

In reply to a question in the Assembly on 13 March,¹ the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education gave figures indicating the number of students who, at the beginning of the academic year, were refused admission to the universities catering exclusively for Africans.

<i>Reason</i>	<i>Fort Hare</i>	<i>The North</i>	<i>Zululand</i>
Lacked required entrance qualifications ...	205	96	6
Shortage of tuition facilities ...	—	13	—
Shortage of hostel accommodation ...	40	—	151

The Minister met a delegation from Asseca (the Association for the Educational and Cultural Advancement of the African People in S.A.) to discuss this situation. Delegates pleaded for the immediate erection of prefabricated classrooms and hostels as a temporary measure, and urged that the Government's policy regarding the admission of Africans to the previously "open" universities should be relaxed, even if only temporarily.²

Speaking in the Assembly shortly afterwards, however, the Deputy Minister re-stated Government policy.³ Applications from Bantu for admission to universities for Whites would be considered only in respect of courses which were not offered at Bantu universities, he said. He added that the following numbers of Bantu were then enrolled at universities catering mainly for Whites:

<i>University</i>	<i>Faculty</i>	<i>Number of students</i>
Cape Town	Commerce ...	2
	Dentistry ...	7
	Medicine ...	1
	Engineering ...	3
	Science ...	1
	Music ...	1
	Arts ...	2
Rhodes	Divinity ...	1
Potchefstroom	Divinity ...	1
Natal	Law ...	7
	Engineering ...	1
	Medicine ...	180*
	Nursing ...	32
		<hr/> 239

* The Natal University authorities state that there were 200 African students.

It was announced in October⁴ that the Rand Afrikaans University and the University of Potchefstroom (which also uses the Afrikaans medium) had decided to admit limited numbers of black post-graduate students and lecturers on study leave, who were recommended by their own universities. Each application would have to be approved by the White university concerned and by the Government. Those accepted would remain registered with their

¹ Hansard 6 col. 425.

² *Rand Daily Mail*, 10 February.

³ 23 March, Hansard 7 col. 507.

⁴ *Rand Daily Mail*, 19 October; *Star*, 23 October.

own universities, but would be seconded to the White university for purposes of advanced study. They would have to find their own accommodation. The necessary academic facilities would be made available to black students, but they would not take part in extra-curricular student activities.

The Faculty of Dentistry to be established by the University of Stellenbosch in collaboration with the University of the Western Cape was described on page 385 of last year's *Survey*.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS AWARDED

The following table has been compiled from information furnished in the Assembly by the responsible Ministers.⁵

<i>Whites</i>	<i>Post-graduate degrees</i>	<i>Bachelors' degrees</i>	<i>Post-graduate diplomas</i>	<i>Non-graduate diplomas</i>
All universities	3 070	7 683	1 286	1 244
<i>Coloured</i>				
Open*	2	31	3	11
Unisa	6	18	1	6
Western Cape	13	74	19	39
Total—Coloured	21	123	23	56
<i>Asians</i>				
Open	8	86	3	5
Unisa	13	51	12	15
Durban-Westville	49	157	31	44
Total—Asians	70	294	46	64
<i>Africans</i>				
Open	1	19	—	—
Unisa	20	103	7	10
Universities for Africans	43	251	70	176
Total—Africans	64	373	77	186

("Open" universities, i.e. Cape Town, Natal, the Witwatersrand, and Rhodes, are those which are prepared to accept suitably qualified black students. Such students have to obtain Government authorization for enrolment.)

Unisa awarded honorary Doctorates in Education to Dr. R. E. van der Ross, the prominent Coloured educationalist, and to Mr. Moses J. Madiba, who had been chairman of the advisory council of the University of the North since its inception.

LEGISLATION

University of the Western Cape

In terms of Sections 36 to 40 of the General Law Amendment

⁵ Minister of National Education, Hansard 14 col. 870; Minister of Coloured Relations, Hansard 17 col. 975; Minister of Indian Affairs, Hansard 14 col. 874; Minister of Bantu Education, Hansard 14 col. 869.

