wat prof. Barnard as studente op akademiese vlak ken, voel dat ten strengste teen sulke onredelike berigging beswaar gemaak moet word.

Hier ter plaatse het hy homself op vele terreine onderskei as dinamiese

DISCUSS

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Prof. Niel Barnard — publiek het

reg om te weet, sê dr. De Klerk

DIE feit dat prof. Niel Barnard, Suid-Afrika se nuwe Veiligheidshoof, "as't ware omgedop is deur heelwat koerante, is maar deel van die lot van 'n baie belangrike persoon. Mens praat, vra en spekulêer oor sulke persone, en die media is 'n klankbord van die publiek."

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Só skryf dr. Willem de Klerk, redakteur van Die Transvaler, in sy rubriek Perspektief. Hier volg 'n verkorte weergawe van sy rubriek:

Daar is perke vir die hoogeromde sê-ding dat die publiek die reg het om te weet, maar in die geval van prof. Barnard is dit geregtig.

Hy word aangestel in 'n sleutelrol as een van die belangrikste adviseurs en besluitnemers van die land. Hy moet werk in gevariesone — by het feitlik altyd dinamiet in sy hande.

grond het die publiek die reg om te weet. En die media het die reg om oor te vertel wat van hom bekend is.

Dis die een kant van die munt. Daar is ook die ander kant: verrygtheid, onbillikheid en verdagmaking speel baie duidelik ook 'n rol in die geskiedenis rondom prof. Barnard.

Ten gunste van prof. Barnard wil ek veral oor twee sake kommentaar lewer.

Die nuwe veiligheids-hoof se vorige uitsprake dat die staat swaardmag besit by die grasië van God, en dat geregtigheid deur mag geverstig moet word, is geen vreedme profetiese fanatisme nie.

It is estimated that among Africans were not registered for

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15).

A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

The calculation of rates involves a knowledge of the base population age specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds, the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Reference Bureau
It is estimated that among Africans were not registered for

populations were used: populations and Mexico 1960

ed mainly in five year age
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last census year.
ity experience of a
hich would exist if a
gives an indication
epectation of life.

All-race medical school is new dean's aim

Education Reporter

The medical school of the University of the Witwatersrand should be enrolling equal numbers of black and white students by the end of the century, says Professor Phillip Tobias, now dean of the school.

Professor Tobias, the world-renowned physical anthropologist and outspoken critic of apartheid and racism, hopes to initiate long-range planning for a properly multiracial medical school during his term of office.

He revealed this in an interview on the announcement that next year he will take over from Professor Robert Charlton as dean of the 60-year-old faculty of medicine at Wits.

Professor Charlton will become a university deputy vice-chancellor.

Professor Tobias (54) began studying in the fac-

ulty in 1944 and has been professor of anatomy and head of the department of anatomy since 1959. He is also honorary professor of palaeo-anthropology.

In his appointment as dean he is again following in the footsteps of Professor Raymond Dart, the veteran physical anthropologist. Professor Dart, one of those who sparked Professor Tobias's interest in fossils, was professor of anatomy before 1959 and served as dean of the school for 18 years.

Increasing

"We expect this school like the rest of the university, to become increasingly multiracial in its composition," said Professor Tobias.

"By the turn of the century there should be a black/white student mix of 50-50. At the moment 90 percent of students in the faculty are white."

Black and brown students entering "white" universities now need Government permission but Wits and other universities expect that university apartheid, in force since 1959, will fall away.

Professor Tobias believes that medical schools currently training only black and brown doctors will not be able to alleviate the "desperate shortage" without help.

"Perhaps the time is nearer than we think when Wits and other medical schools will be free once more to admit students irrespective of race.

"But we may find the effects of more than 20 years of Bantu education to be such that, for a while, we will need 'bridging courses' and special tutorial help for those students whose schooling has been inadequate.

"Last year 14 percent of Wits medical graduates were black or brown. It is a sad reflection that this figure is lower than in the years 1956 to 1958 when nearly a fifth were black or brown. We have much leeway to make up."

Nusas

Professor Tobias, who was president of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) when the Nationalist Government came to

power, believes student thinking has played a part in faculty decisions.

Some medical students are deeply concerned that Wits is too much of a "first world" university training specialists in "rich men's medicine," instead of a "third world" institution emphasising primary health care and community health.

"Students and staff have long had an interest in the health and welfare of underprivileged communities," said Professor Tobias.

"This is now being translated into concrete modification of the curriculum to put a greater emphasis on this, which is surely one of South Africa's greatest health needs.

"But the changes will make community health an equal partner with branches such as general and specialist practice and research. It will not replace these branches. We turn out a multipurpose product and have no intention of deviating from this.

"But we must find a means to turn out community-minded doctors who would dedicate

their lives to promoting the health and welfare of the neediest sections of the community."

Priorities

In the short term Professor Tobias will have three priorities.

One is the organising of the move to the new medical school buildings near Johannesburg Hospital in Parktown. (Some sections of the faculty are moving into the new hospital already.)

He will also oversee two changes which have already started: a new method of selecting students and the introduction of a new curriculum in the faculty.

By interviewing students to judge their suitability instead of relying only on school records, the university hopes to end the practice of admitting only "the cream of the matrics."

"We hope to depart from the elitist image of our student body but without dropping standards," Professor Tobias said.

He expects that his new post will take up 80 percent of his time so he will curtail his teaching and writing. But his research assistants will continue the extensive studies he has been leading into fossil man and into the living peoples of Africa.

STAR 26/11/79

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Star 26/11/79

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(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the

in urban areas. Savage describes on the needs of the white and recognises an international difference South Africa of the 'Inverse' it appears in Britain; 'the average vary inversely with the need for

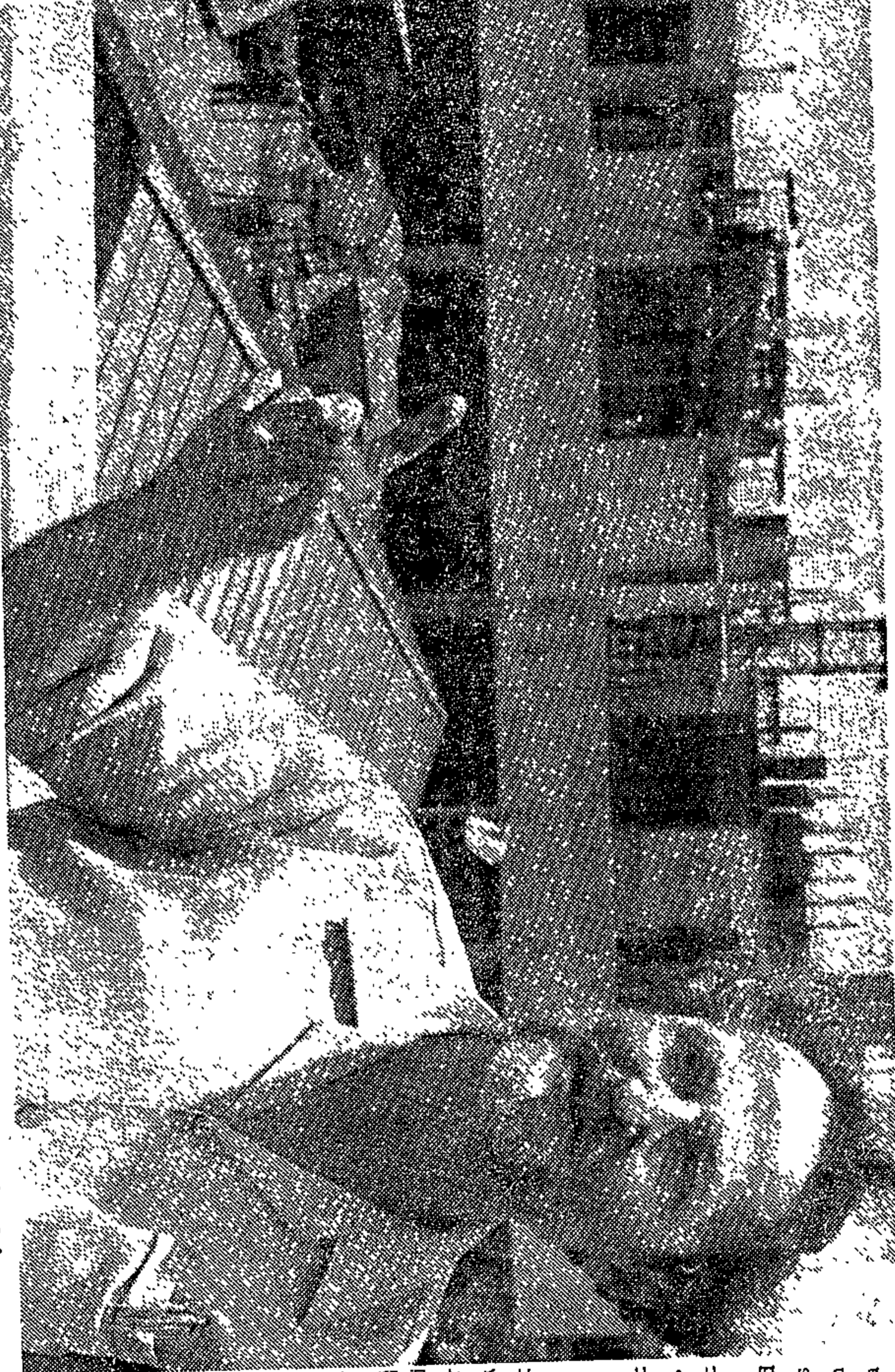
(c) Inappropriate institution associated with this geographical the urban- and disease-oriented

