

A BRIEF HISTORY OF STUDENT ACTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

- 1916 Formation of Afrikaanse Studentebond, not as a national union, but concerned with interests of Afrik. Students.
- 1924 NUSAS founded in Bloemfontein: having affiliated centres: UCT, Stellenbosch, Wits, Pretoria, Rhodes, Natal, Grey College (now UOFS) and Potch.
- 1933 Grey Coll, Pretoria and Potch disaffiliate from NUSAS.
- 1936 Stellenbosch disaffiliates from NUSAS.
- 1933 Afrikaanse Nasionale Studentebond (ANSB) was founded. This body was strongly Christian-National and became very active during the war years. Issued a Freedom Manifesto 1st July, 1940 calling inter-alia for an authoritative republican state control of Press, Radio Film and library media for a healthy people's education.
- General van Rensburg, leader of the assewa-brandwag, became its leader; these years marked the peak of ANSB power as many NUSAS students were fighting in the armed forces.
- 1945 NUSAS finally admits Fort Hare (although original construction allowed open membership. ANSB declines with end of war.
- 1948 ASB founded. In election speeches some Nationalist candidates call for segregation at UCT and WITS.
- 1951 At the Graduation Ceremony at Stellenbosch University, the Prime Minister, Dr Malan, says that the "mingling of Europeans and non-Europeans at the two largest universities of S.A. would have to be eliminated as soon as possible. The mingling is directly opposed to the principle of apartheid".
- 1955 February: The Hooloway Commission reports. Though not directly within its scope, the Commission expresses grave misgivings about segregation, under three heads: that any limitation of a university's autonomy can lead to interference in the purely internal policy of the university; that limitation might deleteriously affect the status enjoyed by S.A. universities overseas; that restrictions should not be introduced unless they could be supported by reasons which could be regarded as overriding in the social sphere.
- 1956 November: The government decides to introduce legislation in 1957 to establish separate universities.
- 1957 March: The Separate University Education Bill is published. It establishes academic segregation and subjects at Non-European univs to rigorous ministerial control.
- The first of numerous placard protests is held at Cape Town.
- May: 2000 members of Wits staff and students march through Johannesburg against the Separate University Bill.
- UCT protest daily in the streets while the Bill is being debated.
- May 29: The Torch of Academic Freedom is extinguished outside Parliament during the second reading of the Bill.
- Minister C. N. Swart, now State President, says in Parliament that the State "should have authority over who is taught and what is taught."
- 1958 September: Legislation is introduced in the form of two separate Bills the extension of University Education Bill and the Fort Hare Transfer Bill. The "conscience Clause" is omitted.

1959 February: The Bill is again introduced into the House of Assembly for its first reading.

March: NUSAS tells of 220 protests against the government's proposed legislation received by that organisation from Europe, Scandinavia, Britain, America, Latin America, Asia, Africa from University professors, student bodies, church leaders etc.

1100 attend mass meeting at U.C.T.

April: Mr. J. J. Serfontein, Minister of Education, says in Parliament: "The government will not be diverted from its course by anyone in the world".

The Bills are railroaded through with the help of such measures as the "Guillotine" in one of the most dramatic sessions Parliament has ever seen. One 28-hour non-stop session during the second reading.

June: Bill passed by 73 votes to 11 in enlarged Senate. Later signed by the Governor General.

July 29: Solemn Dedication Ceremony in Jameson Hall, UCT.

1960 Govt. takes over Fort Hare University College.

Four other Tribal Colleges established: Univ. College of W. Cape (Coloureds).

Univ. College of Zululand (Zulus)

Univ. College of Durban (Indians)

Univ. College of North (Sothos)

Seven staff members including Registrar at Fort Hare dismissed on grounds of their opposition to apartheid.

Mr. Z. K. Matthews resigns as Principal of Fort Hare rather than swear his opposition to African National Congress (ANC) Four other lecturers resign in protest at take over.

16 students refused re-admission 10 on grounds of political views and activity.

NUSAS banned on campus.