Act, No. 62/1973, provisions of the University of the Western Cape Act (1969) relating to the establishment of a (Coloured) Advisory Council and a (Coloured) Advisory Senate were repealed. (One Coloured lecturer had already been appointed to the Senate, and two Coloured men had been appointed to the Council.) The Act of 1973 empowered the University, with the approval of the Minister of Coloured Relations, to raise loans.

University of Durban-Westville Amendment Act, No. 60/1973

Similarly, Act 60/1973 repealed provisions relating to the establishment of an Advisory Council and an Advisory Senate at the University of Durban-Westville. In fact, according to the Minister of Indian Affairs,⁶ an Advisory Senate was never brought into being. In time, the Council would become an entirely Indian body.

Bantu Universities Amendment Act, No. 6/1973

This measure amended the University of Fort Hare Act, the University of Zululand Act, and the University of the North Act, all of 1969.

After specifying the seat of each university, the measure added in each case, "provided that the university may conduct its university activities also at such other places as the Minister (of Bantu Education), after consultation with the council, may approve".

The universities were empowered to invest, lend, and borrow money. The Minister's approval is necessary if money is to be borrowed.

BophuthaTswana leaders have for long been pressing for a university, or a branch of one, in their homeland. It is reported⁷ that, by June, they had collected more than R118 000 for the purpose.

Another long-standing request, by the Urban Bantu Council and others, is for a university at Soweto. But the Government's policy is still that universities for Africans should be sited in the homelands.

DISTURBANCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE¹

It was mentioned on page 389 of last year's *Survey* that there had been unrest at the University of the Western Cape, and that the Security Police were frequently present on the campus. Members of the Security Police are reported to have visited the campus repeatedly during the first half of 1973, and to have raided the homes of several students. This is said to have caused much student resentment.

⁶ Assembly 30 April, Hansard 12 cols. 753-5.

⁷ *Rand Daily Mail*, Townships Edition, 13 June.

¹ Report compiled from numerous Press reports, student newsletters, etc., also a Parliamentary debate mentioned later.

During May 1972 the students elected an S.R.C., which was not officially recognized by the university council because its constitution was not considered to be acceptable. Informal negotiations between the two bodies did, however, apparently take place. Mr. Henry E. Isaacs was elected chairman of the S.R.C., subsequently also becoming chairman of the Black S.A. Students' Organization (Saso). He is said to have organized a number of mass student meetings at which grievances were discussed, and to have made statements to the Press without the Rector's permission (which was required in terms of the regulations for students). During May, the university's disciplinary committee fined him R50 for having made such statements. He refused to pay, and was suspended until 15 June. On 9 June he was arrested on a charge of being on the campus in defiance of the suspension order. Then, on 31 July, he was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

On 5 June the S.R.C. suspended itself on the ground that, without official recognition, it could not function effectively. A ten-man students' action committee was elected instead. This committee drew up a list of student grievances, which were reported² to include oppressive rules and regulations, the preponderance of white over black teaching staff³ and unequal pay for equal work, and poor lecturer-student relations. Describing this memorandum in the Assembly,⁴ the Minister of Coloured Relations said that it "was riddled on the one hand with political slogans and on the other with grievances which—I grant this—could quite possibly justify an investigation within the university." This memorandum was handed to the Rector, Professor C. J. Kriel, who asked for time to study it.

On 8 June there was a mass meeting of, apparently, some 500 students. They decided to march to the administrative block to ask for Professor Kriel's reply. According to the Minister, they carried banners bearing slogans, one of which was "Dialogue—no; confrontation—yes, yes, yes." The Rector is said to have declined to address this mass gathering, but to have offered to discuss the memorandum with members of the students' action committee. This offer was not accepted. Students are reported to have called upon the Rector to resign, and to have sung songs such as one with a refrain "Arson, rape and bloody murder (repeated three times)—when the Black revolution comes". Some of the students occupied lecture rooms while lectures were in progress, bringing these to a halt. The authorities called in the police, who stood by to prevent violence.