Savage discusses two further points (d) weakly developed ancillary ophthalmic services are not easily health visitors are few. Services elderly are also scarce, particularly (e) South African medicine is apartheid, with duplication of differentials are aggravating the would cost only R1,4 million p.a. to salary, and R4,2 million p.a. to

Savage, however, differs considerably these problems. He attributes health sector to interests than allocation affects society as a whole. He criticises those who, like I. Kirsch, behave of individuals without and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughout the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inappropriate to the social structure if they are to be

outside Wit's part-built new medical school. He hopes the school will be completely multiracial.



socialised medicine' concerns most *efficient* and which best efficiency, in the economic sense, change which will make one person efficient. If one can, by reorganising health care, without making anyone worse off, the system is in dispute, rather than all health care, as we have seen, concern the efficiency. The arguments therefore are nevertheless highly charged field have been accepted by the majority of health care, particularly in the United Kingdom, led a reassessment of this situation.

(*27): If a good or service can be provided at all relevant costs and benefits, then the allocation of resources over to those who value them most, then their purchasing power can be used to purchase a free market so that

price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

establishment of cultural subdivisions. Pottery styles during the I.I.A., however, are less distinctive, have less decoration and may show a slower rate of change. They may therefore be less useful for classification than other aspects such as built settlement patterns or economic specialization.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CLASSIFICATION AND THE NATAL IRON AGE SEQUENCE

Tim Maggs

Museum

For two weeks the AAB has been distributing pamphlets attacking the mass media, the Jewish community, blacks and the Government. They have been placed in letterboxes or posted to homes in Berea, Hillbrow, Florida and Randburg. In an attack on the National Party and its newspapers, the AAB describes the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, as a "stooge" of the communists and "instrumental in the Jewish-Bolshevik conspiracy."

In Age and the te T d u r

The Early Iron Age

Three distinct types of pottery assemblages have been recognized in this period and C14 samples processed by John Vogel show that their chronological significance. For the moment, they are of

He is also the "mastermind" behind the AAB's youth movement, the racist Odal Clan, which claims to have cells all over South Africa. The Odal Clan describes itself as an organisation "fighting for white domination" and admits being financed by the AAB. Mr Le Grange warned yesterday that no extreme Rightwing activities would be tolerated, and that the police would treat them in the same way as they were treating "extreme leftists".

"I have not yet seen the latest pamphlets of the AAB, but I must repeat what I have been saying said over the past weeks: We won't tolerate them and we will take strong action."

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NEWS

Govt urged to quell militant racist groups

Staff Reporter

BLACK and Jewish community leaders and the Progressive Federal Party have called for strong action against the Rightwing extremist Anglo-Afrikaner Bond (AAB), following its pamphlet blitz on the Witwatersrand in the past two weeks.

They have urged the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to crack down on the Western Cape-based movement and similar organisations.

The AAB leader, 58-year-old Mr Rudolph Schmidt of Bothasig, Cape, was a member of the Hitler Youth.

He is also the "mastermind" behind the AAB's youth movement, the racist Odal Clan, which claims to have cells all over South Africa.

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In an attack on the National Party and its newspapers, the AAB describes the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, as a "stooge" of the communists and "instrumental in the Jewish-Bolshevik conspiracy."

It accuses English-language newspapers of "treason", "indoctrination", "undermining activities" and the "destruction of white civilisation in South Africa".

"These anti-white smear campaigners are not worth the protection of our fine white police force nor of the brave men on our borders. Nor are they worth the support of any upright South African," says one pamphlet.

In a recruitment circular, the AAB claims there is an international network of extreme Rightwing organisations supporting its "cause".

It calls white politicians the "Prognat clique", and claims they are responsible for:

- The "gradual impoverishment and gradual annihilation" of white South Africans;
- The waste of State funds in order to give "preferential treatment to hostile black neighbouring states";
- The hand-over of the whites to the "black and brown masses, most of whom were illegitimate".

Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, yesterday strongly urged the Minister of Justice to look into the matter and warned that it would be "disastrous" if the police did not take extreme Rightwing activities more seriously.

He commented on the AAB activities: "This is incitement to racial war. The present situation in South Africa is already very tense, as was clearly shown by the recent Black Sash statement on removals, unemployment and housing. We simply cannot afford any such activities. It must not be taken so lightly."

Calling the AAB "dangerous and poisonous fanatics", Mr Kowie Marais, MP, chief spokesman on justice for the PFP, yesterday called for immediate police action, and said

there had been very few prosecutions of Rightwing extremists, despite an increase in their activities.

"We must not tolerate these organisations. A reaction by blacks is bound to follow, which could lead to a very explosive situation," he said.

Leaders of the Jewish community pleaded for more effective and forceful action against the AAB and similar groups, and noted an upsurge in militantly racist activities.

Mr A Goldberg, general secretary of the Jewish Board of Deputies, described the AAB pamphlets as "pernicious", adding that Jewish organisations were extremely concerned about anti-Jewish and anti-black publications at present allowed to be distributed.

Endorsing the call for strong steps by the Minister of Police, Professor Marcus Arkin, director-general of the South African Zionist Federation, said neo-Nazi movements should neither be regarded as irrelevant nor too easily ignored.

"The fact that these organisations can so easily find recruits is a serious reflection on the state of education in South Africa. We can only treat them with contempt," he said.

The Security Police were asked to comment on how serious and widespread extreme Rightwing activities were, and what action was being taken. Brigadier J A du Preez, deputy chief of the Security Police, confirmed there had been an increase of extreme racist "utterances and opinions" over the past two weeks, but said this did not mean an increase in activities liable for prosecution.

"We investigate everything which is brought to our attention. If we feel that a publication could lead to racial incitement, we shall pass it on to the Attorney-General," he said.

• See Page 5

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26/11/79

Ntshokane (Maggs)

units we can see that they are dependent on the different kinds of classification for each. For the E.I.A. the well developed shapes and decoration of the pottery seem to provide the most sensitive basis for the

Enrol for Unisa

32

insurance terms will move
with respect to income,
Adverse selection and moral

We now turn back to
also assume away "social
operating upon individual
inability of insurers
the risk-status of insurance
problem, and thus our
be taken up in Part 2

Consider first only
with the same endowment
non-loss state and c_L^e
tation the probability of loss will be

denoted here by π (rather
than π_L). The lower loss probability for the low risk class, π' ,
leads to the (dashed) indifference curve in Fig. 6a which is
flatter than the (dotted) indifference curve of the high risk class
with higher loss probability π'' . For further simplicity assume
that insurance is offered only on a full-coverage-or-none basis:
each individual must choose between remaining at his endowment point
or moving along his budget line to the specific point where it in-
tersects the 45° certainty line. The slope of the budget line re-

REGISTRATION at the
University of South Africa
(Unisa) for the 1980
academic year has started.