NUSAS sets up South African Committee for Higher Education (SACHED) to provide non white students with degree courses of London University.

April: State of Emergency declared.

600 UNP students demonstrate against ban on meetings in Pietermaritzburg streets.

Numerous staff members and students detained.

June 3: 200 Wits students march on the Fort (gael) to demand release of staff and students.

August: Fort Hare SRC disbands refusing to accept constitution drawn up by authorities. Student boycott of meals launched. Lectures suspended for a few days.

- 1961 Annual protests inaugurated at all university centres to re-affirm belief in academic freedom.
- "Brain Drain" reaches alarming proportions with over 100 lecturers leaving in 2 year period.
- Students at Fort Hare re-affirm decision not to elect an SRC until their constitution is accepted by authorities.
- May 29: Total 3 day of boycott of lectures launched by students.
- June 2: Fort Hare closed until July 18.
- Rhodes students stay away from lectures on June 5 in sympathy with Fort Hare students.
- Similar boycott of lectures on May 29 and 30 at UNNE.
- Fort Hare re-opens in July.
- 1962 Branch of NUSAS formed at Stellenbosch.
- International Students Conferences <sup>1 delegation</sup> refused visas to visit South Africa.
- General Law Amendment Act (sabotage Act) passed.
- 2000 Wits staff and students in protest march in Johannesburg.
- March attacked by crowd with eggs, tomatoes etc.
- 800 UND/UNNE students march in Durban
- UNP mass meeting in City Hall condemns Act.
- UCT mass meeting. Citizens protest march planned but banned. Poster demonstrations held
- Rhodes mass meeting held.
- June: Standing committee presents petition in Cape to Secretary for Justice. 4,200 signatories to petition.
- June 12: Professor Geyser addresses mass meeting at UCT attended by all SRC Presidents.
- June 13: Torchlight march prevented by City Council. 300 students meet at Hiddingh Hall to demonstrate. Number of arrests and other incidents.
- July: Chief Luthuli becomes Honorary President of NUSAS.
- August: Banned student, Dennis Brutus, elected to Wits SRC.
- 1963: May: First National Day of Affirmation ceremony held in Durban addressed by Archbishop Hurley.
- First National Seminar held at Botha's Hill.
- 2 Fort Hare students and one lecturer convicted of sabotage, 99% of Fort Hare students boycott graduation ceremony.
- Mass protests at 1963 General Laws Amendment Act.
- Mr Vorster launches overall attacks on NUSAS. Describes it "as cancer in the life of the nation". SABC attack NUSAS. 200 students resign from NUSAS at UCT.
- Mr ThamiMhlambiso, ex-Vice President of NUSAS and former President UNNE SRC, banned.
- Two Wits students and a Rhodes lecturer, Mr. T. Beard, banned.

1964

- March: Joe Levenstein UCT SRC President and Morris Sheftel, Editor of Varsity charged in terms of Publications and Entertainments Act for publishing article "How to Seduce a Freshette". Found not guilty.
- April: NUSAS President, Jonty Driver, delivers his "Botha's Hill" address at National Seminar.
- May: Contents of paper attached in Afrik press and by students at many centres. UND disaffiliates in May
- July: Mr. Driver censured at Congress. David de Keller detained under 90 Days whilst attending Congress. Several students and lecturers, including former NUSAS President Adrian Leftwich, detained.
- August: UND re-affiliates. Jonty Driver detained under 90 Days.
- September: Driver released - leaves South Africa. Succeeded by Meader Osler.
- November: de Keller plus 3 other students convicted of sabotage
- Integrated dances banned at UCT - students decide to hold no further dances on campus until all students can attend.