It was then announced that the university would be closed

² *Rand Daily Mail*, 13 June.

³ There were, it was stated, 79 White and 13 Coloured members of the teaching staff.

⁴ 14 June, Hansard 18 col. 9103.

from 12 June (four days before the end of the semester) until 15 July. Students wishing to be re-admitted would have to apply before 11 July on a prescribed form, on which each would have to undertake in writing to obey the rules and regulations of the university. It was reported⁵ that nearly 1 000 of the departing students met off the campus, and called upon the authorities to reinstate the whole student body. It was decided by 531 to about 100 votes that individual students should not apply for re-admission.

On 14 June, Mr. D. M. Streicher moved in the Assembly, on behalf of the U.P., that the House should adjourn to consider the closure of the University of the Western Cape.⁶ He urged that a commission of inquiry be appointed.

The Minister of Coloured Relations announced that he had appointed two committees, both headed by Professor C. F. Gunter, chairman of the University Council. The first, which would investigate student grievances as set out in their memorandum, consisted mainly of members of the Council, eight Whites and a Coloured man, Mr. P. M. Sonn. The second, to regulate the re-admission of students, was composed of four members of the Council and, in an advisory capacity, nine members of staff, including three Coloured lecturers, one of whom was Mr. Adam Small. However, all the Coloured members withdrew from these committees, and Mr. Small resigned from the staff of the university. Mr. Sonn declared that he stood for the unconditional reinstatement of all students.

The students' action committee and others organized a series of meetings of parents and members of the public in various centres—Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Oudtshoorn, Johannesburg—at which they obtained wide support for the attitude that students should not accept reinstatement unless it was unconditional and unless the authorities guaranteed that grievances would be investigated. It was reported that about 1 000 people attended an interdenominational service at Athlone to pray for a peaceful solution of the dispute.

On 6 July the Council of the university issued a Press statement to the effect that it had decided to ask the Minister to appoint a judicial commission to investigate the whole matter. According to reports, only about 190 of the students had by then applied for re-admission.

A mass rally, attended by an estimated nearly 12 000 people, was held in Athlone on 8 July. Parents of students from various parts of the country flew to Cape Town to be present. Speakers included Mr. Adam Small, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Mr. Sonny Leon (leader of the Labour Party), Mrs. Fatima Meer (a prominent Indian sociologist), Mr. Essa Moosa (representing the Muslim

⁵ *Star*, 12 June; *Rand Daily Mail*, 13 June.

⁶ Hansard 18 cols. 9095-8.

community), and representatives of the Black People's Convention. It was the first time that people of these different approaches had shared a platform. There was considerable support for the view, expressed by some speakers, that black people's salvation lay in their solidarity, which in turn could come about only through black consciousness. Mr. Small stated that a People's Free Education Front was to be launched: one of its objectives would be to establish a correspondence university for blacks.

Two days later the Minister of Coloured Relations announced that all the students would be readmitted on 15 July. When they registered at the start of the year, he said, they had all undertaken to abide by the rules and regulations. Legal opinion was that the university authorities had no right to demand a second such undertaking: the mere fact of their return would imply their acceptance of this condition. A decision in regard to further action would be taken in the light of what transpired when the university re-opened.

After their return, the students are reported to have issued an ultimatum that they would boycott lectures unless, within a fortnight, the Minister appointed an impartial judicial commission to investigate their grievances, to replace the committee of University Council members. Representatives of the Council discussed the matter with the Minister, who decided to appoint a one-man commission of inquiry in the person of Mr. Justice J. T. van Wyk, Judge-President of the Cape Provincial Division of the Supreme Court. This was done in terms of Proclamation R193 and Government Notice R1426 of 10 August.

The students' action committee then called a meeting at which a resolution was passed urging the university authorities to suspend all academic activity from the following day until the commission had completed its inquiry. Unless this were done, they would boycott lectures, they stated. Large numbers did so when their demand was not met. As a result, about 18 student leaders were suspended from the university for three months for having organized a demonstration during academic time and having disrupted academic activities. On hearing of this, several hundred students left the campus in sympathy with those who had been suspended. A university official is reported⁷ to have told the Press that 362 of the students who had left would not be allowed to resume their studies in 1973. About 935 were attending daily lectures.

