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## EDUCATION

### Higher

#### DEGREES AWARDED AT UNIVERSITIES FOR BLACKS IN 1975

##### University of Western Cape<sup>1</sup>

	<i>Degrees</i>	<i>Diplomas</i>
Science	30	—
Arts and Philosophy	89	3
Commerce and Law	6	7
Education	1	74
Theology	1	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>95</b>

##### University of Durban-Westville<sup>2</sup>

	<i>Degrees</i>	<i>Diplomas</i>
Arts	90	3
Commerce	65	15
Science	69	—
Law	2	—
Education	15	35
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>53</b>

**University of the North<sup>3</sup>**

	<i>Degrees</i>	<i>Diplomas</i>
Arts	126	1
Science	34	30
Law	15	2
Theology	1	—
Economic Science	9	—
Education	4	112
Agriculture	—	—
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<b>TOTAL</b>	189	145
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**University of Zululand<sup>4</sup>**

	<i>Degrees</i>	<i>Diplomas</i>
Arts	95	8
Science	11	—
Law	14	28
Theology	—	—
Economic Science	14	2
Education	14	80
Agriculture	—	—
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<b>TOTAL</b>	148	118
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**University of Fort Hare<sup>5</sup>**

	<i>Degrees</i>	<i>Diplomas</i>
Arts	78	2
Science	44	—
Law	10	4
Theology	5	—
Economic Science	9	1
Education	11	15
Agriculture	2	—
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<b>TOTAL</b>	159	22
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**Natal Medical Faculty**

The following graduated in 1976:<sup>6</sup>

Africans	7
Coloureds	5
Indians	37
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<b>TOTAL</b>	49
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### The Snyman Commission Report

Mr J. H. Snyman found that the immediate causes of disturbances on the University of the North campus in September 1974 lay in the extreme and alarming hostility against the Whites.

The report given by *Natal Mercury* further said, it would be wrong to "attribute anti-White feelings to Leftist agitators" only. Evidence had been heard by the Commission on a wide variety of conditions at the University of the North, which points to dissatisfaction among Blacks. Among these was the control over the University.

The evidence suggests that in certain circumstances the Black Academic Staff Association might have acted differently, and more responsibly.

"The University has become ensnared in a much wider and deeper problem than a mere University situation."

The underlying causes of anti-white feeling at the University, the report said "must be examined in the light of the ideology of Black Consciousness".

"The position feature of this ideology," it continued, "is that the black man must free himself of the psychological oppression of his inferiority complex and build his own future by his own efforts. It is in this light that it may be said that Blacks, and especially students at the University, with their poor cultural and educational background, have become conscious that they have lagged behind the white man in the development of human civilization . . . . this gives rise to resentment."

According to the Report, Black Consciousness had introduced an aggressive claim that the black man was the white man's equal. The only field where he felt a trial of strength was a political one. He sought to escape from this situation of inequality by obtaining political power on the strength of numerical superiority. "Whatever the white man offers him in any sphere of life is acceptable to him only if he, the black man, is in control. As soon as he is in control his ego is gratified. It is in this realisation of inferiority that the main reason for the black man's revolt against the white man must be sought.

"It is true that this feeling towards the white man is aggravated by his personal experience with some thoughtless Whites and also by the restrictions imposed on Blacks which are often violation of human dignity . . . .

"There is evidence that at many schools this hostility is formented in pupils. It is the students of this type who are above average age and no longer children who are brought together on the campus. They carry with them the experiences they have had in their lives. This concentration of students offers agitators and subverters a golden opportunity to do their work," the report said.

In the Report the Commission produced a damning indictment against the militant Black South African Students' Organisation (SASO), finding that . . . . "its main aim is the promotion of hatred for Whites and incitement of armed revolution".