Students who were re-
gistered for the 1979 acad-
emic year are requested
to use the computer-
printed forms which were
posted to them during
October this year.

Students registering for
the first time for an un-
der graduate degree quali-
fication must submit their
matriculation or matricula-
tion exemption certificates
when registering.

An amendment has been
made to the way in which
registration fees and study
fees have to be paid by
students in the Republic
of South Africa and South
West Africa.

The completed registra-
tion forms must now be
accompanied by the full
registration fee and at
least half of the total
study fees. The remainder
of the fees must be paid
before June 30, 1980.

All students are advised
to take careful note of
this change.

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to utility.

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of individuals -- both

initial income c_N^e in the

ss state. To simplify no-

denoted here by π (rather

Staw 2/11/79

54

Irene makes history

Own Correspondent

An Eersterus woman has carved a niche for herself in the history books of the Rand Afrikaans University's education faculty.

Eersterus is a township for Coloureds in Pretoria.

Miss Irene Sithole

(33) was the first and is still the only coloured student in the faculty.

"And it is really fantastic," she said at home today.

Miss Sithole, now on study leave, said she was refused permission to study at the Univer-

sity of Pretoria, but the Rand Afrikaans University was quite happy to admit her — with the approval of the Minister of Coloured Affairs.

"I am studying for a B Ed (Educational Technology) degree and if I pass, I hope to do my Master's degree," she said.

"When I applied to the University of Pretoria I was told it was not their policy to admit students who were not white.

But the RAU rector said to me he hoped I would not be the last coloured student at the university.

"My relations with the other students have been excellent.

FRIENDS

They accept me as one of them and I have made a few close friends.

A spokesman for RAU confirmed today that Miss Sithole was the first coloured student in the faculty, but said there were at least seven other "non-white" students at other faculties at the university.

"There are no problems at all as far as race relations are concerned," he said.

Miss Sithole, who commutes to the university instead of staying at a hostel, first qualified as a teacher and obtained a BA degree through the University of South Africa before going to RAU.



Miss Irene Sithole of Eersterus, studying for the Rand Afrikaans University exams in February.

im 30/1/79

MBA COURSES

The big payoff

(54)

Want to take a year off work and return to a 34% pay rise? If you can get into the MBA course at UCT's Graduate School of Business, there's a good chance you'll pull it off. A GSB study just released reports this as the average pay increase on the pre-course levels for alumni taking up work again immediately after graduation.

You are also likely to end up in the executive top drawer, because 70% of all UCT's MBA grads are in "senior to top management" positions and 36% are chairmen, chief executives, managing directors or general managers.

Once you are in, your chances of getting through the course are good, but entrance requirements are tough. Out of 1 100 students admitted since the school's inception in 1966, 945 have graduated. But the unsuccessful applications for admission far outnumber the students admitted. Among other things, successful applicants have to score very well on the internationally recognised GMAT test, which measures arithmetical and verbal abilities in a business context.

The study reveals a sharp change in the school's admissions policy since 1972. Average student age, then 26, is now 29 years. This means that over 50% of students now have at least 5 years business experience, which, according to the survey, "results in a more mature class

where the level of analysis and debate is enhanced by the higher degree of competence and level of specialisation of the participants."

GSB's director, Prof John Simpson admits that some of the younger, greener grads from the school's earlier days did not do its reputation much good. "They were brash and their expectations exceeded their abilities," he says, "they did not realise that someone like Harry Oppenheimer would be unlikely to step aside and let them run his business."

About 60% of MBA grads already have degrees in engineering or accounting. The study states they are more likely to succeed with the course than others, but the classes are composed to achieve a "balance of skills." Some 7% have no previous degree but have "considerable success and experience in business."

Few MBA grads return to the field they were in before taking the course. Accountants tend to move to finance, and production managers go to general management, marketing or consultancy. Those most loyal to their original functions are marketing and financial executives, and those already in general management.

Some 43% of UCT's MBA grads end up working in the Transvaal and 25% in the Cape. North America (9%), and Europe (8%), are more popular than Natal and the OFS which attract only 7%.

Average remuneration is R34 000 a year for those who attended the course between 1966 and 1971, and R24 000 for those there between 1972 and 1978.

	W		A		C	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,1
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,13	0,14	0,1
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,73	1,54	1,2
			14,76	10,76	19,33	8,22

APARTHEID

'But it's just one of those apartheid things again. I also fail to see why a municipality which has just spent thousands of rands on a festival cannot provide a community with a swimming pool,' he said.

The university spokesman said the decision was a continuation of a practice to make available the swimming pool to the white public of Stellenbosch at this time of year.

'The fact that it is a private swimming pool gives the university the right to reserve admission,' he said.

The spokesman said the Department of Community Development had indicated a permit would not be issued to allow mixed swimming on the campus.

	A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,12	0,06	0,06
	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
	0,02		0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01

Matie
pool open

-but only
to whites

Boland Bureau

STELLENBOSCH.
Blacks have been barred from using the swimming pool of the University of Stellenbosch which has been opened to the public of the town during the university vacation.

The whites only ruling was announced here yesterday by a university spokesman. Black students are allowed to use all the facilities on the campus, including the swimming pool.

Black community leaders in Stellenbosch today criticised the decision and said the university had missed a 'golden' opportunity to improve race relations.

NO FACILITIES

Mr Willie Meyer, a Stellenbosch resident and CRC member, said blacks in the town had no swimming facilities and opening the university's pool to whites only was duplicating a facility they already had.

'In Stellenbosch the black community has nowhere to go and I'm particularly sorry for our children, who during the summer swim in the Eerste River or in farm dams at their own peril.

'ILLOGICAL'

'The reason for barring blacks is obviously racist but the decision is illogical because black students are still allowed to use the swimming pool,' he said.

Mr Meyer said the decision detracted from the university's attempt to move away from apartheid by permitting black students to study there.

Mr W T Johnson, a former school principal, said the town's black community were angered by the decision and the lack of facilities for black people in Stellenbosch.

APARTHEID

'But it's just one of those apartheid things again. I also fail to see why a municipality which has just spent thousands of rands on a festival cannot provide a community with a swimming pool,' he said.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,33	32,20	28,76	13,54	14,15
1-4	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,33	5,32	5,43	2,46	2,13
5-24	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
25-44	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	262	3270	2588	2658	1951

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,52	0,16	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,25	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

1/12/79 DD
54

Sebe's rector claims attacked in Transkei

UMTATA — The Ciskei Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe's claim that Ciskei had the sole right to choose a new rector for Fort Hare University was a "flagrant violation of the legality, the constitutional set-up and the noble traditions long associated with that institution," Transkei's Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr S. M. Qaba said yesterday.

Mr Qaba was reacting to a recent report in the Daily Dispatch in which Chief Sebe said: "Fort Hare is in the Ciskei and the will of the Ciskeian people must rule supreme, Fort Hare council or no Fort Hare council."

Chief Sebe's claim contained a "thinly veiled threat of what Chief Sebe's regime intends doing should a rector not to his liking be appointed," he said.

Since Fort Hare was founded in 1916, Transkei had directly contributed R20 000 a year to the university, and still contributed after independence.

The figures of the actual student population currently at the university throw the claims that the university is his, completely out of court. Mr Qaba said.

Of the students at Fort Hare, 19 per cent were

Ciskeian (including the students on the Zwelitsha campus), while 28 per cent were Transkeian, 41 per cent South African blacks, 11,5 per cent from neighbouring black states and 0,5 per cent Coloureds and whites.

"Then there is the legal position which completely nails the coffin of Chief Sebe's claims," Mr Qaba said.

The terms of South Africa's University of Fort Hare Act of 1969, which allocated the university to the "Xhosa unit," stated:

"The rector of the university shall be appointed by the council with the concurrence of the Minister — DDR.

Tribune
Correspondent

UNIVERSITY of Fort Hare students would like to see an African academic of the calibre of Patriotic Front leader Robert Mugabe or former President of Uganda and ex-principal of Makerere University, Prof. Yussef Lule, as next rector of the university.

