

SOUTH AFRICAN HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL



UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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P R E F A C E

This book is a revised and enlarged version of Universities in South Africa, published in 1968 by the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research, which has been succeeded by the Human Sciences Research Council.

The aim of the publication is to provide concise, authoritative and easily digestible information on

- the South African geographic, topographic, economic and political background;
- South Africa's historical development;
- the development of education, especially university education, for all the population groups;
- the origin, growth and present state of universities in the country;
- the academic faculties, courses offered and degrees and diplomas to be obtained at South African universities;
- libraries, museums and other amenities associated with or within reach of universities; and
- research and other academic organizations attached to or associated with universities.

Information such as is provided in this volume has been much in demand in South Africa as well as in other countries, and the HSRC trusts that the book will serve a useful purpose.


PRESIDENT

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UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CHAPTER 1

SOUTH AFRICA: GEOGRAPHIC, TOPOGRAPHIC, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND

GEOGRAPHY

Geographically the Republic of South Africa is a large country, comprising the southern tip of Africa, once called, and in some ways perhaps still, the Dark Continent. From Cape Agulhas, the southernmost point, where the Atlantic meets the Indian Ocean and the wild Southeaster has been the base of ships and sailors for centuries, it stretches for 1800 kilometres, as the crow flies, to Messina, the northernmost town near the banks of the Limpopo River, the boundary between South Africa and Rhodesia. From Port Nolloth on the Atlantic west coast it rises and falls for 1400 kilometres to Durban on the Indian east coast of Natal, likewise as the crow flies. By road the distances are considerably longer.

AREA

The country covers an area of 1 206 900 square kilometres as compared to Great Britain's 245 000. In addition South Africa is responsible for governing the mandated territory of South-West Africa, a land of 824 000 square kilometres which the Republic seems to cradle in an arm, the lower end of the Orange River, a land for the most part arid and very thinly populated.

PROVINCES

The Republic has four provinces, the Cape of Good Hope in the south, the Orange Free State in the centre, Natal to the east and Transvaal to the north. The Cape is 712 640 square kilometres in size, the Orange Free State 127 680, Natal 85 950 and Transvaal 280 640.

COAST LINE

From the mouth of the Orange River on the Atlantic Coast, where the Republic borders on South-West Africa, the Cape coast

runs in an on the whole remarkably smooth line more or less southwards to Cape Point for about 900 kilometres, and then eastwards and north-eastwards to Port St. Johns and Port Shepstone and northwards up the Natal coast to Ponta d' Ouro on the Moçambique border for another 2000. Added to this there is the South-West Africa coast line from the mouth of the Orange River northwards to the boundary of Portuguese Angola at the mouth of the Kunene River, a distance of some 1500 kilometres. These figures mean that South Africa has a coast line of over 4000 kilometres to protect.

BANTU STATES

Three Bantu states, which obtained independence from Great Britain in 1966, lie almost or wholly within South Africa's boundaries. West of the Transvaal, north of the Cape, bordering on South-West Africa in the west and north and on Rhodesia in the north-east, lies Botswana, the former Bechuanaland. North of Natal, east of Transvaal and bordering upon Portuguese Moçambique in the east, lies Swaziland. Finally there is Lesotho, formerly Basutoland, nestling amidst its mountain fortresses against the Eastern Free State, the North-eastern Cape and Western Natal.

OTHER NEIGHBOURS

The northern boundary of the Transvaal is the Limpopo River, with Rhodesia on the other side. Transvaal also shares a long eastern boundary with Moçambique along the Lebombo Mountains, while Northern Natal has a short boundary with Moçambique.

BANTU HOMELANDS

From beyond East London on the south-eastern Cape coast to near Port Shepstone on the shores of Natal runs the famous "Wild Coast" of the Transkei, home of the Xhosa and largest of the South African Bantu homelands. It stretches inland for long distances, to the Kei River, the Drakensberg Mountains and the south-eastern border of Lesotho.

Partly bordering upon the Transkei is the Ciskei homeland, parts of it scattered over what is called the Cape Border, between such towns as East London, Grahamstown and Queenstown.

A part of Northern Natal is called Zululand, most of it comprising the second largest of the homelands, that of the

Zulu, parts of which are situated in the rest of Natal.

In the far northern and north-eastern parts of the Transvaal are the homeland areas of the North Sotho, Venda, Shangaan and Swazi, and in the Western Transvaal and the Northern Cape those of the Tswana.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topographically South Africa has been likened to an upturned saucer, rather irregularly made and somehow half finished. If we could find a suitable spot on the plateau of the saucer, say above the centre province, the Orange Free State, and rise high enough to get a complete bird's eye view of the country, we should broadly discern the following:

In the distant west, near the mouth of the Orange, South Africa's "Great" river, a range of mountains starts. It moves more or less parallel and rather close to the west coast, then swings inland in a wide arc, still more or less parallel to the coast, travels eastwards and north-eastwards through the interior of the Cape Province, then northwards past the Transkei, between Lesotho and Natal, between Swaziland and Transvaal, until it eventually peters out not far from the Limpopo River on the Rhodesian border. This is the Great Escarpment, the jagged, irregular edge of half the circumference of our upturned saucer plateau.

If we now look back to where the Escarpment starts near the mouth of the Orange River, we notice on the northern side of the river mouth a tiny spot. This is Oranjemund. South of the mouth there is another tiny spot, Alexander Bay. These are "closed" areas where diamonds are dug from the sand, officially, scientifically and in considerable quantities. As our eyes travel northwards along the coast of South-West Africa, we see the great Namib Desert flanking the whole long coastline, one of the most desolate in the world, aptly called "Skeleton Coast". Halfway along it lies Walvis Bay which, incidentally, is part of the Republic, a bay and a bit of land annexed by the old Cape Colony in 1876 when what is now South-West Africa was to be had for the taking, with no takers interested.

Southwards from the Orange River mouth the coast line is less desolate but still lonely and the slope of the saucer from the Escarpment to the sea is short and semi-arid. Our eyes pass over tiny dots - Kleinsee and Nababeep and O'Kiep, where copper was discovered three centuries ago and is mined in goodly

quantity to-day. As we look further south, the gap between escarpment and sea widens, the land gradually becomes greener and the coast line more active, enlivened by a flourishing fishing industry. Still further to the south wheat lands begin to appear, and then orchards and vineyards - and suddenly we have arrived in Cape Town, legislative capital, in the incomparably beautiful Cape Peninsula, "The fairest cape in all the world", dominated by queenly Table Mountain, and in the Western Province, seat of South Africa's oldest culture, where nature has been bounteous and some of the gracious living of days gone by still remains.

But as we were looking southwards, another outstanding feature of the landscape struck us. More or less from the point where the gap between the Escarpment and western sea coast begins to widen and the Escarpment curves boldly inland, new mountain ranges start, move more or less due south, almost to the sea in the Western Province, and then abruptly eastwards in an almost unbroken line, straight towards the East London coast, short of which they flatten out into sloping downs and lovely valleys. These are the beautiful Fold Mountains, known in different localities by different picturesque names.

Approximately between the southern slopes of the Escarpment and the Fold Mountains lies the immense semi-desert Great Karoo, up to 250 million years ago a vast inland sea, to-day a hunting ground of archaeologists and the breeding area of some of the finest wool sheep in the world.

As the Fold Mountains sweep eastwards, they split into two ranges for a matter of some 300 kilometres, forming the Little Karoo in between, with the flourishing town of Oudtshoorn, once the headquarters of the richest ostrich feather industry on earth, as its metropolis.

From the lovely Western Cape, across parts of the Fold Mountains and between them and the sea, winds the famous Garden Route, scenically one of the world's great drives. Beyond Port Elizabeth it enters the Border area, with its sweeping plains and downs and valleys, its beautiful towns and its mixed Bantu and White population. This is pre-eminently the land of the British Settler and British South African Culture, with the gracious city of Grahamstown as its headquarters, seat of Rhodes University and the site of some of the most beautiful churches in the country.

Beyond East London one enters the Transkei, a fertile land of plains, slopes, valleys and a good rainfall, a land with great possibilities. From the Transkei one moves into Southern Natal with the picturesque South Coast on one's right and the peaks of the Great Escarpment (here called the Drakensberg Mountains) on one's left. Scenically Natal is South Africa's most beautiful province, its Garden Province, with a largely subtropical climate and practically the whole of its coast a round-the-year holiday resort; with tropical fruit, grain, cattle and dairy farming, industries and vast sugar cane plantations north of Durban, its glittering capital.

From our imaginary vantage point high in the sky above the centre of the Great Plateau we scrutinize the landscape below us further.

Directly below is the Orange Free State, with its staid capital, Bloemfontein, also the judicial capital of the country, in the centre. The Free State is mostly high, flat country, sweeping away to the west, north, east and south, with low hills dotting the landscape here and there. Eastwards the land runs into the mountains of Lesotho and the borders of Natal and the Transkei. From these mountains on the eastern edge of the Great Escarpment, which contain the highest peaks in the country, the great Orange River originates and flows westwards. On the Natal side many rivers arise, the greatest among them the bright Tugela.

North of Bloemfontein the busy goldfields of the Free State can be seen, amid maize and wheat fields. The plains reach the Vaal River, great tributary of the Orange, which supplies water to the whole of the mighty mining and industrial complex of what is called the Vaal Triangle, with roaring Johannesburg at its centre. North of Johannesburg is steady Pretoria, administrative capital, pleasant, sprawling city of government, learning, civil servants, industrial smoke and screaming military jets - for near Pretoria are the Army and Air Force headquarters.

North of Johannesburg the country gradually falls, changing from High Veld to Middle Veld (or Bushveld Basin) to a low depression along the Limpopo River and the real Low Veld east of the northern end of the Great Escarpment. From the edge of the Escarpment here the land drops with startling abruptness from a height of some 2000 metres above sea level to about 200, with the Lebombo Mountains on the Mozambique border in the distance. Along the Mozambique border lies the

famous Kruger National Game Reserve. Finally, from our high vantage point, we look westwards and north-westwards, towards Kimberley on the Free State border, diamond headquarters of the world, where the greatest hole ever dug by man in his search for treasure in the bowels of the earth is the prime tourist attraction. Further westwards we look, across flatlands towards the Kalahari Desert on the edge of South-West Africa, across dunes and more flatlands to the Namib Desert and the sea. North-westwards we see the sandy flats and bush lands of Botswana and northern South-West Africa, until we discern the distant Kunene River on the Angola border and look beyond and towards the right to Angola, Zambia and Rhodesia.

A huge land is South Africa by European standards, larger than Britain, Germany, France and Italy put together, but small by American standards - only one-sixth the size of the USA. It is a land of great variety and shrill contrasts, of cool high veld and hot low veld, of subtropical vegetation and barren plains, of teeming cities and lonely farmsteads, of snowcapped mountains and bustling bathing beaches; a land of overwhelming grandeur and intimate loveliness; always a beautiful land, even in its harshness.

A proud land also is South Africa, a land with a stirring history that still has to be suitably written, a land young in the annals of written history but old in the story of the origin of beast and man, for the indications are clear not only that the Karoo swamps and other parts of the land were once the habitat of primeval creatures, but that man's own fierce forbears roamed the plains of Southern Africa a million years ago. Here more probably than anywhere else was the birthplace of Man.

POPULATION

According to the 1970 census figures South Africa has some 21 000 000 inhabitants, composed as follows, in round figures:

Whites	3 750 000
Coloureds	2 000 000
Indians (Asiatics)	600 000

Bantu in main groups:

Xhosa	3 930 000
Zulu	4 000 000
Sotho	1 450 000
Tswana	1 700 000
Pedi	1 600 000
Shangaan	730 000
Ndebele	400 000
Venda	500 000
Swazi	500 000

All the main Bantu groups are divided into numerous sub-groups. The Bantu Homelands are the areas originally settled by Bantu, who started gradually moving southwards from Central Africa about the time when the Portuguese found a route to India round the southern tip of Africa at the end of the 15th century. The white man, whose pioneer drive, initiative and know-how has made South Africa one of the most prosperous and progressive of civilized countries, and who settled land that no one else could lay claim to, has all the right in the world to be in Southern Africa and stay there. Southern Africa is the White man's homeland also. White South Africans have no other.

South African government policy for the peaceful co-existence and maximum development of the various population groups is "separate development", of which the main virtue is that it recognizes group differences, maintains group identity and avoids group confrontation and friction, whatever the problems accompanying it may be.

Within the framework of "separate development" the Bantu Homelands, backward but with good potential, are being developed agriculturally and industrially at an increasing pace, and self-rule is granted to them as they ask for and become able to cope with it. Eventual independence is envisaged for them. As they develop, they will be able to absorb an ever greater percentage of their peoples, more or less half of whom still live and work in the "White" areas, which also contain the Indians and the Coloureds.

In the "White" areas there is residential, educational and largely work separation of different population groups. Politically the Whites are in charge, but the Indians and Coloureds have Councils to which they elect members and whose task it is to look after the general interests of their groups and to serve as liaison between their peoples and the government, while

all the Bantu have voting rights in their homelands, all of which have either local authorities or home rule.

The key to whatever future development may take place with regard to political rights for Non-White groups is education, a field in which almost fantastic progress has been made in the last two decades, under the guidance and on the initiative of the government and White South Africa, but with the full co-operation and increasing participation of the Non-White groups.

ECONOMY

Until the period between the two world wars the South African economy relied mainly on mining and agriculture, but even before 1940 determined efforts at industrial expansion were made. In and after the Second World War industrial growth as well as growth in the other sectors of the economy has been almost explosive.

In 1911 the gross domestic product amounted to R300 million; in 1920 to R558 million; in 1930 to R551 million (during the great depression); in 1940 to R987 million; in 1950 to R2549 million; in 1960 to R4973 million; in 1966 to R8180 million; and in 1968 to R9641 million. For 1970 it is estimated at over R10 500 million.

The rate of growth reflected by these figures is high, e.g. 1965-1966: 8,9 per cent; 1966-1967: 10,6 per cent; 1967-1968: 6,5 per cent. A more or less stable rate of growth of 5,5 per cent is envisaged for the years ahead.

The various sectors of the economy contribute as follows per cent to the national income:

Manufacturing	21
Commerce	14
Mining	12
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	10
General Government	10
Transport and communications	9
Miscellaneous Services	9
Fixed property development and ownership	4
Financial Services	4
Construction	4
Electricity, gas and water supply	3
	<u>100</u>

The Republic produces more than 70 per cent of the Free World's gold, has the world's largest chrome and some of the largest manganese, vanadium and antimony reserves, apart from many other mineral deposits; is one of the greatest producers of diamonds and other gems and one of the most important sources of uranium. It has large reserves of coal and iron ore, is a large-scale manufacturer of iron and steel products and has at Sasolburg in the Orange Free State the most successful oil-from-coal production plant existing.

South Africa's greatest industrial and agricultural problem is water. The country's rainfall is on the whole fairly low and also rather erratic, and droughts are a common occurrence. Except in Natal, on the Transvaal Low Veld side of the Great Escarpment, and in some parts of the Western and South-western Cape, there are no perennial rivers, nor is any South African river commercially navigable. Even the great Orange runs dry at times, flooding its banks far and wide at others.

Water conservation and the effective and most economical use of water are receiving high priority in South Africa. A mighty Orange River Project is in progress which will serve huge areas of the Eastern and Northern Cape and the Southern Free State. Many smaller but also important projects are undertaken or have been completed, and during 1970, which was "water year" in South Africa, a master plan for the future was drawn up and accepted by the government. South Africa is facing the problem with determination and initiative and will solve it. A project similar in scope to that of the Orange River has already been announced for the Western Cape.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

Politically the Republic of South Africa is a parliamentary democracy, with a system of government mainly inherited from Britain, even though at present only Whites of 18 and over may elect members of the Central Government and the four Provincial Councils. The President, Head of State, with more or less the same status and functions as the British monarch, is elected by the members of Parliament and the Senate. The Legislative Assembly or Lower House has 160 members, each representing a constituency. Six of them represent South-West Africa.

Every province has its own Provincial Council, with members elected as for Parliament, an Executive Council chosen by

the majority or ruling party and an Administrator appointed by the Central Government. Provincial Councils are mainly responsible for roads, hospitals, local government and primary and secondary education within the boundaries of their provinces.

The Upper House or Senate has 54 members, most of them elected by the members of Parliament and of the Provincial Councils, and a small number appointed by the Government.

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is the leader of the majority party. The minority party or parties constitute the Opposition, with a Leader chosen from their ranks. The strongest of the Opposition parties is regarded as an alternative government, and the Leader an alternative Prime Minister. He has a shadow cabinet.

The Prime Minister and his Cabinet of Ministers, at present 18, with six Deputy Ministers (not members of the Cabinet), form the Executive, with headquarters in the stately Union Buildings at Pretoria and government offices scattered over the city.

From January to June every year Parliament and the Senate meet to enact laws in the Houses of Parliament in the Gardens in Cape Town, the oldest park in the country, founded shortly after Jan van Riebeeck, founder of the South African nation, landed at the foot of Table Mountain on 6th April, 1652. No other parliamentary headquarters in the world has a more beautiful setting.

THE JUDICIARY

The South African Judiciary is completely independent. Its members are appointed by the Government from the ranks of senior advocates of impeccable standing and the highest integrity. The quality of legal training and procedure in South Africa is second to none.

Bloemfontein is the judicial capital and seat of the Appeal Court, headed by the Chief Justice. Divisions of the Supreme Court, each presided over by a Judge President, are based at Cape Town, Grahamstown and Kimberley (Cape Province), Bloemfontein (Orange Free State), Pietermaritzburg (Natal), with a branch at Durban, Johannesburg and Pretoria (Transvaal).

The country as a whole is divided into a large number of magisterial districts with a magistrate presiding over a Lower

Court in each district. In the larger areas there are chief magistrates with a number of assistants. In these areas there are also special regional courts with judicial powers higher than those of the lower courts and below those of the supreme courts.

From the lower and regional courts there is right of appeal to the Supreme Court and from the Supreme Court to the Appeal Court.

EDUCATION

Education in South Africa is controlled and organized by a number of State Departments, each headed by a Minister. For Whites it is the Department of National Education, for Coloureds the Department of Coloured Relations and Rehoboth Affairs, for the Bantu the Department of Bantu Education and for Indians the Department of Indian Affairs.

The HSAC publication Education in the Republic of South Africa presents a general review of education in the country, from crèches and nursery schools to university training, as it is organized at present.

CHAPTER 2

EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: A BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW

THE STORY OF SOUTH AFRICA

White South Africa was founded in 1652 when Jan van Riebeeck landed at the foot of Table Mountain to start a halfway refreshment station between Europe and India for the ships of the immensely rich and powerful Dutch East India Company. The refreshment station developed into a permanent settlement, and for almost a century and a half after that white men of European stock penetrated slowly inland in all directions into the vast empty spaces of what is now the Cape Province.

These white men were mostly Dutchmen to begin with, but their stock was gradually enriched by the immigration of other Europeans, mostly French Huguenots and a large number of Germans.

The settlers were all Protestants and their religious and social code strictly Calvinistic. In spite of their small numbers and the immense area over which they were scattered, their Calvinistic religion and code of ethics made of them a remarkably cohesive race who even developed their own language, Afrikaans. Their descendants are to-day, politically and in numbers, the predominant section of South Africa's White population.

About the time when the Portuguese were discovering a route to India round the Cape, the forbears of the modern South African Bantu started to move southwards from Central Africa. Most of them came along what are now the Northern Transvaal Lowveld, Swaziland and Natal on the eastern side of the Great Escarpment. As the Cape Colonists moved eastwards they eventually came up against the Bantu in what is now the Cape Border area beyond the Great Fish River, where their advance was halted towards the end of the 18th century.

In 1795, at a time when the once powerful Dutch East India Company was tottering and the distant Cape Colony had become more of an embarrassment than an asset to the Dutch Government, the British took over the Cape at the request of the king of the Netherlands.

The Dutch East India Company had had their problems with their Cape Colonists, since short-term mercenary company

interests often clashed with the interests and beliefs of the colonists who had come to stay permanently and not to "make a fortune" and go. As they gradually settled the country and made it habitable, they became almost fiercely independent and company government, often short sighted and unympathetic, often corrupt and inefficient, irked them.

By the time the British took over in 1795, the area that is now the Western Province was fairly well settled, prosperous and peaceful, but in the outlying districts, especially towards and on the eastern border, there was unrest and dissatisfaction, the most important source of which was the handling by the authorities of Black/White relations. These problems the British inherited and their "liberalistic" outlook did not help to make relations between them and the colonists more amicable.

For a short while, from 1803 to 1806, the Dutch, then the Batavian Republic, took the Cape back and sent two most capable men, Janssens and De Mist, to govern the Colony. Their stay was, however, cut short when in 1806 the British, this time uninvited, took the Cape by military conquest and retained it as a British Colony until 1910.

In 1820 the British brought 5000 settlers from England who landed at Algoa Bay, now Port Elizabeth, and joined the scattered Afrikaner settlements in the present Eastern Province and Border areas. These settlers, their descendants, and those who came afterwards, established a proud British South African tradition.

The Afrikaners and the British Colonists got on very well together, but there were many causes of strife, political, economic and cultural, between the Afrikaners, especially of the distant eastern districts, and the British Colonial Government at Cape Town. The eventual result was a mass emigration of Afrikaners, who came to be called Boers because they were all farmers and the Afrikaans word for farmer is "boer", toward the open land beyond the "Great River" (the Orange). This migration is known as the Great Trek and took place from 1834 to 1838, when a number of groups under various leaders left the Cape one after another to find new freedom in the north.

The story of the Great Trek is one of the world's epics, in memory of which the imposing Voortrekker Monument arose on a hill near Pretoria and was inaugurated in 1949.

In what is now the Orange Free State the Voortrekkers found small, scattered tribes of Bantu with whom they negotiated peacefully for land to settle on. In the Northern Free State, however, they clashed with the fierce Matabele tribe, an offshoot of the Zulu, who had come from across the Vaal River to drive out the new settlers. The Matabele were defeated and fled back north. The Trekkers founded the first of their new settlements at Winburg in the Orange Free State.

Some Voortrekker leaders, especially the famous Piet Retief, wanted to make sure of a future harbour and outlet to the sea. Port Natal, now Durban, seemed the obvious place, and the Trekkers moved across the formidable Drakensberg Mountains into what seemed to them the land of promise. Here they came up against the Zulu, proudest of the great Nguni tribes who had migrated south from Central Africa and for generations, especially under their legendary chief Chaka, had terrorized and often exterminated smaller tribes. Their leader was corpulent, cunning and treacherous Dingaan, who negotiated amiably with Piet Retief in connection with land, of which there was plenty for all, made his mark on an official contract, and then had Retief and his company battered to death at a subsequent feast in his royal kraal.

This act was the signal for war between Zulu and Trekkers, a war which ended on 16th December, 1838 at the Battle of Blood River, where 460 Trekkers defeated an army of ten thousand Zulu, established their right to part of the land and afterwards founded the Republic of Natalia, with the capital Pietermaritzburg, named after the two Trekker leaders Gerrit Maritz and Piet Retief.

For various reasons, political and economic, the British authorities refused to leave the Trekkers alone, and in 1843 they annexed Natal, taking the next of many steps which were meant to bring the recalcitrant Boers to heel, but resulted in what was called by a later Boer leader the Century of Wrong, and have mainly been responsible for strained relations, even personal enmity, between Boer and Britisher, a state of affairs that to some degree exists to this day. Most South Africans of to-day, however, have forgotten past hatreds and strife and are honestly trying to face the future as a truly united nation.

Most of the Trekkers left Natal, struggled back across the Drakensberg Mountains and founded the Republic of the Orange Free State. Then some moved over the Vaal River into what is now the Transvaal to found the South African Republic.

For a time the British, who, among other things, were occupied with a series of "Kaffir Wars" on the eastern frontier, washed their hands of this obstinate little nation and at the Sand River Convention of 1852 and the Bloemfontein Convention of 1854 formally acknowledged the independence of the two Boer republics. But their dreams of empire remained, and they proceeded to surround the little republics with British possessions. They annexed all the land between the Fish River and Natal, to the east, Bechuanaland to the west and Rhodesia to the north, the latter named after the great British Empire Builder of South Africa, Cecil John Rhodes, Prime Minister of the Cape towards the end of the 19th century. The Cape had been granted representative government in 1853 and full responsible government in 1872.

In the 1870's diamonds were discovered at what is now Kimberley and was then part of the Orange Free State, and in the 1880's gold was found in the Eastern Transvaal and on the Witwatersrand, where Johannesburg grew on gold mine foundations.

The British "bought" the diamond fields from the Free State for £90 000, the value of a few days' diamond production, and made them part of the Cape. In 1877 they annexed the Transvaal, but at the famous battle of Majuba in 1881 the Boers defeated them and their country was handed back. In 1895 Rhodes furtively organized the notorious Jameson Raid in an attempt to take possession of the South African Republic (Transvaal), but the raid was ignominiously squashed and Rhodes and his henchman Jameson did not come out of it with honour.

War between the republics and the British Empire was, however, inevitable and broke out in October, 1899. The Boers were gallant fighters and in the first stages of the war swept everything before them. Poor military strategy on the part of some of their commanders wiped out their early successes and by the beginning of 1901 the British armies, some 250 000 against the original 60 000 Boers, swarmed across their country. Then followed the renowned guerilla war that made commanders such as Christiaan de Wet and Koos de la Rey world-famous.

The end was also inevitable. The Boers eventually lost the war and on 31st May, 1902 signed away the independence they had cherished, lived for, worked for and fought for over more than two centuries. The Transvaal and the Free State became British colonies.

But this was not the end of Afrikaners or the dream of South African independence. A liberal government came to

power in Britain and the two former republics were granted responsible government in 1906 and 1907. In 1910, after protracted negotiations, the Cape, Natal, Transvaal and the Orange Free State formed the Union of South Africa, with each of the four provinces retaining a measure of autonomy. In 1931 this Union became a sovereign member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In 1961 came the final step on the road to independence, when the Union of South Africa became the Republic of South Africa, and as such requested to remain within the Commonwealth. So many objections were raised, especially by the many new nations who had become members since 1931, that South Africa withdrew her request for continued membership.

Such is, very briefly, South Africa's historical background. Against it the rest of its story must be seen, its religion, culture, politics and education, the relationship among its peoples and its relations with and attitude towards the rest of the world. White South Africa is determined to survive, prosper and grow, but in striving for that survival it is also anxious that justice be done to all South Africa's peoples. After all, when the Voortrekkers settled in Natal, the Free State and Transvaal, they also made an end to the internecine war among the Bantu tribes that had gone on for many generations and had threatened to destroy most of them. Far from annihilating or oppressing the Bantu, the White man enabled them to survive and multiply greatly, and what advance they have made is largely due to what the White man has made possible and is still making possible for them.

THE STORY OF SOUTH AFRICAN EDUCATION

EARLY DAYS

The state-controlled education systems of the world of to-day are scarcely more than a century old. Before that education was mainly the business of the Church, but also of the family, the community and of enterprising individuals. So it was in South Africa also, in many ways. It must be noted, however, that even though the Dutch East Indian Company rulers were business men in the first place, they were also steeped in the Protestant religion of their day and provided for the religious instruction and education of their peoples at the Cape and elsewhere.

The early Afrikaners, mainly Dutch, French and German in origin, were strict Calvinists, with an implicit, almost literal belief in the Bible, and they were by no means uncivilized or uneducated, even though formal schooling was often out of the question as they moved inland in small, scattered groups. But the Church, especially the Dutch Reformed Church, followed them wherever they went and kept them together with bonds of religion, culture and a code of ethics, of personal and social behaviour, which, even if it sometimes seemed over-strict, enabled them to retain their identity, their traditions and their culture to this day.

Even on trek, whether groups were large or small, the rule of law was strictly observed, and orderly communities were established at every earliest opportunity, with the Church dominating all.

Except to some extent in the diamond and gold rush days of the 1870's and 1880's, when thousands of fortune-seeking "uitlanders" (foreigners) flocked into the country, South African history has had nothing resembling a "wild west" era. The Church also took upon it the task of education wherever it could be done, and if secular formal education was sometimes lacking, no one went without formal catechism and confirmation as a member of the Church, for which at least a degree of literacy was essential. In every settled community, however, the church was first established and then the school, and every town and hamlet in South Africa has its own interesting education story to tell.