1965

- January: Minister of Justice. B.J. Voster, carries out his wish, expressed the previous year, to remove all so called "listed communists" from univ. and government subsidized institutions of learning". He bans Prof.H.J. Simons of UCT and Prof.E.Roux of Wits from teaching - rendering them without means of support.
- March: Wits meeting to protest removal of Prof.E.Roux.
- April: The UCT Univ.Council breaks a month-long ban on protests by students and staff and issues a statement of protest.
- The UCT SRC follows the lead of the UCT Comparative African Studies Society (in Sept.1965) and calls a protest meeting. The staff and students are represented.
- Minister of Education states the "government intends working towards separate societies for non-whites" while attacking integrated scientific societies.
- Natal: Law Lecturer, Mr.A.Eastwood deported.
- 1966:Jan. Articles appear in Afrikaans press saying that Senator de Klerk is going to make it more difficult for non whites to go to open universities.
- SA Society of Commerce and Economics Students vote to open membership to all - attacked in Afrikaans press.
- February 17. Sen. de Klerk's first statement that he would report the untenable position at UCT to the Cabinet.
- March 2: At election meeting at Stellenbosch Senator de Klerk promises new legislation to force segregation on campus activities.



- May 11: NUSAS President, Ian Robertson, banned.  
NUSAS banned from campus of Johannesburg Training College (Indian)
- May 12 onwards: Numerous student and national protests against banning.
- June: Sen.R.F.Kennedy address Day of Affirmation of Academic and Human Freedom Ceremony at UCT, 10,000 attend.
- August: Publication of University Bills. Amendments to previous Bills. Had the effect of limiting participation by non white students at UCT and Wits to academic activities; and allowing clubs and societies on these campuses to discriminate against non white students.
- University Bills shelved.
- Banning orders on Rhodes lecturers Bromberger and Beard lifted.
- September: Robertson leaves the country.
- Prohibition of Improper Interference Bill published and later referred to Commission.
- Robertson banning is re-examined in Parliament.
- October: Two students given jail sentences under Suppression of Communism Act: David Ernst and Victor Finkelstein.
- Nov.1966: NUSAS submits evidence to commission on Prohibition of Improper Interference Bill.
- 1967 Feb. National Education Policy Bill read for the first time. National Union and SRCs issue strong statements of protest. Bill later passed.
- Senator de Klerk drops University Bills, stating he is satisfied that commissions and amendments to constitution at UCT will prevent "student unpleasantness."  
17 students refused re-admission to Fort Hare.
- April: Mr.Harry Oppenheimer elected Chancellor at UCT.
- June: SRC at University of Natal, Durban banned by Univ.Principal. Student Newspaper, Domo, Banned and 6 students suspended from ever again participating in student affairs.
- Standing Committee of SRC Presidents protests; NUSAS President, Margaret Marshall, attacks ban at Day of Affirmation Ceremony addressed by Dean Griswold.
- July: Rhodes University Council bans mixed accommodation and eating at NUSAS Congress. Delegates fast for 24 hours.
- July 8: NUSAS President elect, John Sprack, stripped of S.A.citizenship.
- July 27: Dr.R.Hoffenberg,Chairman NUSAS Advisory Panel, banned.
- August 11: Past NUSAS Vice-President John Daniel refused passport. Nation-wide protests mount at banning of Dr. Hoffenberg. Doctors at Groote Schuur threaten to resign