Academics, lecturers and members of the administrative staff representing black aspirations at the university — the first and oldest institution in Africa to provide for post-schooling education and the establishment which has seen a legion of academics rise from the corridors of learning to become some of Africa's most prominent leaders and statesmen — are up in arms over the present white rector and his university senate's decision to elect arbitrarily a new rector for the university.

The university senate and present rector, Professor J. M. de Wet — a member of the Broederbond — have, according to well-informed sources, decided their choice for a new rector should come from their five-name list — Four Afrikaans-speaking academics and the black Professor of Physics at Fort Hare, Professor J. R. Seretlo, also a member of the university senate.

Sun. Trib. 2/12/77

Students would like Mugabe⁽⁵⁴⁾ as rector



MR ROBERT MUGABE



PROFESSOR YUSSEF LULE

Lecturers and members of the Fort Hare body, the Black Staff Association (BSA), have become embittered over the list of nominees and also because no advertising in the media — local or national — has been considered.

This week the Black Staff Association will present Professor de Wet and the university with their own list.

One black lecturer when questioned if the names Mugabe and Lule had been

included in the memorandum, said: "While that is the feeling and wants of the black students, we know to put Mugabe's name forward would only be rejected on the grounds that he is nothing but a terrorist leader.

"They would not consider his academic background. However, he has a brilliant scholastic career, six degrees and holds a master's degree. And he attended Fort Hare."

Star 5/12/79

Unisa business school

turns out top men

(54)

Own Correspondent
Graduates of the School of Business Leadership at the University of South Africa are amongst the highest paid businessmen in South Africa and play a leading role in the business world. Nearly 30 percent of past graduates are managing and executive directors. The average income of students who finished the course more than seven years ago was R25 106. The facts and figures are

contained in a survey of past graduates by Professor Georg Marais, director of the SBL, in an article in the South African Journal for Business Management.

Professor Marais says graduates regard the SBL as being progressive, modern, practical, inexpensive and informal but they would like more publicity and higher administrative efficiency. The survey showed that graduates who finished less than four years ago

were earning an average gross income of R20 491 while those who finished less than seven years ago were earning an average of R22 546.

Those graduates who had reached positions as executive and managing directors had an average gross income of R26 404 in 1978 compared with the R20 034 average for the others.

The salaries of past students had risen by between 80 percent and 159 percent in the period

since they started the course and the survey last year.

In 1978, 38,6 percent of graduates were employed in the manufacturing sector, 20 percent in service and consulting organisations, 8,3 percent in the public service and semi-government bodies, and 4,5 percent in commerce.

English-speaking graduates in the top management group accounted for 69 percent of the sample but only 61,5 percent of the total sample.

No to black pupils

THE Transvaal Director of Education, Professor J. H. Jooste, said yesterday that black students could not be enrolled at the Johannesburg College of Education because it was contrary to the Provincial Ordinance.

commenting on the applications from six blacks who wish to enroll for the primary education course offered jointly by JCE and the Witwatersrand University.

Several questions for reply were put yesterday to Prof Jooste through the Transvaal Education Department's communication

tions department.

The questions were:
Q Does the Education Ordinance take into account that they will be enrolled at Wits University?

Q If they are forbidden to attend lectures at JCE, what alternative can the JED offer?

So far they have not been answered.

The Minister of National Education, Mal Puni Jansen, said the matter had not yet been brought to his attention.

So far it is not in my field, but concerns the Transvaal Education Department.

Asked whether the Government would intervene and make it possible for blacks to be admitted to JCE, he said, "I haven't received a request from either the JED or the college about this and until such time as I do, I don't want to comment on it."

That skilfully che regularly in moder considered a most digestion, good h

Learn to choose w occasion, every co cooking. It tickl

for storing wines, house, or under th that the cork rema upright. Place th racks, then the wh wines at the top.

Cool down white w them. This would an hour in the ref ment. Red wines s at about 60 degree no sin to cool the uncorked just befo serving.

Wine glasses shoul the base or stem wh be obscured nor th deliberately inten serving wines at t than two-thirds fu hold the fragrance

GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour steus and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brauns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

ROUQUET GARNI. This is a "faggot of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tied together. Usually parsley, bay leaf, and thyme are used, removed before serving.

---000---

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

F.M. 7/12/79
RESEARCH SUBSIDIES

(54)

Increasing control?

There are moves afoot to centralise, control and co-ordinate all state-subsidised research in the human sciences.

A draft "national plan" has been drawn up by the government-controlled Human Sciences Research Council and circulated for "comment" to universities. The proposals seek to rationalise research both by concentrating on "areas of national concern" and by eliminating the waste involved in duplication.

The document has alarmed academics. Professor David Welsh, head of the department of Comparative African Government and Law at UCT, sees it as "the development of a massive bureaucracy in research and a proliferation of committees." He also fears the increasing politicisation of research. Welsh claims that the HSRC has been viewed with considerable mistrust by English-speaking universities and the new proposals only reinforce this.

Stellenbosch academic, Professor S P Cillier, echoes Welsh's misgivings. He

fears that the "national interest" will be determined by the views of public officials. He claims, however, that "academics are best placed to determine and identify areas of concern. Bureaucratic control of research," he adds, "need not be more efficient, and is certainly not associated with the academic freedom necessary for lively and growing research."

Professor Laurie Schlemmer, Director of the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, on the other hand, is not "really disturbed." He sees no indication that the plan will be used as a tool by policymakers to control research.

Schlemmer argues that a need exists for a national plan to ensure that "state money is spent intelligently."

Pretoria University has not circulated the document to academics and has limited the distribution to administrative staff and deans of faculties. Professor Adriaan Pelsler, Vice-Rector of Pretoria, says the university has already commented to the president of the HSRC.

Dr Johan Garbers, newly appointed president of the HSRC, is surprised by the suspicion surrounding the document.

ALL CAUSES

NO.	M		W	
	19600	15:	19600	15:
0-1	21,76	16	21,76	16
1-4	1,17	0,	1,17	0,
5-24	1,05	0,	1,05	0,
25-44	3,02	1,	3,02	1,
45-64	17,46	9,	17,46	9,
65+	73,62	54,	73,62	54,
ALL	9,44	7,	9,44	7,
NO.	19600	15:	19600	15:

The Cape Times, Saturday, December 8, 1979 11

UWC tuition fees increase ⁵⁴

TUITION AND hostel fees at the University of the Western Cape have been increased. The new tariffs become effective on January 1, 1980.

In a press statement the Rector, Professor R E van der Ross, announced that the UWC Council regretted the increases, but they were inevitable in view of rising costs.

New tuition fees (with former fees in brackets) are as follows:

Arts, Theology, Law and Education bachelor degrees and diploma courses R338 annually (R307 and R317); Nursing Administration and Operating Theatre Technique Diplomas R226 (R205) a full course; Science bachelor degrees and diploma courses R376 (R341) annually.

Faculty of Dentistry bachelor degree first year R376 (R341); second to fifth year R600 (R545) annually; and sixth year R300 (R272,50) a half year.

Part-time B A, B.Com, C T A R103 (R93) a subject.

Post-graduate courses: B Ed fulltime R330 (R300) and part-time R165 (R150) annually. Honours courses R330 (R300) a course or if taken over two years R165 (150) annually.

Master's and Ph D degrees: R304 (R275) a full course.

Residence fees will now be R500 (R454) for men and R486 (R441) for women.

XVI

SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86	19,69	19,83
1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77	2,58	2,48
5-24	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,06	0,08	0,03	0,21	0,23
25-44	0,05	0,05	0,28	0,17	0,42	0,31	0,72	0,78
45-64	0,44	0,18	1,73	1,04	1,73	1,02	3,80	3,64
65+	1,84	1,95	8,32	6,56	8,55	5,71	14,69	14,84
ALL	0,22	0,23	0,56	0,38	0,83	0,65	1,80	1,96
NO.	463	485	199	134	943	761	3765	3145

XVII

ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Education set to become major issue

RDM
10/12/79

54

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

EDUCATION is again set to become a major bone of contention between the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party at the next session of the Transvaal Provincial Council.

This time the clash is likely to focus on mixed education and particularly the row over the Transvaal Education Department's refusal to admit black students to the new Johannesburg College of Education (JCE).