The Minister of Coloured Relations announced on 12 October that the prominent Coloured educationalist, Dr. Richard E. van der Ross, had been appointed Rector of the university. He would not be able to assume duty until the beginning of 1975, however, as he was currently a member of the (Theron) Commission of Inquiry into Matters Relating to the Coloured Population Group.

⁷ *Rand Daily Mail*, 30 August.

At the time of writing, Mr. Justice Van Wyk has not submitted his report. On 4 October, however, he condemned the rôle that had been played on the campus by the Security Police.

DISTURBANCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

Unrest and disturbances at Fort Hare during 1972 were described on page 391 of last year's *Survey*. In reply to a question in the Assembly on 13 May,¹ the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education said that, as a result, 13 students had been expelled and 39 left in sympathy.

A commission of inquiry was appointed to investigate the unrest, headed by Mr. Justice Munnik, Chief Justice of the Transkei. Its report was made public in September. Among the recommendations were the appointment of an African dean of students, and the co-optation of Africans on to the University Council. A committee should be created to replace the S.R.C., which was dissolved before 1968 as a result of differences between homeland and urban students. More adequate recreational, sports, and commonroom facilities were required, and there should be less overcrowding in hostels. The commission rejected one of the original grievances raised by the students: that the Rector had refused to address them. He had often done so, it was found. On the occasion to which the complaint referred, the students had merely been seeking a confrontation. No self-respecting academic could tolerate a pistol held to his head. A complaint alleging police harassment was considered to have been exaggerated. The commission found that Saso had contributed to unrest on the campus.²

Asked to comment on the findings, the university's registrar is reported³ to have said that as many as possible of the commission's recommendations would be adopted, including the appointment of a Black dean of students. Africans could not be co-opted to the Council without the Government's authority. In considering appointments to lectureships, preference was given to suitably qualified Africans: there were currently 18 African lecturers out of a total of 135. The university was still too unsettled for the authorities to consider the appointment of a student committee to replace the S.R.C., the registrar said.

Disturbances continued during 1973, apparently arising mainly from student attacks in August on an unpopular African hostel warden, who was in charge of Beda hostel.⁴ It was reported that about 160 students living in the hostel signed a memorandum detailing their complaints against him and threatening him with drastic action if he did not resign. His residence was raided, a

¹ Hansard 6 col. 425.

² *Rand Daily Mail*, 11 September.

³ *Ibid.*, 12 September.

⁴ Account compiled from numerous Press reports.

window broken, and some of the furniture removed and hidden. As the atmosphere was threatening the police were called to protect the warden. They are stated to have rounded up 159 students who were causing the disturbance. These students were told that they were to be rusticated for the remainder of the year. The police escorted them to railway stations to catch trains back to their homes.

Next day (a Saturday) there was a meeting of some 750 students who threatened a mass walk-out unless, by the following Monday, the authorities agreed to re-instate the suspended students. On the Monday, the entire student body is said to have boycotted lectures. The Rector, Professor J. M. de Wet, accepted a petition asking for the re-instatement of the students. He is reported to have blamed Saso for the disturbances: the local chairman and secretary of this organization were amongst those rusticated. During the next couple of days some 300 students left the university and returned to their homes.

For about a week, all the students of the Federal Theological Seminary, situated near to the university, boycotted lectures in sympathy with the Fort Hare students. They called off this action on being satisfied that the S.A. Council of Churches was showing deep concern over the situation at the university.

Professor De Wet announced on 12 August that the University Council had decided that students who had left of their own accord were free to return. Those who had been suspended would be readmitted if they apologised to the hostel warden. About 18 apparently did so, and were re-instated. It seems that most of the students who had left voluntarily did return.

The Rector had placed a temporary ban on all campus meetings. In defiance of this a mass meeting was held secretly on the night of 24 August. It was reported that a decision was taken to boycott lectures until a Parents' Committee meeting, due very shortly, had been held. Police were summoned. About five students who had been suspended but not re-instated were charged with trespass, and the names of the others present were taken.