- Ex-Chief Albert Luthuli, Hon. NUSAS President, dies.  
Clark Kerr refused visa to visit S.A. to deliver T B  
Davies lecture at UCT.  
Council at Univ. of Natal sets up commission to invest-  
igate SRC Constitution need for newspaper on campus.
- September: John Sprack served with deportation order. Widespread  
protests. Varsity, UCT student newspaper, banned.
- October: John Sprack leaves S.A.  
Chris Pritchard, Editor of Varsity, rusticated by UCT.
- November: Chris Pritchard charged with blasphemy.  
URD commission issues Interim Report exonerating students  
and calling for new SRC elections.
- December: Pritchard trial opens.  
John Daniel elected NUSAS President for 1968.  
Rogers Ragaven, ex-Deputy Vice-President of NUSAS and  
past President of UNNE SRC banned.
- 1966: Sir Richard Luyt succeeds Dr Durrin as UCT Principal.  
17 students re-admitted to Fort Hare.
- University Amendment Act, 1966 gives Minister of  
National Education powers to withdraw financial  
subsidies from Universities should University Councils  
not fulfil certain conditions laid down by him.
- March: Integrated dances resumed at UCT.  
Improper interference Bill published. Does not affect  
NUSAS.  
Johannesburg Training College disaffiliated.
- March 23: Dr Hoffenberg leaves S. A. 1500 UCT students at Cape  
Town and 200 Wits and JCE students at Joburg airports  
see him off.
- May 1: Judgement in Pritchard trial - found guilty of blas-  
phemy - cautioned and discharged.
- June: Referendum at Wits on NUSAS affiliation - 2-1 vote  
for affiliation.  
UCT meeting decides to accept NUSAS policy on Rhodesia  
and affiliation question dropped.  
Referendums at Durban, UNP, Rhodes keep these centres  
affiliated.
- August: Protests over Mafeje. First sit-in at UCT. Massive  
protest at Wits.
- September: Sit-in at Fort Hare. Supported by nation-wide  
protests.  
From September onto the end of the year, massive  
action against students by SB. Numerous students  
questioned, NUSAS President loses passport, DVP refused  
visa, Pres, Vice-Pres Rhodes SRC refused visas, Pres of  
UCM loses passport. 21 students refused readmission  
to Fort Hare. 7 Fort Hare students convicted of paint-  
ing slogans and expelled later.

- October: Delegations from Wits and UCT see Vorster to complain about action against students and restriction of rights to protest, (Vorster had previously banned marches in all cities, and refused to defend rights of students to picket)
- Vorster refuses to budge and warns that all student activity would be segregated by law unless the Universities "put their house in order" before December.
- December: Standing Committee refuse to segregate student activity and gives notice of refusal to accept such legislation if forthcoming.
- 1969 February: NUSAS Delegations sees Minister Muller after Standing Committees decision to make representation about action against students. Meeting inconclusive.
- March: 28 students refused re-admission to Fort Hare. Later 2 expulsions. Introduction of Bills making Tribal Colleges 'full universities'. Muller, de Wet & Bazar Cootzee attack NUSAS.
- April: Massive Nation wide protest on 10th Anniversary of 1959 Segregation Legislation. Joined by Councils and Senates at Wits, UCT and Rhodes. Attacks on demonstrations at Wits by Air Force. SRC President (twice) and VP and 25 students arrested at Wits during protest.
- Petition of over 10,000 signatures presented to Minister of Education, de Klerk, at Parliament.
- Wits students subsequently acquitted in court.
- May: March and demonstrations at Turfloop, NUSAS President, Vice-President and Regional Director banned from the area. Protests on other campuses. UCM student arrested at Turfloop. One for the road banned.
- June: Schlapobersky, Golding and 21 others detained under Terrorism Act. Protests at Wits. Minister, de Klerk intervenes to segregate Wits swimming pool.
- July to August: Dryden Players tour marked by protest at Fort Hare and Wits. Controversy at Stellenbosch over decision to meet with students from UCWC. Demonstration, sit-in at Rhodes over non-appointment of Basil Moore, circulation of Doodle. Students rusticated for 6 weeks then for years. Passport of Behr, (SRC President at Durban) withdrawn. Protests at Natal. Subsequently returned.
- Sept: SRC elections disrupted at Wits.
- Dec: NUSAS seminar raided at Stellenbosch. 6 students arrested, but subsequently acquitted. Renewed SB activity.
1970. Jan: Standing Committee decision on Sport; Election statement issued.
- March: Africa Week - UN Day against Racial Discrimination and 10 years since Sharpeville - speakers, symposiums on most campuses but no protest.