STATE-AIDED EDUCATION

It was only in the nineteenth century that the idea of state-aided education began to take root, and in South Africa it was only towards the end of the century that the state began to assume full responsibility for secular education, even though De Mist had expressed himself in favour of state-aided secular schools at the very beginning of the century.

Lord Charles Somerset, one of the most renowned of British Governors at the Cape, instituted a system of secular schools after 1820, and in 1839 the first Superintendent-General of Education was appointed at the Cape. This step inaugurated a new and very significant era in education in the Cape and later in Natal, the Orange Free State and Transvaal. Schools were, however, still the business of local communities, but now they were subsidized, and also inspected, by the educational

authorities. Even to-day, though education is fully controlled and financed by the various authorities, local bodies, school committees and school boards, still have some say, e.g. in the appointment of teachers, except in Natal, where central control is more or less absolute.

The development of a state-aided educational system controlled by a central authority but with local bodies largely responsible for the actual work of education, also took place in the Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State, and after the Free State and the Transvaal had become British colonies in 1902, their first demand, apart from that for self-rule, was for local control of education.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The movement towards the union of the four colonies culminated in the National Convention of 1909, where education was one of the most critical points of discussion. The Cape, Free State and Transvaal were more or less resigned to surrendering control of education to the proposed new Central Government and to the formation of a close Union. Natal, however, wanted a Federation and to retain control of, among others, its own education. Union was eventually established and came into being on 31st May, 1910, with the Provinces retaining control of education, roads, local government and hospital services, and exercising this control through their Provincial Councils.

UNION DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Central Government, through its Union Department of Education, which since 1910 has had various titles and is now the Department of National Education, assumed control of "higher education". The definition of "higher education" has been a bone of contention practically up to the present day. University education was in its infancy, vocational education at school level hardly existed and technical education, what there was of it, was mostly in the hands of private technical institutions. The Provinces mainly concerned themselves with "ordinary" primary and secondary education and also trained their own teachers. Special education for the deviate and the handicapped of all kinds still had to come. Technical as well as special education is more expensive than "ordinary" education, and lack of funds was one reason why the Provinces moved slowly in these fields.

From 1912 onwards, through a series of discussions, agreements and laws, "higher education" came to mean pretty much everything the Provinces could not, would not or were not allowed to handle. The result was an unhappy horizontal as well as vertical division of educational control. The Provinces had "ordinary" primary and secondary education, retained agricultural schools and insisted (as they still do) on training their own teachers, especially those for the primary schools. The Union Department of Education had, or gradually appropriated, all university education, technical colleges (most of whose work was on secondary level), vocational, technical and commercial schools, industrial and reform schools for those committed to Stato caro, domestic science schools, schools for the blind, deaf and otherwise handicapped, the training of secondary teachers at universities and technical colleges, and whatever else the Government and the Minister of Education thought it should take care of. The Vocational Education Act of 1955, which at last gave the Department of Education, Arts and Science (as it was then called) full control of all tertiary education and educational institutions, even forbade the provinces to devote more than eight hours per week per class to commercial subjects in their schools. Almost miraculously, the provinces were allowed to establish their own schools for the mentally retarded.

This "divided control" caused a great deal of controversy, even strained relations, between the provinces and the Central Government and, all down the line, between those concerned with "ordinary" school education on the one hand and technical, commercial, vocational and special education on the other.

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Movements for an integrated "national" system of education grew stronger, various official commissions brought out reports, and in 1962 the first National Advisory Education Council was set up to advise the government on all aspects of education and proposed educational reform. In 1967 came two major Acts, the Act on National Education Policy and the Act on Educational Services, followed in 1969 by an Act on the Training of Teachers. A new era in education in South Africa had dawned, or so it seemed.

From 1968 all forms of primary and secondary education within provincial boundaries were put under the control of the provinces, except special schools for the physically handicapped, industrial schools and reform schools, for which the

Department of National Education retained responsibility. This Department also retained control of all tertiary (post-Senior Certificate) education, which means control of universities, colleges for advanced technical education, technical colleges, technical institutes, two colleges training nursery school teachers, a college of art, the South African Merchant Navy academy and a college for foresters.*

There is some irony in the fact that the technical colleges, technical institutes and even the colleges for advanced technical education still do a great amount of training at secondary technical level (part-time study), and that the technical and commercial schools (full-time), even though they are now controlled by their respective provincial departments, still write the Junior and Senior Certificate examinations of the Department of National Education.

Control of teacher training, which is, after all, "higher" or tertiary education, remained a problem. An attempt was made to assign the training of all teachers to the Department of National Education and to incorporate existing provincial teacher training colleges with the universities, but the attempt did not succeed. The provinces still train their teachers, and so do the universities, the colleges for advanced technical education and some others. The National Education Council, still an advisory body, was enlarged to include a branch dealing with all aspects of teacher training, certification, conditions of service and such, and it is the task of this council, among others, to bring about as much co-ordination of teacher training and related matters as possible. Uniform salaries, conditions of service and pension and health schemes have, for example, already been effected.

Although there are still six bodies controlling education for Whites, viz the Department of National Education, the four provincial departments and the Department of Education of South-West Africa, there is now closer co-operation and consultation among them than ever before, through such bodies as the National Education Council, the Committee of Heads of Education and the Inter-departmental Advisory Committee on Educational Services. There is also the Joint Matriculation Board, which prescribes curricula, syllabi and standards to be attained for the Matriculation or university entrance examination. Furthermore, the provinces can no longer pass educational legislation as

* See the HSRC publication Education in the Republic of South Africa .

they see fit without consulting any authority outside the province. All provincial legislation and procedures must conform to the provisions of the various Acts, and the Minister of National Education must approve all legislation enacted by the provinces.

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION*

For approximately the first two and a half centuries of its existence the mainstay of the South African nation's economy was farming, and apart from professional people, officials, labourers, traders and artisans, everybody who was anybody was a farmer, and he was more or less lord of all he surveyed. Artisans were self-trained or trained by master artisans into whose service they went. Vocational education on any organized scale simply did not exist, except in the very limited form of some industrial training for Coloureds in the Cape after 1855 and for Bantu in Natal after 1864.

Even though South Africa never developed a peasant class in the European sense, all the "farmers" were by no means well-to-do. Many were, indeed, poor, and gradually there developed a fairly numerous class called "bywoners", who were in a way "assistant farmers" or foremen to the wealthier landowners. This phenomenon spread across the country, and as the 19th Century and the first few decades of the 20th wore on, the country came to be saddled with what was called the "poor white" problem, which had many facets and only finally disappeared when South Africa became industrialized and prosperous. The problem was greatly aggravated by the Anglo-Boer war, which left the majority of the inhabitants of the two former republics impoverished.

Since so many could no longer make a living on the land, they had to find other employment. This gave rise to the first attempts at industrial training, which were sporadic and unco-ordinated. The first industrial school was established by the Dutch Reformed Church at Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, in 1895. An agricultural training school for farm assistants and foremen was set up in Natal in 1914. The Orange Free State established an industrial school in 1898, two agricultural training schools in 1918 and two housecraft schools shortly

* For more detailed information see the HSRC publications Education in the Republic of South Africa and Training after Std Ten, excluding university training.

afterwards. The first industrial school in the Transvaal was started at Potchefstroom in 1907.

Admission to these schools was originally mainly limited to the indigent and later industrial schools for delinquents were also established. The stigma of poverty and delinquency came to be attached to all "industrial" and "trade" schools and has stuck to this day, hampering development in this field.

Technical and commercial education came with industrial and mining development and the growth of the South African Railways. Especially after the Anglo-Boer War thousands of the rural poor found employment as labourers in the mines and on the railways, and as time went on, more and more flocked from the country to towns and cities to find a living. This migration began to gather momentum in the late 1920's and reached its peak in the 1930's during and after the great depression. Industrial and economic development in the last four decades has provided a living for all, to the extent that to-day South Africa experiences a "manpower shortage" in practically all fields.

The Railways started technical education in the form of evening classes at Salt River near Cape Town in 1890, and later at Kimberley, Uitenhage and East London. Similar classes were started by the Railways in Natal, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Out of these beginnings and the commercial and technical training started by other organizations, technical colleges originated, e.g. the Cape Technical College, which developed out of adult education classes started by the South African College in 1907, the Durban Technical College, founded in 1915, and the Pietermaritzburg Technical College, founded in 1924. Technical Colleges followed in other centres such as Johannesburg, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, East London and Port Elizabeth, all of them under the aegis of the Union Department of Education, especially after the promulgation of the "Higher Education Act" of 1923.

When the Union Department of Education finally took over all technical and other vocational education in 1925, it began to establish technical and commercial schools in addition to those taken over from the provinces, and in time also set up a number of apprentice schools in various centres, while all the technical colleges helped to train apprentices and technicians. In a number of centres "continuation classes" were started to enable persons in employment to acquire commercial or technical qualifications by attending classes after work. In many centres these classes have developed into what are called

Technical Institutes, which in their turn may become fully fledged technical colleges.

In terms of the 1967 legislation certain colleges became Colleges for Advanced Technical Education, viz those at Cape Town, Durban, Pretoria and Johannesburg (the Witwatersrand Technical College). Two more followed, at Port Elizabeth and Vanderbijlpark (The Vaal Triangle College), while technical colleges remained at Stellenbosch, Pietermaritzburg, Welkom, Kroonstad (OFS), Bloemfontein, East London and Kimberley. In addition 19 apprentice schools were given the status of technical colleges and about 40 technical institutes at present exist across the country.

SCHOOLS OF MINING

The first school of mining was opened at Kimberley in 1896. This was transferred to Johannesburg in 1903 and both the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Pretoria eventually grew out of it. To-day the government maintains a number of training schools for miners, while all the large mining concerns have training institutions for mine officials, in collaboration with colleges for advanced technical education and even universities, especially those of the Witwatersrand and Pretoria.

PROGRESS IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical education in South Africa has come a long way indeed in the last fifty years, and the road ahead is full of bright promise. Of special importance is the development with regard to the colleges for advanced technical education whose special task it has become to train high quality technicians and technologists as well as professional, administrative and clerical personnel for commerce, industry and the State on a post-Standard Ten level. These institutions as well as the technical colleges also perform an important task with regard to what is called "adult education".

In 1969 the colleges for advanced technical education, technical colleges and technical institutes had a total enrolment of 75 000. This figure has increased considerably in the last three years.

For full information on the present activities of these institutions and the facilities for study which they offer, the reader is referred to the HSRC publication Training after standard Ten, excluding university training.

CHAPTER 3

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN SOUTH AFRICA: A BRIEF HISTORY

University education in South Africa started on a humble scale with the establishment of the "South African College" at Cape Town in 1829. The College was really a superior kind of high school, but also prepared students for the matriculation and some more advanced examinations of the University of London. From that time on until 1874 a series of similar colleges, most of them under the aegis of either the Dutch Reformed Church or the Church of England, were set up in the Western and Eastern Cape, one in Bloemfontein and one in Pietermaritzburg. Universities eventually developed out of some of these colleges - the University of Cape Town out of the South African College, the University of Stellenbosch out of the Gymnasium, later the Victoria College, Rhodes University at Grahamstown out of St Andrews College, and the University of the OFS out of Grey College at Bloemfontein. The Huguenot Seminary at Wellington in the Cape developed into a University College, mainly for young ladies, but was closed down in 1950.

At Burgersdorp in the North-eastern Cape the Reformed Church (one of the Afrikaans Churches) founded a theological seminary in 1869. This was later moved to Potchefstroom in the Transvaal and out of it eventually came the present Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education. The theological seminary which the Dutch Reformed Church started at Stellenbosch in 1859 was later incorporated by the University of Stellenbosch.

All the other original colleges still exist today as well-known high schools: The South African College School (SACS) in Cape Town; Diocesan College, Rondebosch; The Paul Roos Gymnasium, Stellenbosch; St Andrew's College, Grahamstown; Grey High School, Port Elizabeth; Grey College School, Bloemfontein; Gill College School, Somerset East and the Pietermaritzburg High School. At Graaff-Reinet in the Great Karoo two high schools and a teachers' training college eventually emerged.

In 1858 a "Board of Public Examiners" was established at Cape Town to examine candidates from the various colleges. This was followed in 1873 by the University of the Cape of Good Hope, which received full university status but undertook no teaching.

The teaching was done by the colleges, and their students were examined by the University. The Board of Public Examiners was incorporated in the University in 1874.

All the colleges did pre-matriculation as well as post-matriculation work. Gradually some of them either dropped the pre-matriculation work or developed into a college, which did post-matriculation teaching, and a separate school. By 1910 the following university colleges existed under the aegis of the University of the Cape of Good Hope: The South African College, Cape Town; The Victoria College, Stellenbosch; Rhodes University College, Grahamstown; Huguenot University College, Wellington; Grey University College, Bloemfontein; Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg; The South African School of Mines and Technology (later the University of the Witwatersrand), and the Transvaal University College, Pretoria. In 1919 the Potchefstroom University College was separated from the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church.

After 1902, and especially after Union in 1910, the growth of university teaching was rapid and there was a great deal of controversy, discussion and investigation as to future development. The final result was the University Act of 1916, in terms of which the old University of the Cape of Good Hope would in 1918 be incorporated in a new university, the University of South Africa, which would have as constituent teaching colleges the Huguenot University College, Rhodes University College, Grey University College, the Transvaal University College, the South African School of Mines and Technology and the Natal University College. Two of the original colleges, the South African College and the Victoria College, were to become independent and in 1918 they became the University of Cape Town and the University of Stellenbosch.

A concomitant development was the setting up of the Joint Matriculation Board (JMB) to arrange and control the matriculation or university entrance examination, a function which had been performed by the University of the Cape of Good Hope for 45 years, and which the JMB still performs today (see the HSRC publication Education in the Republic of South Africa).

In 1921 the Potchefstroom University College was incorporated by the University of South Africa and in the same year the South African School of Mines and Technology became autonomous as the University of the Witwatersrand. The Transvaal University College became the University of Pretoria in 1931 and the Natal University College the University of Natal in

1949, with campuses at Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and Grey University College the University of the Orange Free State in 1950, while Rhodes University College became Rhodes University in 1951. In 1951 also the Potchefstroom University College, which since 1933 had been designated the Potchefstroom University College for Christian Higher Education, became the Potchefstroom University for CHE. The Huguenot University College was closed down in 1950 and its campus taken over by the Dutch Reformed Church as the Huguenot College, a training institution for social and missionary workers.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING BY CORRESPONDENCE

With one of its constituent colleges closing down and all the others developing into independent universities, the University of South Africa was beginning to be left at a loose end and had to justify its continued existence. For some time it still incorporated the university colleges for Non-Whites, but all these have also become independent universities.

Ever since the foundation of the old University of the Cape of Good Hope, students who studied privately had the right to enter for the examinations of the university. This right was retained with regard to the University of South Africa and in time a large number of private correspondence colleges sprang up to assist such students (not only those following university courses but also a great number trying to pass high school examinations). The university itself did not do any teaching by correspondence.

In South Africa with its large sparsely populated areas, its great distances and the difficulties experienced by many in their attempts to improve their education and qualifications, the need for such correspondence teaching by organizations capable of doing it properly became more and more apparent, until in 1945 the Council of the University of South Africa decided to establish a Department of External Studies which would not only guide students but also supply lectures by correspondence. This department was inaugurated in 1946 and soon proved to be a resounding success.

In 1951 legislation was passed to change the University of South Africa into a fully fledged correspondence university, and since then it has grown beyond all expectations. By 1954 it had over 5000 students of all population groups, by 1963 over 13 000, by 1970 nearly 22 000 and by 1971 over 25 000. This number is expected to grow to well over 30 000 by 1980.

The university has a large and highly qualified academic staff of professors and lecturers and conducts examinations in about 700 centres in South Africa as well as in other parts of the world. Of its 1970 enrolment 17 870 were Whites, 2420 Bantu, 1014 Indians and 582 Coloureds.

NEW UNIVERSITIES

By 1951 South Africa had eight residential universities, four English medium, viz Cape Town, Witwatersrand, Rhodes and Natal, and four Afrikaans medium, viz Stellenbosch, Orange Free State, Pretoria and Potchefstroom.

A new university for the rapidly growing industrial area of Port Elizabeth and its surroundings seemed justified and the University of Port Elizabeth was established in 1965 as a dual medium institution. On the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg and surroundings) the need for a new Afrikaans medium university became apparent and the Rand Afrikaans University came into being in 1967. Both these have fully justified their foundation.

UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT OF WHITES

The residential universities, like the University of South Africa, have increased their enrolment tremendously in the last three decades. Their total was under 20 000 in 1950, 30 000 in 1960, 55 000 in 1970 and 57 000 in 1971. By 1980 the numbers are expected to grow to over 80 000.

Per 100 000 of the population South Africa has, according to UNESCO's statistical yearbook for 1968, the highest proportion of White students in the world next to the USA. The total number of students following post-matriculation or post-senior certificate courses at universities, colleges for advanced technical education and teacher training colleges, was 2100 per 100 000 of the population in 1966. By 1980 it will probably have increased to over 3000. The comparative figures for some other countries for 1966 were: USA 3245, Canada 1857, England and Wales 646, Scotland 958 and Australia 1256. These figures do not include correspondence students, and for South Africa the University of South Africa has also been excluded. The figure for the USA includes enrolment at the many Junior Colleges in the country.

UNIVERSITY FINANCE

Universities for Whites are dependent on the State for

about two-thirds of their budget. For the rest they rely on student fees, the support of private enterprise and their own efforts. An analysis of the financial statements of the ten residential universities shows that their total annual budget amounts to well over R30 000 000. Of this amount the average contributions per cent by various bodies are as follows: State 65,3; student fees 26,1; State departments and provincial administrations 1,3; churches and societies 0,3; income of faculties 1,6; miscellaneous 1,0; rent 0,3; interest on investments 2,1; donations 0,7; commerce and industry (regular contributions) 1,3.

UNIVERSITY AUTONOMY

In spite of the heavy subsidy they receive, South African universities are by no means subservient to the State. They are autonomous within themselves and have complete "academic freedom" to teach what they think fit as they think fit in the interests of their alumni and their country. Like everyone else they have, of course, to observe the laws of the country.

South African students enjoy full democratic rights, including the right to work hard at their studies. They are free to form their own organizations, to protest against what they think wrong as long as they do not violate the law, and to negotiate with the authorities. Any form of subversive activity is, however, not tolerated.

EDUCATION OF NON-WHITE POPULATION GROUPS

After Union in 1910 the various provinces were also responsible for the education of Bantu, Asiatics and Coloureds within their boundaries. The various population groups attended separate primary and high schools but these functioned under the same education authorities. There were also the private missionary schools, run by, e.g. the Dutch Reformed Church, English Churches, the Lutheran Church and the Roman Catholic Church, with or without State subsidy.

As time passed, and especially since "separate development" became government policy, the notion gained ground that the various Non White groups would be better off under their own education departments and ministries. A series of Acts to effect this followed. In 1953 came the Bantu Education Act, establishing the Department of Bantu Education. In 1963 the Coloured Persons Education Act put the control of the education of Coloureds under the Department of Coloured Affairs,

now the Department of Coloured Relations and Rehoboth Affairs, and shortly afterwards the Department of Indian Affairs was given control of the education of Indians.

Each of these departments has a central office and a Secretary or Director of Education, but control is decentralized, with regional directors and offices. This is desirable, especially in the case of the Bantu, with at least nine major and many minor ethnic groups and their various homelands. The Transkei Bantu Government has its own Education Department.

Almost phenomenal progress has been made in the education of Non-White groups in the last decade or two. Overwhelming proof of growth and development is evident on all educational levels - primary, secondary, vocational and tertiary - with regard to, for example, numbers enrolled, facilities provided on an increasing scale, eagerness on the part of the various groups to avail themselves of the opportunities offered and the increasing numbers reaching progressively higher standards of education.

UNIVERSITIES FOR NON-WHITES

Up to the time when separate facilities were created for them, Non-Whites did not attend university in any great numbers. They were admitted to the Universities of Natal, Rhodes, Cape Town and the Witwatersrand. In 1954 Cape Town had under 300 of them and the Witwatersrand about 200. A medical faculty for Non-Whites was established at the University of Natal in 1950 and in 1954 this university had just over 300 Non-White students, while Rhodes had a small number of them for post-graduate work. In addition there was the University College of Fort Hare which in 1954 had under 400 students. Altogether there were fewer than 1200 Non-White students at residential universities in that year, while the University of South Africa had a more or less equal number of them enrolled.

When it became clear that official policy was moving in the direction of separate university facilities for Non-Whites, there was a great deal of discussion, investigation, consultation and wrangling in political, academic and other circles, but eventually, in terms of the Transfer Act of 1959, the University College of Fort Hare was assigned to the control of the Minister of Bantu Education as an institution for the Xhosa group, and in quick succession the University College of the North was set up at Turfloop in the Northern Transvaal for the Sotho group, the University College of Zululand for

the Zulu group in Natal, the University College of Durban for Indians and the University College of the Western Cape at Bellville near Cape Town for Coloureds.

Until they became independent universities, all these colleges wrote the examinations of the University of South Africa, and it was generally anticipated that it would take a long time for them to become autonomous. But it did not, after all, take so long. By January, 1970 these colleges had become the University of the Western Cape, the University of Fort Hare, the University of Zululand and the University of the North, while the University College of Durban became the University of Durban-Westville in January, 1971, a year later than the others, mainly because its new building complex could not be completed soon enough.

The enrolment at these universities for 1971 was as follows: Bantu 2339, Indians 1700 and Coloureds 975, while the University of South Africa had 2804 Bantu, 1662 Asiatic and 739 Coloured students. The numbers for the residential universities are expected to increase by 1980 to 4000 Indians, 2500 Coloureds and 4000 Bantu, and the numbers enrolled at the University of South Africa are very likely to show a similar proportionate increase.

Non-White students may still attend universities for Whites for courses not yet offered at their own universities. In 1970 there were in all 379 Coloured students at Cape Town, Natal and Witwatersrand, 818 Indians at Natal, Rhodes, Cape Town and Witwatersrand and 167 Bantu at Witwatersrand, Cape Town and Natal.

When the new dispensation for the education of Non-White groups was put into effect, there were many misgivings in many quarters, much derision, much talk of "inferior standards", "tribal colleges", "academic freedom" supposed to have been violated and such, but the new universities stand firmly on their own feet, are autonomous within themselves though under State control and financially wholly dependent on the State, maintain high academic standards and render a service to their peoples which no other institutions can render as effectively. The future with all its challenge lies ahead, but they have reason to face it with confidence and hope.

CHAPTER 4

THE UNIVERSITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA

For Whites

Afrikaans medium universities

- University of the Orange Free State
- Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education
- University of Pretoria
- Rand Afrikaans University
- University of Stellenbosch

English medium universities

- University of Cape Town
- University of Natal
- Rhodes University
- University of the Witwatersrand

Dual medium university

- University of Port Elizabeth

Both media

- University of South Africa

For Bantu

- University of Fort Hare
- University of the North
- University of Zululand

For Coloureds

- University of the Western Cape

For Indians

- University of Durban-Westville

AFRIKAANS MEDIUM UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

A Brief History

The history of this University dates back to 1855 when the Grey College was established by Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa. For fifty years this school was one of the most important high schools north of the Orange River, but students had to go to one of the colleges in the Cape Colony or to a university in Europe for post-matriculation study.

In November, 1903, the Director of Education recommended that the Grey College should be moved to a plot of ground outside the city to allow for the expansion of the school as well as for a university college. The proposal was generally accepted and the Municipality of Bloemfontein donated a site of more than 150 morgen.

From 1904 onwards the higher classes of the Grey College developed in such a way that they formed the nucleus of a university college.

After the new school buildings had been completed in 1907 the original Grey College was divided into two institutions, viz the Grey University College and the Grey College School.

In terms of Act No. 12 of 1916 the Grey University College became a constituent college of the University of South Africa. The name of the University College was later changed by Act No. 6 of 1935 to "The University College of the Orange Free State".

An important milestone was reached with the amalgamation of the University College and the Training College for Teachers at the beginning of 1945.

On 18 March, 1950, a long cherished ideal was realized when the University College was granted independent status and incorporated as the University of the Orange Free State.

In the last few years the University has grown rapidly. New departments and subjects have been added. From 1971 students can also receive training in Medicine.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Agriculture, Arts, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Education, Law, Medicine, Science, Social Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Economics; Agricultural Engineering; Agrometeorology; Agronomy-Horticulture; Anatomy/Physiology and Stock Diseases; Animal Husbandry; Biochemistry; Biometry; Dairy Science and Technology; Entomology; Genetics; Microbiology; Pasture Science; Plant Pathology; Sheep Husbandry and Wool Technology; Soil Science.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans and Nederlands; Anthropology; Applied Anthropology; Bantu Languages; Biblical Science; Dramatology; English; Geography; German; Greek; History; History and Appreciation of Art; Latin; Librarianship; Music; Philosophy; Physical Education; Political Science; Romance Languages; Semitic Languages.

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES

Accounting; Cost Accounting and Auditing; Administration of Estates; Business Economics; Economics; Government and Municipal Administration; Income Tax; Industrial Psychology; Money and Banking; Statistics; Transport Economics; Typing and Snelskrif (Shorthand).

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE

Educational Psychology; General Didactics; History and Administration of Education; Hygiene; Philosophy of Education.

FACULTY OF LAW

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Anaesthetics; Anatomy; Dermatology; Internal Medicine; Microbiology (Medical); Neuro-Surgery; Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Ophthalmology; Orthopaedics; Otorhinolaryngology; Paediatrics; Pathology (Anatomical); Chemical Pathology; Pharmacology; Physiology; Plastic Surgery; Psychiatry; Radiotherapy; Surgery; Thoracic Surgery; Urology.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Applied Mathematics; Architecture and Quantity Surveying; Astronomy; Botany; Chemistry; Geology; Mathematics; Mathematical Statistics; Physics; Psychology; Zoology.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Criminology; Nursing; Sociology, Social Work and Industrial Sociology.

Enrolment: 1970

Male: 2365 Female: 1857 Total: 4222

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University of the Orange Free State in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
Agriculture	55
<u>Architecture and Quantity Surveying</u>	
Architecture	4
Quantity Surveying	9

Arts

Bantu Studies	1
Drama	6
Librarianship	26
Music	21
Social Science	9
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	217

Commerce and Public Administration

Business Administration	59
Commerce	3
Public Administration	18

Education and Physical Education

Education degrees	47
Diplomas and certificates for secondary school teachers	95
Other diplomas and certificates	8
Physical Education	6

Law	36
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Medicine

Nursing	40
Physiotherapy	3
Radiodiagnosis	10
Radiotherapy	4

Pure Science	74
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Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	46	-
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	60	-
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	<u>102</u>	<u>45</u>
TOTAL:	<u>208</u>	<u>45</u>

Total student enrolment for 1971; Whites: 4490

POTCHEFSTROOM UNIVERSITY FOR CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

A Brief History

The University developed out of the Literary Department of the Theological School of the Gereformeerde Kerk in South Africa which was founded on 29 November, 1869, at Burgersdorp, C.P. This Department had its own special professor and young men were tutored for degrees of the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

As a result of a decision taken by the Synod of the Gereformeerde Kerk in April, 1904, the Theological School and the Literary Department were transferred to Potchefstroom, where the Institution was opened in February, 1905.

In April, 1919, a government subsidy was received which caused the Literary Department to be separated from the Theological School. The Literary Department was then named the Potchefstroom University College for Christian Higher Education.

In 1921 the College was incorporated as a constituent college of the University of South Africa under the name of the Potchefstroom University College. In 1933 the name of the institution was changed by a private act to the Potchefstroom University College for Christian Higher Education.

The College made gradual but sound progress so that a private act was passed in 1950 proclaiming the College as from 17 March, 1951, as an independent university retaining its Christian character.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Economic Sciences, Education, Law, Science (including Pharmacy), Theology.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans-Nederlands; Anthropology; Bantu Languages; Biblical Science; Communication and Journalism; Cultural Science; English; French and Italian; Geography; German; Greek; History; History of Art; Industrial and Personnel

Psychology; Interfaculty Philosophy; Latin; Librarianship; Music; Bantu Administration; Nursing; Philosophy, Ethics and Logic; Political Science; Psychology; Semitic Languages; Social Work; Sociology, Criminology and Industrial Sociology; Speech and Drama; Town and Regional Planning.

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Accounting and Auditing; Business Economics; Cost Accounting; Economics (Economics; Economic History; Money and Banking); Industrial and Personnel Psychology; Interfaculty Philosophy.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Education: Empirical, Historical, Practical and Comparative, Theoretical; English Special; Physical Education; Tertiary Education and Guidance; Interfaculty Philosophy.