During the next few days, it was reported, more than 500 students boycotted lectures, and some of them intimidated or even assaulted students who were not observing the boycott. All of those who were absenting themselves from lectures were then ordered to leave the campus temporarily, given train tickets home, and escorted by the police to railway stations.

The university authorities then considered the cases of individual students. About 300 were, apparently, informed that they would be permitted to return, but must do so before 12 September. It was reported on that date that the enrolment had risen from some 220 to approximately 500 — about half of the figure earlier in the year.

DISTURBANCES AT OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In reply to the question referred to above, the Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education said that, during 1972, 23 students had been expelled from the University of the North, and about 250 had left in sympathy. Corresponding figures for the University of Zululand were 9 and 17, respectively.

It was reported in February⁵ that none of those who had left the University of the North would be re-admitted in 1973.

A minor disturbance took place at the (Coloured) Johannesburg College of Education in July. According to Press reports, the approximately 300 students staged a sit-in and decided to boycott lectures, complaining of the composition of the S.R.C. (which was a nominated body) and stating that this body had failed to pass on their grievances to the Acting Rector, Dr. P. W. Bingle. Dr. Bingle met a group of students to hear about these grievances, and is reported then to have addressed a mass meeting, promising certain changes and agreeing to investigate other matters. *Inter alia*, the S.R.C. would be allowed to draft a new constitution providing for fuller student participation; lecturers would be asked to make increased use of the English medium (the home language of very many of the students); and canteen and recreational facilities would be improved.

Disturbances at certain schools are mentioned in an earlier chapter.

⁵ *Rand Daily Mail*, 8 February.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

OUTCOME OF STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN 1972

On pages 392 *et seq* of last year's *Survey* a description was given of student demonstrations and public meetings that took place in mid-1972, mainly in Cape Town and Johannesburg, but also in Pietermaritzburg, Durban, and Grahamstown, arising from a campaign for free and non-discriminatory education for all. There were a number of clashes between students and policemen. As described, large numbers of students and certain others were arrested and charged with various offences, such as participation in gatherings that had been declared unlawful, and obstructing the police. Some of them paid admission of guilt fines.

In reply to a question in the Assembly on 6 February,¹ the Minister of Police gave statistics relating to persons who had been charged following disturbances on 2, 5, and 9 June 1972.

To summarize, 128 students and 16 others were charged, of whom 138 were prosecuted. Only 15 were convicted, of whom 14 were acquitted on appeal. The sentence of the fifteenth person, a student, was reduced on appeal.²

A considerable number of those in respect of whom charges were withdrawn, or who had been acquitted, instituted claims for damages against the Minister of Police and also, in some cases, individual policemen, for wrongful arrest and detention, or assault. It was reported in July³ that the Minister of Police had agreed to pay at least R22 000 in out of court settlements.

The outcome of disturbances at the universities for Africans was described in the previous chapter.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF S.A. STUDENTS (NUSAS)

The interim report of the Schlebusch Commission on Nusas, and the subsequent banning for five years of eight leaders of the union, are described on page 25 *et seq* of this *Survey*, as are the wide protests that followed. The eight people concerned were the president of Nusas, Mr. Paul J. Pretorius, a former president, Mr. Neville Curtis, two vice-presidents, Miss Paula Ensor and Mr. Phillippe le Roux, the general secretary, Miss Sheila Lapinsky, and Messrs. Clive Keegan, Richard Turner, and Christopher Wood.

¹ Hansard 1 Question cols. 16-18.

² Minister of Justice, col. 53.

³ *Sunday Express*, 8 July.

The banning orders were very severe ones, *inter alia*, preventing the persons concerned from being Nusas office-bearers, and from entering educational institutions to continue their studies. By the time that the orders were issued it was too late for the students to enrol as extra-mural students of Unisa for the current year. The Chief Magistrate of Cape Town did, however, give Mr. Pretorius (a law student) permission to visit the libraries of Unisa and the magistrate's court.⁴

The national council of Nusas met and elected an interim management committee, headed by Mr. Geoff. Budlender, to function until the congress in July. At this congress Mr. Charles Nupen was elected president, and Mr. Budlender chairman of the national council.