- 1970<sup>00</sup> April: Wits protests Bantu Laws Amendment Act  
All white centres run election awareness campaign,  
to focus the elections onto the real 'issues' in SA.
- May: Nationwide protest over continued detention of 22 detainees  
under Terrorism Act. 500 Wits students march through Jo-  
hannesburg to John Vorster Square in defiance of prohibition  
by chief magistrate. 357 arrested. UCT Students march  
through Cape Town following day. 30 Wits students  
eventually charged under Riotous Assemblies Act, and  
Act 8 of 1953, and municipal by-law, but plead guilty  
to contravening by-law - fined R50 - other charges  
dropped. 4 UCT students, including NUSAS President,  
Neville Curtis and Jessica Cumming, Regional Director  
charged. 3 found not guilty. One David Kawalsky,  
found guilty, cautioned, and discharged. Three weeks  
after marches, during which time continued nationwide  
student protests and mass pamphleteering were mounted,  
22 detainees charged before court
- July: NUSAS re-assessment. Fundamental changes in organisation.
- Sept/  
October: Protests over detainees - UCT students arrested and  
discharged after leafleteering. 22 Detainees acquitted  
then banned. 3 000 Wits students march through Jhb.
- October: Paula Ensor's passport refused. (Paula Ensor, Natal  
Regional Director).
- December: KumasI statement on foreign economic exploitation, arms  
sales and integrated sport heavily attacked by Government.
- 1971 January: Rex Heinke, Wits SRC President deported.
- February: Nationwide police raids. 1 054 documents seized from  
Head Office. On court order, returned, then seized  
again.  
Dick Rock, lecturer at Wits in Psychology, deported.  
Mass Wits protest campaign.
- May: Paula Ensor warned of banning if she did not "cease  
her activities which were 'furthering the aims of communism'".
- April/  
May: Lieutenant-Colonel Meyer, SAP, attacks NUSAS in speech.  
Defamation action instituted.  
Rhodes run disobedience campaign against residence  
regulations. R20 000 fines levied by University on students.
- May: John Aitcheson re-banned. University of Natal,  
Pietermaritzburg protests.  
Enormous campaign against celebration of Republic  
Day - half a million pamphlets, such demonstration,  
+-50 arrests, few charges laid.
- June: Continued heavy attacks on NUSAS from Government, United  
Party.  
Christie, Wood found guilty of being in Soweto - R20  
or 10 days. Wood, NUSAS Regional Director TVL, chooses  
jail.



- July: Father Cosmas Desmond banned. Nationwide protests in August.
- August: John Whitehead, Rhodes SRC President, and 6 others rusticated for refusing to pay fines on disobedience campaign.
- September: Continued attacks on universities, threats to withdraw subsidies.
- October: 148 people raided, half students and lecturers and 30 NUSAS Office bearers.
- November: 11 students, 2 lecturers detained under Terrorism Act. One charged under Suppression of Communism Act. Heavy attacks on NUSAS by Vorster and General van den Bergh.

Brief History of English/Afrikaans/Non-white student Relations

1924: NUSAS founded. All white organisation consisting of all English and Afrikaans Universities. Organisation formed to further common interests of all white students.

1933: Afrikaner agitation for separate racial, cultural and linguistic organisations expresses itself in disaffiliation from NUSAS of Pretoria, Potchefstroom and Grey University Colleges.

Some reasons advanced

(1) "The spirit and character which has emerged at its annual meetings during the past 9 years has been overwhelmingly negrophilistic, imperialistic and liberalistic in colour.

(2) "We interpret the spirit of negrophilism and give as an example of it the negative native policy which was followed at the recent sitting of the NUSAS Council. The admission to NUSAS of native students of Fort Hare was simply shelved by saying that the time was not yet ripe for this.

(3) "As an example of its imperialistic spirit we simply refer to the fact that a great deal of its membership consists of English members whose main object is to couple South Africa closer to Great Britain as 'home' and for whom South Africa must be maintained as a sub-division of the British Empire.....Therefore we say that NUSAS is un-Afrikaans.

(4) "Further, in recent years NUSAS displayed a liberalistic tendency, especially as a result of the strong influence of socialistic-international-minded Jews, for the most part denationalised Jews, who wish to effect a general world citizenship without founding it on genuine nationalism."