FACULTY OF LAW

Criminal Law (Bantu Law, Criminal Law); Mercantile Law (Labour Law, Industrial Law, Mercantile Law); Philosophy of Law (Philosophy of Law, Comparative Law, Interpretation of Statutes); Private Law (International Private Law, Private Law); Procedural Law and Law of Evidence (Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure, Medicina Forensis, Criminal Procedure); Public Law (Administrative Law, Industrial Administrative Law, Constitutional Law, Public International Law); Roman Law (Roman Law, Legal History); Interfaculty Philosophy.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Botany; Chemistry; Computer Centre and Computer Science; Electronic Services; Geology; Home Economics; Industrial Chemistry; Instrument-making; Interfaculty Philosophy; Mathematics and Applied Mathematics; Microbiology and Hygiene; Pharmaceutics; Pharmacology; Physical Geography; Physics; Physiology; Psychology; Statistics; Zoology.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

Apologetics, Ethics; Dogmatological Subjects; Ecclesiastical Law, Ecclesiastical History; Missiology; New Testament Subjects; Old Testament Subjects.

Enrolment: 1970

Male: 2856 Female: 1356 Total: 4212

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
<u>Arts</u>	
Bantu Studies	1
Librarianship	31
Music	13
Nursing	11
Social Science	7
Town and Regional Planning	1
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	281
<u>Commerce and Public Administration</u>	
Business Administration	58
Commerce	152
<u>Education and Physical Education</u>	
Education degrees	39
Diplomas and certificates for secondary school teachers	62
Diplomas and certificates for primary school teachers	10
Other diplomas and certificates	5
Physical Education	2
Law	60
<u>Pure Science</u>	
Chemical Technology	4
Domestic Science	2
Pharmacy	70
Other degrees and diplomas in Mathematics and Pure Science	140
Theology	16

Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	65	12
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	58	-
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	75	-
Staff below the status of lecturer	14	-
Other	<u>35</u>	<u>53</u>
TOTAL:	<u>247</u>	<u>65</u>

Total student enrolment for 1971: Whites: 4682

U N I V E R S I T Y O F P R E T O R I A

A Brief History

The history of the University of Pretoria dates back to 1908 when university classes were established at Pretoria to provide instruction in Arts, Law and Science for the higher examinations of the University of the Cape of Good Hope. These classes were under the control of the Council of the Transvaal University College at Johannesburg.

In 1910 the Johannesburg section was incorporated as the South African School of Mines and Technology in Johannesburg while the Pretoria section retained the name of the Transvaal University College.

By Act No. 12 of 1916 the Transvaal University College became a constituent college of the University of South Africa.

By Act No. 13 of 1930 the Transvaal University College was incorporated as the University of Pretoria. The higher status was assumed on 10 October, 1930.

The University has shown the most rapid growth of all the South African universities in recent years, and is today the largest residential university in this country.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Agriculture, Arts, Dentistry, Economic and Political Sciences, Education, Engineering, Law, Mathematics and Science, Medicine, Theology, Veterinary Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Agrarian Extension; Agricultural Economics; Agricultural Engineering; Agronomy and Biometry; Animal Science and Physiology; Biochemistry; Dairy Science; Entomology; Genetics; Horticulture; Microbiology; Pasture Science; Plant Pathology; Poultry Science; Sheep Husbandry and Wool Technology; Soil Science and Plant Nutrition.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans Literature; Afrikaans and Nederlands; Cultural History; Afrikaans, Nederlands and Germanic Linguistics; Anthropology; Archaeology; Bantu Languages; Bantu Law; Communication; Criminology; Dramatology; Economics; English; French; Geography; German; Greek; History; History of Art; Latin; Librarianship; Mathematics; Music; Nederlands Literature; Philosophy; Physical Education; Political Science and International Politics; Psychology; Public Administration; Roman-Dutch and Private International Law; Roman Law and Jurisprudence; Semitic Languages; Sociology; Speech Science, Logopedics and Audiology; Statistics.

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

Conservative Dentistry and Pedodontics; Endodontics and Occlusal Rehabilitation; Maxillo-Facial and Oral Surgery; Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine; Orthodontics; Prosthetics and Dental Techniques;
Other: Anatomy; Physiology and Physiological Chemistry.

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

Accounting and Auditing; Agricultural Economics; Business Economics; Economics; Mercantile and Industrial Law; Money and Banking; Political Science and International Politics; Public Administration; Statistics.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Didactical Pedagogy; Educational Psychology, Educational Sociology and Educational Social and Psychopathology; Historical and Comparative Pedagogy; Philosophy of Education; Physical Education.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Agricultural Engineering; Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Metallurgy and Metallurgical Engineering; Mining Engineering; Surveying and Town and Regional Planning.

FACULTY OF LAW

Bantu Law; Constitutional, Administrative and Public International Law; Criminal Law; Mercantile and Industrial Law; Procedural Law and Law of Evidence; Roman-Dutch Law and International Private Law; Roman Law and Jurisprudence.

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

Anatomy; Applied Mathematics; Architecture; Botany: General Botany, Plant Physiology and Plant Biochemistry; Chemistry: Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical and Theoretical Chemistry; Entomology; Geography; Geology; Home Economics and Dietetics; Mathematics; Physics; Physiology and Physiological Chemistry; Quantity Surveying; Statistics; Zoology.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Anaesthetics; Anatomy; Cancer Chemotherapy; Chemical Pathology; Diagnostic Radiology; Forensic Medicine; Infectious Diseases; Internal Medicine; Dermatology, Neurology, Physical Medicine; Microbiology; Nursing: Hospital Administration, Medical Ethics; Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Ophthalmology; Orthopaedics; Otorhinolaryngology; Paediatrics; Pathological Anatomy; Haematology; Pharmacology; Physiology and Physiological Chemistry; Preventive and Promotive Medicine; Family Medicine; Psychiatry; Radiotherapy; Surgery: Neurosurgery, Plastic Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Urology.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

Section A - Dutch Reformed Church of Africa
(Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk van Afrika)

Dogmatics and Christian Ethics; History of Christianity; New Testament Exegesis and Theology; Old Testament Exegesis and Theology; Science of Religion and Missions; Practical Theology.

Section B - Dutch Reformed Church
(Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk)

Dogmatics and Christian Ethics; History of Christianity and Canon Law; New Testament Exegesis and Theology; Old Testament Exegesis and Theology; Science of Religion and Missions; Practical Theology.

FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

Anatomy; Contagious Diseases; Genesiology; Medicine; Parasitology; Pathology; Physiology; Surgery; Zootechnology.

Enrolment: 1970

Male: 9205 Female: 3259 Total: 12 464

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University of Pretoria in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
Agriculture	82
<u>Architecture and Quantity Surveying</u>	
Architecture	14
Quantity Surveying	17
Town and Regional Planning	7
<u>Arts.</u>	
Drama	13
Librarianship	36
Logopaedics	16

Music	28
Social Science	31
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	491

Commerce and Public Administration

Business Administration	27
Commerce	172
Economics	27
Public Administration	20

Dentistry	24
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Education and Physical Education

Education degrees	29
Diplomas and certificates for secondary school teachers	94
Other diplomas and certificates	50
Physical Education	15

Engineering

Agricultural	6
Chemical	7
Civil	42
Electrical	52
Land Surveying	1
Mechanical	29
Metallurgy	8
Mining	8
Mining Geology	1
Production	13

Fine Arts	12
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Law	54
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Medicine

Medicine	206
Nursing	24
Occupational Therapy	3
Radiodiagnosis	24
Radiotherapy	6

Pure Science

Dietetics	11
Domestic Science	8
Other degrees and diplomas in Mathematics and Pure Science	218
Theology	23
Veterinary Science	56

Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	145	15
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	166	26
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	188	271
Staff below the status of lecturer	81	11
Other	<u>18</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL:	<u>598</u>	<u>323</u>

Total student enrolment for 1971: Whites: 12 232

R A N D A F R I K A A N S U N I V E R S I T Y

A Brief History

The Rand Afrikaans University was established in terms of Act No. 51 of 1966, which was passed by Parliament on 18 October, 1966.

Because of the tremendous increase in the population of Afrikaans-speaking people on the Witwatersrand it had been found necessary to establish an Afrikaans medium university in Johannesburg. In 1947 there were only 6 Afrikaans medium high schools as against 26 English medium high schools on the Witwatersrand. Today there are 36 Afrikaans medium high schools and 33 English medium high schools. Thus 40% of the total Afrikaans-speaking pupils in the Transvaal are on the Rand.

It had also been found that in spite of the fact that there were two Afrikaans medium universities nearby (Pretoria and Potchefstroom) a large number of successful Afrikaans speaking matriculants were unable to continue their studies because of financial reasons. With the establishment of an Afrikaans medium university on the Rand these matriculants would be able to attend the University as day students or as part-time students in the evenings.

The first lectures at the University commenced on 13 February, 1968.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Economic and Administrative Sciences, Education, Law, Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Development Administration; Afrikaans-Nederlands; Anthropology; Bantu Languages; Biblical Science; Classics; Communication; Education; English; General Linguistics; Geography; German; History; History of Art; Law; Librarianship; Philosophy; Political Science; Psychology; Romance Languages; Semitics; Social Work; Sociology.

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES

Accounting; Business Economics; Economics; Statistics; Transport Economics.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Education.

FACULTY OF LAW

Mercantile Law; Private Law; Public Law.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Applied Mathematics; Biochemistry; Botany; Chemistry; Computer Science; Electronics; Geography; Geology; Machine Drawing and Descriptive Geometry; Mathematics; Physics; Statistics; Zoology.

Enrolment: 1970

Male: 940 Female: 300 Total: 1240

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the
Rand Afrikaans University in respect of studies during 1970

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
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Arts

Bantu Studies	3
Librarianship	3
Social Science	1
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts.	97

Commerce and Public Administration

Commerce	18
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Education and Physical Education

Education degrees	8
Law	16
Pure Science	61

Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	46	4
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	40	9
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	37	4
Staff below the status of lecturer	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL:	137	17
	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>

Total student enrolment for 1971: Whites: 1444

UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

A Brief History

The University of Stellenbosch had its origin in the Stellenbosch Gymnasium which was founded in 1866. The purpose of the Gymnasium was to provide a thorough school education and to prepare students for the Admission Examinations of the Theological Seminary and for the examinations in Arts and Science which were at that time directed by the Board of Examiners.

In 1873 the Board of Examiners was replaced by the University of the Cape of Good Hope, which became the new examining body. The demand for more advanced teaching, to keep pace with the advancing standards of the new University, was met at Stellenbosch by the establishment of a Faculty of Arts and a Faculty of Science, the so-called Arts Department, in 1874.

The distinction between school and university education became more pronounced, and in 1881 an Act of the Cape Parliament granted the Arts Department a charter with the status and constitution of the Stellenbosch College. In honour of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887 the name of the College was changed to "The Victoria College of Stellenbosch".

In 1899 the Senior Matriculation class was also transferred to the school, thus giving the professors more time to devote to the more advanced classes.

On April 2, 1918, the Victoria College was incorporated as the University of Stellenbosch under the University of Stellenbosch Act (Act No. 13 of 1916).

The late Mr Jan Marais of Coetzenburg bequeathed the sum of R200 000, thereby placing the University on a firm footing.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Agriculture, Arts, Commerce and Administration, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Forestry, Law, Medicine, Military Science, Science, Theology.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Biochemistry; Agricultural Economics; Agricultural Engineering; Agronomy and Pasture Science; Animal Husbandry; Animal Physiology; Biometry; Dairy Science; Entology; Entomology; Food Science; Genetics; Horticulture; Microbiology and Virology; Plant Pathology; Pomology; Poultry Science; Sheep Breeding and Wool Science; Soil Science; Viticulture.

FACULTY OF ARTS

Africa Studies; Afrikaans Cultural Studies and Folklore; Afrikaans-Nederlands; Archaeology; Bantu Studies: Anthropology, Bantu Languages, Bantu Law and Administration; Biblical Science; Dramatology; English; Fine Art; French; General Linguistics; Geography; German; Greek; History; Latin; Librarianship; Music; Philosophy; Political Philosophy; Psychology; Semitic Languages; Social Work; Sociology; Town and Regional Planning.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Accounting; Business Economics; Business Management and Administration; Economics; Industrial Psychology; Mathematical Statistics; Mercantile Law; Public Administration and Political Science; Transport Economics; Typing and Shorthand.

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Afrikaans; Arts and Crafts; Didactics; Educational Administration and History of Education in South Africa; Educational Psychology; English; Philosophy of Education and General History of Education; Physical Education; School Music.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Aeronautical Engineering; Applied Mathematics; Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering (including Production, Aeronautical, Marine and Refrigeration Engineering).

FACULTY OF FORESTRY

Nature Conservation; Silviculture; Wood Technology.

FACULTY OF LAW

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Anatomical Pathology; Anatomy; Comprehensive Medicine; Forensic Medicine;
Internal Medicine: Sub-departments: Chemical Pathology; Dermatology; General Internal Medicine; Neuropsychiatry; Paediatrics; Radiology;
Medical Microbiology; Nursing; Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Occupational Therapy; Pharmacology; Physiology; Physiotherapy;
Surgery: Sub-departments: Anaesthetics; Dental Surgery; General Surgery: Cardio-Thoracic Surgery, Plastic Surgery; Neurosurgery; Ophthalmology; Orthopaedics; Otorhinolaryngology; Urology;
Virology.

FACULTY OF MILITARY SCIENCE

Accounting (Mil.); Aeronautics; Business Economics (Mil.); Chemistry (Mil.); Economics (Mil.); Geography (Mil.); History (Mil.); Mathematics (Mil.); Mercantile Law (Mil.) and Military Law; Naval Navigation; Physics (Mil.); Public Administration (Mil.) and Political Science (Mil.).

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Botany; Chemistry; Computer Science; Geology; Home Economics; Mathematics; Physics; Zoology.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

Diaconological Subjects; Dogmatological Subjects; Ecclesiological Subjects; Missiology; New Testament Subjects; Old Testament Subjects.

Enrolment: 1970

Male: 5326 Female: 2452 Total: 7778

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University of Stellenbosch in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
Agriculture	78
<u>Arts</u>	
Drama	17
Librarianship	43
Music	25
Social Science	50
Town and Regional Planning	5
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	512
<u>Commerce and Public Administration</u>	
Business Administration	40
Commerce	187
Economics	5
Public Administration	8
<u>Education and Physical Education</u>	
Education degrees	28
Diplomas and certificates for primary and secondary school teachers	321
Physical Education	7
<u>Engineering</u>	
Aeronautical	5
Agricultural	1
Civil	38
Electrical	19
Mechanical	20
Fine Arts	18
Forestry	16
Law	28

Medicine

Medicine	59
Nursing	13
Occupational Therapy	7
Physiotherapy	7

Military Training 39

Pure Science

Dietetics	1
Domestic Science	56
Other degrees and certificates in Mathematics and Pure Science	199
Theology	86

Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	108	1
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equi- valent status	159	-
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	160	115
Staff below the status of lecturer	<u>30</u>	<u>583</u>
TOTAL:	<u>457</u>	<u>699</u>

Total student enrolment for 1971: Whites: 8072

ENGLISH MEDIUM UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

A Brief History

The full title of the University is "The University of Cape Town, with which is incorporated the South African College".

The South African College was founded in 1829 as a private venture by the churches and citizens of Cape Town and its neighbourhood. Until 1874 it was a combined primary and secondary school with a few students of more advanced level. In that year the lower classes were separated from the College and were formed into the South African College School. In 1887 College House, the first university residence, was opened and in the same year women were admitted to the College. At the turn of the century a further step was taken towards attaining the university ideal by the relegation of the two pre-matriculation years to the S.A. College School.

The years 1900-1918 saw many and rapid developments: the beginning of the Schools of Medicine, Engineering and Education, the opening of the Hiddingh Hall and Library, the first Women's Residence, the evening classes (from which the Cape Technical College originated), the formation of the Students' Representative Council, and finally the incorporation of the College in the University which was created by Act No. 14 of 1916.

In April, 1918, the University came into being, endowed with one of the loveliest sites in the world, on Cecil Rhodes's estate at Groote Schuur. It also acquired R1 000 000, part left by Alfred Beit, and the remainder by his brother Otto and Sir Julius Wernher.

In 1922 and 1925 the University increased its scope by absorbing the S.A. College of Music and the Cape Town Schools of Fine Art and of Architecture.

In 1918 the University had some 600 students. The present enrolment exceeds 7 000 and plans are in execution for expanding the University's physical size to cope with a student population of 8 000.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Fine Art and Architecture, Law, Medicine, Music, Science, Social Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

School of African Studies: African Languages, Archaeology, Social Anthropology;

Afrikaans and Nederlands; Classics; Economics; English Language and Literature; French Language and Literature; German Language and Literature; Hebrew; History; Italian Language and Literature; School of Librarianship; Nederlandse Kultuurgeskiedenis (Nederlands Cultural History); Philosophy; Religious Studies; Romance Studies; Speech-Training and Dramatic Art.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

Accounting; Business Science; Graduate School of Business.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering (including Water Resources and Public Health Engineering); Electrical Engineering; Land Surveying; Mechanical Engineering.

FACULTY OF FINE ART AND ARCHITECTURE

School of Architecture; School of Fine Art; Department of Urban and Regional Planning.

FACULTY OF LAW

Roman-Dutch Law; Roman and Comparative Law; South African Private Law; South African Public Law.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Anaesthetics; Anatomy; Bacteriology; Cardio-Thoracic Surgery; Chemical Pathology; Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital Pathological Laboratory; Clinical Science; Dermatology; Forensic Medicine and Toxicology; Infectious Diseases; Medicine; Neurology; Neuro-Surgery; Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Ophthalmology; Oral and Dental Surgery and Jaw Injuries Unit; Orthopaedic Surgery; Otorhinolaryngology; Paediatrics and Child Health; Pathology; Pharmacology; Physical Medicine; Physiology and Medical Biochemistry; Plastic Surgery and Maxillo-Facial Surgery; Promotive and Public Health; Psychiatry; Radiodiagnosis; Radiotherapy; Bio-Engineering and Medical Physics; Surgery; Urology; Venereology.

Paramedical Departments:

Physiotherapy; Nursing Tuition.

FACULTY OF MUSIC

College of Music, School of Ballet, School of Opera.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Division of Mathematical Sciences: Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Mathematical Statistics, Computer Science

Division of Physical Sciences: Astronomy, Chemistry, Oceanography, Physics

Division of Life Sciences: Biochemistry, Botany, Microbiology, Psychology, Zoology

Division of Earth Sciences: Geochemistry, Geography, Mineralogy and Geology.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Applied Sociology in Social Work; Sociology and Administration; School of Social Work.

Enrolment: 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Whites	5070	2453	7523
Non-Whites	344	101	445
TOTAL	5414	2554	7968

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University of Cape Town in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
<u>Architecture and Quantity Surveying</u>	
Architecture	22
Quantity Surveying	5
Town and Regional Planning	5

Arts

Ballet	4
Bantu Studies	2
Drama	4
Librarianship	22
Music	28
Social Science	62
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	274

Commerce and Public Administration

Business Administration	11
Commerce	156

Education

Education degrees	16
Diplomas and certificates for secondary school teachers	100
Diplomas and certificates for primary school teachers	46
Other diplomas and certificates	38

Engineering

Chemical	15
Civil	1
Electrical	21
Land Surveying	2
Mechanical	28
Nuclear	4
Fine Arts	26
Law	41

Medicine

Medicine	155
Nursing	4
Physiotherapy	24
Pure Science	206

Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	78	1
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	105	1
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	146	49
Staff below the status of lecturer	79	2
Other	<u>9</u>	<u>438</u>
TOTAL:	<u>417</u>	<u>491</u>

Total student enrolment, 1971:

White	7390
Coloured	279
Asiatic	120
Bantu	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>7790</u>

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

A Brief History

A Technical Education Commission appointed by the Government recommended in 1905, that: "..... a University College should be established in Pietermaritzburg, with provision for an extension of its work to meet the needs of Durban and also of other centres when the need arises".

In 1907 there was founded the Durban Technical Institute, which was later to become the Natal Technical College, and, still later, the matrix of university studies on the coast.

A University College Bill was passed, and was, on 11 December, 1909, duly promulgated as Act No. 18 of 1909. Fifty-seven students were registered in February, 1910, and the first classes were held in Maritzburg College and were taught by its staff, the courses leading to the Intermediate and Final B.A. examinations in Arts and Science of the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Pietermaritzburg Corporation had generously donated forty acres of land at Scottsville, and the first of the many university buildings was opened in August, 1912. In 1917 most of the building was requisitioned for use as a military hospital.

The most important development after the War was the extension of the Natal University College to Durban. The Technical College was already giving courses at university level in Engineering and Commerce, and in 1922 the N.U.C. took over academic responsibility for these courses and admitted the lecturers concerned to Senate membership. A few years later the N.U.C. assumed complete responsibility.

In 1931 nearly all the full-time classes in Durban moved to Howard College which had been donated by a Durban man to commemorate his son, Howard, who had died in the Battle of the Somme.

In Pietermaritzburg during the same period, university colours were adopted, university residences for men and for women were opened, more subjects were offered, the library facilities were expanded and extra-mural classes were commenced.

Classes for Non-White students were inaugurated in Durban in 1936.

Because of its rapid growth in student numbers, its range of courses, and its achievement in and opportunities for research, the Natal University College had, a few years after the War, no difficulty in qualifying for independent University status. It duly assumed that status on 15 March, 1949, under the University of Natal (Private) Act No. 4, 1948.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Agriculture, Arts, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine (for Non-Whites), Science, Social Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Economics; Agricultural Engineering; Animal Science and Poultry Science; Biochemistry; Biometry; Crop

Science; Dairy Science; Entomology; Genetics; Horticultural Science; Pasture Science and Agrometeorology; Plant Pathology and Microbiology; Soil Science.

FACULTY OF ARTS

African Studies (Social Anthropology, Comparative African Government and Administration); Afrikaans-Nederlands; Bantu Languages (Zulu); Classics (Latin, Greek, Classical Civilization); Divinity (Biblical Studies, Theology, Hebrew); Economics; English; Fine Arts; French; Geography; German; History and Political Science (Economic History); Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Speech and Drama.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

Accountancy; Business Administration; Economics.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Education; Educational Psychology.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Architecture and Quantity Surveying; Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Land Surveying; Town and Regional Planning.

FACULTY OF LAW

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

(This faculty caters for Non-Whites only)

Anaesthetics; Anatomy; Chemical Pathology; Gynaecology and Obstetrics; Medical Ethics and the Conduct of General Practice; Medicine: Sub-Departments: Cardiology, Dermatology, Physical Medicine, Tropical and Preventive Medicine; Microbiology; Paediatrics and Child Health; Pathology and Forensic Medicine; Physiology; Psychiatry and Mental Health; Radiology; Surgery: Sub-Departments: Neuro-Surgery, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Otorhinolaryngology, Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Urological Surgery; University Diploma in Nursing Education.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Animal Biology; Botany; Chemistry and Chemical Technology; Geography; Geology and Mineralogy; Mathematics and Applied Mathematics; Physics and Experimental Physics; Plant Biology; Psychology; Zoology.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Social Work; Sociology; Nursing.

Enrolment: 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Whites	4165	1541	5706
Non-Whites	463	89	552
TOTAL	4628	1630	6258

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University of Natal in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
Agriculture	53
<u>Architecture and Quantity Surveying</u>	
Architecture	13
Quantity Surveying	5
Town and Regional Planning	3
<u>Arts</u>	
Social Science	37
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	341
<u>Commerce and Public Administration</u>	
Commerce	136
Economics	59

Education

Education degrees	20
Diplomas and certificates for secondary school teachers	129
Other diplomas and certificates	10

Engineering

Agricultural	1
Chemical	18
Civil	49
Electrical	34
Land Surveying	6
Mechanical	12

Fine Arts	4
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Law	21
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Medicine (Non-Whites only)

Medicine	36
Nursing	15

Pure Science	200
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Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	84	-
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	164	16
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	201	82
Staff below the status of lecturer	<u>31</u>	<u>68</u>
TOTAL:	<u>480</u>	<u>166</u>

<u>Total student enrolment for 1971:</u>	White	6030
	Coloured	61
	Asiatic	344
	Bantu	<u>216</u>
	TOTAL	<u>6651</u>

R H O D E S U N I V E R S I T Y

A Brief History

The history of higher education in the Eastern Districts of the Cape Province dates back as far as 1855, when St Andrew's College was founded at Grahamstown. In common with three other institutions the College offered both junior and advanced courses, and prepared students for degree examinations, which after 1873 were conducted by a central examining board, the University of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1878 St Andrew's College was able to establish a separate College Department which drew government grants under the Higher Education Act of 1874.

This College Department, which was later to become the nucleus of Rhodes University College, carried on university work for nearly 30 years. Towards the end of the century it was generally admitted that the only satisfactory basis for higher education would be the establishment of a central university college, entirely undenominational and doing the work hitherto performed by four separate establishments.

The first attempt to establish such a college in Grahams-town was unsuccessful, mainly owing to the lack of funds. In 1903, however, the movement received fresh impetus from the prospect of financial support from the Rhodes Trustees, the citizens of Grahamstown and public bodies in the Eastern Province, and from the Directors of De Beers Consolidated Mines. This led to the foundation, by Act of Parliament on 31 May, 1904, of a university college named after Cecil John Rhodes whose munificent provision for higher education made its establishment possible.

By the beginning of 1905 all classes had been transferred from St Andrew's College to the Drostdy buildings, the site of which was purchased from the Imperial Government in 1909. Almost from the College's inception it was able to offer instruction in the traditional Arts and Science subjects.

It is noteworthy that Rhodes University College was the first institution in South Africa to create a chair of Law and Jurisprudence.

In 1918, Rhodes University College entered on a new phase in its development when it became a constituent college of the University of South Africa. A period of steady expansion followed during the thirty years that preceded full university status. New departments were created and the enrolment of

students rose progressively from a mere 50 at the time of the foundation to just over 500 in 1940.

The Commission on the University of South Africa in its report issued in 1947, made a strong recommendation that the College should be granted full university status. The Rhodes University Act, by which the new University was to be constituted at a date to be fixed by the Minister of Education, received the Governor-General's assent on 5 April, 1949. The implementation of the Act was, however, delayed for two years owing to the serious financial difficulties in which the College found itself.

As a result of generous gifts and donations the Minister was able to sanction the inauguration of the independent Rhodes University on 10 March, 1951.

In terms of the Rhodes University Act, the South African Native College at Fort Hare (now the University of Fort Hare) became affiliated to Rhodes University in 1951. This affiliation ended in 1959 when the University College of Fort Hare was transferred to the control of the Department of Bantu Education.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts (including Fine Art and Music), Commerce, Divinity, Education, Law, Science (including Pharmacy), Social Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans/Nederlands; Bantu Languages; Classics; Divinity; Economics and Economic History; English; Fine Art; French; Geography; German; History; Law; Librarianship; Linguistics; Mathematics (Applied); Mathematics (Pure); Music and Musicology; Philosophy; Physical Education; Political Studies; Psychology; Social Anthropology; Sociology.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

Accounting; Commerce; Economics and Economic History; Law; Mathematics (Applied); Mathematics (Pure).

FACULTY OF DIVINITY

Systematic Theology; New Testament Language, Literature and History; Old Testament Language, Literature and History; Ecclesiastical History; South African Ecclesiastical History.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Education

FACULTY OF LAW

Law

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Botany and Microbiology; Chemistry; Geography; Geology; Mathematics (Applied); Mathematics (Pure); Pharmacy; Physics; Psychology; Zoology and Entomology.

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

Economics and Economic History; Political Studies; Psychology; Social Anthropology; Social Work; Sociology.

Enrolment: 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Whites	1015	788	1803
Non-Whites	24	16	40
TOTAL	1039	804	1843

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by Rhodes University in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
Arts	
Librarianship	14
Music	6
Social Science	21
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	169

Commerce and Public Administration

Commerce	94
Economics	1

Education and Physical Education

Education degrees	6
Diplomas and certificates for secondary school teachers	60
Diplomas and certificates for primary school teachers	11
Other diplomas and certificates	2
Physical Education	13

Fine Arts	4
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Law	5
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Pure Science

Pharmacy	29
Other degrees and diplomas in Mathematics and Pure Science	87

Theology	6
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Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	34	-
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	52	-
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	82	13
Staff below the status of lecturer	17	1
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>119</u>
TOTAL:	<u>186</u>	<u>133</u>

<u>Total student enrolment for 1971:</u>	White	1988
	Asiatic	<u>40</u>
	TOTAL	<u>2028</u>

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

A Brief History

The history of the University may be traced back to the establishment of the South African School of Mines at Kimberley in 1896. In 1904 the Transvaal Technical Institute was established in Johannesburg and the staff and students of the School of Mines were transferred from Kimberley to Johannesburg.