On 21 March the Prime Minister met the principals of the Universities of Cape Town, Natal, the Witwatersrand, and Rhodes, who had asked to see him to discuss the terms of the restrictions imposed on the young people, and the likely long-term effects on their careers. Mr. Vorster is reported⁵ to have said in a subsequent Press statement that he had told the principals the bannings were not punitive, but preventive. He had used the opportunity to raise other matters, such as "disgusting" student newspapers, with particular reference to one at Wits, and "what he regarded as weak discipline" at certain universities.

Nused, the educational branch of Nusas, during 1973 ran an educational campaign called "Educational Focus", and continued to provide tutorial services and administer certain scholarships. Nuswel, the welfare department, runs student health services and bookshops. Aquarius, the cultural branch, arranged a national arts festival. Student wage commissions have been set up at the English-language universities. They released a jointly-prepared ten-point "Charter of Workers' Rights", and have tried to bring about an improvement of wages and working conditions for black people.

"Wits Student", the newspaper to which the Prime Minister referred, is not a Nusas project, but it is convenient to mention it here. Early in 1973, five issues of it were banned by the Publications Control Board. The editor, Mr. Derek Louw, and the cartoonist, Mr. Franco Frescura, were brought before a discipline committee of the University of the Witwatersrand in April and May, and were found guilty on three counts of misconduct and one count of breach of discipline in that they had published material that was vulgar and tended to bring the university into disrepute, in contravention of an order by the principal not to do so. The two students were rusticated for the rest of the year.

Shortly afterwards the police arrested them on charges of defamation and contraventions of the Publications and Entertain-

⁴ *Rand Daily Mail*, 5 July.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 23 March.

ments Act. They were found guilty on certain of the counts. Mr. Louw was fined a total of R950 (or 475 days), and Mr. Frescura R900 (or 450 days), and both were, in addition, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The jail sentences and a portion of the fines were suspended for three years.

S.A. STUDENTS ORGANIZATION (SASO)

Mention is made on page 58 of the banning for five years of eight Saso leaders. This took place shortly after restriction orders had been served on Nusas leaders. The leaders concerned were the president, Mr. Jerome Modisane, two past presidents, Mr. Stephen Biko and Mr. N. Barney Pityana, and Messrs. "Saths" Cooper, "Drake" Koka, B. J. Mafuna, S. R. Moodley, and R. H. Nengwekhulu.

On 8 March, Mrs. Helen Suzman (P.P.) moved⁶ that the House of Assembly should adjourn to discuss the banning of the Saso leaders (it had already discussed the Nusas bannings). She warned the Government that others would rise up in their place, for the Government had spawned an indestructable black nationalism which was, after all, only a by-product of white nationalism. "These drastic bannings will only serve to provoke greater hatred and hostility against the white establishment in South Africa", she said.

The Minister of Justice read out some threatening statements by the Saso leaders. Sir De Villiers Graaff asked why the students concerned had not been brought before courts of law if the statements quoted were correct and were supported by overt acts of any kind. The Minister interjected, "You give them a platform" (by bringing people before the courts).⁷

Other members of Saso took over offices relinquished by people who had been served with restriction orders, but, in turn, were banned as well. They included Mr. Henry Isaacs, elected president, and Messrs. Jeff Baqwa, John Issel, Mervyn Josie, Ben Langa, Frank Nhlapo, and two young clergymen, the Rev. Rubin Phillips and the Rev. Hamilton Qambela. Mr. Phillips was allowed to preach, but prohibited from giving religious instruction in classes.

It is reported⁸ that Saso has been banned from the campuses of the Universities of Fort Hare, the North, and the Western Cape, and from the area of the BophuthaTswana government.

The organization has undertaken a few small community development projects, and hopes to establish a Black Education Advancement Trust.