Stellenbosch University refused to disaffiliate and passed motion regretting withdrawal from NUSAS of 3 Afrikaans Universities, thereby isolating Stellenbosch in NUSAS.....

"SRC of Stellenbosch realises the necessity for a National Union of Students and sees an opportunity for Afrikaans centres to maintain their language religion and sentiments within NUSAS....."

1933: Afrikaanse Nasionale Studente Bond (ANSB) formed in October 1933 Founder meeting chaired by Mr.P.J.Meyer. 1st. ANSB conference held in early 1934 under chairmanship of Mr.N. Diedericks.

1934: NUSAS Commission decides to maintain NUSAS as an all white organisation by deciding against affiliating Fort Hare, then known as S.A. Native College.

1936: Stellenbosch disaffiliates from NUSAS joins ANSB.

1936-1940s: ANSB becomes openly Nazi; Gen: G.F.J. van Rensburg of Ossewa Brandwag, becomes leader of ANSB. NUSAS was all this time attempting to persuade the Afrikaans Universities to rejoin NUSAS.

- 1943-45: ANSB collapsed.
- 1945: NUSAS becomes non-racial with the affiliation of Fort Hare and in 1947 of the non white section of University of Natal.
- 1948: ASB formed.
- 1948-1962: NUSAS maintains non-racial stand, non-racialism, opposition to all forms of discrimination and belief in academic freedom becomes mainpillars of policy.

English University initiate moves for greater co-operation with Afrikaans Universities through holding of Inter-SRC Conferences and formation of such organisations as South African Federation of Student Unions (SAFSU) 1954 and S.A. National Student Organisation (SANSO 1959)  
All conferences failed on the "representation" question. ASB insisted that whites must represent both white campuses and mixed campuses; non-whites could represent non-white centres only.  
English University SRCs refused to give required assurances and conferences either never met or there were walk-outs.

- 1962: NUSAS breaks off all contact with ASB.
- 1963: Decision reversed: NUSAS will continue to invite ASB to Congress and all other functions. This is done but no replies are ever received to these invitations.
- 1964: Representatives of all English, non-white and Afrikaans Unives met at Hiddingh, UCT to attend inaugural conferences of Federation of Conservative Students (FCS). Conference turned to inter-SRC conference with representatives of NUSAS and ASB present. Conference discussed mutual interests for some 4 hrs before ASB walk-out on "representativity" issue i.e. presence of Coloured student representing mixed student body.
- 1966: Wits SRC President invites NUSAS and ASB Presidents to debate at Wits. Both accepted but few days before debate ASB President dropped out.
- 1967: NUSAS and ASB President conducted debates at UCT and Stellenbosch. ASB President at second of these debates refused NUSAS President's invitation to attend NUSAS Conference and to conduct similar debates on all campuses.  
After ASB Conference in July, ASB announced they would never again debate with NUSAS.
- 1968: ASK of Wits invited NUSAS President to debate with ASB exec member at Wits. NUSAS President accepted provisionally but no reply received from ASK.  
ASB announces it cannot co-operate with South African Student Union (SASU).

ASB attitude to co-operation.

In favour of 1) formation of English Students Bond, Bantu Students Bond, Coloured etc.

2) No co-operation with NUSAS as it has a sordid past, does not reflect aspirations of Afrikaner, regard

NUSAS as unpatriotic.

NUSAS attitude to co-operation:

Remains the only true National Union, open to all SA students, prepared to meet and discuss with ASB or other groups on the basis of recognition of students as students.