The PFP leader in the council, Mr Douglas Gibson, yesterday attacked the TED decision, which he described as "blatant racialism". He challenged the new Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, to change the Education Ordinance — which bars black students from the JCE — during the Provincial Council session in February.

Six blacks have applied for the four-year Bachelor of Pri-

mary Education course offered jointly by the University of the Witwatersrand and the JCE. The Transvaal Director of Education, Professor J H Jooste, said last week they could not be enrolled at the JCE because it would be contrary to the Ordinance.

The province's education policies led to bitter clashes between the majority National Party and the PFP at this year's session. The row revolved around allegations of the Afrikanerisation of English language schools, the quota system which militated against women teachers getting full-time appointments and claims of indoctrination at veld schools.

At the last session the PFP held fire on the province's opposition to blacks in white private schools because it believed that Mr Cruywagen, former Minister of National Education, would take a more "verlig"

line than his predecessor, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk.

Mr Gibson said in a statement yesterday it was unbelievable that in this "so-called era of enlightenment, the outdated and legalistic approach of the TED" could prevent the JCE from accepting any qualified student it wished to admit.

"The six black students who have been admitted by Wits cannot simultaneously attend JCE as their white colleagues for no reason other than that they have black skins. It is blatant racialism like this which makes our friends overseas despair about South Africa," he added.

The JCE was standing half empty while there was an appalling shortage of teachers among the black groups. The millions of rands of public money spent on the JCE would be partly wasted unless the "wonderful asset" of the college was used to the full, Mr Gibson said.

Fort Hare: Xaba hits at Transkei critics

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — The Minister of Agriculture, the Rev W. M. Xaba, has slammed Transkei politicians for their stand on Fort Hare.

Speaking at a farewell function he supported Chief Minister Lennox Sebe's demand that the next rector of the university be chosen by the people of the Ciskei.

He levelled his criticism mainly at Mr S. M. Qaba, Transkei's Foreign Affairs Secretary, and Mr S. Nkunkuma, MP for Xalanga, both of whom are former Ciskei civil servants.

He also criticised Transkei's Minister of Works and Energy, Mr H. D. Mlonyeni.

Mr Qaba had said Chief Sebe's demand regarding the rector's appointment was a "flagrant violation of the legality, the constitutional set-up and the noble traditions long associated with that institution."

He said since Fort Hare was founded in 1916, Transkei had directly contributed R20 000 a year to

the university and still contributed after independence.

He said Ciskeian students at Fort Hare, including those at the Zwelitsha branch of the university, made up only 19 per cent of the student population while 28 per cent were Transkeians, 41 per cent South African blacks, 11,5 per cent from neighbouring black states and 0,5 per cent Coloureds and whites.

He said these figures threw out of court Chief Sebe's claim that the university was his.

Mr Nkunkuma also referred to Transkei's contribution to Fort Hare and the role played by the church in its establishment and then asked: "How is the claim made by Mr Sebe substantiated?"

Mr Mlonyeni had said it was a "hidden miracle that one who has never been a student of that institution, should stick his head in so soon after it has elevated him to the highest honorary degree — a doctorate."

He said by asserting his authority over the Fort Hare Council, Chief Sebe was "not only throwing his weight around but is flouting the statutory law and autonomy of the university."

Mr Xaba said yesterday: "It is high time Transkeian politicians



MR XABA... argument is puerile.

should realise Fort Hare is in the Ciskei."

He said the conferment of a doctorate was not a means of bribing a leader "into keeping quiet when his voice should be heard in the national interest."

He dismissed Mr Qaba's argument as "puerile" saying Mr Qaba, "as a university man, should have first studied the positions of universities in Africa in regard to student population and financial contributions to the universities."

He said: "Mr Qaba will, I suppose, be surprised to learn students who attended the national University of Lesotho since its establishment were not

necessarily Lesotho citizens and were not necessarily in the majority and that money poured into the university did not necessarily come from the national fund."

He said, by the same token, a study of Ngoye and Turfloop was necessary "and it will be naive to suggest the KwaZulu and Lebowa Governments cannot lay claim to those universities."

He said it was also naive to believe Fort Hare would be excised from an independent Ciskei and administered ad infinitum by the South African Government.

"We have a situation here where Transkei had a Fort Hare branch which was then dissolved to make way for the University of Transkei, which was a logical step all the way. But they are criticising us for wanting to take control of a university which is in the Ciskei," Mr Xaba said.

"What really puzzles us is the real motive behind the criticism as Transkei has not really explained her role in the matter, which could arise from her failure to take over completely after independence matters like hospitals and education, where whites still administer themselves through departments under South Africa," Mr Xaba said. — DDR.

Bursaries for black students

Post 11/12/77

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Co-operative Citrus Exchange is offering bursaries to black students studying for degrees in Agricultural Science.

The bursaries, tenable at the University of Fort Hare, will be awarded to two students each year. The students will receive R1 000 each and will, at the completion of their studies, be employed by SACCE for the number of years they would have been in receipt of the bursaries.

This announcement was made by the Citrus Exchange's Public Relations officer, Mr Stanley Kwenyama, at a function held at the Emthunzini higher primary school in Mamelodi at the weekend.

Five pupils of the Emthunzini Primary School were also awarded bursaries of R100 each to enable them to continue with their junior secondary education next year. They are Patrick Sibanyoni, Fortune Mkwona, Doctor Madonsela, Jacob Senyatsi and Jim Mathenjwa, all form one pupils.

Mr Kwenyama also made an undertaking on behalf of SACCE to award bursaries to all promising pupils each year.

Present at the bursary award function was the Pretoria East circuit school inspector, Mr A Chidi, school committee members and community leaders.



POST 12/12/79
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Probe into education

The Commission of Inquiry into university and post-secondary education in urban township is inviting evidence from interested individuals and organisations.

The present Administrator-General of Namibia, Professor Conrik Viljoen, was originally appointed chairman of the commission. At the time he was principal of the Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit.

He has now been replaced with Prof F P Rief, rector of Medunsa.

The commission is inquiring into "the planning of tertiary education

in the larger urban townships."

In an advert in POST yesterday the commission invited "persons, organisations and other bodies interested in university and post-secondary education, especially in the Fictoria-Witwatersrand - Verconing areas, wishing to give oral evidence to communicate with the secretary."

Those wishing to give evidence have to submit written memoranda before January 10 next year.

The secretary can be contacted at Pretoria telephone 40-0011 extension

90. He is Dr P J Venter, formerly of Medunsa.

The other members of the commission are: Prof P S Dreyer, of the University of Pretoria; Dr R Cingo, chairman of the advisory council for Education and Training; Prof D J du Plessis, principal of Wits.

Dr A D Fennie, chief director of the Department of Education and Training; Prof W M Igwara, principal of Turfloop; Prof E J Marais, principal of Fort Hare; Prof G Marais, of the University of South Africa.

Dr H Nabe, of Fort Hare; Mr J Nienaber, of the Department of Education and Training; Prof A C Numbindo, principal of Ngoye; Mr E de Tannynano, a school principal and Prof T van der Walt, principal of Potchefstroom.

POST 12/12/79

Wits ADM
12/12/79
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Staff Reporter

FORMER exiled Dr Es'kia Mphahlele has been appointed an ad hominem professor on the staff of the African Studies Institute at the University of the Witwatersrand with effect from December 1.

Professor Mphahlele, who joined the institute in February this year as a senior research fellow, was appointed an ad hominem professor for his academic excellence and established reputation.

He was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature and he is an internationally acclaimed author with novels and short stories published on three continents.

His autobiography, *Down Second Avenue*, has been translated into 11 languages.

His essays and research have concentrated on the struggle for African self-definition and his work has had a significant impact on the creative and intellectual life of modern Africa.

At Wits, Prof Mphahlele has been involved in the African Studies Institute's research programme with a special interest in the Pedi, Venda and Tsonga people's of the Northern Transvaal.

He was educated in Pretoria and Johannesburg and taught English and Afrikaans at Orlando High School in Soweto while studying through the University of South Africa, earning a BA Honours in English and an MA with distinction in English literature.