⁶ Hansard 5 cols. 2261-5.

⁷ Cols. 2267-70.

⁸ *Rand Daily Mail*, Townships edition, 8 September.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SASO AND NUSAS

During June, a conference was held at the University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland at Roma, Lesotho, to form a Southern African Students' Movement as an affiliate of the All-African Students' Union, established in Ghana during 1971. African student representatives from S.A., S.W.A., Rhodesia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland were invited. So far as S.A. was concerned, Saso was a full participating member, but Nusas representatives were invited as observers until their status had been decided at the conference.

Saso strongly opposed the presence of the Nusas delegates, who were led by Mr. Budlender. Nusas was part of the white S.A. system, it was stated, and should operate among whites. This view apparently gained considerable support. The Nusas members withdrew after the opening ceremony; Mr. Budlender said it had become clear that their presence was a source of divisive conflict. The conference subsequently decided to sever all relations with Nusas.

At its congress in July, Nusas resolved that it accepted Black consciousness as an inevitable and desirable movement that would be the major force for change in South Africa. Members of Nusas would involve themselves on black campuses only when they had been especially requested to do so by the black students of the campus concerned. In spite of the severing of ties by Saso, membership of Nusas should remain open to all S.A. students, it was decided.*

AFRIKAANSE STUDENTEBOND (A.S.B.)

The annual congress of the A.S.B. was held at Stellenbosch University during June (although this university is not officially a member of the Afrikaanse Studentebond, but is represented by a society of students).

One of the motions passed asked the Government to aim at the consolidation of each homeland into a single geographic unit as far as possible, even if this meant revising the land quotas decided upon in 1936.

The main discussion was about the future of Africans in urban areas. Delegates were in favour of the eventual resettlement of all women and children in the homelands, the men remaining in the towns for as long as the Whites needed them. When a vote was taken on this proposal, only seven out of about a hundred delegates are reported to have voted against it. A system of "super railways" and "road expressways" was envisaged, to transport migrant workers to and from the towns daily or weekly.

Later during the proceedings (and for the first time in the

* Account based on various Press reports between 22 and 28 June, and 12 and 13 July.

history of the A.S.B.) an African addressed the congress: he was Mr. H. P. Maredi, an urban representative of the Lebowa Government. Mr. Maredi expressed some of the views of Africans about migrant labour and the breaking up of families. Professor Marinus Wiechers is stated to have pointed to the possibility that independent homelands might refuse to grant citizenship to urbanized Africans. A small number of students, mainly women from Stellenbosch and the Rand Afrikaans University, are reported to have questioned the morality of some aspects of the policy of separate development. But a Pretoria delegate maintained that Afrikaners could not accept the concept of the permanence of urban Africans because this would amount to an admission that separate development had failed.

After what was said to have been a heated debate, a delegate from Potchefstroom introduced a compromise motion recognizing the permanent economic interdependence of white and black. This was adopted.

A conservative member, Mr. Pieter Strauss of the University of the Orange Free State, was elected president.¹⁰

During the year under review, students of the University of Pretoria were the hosts at three multi-racial congresses — a symposium on productivity, an annual meeting of the University Science Students' Association, and a conference of the International Association of Commerce and Economics students.¹¹

¹⁰ Account compiled from various Press reports from 26 to 30 June.

¹¹ *Star*, 6 July; *Rand Daily Mail*, Townships edition, 11 July.

SOME BURSARY (SCHOLARSHIP) FUNDS

DEPARTMENTAL BURSARIES

No comprehensive information has been published about the amounts granted in government departmental non-repayable bursaries and in loans during the year under review. The bursaries available are listed in the register of bursary funds referred to below.

EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTRE (E.I.C.)

The Education Information Centre, which is financed almost entirely by the Bantu Welfare Trust, has its office at the headquarters of the Institute of Race Relations.