- 1968 July: Durban convenes meeting of 'all' SRC Presidents. Breaks down on race question.
- August: Stellenbosch breaks centre affiliation with ASB. ASB entrenches itself at UPE.
- Sept: Wits and Pretoria break relations after Pretoria students attacked Wits during Mafeje protests. Similarly Wits and RAU.
- 1969 May: 'Contact Conference' between ASB and English conservative groups - ISU, SASU, FSO etc. Little agreement except as informal anti-NUSAS entente.
- June: Follow up to Durban meeting of '68, broken up on race grounds.
- Aug: Stellenbosch announces contact with coloured students. ASB in favour of 'formal contact'
- Dec: Meetings between NUSAS President and ASB Vice President, Stellenbosch President and English SRC Presidents ( informally ).
- 1970 Jan: 'Informal' meeting of Eng. and Afrik Presidents in JHB, breaks down on question of race. Afrikaans centres except for Stellenbosch strongly opposed to any meetings. Ideas of 'regional federation' or 'student parliament' rejected.
- Feb: Debate between ASB Vice President, NUSAS President and SASU President at UNP. (SASO could not attend but was invited.) ASB indicates 'might attend' NUSAS special congress as observers.
- April: NUSAS President to address meeting of S.A.A.K. at Stellenbosch. (April 14th)

COMMENT: For detailed comment on Eng/Afrik/Black student relations at the moment see NUSAS Newsletter no 7 'White Unity or Student Unity' by Neville Curtis.

Black student organisations:

Three black organisations were founded in the early 1960's, all were small and appear to have since dissolved. They were:

- 1) ASA - African Students Association - 1960 - individual enrolment, quite strong at UNNE, Fort Hare and on JHB. Uni-racial, but non-racial goal, split on attitude to NUSAS.
- 2) ASUSA - African Students Union of South Africa. 1960-1, individual enrolment, quite strong at Turfloop and in JHB. Uni racial but non racial goal, quite hostile to NUSAS.
- 3) PSNO - Progressive Students National Organisation (also DSU - Durban Students Union and CPSU - Cape Peninsula Students Union 1961-62 individual enrolment, small membership, non racial but non-collaboration with anyone. DSU subsequently affiliated to NUSAS briefly, but has since dissolved. None of these groups really got off the ground and attempts to unify ASA and ASUSA failed.



In recent years a number of developments have taken place.

In 1968/69, SASO and PASAS were formed.

SASO- South African Students Organisation

Founded: Late In 1968.

Centres: Strong support on all black centres. Some centres have dual application to NUSAS and SASO, others just to SASO.

Numbers: Unknown, but growing strongly.

Affiliation: Aimed at development and freedom of the black people in South Africa. Accepts only black membership. Does not recognise NUSAS as 'National' union. Strong rallying point for black students.

PASA -- Peninsula African Student Association

Founded: During 1969

Centres: Based in township in Cape Town, Open to students, scholars and graduates.

Numbers: Unknown.

Affiliation: Primarily cultural and intended to pull together students in the Peninsula area during vacations. Little contact with other groups but seems to be growing.

A further group ASECA in Johannesburg also involves numbers of students though it is a cultural and educational group and not student based.

UCM has involved a high number of black students since its foundation and much of the motivation for the inception of SASO originated at UCM conference.

Nothing has come of the ASB statement in favour of contact. Black attitudes on contact with Afrikaans (and sometimes with all whites) are divided, ranging from overt hostility to occasional enthusiasm - but on equal terms only.

## General Information for Seminar participants

### (1) Tribal Colleges

These colleges catering particularly for the educational needs of particular racial and ethnic groups. There are 5 in all (see 1960).

Facilities at these colleges are good but there is little or no student freedom, eg no SRC at Fort Hare, no SRC may affiliate to NUSAS.

Students may be refused admission or re-admission on grounds other than academic merit; Minister of Education has right to exclude any student.

### Regulations for students

Rules were gazetted in 1959 and 1960 for the admission, control and dismissal of students. Some of them commonly obtain at any institution, for example those relating to the payment of fees, production of certificate serving as entrance requirements, regular attendance at lectures, payment for damage caused to college property etc.