In 1905 the work of the Institute was extended by the provision of classes in Arts, Science and Law. This led, in 1906, to the adoption of the name "Transvaal University College". In 1907 the foundation of the new building in Eloff Street was laid and in the same year the College opened a branch in Pretoria with classes in Arts and Science. The two institutions were governed by a common council until 1910, when the Transvaal Legislature created two wholly separate institutions, the Transvaal University College in Pretoria and the South African School of Mines and Technology in Johannesburg. For a time the School confined itself to conducting classes in Mining and Technology until in 1913 classes in Commerce were established.

In 1916 legislation was passed incorporating the University of South Africa and the School became a constituent college of the University of South Africa. The School was then granted powers to extend its courses into the fields of Arts and Science and classes commenced in 1917.

In July, 1919, the first medical courses were offered and in 1920 Parliament passed legislation providing for the establishment of the "University College, Johannesburg". During its 1921 session Parliament passed the University of the Witwatersrand (Private) Act which became operative on 1 March, 1922.

At the beginning of 1923 the University occupied its first teaching buildings at Milner Park, an 80 acre site donated by the City Council of Johannesburg. Since then the University buildings have increased greatly in number. Student enrolment has increased steadily from 1106 in 1923 to 9368 in 1970.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Architecture, Arts, Commerce, Dentistry, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE

Architecture; Building Science; Quantity Surveying; Surveying; Town and Regional Planning.

FACULTY OF ARTS

African Languages; Afrikaans and Nederlands; Archaeology; Bibliography, Librarianship and Typography; Classics; Divinity; Education; English; Fine Arts; Geography and Environmental Studies; German Studies; Hebrew Studies; History; International Relations; Music; Philosophy; Phonetics and General Linguistics; Political Studies including Local Government; Psychology; Romance Studies; Social Anthropology; Sociology; School of Social Work.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

Accounting; Business Administration; Commerce and Applied Economics; Economics and Economic History; Statistics.

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

Conservative Dentistry; Experimental Odontology; General Anatomy; General Physiology; Maxillo-Facial and Oral Surgery and Oral Medicine; Oral Pathology; Orthodontics; Prosthetic Dentistry.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Chemical Engineering; Civil Engineering; Electrical Engineering; Mechanical Engineering; Metallurgy; Mining Engineering.

FACULTY OF LAW

School of Law

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Anaesthesia; Anatomy; Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology; Forensic Medicine; Medicine; Nursing Education (Sub-department); Obstetrics and Gynaecology; Occupational Therapy (Sub-department); Ophthalmology; Orthopaedic Surgery; Paediatrics; Physiological Chemistry; Physiology; Physiotherapy

(Sub-department); Preventive and Social Medicine; Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene; Radiology;
School of Pathology: Pathology (Anatomical), Chemical Pathology, Pathology (Haematological), Pathology (Microbiological), Morbid Anatomy and Histopathology, Oral Pathology, Clinical Biochemistry, Neuropathology, Occupational Medicine, Tropical Medicine;
 Surgery.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Anatomy; Applied Mathematics and Computer Science; Botany; Chemistry including Biochemistry; Geology; Geophysics; Mathematics; Physics; Physiology; Statistics; Zoology.

Enrolment: 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Whites	6665	2376	9041
Non-Whites	283	44	327
TOTAL	6948	2420	9368

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University of the Witwatersrand in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
<u>Architecture and Quantity Surveying</u>	
Architecture	12
Quantity Surveying	5
Town and Regional Planning	14
<u>Arts</u>	
Librarianship	29
Logopaedics	9
Music	4
Social Science	18
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	403

Commerce and Public Administration

Commerce 282
Public Administration 1

Dentistry 45

Education

Education degrees 2
Diplomas and certificates 6

Engineering

Chemical 23
Civil 57
Electrical 54
Land Surveying 7
Mechanical 24
Metallurgy 8
Mining 12
Mining Geology 6
Other 2

Fine Arts 9

Law 70

Medicine

Medicine 115
Physiotherapy 25
Radiotherapy 7*

Pure Science 212

* Including one Master's degree.

Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	97	19
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	131	4
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	216	95
Staff below the status of lecturer	93	71
Other	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>
TOTAL:	<u>551</u>	<u>193</u>

Total student enrolment for 1971:

White	9168
Coloured	27
Asiatic	347
Bantu	<u>8</u>
TOTAL	<u>9550</u>

DUAL MEDIUM UNIVERSITY

U N I V E R S I T Y O F P O R T E L I Z A B E T H

A Brief History

The University of Port Elizabeth was established in terms of Act 1 of 1964, which was unanimously passed by Parliament on 31 January, 1964.

A Private Hotel in Bird Street was purchased as the first University residence while the University's teaching activities were conducted in the existing building of the Port Elizabeth division of Rhodes University.

Through the purchase of adjoining property, a campus of reasonable proportions has been secured for the initial stages.

The first lectures were held on 1 March, 1965, when the University opened its doors to 326 students.

Towards the end of 1969 the physical planning of the new Summerstrand campus reached finality and building operations began early in 1970.

On 1 June, 1970, students totalled 1142.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Economic Sciences, Education, Law, Science.

ACADEMIC SUBJECTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans/Nederlands; Anthropology; Bantu Administration; Bantu Languages; Biblical Studies; English; French; General Linguistics; General Literary Theory; Geography; German; Greek; History; Latin; Music; Pedagogy; Philosophy; Psychology; Semitica; Sociology; Social Work.

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC SCIENCES

Accountancy; Architecture and Quantity Surveying; Business Economics; Economics and Economic History; Industrial Psychology.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Didactical Pedagogy; Educational Psychology; Philosophy of Education.

FACULTY OF LAW

Adjective Law; Mercantile Law; Private Law; Public Law.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Applied Mathematics; Biochemistry; Botany; Chemistry; Computer Science; Geology; Materials Science; Mathematics; Mathematical Statistics; Physics; Textile Science; Zoology.

Enrolment: 1970

Male: 836 Female: 306 Total: 1142

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University of Port Elizabeth in respect of studies during 1970

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
<u>Arts</u>	
Music	2
Social Science	3
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	94
<u>Commerce and Public Administration</u>	
Commerce	11
Economics	53
<u>Education and Physical Education</u>	
Education degrees	12
Diplomas and certificates for secondary school teachers	28
Law	23
Pure Science	43

Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	34	-
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	30	-
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	47	24
Staff below the status of lecturer	<u>19</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL:	<u>130</u>	<u>24</u>

Total student enrolment for 1971: White: 1358

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

A Brief History

The University of the Cape of Good Hope was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature in 1873, and thereupon took the place of the Board of Public Examiners. The examinations hitherto held by the Board were replaced by examinations for the degrees of Master of Arts, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws and for certificates in Law and in Land Surveying, and for Matriculation. Further Amendment Acts were passed empowering the University Council to confer other degrees as well, i.a. in Divinity in 1908.

In 1916 the Union Parliament passed three Acts, the effect of which was to reconstruct the whole of the South African University system. By Acts No. 13 and 14 of 1916 independent charters were granted to the Victoria College, Stellenbosch, and the South African College, Cape Town - two of the eight colleges which had hitherto prepared students for the degrees of the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

By Act No. 12 of 1916 the University of South Africa, with Pretoria as its seat, became the successor of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and the following six colleges were incorporated with the University:

- (i) Grey University College, Bloemfontein
- (ii) Huguenot University College, Wellington
- (iii) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg
- (iv) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown
- (v) Transvaal University College, Pretoria
- (vi) University College (then the South African School of Mines and Technology), Johannesburg.

By Act No. 15 of 1921, University College, Johannesburg, was incorporated as the University of the Witwatersrand and ceased to be a constituent college of the University of South Africa.

Potchefstroom University College was incorporated by Act No. 25 of 1921, and was made a constituent college of the University of South Africa.

Successive Acts of Parliament were passed granting independent charters to the various constituent colleges. By 1951

all the various institutions, with the exception of the Huguenot University College which ceased to exist as a university institution at the end of 1950, had assumed full university status.

Until 1946 the University was mainly a supervising and examining body. In that year, however, it assumed a new function when it was decided that the University would provide tuition to external students through the medium of the written word. This function has become its main activity.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Commerce and Administration, Divinity, Education, Law, Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans and Nederlands; Anthropology; Bantu Languages; Classical Languages; Communication; Criminology; English; Geography; German; History; History of Art and Fine Arts; Library Science; Linguistics; Musicology; Native Administration; Philosophy; Political Science and Public Administration; Psychology; Romance Languages (French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish); Russian; Semitics; Social Work; Sociology.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Accounting; Auditing; Business Economics; Business Leadership; Economics; Industrial Psychology; Native Administration.

FACULTY OF DIVINITY

Church History, Science of Mission and Science of Religion; Dogmatics, Ethics and Practical Theology; Old and New Testament.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Didactics and Comparative Education; Empirical Education; Fundamental Pedagogics; History of Education.

FACULTY OF LAW

Constitutional and International Law; Criminal and Procedural Law; Legal History, Comparative Law and Legal Philosophy; Mercantile Law; Private Law.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Astronomy; Chemistry; Computer Science; Mathematics and Applied Mathematics; Mathematical Statistics; Physics.

Enrolment: 1970

	Male	Female	Total
Whites	13 831	4 039	17 870
Non-Whites	3 624	392	4 016
TOTAL	17 455	4 431	21 886

Number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by the University of South Africa in respect of studies during 1970:

<u>Field of study</u>	<u>No. of degrees and diplomas</u>
<u>Arts</u>	
Journalism	4
Librarianship	51
Music	4
Social Science	23
Other degrees and diplomas in Arts	454
<u>Commerce and Public Administration</u>	
Business Administration	35
Commerce	194
Public Administration	5
<u>Education and Physical Education</u>	
Education degrees	68
Diplomas and certificates for secondary school teachers	25

Other diplomas and certificates	67
Fine Arts	11
Law	192
Pure Science	82
Theology	12

Statistics of teaching staff: 1970

	<u>Full-time</u>	<u>Part-time</u>
Professors or lecturers of equivalent status	81	-
Senior lecturers or lecturers of equivalent status	138	1
Lecturers or staff of equivalent status	151	58
Staff below the status of lecturer	17	-
Other	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL:	<u>399</u>	<u>59</u>

Total student enrolment for 1971:

White	20 239
Coloured	739
Asiatic	1 662
Bantu	<u>2 804</u>
TOTAL	<u>25 444</u>

UNIVERSITIES FOR THE BANTU

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

A Brief History

The opening of Fort Hare University College on 8 February, 1916, was the culmination of a long and persistent missionary endeavour in the field of Bantu education by the United Free Church of Scotland.

Fort Hare as a College had a very small and tentative beginning. While a few students were prepared for university entrance, the majority had to make good the deficiencies of their post-primary education or study for diplomas in Commerce and Agriculture.

The College was incorporated as an institution for higher education under the Education Act of 1923. Students were prepared for the degrees of the University of South Africa. They were registered as external students of the University. Eventually Fort Hare was allowed some of the privileges granted to the constituent colleges.

Although the College assumed the dual role of a secondary school and a university college from 1924, it was possible, by 1937, to concentrate on the studies of a higher education programme.

In March, 1951, Fort Hare became affiliated to Rhodes University, 60 miles away. Rhodes University controlled the syllabuses, courses of study, and examinations and awarded degrees until 1959. The University College of Fort Hare Transfer Act (Act No. 64 of 1959) provided for the transfer of the College to the control of the Department of Bantu Education.

The University College of Fort Hare caters specially for the Xhosa-speaking group of the Bantu.

The Act provided for the University of South Africa to act as examiner in all courses for which the syllabus of the University makes provision.

A marked increase in enrolment has been maintained since the transfer. A conservative estimate puts the number of students to register by 1975 at 2 000. The Department of Bantu Education has already instituted a Planning Committee to plan in advance, and on a long-term basis, for the necessary expansion.

The University of Fort Hare Act (Act No. 40 of 1969) provided, inter alia, that from 1 January, 1970, the University College would be known as the University of Fort Hare; that it would serve the Xhosa National Unit; and that the high standard of degrees of the University would be protected by the appointment, as additional members of the Senate, of professors of other universities, and also by a system of external examiners and/or moderators.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Agriculture, Arts, Commerce and Administration, Education, Law, Science, Theology.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Economics: Sub-Departments: Agricultural Engineering and Biometry
Agronomy: Sub-Departments: Horticultural Science, Pasture Science and Biometry
Animal Science: Sub-Departments: Anatomy and Physiology, Animal Health, Dairy Science and Technology, Poultry Science and Sheep and Wool Science
Soil Science: Sub-Departments: Biochemistry, Genetics and Plant Physiology.

FACULTY OF ARTS

African Studies; Afrikaans-Nederlands (and German); Bantu Languages; English; Greek; History; Latin; Library Science; Philosophy; Political Science and Public Administration; Psychology; Sociology and Social Work.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Accountancy; Business Economics and Co-operative Work; Economics and Economic History.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Didactics and Administration; Empirical Education; Historical Education; Philosophy of Education;
Sub-Department: Fine Arts.

FACULTY OF LAW

Mercantile Law; Private Law; Public Law.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Applied Mathematics and Statistics; Botany; Chemistry; Geography and Geology; Land Surveying; Physics; Pure Mathematics; Zoology.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

Ecclesiastical History and Missiology; New Testament Studies and Pastoral Theology; Old Testament Studies and Hebrew; Systematic Theology.

Enrolment:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
1968	451
1969	487
1970	613
1971	772

Number of degrees and diplomas awarded

<u>Year</u>	<u>Degrees</u>	<u>Diplomas</u>
1968	49	38
1969	50	43
1970	62	46

UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH

A Brief History

Towards the middle of the nineteen-fifties it was felt that the number of university institutions catering for Non-Whites should be extended, and thus the Extension of University Education Act (Act No. 45 of 1959) was passed to provide for the establishment of two additional university colleges for the Bantu, one for the Coloureds and one for Indians.

Thus the University College of the North was founded on 1 August, 1959, as a university establishment to serve the Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tsonga, Tswana and Venda communities. Although existing primarily for the above-mentioned ethnic groups, the institution has admitted students from other ethnic groups in Southern Africa. Thus there are students from South-West Africa, Rhodesia and Malawi.

Parliament stipulated at the inception of the University College that it should fall under the academic trusteeship of

the University of South Africa. This relationship functioned reasonably well. Then in 1969, the University of the North Act (Act No. 47 of 1969) made provision for academic independence, and on 1 January, 1970, the relationship with the University of South Africa was dissolved and the University of the North came into being.

The University of the North is situated at Turfloop, thirty kilometres from Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal. While a wide range of academic facilities is provided by the University, other aspects of student life such as sport and recreation are not neglected. Since 1959 a comprehensive building programme has been in progress. A spacious library, one of the best equipped pharmacy departments in the country, a language laboratory, various other auditoriums, lecture halls and laboratories have been erected to date, as well as a number of residences providing commodious accommodation to students.

Student numbers which stood at only 87 in 1960, have grown to 810. The teaching staff has increased from 23 to 101 during the same period.

The University of the North is at present the largest university for the Bantu in the Republic of South Africa.

In 1961 three degrees were awarded at the first graduation ceremony; in 1969, 75 degrees.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Economics and Administration, Education, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Theology.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans and Nederlands; Anthropology, Native Law and Native Administration; Biblical Studies; Church History; Classical Languages; Economics; English; Geography; Sub-department Geology; German; History; Mathematics; Philosophy; Political Science, Public Administration and Municipal and Rural Administration; Private Law; Psychology; Public Law; Sociology, Social Work and Criminology; Systematical Theology; Sotho Languages; Tsonga; Venda.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND ADMINISTRATION

Accountancy and Auditing; Business Economics; Economics; Anthropology, Native Law and Native Administration; Private Law; Mathematical Statistics; Political Science, Public Administration and Municipal and Rural Administration; Public Law.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Comparative Education; Didactics; Empirical Education; History of Education; Theoretical Education.

FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL SCIENCES

Applied Mathematics; Botany; Chemistry; Geography; Sub-department Geology; Mathematics; Mathematical Statistics; Pharmaceutical Chemistry and Pharmacology; Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology; Physics; Psychology; Physiology; Zoology and Biology.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

Biblical Studies; Church History; Systematical Theology.

Enrolment:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
1968	611
1969	671
1970	810
1971	903

Number of degrees and diplomas awarded

<u>Year</u>	<u>Degrees</u>	<u>Diplomas</u>
1968	56	46
1969	75	43
1970	61	64

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND

A Brief History

The University College of Zululand was established on 1 August, 1959, in terms of the Extension of University Education Act, 1959 (Act No. 45 of 1959), in order to provide university education to the Zulu and Swazi ethnic groups in the Republic of South Africa.

On 8 March, 1961, the College was officially opened by the Minister of Bantu Education.

The University College had a very small beginning, since only 41 students, of whom 36 were men, were registered for the first academic year, 1960. Rapid progress has, however, been made. In 1971, 664 students were registered.

On 1 January, 1970, the University obtained academic autonomy in terms of the University of Zululand Act, 1969 (Act No. 43 of 1969).

The University lies 97 miles North of Durban and 12 miles from Empangeni in a setting of great natural beauty. So far more than R3 000 000 has been spent on buildings and grounds.

Richards Bay, where extensive developments are planned, lies within easy reach of the University, offering important facilities for the future.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Economic and Political Sciences, Education, Law, Science, Theology.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans and Nederlands; Anthropology and Applied Anthropology; Bantu Languages; Biblical Studies; Classics; Criminology; English; Geography; German; History; Librarianship; Philosophy; Psychology; Social Work; Sociology.

FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

Accountancy; Business Economics; Economics; Political Science and Public Administration.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Educational Method and Administration; Educational Psychology; History of Education; Philosophy of Education.

FACULTY OF LAW

Private Law; Public Law.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Botany; Chemistry; Geology; Mathematics; Physics; Zoology.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

Church History; Dogmatics and Ethics; New Testament/Old Testament; Missiology and Science of Religions.

Enrolment

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
1968	368
1969	428
1970	599
1971	664

Number of degrees and diplomas awarded

<u>Year</u>	<u>Degrees</u>	<u>Diplomas</u>
1968	39	40
1969	26	66
1970	42	47

UNIVERSITY FOR COLOURED

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

A Brief History

The University College was established in 1960 in terms of the Extension of University Education Act (Act No. 45 of 1959). A major aim with the establishment of this institution was to enhance the opportunities for Coloured students to obtain higher education.

For the first two years of its existence the College was housed in a primary school in Bellville South, but during 1962 it was possible to move into the attractive and efficiently planned new buildings for Science and Arts which had been erected on a spacious site situated between Bellville South and the D.F. Malan Airport. Since then more buildings have been erected and planning is well under way for other buildings and for extensions to existing buildings to provide for the growing number of students.

In terms of Act No. 50 of 1969, the College was granted academic autonomy as from 1970, which implies that as a university it may prescribe its own courses and syllabuses, conduct its own examinations and award its own degrees.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Education, Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Accountancy; Afrikaans-Nederlands; Economic Sciences and Public Administration; English; Geography; Geology (incorporated in the Department of Geography); German; History; Latin; Law; Librarianship; Philosophy; Psychology; Public Administration; Sociology; Social Work.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Applied Mathematics; Botany; Chemistry; Mathematics;
Pharmacy; Physics; Zoology; Physiology (incorporated in
the Department of Zoology).

Enrolment:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
1968	665
1969	805
1970	936
1971	975

Number of degrees and diplomas awarded

<u>Year</u>	<u>Degrees</u>	<u>Diplomas</u>
1968	57	47
1969	61	56
1970	47	60

UNIVERSITY FOR INDIANS

UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN - WESTVILLE

A Brief History

The University of Durban-Westville was originally the University College, Durban, which was established under the Extension of University Education Act (Act No. 45 of 1959), to prepare students for the examinations and degrees of the University of South Africa. The University College, Durban, started in 1961 with 114 students following courses in the basic Arts and Sciences, and gradually expanded its services and academic disciplines as the student numbers increased to an enrolment of 1700 in 1971.

As from January, 1971, the University College was granted academic autonomy, by virtue of the University of Durban-Westville Act, 1969 (Act No. 49 of 1969). This gave the University College the status of a university which sets its own examinations and confers its own degrees.

Faculties and Departments

FACULTIES: 1971

Arts, Commerce and Administration, Education, Law, Science.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

FACULTY OF ARTS

Afrikaans and Nederlands; Anthropology; Arabic; Classical Languages; Criminology; English; Fine Arts; French; Geography and Geology; German; Hindi; History; History of Art; Oriental Studies; Philosophy and Political Science; Psychology; Sanskrit; Social Work; Sociology; Speech and Drama; Theology.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Accounting and Auditing; Business Economics; Economics; Industrial Psychology; Statistics.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Didactics and Educational Technology; Empirical Education and Orthopaedagogics; History of Education, Educational Administration and Comparative Education; Philosophy of Education.

FACULTY OF LAW

Private Law; Public Law.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

Botany; Chemistry; Engineering; Microbiology and Hygiene; Mathematics and Applied Mathematics; Pharmacy; Physics; Physiology; Zoology.

Enrolment

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of students</u>
1968	1407
1969	1621
1970	1654
1971	1700

Number of degrees and diplomas awarded

<u>Year</u>	<u>Degrees</u>	<u>Diplomas</u>
1968	134	70
1969	170	69
1970	201	135

CHAPTER 5

FIELDS OF STUDY AT UNIVERSITIES AND QUALIFICATIONS TO BE OBTAINED

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

Degrees

Bachelor of Agriculture: B.Agric.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture: B.Sc.Agric.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (Honours): B.Sc.Agric.(Hons.)

Master of Science in Agriculture: M.Sc.Agric.

Doctor of Science in Agriculture: D.Sc.Agric.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.(Agriculture)

Bachelor of Agricultural Management

Bachelor of Agricultural Education

Agrarian Extension

Baccalaureus Honores Institutionis Agrariae:

B.Agric. (Hons.)(Inst. Agrar.)

M.Agric. (Inst. Agrar.)

D.Agric. (Inst. Agrar.)

Bachelor of Agriculture: B. Agric.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 3 years' full-time study

Universities: Fort Hare, Orange Free State.

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture: B.Sc.Agric.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

Universities: Fort Hare, Natal, Orange Free State, Pretoria, Stellenbosch.

Bachelor of Agricultural Management

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 3 years' full-time study

University: Stellenbosch.

Bachelor of Agricultural Education

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 years' full-time study - the fourth year comprises the course for the Secondary Teachers' Diploma

University: Stellenbosch.

Baccalaureus Honores Institutionis Agrariae: B.Agric.
(Hons.)(Inst.Agrar.)

Admission: B.Sc.(Agric.) or B.Sc.(Eng.)(Agric.) or B.V.Sc. or B.Sc. (Home Economics)

Duration: 2 semesters

The course is offered by the Department of Agrarian Extension.

University: Pretoria.

Diplomas

Diploma in Agriculture

Diploma in Agricultural Extension Work

Diploma in Agriculture

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years - students usually follow the Secondary Teachers' Diploma course in their third year.

University: Fort Hare.

Diploma in Agricultural Extension Work

This is a post-graduate diploma offered by the University of Fort Hare.

FOOD SCIENCE

Degrees

Bachelor of Science in Food Science: B.Sc. in Food Science

Honours Bachelor of Science in Food Science: Hons. B.Sc. in Food Science

Master of Science in Food Science: M.Sc. in Food Science

Doctor of Science in Food Science: D.Sc. in Food Science

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D. (Food Science)

Bachelor of Science in Food Science

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

University: Stellenbosch.

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE*

ARCHITECTURE

Degrees

Bachelor of Architecture: B.Arch.

Master of Architecture: M.Arch.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Doctor of Architecture: D.Arch.

Doctor of Science in Architecture: D.Sc. (Arch.)

Bachelor of Architecture: B.Arch.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 6 years' full-time study - the sixth year comprises practical training.

Universities: Cape Town, Natal, Orange Free State, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Witwatersrand.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Degrees

Bachelor of Landscape Architecture: B.L.

Master of Landscape Architecture: M.L.

Bachelor of Landscape Architecture: B.L.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

* The University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town are the only two universities where Architecture is a separate faculty. See Chapter 4.

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

University: Pretoria.

BUILDING SCIENCE

Degrees

Bachelor of Building: B.Build.

Bachelor of Building Science: B.Sc. (Building Science)

Bachelor of Science in Building Administration: B.Sc. (Building Admin.)

Bachelor of Building Management: B.B.M.

Bachelor of Building Management: B.Sc.(Building Management)

Master of Building Management: M.Sc. (Building Management)

Bachelor of Building Science: B.B.Sc.

Bachelor of Science in Building: B.Sc.(Building)

Master of Science in Building: M.Sc. (Building)

Doctor of Science in Building: D.Sc. (Building)

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Bachelor of Building: B.Build.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 3 years' full-time study. Successful candidates can obtain the B.Arch. degree after two years' further study and one year's practical work.

University: Port Elizabeth.

Bachelor of Building Science: B.Sc.(Building Science)

Admission: See B.Build.

Duration: 3 years' full-time study

University: Pretoria.

Bachelor of Science in Building Administration: B.Sc.
(Building Admin.)

Admission: See B.Build.

Duration: 4 years' study comprising 2 years' full-time study followed by 2 years' part-time study, during which a candidate must be employed full-time in a building contractor's office.

University: Orange Free State.

Bachelor of Building Management: B.B.M. (Port Elizabeth) or
Bachelor of Building Management: B.Sc. (Building Management)
(Pretoria)

Admission: See B. Build.

Duration: 5 years' study, comprising 2 years' full-time study and 3 years' part-time study, during which a candidate must be employed full-time in a building contractor's office.

Universities: Port Elizabeth, Pretoria.

Bachelor of Building Science: B.B.Sc.

Admission: See B.Build.

Duration: 5 years' study, comprising 2 years' full-time study and 3 years' part-time study, during which a candidate must gain experience with a building contractor.

University: Cape Town.

Bachelor of Science in Building: B.Sc. (Building)

Admission: See B.Build.

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

University: Witwatersrand.

Master of Science in Building: M.Sc.(Building)

Admission: A graduate in Architecture, Quantity Surveying, any branch of Engineering, Town Planning or Building; or a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) with credit in three courses in Economics

Duration: 1 year full-time or 2 years' part-time study

University: Witwatersrand.

QUANTITY SURVEYING

Degrees

Bachelor of Science in Quantity Surveying: B.Sc.(Q.S.)

Master of Science in Quantity Surveying: M.Sc.(Q.S.)

Doctor of Science in Quantity Surveying: D.Sc.(Q.S.)

Bachelor of Quantity Surveying: B.Q.S.

Master of Quantity Surveying: M.Q.S.

Doctor of Quantity Surveying: D.Q.S.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Bachelor of Science in Quantity Surveying: B.Sc.(Q.S.) or
Bachelor of Quantity Surveying: B.Q.S.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics and a science subject

Duration: 5 years' study, comprising 2 years' full-time study and 3 years' part-time study, during which a candidate must be employed full-time with a registered quantity surveyor.

Universities: Cape Town, Natal, Orange Free State, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Witwatersrand.

Diploma

Diploma in Quantity Surveying: Dip.Q.S.

Admission: See B.Sc.(Q.S.)

Duration: 5 years' part-time study. Candidates must gain five years' experience in the office of a quantity surveyor.

University: Cape Town.

TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Degrees

Bachelor of Arts (Planning): B.A. (Planning)

Bachelor of Science in Town and Regional Planning: B.Sc.(T.R.P.)

Master of Science in Town and Regional Planning: M.Sc.(T.R.P.)

Doctor of Science in Town and Regional Planning: D.Sc.(T.R.P.)

Doctor of Town and Regional Planning: D.T.R.P.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Master of Town and Regional Planning: M.(T. and R.)

Master of Urban and Regional Planning: M.U.R.P.

Doctor Philosophiae: D.Phil.

Bachelor of Arts (Planning): B.A. (Planning)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

University: Potchefstroom.