His protest against the introduction of Bantu Education in the 1950s forced him out of teaching and after serving as fiction editor and political reporter on *Drum Magazine* he left South Africa for Nigeria in 1957 to teach English in Lagos and subsequently at the University of Ibadan.

Prof Mphahlele spent two years in Paris as director of African arts for an international cultural organisation. In this capacity he travelled throughout Africa organising cultural art exhibitions.

His work included the editorship of *Black Orpheus*, an important literary journal published in Nigeria.

In 1965 he joined the University College, Nairobi, as a lecturer in English literature. A year later he took up a teaching fellowship in the English Department of the University of Denver, Colorado, where he studied and was awarded a Ph D in 1968.

He returned to Africa in that year, teaching English literature at the University of Zambia, but after two years he was offered the post of associate professor at the University of Denver, a position he held until 1974.

In that year he joined the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia as professor of English.

Prof Mphahlele returned to South Africa in 1977 after two decades abroad.

Students' boycott criticized

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UCT leads in 'duty to society'

Staff Reporter

THE principal and vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, Sir Richard Luyt, told a graduation ceremony at UCT yesterday that the university would continue to pressurize the government to open universities to all people, regardless of race.

He said all universities had a duty to be helpful to the society around them and not only to their conventional students. The University of Cape Town was a leader in this field in South Africa.

Sir Richard said state policy in the Western world was generally more supportive of the extra-mural activities of universities than was the case in South Africa and he expressed his hope that this would change in time.

He told graduates that in this regard their contribution to education in the years ahead would not only be concerned with UCT, but, hopefully, with the educational opportunities of others wherever they may be.

PROFESSOR Jannie Louw, of the University of Cape Town medical faculty, yesterday criticized UCT students who boycotted the university's 150th anniversary celebrations.

Professor Louw was addressing graduates on the first day of UCT's annual graduation ceremonies in Jameson Hall yesterday. The students, led by the Students Representative Council, boycotted the celebrations this year because of the "extravagant" amounts of money spent and their "inappropriate" nature.

Professor Louw said: "I prefer not to enlarge on the behaviour of some of the students which, I regret to say, has done our good name a great deal of harm."

"There are better ways of resolving differences between students and staff than by demonstrations, protests and boycotts," he said.

Professor Louw said another matter that bothered him was the way in which students dressed and wore their hair.

"You know what I mean — slovenly, and often dirty clothes, no shoes, long, unkempt, tousled hair, shaggy beards."

Turning to the achievements of UCT graduates over the years, Professor Louw said many of them had become leaders in both South Africa and the outside world.

● The president of the UCT Students' Representative Council, Mr Tony Weaver, yesterday criticized Mr Louw's remarks.

Mr Weaver said he wished to dissociate himself from Professor Louw's remarks about the appearance of students and from those remarks about the resolving of differences between staff and students.

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EDUCATION Ins and outs

FM
14/12/79

"Sensitive negotiations" between Wits University and the Transvaal Education Department over the admitting of a black woman student to Wits' BA Primary Education degree course are now in session. But nobody is giving away much.

The issue is interesting in that it might see the first African student, although there are Chinese ("Strange isn't it," comments JCE rector Napier Boyce) at the College.

Transvaal education director, Professor J D Jooste, last week squashed somewhat premature expectations that blacks would for the first time be admitted to the Johannesburg College of Education, where part of the teacher training course is taught. The admission of blacks would



**Education Minister Jansen . . .
admitting past shortcomings**

contravene the Provincial Ordinance, said Jooste.

As with the 147 blacks allowed into 10 Wits faculties this year, the prospective black student teacher would, in any case, only have been enrolled next year by the grace of the Minister of National Education. The Extension of Universities Act requires that any black must obtain a permit to enrol at a white centre of learning.

The JCE is affiliated to Wits, which as the admitting body (and despite Jooste's stand) is still hoping to admit the student pending the outcome of the delicate negotiations with the TED.

Were Africans to apply for the JCE's diploma course, they would not be admitted, as in theory such courses would be available at one of the tribal colleges. According to the PFP's education spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, "every potential black teacher should be given the opportunity to go to the college of his choice, as there is no question of the desperate need to upgrade standards of black education".

The government, said Boraine, was being niggardly in its piecemeal moves away from race discrimination.

An extra 155 000 black teachers, it was estimated by Anglo American's Nicholas Oppenheimer last month, are needed to bring black schools into line with the 1:35 teacher-pupil ratio in white schools.

Another symptom of the country's separatist education was highlighted earlier by Wits's dean-elect of the faculty of medicine. In criticising the law restricting the entry of blacks to white medical schools, Professor Philip Tobias pointed out that SA produced only two black doctors for every million blacks last year, in stark contrast to 142 per million whites.

Also, a mere 29% of all African student applications to SA's white universities had received ministerial assent, compared to coloureds with 95%, and Indians, 83%.

The National Education Minister, Punt Jansen, rejoined that the shortage of black medics was due not to the lack of facilities, but "the problem began lower down, where, in the past, blacks from primary and secondary schools have not had the same standard of education as whites."

What an answer. The National government has controlled black education — primary, secondary and tertiary — since 1948.

Higher and higher

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Employers seeking graduates in the Eighties may have to nudge salaries upwards to compensate for sharply increased university fees.

Yearly tuition fees for the first year of the Wits BA degree, for instance, will rise from R880 to R750 — 10,3% — while Fort Hare and University of the North foresee rises of between 20% and 41%.

Black universities show the biggest increases across the board for popular degrees. In the Eighties, a BA, B Com or B Sc will increase more than 20% at these universities.

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular and neoplastic diseases.

The expectations of life for 'coloureds' are also of importance. This is an important for comparative purpose underlying population, for the price contribute a comparatively large example 'coloured' children 0-4 years files of the two communities for 1 vides an indication of the age dis The changes in this distribution w for the purposes of the present st Although data has been published fr not considered to be of sufficient different expectations of life have of life at birth, and (2) e45 - the Characteristically women have a bet Fig. 6 indicates that this is so fo so marked is this difference that a expectation of life than white males that the gap between the expectation ing. This trend is apparent in bot ties, although it is particularly ma deficit of 1,0 years in 1941 at e. h a deficit of 3,7 years in 1929 has i

THE COST OF LEARNING

	Cape Town	Fort Hare	Natal	University of the North	UPE	Potchefstroom	Pretoria	RAU	Rhodes	Stellenbosch	Wits
BCom	(650) 730	(240) 290	(630) 695	(220) 270	(290) 365	(520) 520	(430) 500	(380) 440	(615) 680	(490) 520	(680) 750
BSc	(710) 800	(240) 290	(630) 695	(220) 270	(290) 365	(520) 520	(430) 500	(380) 440	(615) 680	(520) 550	(680) 750
BA Hons	(780) 860	(260) 330	(745) 820	(240) 310	(345) 435	(520) 520	(510) 590	(440) 510	(685) 750	(540) 570	(840) 880
BCom Hons	(510) 540	(170) 240	(630) 695	(170) 220	(245) 310	(440) 440	(380) 420	(330) 330	(480) 500	(490) 520	(450) 500
BSc Hons	(550) 800	(170) 240	(630) 695	(170) 220	(245) 310	(440) 440	(380) 420	(330) 330	(480) 500	(520) 550	(490) 540
Dentistry	(710) 750	(190) 260	(745) 820	(190) 240	(245) 310	(440) 440	(340) 490	(460) 460	(570) 600	(540) 570	(840) 880
B Proc	(560) 620	(240) 290	(126) 140	(220) 270	(290) 365	(520) 520	(490) 570	(390) 450	(615) 680	(490) 520	(100) 110
LLB	(560) 620	(240) 290	(635) 695	(160) 220	(290) 365	(440) 440	(490) 570	(410) 470	(480) 500	(490) 520	(100) 110
Medicine	(900) 990						(510) 590				(840) 880
Residences: Male	(1 025) 1 195†	(340) 380	(815) 935	(320) 360	(640) 740	(720) 720	(750) 840	(770) 800	\$(1 032) 1 160	\$(870) 945†	(960) 1 050
Residences: Female	(1 025) 1 195†	(340) 380	(815) 935	(320) 360	(640) 740	(720) 720	(700) 740	(770) 800	\$(1 032) 1 160	\$(785) 860†	(960) 1 050
									\$(820) 885†	\$(755) 820†	

Table relates to first year of study in respective courses. Post-graduate fees increase with use of laboratory facilities. University of the Western Cape and Orange Free State fees not available.