According to its report for 1972, in August of that year the Centre compiled a fifth list of available bursary funds, containing details relating to 186 such funds. A special register for Indian students was drawn up at the request of the editor of the official publication *Fiat Lux*, and was published in that periodical. A further register issued by the E.I.C. listed vocational schools for blacks and the courses provided at each. These registers are distributed to educationalists throughout the country. Individual students who make enquiries are asked to complete questionnaires, and are then sent the names of bursary funds which may be able to help them. A certain amount of vocational advice is given. Altogether, 832 students were assisted in these ways during 1972.

With the aid of grants from ASSET (described below) and from a private donor, a Students' Contingency Fund operates to assist students, mainly Africans, who find themselves in unexpected financial difficulties. Nearly 50 small grants, totalling R1 606, were made during 1972.

In June 1972, the E.I.C. agreed to administer R6 000 a year donated by International Business Machines for teacher-training bursaries for Africans. From then until the end of the year, 52 students were assisted at a cost of R4 573.

The E.I.C. also administers Donaldson Bursaries of the Bantu Welfare Trust, which are granted for pre-matriculation vocational courses and post-matriculation courses that are not well supported by other funds. During 1972 there were 95 students receiving such bursaries, at a total cost of R12 246.

In July 1972, and again in 1973, the E.I.C. ran winter schools for black matriculants holding bursaries administered through the Institute of Race Relations. Admission is free. Lectures, illustrated by films and dramatised scenes, are given, dealing with

various subjects on the curriculum, and with possible future careers.

ISAACSON FOUNDATION BURSARY FUND

The Isaacson Foundation Bursary Fund is administered by the bursary department of the Institute of Race Relations. It was initiated by the Morris Isaacson Education Foundation, which still supports it. In addition the Fund receives donations from many individuals, business concerns, and other Trusts. This Fund grants bursaries for the matriculation course to Africans in Johannesburg or within a radius of 40 miles, university bursaries to African residents of the Republic who are studying a degree course other than medicine, and miscellaneous bursaries to students taking vocational courses.

According to the Fund's report for the year ended 30 June, during the first half of 1973 it was administering 68 university bursaries and 103 school bursaries (including some granted in earlier years but being continued). The total estimated cost was R22 363.

This bursary department also administers three school bursaries awarded by the S.A. Association of University Women, and makes *ad hoc* emergency grants from money made available by the Bantu Welfare Trust and International Business Machines. During 1972, 35 African students were assisted, at a cost of R3 097.

ASSET

An American-South African Study Educational Trust (ASSET) was created in 1971 by the Polaroid Foundation Inc. Later, Pepsi-Cola Africa (Pty.) Ltd. and American Express International Inc. made substantial grants to the Trust. It is administered by the Institute of Race Relations, through its head office and regional offices. Bursaries are available to African, Coloured, and Indian students throughout the Republic who are taking matriculation courses (or, in exceptional cases, school courses below this level), and vocational, teacher training, or university courses. Miscellaneous grants are awarded to assist organizations concerned with literacy, music and drama, or other projects of an educational nature.

In 1973, 612 bursaries were awarded, totalling R61 885. The miscellaneous grants approved totalled R9 346.

SOME OTHER BURSARY FUNDS

The head office of the Institute of Race Relations administers six smaller bursary funds. Separate Race Relations Educational Trusts are controlled by its regional offices.

The *Rand Daily Mail* continues to sponsor the Rand Bursary

Fund, which is run by African teachers. Nearly R70 000 was raised in 1972.¹ The Natal *Daily News* sponsors a LEARN Fund, and the Port Elizabeth *Evening Post* an ABC Fund.

Among other large bursary funds are those administered by the Anglo-American and De Beers Chairman's Fund, the S.A. Sugar Industry's Trust Fund for Education, and the S.A. Council of Churches.

Members of the Transvaal Coloured Teachers' Association continue to contribute to and raise money for a bursary fund to assist high school and university students. Nused, the educational branch of Nusas, finances and administers a medical scholarships programme. The KwaZulu Government has established the Luthuli Memorial Fund, to assist African pupils throughout the country.² Mention of some of the many other funds has been made in previous issues of this *Survey*.

¹ *Rand Daily Mail*, 20 December 1972.

² *Ibid.*, 7 September.