Bachelor of Science in Town and Regional Planning: B.Sc.(T.R.P.)

Admission: See B.A. (Planning)

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

Universities: Pretoria, Witwatersrand.

Master of Science in Town and Regional Planning: M.Sc.(T.R.P.)

Admission: B.Sc.(T.R.P.)

Duration: 1 year of full-time or 2 years' part-time study

Universities: Pretoria, Witwatersrand.

Master of Town and Regional Planning: M.(T. and R.)

Admission: One of the following degrees:

- B.A. with at least one of the following as a major subject: Geography A, Economics,

- Sociology, Business Economics
- B.Sc. with at least one of the following as a major subject: Geography B, Geology, Mathematics
- B.Sc. in Agriculture (Agricultural Economics)
- B.Com.
- B.Econ.
- B.Admin.
- B.Eng. (Civil Engineering)
- B.Sc. in Forestry
- Bachelor's degree in Architecture
- Bachelor's degree in Surveying

Duration: 2 years' full-time study or 3 years' part-time study

University: Stellenbosch.

Master of Urban and Regional Planning: M.U.R.P.

Admission: A graduate in one of the following fields: Architecture, Civil Engineering, Land Surveying, Town Planning; or a graduate with approved qualifications in Economics, Geography or Sociology; or a graduate at the discretion of the Head of the Department and the Senate

Duration: 3 years' part-time study

University: Cape Town.

Diplomas

Diploma in Town Planning

Diploma in Town and Regional Planning

Diploma in Urban and Regional Planning

Diploma in Town Planning or

Diploma in Town and Regional Planning

Admission: An approved degree or a professional qualification in Architecture, Civil Engineering or Land Surveying, or a B.A. degree with Economics or Sociology as a major subject, or a B.A. or B.Sc. degree with Geography as a major subject, or an approved degree or professional qualification which is equivalent to the aforementioned

Duration: 3 years' part-time study

Universities: Natal, Pretoria, Witwatersrand.

Diploma in Urban and Regional Planning

Admission: Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) and a professional qualification in Architecture, Civil Engineering, Land Surveying or Town Planning or any other field approved by the Senate.

Duration: 3 years' part-time study

University: Cape Town.

FACULTY OF ARTS

ARTS

Degrees

Bachelor of Arts: B.A.

Bachelor of Arts Honours: B.A.(Hons.)

Master of Arts: M.A.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Doctor Philosophiae: D.Phil.

Doctor of Literature: D.Litt.

Doctor of Literature and Philosophy: D.Litt. et. Phil.

Bachelor of Arts: B.A.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board, Pretoria, or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 3 years' full-time or 4 years' part-time study

Curriculum: 10-11 courses with 2 major subjects

Universities: All the universities in the Republic of South Africa.

Bachelor of Arts (Honours): B.A.(Hons.)

Admission: B.A. degree

Duration: 1 year

Curriculum: Advanced study in one of the major subjects for the B.A. degree

Universities: All the universities in the Republic of South Africa.

Diplomas

Lower Diploma in African Administration

Higher Diploma in African Administration

Diploma in Bantu Studies

Higher Diploma in Bantu Studies

Lower University Diploma in Bantuistics

University Diploma in Bantuistics

Diploma in Bantu Studies

Diploma in Guidance Psychology

Lower Diploma in African Administration

Admission: Matriculation Certificate or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with an aggregate of at least 50%

Duration: One year

University: Cape Town.

Higher Diploma in African Administration

Admission: As for the above

Duration: Two years

University: Cape Town.

Diploma in Bantu Studies

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: Three years

University: Orange Free State.

Higher Diploma in Bantu Studies

Admission: A recognized lower University Diploma in Bantu Studies with Applied Anthropology or Anthropology as a major subject

Duration: One year

University: Orange Free State.

Lower University Diploma in Bantuistics

Admission: Matriculation Certificate or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) or a Standard X Certificate with a first class pass

Duration: Three years

University: Potchefstroom.

University Diploma in Bantuistics

Admission: An approved Bachelor's degree

Duration: At least one year

University: Potchefstroom.

Diploma in Bantu Studies

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: Two years

University: Rand Afrikaans University.

Diploma in Guidance Psychology

Admission: Graduates with Guidance Psychology III who are employed as guidance psychologists

Duration: Three years' part-time study

University: Stellenbosch.

FINE ARTS

Degrees

Bachelor of Arts in Art: B.A.(Art)

Bachelor of Fine Art: B.Fine Art

Master of Fine Art: M.Fine Art

Bachelor of Arts in Fine Arts: B.A.Fine Arts or B.A.(F.A.)

Bachelor of Arts in Fine Arts (Honours): B.A.Fine Arts Hons.

Master of Arts in Fine Arts: M.A.Fine Arts

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Doctor Philosophiae: D.Phil.

Doctor of Literature: D.Litt.

Doctor of Literature and Philosophy: D.Litt. et Phil.

Bachelor of Arts in Art: B.A.(Art)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 4 years

Curriculum: In their fourth year candidates do the course for the Secondary Teacher's Diploma or the Post-graduate Primary Teacher's Diploma.

University: Cape Town.

Bachelor of Fine Art: B.Fine Art or

Bachelor of Arts in Fine Art: B.A.(F.A.) or
B.A. Fine Arts

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with Art as a subject or proof of practical ability in art

Duration: 4 years

Curriculum: Art subjects as well as ordinary B.A. courses

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Natal, Pretoria, Rhodes, South Africa, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand.

Diplomas and certificates

Diploma in Fine Arts

Advanced Diploma in Fine Arts

Secondary Teacher's Diploma (Art Education)

University Art Teacher's Certificate

Primary Teacher's Art Certificate

Diploma in Photography

The University of Cape Town also awards the following certificates:

Certificate in Fine Arts (practical courses only, no written examination)

Certificate in Graphic Design (Commercial Art)

Post-Certificate in Graphic Design (Commercial Art)(a one-year course).

Diploma in Fine Arts

Admission: Standard X Certificate with Art or proof of practical ability in Art

Duration: 4 years' full-time study (3 years at Stellenbosch and Durban-Westville)

Curriculum: Similar in contents to B.A.(F.A.)

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Pretoria, Rhodes, Stellenbosch.

Advanced Diploma in Fine Art

Admission: Diploma in Fine Art

Duration: 1 year

Curriculum: Similar to 4th year course of B.A.(F.A.) at Stellenbosch.

University: Stellenbosch.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma (Art Education)

Admission: Diploma in Fine Art

Duration: 1 year

Curriculum: Similar to S.T.D. including Methods of Teaching Art

University: Stellenbosch.

University Art Teacher's Certificate: U.A.T.C.

Admission: Diploma in Fine Art

Duration: 1 year

Curriculum: The teaching qualification is equivalent to U.E.D.

University: Rhodes.

Primary Teacher's Art Certificate: P.T.A.C.

Admission: Primary Teacher's Certificate

Duration: 1 year

University: Rhodes.

Diploma in Photography

Admission: B.A.(F.A.) or Diploma in Fine Art or a B.A. with credit in Visual Communications or a degree in any faculty plus suitability to take the course

Duration: 1 year

University: Rhodes.

JOURNALISM/COMMUNICATION

Degrees

Bachelor of Journalism: B.Journ.

Bachelor of Arts (Journalism): B.A.(Journalism)

Bachelor of Journalism: B.Journ.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 3 years

Curriculum: 10 courses with two major subjects, viz Journalism and a B.A. subject

University: Rhodes

Bachelor of Arts (Journalism): B.A. (Journ.)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 4 years

Curriculum: 14 courses divided among 5 subjects

University: Potchefstroom

Diplomas

University Diploma in Journalism

Lower Diploma in Journalism

Post-graduate Diploma in Communication

University Diploma in Journalism

Admission: An approved Bachelor's degree

Duration: 1 year

University: Potchefstroom

Lower Diploma in Journalism

Admission: Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)
or a Standard X Certificate with a first-class
pass

Duration: 2 years

University: Potchefstroom

Post-graduate Diploma in Communication

Admission: A Bachelor's degree

Duration: Two years

University: Rand Afrikaans University.

LIBRARY SCIENCE/LIBRARIANSHIP

Degrees

Bachelor of Arts (Library Science): B.A.(Library Science)

Bachelor of Library Science: B.A.(Bibl.)

Bachelor in Library Science: B.Bibl.

Honours Bachelor of Library Science: Hons.B.Bibl.

Master of Library Science: M.Bibl.

Doctor Philosophiae: D.Phil.

Doctor of Literature and Philosophy in Library Science: D.Litt.
et Phil. (Bibl.)

Bachelor of Arts (Music) and Higher Diploma in Librarianship:
B.A. (Music)(Music Librarianship)

Bachelor of Arts (Library Science) or Bachelor of Library Science or Bachelor in Library Science

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matricu-
lation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matri-
culation Exemption)

Duration: 3 or 4 years depending on the university.

Curriculum: 3 or 4 courses in Library Science. The other courses are chosen from subjects for the B.A., B.Com. or B.Sc. degrees.

Universities: Durban-Westville, Fort Hare, Orange Free State, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, South Africa, Stellenbosch, Rand Afrikaans University, Western Cape, Zululand.

Bachelor of Arts (Music) and Higher Diploma in Librarianship (Music Librarianship)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 4 years

Curriculum: Students study for the B.A. (Music) degree during the first three years, then do Diploma course in fourth year

University: Cape Town.

Diplomas

Higher Diploma in Librarianship

Diploma in Librarianship

University Diploma in Librarianship

Lower Diploma in Librarianship

Lower University Diploma in Librarianship

Certificate in School Librarianship

Diploma in School Library Science

Diploma in Librarianship for Children's Libraries

Final Diploma in Librarianship

Higher Diploma in Librarianship or Diploma in Librarianship or University Diploma in Librarianship

Admission: A Bachelor's degree of a recognized university

Duration: 1 year full-time or two years' part-time study

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Fort Hare,

Orange Free State, Potchefstroom, Pretoria,
Rand Afrikaans University, Rhodes, South
Africa, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand.

Lower Diploma in Librarianship or Lower University Diploma
in Librarianship

Admission: Matriculation Certificate or a Standard X Cer-
tificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 2 years

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Fort Hare, Orange
Free State, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rhodes,
South Africa, Stellenbosch, Western Cape,
Zululand.

Certificate in School Librarianship

Admission: Lower Diploma in Librarianship or a Standard X
Certificate and a Teacher's Diploma or a univer-
sity degree

Duration: 1 or 2 years

Curriculum: The two courses in School Librarianship may be
taken concurrently.

University: South Africa

Diploma in School Library Science

Admission: Standard X Certificate and a Teacher's Diploma

Duration: 1 year

University: University of the North

Diploma in Librarianship for Children's Libraries

Admission: B.A.(Library Science) or Higher Diploma in
Librarianship or Lower Diploma in Librarianship
or an equivalent qualification

Duration: 1 year

University: Orange Free State.

Final Diploma in Librarianship

Admission: Higher Diploma in Librarianship

Curriculum: Candidates must compile a special bibliography and submit evidence of two years' library service as a full-time member of a library staff

University: Cape Town,

MUSIC

Degrees

Bachelor of Music: B.Mus.

Bachelor of Music (Honours): B.Mus.(Hons.)

Master of Music: M.Mus.

Doctor of Music: D.Mus.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.(Music)

Bachelor of Arts (Music): B.A.(Mus.)

Bachelor of Arts Honours in Music: B.A.(Hons.)(Music)

Master of Arts in Music: M.A. in Music

Doctor Philosophiae: D.Phil.

Doctor Litterarum: D.Litt.

Bachelor of Arts Honours in Musicology: B.A.Hons.(Musicology)

Master of Arts in Musicology: M.A.(Musicology)

Doctor of Philosophy in Musicology: D.Phil.(Musicology)

Bachelor of Music: B.Mus.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with Music as a subject or a standard in practical music equivalent to the Certificate examination Grade VII of the University of South Africa

Duration: 4 years

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Orange Free State, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rhodes, South Africa, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand.

Bachelor of Arts (Music): B.A.(Music)

Admission: Same as for B.Mus. degree

Duration: 3 years

Curriculum: B.A. degree with Music as a major subject

Universities: Cape Town, Orange Free State, Port Elizabeth,
Pretoria, Rhodes, Stellenbosch.

Diplomas

Teacher's Licentiate Diploma in Music

Teacher's Diploma in Opera

Diploma in Orchestral Playing

Performer's Diploma in Music

Performer's Diploma in Opera

Teacher's Diploma in Ballet

Performer's Diploma in Ballet

Admission to above-mentioned diplomas: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 3 years; exceptional proficiency may exempt
students from first year of the course

University: Cape Town.

Other Diplomas

UOFS Education Diploma in Music

Diploma for Church Organists

Diploma in Church Music

Higher Diploma for Church Organists

Artist's Diploma in Music

Teacher's Diploma in Music

Diploma in Musical Education

Diploma in Orchestral Playing

Soloist's Diploma in Music

Lower University Diploma in Musical Performance

Diploma in Music (Education)
Diploma in Music (Church Music)
Diploma in Music (Performing Art)
Certificate in Church Music
Rhodes University Licentiate Diploma in Music
Primary Teacher's Certificate (Special) in Music
Diploma for Performers in Music

UOFS Education Diploma in Music

Admission: Standard X Certificate with Music as a subject or a standard in practical music equivalent to the Certificate examination Grade VII of the University of South Africa

Duration: 3 years

University: Orange Free State.

Diploma for Church Organists or Diploma in Church Music

Admission: Standard X Certificate and evidence of proficiency in playing the organ

Duration: 2 or 3 years depending on the university

Universities: Orange Free State, Potchefstroom, Stellenbosch.

Higher Diploma for Church Organists

Admission: Diploma for Church Organists

Duration: 1 year

University: Stellenbosch.

Artist's Diploma in Music

Admission: B.Mus. degree or Education Diploma in Music plus evidence of proficiency in the major subject

Duration: 1 year after a B.Mus. degree and 2 years after the Education Diploma in Music

University: Orange Free State.

Teacher's Diploma in Music or Diploma in Musical Education

Admission: Same as for B.Mus.

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Durban-Westville, Port Elizabeth, Stellenbosch.

Diploma in Orchestral Playing

Admission: B.Mus. or Diploma in Musical Education plus evidence of proficiency

Duration: 1 year

University: Port Elizabeth.

Soloist's Diploma in Music

Admission: B.Mus. or Diploma in Musical Education plus evidence of proficiency

Duration: 2 years

University: Port Elizabeth.

Lower University Diploma in Musical Performance

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 1 year

The examination for the diploma includes a recital of a complete concert programme.

University: Potchefstroom.

Diploma in Music (Education) or Diploma in Music (Church Music)

Admission to above-mentioned diplomas: Standard X Certificate plus evidence of proficiency

Duration: 3 years

University: Pretoria.

Diploma in Music (Performing Art)

Admission: B.Mus. degree or the Diploma in Music

Duration: 1 year

The examination comprises a public recital of an approved complete concert programme.

University: Pretoria.

The University of Pretoria also offers a Certificate in Church Music, the curriculum of which extends over two years.

Rhodes University Licentiate Diploma in Music

Admission: Standard X Certificate or suitability to take the course based on mature age and/or exceptional ability

Duration: 3 years

The R.U.L.M. may be awarded as a diploma for teachers, or for performers, or for choirmasters, or for church organists.

University: Rhodes.

Primary Teacher's Certificate (Special) in Music

Admission: The same as for B.Mus. plus a Primary Teacher's Diploma

Duration: 1 year

University: Stellenbosch.

Diploma for Performers in Music

Admission: B.Mus. or B.A. with Music as a major subject or the Teacher's Diploma in Music, or another adequate qualification; plus evidence of ability as a performer

Duration: One year

University: Stellenbosch.

SOCIAL SCIENCE/SOCIAL WORK

Degrees

Bachelor of Social Science: B.Soc.Sc.

Bachelor of Social Science Honours: B.Soc.Sc.(Hons.)

Master of Social Science: M.Soc.Sc.

Doctor of Social Science: D.Soc.Sc.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Bachelor of Arts in Social Science: B.A.(S.S.)

Honours Bachelor of Arts in Social Science: B.A.(S.S.)(Hons.)

Master of Arts in Social Science: M.A.(S.S.)

Bachelor of Arts (Social Work): B.A.(S.W.)

Bachelor of Social Science in Social Work: B.Soc.Sc.(S.W.)

Bachelor of Social Science in Social Work Honours: B.Soc.Sc.
(S.W.)(Hons.)

Master of Public Administration: M.Pub.Ad.

Bachelor of Social Science: B.Soc.Sc. or Bachelor of Arts in
Social Science: B.A.(S.S.) or Bachelor of Arts (Social Work):
B.A.(S.W.) or Bachelor of Social Science in Social Work

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matricu-
lation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matri-
culation Exemption)

Duration: 3 or 4 years depending on the university

Universities: Available at all the universities.

Diplomas

Diploma in Social Work

Diploma in Social Science

Advanced Diploma in Social Administration

Post-graduate Diploma in Social Work

Advanced Diploma in Social Work
Higher Diploma in the Social Sciences
Diploma in Personnel Management
Diploma in Medical Social Work
Higher Diploma in Community Organization
Diploma in Social Work
Diploma in Criminology

Diploma in Social Work or Diploma in Social Science

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Cape Town, Fort Hare, North, Orange Free State,
Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Pretoria,
Rhodes, Stellenbosch, Western Cape, Zululand.

Advanced Diploma in Social Administration

may be taken in any of the following specialisms:

Medical Social Work
Personnel Management
Psychiatric Social Work
Social Surveying
Welfare Administration

The specialisms will be offered only when a sufficient number of students register for them.

Admission: B.Soc.Sc. or B.Soc.Sc.(S.W.) or the Diploma in Social Science

Duration: 1 year full-time

University: Cape Town.

Post-graduate Diploma in Social Work

Admission: B.Soc.Sc.

Duration: 1 year

The diploma is equivalent to an Honours degree in Social Work.

University: Natal.

Advanced Diploma in Social Work or the
Higher Diploma in the Social Sciences

Admission: Diploma in Social Work or the Diploma in Social Science

Duration: 1 year full-time; 1½ years' part-time at the University of Pretoria

Curriculum: The same as for the B.Soc.Sc.(Hons.) degree in Social Work or the B.A.(S.W.)(Hons.) degree

University: Orange Free State, Pretoria.

Diploma in Social Studies

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years

University: Rhodes.

Diploma in Personnel Management

Admission: A Bachelor's degree

Duration: 2 years, but 1 year if candidate holds a Bachelor's degree in Social Science, Arts or Commerce

University: Rhodes.

Diploma in Medical Social Work

Admission: B.A.(S.W.) or a Diploma in Social Work

Duration: 1 year

University: Stellenbosch.

Higher Diploma in Community Organization

Admission: B.A.(Social Work) or the Diploma in Social Work

Duration: 1 year

University: Zululand.

Diploma in Social Work

Admission: A Bachelor's degree with at least Sociology I
or Psychology I

Duration: Two years

University: South Africa.

Diploma in Criminology

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: Three years

University: Pretoria.

SPEECH AND DRAMA

Degrees

Bachelor of Arts: B.A. with two courses in Drama is offered
by the University of Cape Town.

Bachelor of Arts: B.A. with three courses in Speech and Drama
is offered by the University of Natal.

Bachelor of Arts with Speech and Interpretation or Theatrical
Art is offered by Potchefstroom University for CHE.

Bachelor of Arts (Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art): B.A.
(Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art)

Honours Bachelor of Arts (Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art):
B.A. (Hons.)(Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art)

Master of Arts (Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art): M.A.
(Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art)

Bachelor of Dramatology or Bachelor of Drama: B.Dram.

Bachelor of Dramatology Honours or Bachelor of Drama Honours:
B.Dram.(Hons.)

Master of Dramatology or Master of Drama: M.Dram.

Doctor of Drama: D.Dram.

Doctor Philosophiae: D.Phil.

Bachelor of Arts in Theatrical Art: B.A.(Theatrical Art)

Bachelor of Arts in Theatrical Art Honours: B.A.(Theatrical Art)(Hons.)

Bachelor of Arts (Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art) or
Bachelor of Dramatology or
Bachelor of Drama

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Orange Free State, Pretoria, Stellenbosch.

Bachelor of Arts (Theatrical Art)

Admission: Same as for the above; but only candidates who wish to take up teaching are admitted

Duration: 3 years

University: Pretoria,

Diplomas

Performer's Diploma in Speech and Drama

Specialist Teacher's Diploma in Speech and Drama

Specialist Actor's Diploma in Speech and Drama

Special Endorsement for Holders of Primary Teachers' Certificates

Post-graduate Diploma in Play Production

Diploma in Acting

Diploma in Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art

University Diploma in Speech and Drama

Education Diploma in Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art

Higher Diploma in Acting

Diploma for Stage Managers

Primary Teacher's Certificate (Special) in Drama

Performer's Diploma in Speech and Drama

Admission: Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with an aggregate of at least 50%; and a student must have shown marked talent as a performer

Duration: 3 years; 4 years if taken together with B.A. degree course

University: Cape Town.

Specialist Teacher's Diploma in Speech and Drama

Admission: B.A. degree with either two courses in Drama or three courses in English and a qualification in Speech and Drama or practical experience

Duration: 1 year

University: Cape Town.

Specialist Actor's Diploma in Speech and Drama

Admission: B.A. degree with either two courses in Drama or three courses in English and an audition with the Speech and Drama Department

Duration: 1 year

University: Cape Town.

Special Endorsement for Holders of Primary Teachers' Certificates

Admission: Primary Teacher's Certificate and a Standard X Certificate

Duration: 1 year

University: Cape Town.

Post-graduate Diploma in Play Production

Admission: B.A. with a major in Speech and Drama

Duration: 1 year of full-time or 2 years of part-time study

University: Natal.

Diploma in Acting or the
Diploma in Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art or the
University Diploma in Speech and Drama

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 3 years.

University: Orange Free State, Potchefstroom, Pretoria.

Education Diploma in Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art

Admission: Diploma in Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art

Duration: 1 year

University: Orange Free State.

Higher Diploma in Acting

Admission: Diploma in Acting or an equivalent or higher qualification

Duration: 1 year's full-time study or 1½ years' part-time study

University: Pretoria.

Diploma for Stage Managers

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years

University: Stellenbosch.

Primary Teacher's Certificate (Special) in Drama

Admission: Primary Teacher's Diploma or other teaching qualification and a thorough knowledge of the second official language

Duration: 1 year

University: Stellenbosch.

SPEECH THERAPY AND AUDIOLOGY

Degrees

Bachelor of Arts in Logopedics: B.A.(Log.)

Master of Arts in Logopedics: M.A.(Log.)

Bachelor of Arts in Speech and Hearing Therapy: B.A.(Sp. & H. Therapy)

Bachelor of Arts in Logopedics: B.A.(Log.) or
Bachelor of Arts in Speech and Hearing Therapy

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) preferably with Biology and/or Mathematics

Duration: 4 years

Universities: Pretoria, Witwatersrand.

Diploma

Diploma in Logopaedics

Admission: B.A. degree with Speech and Drama as a major subject

Duration: 2 years' full-time or 3 years' part-time study

University: Natal.

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

ACCOUNTING SCIENCE

Degrees

Bachelor of Accounting Science: B.Compt.

Master of Accounting Science: M.Compt.

Bachelor of Accounting Science: B.Compt.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 4 years

University: South Africa.

ADMINISTRATION

Degrees

Bachelor of Administration: B.Admin.

Bachelor of Administration (Honours): B.Admin.(Hons.)

Master of Administration: M.Admin.

Doctor of Administration: D.Admin.

Bachelor of Public Administration: B.Admin.

Master in Government and Municipal Administration

Doctor in Public Administration: D.Phil.(Univ. of Pretoria)

Bachelor of Administration: B.Admin. or
Bachelor in Public Administration: B.Admin.

Admission: See B.Compt. degree

Duration: 3 years' full-time study or 4 years' part-time study

Universities: Durban-Westville, Fort Hare, North, Orange Free State, Pretoria, South Africa, Stellenbosch, Zululand.

BUSINESS SCIENCE

Degrees

Bachelor of Business Science: B.Bus.Sc.

Honours Bachelor of Business Science: B.Bus.Sc.Hons.

Master of Business Science: M.Bus.Sc.

Bachelor of Business Science: B.Bus.Sc.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 years

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville.

COMMERCE

Degrees

Bachelor of Commerce: B.Com.

Bachelor of Commerce (Honours): B.Com.(Hons.)

Master of Commerce: M.Com.

Doctor of Commerce: D.Com.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Bachelor of Commerce: B.Com.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption), preferably with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 3 years' full-time study or 4-5 years' part-time study

Universities: All the universities in the Republic of South Africa offer this degree.

ECONOMICS

Degrees

Bachelor of Economics: B.Econ.

Bachelor of Economics (Honours): B.Econ.(Hons.)

Master of Economics: M.Econ.

Doctor of Economics: D.Econ.

Bachelor of Economics: B.Econ.

Admission: See B.Com. degree

Duration: 3 years' full-time study or 4 years' part-time study

Universities: Rhodes, Stellenbosch.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (POST-GRADUATE)

Degrees

Honours Business Administration: H.B.A.

Master of Business Administration: M.B.A.

Doctor of Business Administration: D.B.A.

Master of Business Leadership: M.B.L.

Doctor of Business Leadership: D.B.L.

Honours Bachelor of Business Management and Administration:
Hons. B. (B. and A.)

Master of Business Management and Administration: M. (B. and A.)

Honours Business Administration: H.B.A.

Admission: A Bachelor's degree and two years' approved practical experience

Duration: Two years' extramural study

University: Potchefstroom,

This degree admits a candidate to the M.B.A. degree course at Potchefstroom University for CHE.

Master of Business Administration: M.B.A.

Admission: A Bachelor's degree in one of the following fields: Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Science or Social Science; or a Chartered Accountant; and/or two to three years' appropriate experience

Duration: 1-2 years' full-time study or 2-3 years' part-time study

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Pretoria, Witwatersrand

Master of Business Leadership: M.B.L.

Admission: A Bachelor's degree and three years' appropriate experience in an approved undertaking

Duration: 3 years

University: South Africa.

Honours Bachelor of Business Management and Administration:
Hons. B. (B. and A.)

Admission: A Bachelor's degree and appropriate business experience. Students must not be older than 35 years

Duration: One year full-time study or two years' part-time study

University: Stellenbosch.

This degree admits a candidate to the M. (B. and A.) degree course at the University of Stellenbosch.

Certificates and Diplomas

Certificate in Secretarial Practice

Certificate in the Theory of Accountancy

Certificate in Management Accounting

Diploma in Business Accounting

Advanced Diploma in Business Administration

Diploma in Business Administration

University Diploma in Business Administration

Diploma in Business Management and Administration

Diploma in Commerce

Diploma in Commerce and Administration

Senior Diploma in Commerce and Administration

Diploma in Commerce for Teachers in Service

Education Diploma in Commerce

Lower University Diploma in Commerce

Diploma in Marketing

Diploma in Market Research and Advertising

Diploma in Public Administration

Diploma in Advanced Public Administration

Diploma in State and Municipal Administration

Advanced Diploma in State and Municipal Administration

Advanced Diploma in Taxation

Certificate in Secretarial Practice

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years' full-time study

University: Rhodes

Certificate in the Theory of Accountancy

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 5 years' part-time study during articles of clerkship; usually 3 years for graduates

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Natal, Orange Free State, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rand, Rhodes, South Africa, Stellenbosch, Western Cape, Witwatersrand.

Students can take a combined degree with the C.T.A. over a period of five or six years' full-time study (including 2 years of part-time study during articles of clerkship) or seven years' part-time study, viz B.Com., C.T.A. or B.Bus.Sc., C.T.A. at the Universities of Cape Town, Orange Free State and Rhodes.

Certificate in Management Accounting

Admission: Chartered Accountant; or an associate of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants; or a

graduate who has completed courses equivalent to Accounting II and Management and Cost Accounting

Duration: Two years' part-time study

University: Natal

Diploma in Business Accounting

Admission: B.Com. degree with Accounting III, Cost Accounting II, Income Tax I; or the National Diploma for Cost Accountants

Duration: 2 years

University: Potchefstroom

Advanced Diploma in Business Administration

Admission: Approved non-graduates with acceptable professional qualifications and/or several years of business experience

Duration: 1 year of full-time study or two years of part-time study

The M.B.A. degree and Diploma courses are identical in context and standard.