Other regulations are less usual, for example:

- 1) Students may not leave the college precincts without permission from the Hostel Superintendent or a representative duly authorised by the Rector. (Revised regulations were issued later for the University College of the North. These stated that first-year students may not leave the college precincts without permission).
- 2) Any student organisation or organisational work in which students are concerned is subject to the prior approval of the Rector.
- 3) No meetings may be held in the grounds of the college without permission from the Rector. Approved student committees may meet in accordance with the rules of the constitution of the body concerned.
- 4) No magazine, publication or pamphlet for which students are wholly or partly responsible may be circulated without the permission of the Rector in consultation with the Advisory Senate and the Senate.
- 5) No statement may be given to the Press by or on behalf of the students without the Rector's permission.
- 6) After consultation with the Advisory Senate and the Senate, the Rector may suspend or dismiss a student, who in his opinion infringes these regulations or any particular regulation or is guilty of misconduct.

In case of serious irregularity which in the opinion of the rector justifies immediate action the Rector may, in his discretion take such action and thereafter report to Council.

### Additional Regulations in force at Fort Hare

The dissatisfaction that existed at the University College of Fort Hare in 1959 and 1960, at the time of the change of control is described under 1960.

Some of the new regulations are

- (1) If in the opinion of the Minister it is not in the interests of the institution to register a candidate, he may refuse registration even if the candidate complies with all other conditions of registration.
- (2) Regulations published towards the end of 1959 stated that no student or person not under the jurisdiction of the college may be upon the college grounds as a visitor without the permission of the Rector or his duly authorised representative, and then only on such conditions as may be determined.

The new regulations repeat this provision and add that no Fort Hare students or group of students may visit any other institution without the permission of the Rector and the institution concerned, and then only on such conditions as may be determined.

- (3) Students who contravene the regulations, or are guilty of misconduct or disobedience or insubordination are to be brought before a college discipline committee of which the Rector is Chairman. Legal representation will not be allowed at the enquiry, and the procedure will be as determined by the Rector.

Should the student admit his guilt or be found guilty, the Rector may:

- (a) expel him permanently or for a specified period;
- (b) suspend him from stated activities or privileges for a specified period;
- (c) limit his freedom of movement;
- (d) if the student is a bursary holder, recommend the cancellation or reduction of his bursary;
- (e) demand payment of such sum as is calculated to compensate for any damage or costs wilfully or negligently caused to college property or to any person as a result of an offence.

Should a student be expelled, the Rector must report to the Executive Committee of the Council and to the Minister. If the expelled student considers he has been wronged, he must nevertheless leave the college within 24 hours. He has the right within fourteen days to make such representation to the Minister as he deems fit, sending a copy to the Rector.

In the event of any serious irregularity which in the opinion of the Rector requires immediate action, he may take such steps as he considers necessary, as soon as possible thereafter submitting a report to the Executive Committee and the Minister.

The Minister, after consultation with the Executive Committee, may confirm or set aside the expulsion or impose a lesser punishment.

NEW STATUS:

Subsequently these colleges have been granted full 'autonomy' gazetted on the 1st January, 1970.

Students at the college have expressed discontent at this new status and rumours of protest have been heard, though nothing has occurred to date.

Grounds for discontent at the the new status are:

- 1) That the breakaway from UNISA (i) means academic standards can fall quite easily.
  - (ii) means curricula can be changed to conform to CNE or apartheid lines.
  - (iii) Afrikaans can be used increasingly as medium of instruction.

(See motion 69 of 1969<sup>n</sup> NUSAS Minutes for a statement of objections of the new status and the NUSAS circular on the same subject.)

In essence the 'Universities' have been made into sub-departments of govt. depts with no autonomy and no real academic freedom.

(It is possible that the Principal of Ngoye will address the seminar)

Enrolment:

In 1969 this was Fort Hare 436, UCON 537, Zululand 361, Durban 1429, W. Cape 560, Total 3303, though this has increased considerably in 1970, no exact figures are yet available.

NOTE: In the same year 'black' enrolment at the 'white' universities was UCT 294, Wits 215, Natal 530, Rhodes 31, (Total 1076)

Of the total no of students in SA this reflects

Black	4,373	or	7.2%
White	67,294	or	92.8%

(excluding seminaries, % of black students at UNISA unknown)