*Figures in brackets are for 1979, those out of brackets for 1980.
†Average. ‡Medical students pay different fees.
§Most expensive. §§Least expensive.

On the Afrikaans campuses, the University of Port Elizabeth shows the biggest rise in fees for the coming year — around 26% — while Pretoria will charge 16% more for its popular courses.

Although fee rises in English-speaking universities are fairly conservative this year compared to previous years, they still rank well above their Afrikaans-speaking counterparts.

UCT and Wits are by far the most expensive universities, with Natal and Rhodes following closely. A BA at Cape Town costs twice as much as the same degree at UPE. A BSc at Wits will cost R880 a year, about 50% more than the most expensive Afrikaans university, Pretoria.

Post-graduate students will be equally hard hit. The cost of UCT's B Com Honours course will jump 45%, from R550 a year to R800, while Pretoria's BSc Hons increases 44% to R490.

Medical degrees remain the most expensive, with UCT's almost touching the R1 000 mark, although increases have been curtailed next year to around 10%. With bursaries and scholarships becoming scarcer, and taking into account the spiralling cost of books, the road ahead looks particularly expensive for those who do not have financial assistance.

Residence fees are also shooting up, with Rhodes, Cape Town and Wits all exceeding the R1 000 mark per year. This averages roughly R130 a month, as the student is normally on campus for only eight months in the year.

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R58 000
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Staff Reporter
THE African Studies Institute of the University of the Witwatersrand has received two grants totaling R58 000.

One, for R38 000, is from the Anglo-American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, and the other is for R20 000 from the Ford Foundation.

The grants, to be spread over three years, are earmarked for the Institute's oral history project, designed to examine the emergence of the black working class in rural South Africa as part of a wider study of the industrial revolution. An additional donor has indicated it will consider providing R18 000 to bring the total to the R76 000, required for the project.

Professor Charles van Onselen, director of the African Studies Institute, said: "Rural sociology has been a much neglected area of inquiry, despite the fact that agriculture continues to make an important contribution to the South African economy. This money is a major breakthrough for this type of research into rural sociology."

The oral history project was started as a pilot scheme six months ago. The project's black interviewers have amassed nearly 200 tapes of interviews with elderly black South Africans in the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Those interviewed include retired sharecroppers, farmworkers and small subsistence farmers with memories touching on events between 1890 and 1950. In their eighties and nineties, many of those interviewed have vivid memories of the Anglo-Boer War, the reconstruction of the Transvaal, the effects of the 1913 Land Act and other major events such as rural farming disasters brought about by locusts, rinderpest and drought.

"All concerned South Africans will be the poorer if, by default, we continue to allow the African voices of the past to fall silent from the pages of history," said Prof Van Onselen.

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Universiteit....



RAPPOORT 14/12/79

'n Knypie diensplig voor die akademiese bevorder studie

...of die Weermag?



JONGMAN, as jy daaraan dink om eers universiteit toe te gaan voordat jy jou by die Weermag gaan aanmeld vir jou militêre diensplig, dink weer. Die kansse dat jy op universiteit beter gaan vaar as jy éers jou diensplig voltooi het, is baie groter.

Dit is die voorlopige bevinding van 'n ondersoek wat vanjaar deur die Buro vir Hoër Onderwys aan die Randse Afrikaanse Universiteit gedoen is. Prof. F. A. J. Marais, hoof van die buro, het 'n artikel hieroor geskryf in die jongste uitgawe van die universiteitsblad RALU-Rapport.

Die „militêre” studente het 'n beter innerlike waardeskatting as die „militêre” studente, hulle is meer oorheersend, verbeeldingryk, mededingend en aggressief, daar is meer van hulle wat hul eie studie finansier en hulle het aka-

demies beter gevaar as studente wat reg van die skoolbanke af universiteit toe gekom het, skryf prof. Marais.

In die ondersoek is twee groepe studente met mekaar vergelyk — 'n ondersoekgroep van 77 studente wat hul twee jaar militêre diensplig voltooi het, en 'n kontrolegroep van 485 studente wat regstreeks ná matriek hul studie aan die universiteit voortgesit het.

Die twee groepe is vergelyk ten opsigte van sekere biografiese gegewens, gestandaardiseerde toetse en eks-

amptslae.

Die vraeys oor aanpassing het ook twee verskille tussen die militêre en die nie-militêre mans uitgelig. Eersgenoemde groep het beduidend hoër tellings behaal in die velde gevoel van eiewaarde en gesondheid. Dit beteken dat die militêre studente 'n beter innerlike waardeskatting het wat berus op die evaluering van werklêre of vermeende persoonlikheidsienskappe, vermoëns en gebreke; asook dat hulle minder behep is met hul fisieke toestand as die nie-militêre studen-

te. Hierdie afleiding is bevestig deur twee vrae wat aan die militêre studente gestel is, naamlik of hulle voor militêre opleiding al sekerheid gehad het oor hul keuse van 'n studiekursus, en of daar nog twyfel daaroor bestaan het by registrasie vir hul eerste jaar. Net ná St. 10 was 70,1 persent van hulle onseker oor watter studierigting hulle wou insaan, terwyl slegs 9,1 persent by registrasie nog nie volkome sekerheid gehad het ni-



Verskeie interessante feite het na vore gekom, byvoorbeeld dat 'n groter deel van die militêre studente hul eie studie finansier (30,3 persent teenoor die 14,5 persent van die nie-militêre studente) en dat 75,3 persent vir hul eie sakgeld sorg, teenoor die 56,6 persent van die nie-militêre studente.

Uit vrae aan die militêre studente het ook geblyk dat hulle hulle net ná skool as onvolwasse en onseker oor die toekoms beskou het. Hulle het geglo dat militêre opleiding duidelikheid en sekerheid oor verdere studie, sowel as groter volwasseheid, sou meebring.

Op 'n vraag of militêre opleiding hul motivering vir verdere studie laat afneem het, het die meeste geantwoord dat dit hulle eerder baie sterk tot verdere studie gemotiveer het.

Wat intelligensie betref, was daar min verskil tussen die twee groepe, maar twee beduidende verskille is in hul aanleg gevind. Die militêre studente het beduidend hoër tellings behaal ten opsigte van verbale begrip en woordbou.

Dit beteken dat hulle oor 'n beter algemene peil van kognitiewe funksionering, redeneringsvermoë en verbale aanleg as die nie-militêre studente beskik. In soortgelyke navorsing is gevind dat hoër tellings in hierdie twee aanlegvelde met studiesukses ooreenstem, skryf prof. Marais.

As die twee groepe se persoonlikheid bekyk word, blyk dit dat die militêre studente weer in twee velde (dominansie en verbeeldingrykheid) beduidend hoër tellings behaal het as die nie-militêre studente. Dit impliseer dat die militêre studente meer dominant, aggressief, mededingend en selfgeldend is. Hulle is ook méér hardvogtig, onkonvensioneel en opstandig. Die militêre studente se hoër telling op verbeeldingrykheid dui daarop dat hulle meer verbeeldingryk, skeppend en onkonvensioneel is.

Uit die vrae wat die studente se angsvlak meet, het slegs een belangrike verskil geblyk. Die nie-militêre studente het 'n beduidend hoër telling behaal op die veld gebrek aan egosterkte. Dit beteken dat die militêre studente beter daarin slaag om op 'n gepaste, realistiese manier uitdrukking te gee aan spannings wat frustrasies kan veroorsaak.

In 'n ontleding van die studente se belangstelling in beroepe het dit geblyk dat die militêre studente deurgaans laer tellings in die verskillende beroepsvelde behaal het as die nie-militêre studente. Dit wil dus lyk of die militêre studente gedurende hul opleiding 'n realiteitsoriëntasie ondergaan het, wat blyk uit die feit dat hul belangstelling in verskillende beroepe minder idealisties, dus meer realisties, is in teenstelling met die nie-militêre jonger studente (eintlik Matrikulante), wat in die meeste beroepe 'n

Ten opsigte van studiegewoontes en houdings was daar slegs een beduidende verskil tussen die twee groepe, naamlik oor die van onderwysergoedkeuring. Dit dui daarop dat hulle die onderwyser of dosent se optrede en metodes in die klaskamer meer goedkeur en aanvaar as die nie-militêre studente.