The Commission found that SASO had not played a decisive role in the unrest but that it was engaged in subversive activities throughout the country. It goes on to say that the mid-wife at SASO birth in 1968 was the now defunct UCM, inspired by the UCM (USA), the American Committee on Africa and the World Students' Christian Federation—a Marxist organisation—which captured the imagination of black students with its extremely radical attitude. The secret objective of UCM was to train the black people of South Africa for armed revolution against Whites. It also introduced the ideology of Black Power and the principal polarisation of Blacks and Whites.<sup>7</sup>

Justice Snyman reports that it is also clear from SASO's history, its aims and policy manifests that "it is not a true students' organisation, and membership is not limited to students. Its policy cannot be distinguished from that of a political party. The organisation has a comprehensive political policy embracing virtually every facet of South Africa and South Africa's international politics . . . . So, the aim of Black Consciousness, and therefore of SASO is the overthrow of the present system in South Africa."<sup>8</sup>

### **Recommendations of the Snyman Commission**

- The Snyman Commission made the following recommendations:<sup>9</sup>
- that salary discrepancies between white and black be eliminated as a matter of priority. Mr Justice Snyman said salary parity was bound to relieve the tension;
  - that Blacks form a majority of the University Council;
  - the University be autonomous;
  - Whites should work under supervision of Blacks where appropriate;
  - Postgraduates be allowed to study at any university.

### **Reactions to the Snyman Commission's Report**

Reacting to the Snyman Commission's report, Mr M. C. Botha said there were serious doubts whether SASO could any longer claim to be a students' organisation and that they could not afford to spend money to keep hostile black campuses going.

Regarding the violent resentment among black academic staff and students against the white-controlled university administration he said the Government "was alarmed at this state of affairs and will do everything possible and within the powers of existing legislation to improve or correct the position."

The Government acknowledged acceptance of some of the several far-reaching recommendations by the commission to Africanise and give greater autonomy to all three African universities.

The then SASO president, Diliza Mji, rejected the findings of the Snyman Commission.

In his denial of the statement made by Justice Snyman that SASO's membership was not limited to students he explained to *Black Review* that the members were registered either with black universities or with UNISA because they had been excluded from the black university campuses. "One could challenge the commission to produce one SASO leader who is not a student."

SASO had always been emphatic that they had a right to express black opinion and to present this not only nationally but internationally, he explained. This did not mean that SASO advocated a violent change as alleged, and the Commission had failed to show that.

Africanisation of universities was also rejected because, SASO said, acceptance of such would be supporting the separate development policy on which the Nationalist party hinged.

The ills in the universities recognised by Mr Justice Snyman were the very ones SASO pointed at as deserving removal from the educational scene. "Because these ills are enched in the whole apartheid structure it is not possible to separate the educational system from apartheid, not possible to hit at the educational system without hitting at apartheid."

### **University of the North to have Black Rector**

The University of the North at Turfloop is to come under control of a black rector as from 1 January 1977. This was announced by the Minister of Education, Mr M. C. Botha, in Pretoria.

The black rector will be Professor W. M. Kgware, at present professor in Comparative Education at the University of the North. He will replace Professor Boshoff who is retiring.

Professor Kgware holds the degrees M.A. (cum laude), D.Ed. He has had a long and distinguished career in Bantu Education after graduating at the University of Fort Hare in 1939.

He published many articles on education in South African and overseas journals. He is also a member-trustee of various public bodies including the South Africa Foundation, the Bantu Welfare Trust and the Internal Institute of Education.

### **University of Zululand, Students' Affairs**

Following the "anti-Buthelezi" demonstrations, senior university authorities were believed to be seeking a ban on the SRC. This was reported by *Daily News* on 20 May 1976.

The SRC had refused to apologise to the Kwa-Zulu Government and to comply with the university investigations into the demonstrations staged at the graduation ceremony where Chief Gatsha was awarded an honorary doctorate. Prior to this Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had allegedly complained of 'free love' and 'dagga-smoking' by the students of this University.

Evidence of student aggression at the demonstrations, including photographs and statements of correspondence between KwaZulu Government and the University officials was said to have been presented at a meeting. Information leaked out that legal advice was sought to approach the Attorney-General to have the SRC banned.

*Daily News* also reported that student teachers from the University had been banned from practical training lessons at KwaZulu schools until and unless the SRC apologises to Kwa-Zulu Government.<sup>10</sup>

### **University of Durban-Westville, Black Dean for Faculty of Law**

Professor Badra Ranchod, head of the Department of Private Law at the University of Durban-Westville, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty.