University: Cape Town

Diploma in Business Administration

Admission: Qualifications and/or experience equivalent to the requirements for a Bachelor's degree

Duration: 2 years' full-time study or 3 years' part-time study

The regulations for the M.B.A. degree are also applicable to the Diploma.

University: Pretoria

University Diploma in Business Administration

Admission: Diploma in Business Accounting; or the Diploma in the Theory of Accountancy; or the B.Com.(Hons.) degree in Accounting, Business Accounting, Business Economics/Business Accounting

Duration: 1 year. This course may be taken extramurally.

University: Potchefstroom

Diploma in Business Management and Administration

Admission: Standard X Certificate and at least three years' business experience. Students must not be older than 35 years

Duration: One year full-time study or two years' part-time study

University: Stellenbosch

Diploma in Commerce

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years

Universities: North, Western Cape, Zululand

Diploma in Commerce and Administration

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years

University: Fort Hare

Senior Diploma in Commerce and Administration

Admission: Diploma in Commerce and Administration

Duration: 1 year

University: Fort Hare

Diploma in Commerce for Teachers in Service

Admission: Standard X Certificate; Standard VIII Certificate plus two years' further training may also be considered

Duration: 2 years

University: North

Education Diploma in Commerce

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 4 years

University: Orange Free State

Lower University Diploma in Commerce

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years

University: Potchefstroom

Diploma in Marketing

Admission: Standard X Certificate with a pass in Mathematics and two years' appropriate practical experience

Duration: 2 years

University: Pretoria

Diploma in Market Research and Advertising

Admission: A degree

Duration: 2 years

University: South Africa

Diploma in Public Administration

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years

Universities: Durban-Westville, Western Cape, Zululand

Diploma in Advanced Public Administration

Admission: Standard X Certificate and appropriate experience

Duration: 2 years

University: Pretoria

Diploma in State and Municipal Administration

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 3 years

The curriculum is identical to the curriculum of the B.Admin. degree except that the courses in Municipal Administration I and II must also be taken.

University: Orange Free State

Advanced Diploma in State and Municipal Administration

Admission: Candidates must fill a post in public administration and must hold either a Standard X Certificate plus several years' appropriate experience or a degree (any field but Public Administration).

Duration: 2 years

University: Orange Free State

Advanced Diploma in Taxation

Admission: A candidate must have passed either the Qualifying Examination of the Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board of the Republic of South Africa; or the attorney's entrance examination; or examinations equivalent to the prescribed examinations.

Duration: 2 years' part-time study

University: Cape Town.

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY

DENTISTRY

Degrees

Bachelor of Dental Science: B.D.S.

Master of Dental Science: M.D.S.

Doctor of Philosophy in Dentistry: Ph.D.(Dent.)

Doctor of Science in Dentistry: D.Sc.(Dent.)

Bachelor of Dentistry: B.Ch.D.

Master of Dentistry: M.Ch.D.

Doctor of Dentistry: D.Ch.D.

Doctor of Philosophy (Odontology): Ph.D.(Odont.)

Bachelor of Dental Science: B.D.S. or

Bachelor of Dentistry: B.Ch.D.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 5½ years' full-time study

Universities: Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand

Post-graduate Diplomas

Higher Diploma in Dentistry: H.Dip.Dent.

Diploma in Maxillo-facial and Oral Surgery: Dip. M.F.O.S.

Diploma in Orthodontics: Dip.Orth.

Diploma in Prosthodontics: Dip.Pros.

Diploma in Dental Public Health

Diploma in Dentistry: Dip.Dent.Gen.

Higher Diploma in Dentistry

Admission: B.D.S. or B.Ch.D. degree and at least 26 years of age

Duration: One year

University: Witwatersrand

Diploma in Maxillo-facial and Oral Surgery

Admission: B.D.S. or B.Ch.D. degree and must have held a full-time clinical appointment for three years

Duration: 3 years' full-time study; clinical appointment may be held concurrently with years of study

University: Witwatersrand

Diploma in Orthodontics

Admission: B.D.S. or B.Ch.D. degree

Duration: 3 years' full-time study or 4½ years' part-time study

University: Witwatersrand

Diploma in Prosthodontics

Admission: B.D.S. or B.Ch.D. degree

Duration: 3 years' full-time study or a period of part-time study which is deemed equivalent

University: Witwatersrand

Diploma in Dental Public Health

Admission: Must have held the B.Ch.D. degree for at least two years and be a registered dentist

Duration: 1 year of full-time study or 2 years' part-time study

University: Pretoria

Diploma in Dentistry

Admission: B.D.S. or B.Ch.D. degree

Duration: 3 years' part-time study

University: Pretoria

Undergraduate Diploma

Diploma in Oral Hygiene

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years' full-time study

University: Pretoria.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION

Degrees

Bachelor of Education: B.Ed.

Master of Education: M.Ed.

Doctor of Education: D.Ed.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Baccalaureus Paedagogiae in Arts: B.Paed. (Arts)

Baccalaureus Paedagogiae in Science: B.Paed.(Science)

Baccalaureus Paedagogiae in Commerce: B.Paed.(Commerce)

Baccalaureus Paedagogiae in Primary Education: B.Paed.
(Prim. Ed.)

Bachelor of Education: B.Ed.

Admission: A Bachelor's degree, a post-graduate Teachers' Diploma and at least two years' teaching experience

Duration: 1 year of full-time study or 2 years of part-time study

Universities: All the universities, except the University of the Witwatersrand, award the B.Ed., M.Ed. and D.Ed. degrees. The University of Cape Town awards a Ph.D. degree instead of a D.Ed. degree.

Baccalaureus Paedagogiae: B.Paed.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation

Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with at least a 40% pass in at least four recognized subjects, viz a language on the higher grade, a second language on the lower or higher grade and Mathematics or a science subject or a third language

Duration: 4 years

Candidates must enrol for one of the following degrees:
B.Paed. (Arts), B.Paed.(Science), B.Paed.(Commerce), B.Paed. (Primary Education).

University: Durban-Westville.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Degrees

Bachelor of Arts in Physical Education

Bachelor of Arts (Honours) in Physical Education

Master of Arts (Physical Education)

Doctor of Philosophy (Physical Education)

Bachelor of Science (with Physical Education)

Bachelor of Arts in Physical Education

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Orange Free State, Pretoria, Rhodes, Stellenbosch.

Bachelor of Science (with Physical Education)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 3 years

University: Stellenbosch.

Certificates and Diplomas

The following universities grant the certificates and diplomas mentioned:

University of Cape Town

Higher Primary Teacher's Diploma: Three years after an approved Standard X Certificate. There are four alternative curricula: (i) General Course; (ii) with Speech and Drama; (iii) with Art; and (iv) with Music.

Certificate for Teachers of Special Classes: One year after an approved Teacher's Certificate.

Certificate for Teachers of Children Handicapped in Speech and Hearing: One year after an approved Teacher's Certificate.

Certificate for Teachers of the Deaf: One year after an approved Teacher's Certificate.

Post-graduate Primary Teacher's Diploma: One year after an approved degree.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma: One year after an approved degree.

B.A. (Music) - School Music: Three years after a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption). Candidates must also give evidence of a certain degree of proficiency on the piano-forte.

Teacher's Licentiate Diploma in Music: Three or four years after a Standard X Certificate.

Teacher's Diploma in Opera: Three years after a recognized Standard X Certificate.

Special Endorsement in Music for holders of the Primary Teacher's Certificate: One year after the Primary Teacher's Certificate.

Teacher's Diploma in Ballet: Three years after a recognized Standard X Certificate.

Teacher's Certificate in Ballet: Three year course for students who do not hold a Standard X Certificate. The curriculum is the same as for the Diploma course.

University of Durban-Westville

Primary Teachers' Diploma: Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

Lower Secondary Teachers' Diploma: Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

Post-graduate Secondary Teachers' Diploma: One year after a degree with teaching subjects.

Diploma for Teachers of Children Handicapped in Speech and Hearing: One year for full-time students, two years for part-time students, after (i) an approved Teachers' Diploma and 2 years' teaching experience in an ordinary school; or (ii) an approved Teachers' Diploma and one year's teaching experience at a school for special education.

Diploma in Remedial Education: Duration of course and admission qualifications are the same as for the aforementioned Diploma.

Diploma in Special Education: Same as for the above.

University of Fort Hare

University Education Diploma (Graduate): One year after an approved degree.

University Education Diploma (Non-Graduate): One year after a student has completed two years of study towards a bachelor's degree in such a manner that all the requirements for the degree may be fulfilled by one further year of study.

The diploma may be converted into the graduate diploma after the requirements for the degree have been fulfilled.

Secondary Teachers' Diploma (Junior Secondary): Two years after a Standard X Certificate.

Secondary Teachers' Diploma (Fine Arts): Two years (Lower Diploma) or three years (Higher Diploma) after a Standard X Certificate.

University of Natal

University Education Diploma (Graduate): One year after an approved degree.

University Education Diploma (Non-Graduate): One year after a student has completed courses of study towards an approved degree, in such a manner that all requirements of the degree may be fulfilled by one further year of study.

When the requirements for the degree have been fulfilled, the diploma may be converted into a graduate diploma.

Certificate in Remedial Education: One year after (i) a degree plus recognized teaching qualification; or (ii) the Natal Teacher's Diploma or equivalent qualification and in addition three years of approved educational experience.

University of the North

South African Teachers' Diploma: Two years after a Standard X Certificate.

University Education Diploma: One year after an approved degree.

University Education Diploma (Non-Graduate): One year after a student has completed two years of study towards a bachelor's degree in such a manner that all the requirements for the degree may be fulfilled by one further year of study.

The diploma may be converted into the graduate diploma after the requirements for the degree have been fulfilled.

University of the Orange Free State

University Education Diploma: One year after an approved degree.

Education Diploma in Commerce: Four years after a Standard X Certificate.

Education Diploma in Dramatic Art: One year after the Diploma in Dramatic Art and Theatrical Art.

Education Diploma in Physical Education: Four years after a Standard X Certificate.

University of Port Elizabeth

Secondary Teachers' Diploma: One year after an approved degree.

Lower Secondary Teachers' Diploma: Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

Diploma for Teachers of Special Classes for Mentally Handicapped Children: One year's full-time study or two years' part-time study after

- (i) a degree and a post-graduate secondary diploma; or
- (ii) a degree and a lower secondary teachers' diploma; or
- (iii) a lower secondary teachers' diploma; or
- (iv) a Lower Primary Teachers' Certificate of the Cape Education Department; or
- (v) a National Teachers' Diploma in Commerce; or
- (vi) any other teaching qualification approved by the Senate for the purpose.

Diploma in Musical Education: Three years of full-time study.

A candidate must satisfy the Director of the Conservatoire that he has attained an adequate standard in a practical major subject.

Primary Teachers' Diploma: Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education

University Education Diploma: One year after an approved degree.

University Education Diploma (Guidance): One year after a B.A. or B.Sc. or B.Com.(Industrial Psychology) degree with a major in Psychology and also including two school subjects, one on a second year basis and the other on a first year basis.

University Education Diploma (School Librarianship): One year after a degree with Librarianship I and II in the curriculum. If those courses were not included, candidates will still be admitted on condition that they take and pass a supplementary course in Librarianship during their diploma year.

University Primary School Education Diploma: Three years after a Standard X Certificate. The Diploma may be obtained in the following specialized fields:

- (i) University Primary School Education Diploma
- (ii) University Primary School Education Diploma (School Music)
- (iii) University Primary School Education Diploma (Physical Education).

Lower University Diploma in Musical Education: Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

A candidate must satisfy the Head of the Music Department in a practical and theory test that he has attained an adequate standard to be able to benefit from the course.

University Education Diploma in Music: One year after a B. Mus. degree. A student can enrol for the B.Mus. degree and the University Education Diploma at the same time and obtain the degree and the diploma after four years.

Education Diploma in Home Economics: Four years after a Standard X Certificate with a pass in either Physical Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Physiology.

University of Pretoria

Higher Education Diploma: One year of full-time study or three semesters of part-time study after an approved degree.

Higher Primary Education Diploma: Three years after an approved Standard X Certificate.

Diploma in Nursery Education: Three years after an approved Standard X Certificate.

One-Year Diploma in Nursery Education: One year after (i) a recognized teacher's certificate obtained after full-time training of three years; or (ii) a recognized teachers' certificate obtained after full-time training of two years as well as three years' teaching experience.

Higher Diploma in Nursery Education: Three semesters of extramural study after (i) a recognized three-year Diploma in Nursery Education; or (ii) the One-Year Diploma in Nursery Education.

Diploma in Special Education (Pedotherapy): One extended academic year after

- (i) a B.Ed. degree with Vocational Guidance and Psychology II endorsement; or
- (ii) the degrees B.A.(Hons.)(Psychology); or B.A.(Hons.)(Sociology); or B.A.(S.W.)(Hons.) and Psychology III; or
- (iii) a Bachelor's degree with Psychology III and H.E.D. or another approved secondary teachers' diploma; or
- (iv) the B.A.(Log.) degree of the University of Pretoria; or
- (v) other qualifications which the Faculty Council may regard as adequate.

Diploma in Special Education (Education of the Deaf): Three semesters of extramural study after (i) a recognized teachers' certificate obtained after full-time training of two years as well as two years' teaching experience; or (ii) a Bachelor's degree and a recognized teachers' certificate.

Note: This course will only be offered if an adequate number of candidates enrol.

Diploma in Special Education (Education of Mentally Retarded Children): Duration of course and admission qualifications are the same as for the aforementioned diploma.

Note: This course will only be offered if an adequate number of candidates enrol.

Diploma in Special Education (Education of Partially Sighted Children): Same as for the above.

Diploma in Music (Education): Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

Higher Primary Education Diploma (Physical Education): Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

Rand Afrikaans University

B.A. (Education) degree

B.Com. (Education) degree

B.Sc. (Education) degree

The above-mentioned three courses are all four-year courses in which the academic and professional training are integrated. The admission qualification is a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption).

Secondary Teachers' Diploma: One year after an approved degree.

Rhodes University

University Education Diploma (Graduate): One year after an approved degree in Arts, Science or Commerce.

University Education Diploma (Non-Graduate): One year after a student has completed two years of study towards a bachelor's degree in such a manner that all the requirements for a degree may be fulfilled by one further year of study.

The diploma may be converted into a graduate diploma after the requirements for the degree have been fulfilled.

Higher Primary Teacher's Certificate: Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

Graduate Primary Teacher's Diploma: One year after a bachelor's or higher degree.

Lower Secondary Teacher's Diploma: Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

University Art Teacher's Certificate: One year after a Diploma in Fine Arts. This course enables students to take the Diploma in Fine Arts and, at the same time, a teaching qualification equivalent to the University Education Diploma, over four years.

Primary Teacher's Art Certificate: One year after the Primary Teacher's Certificate of the Cape Education Department or other recognized teacher's certificate.

University Diploma for Teachers of Music: Two years after the Primary Teacher's Certificate or one year after the Higher Primary Teacher's Certificate in Music. The diploma enables holders to teach music in secondary schools.

Diploma in Physical Education: One year after a degree or a recognized teacher's certificate.

University of South Africa

University Education Diploma: At least one year after a degree and a teacher's certificate obtained after full-time training; or a student must hold a degree and (i) be or have been employed by an Education Department in South Africa as an uncertificated teacher or as a lecturer at a Teachers' Training College; or (ii) have passed at least Education II and be or have been employed by an Education Department in South Africa as an uncertificated teacher or as a lecturer at a Teachers' Training College.

Diploma in Special Education: At least two years after (i) a post-matriculation teacher's certificate obtained after full-time training; or (ii) another equivalent qualification (e.g. in Psychology, or in Speech Therapy or Occupational Therapy or Physiotherapy). A student must submit proof of at least four terms' teaching experience at the type of school concerned before the Diploma is awarded. (Schools for the aurally handicapped, visually handicapped, epileptics or the cerebral-palsied.)

Diploma in Nursery Education: At least two years after (i) a post-matriculation teacher's certificate obtained after full-time training; or (ii) a degree with three courses in one and one course in another of the following subjects: Psychology, Sociology, Social Work, Education, Philosophy; or (iii) a three-year Diploma in Social Work; or (iv) a Bachelor's degree

in Nursing or in Logopedics.

Students taking this course must attend at least one vacation school.

University of Stellenbosch

Secondary Teacher's Diploma: One year after an approved degree.

Four-Year Secondary Teacher's Diploma: Four years after a Standard X Certificate.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma (Home Economics and Needlework): Four years after a Standard X Certificate.

Higher Primary Teacher's Diploma: Three years after a Standard X Certificate. Candidates must have passed one of the following subjects in Standard VIII: Mathematics, Arithmetic or Commercial Arithmetic. Candidates must have attained a satisfactory standard in both official languages. A satisfactory medical certificate must be submitted.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma (Art Education): One year after the Diploma in Fine Art.

Higher Primary Teacher's Diploma after a B. degree: One year after a degree.

Diploma for Teachers of Special Classes: One year after (i) the Higher Primary Teacher's Diploma or equivalent teacher's diploma or certificate; or (ii) a degree and the Secondary Teacher's Diploma or equivalent qualifications; or (iii) a two-year primary teacher's certificate or diploma and satisfactory teaching experience.

Diploma in Special Education: Three years after a recognized degree with Psychology as a major subject plus a teacher's certificate. Candidates must already be employed as school psychologists and/or teachers of retarded children. Candidates must attend intensive courses of two weeks each at the University of Stellenbosch twice a year.

University of the Western Cape

Secondary Teacher's Diploma: One year after a degree with at least one school subject at second-year level, and one other school subject at third-year level.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma (Non-Graduate): One year after a student has completed a full two-year course of study for a Bachelor's degree in such a way that all the requirements for a degree will be satisfied by one further year of study.

The diploma can be converted into a graduate diploma immediately on completion of the academic requirements for the degree.

Lower Secondary Teacher's Diploma: Three years after a Standard X Certificate.

Adaptational Classes Teacher's Diploma: One year of full-time study or two years of part-time study after a post-matriculation teacher's certificate plus teaching experience. With special permission from the Senate (i) students without teaching experience, but who have already obtained the Primary Teacher's Certificate, and (ii) students who have already obtained a degree with either Psychology or Sociology as major subject, and (iii) students who have completed eight degree courses with Psychology and Sociology at second-year level, may be admitted to the course.

University of the Witwatersrand

Diploma in Education of the Deaf: Two years after a recognized teacher's diploma obtained after two years' study after a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption).

Diploma in Remedial Education: Two years' part-time study after (i) a degree and a teacher's diploma and two years' teaching experience; or (ii) a teacher's diploma and a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) and five years' teaching experience.

University of Zululand

University Education Diploma: One year after a degree.

University Education Diploma (Non-graduate): One year after a student has completed two years of study towards a Bachelor's degree in such a manner that all requirements for the degree may be fulfilled by one further year of study.

The diploma can be converted into a graduate diploma after the requirements for the degree have been fulfilled.

Secondary Teacher's Diploma: Two years after a Standard X Certificate.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

ENGINEERING

Degrees

Bachelor of Engineering or Bachelor of Science in Engineering: B.Sc., B.Eng. or B.Sc.(Eng.)

Bachelor of Engineering (Honours): B.Sc.(Eng.)(Hons.)

Bachelor of Science in Engineering (Honours) in Chemical Engineering: B.Sc. Eng. Hons.

Master of Engineering or Master of Science in Engineering: M.Eng. or M.Sc.(Eng.)

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D. (Engineering)

Doctor of Science in Engineering: D.Sc.(Eng.)

Doctor of Engineering: D.Eng.

Bachelor of Engineering or Bachelor of Science in Engineering: B.Sc., B.Eng. (Stellenbosch) or B.Sc.(Eng.)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 or 5 years' full-time study depending on the university

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, Natal, Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand.

Diplomas

Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering

Diploma in Engineering (Natal)

Diploma in Engineering (Cape Town)

Graduate Diploma in Engineering

Diploma in Mining

Diploma in Aeronautical Engineering

Admission: Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering in the division of Mechanical Engineering

Duration: One year full-time study or two years' part-time study

University: Natal

(i) Diploma in Engineering

Admission: Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering

Duration: One year full-time study or two years' part-time study

University: Natal

(ii) Diploma in Engineering

Admission: A recognized degree or suitable professional qualifications

Duration: Eight courses each consisting of approximately thirty hours of lectures, tutorials, seminars and laboratory work

University: Cape Town

Graduate Diploma in Engineering

Admission: Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering or a Bachelor of Science degree with Honours

Duration: One year full-time study or 3 years' part-time study.

University: Witwatersrand

Diploma in Mining

Admission: Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering or a Bachelor's degree in Mining Geology

Duration: One year full-time study

University: Pretoria.

LAND SURVEYING

Degrees

Bachelor of Science in Land Surveying: B.Sc.(Survey.) or B.Sc.(Sur.)

Master of Science in Land Surveying: M.Sc.(Survey.) or M.Sc.(Sur.)

Doctor of Science in Land Surveying: D.Sc.(Survey.) or D.Sc.(Sur.)

Bachelor of Science in Engineering: B.Sc.(Eng.)

Master of Science in Engineering: M.Sc.(Eng.)

Doctor of Science in Engineering: D.Sc.(Eng.)

Doctor of Engineering: D.Eng.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

At some of the universities Land Surveying is one of the branches for the B.Sc.(Eng.) degree.

Bachelor of Science in Land Surveying: B.Sc.(Survey.) or B.Sc.(Sur.) or Bachelor of Science in Engineering: B.Sc.(Eng.)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

Universities: Cape Town, Fort Hare, Natal, Pretoria, Witwatersrand.

Diploma

Diploma in Photogrammetry

Admission: An approved degree, a professional qualification in Civil Engineering or Surveying or other acceptable qualifications

Duration: One year of full-time study or at least 2 but not more than 3 years' part-time study

University: Natal.

FACULTY OF FORESTRY

FORESTRY

Degrees

Bachelor of Science in Forestry: B.Sc. in Forestry

Honours B.Sc. in Forestry

Master of Science in Forestry: M.Sc. in Forestry

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.(Forestry)

Doctor of Science in Forestry: D.Sc.(Forestry)

Bachelor of Science in Forestry: B.Sc. in Forestry

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

University: Stellenbosch.

WOOD TECHNOLOGY

Degrees:

Bachelor of Science in Wood Technology: B.Sc. in Wood Technology

Honours B.Sc. in Wood Technology

Master of Science in Wood Technology: M.Sc. in Wood Technology

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D. (Wood Technology)

Doctor of Science in Wood Technology: D.Sc. (Wood Technology)

Bachelor of Science in Wood Technology: B.Sc. in Wood Technology

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

University: Stellenbosch.

NATURE CONSERVATION

Degrees

Master of Science in Nature Conservation

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.(Nature Conservation)

Doctor of Science in Nature Conservation: D.Sc. in Nature Conservation

Master of Science in Nature Conservation: M.Sc. in Nature Conservation

Admission: B.Sc. in Forestry or other approved degree

Duration: 2 years' research and/or advanced study

A satisfactory dissertation must be submitted.

OR

Admission: B.Sc.(Hons.) degree approved by the Senate

Duration: 1 year's research and/or advanced study

A satisfactory dissertation must be submitted.

University: Stellenbosch.

FACULTY OF LAW

LAW

Degrees

Bachelor of Law: B.Juris/R.Juris/B.Iur. (Baccalaureus Iuris)

Bachelor of Laws: LL.B. (Baccalaureus Legum)

Master of Laws: LL.M.

Doctor of Laws: LL.D.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Bachelor of Civil Law: B.C. Iur. (Baccalaureus Civilis Iuris)

B.Juris (Procuratoris): B.Juris(Proc.)

Baccalaureus Procuratoris: B.Proc.

Bachelor of Law: B.Iuris

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate with a pass in Latin

Duration: 3 or 4 years' full-time study

Universities: Durban-Westville, Fort Hare, North, Orange Free State, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Rand Afrikaans University, South Africa, Zululand.

Bachelor of Laws: LL.B.

Admission: A Bachelor's degree

Duration: 3 years' full-time study or 2 years' full-time study after a B.Iur. or a B.Proc. degree or a Bachelor's degree which included the required Law subjects in the curriculum

Universities: All the universities in the Republic of South Africa award this degree.

Baccalaureus Civilis Iuris: B.C. Iur.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 3 years' full-time study

University: Orange Free State

Baccalaureus Procuratoris: B.Proc.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Latin

Duration: 4 years

Universities: Cape Town, Durban-Westville, North, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Rhodes, South Africa.

B.Juris (Procuratoris): B.Juris(Proc.)

This degree will be introduced by the University of Natal to replace the Natal Law Certificate.

Diplomas and Certificates

Attorneys' Admission Examination
Public Service Law Examination
Public Service Senior Law Examination
Diploma in Law: Dip. Law
Diploma in Law (Public Service)
Diploma in Law for Attorneys: Dip.Proc.
Attorneys' Diploma: Dip.Proc.
Law Diploma for Attorneys: Dip.Proc.
Natal Law Certificate
Natal Public Service Law Certificate
Diploma in Law for Civil Servants
Public Service Diploma in Law
Law Diploma for Civil Servants
Senior Law Diploma for Civil Servants
Certificate in Law (Public Service)

Attorneys' Admission Examination

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) or a certificate of conditional exemption issued to students from foreign countries, or a certificate of conditional exemption on the ground of mature age.

To be admitted to the study of Roman Law a candidate must have passed Latin at the Standard X examination or in an equivalent course.

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Fort Hare, North, South Africa, Western Cape, Zululand

Public Service Law Examination

Admission: Standard X Certificate, or a certificate of conditional exemption from Matriculation issued to students from foreign countries

Duration: 3 years' full-time study

Universities: Fort Hare, North, Pretoria, South Africa, Zululand

Public Service Senior Law Examination

Admission: Candidates must have passed the Public Service Law Examination or another equivalent examination

Duration: 2 years

Universities: Pretoria, South Africa

Diploma in Law: Dip.Law

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Latin

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Cape Town, Rhodes, Witwatersrand

This Diploma has been recognized by the Board for the Recognition of Examinations in Law as equivalent to the Attorneys' Admission Examination.

Diploma in Law (Public Service)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Rhodes, Witwatersrand

This Diploma has been recognized by the Board for the Recognition of Examinations in Law as equivalent to the Public Service Law Examination.

Diploma in Law for Attorneys or the Attorneys' Diploma or Law Diploma for Attorneys

Admission: See Attorneys' Admission Examination

Duration: 3 years' full-time study or 4 years' part-time study

Universities: Orange Free State, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom, Pretoria

These Diplomas have been recognized as equivalent to the Attorneys' Admission Examination.

Natal Law Certificate

Admission: A Bachelor's degree or a Matriculation Certificate or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) or a certificate of conditional exemption issued to students from foreign countries.

To be admitted to the study of Roman Law a candidate must have passed in Latin at the Standard X examination or in an equivalent university course.

Duration: 3 years' part-time study

This Diploma has been recognized as equivalent to the Attorneys' Admission Examination.

University: Natal

Natal Public Service Law Certificate

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 3 years' part-time study

The Certificate has been recognized as equivalent to the Public Service Law Examination.

University: Natal

Diploma in Law for Civil Servants or the Public Service
Diploma in Law or the Law Diploma for Civil Servants

Admission: Standard X Certificate or a certificate of conditional exemption issued to students from foreign countries

Duration: 3 years' full-time study or 4 years' part-time study

These Diplomas have been recognized as equivalent to the Public Service Law Examination.

Universities: Orange Free State, Port Elizabeth, Potchefstroom.

Senior Law Diploma for Civil Servants

Admission: Law Diploma for Civil Servants

Duration: 2 years

The Diploma has been recognized as equivalent to or higher than the Public Service Senior Law Examination.

University: Potchefstroom

Certificate in Law (Public Service)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) or a certificate of conditional

exemption issued to students from foreign countries.

Duration: 3 years' part-time study

University: Witwatersrand.

This certificate has been officially recognized as the equivalent of the certificate for the Public Service Law Examination.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

MEDICINE

Degrees

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery: M.B., Ch.B.
or B.M., B.Ch. or M.B., B.Ch.

Master of Medicine: M.Med.

Doctor of Medicine: M.D. or D.M.

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics and preferably also in Physical Science and Biology

Duration: 6 years' full-time study plus 1 year's internship

Universities: Cape Town, Natal, Orange Free State, Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand.

The Faculty of Medicine at the University of Natal is only open to Non-White students.

Master of Medicine: M.Med.