Die belangrikste gegewens was beslis die Junie-eksamenresultate. Die gunstiger beeld van die militêre studente is hier versterk. Dit is duidelik dat die militêre studente as groep beter vaar as die studente wat reguit van die skoolbanke af universiteit toe gekom het.

Die uitslae van net drie fakulteite is vergelyk omdat die grootste aantal militêre studente tot hierdie fakulteite toegetree het. As die vakke waarin geslaag is, uitgedruk word as 'n persentasie van die vakke waarin eksamen geskryf is, dan was die slaagpersentasie in natuurwetenskappe, lettere en wysbegeerte en ekonomiese en bestuurswetenskappe onderskeidelik 58,8 persent, 79,1 persent en 92,1 persent.

Uit die voorlopige navorsing wil dit lyk of die militêre studente 'n beter wegspringposisie beklee en terselfdertyd 'n beter kans op uiteindelijke sukses het.

In die huidige stadium moet daar nog gewaak word teen veralgemenings en bewerings as sou sommige van die positiewe eienskappe wat na vore kom by die militêre studente, die gevolg wees van militêre opleiding, skryf prof. Marais.

Christian faith holds hope for SA

POST Reporter

THE year 1980 can bring new hope for South Africa if the church in this land stops emulating the Government's policy of separate development, the Lutheran Bishop of Johannesburg, Dr Manas Buthelezi, said this week.

Dr Buthelezi's argument is that the church builds churches in black areas and installs black priests in charge of those churches just like the Government dictates. In some areas Sotho priests are installed in so-called Sotho areas.

"The reason often given by the Government to divide people into ethnic groups is that there will be friction. This kind of policy ignores the Christian power of love, which can cut across ethnic barriers," said Dr Buthelezi.

Dr Buthelezi feels that because separate development does not recognise the power of love, it is a philosophy of despair and failure.

"In a place like Soweto the church can and should make an important contribution by building the infrastructure of a reconciled community.

"It's useless to criticise the policy of separate development if we are not doing anything to encourage Sothos, Vendas, Zulus and whites to create models of living and working together," he said.

Dr Buthelezi believes that the Christian faith has a dimension of enrichment which it can bring to the political struggle in this country.

"Part of this is the dimension of hope. It belongs to the Christian faith that no matter what happens the future might be different. It is because of this hope that many black leaders have emerged from the Christian community," said Bishop Buthelezi.

Dr Buthelezi said it was a disgrace that South Africa discriminated against blacks and then compared their living standards with those of blacks in other parts of Africa.

"It could serve no useful purpose to compare

South African blacks with citizens of other countries, even if it could be established that South African blacks compare favourably with the blacks of the rest of Africa.

"It would not prove anything with regard to the economic and citizenship status of South Africa's blacks within South Africa itself," he said.

Blacks would like to be compared with other South African citizens.

"In my judgment and according to many scientific studies that have been made, South African blacks are at the bottom of the ladder," he said.

It has been proved that blacks in this country are:

- ① Paid least compared to other racial groups;
- ② Given the least number of opportunities for development compared with other population groups, they form the majority of the population in S Africa.
- ③ Have the least educational and political rights.

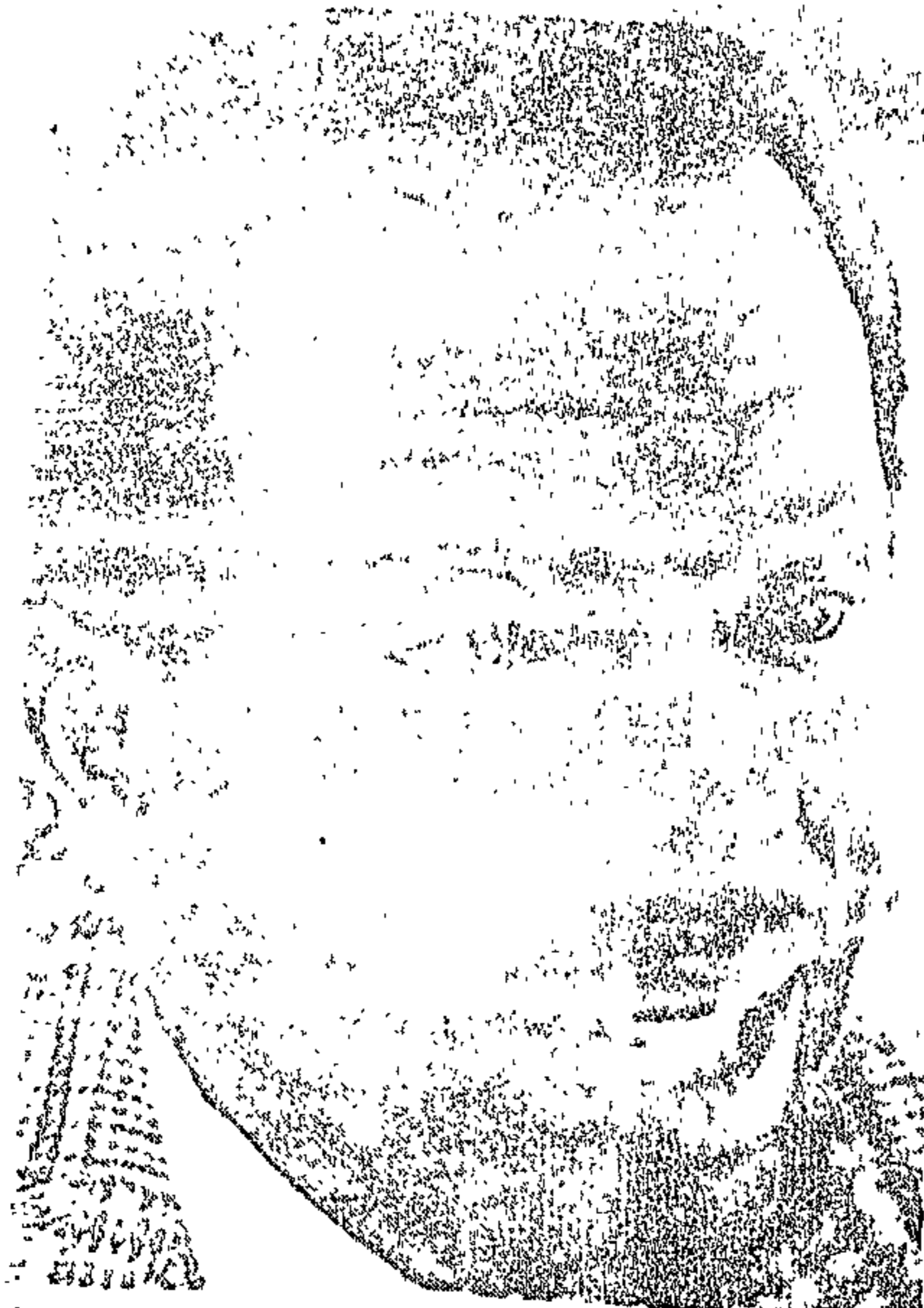
With regard to change Bishop Buthelezi said P W Botha's recent moves for "change" are not for the comfort of blacks.

"What we have been hearing these days is the ruling Nationalist Party's reaction to the dynamics of the situation that calls for change.

"Their reaction takes the form of making adjustments within the framework of their policy. It's the same policy designed to balkanise South Africa into racial states," he said.

South Africa has two political objectives for embarking on the Prime Minister's idea of forming a constellation of states:

- ④ To gain world recognition for their independent bantustans, which would then form part of the constellation. This will mean that Tanzania and Zambia will sit at the same conference tables with Bophutha-Tswana's Chief Mangope and Transkei's Chief Matanzima.
- ⑤ To neutralise military attacks from outside by creating buffer states which will have a common interest with South Africa and therefore be reluctant to serve as launching pads for attacks.



Dr Manas Buthelezi . . . "Separate development a philosophy of despair."