The appointment, which was made early in September, has still to be considered by the Senate.

Professor Ranchod will become the first Indian to be appointed Dean of a university faculty.

### **Establishment of Medical Faculty at Durban-Westville**

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly as to what progress had been made in regard to the establishment of a medical school at the University of Durban-Westville, the Minister of Indian Affairs said that ways and means as to how and when effect can be given to the Government's decision to transfer the training of Indians from the medical school attached to the University of Natal to a medical faculty at the University of Durban-Westville on a phasing-out basis were being investigated in conjunction with the interested parties.<sup>11</sup>

### **University of Fort Hare, New Degree**

As from 1976 Fort Hare has offered a three year course in Personnel Management. Major subjects are industrial psychology and sociology. Other subjects include anthropology, development policy and administration (two courses of each), English and social and economic legislation (one course of each).

The degree is offered to meet the shortage of Blacks in the field of personnel management.<sup>12</sup>

## Black Lecturer in Political Science

For the first time in the history of any South African university, a black man has been appointed as a lecturer in Political Science.

Mr T. N. Marala, a Political Science and honours graduate from the University of Fort Hare has lectured in Political Science as from the beginning of 1976.<sup>13</sup>

## Fort Hare Branch in Umtata

The University of Fort Hare, in consultation with the Transkeian Government, established its branch in the vicinity of Umtata.

The Deputy Minister of Bantu Education, Mr J. N. H. Janson, said the branch would initially make use of temporary accommodation, and the availability of the staff would be a determining factor in respect of the courses which might be offered, as well as the enrolment of students.

Two black professors were appointed to the new Umtata branch of the University of Fort Hare which opened early in 1976. They are Professor Manganyi and Professor Beresford Koyana. Professor Manganyi graduated at Turfloop University with B.A. and obtained an M.A. degree and a Doctorate at the University of South Africa. He is the author of a booklet "Being Black in the World". Professor Beresford Koyana, Professor of Private Law, is a Fort Hare graduate who had lectured there for some years. He had been practising as an advocate before joining the new Fort Hare staff. Professor Koyana was reported to have died in June following a motor car accident.<sup>14</sup>

## SASO on the Campus

The new Umtata branch is reported to have taken a more accommodating attitude towards SASO. The Branch's rector, Professor B. van der Merwe, told *Daily News* that he has "no quarrel with SASO as long as it worked towards black nationalism and did not cause campus unrest".<sup>15</sup>

He had admitted students to the branch who had left Fort Hare during the 1972 campus disturbances. "Even if they had been expelled from Fort Hare we would have accommodated them".<sup>16</sup>

## Foreign Black Students at South African Universities

The Minister of Bantu Education gave the following distribution and figures of students studying at South African universities:

Country	University	No. of Students	Faculty
Botswana	North	1	Arts
		1	Natural Sciences
Rhodesia	North	6	Arts
		2	Natural Sciences

Rhodesia	North	1	Commerce
		2	Theology
		3	Education
Swaziland	North	1	Natural Sciences
Lesotho	North	1	Law
Rhodesia	Fort Hare	3	Natural Sciences
		1	Theology
Lesotho	Fort Hare	1	Agriculture

## Disturbances at Black University Campuses

(See report on Riots)

### REFERENCES

- <sup>1</sup>1976*Hansard* vol.9, col.644  
<sup>2</sup>Durban-Westville Pamphlet  
<sup>3</sup>1976*Hansard* vol.19, col.1144  
<sup>4</sup>Ibid  
<sup>5</sup>Ibid  
<sup>6</sup>Ibid  
<sup>7</sup>*Natal Mercury* 10.2.76  
<sup>8</sup>*Natal Mercury* 10.2.76

- <sup>9</sup>*Natal Mercury* 10.2.76  
<sup>10</sup>*Natal Mercury* 2.7.76  
<sup>11</sup>*Daily News* 20.5.76  
<sup>12</sup>1976*Hansard* vol.2, col.50  
<sup>13</sup>*Natal Witness* 23.9.75  
<sup>14</sup>*Daily News* 3.3.76  
<sup>15</sup>Ibid  
<sup>16</sup>1976*Hansard* vol.12, col.840