Admission: The M.B., Ch.B. must have been held for at least two years. Candidates must have been registered as medical practitioners for at least one year.

Duration: 3, 4 or 5 years according to the requirements of the department concerned

Universities: The degree is offered as follows in the various branches by the universities mentioned:

Administrative Medicine - UP
Anaesthetics - UCT, UN, UP, US
Dermatology - UCT, UN, UOFS, UP, US
Forensic Medicine - UP
Geriatrics - UP
Internal Medicine - UOFS, UP, US
Medicine - UCT, UN
Neurology - UP
Neurosurgery - UCT, UP
Obstetrics and Gynaecology - UCT, UN, UOFS, UP, US
Oncochemotherapy - UP
Ophthalmology - UCT, UN, UOFS, UP, US
Orthopaedics - UCT, UOFS, UP, US
Otorhinolaryngology - UCT, UN, UOFS, UP, US
Paediatrics - UCT, UN, UOFS, UP, US
Pathology - UN, UP, UW
Pathology (Clinical) - UCT, US
Pathology (Chemical) - UCT, US
Pathology (Microbiology) - UCT, US
Pathology (Anatomical) - UCT, US
Pathology (Haematological) - UCT
Pathology (Forensic) - UCT
Physical Medicine - UP
Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery - UCT
Preventive Medicine - UP
Psychiatry - UP
Radiology - UN
Radiodiagnosis/Diagnostic Radiology - UCT, UN, UP, US, UW
Radiotherapy/Therapeutic Radiology - UCT, UN, UOFS, UP, US, UW
Surgery - UCT, UN, UOFS, UP, US

Thoracic Surgery - UCT, US

Urology - UCT, US

Explanatory Note:

UCT : Cape Town

UN : Natal

UOFS : Orange Free State

UP : Pretoria

US : Stellenbosch

UW : Witwatersrand

The following degrees are offered by the universities mentioned:

Cape Town

Bachelor of Science (Medicine): B.Sc.(Med.)

Natal

Bachelor of Science (Medical Science): B.Sc.(Med.Sci.)

Stellenbosch

Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Medical Science

Master of Science in Medical Science

Doctor of Science in Medical Science

Doctor of Science (Medicine)

Cape Town, Witwatersrand

Master of Surgery: Ch.M.

Witwatersrand

Master of Orthopaedic Surgery: Ch.M.(Orth.)

Pretoria

Master of Family Practice: M.(Med.Fam.)

Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.(Med.)

Cape Town, Witwatersrand

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Bachelor of Science (Medicine): B.Sc.(Med.)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 3 years

A candidate may be registered concurrently for the B.Sc.(Med.) and the M.B., Ch.B. degrees.

University: Cape Town.

Bachelor of Science (Medical Science): B.Sc.(Med.Sci.)

Admission: See B.Sc.(Med.) degree

Duration: 4 years

The first three years of the course are as for the degree of M.B., Ch.B.

University: Natal.

Diplomas

The following post-graduate diplomas are offered by the universities mentioned:

Diploma in Anaesthetics - UW

Diploma in Industrial Health - UW

Diploma in Industrial Medicine - UP

Diploma in Medical Administration - UP

Diploma in Medical Physics (post-M.Sc. in Physics) - UP

Diploma in Psychological Medicine - UCT, UW

Diploma in Public Health - UCT, UP, UW

Diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene - UW

NURSING

The Department of Nursing falls under the Faculty of Medicine at the Universities of Pretoria, Stellenbosch and the Witwatersrand. At the Universities of Natal and the Orange Free State it falls under the Faculty of Social Science and at Potchefstroom University for CHE under the Faculty of Arts.

Degrees

Natal

Bachelor of Social Science (Nursing): B.Soc.Sc.

Orange Free State

Bachelor of Social Science Nursing: B.Soc.Sc.(Nursing)

Honours Bachelor of Social Science Nursing: B.Soc.Sc.(Hons)
(Nursing)

Master of Social Science Nursing: M.Soc.Sc.(Nursing)

Doctor of Social Science Nursing: D.Soc.Sc.(Nursing)

Potchefstroom

Bachelor of Arts (Nursing): B.A. (Nursing)

Master of Arts (Nursing): M.A. (Nursing)

Doctor Philosophiae: D.Phil.

Pretoria

Bachelor of Nursing: B.Cur.

Master of Nursing: M.Cur.

Doctor of Nursing: D.Cur.

Bachelor of Nursing (Instruction and Administration): B.Cur.
(I. et A.)

Stellenbosch

Bachelor of Arts in Nursing: B.Nursing

Honours Bachelor of Arts in Nursing: Hons. B. Nursing

Master of Arts in Nursing: M.Nursing

Witwatersrand

Bachelor of Science in Nursing: B.Sc. (Nursing)

Bachelor's degree in Nursing

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) and proof of enrolment as a student nurse at an approved training hospital

Duration: 3, 4 or 4½ years' full-time study depending on the university

Universities: Natal, Orange Free State, Potchefstroom, Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand.

Bachelor of Nursing (Instruction and Administration): B.Cur. (I. et A.)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) and the candidate must be registered by the South African Nursing Council as a nurse/male nurse

Duration: 3 years of full-time study or 4 years of part-time study

University: Pretoria.

Diplomas

Diploma in Nursing Education

Diploma in Nursing - Sister Tutor

Diploma in Nursing (General, Midwifery, Psychiatry)

Post-Basic Diploma in Nursing (with specialization in Nursing Administration or Nursing Education or Public Nursing, School Nursing and Professional Nursing)

Diploma in Nursing Administration

Diploma in Nursing Education or the Diploma in Nursing - Sister Tutor

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matricula-

tion Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) and the candidate must be registered by the S.A. Nursing Council as a general nurse, a midwife or a psychiatric nurse

Duration: 1, 1½ or 2 years of full-time study depending on the university

Universities: Cape Town, Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Western Cape, Witwatersrand.

Diploma in Nursing (General, Midwifery, Psychiatry)

Admission: Standard X Certificate and the candidates must submit proof of enrolment as student nurses at an approved training hospital

Duration: 4 years of full-time study

University: Orange Free State.

Post-Basic Diploma in Nursing (with specialization in Nursing Administration or Nursing Education or Public Nursing, School Nursing and Professional Nursing)

Admission: Standard X Certificate; and the candidate must be registered as a general nurse or a psychiatric nurse; and submit proof of two years' appropriate experience or five years in the case of Nursing Administration

Duration: 1 year of full-time study

University: Orange Free State.

Diploma in Nursing Administration

Admission: Standard X Certificate; registered as a general nurse or a psychiatric nurse; and five years' approved experience

Duration: 1 year of full-time study

University: Pretoria.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Degrees

Stellenbosch

Bachelor of Occupational Therapy: B.Occupational Therapy

Witwatersrand

Bachelor of Science in Occupational Therapy: B.Sc.(O.T.)

Bachelor's degree in Occupational Therapy

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) and a medical certificate

Duration: 4 years of full-time study

Universities: Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand.

Diploma

Teachers' Diploma in Occupational Therapy

Admission: Standard X Certificate; an approved qualification in Occupational Therapy; and at least two years' experience as an occupational therapist in an approved hospital

Duration: 3 semesters or 2 years of full-time study depending on the university

Universities: Pretoria, Stellenbosch.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Degree

Bachelor of Science in Physiotherapy: B.Sc.(Physiotherapy)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics; and a medical certificate

Duration: 4 years of full-time study

Universities: Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand.

Certificate/Diplomas

Certificate in Teaching Physiotherapy

Diploma in Physiotherapy

Diploma in Physiotherapy Education

Education Diploma in Physiotherapy

Certificate in Teaching Physiotherapy or the Education

Diploma in Physiotherapy

Admission: Standard X Certificate; an approved qualification in Physiotherapy; and at least two years' experience as a physiotherapist in an approved hospital

Duration: 4 academic terms' (Cape Town) or 3 semesters' (Pretoria) full-time study

Universities: Cape Town, Pretoria

Diploma in Physiotherapy

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics; and a certificate of physical fitness

Duration: 3 years of full-time study

Universities: Cape Town, Orange Free State.

Diploma in Physiotherapy Education

Admission: A registrable qualification in Physiotherapy and at least two years in the practice of physiotherapy

Duration: 18 months; 12 months for a holder of a B.Sc. degree in Physiotherapy

University: Witwatersrand.

RADIOGRAPHY

Diplomas

- Diploma in Radiographic Diagnosis
- Diploma in Diagnostic Radiography
- Diploma in Radiographic Therapy
- Diploma in Therapeutic Radiography
- Diploma in Radiation Protection for Sisters

Diploma in Diagnostic Radiography or Diploma in Radiographic Diagnosis

Admission: Standard X Certificate with a pass in Mathematics and preferably Physics or Physical Science

Duration: 2 years

Universities: Orange Free State in co-operation with the National Hospital, Bloemfontein; Pretoria in co-operation with the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

Diploma in Therapeutic Radiography

Admission: Diploma in Diagnostic Radiography

Duration: 1 year

University: Orange Free State in co-operation with the National Hospital, Bloemfontein.

Diploma in Radiographic Therapy

Admission: Standard X Certificate with a pass in Mathematics and preferably also Physics or Physical Science; a Diploma in Diagnostic Radiography is desirable

Duration: 2 years

University: Pretoria in co-operation with the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

Diploma in Radiation Protection for Sisters

Admission: Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption); the

candidate must have attained the status of a Sister in a general hospital

Duration: 1 year

University: Pretoria, in co-operation with the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

FACULTY OF MILITARY SCIENCE

MILITARY SCIENCE

Degrees

Bachelor of Military Science: B.Mil.

Honours Bachelor of Military Science: Hons.B.Mil.

Master of Military Science: M.Mil.

Bachelor of Military Science: B.Mil.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics (except in the case of the B.Mil. course with Commercial subjects); and the candidate must have been accepted for officer training

Duration: 3 years' full-time study

Students receive military training while they receive academic training at the Military Academy at Saldanha.

Courses for the B.Mil. degree can be followed in the B.A., B.Sc. or B.Com. fields.

University: Stellenbosch.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

PURE SCIENCE

Degrees

Bachelor of Science: B.Sc.

Bachelor of Science (Honours): B.Sc. (Hons.)

Master of Science: M.Sc.

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.

Doctor of Science: D.Sc.

Bachelor of Science: B.Sc.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 3 years' full-time study

Universities: All the universities in the Republic of South Africa award the B.Sc. degree and other post-graduate degrees in Pure Science.

Post-graduate degrees in specialized fields

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Technology

Master of Science (Chemical Technology)

Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Geophysics

Master of Science in Geophysics

Honours Bachelor of Science in Operations Research

Master of Science in Operations Research

Bachelor of Science (Honours) (Pharmacological Chemistry)

Bachelor of Science (Pedology)

Bachelor of Science (Honours) (Pedology)

Bachelor of Science in Chemical Technology

Admission: B.Sc. degree with three courses in Chemistry, two courses in Physics and two courses in Mathematics

or

B.Sc. in Engineering with the above-mentioned courses

Duration: 1 year after B.Sc. or 2 years after B.Sc.Eng.

University: Natal

Bachelor of Science (Honours) with Geophysics as major field of study

Admission: B.Sc. degree with Geology and Physics as major subjects. Candidates will have to complete Mathematics III and Computer Science I if they have not yet passed these two courses.

Duration: 1 year after the B.Sc. degree

University: Stellenbosch

The University of Stellenbosch also awards an M.Sc. degree with Geophysics as major field of study.

Honours Bachelor of Science in Operations Research

Admission: B.Sc. degree with either Statistics III, Mathematics II or Mathematics I and Mathematical Statistics I

Duration: 2 years

University: South Africa

Bachelor of Science (Honours) with Pharmacological Chemistry as major field of study

Admission: B.Sc. degree with Chemistry III and preferably Physiology II as major subjects

Duration: 1 year

University: Stellenbosch

Bachelor of Science (Pedology)

Admission: B.Sc. degree with Pedology as one of the two major subjects

Duration: 1 year

University: Potchefstroom

Post-graduate study can be undertaken in Pedology for the Honours B.Sc., M.Sc. and D.Sc. degrees.

Diplomas and a Certificate

Diploma in Analytical Chemistry

Diploma in Leather Science

Certificate in Exploration Geochemistry

Diploma in Analytical Chemistry

Admission: The first and second qualifying courses in Chemistry, together with the specified auxiliaries must have been completed. The third qualifying course in Chemistry must be completed either before or concurrently with work for the Diploma.

Duration: 1 year

The Diploma will not be granted until the candidate has obtained the B.Sc. degree.

University: Cape Town

Diploma in Leather Science (Post-graduate)

Admission: B.Sc. degree with Chemistry as a major subject

Duration: 1 year of full-time study

University: Rhodes

Certificate in Exploration Geochemistry

Admission: B.Sc. degree with qualifications in Geology and Chemistry of a sufficiently high standard

Duration: Second university term

The course is identical with the latter part of the B.Sc. (Hons.) course in Geochemistry.

University: Cape Town.

ANATOMY

Bachelor of Science (Anatomy)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

For admission to the second year only a small number of students in Medicine who wish to make a thorough study of the basic subjects will be considered.

Duration: 3 years

University: Stellenbosch.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

Bachelor of Science in Computer Science

Admission: A candidate must have obtained credit for Mathematics I and II, Computer Science I and at least six courses for the B.Sc. degree.

Duration: 4 years

University: Natal

Diploma in Computer Science

Admission: Bachelor's degree in any faculty plus standard in Mathematics equivalent to that of Mathematics II

Duration: 2 years of part-time study

University: Witwatersrand.

DIETETICS

Degrees

Bachelor of Science with Dietetics and Physiology as major subjects: B.Sc.

Bachelor of Dietetics: B.Sc.(Dietetics)

Bachelor of Dietetics (Honours): B.Sc.(Dietetics)(Hons.)

Master of Dietetics: M.Sc.(Dietetics)

Bachelor of Science with Dietetics and Physiology as major subjects: B.Sc.

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Potchefstroom, Stellenbosch

Bachelor of Dietetics

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 3 years

University: Pretoria.

Diplomas

Diploma in Therapeutic Dietetics

Diploma in Hospital Dietetics

University Diploma in Dietetics

Diploma in Therapeutic Dietetics

Admission: B.Sc. with Physiology, Microbiology, Chemistry or other approved major subject or a degree in Home Economics or Dietetics

Duration: 1½ years' full-time study

University: Cape Town

Diploma in Hospital Dietetics

Admission: B.Sc.(Dietetics) or a B.Sc. with Dietetics as a major subject

Duration: 1 year's training in an approved hospital

Universities: Potchefstroom, Pretoria

University Diploma in Dietetics

Admission: B.Sc. with Dietetics and Physiology as major subjects or B.Sc.(Dietetics)

Duration: 1 year of full-time study

University: Potchefstroom.

ECONOMICS

Bachelor of Science (Economics)

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 3 years

University: Potchefstroom.

HOME ECONOMICS/DOMESTIC SCIENCE

Degrees

Potchefstroom

Bachelor of Science (Domestic Science): B.Sc.(Dom.Sc.)

Bachelor of Science (Domestic Science Teachers' Option):
B.Sc.(Dom.Sc. - Teachers' Option)

Pretoria

Bachelor of Domestic Science: B.Sc. (Dom. Sc.)

Master of Domestic Science: M.Sc. (Dom. Sc.)

Stellenbosch

Bachelor of Science in Home Economics: B.Sc. in Home Economics

Honours Bachelor of Science in Home Economics: B.Sc. Hons.
in Home Economics

Master of Science in Home Economics: M.Sc. in Home Economics

Doctor of Philosophy: Ph.D.(Home Economics)

Doctor of Science in Home Economics: D.Sc.(Home Economics)

Bachelor of Home Economics: B.Home Economics

Honours Bachelor of Home Economics: B.Hons.Home Economics

Master of Home Economics: M.Home Economics

Bachelor of Science (Domestic Science) or the
Bachelor of Science (Domestic Science) (Education Option)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in either Mathematics or Physical Science

Duration: 4 years

University: Potchefstroom

Bachelor of Domestic Science (Pretoria) or
Bachelor of Science in Home Economics (Stellenbosch)

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 4 years at the University of Pretoria
3 years at the University of Stellenbosch

Universities: Pretoria, Stellenbosch

Bachelor of Science in Home Economics (Education Option)

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 4 years

University: Stellenbosch

Bachelor of Home Economics

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 4 years

University: Stellenbosch.

Diplomas

Education Diploma in Domestic Science

Post-graduate Extension Diploma in Home Economics

Secondary Teachers' Diploma (Home Economics and Needlework)

Education Diploma in Domestic Science

Admission: Standard X Certificate with a pass in either Physical Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Physiology

Duration: 4 years

University: Potchefstroom

Post-graduate Extension Diploma in Home Economics

Admission: B.Sc. in Home Economics or a B.Sc. with Dietetics and Physiology as major subjects

Duration: 1 year

University: Stellenbosch

Secondary Teachers' Diploma (Home Economics and Needlework)

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 4 years

University: Stellenbosch.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

First degree

Bachelor of Science (Industrial Chemistry)

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 4 years

University: Witwatersrand

Post-graduate degrees:

Bachelor of Science (Industrial Chemistry) and
Bachelor of Science (Industrial Chemistry - Business)

Admission: B.Sc. degree with Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry as major subjects

Duration: 1 year each

University: Potchefstroom

These degrees have the same status as a B.Sc.(Hons.) degree.

MATERIALS SCIENCE

Bachelor of Science in Materials Science

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 4 years

University: Port Elizabeth.

MINING GEOLOGY

Bachelor of Science (Mining Geology)

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 4 years' full-time study

University: Pretoria.

PHARMACY

Degrees

Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy: B.Sc.(Pharm.)

Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Pharmacy

Master of Science in Pharmacy

Doctor of Science in Pharmacy

Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 4 years' full-time study plus 1 year apprenticeship

Universities: Durban-Westville, North, Potchefstroom, Rhodes, Western Cape.

TEXTILE SCIENCE

Baccalaureus Scientiae in Technologia Textile: B.Sc.(T.T.)

Admission: See B.Sc. degree

Duration: 4 years

This degree is equivalent to an Honours degree.

University: Port Elizabeth.

FACULTY OF THEOLOGY

THEOLOGY

Degrees

Bachelor of Arts in Theology: B.A. (Theol.)

Honours Bachelor of Arts in Theology: B.A.(Theol.)Hons.

Bachelor of Theology: B.Theol. or Th.B. or B.Th.

Bachelor of Theology (Honours): B.Theol.(Hons.)

Master of Theology: M.Theol. or M.Th. or Th.M.

Doctor of Theology: D.Theol. or D.Th. or Th. D.

Bachelor of Divinity: B.D.

Master of Divinity: M.Div.

Doctor of Divinity: D.D.

Bachelor of Arts in Theology: B.A.(Theol.)

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption)

Duration: 3 years' full-time study

Universities: Durban-Westville, North, South Africa

Honours Bachelor of Arts (Theology)

Admission: B.A.(Theol.) or B.A. for which the outstanding courses as prescribed for the B.A.(Theol.) degree have been completed

Duration: 1 year

This degree does not admit a candidate to the studies for a Master's or Doctor's degree.

Universities: Durban-Westville, North, South Africa

Bachelor of Theology: B.Theol. or Th.B.

Admission: See B.A. (Theol.)

Duration: 3 years at the University of Fort Hare;
4 years at Rhodes University and the University of Zululand

Universities: Fort Hare, Rhodes, Zululand

The University of Fort Hare also awards the following post-graduate degrees:

Honns. B.Theol.; M.Theol.; D.Theol.

B.Th. (Stellenbosch) or Th.B. (Potchefstroom)

Admission: B.A. degree with courses in Hebrew and Greek

Duration: 3 years at the University of Stellenbosch;
4 years at Potchefstroom University for CHE

The University of Stellenbosch also awards the following post-graduate degrees: M.Th.; D.Th.

Potchefstroom University for CHE awards the following post-graduate degrees: Th.M.; Th.D.

Bachelor of Divinity: B.D.

Admission: B.A. degree with certain prescribed courses, inter alia, Greek, Hebrew, Latin; or a B.Theol. degree

Duration: 3 years; 2 years after the B.Theol. degree at the University of Zululand

Universities: Durban-Westville, North, Pretoria, Rhodes, South Africa, Zululand

These universities all award the D.D. (Doctor of Divinity) degree. Rhodes University also awards a Ph.D. degree.

Master of Divinity: M.Div.

Admission: B.D. degree

Duration: 2 years

Universities: Durban-Westville, North, South Africa.

Certificates and Diplomas

Certificate in Religious Knowledge

Certificate in Theology

Lower Diploma in Theology

Diploma in Theology

Post-graduate Diplomas

Diploma in Biblical Studies

Diploma in Theology

Licentiate in Theology

Certificate in Religious Knowledge

Admission: Mature non-matriculants

Duration: 2 years

University: Rhodes

Certificate in Theology

Admission: As determined by the Senate after consultation with the respective denominations

Duration: 2 years

University: Durban-Westville

Lower Diploma in Theology

Admission: Standard X Certificate

Duration: 2 years

University: South Africa

Diploma in Theology

Admission: Standard X Certificate; some universities admit mature non-matriculants

Duration: 3 years

Universities: Durban-Westville, Fort Hare, Rhodes, Zululand.

Post-graduate

Diploma in Biblical Studies

Admission: A degree or approved teachers' diploma

Duration: 2 years

University: Potchefstroom

Diploma in Theology

Admission: B.A. degree; as for the B.D. degree except that Latin is not a requirement

Duration: 3 years

University: Pretoria

Licentiate in Theology

Admission: B.Th. degree

Duration: 1 year

University: Stellenbosch.

FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

VETERINARY SCIENCE

Degrees

Bachelor of Veterinary Science: B.V.Sc.

Master of Veterinary Medicine: M.Med.Vet.

Doctor of Veterinary Science: D.V.Sc.

Bachelor of Veterinary Science: B.V.Sc.

Admission: Matriculation Certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board or a Standard X Certificate (Matriculation Exemption) with a pass in Mathematics

Duration: 5 years' full-time study

University: Pretoria

Diplomas

Diploma in Veterinary Public Health

Admission: B.V.Sc. degree

Duration: 1 year's full-time study or 2 year's part-time study

University: Pretoria

Diploma in Veterinary Medicine

Admission: B.V.Sc. degree

Duration: 1 year's full-time study

University: Pretoria.

CHAPTER 6

RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS ATTACHED TO THE UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

ABE BAILEY INSTITUTE OF INTER-RACIAL STUDIES

The will of Sir Abe Bailey provided for the establishment of the Abe Bailey Trust with the express wish that it should be used to promote the advancement and strengthening and development of the South African people. More specifically, the Trustees were advised to have in mind the promotion of good relations between Afrikaans and English speaking people and between Whites and Non-Whites.

The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies was established in premises at the University of Cape Town on 1 April, 1968. The Institute has been registered under the Companies Act, 1926 (as amended), as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. Although it is not a formal part of the University of Cape Town, the Institute works in close co-operation with the University.

The primary purpose of this Institute is to carry on pure and applied research in the broad field of race and language group relations. Though the Institute is involved mainly in research work, the educational aspect also receives attention.

CHAMBER OF MINES PRECAMBRIAN RESEARCH UNIT

The Chamber of Mines Precambrian Research Unit was established in 1963 within the Department of Geology for the purpose of conducting and co-ordinating research work on the many problems presented by the Precambrian rocks of South West Africa, Namaqualand, Bushmanland and the Western Cape Province. Financial provision is made for the payment of special bursaries to approved research students working under the supervision of the Director. Close liaison is maintained with the related activities in other universities and research institutes, the Geological Survey and mining companies.

FISHING INDUSTRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute, established in 1946, serves the fishing industry in South Africa and South West Africa. It is financed from its members in the industry, the CSIR and the Administration of South West Africa. The Institute has been affiliated to the University of Cape Town since 1950 and is housed on the campus. Facilities include laboratories equipped for a wide variety of chemical, physical, microbiological and engineering research and technical investigations.

The functions of the Institute are to conduct research into the preservation, processing, packing and transport of fish and fish by-products; to initiate and provide special routine sampling and inspection services for the industry; to provide scientific and technical services for industry; and, through its library and information services, to keep industry informed of modern developments in fish technology throughout the world.

The research programme covers canning, chilling, salting, smoking and drying of fish; production of fish meal, oil and fish flour, stickwater and other by-products; odour abatement and restriction of harbour pollution. Research on the nutritional value of sea foods and the effects thereon of processing and preservation receive special attention.

The Institute also maintains a well-equipped and fully staffed laboratory at Walvis Bay, in South West Africa.

INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHY

The Department of Oceanography, established in 1959, forms the nucleus of the University Institute of Oceanography which embraces the marine research activities and interests in the fields of biology, engineering, geology sciences, land surveying, physical and chemical oceanography, physics and mathematics. Included within this framework is the CSIR Oceanographic Research Unit through which funds are provided for research equipment, assistants and running costs, and the Marine Effluent Research Group. Co-ordination of research work, both ashore and at sea in the research vessel is achieved through the Board of the Institute of Oceanography which includes representatives of cognate institutes outside the University in order to achieve the maximum possible degree of co-ordination and collaboration.

PERCY FITZPATRICK INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN ORNITHOLOGY

During 1960 the University entered into an agreement with the Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology whereby the Institute became affiliated with the University. The Institute, which promotes studies in African Ornithology, now offers specialised advanced teaching of Ornithology in the University.

In addition to its own library, the Institute houses the library of the South African Ornithological Society, with an extensive range of periodicals dealing with ornithological and general zoology. This library is available for use by staff and students of the University.

S.A. MINING INDUSTRY RESEARCH CENTRE FOR HEART DISEASE AND ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

During 1968 the University received a gift of R1 000 000 from the South African Mining Finance Houses for the purpose of establishing a Research Centre which will provide the necessary facilities to speed up research in heart disease and organ transplantation.

This new research centre, which is still in the planning stage, will be erected on the Medical School site. The research to be conducted will be additional to the research and other work already being done at the Medical School in these and other fields. It will be basic as well as applied. Primary activities will revolve around surgical techniques, cardiac research and immunology, but a wide range of fundamental scientific investigations will also be encompassed and provision will be made for statistical and biomathematical correlation and analysis of data.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES NUCLEAR INSTITUTE

The Southern Universities Nuclear Institute was established in 1961 as a joint effort of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. As distinct from a University faculty the Institute functions as a separate body, with a legal personality, under the sole control of a Board of Governors consisting of representatives of the two Universities, the Atomic Energy Board, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Cape Provincial Administration and organized Commerce and Industry in the Cape Province.

The two universities are undertaking a programme of advanced training and research for students in the fields of nuclear physics, nuclear engineering, applied radio-activity, radio-biology, radio-chemistry and related fields in agriculture and medicine.

The Institute is at Faure, midway between Cape Town and Stellenbosch on a site of over 300 acres of land.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

The University Library undertakes research on Librarianship, the History of libraries, Africana, Biography and History.

The School of Librarianship trains librarians. The Hilda Buyskes Bursary Fund is available for award for the Higher Diploma in Librarianship.

RESEARCH UNITS OF THE CSIR

The following research units of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research are attached to the University:

Carbohydrate Research Unit

The Unit is attached to the Department of Chemistry. The Head of the Unit is the Professor of Organic Chemistry.

Geochemistry Research Unit

The Unit is attached to the Department of Geochemistry. The Director of the Unit is the Professor of the Department of Geochemistry.

Natural Products Research Unit

The Unit is attached to the Faculty of Science.

Oceanographic Research Unit

See p. 178, Institute of Oceanography.

RESEARCH UNITS/GROUPS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The following research units/groups attached to the University fall under the South African Medical Research Council:

Cardiovascular-Pulmonary Research Group

Major contributions of the Cardiovascular-Pulmonary Research Group have been and continue to be in:

- Non-invasive techniques in the diagnosis of heart diseases
- epidemiology of heart disease
- evaluation of new therapeutic measures in the treatment of heart disease
- evaluation of new drugs
- development of new forms of surgical therapy
- study of cardiogenic shock.

Clinical Nutrition Research Unit

The Unit has investigated many aspects of the pathophysiology and pathochemistry of protein-calorie malnutrition and of the metabolic adaptations which can occur with varying success when protein deficient diets are consumed.

Endocrine Research Group

The main object of the Endocrine Research Group is to investigate the prevalence and varieties of diabetes in different racial groups, to compare blood and urine sugar levels with body weight, diet and plasma insulin levels.

Protein Research Unit

The Protein Research Unit is concerned with the factors which influence or control the structure and metabolism of proteins in Man.

Renal Metabolic Research Group

Much of the work of the Group has been concerned with the study of porphyria in an attempt to understand the nature of the defect responsible for excessive porphyrin production.

Virus Research Unit

The work of the Unit is concerned with a study of the ultrastructure of virus particles and the manner in which they are synthesized and assembled in the virus-infected cell.

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

INSTITUTE FOR PARASITOLOGY

The Institute carries on research into Amoebiasis and other parasitic diseases of man and animals. It is housed in the Institute for Parasitology, adjacent to the Faculty of Medicine, with which it maintains close connection.

It began as the Amoebiasis Research Unit, set up in 1948 by the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and has been assisted to expand by the Public Health Service of the United States of America and other donors.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

The Institute was established at the University in Durban in 1954. Its principal aims are:

- (i) to encourage social research;
- (ii) to undertake both basic research and sponsored applied research into human behaviour and relationships; and
- (iii) to train selected persons in advanced social research methods and techniques, and to prepare them to carry out and to supervise research which requires interdisciplinary co-operation.

Membership of the Institute is open to all members of staff, to research Fellows and Scholars of the University. Its constitution also provides for the nomination of Visiting and Local Consultants, and the award of Fellowships and Scholarships.

Financial support has been given to the Institute by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Ford Foundation in the United States, the South African National Council for Social Research whose functions were taken over by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) in 1969, and other bodies.

The Institute has carried out many important surveys in Natal. It has also co-operated with the National Institute for Personnel Research in studies of the White mining communities on the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt and at Broken Hill; and has, with the co-operation of the Government of the Protectorate, developed an extensive research programme

in Swaziland. The results of this study have been presented in a number of publications.

At present the Institute is conducting research in the fields of sociology, community welfare, socio-anthropology, psychology, as well as multi-disciplinary investigations. One of the latter types of projects is one of the largest ever undertaken by the Institute, and concerns a study of the recreational needs and recreational patterns of the four racial groups in Metropolitan Durban.

MEYRICK BENNETT CHILDREN'S CENTRE

The Centre was previously known as the N.U.C. Child Guidance Centre. It was developed to meet the need for psychological services for maladjusted children, and for the practical training of personnel for this work. It serves the University as a practical training ground for students and offers opportunities for research in the Social Sciences.

OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute was established in May, 1959, and is financed by the South African Association for Marine Biological Research - a non-profit public company. The Institute is integrated with the Marine Research Unit which is financed by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The main function of the Institute is to carry out oceanographic research in the Indian Ocean.

S.A. PAINT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute founded in 1948, is financed by subscriptions from manufacturers and users of paints in South Africa and by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Its laboratories are on the Howard College campus.

SUGAR MILLING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute is the central scientific organization for research on manufacturing problems of the South African sugar industry. It was established by the co-operation of the South African Sugar Millers' Association, Limited, the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (these organizations contribute to the funds of the Institute) and the University of Natal, which is partly responsible for the administration of the Institute.

WATTLE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

In 1946 the Wattle Research Institute was established by the Natal University College from funds provided by the Wattle Growers' Union and the Department of Education. The cost of equipment and maintenance is met by annual grants from the Union and the Department of Forestry.

Its library receives some ninety specialist scientific journals, and contains some 560 text-books and 7200 research bulletins and reprints.

A small nursery has been established near to the Institute building and a 670-acre farm just outside Pietermaritzburg, owned by the Wattle Growers' Union, is in use as a Field Experiment Station. In addition, field trials are in progress on suitable growers' plantations to ensure that a variety of soil types and climatic conditions will be covered.

Some specialized teaching may be given by the staff, and research students for higher degrees can be accepted. An undergraduate bursary loan of an annual value of R400 and tenable in any South African University is offered to students following a course the subject matter of which is related to the work of the Institute.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Ever since the William Hudson Chair of Economics was endowed in 1932 it has been the University's aim to build up a Department of Economics, well-balanced between teaching and research.

The research carried out in the Department falls conveniently into three categories - that undertaken under the Natal Regional Survey, research of the Department itself, and ad hoc projects sponsored in the Department, by way of fellowships, or otherwise by outside interests.

The Natal Regional Survey was established in 1944 when the University (then the Natal University College) undertook to conduct a systematic long-term economic and social survey of Natal on behalf of the Social and Economic Planning Council.

Current research projects include, inter alia, the following:

- Transportation in Swaziland
- Retail and wholesale trade in Zululand
- Cost of living of urban African families.

RESEARCH UNITS/GROUPS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The following research units/groups attached to the University of Natal fall under the South African Medical Research Council:

Intermediary Metabolism Research Unit

Some aspects of the clinical disorders, alcoholic hypoglycaemia and symptomatic porphyria, are currently being studied.

Nutritional Anaemia Research Group

The main objective of the Group is to investigate nutritional anaemia among the Non-White population of Durban.

UNIVERSITY OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

The Institute was established in May, 1964, by the University Council to undertake social and economic research. Its functions are as follows:

- To co-ordinate and encourage interdepartmental research programmes in the social and economic sciences
- to undertake specific research projects on behalf of sponsors or on its own initiative
- to assist in the mobilization of funds for the efficient organization and implementation of research
- to record and report accurately on all research under its supervision.

INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

The Institute for Contemporary History was established in November, 1970, to undertake research projects in contemporary South African history. In the course of time the field of research will be extended. The following disciplines

are represented in the Institute: History, Political Science, Education, Sociology, Anthropology, Public Law, Economics.

It is the task of the Institute to initiate and coordinate research in the various fields.

The Institute makes the Political Archives, which is the central archive of the Institute, available to outside researchers.

The following are some of the research projects in progress:

- South Africa and the British Commonwealth
- Political Letters, 1910-1914
- Register of private collections and Bibliography of political history since 1902.

POLITICAL ARCHIVES

The project for the collecting and classifying of private political documents in order to stimulate the political historiography of South Africa was inaugurated by the Department of History at the UOFS in November, 1964.

The resulting Political Archives very soon established itself as an institution which fills a dire need, because in the past only a few political documents were preserved in South Africa.

RESEARCH UNIT OF THE CSIR

Palynological Research Unit

This research unit which is attached to the Department of Botany is financed by the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The Director of the Research Unit is the Professor of Botany at the University.

Studies are being made in the following fields:

- The morphology of plant microfossils such as pollen grains and fern spores;
- electron microscope studies on the morphology of pollen and spores using the section and replica techniques;
- pollen analysis of Quaternary deposits in East Africa, Ethiopia, Southern Africa and the sub-Antarctic region;

- palynological analyses of several South African deep cores of Cretaceous and Tertiary age;
- compilation of Quaternary research done in Africa and the Antarctic.

UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH

INSTITUTE FOR PLANNING RESEARCH

The Institute is an independent (though integral part of the University), non-profit organization constituted for the purpose of conducting basic and applied research of a continuous and long-term nature for the purpose of providing socio-economic information for planning interests, both governmental and other (mainly on a regional basis).

The functions are as follows:

- To construct a picture of the socio-economic and functional structure of the Port-Elizabeth/Uitenhage complex;
- to compile information on all underlying factors of economic growth or decline in the area on a continuous basis;
- to conduct current research of a practical nature, the results of which can be used for planning purposes by business, the Local Authorities and the Central Government;
- to provide a statistical clearing house on business and related statistical data for sponsor and donor members of the Institute.

In the process of conducting the above it is the policy of the Institute to assist in organizing interdisciplinary research projects relevant to the Institute's objectives, involving the academic staff of the university and post-graduate students; to publish and make freely available research results undertaken by the Institute staff and research assisted by the Institute; to liaise closely with the Department of Planning in determining the nature and priority of the research programme; to liaise with other regional research organizations, e.g. Regional Development Committees and Regional Research Institutes at other universities.

The following are some of the research projects in progress:

- Industrial land use and locational factors in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage region: A re-appraisal

- Study of the construction industry in the Port Elizabeth/Uitenhage region
- A detailed quantitative land and floor space analysis of Port Elizabeth.

SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The South African Wool Textile Research Institute (SAWTRI) which was established in 1951, was registered originally as a non-profit company under a Board of Control. At the unanimous request of the Board, full control of the Institute was transferred to the CSIR on 1 August 1964, and SAWTRI became a national institute for research on wool and mohair.

SAWTRI is concerned basically with a fundamental study of the processing characteristics of the South African wool and mohair clips; the improvement of current methods of processing; the development of new and shorter methods. It is also concerned with research on methods of introducing 'easy-care' properties into end-commodities manufactured from these natural fibres.

The Institute was transferred from Grahamstown to Port Elizabeth in 1966/67 where it is collaborating with the University of Port Elizabeth in the first textile training courses (a four-year degree and a three-year diploma) to be offered in South Africa.

POTCHEFSTROOM UNIVERSITY FOR CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

INSTITUTE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTOMATION

The Institute which was established in 1964 undertakes research on the influence of automation on management and policy making.

The activities of the Institute are co-ordinated by the General Bureau for Economic Research of the Faculty of Economic Sciences which acts in an advisory capacity.

INSTITUTE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CALVINISM

This Institute was founded in 1966 to conduct research on every aspect of Calvinism, especially as applied in all the

different spheres of life in South Africa.

The Institute produces a short study every month, a brochure every six months, and occasionally a volume of articles by different specialists on a variety of subjects.

INSTITUTE FOR AFRICAN STUDIES

The Institute was actually founded in 1966, but was preceded by the Africa Seminar which was established in 1957 and was initiated by the Department of Ethnology and Native Administration.

In general the Institute covers the whole field of African Studies, but in practice its scope is more or less limited to Social Anthropology, Politics, Administration, Religion, Cultural Change and Economics.

The Institute conducts regular seminars, provides a post-graduate diploma course in Bantuistics and organizes study tours to African territories.

The Institute publishes a popular bulletin on African affairs, Nuus oor Afrika (News of Africa). Ten numbers appear annually.

INSTITUTE FOR AFRIKAANS NATIONAL CULTURE AND FOLKLORE

The Institute was established in 1967. A growing awareness among Afrikaners in South Africa of a rich cultural heritage embedded in the doctrines of Calvinism, has made research with regard to this heritage necessary.

The Institute consequently undertakes research in connection with the national culture of the Afrikaner, and its aim is to promote the Afrikaner's Calvinistic national culture.

INSTITUTE FOR BOTANICAL RESEARCH

The Institute which was established in 1947, has the following research divisions: Plant physiological and biochemical research; Mycological research; Ecological and floral research; and Morphological and taxonomical research.

INSTITUTE FOR CO-OPERATION

The Institute, which was established in 1965, is chiefly concerned with carrying out research on co-operatives.

The Institute's functions are to arrange symposia and/or courses on co-operation; to institute a diploma in co-operation; and to undertake research.

INSTITUTE FOR PEDOLOGY

The Institute was established in 1968. The following are some of the research projects being undertaken:

- Soil classification and cartography - the geographical distribution of the morphologically different types of soil are recorded on charts. This inventory enables research workers to evaluate their work in terms of defined natural entities.
- Investigation into and testing of methods to facilitate cartography - aerial photographic interpretation (panchromatic, colour and infra-red photos)
- Determining the characteristics of different soils
- Erosion vulnerability of different types of soil.

INSTITUTE FOR PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH

The Institute was established in 1965. It undertakes basic research in the following aspects: Electrophysiology and muscular contraction; Haemodynamics; Albumin biosynthesis; and applied research especially in connection with heart diseases, viz Arteriosclerosis and coronary heart disease; Cardiomyopathy; and Arrhythmia.

INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND RESEARCH

The Institute was established during 1966 with the object of providing certain psychological and educational services to the student population of the university in the first place, and in the second place to the general public.

As the Institute is mainly an organization for providing services to students, it stands to reason that it makes only a limited contribution to research.

The functions of the Institute are as follows:

- Student information services which comprises university orientation generally; selection of subjects and planning of study courses; methods of study; and vocational guidance including psychometric testing
- Student counselling/psychotherapy and specific student problems, viz adjustment problems; behaviour/personality/emotional problems; speech and reading problems
- Research projects connected with the above.

INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL PLANNING

The Institute which was established in 1965, undertakes research in all fields of town and regional planning.

INSTITUTE FOR SMALL TRADERS

The Institute for Small Traders was established on 1 April, 1970, as the result of specific research into the problems of and the methods for rendering assistance to the small traders of the ECU, USA and South Africa.

The general functions of the Institute consist mainly of

- advising medium and small traders regarding technical, managerial, financial, commercial and other business matters on an individual and regional basis;
- initiating, executing and co-ordinating research in trade in South Africa and the compilation of information in such a manner that realistic government decisions with regard to the commercial structure can be made;
- introducing and offering courses, lectures, seminars and diplomas on a variety of aspects of the distribution trade; and the
- initiating of and organizational assistance in the development of specific projects which further the interests of medium and small traders.

INSTITUTE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN MUSIC

The Institute was established in 1960 to carry out research on South African Music. The Institute conducts

formal training courses and seminars, and appoints research fellows to specific projects.

INSTITUTE FOR ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The Institute was established in 1958. Research work is mainly concentrated in three research units, viz:

- Research unit for soil mesofauna and acarology in which investigations are concerned especially with mites which are found in plants or in the soil and the ecology of earthworms in different South African soils.
- Snail research group which falls under the South African Medical Research Council, but is under the directorship of the Professor of Zoology of the University, investigates the taxonomy and geographical distribution of South African freshwater snails. Studies are made against a background of the potential danger to Man and the threat to livestock by snail-carried parasites.
- Limnological research unit which investigates the composition of fauna in South African rivers and dams. Surveys to determine water pollution or the productivity of water are also undertaken.

INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL RESEARCH

The Institute was established in 1961 to promote research in physics at the University.

The research which is undertaken at the Institute includes research in nuclear physics and cosmic rays. Research in nuclear physics is undertaken with the aid of a 1.2 MV Cockcroft-Walton accelerator of the Potchefstroom University and a 3 MV Van de Graaff accelerator of the Atomic Energy Board.

Research in the field of cosmic rays is concentrated on the geophysical aspects of cosmic rays. (See Cosmic Ray Research Unit.)

RESEARCH UNIT OF THE CSIR

Cosmic Ray Research Unit

The Unit which was established in 1961 is attached to the Department of Physics and is financed by the South African

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

The research projects are concerned with i.a. geophysical aspects of cosmic radiation and precipitation of particles from the magnetosphere in the radiation anomaly zones above the South Atlantic Ocean and the Antarctic. A neutron monitor has been in operation at the Magnetic Observatory at Hermanus since 1957 and readings are published monthly by the Observatory. A second neutron monitor and a riometer are in operation at SANAE in the Antarctic, and the readings are published monthly by the Cosmic Ray Research Unit.

Three regular publications are issued, viz -

- Cosmic Ray Neutron Monitor Data, SANAE, Antarctica, since 1964
- Cosmic Ray Neutron Monitor Data, Potchefstroom, since 1971
- Hermanus Neutron Monitor Data, published by the Magnetic Observatory, Hermanus, in collaboration with the Cosmic Ray Research Unit.

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

BUREAU OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Bureau of Financial Analysis was established at the University of Pretoria towards the end of 1965 as an integral part of the Faculty of Economics and Political Sciences and its Institute of Business Administration, which has been in existence since 1949.

The task of the Bureau is to render active support to trade and industry in its pursuit of efficient management. The support is mainly in the form of the introduction and use of certain new tools of management.

The objectives of the Bureau are as follows:

- To render assistance to South African industrial and commercial firms in their endeavour to increase productivity, by introducing the concept of interfirm comparison, by encouraging its use and by contributing thereto through the assembling and publishing of interfirm comparative statistics;

- to analyse financial and other data and to publish the results thereof;
- to undertake any other project which, in the opinion of the Advisory Board, may be desirable and advisable for the furtherance of the interests of the Bureau and the execution of its objectives.

The function of the Bureau in regard to interfirm comparison is summarised as follows:

- A research function is performed in that research is being done with regard to interfirm comparison in general and its application in specific branches of industry.
- An executive function is performed through the practical application of this research after the completion of the interfirm comparative study.
- An educational function is performed through the encouragement of the use of this tool of management by managements of individual concerns and in general by broadening knowledge of the nature of management.

CHILD GUIDANCE INSTITUTE

The Child Guidance Institute which is an integral part of the Department of Educational Psychology was established in 1940. Research is undertaken in all aspects of the psychology of pedagogy which includes child psychology, clinical child psychology and child therapy; vocational and school guidance and remedial education.

The functions of the Institute are as follows:

- To examine and treat children with problems;
- to train educational psychologists, including clinical child psychologists;
- to undertake research.

MARGARETHE MES INSTITUTE OF PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

The Institute consists of a complex of two buildings and an experimental garden. The Institute carries out research relating to plant physiological and plant biochemical problems and trains students as research workers in these fields. Adequate facilities for growing plants under con-

trolled conditions of temperature, humidity and artificial light are available. The research work carried out covers such problems as the action of plant hormones, germination of seeds, the nitrogen assimilation of legumes and other plant physiological and chemical problems.

STUDENTS' GUIDANCE BUREAU

The Bureau was established in 1957 to provide psychological guidance, counselling and testing services, and to undertake research covering these aspects.

The following are two of the research projects in progress:

- The standardising of a group Rorschach test for use in the student guidance situation;
- the compiling of a test battery for selecting engineering students at university.

RESEARCH UNIT OF THE CSIR

Mammal Research Unit

This Unit was founded at the beginning of 1969 by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, and had its origins in the former Mammal Research Institute.

It is funded jointly by the CSIR and the University of Pretoria, with considerable additional support from the Transvaal Department of Nature Conservation and the South African International Biological Programme.

Its research is primarily concerned with the taxonomy and ecology of Southern African mammals. Much of its ecological work is conservation-oriented.

RESEARCH UNITS/GROUPS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The following research units/groups which are attached to the University fall under the South African Medical Research Council:

Bacterial Genetics Research Unit

This Unit is attached to the Department of Microbiology. The Director of the unit is the Professor of Microbiology.

Photobiology Research Group

The research group is attached to the Section of Dermatology. The Director of the group is the Professor of Dermatology.

Every aspect of light and the skin is the concern of the group - the cause, ecology, prevention and cure of skin disease in which light is significant; the biology and physiology of light absorption phenomena and its effects on organisms and substance likely to cause disease. Special emphasis has always been laid on the observation and documentation of conditions peculiar to this country.

Reticulo-Endothelial Cell Research Group

The research group is attached to the Department of Physiology. The Director of the group is the Professor of Physiology.

The group aims to gain new knowledge of those important cells which play a large role in the body's metabolism, hormone synthesis, detoxication and the production of anti-bodies.

RAND AFRIKAANS UNIVERSITY

BUREAU FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

The Bureau was established within the University in February, 1968. It carries out research in the field of Higher Education.

The Bureau has a threefold function, as follows:

- Research in higher education;
- didactic advice to staff;
- language remedial service for students.

The Bureau publishes an annual report which is available for internal use only, and a quarterly newsletter for the staff of the University, Bulletin vir Dosente (Bulletin for the university academic staff) which is also distributed free of charge to a limited number of outside persons and bodies.

INSTITUTE FOR CHILD AND ADULT GUIDANCE

The Institute was established in June, 1970. Besides concentrating on post-graduate training, the institute endeavours to co-ordinate research on an interdisciplinary level. The most important field of interest at present is connected with the child with learning handicaps. Two aspects, namely neurological handicaps and environmental handicaps are especially stressed.

INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES

The Institute was established on 2 September, 1969, to undertake research work for the advancement of the development of less-developed areas in countries and less-developed nations on an interdisciplinary basis, and to partake in the practical training of students in developmental studies.

INSTITUTE FOR URBAN STUDIES

The Institute was established in September, 1969. Its principal aims are:

- (i) To undertake and promote research - of theoretical and practical value - in scientific fields which can be of value for the purpose of urban studies in its widest sense;
- (ii) to pilot, organize and finance interdisciplinary research projects;
- (iii) to co-ordinate individual as well as interdepartmental research; and
- (iv) to assist lecturers in research work and to assist post-graduate study programmes by offering students the opportunity to become conversant with research methods and research problems.

The first research project is in progress, viz

A study of public transport with special reference to bus and motor transport on the Witwatersrand.

RHODES UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF ENGLISH IN AFRICA

The establishment of the Institute was announced in July, 1964, during the celebrations of the sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of Rhodes University College. In this announcement, the programme of the Institute was stated as follows:

"In the broad field of study of English in Africa, the Institute will sponsor research, collect information, provide liaison with South African and overseas scholarship, and organize conferences and courses of training for teachers and others interested in language."

Periodical conferences with teachers and refresher courses are of great importance to the work of the Institute.

Current Institute projects include:

- A Dictionary of South African English on historical principles
- A manual of English sentence-structure
- An error analysis of the English of Afrikaans-speaking pupils
- Liturgical English: a stylistic study.

Post-graduate research studentships will from time to time be available at the Institute.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH

The Institute was established in 1954 to further co-operation in research between the various social science departments at Rhodes University, to pool resources, and to provide a co-ordinating centre for those projects involving a number of separate disciplines.

Grahamstown is well suited for social and historical research because the Eastern Cape Province is the area in which the major races of South Africa have been in close contact for the longest period - nearly two centuries. It is within easy reach of the industrial centres of Port Elizabeth and East London, the White farming areas of the Karoo and the African territories in the Ciskei and the Transkei.

The establishment of the Institute was greatly assisted by a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Research projects include inter alia:

- Socio-economic regional survey of the Cape Midlands and Karoo
- African middle-class élite
- Source book on South African economy
- History of Rhodesia and the Federation, 1945-1960.
- History of the Kaffrarian Rifles Regiment

Research results are published in book form or in the series, Occasional Papers.

J.L.B. SMITH INSTITUTE OF ICHTHYOLOGY

The Institute was created at the end of 1968 to honour the founder of the Department of Ichthyology and to continue his research on fishes. The department was essentially a research unit financed largely by the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and built round the scholarship of J.L.B. Smith.

A programme leading to the M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees is now offered. An Honours degree in Zoology is required for prospective candidates.

It is planned to expand the Institute to include the teaching of Marine Biology and Fisheries.

LEATHER INDUSTRIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Institute originated in 1935 as a Department of Rhodes University, the Tanning Hides and Skins Research Department, sponsored by the Tanning and Hides and Skins Industries and the Research Grant Board. It was established as the Leather Industries Research Institute in 1942 with the added support of the Wattle and Footwear Industries, and the Department of Agriculture. It was adopted by the newly formed Council for Scientific and Industrial Research as the first of its industrial research institutes.

The Institute operates in five sections, each having a Research Committee. These are Hides, Skins and Abattoir By-Products Section; Wattle Tannins Section; Leather Research Section; Footwear Research Section; and Personnel and Statistical Section.

RHODES INSTITUTE FOR FRESHWATER STUDIES

The Institute was established in 1967 to provide a centre for freshwater studies at the University, the work of which would be complementary to that of the other National Research bodies, such as the National Institute for Water Research and the various Provincial Conservation departments.

The Institute has, with the assistance of the State Department of Bantu Administration and Development, built a research station at Lake Sibayi in Northern Zululand. The station is equipped with simple but effective equipment and three biologists are housed in the station.

The other area of research activity is in the Sundays/ Fish River catchment. The Institute also works in close co-operation with a research team from the Limnological Research Group of the National Institute for Water Research.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

BUREAU OF MARKET RESEARCH

The Bureau of Market Research is the only University research institution in the Republic of South Africa which conducts basic market research. The Bureau was established in 1960 by the University of South Africa under whose auspices it still operates.

The functions of the Bureau are to promote basic market research; to carry out basic research on problems relating to marketing management, marketing research, advertising and policy making; to undertake any research which may contribute to the improvement of existing research methods and techniques in market research and/or the development of new methods; and to advance scientific study and research in the field of marketing and marketing research by means of publications, lectures, short courses, study and training.

The Bureau issues the following publications:

- Research reports
- Quarterly journal Research for Marketing
- Annual reports.

INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN AND COMPARATIVE LAW

The Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law has been functioning within the Faculty of Law of the University of South Africa as a centre for advanced legal research, since 1 November, 1964.

Its main purposes are:

- To undertake research in any branch of law and legal science where the comparative method can be employed;
- to furnish information on foreign law and private international law to legal practitioners, government departments and commissions, statutory bodies, parliamentary committees, financial institutions, commerce and industry, immigrants, and other interested groups, provided that the Institute does not thereby encroach upon the domain of the legal profession;
- subject to the same proviso, to furnish information on South African law to foreign lawyers, business enterprises, diplomatic representatives, etc.;
- to keep in contact and exchange materials with similar institutes, law faculties and legal researchers in other countries;
- to provide research facilities for South African and foreign senior law students, law teachers and other jurists; and
- to develop a comprehensive library on foreign, comparative and private international law for the benefit of the whole country.

While these original objects are mainly related to other countries' national legal systems, the Institute is also developing, as a branch of the same organization, the Ver Loren van Themaat Centre for International Law, with research functions and a specialized library on all fields of international law.

The Institute publishes The Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa, three issues per year.

BUREAU FOR UNIVERSITY RESEARCH

The Bureau for University Research was established in January, 1970, to undertake research and to provide tuition in the nature of the university in general and university didactics in particular, especially with regard to long-distance tuition and student problems.

UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH

The Bureau for Economic Research was established in 1944. Whereas the historical analysis of business cycles was the main theme up to the early 1950's, business forecasting has been practised to an increasing extent since then.

The objectives of the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) are as follows:

- To study economic conditions in the country with special reference to diagnosis and prognosis of the business cycle, structural changes in the South African economy and separate sectors of activity;
- to collect and analyse economic statistical data; and
- to undertake specific research projects of an economic nature commissioned by public or private bodies.

Results of the BER's research in the field of economic conditions, analysis and forecasting are of assistance in policy formulation by private business, government and others.

BUREAU FOR STUDENT COUNSELLING

The Bureau was established on 1 April, 1965. The Bureau developed out of the Department of Psychology where the staff was responsible for counselling students until the increase in student numbers justified a separate department.

The Bureau's research and interests cover the following:

- Any aspect connected with counselling university students;
- the evaluation of the influence of counselling on academic achievement;

- research on available tests that may be used as counselling aids; and
- the compilation of tests for use in counselling.

The Bureau assists a large number of students with various problems during the year. In serious cases specialist attention is given, with the assistance of the Department of Psychology, such as electro-encephalic examination of the brain. If necessary, psychotherapeutic treatment may be applied.

Psychometric tests are applied to all first-year students as a matter of routine.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES NUCLEAR INSTITUTE

See under University of Cape Town, p. 179.

TRANSPORT RESEARCH CENTRE

Before the Transport Research Centre was established in August, 1965, research activities in the field of transportation had been carried on for some years in the Department of Transport Economics and in the Bureau for Economic Research of the University of Stellenbosch.

In the course of these investigations, it became clear that wider and deeper research would be needed to analyse many of the transport problems in the Republic. The Transport Research Centre was accordingly established to undertake basic research in the economics of transport with special reference to South Africa.

The functions and policy of the centre are:

- To undertake transport economic investigations with regard to -
 - the relationship between transportation facilities and economic development
 - the question of the co-ordination of South African transport
 - the economic aspects of road construction in South Africa
 - the question of urban transportation needs in South Africa
 - special studies of various transport sectors;

- to collect and process economic-statistical data in respect of South African transport
- to undertake specific projects on instruction from public or private bodies
- to provide opportunities for post-graduate students to obtain experience in transport research and to assist lecturing staff in research matters.

RESEARCH UNIT OF THE CSIR

Polyene Research Unit

This research unit, which is attached to the Department of Chemistry, falls under the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

RESEARCH UNITS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Iodine Metabolism Research Unit

This research unit is attached to the Department of Pharmacology. It applies itself particularly to two aspects of thyroid function for which two special model systems are used. They are (i) the functional role of protein structures in thyroid hormone formation and (ii) the working mechanism of thyroid stimulating hormone.

Tissue Damage and Cell Metabolism Research Unit

This research unit is attached to the Department of Physiology, and concerns itself with basic research on the cellular, sub-cellular and molecular level with reference to the biological effect of organic and inorganic mine dust samples and air pollutants.

Parallel with these projects, attention is given to problems of heat tolerance and heat damage of tissues as well as the fundamental mechanisms underlying heat stroke. This research is closely associated with national problems of mining and industry in South Africa.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

ALEXANDRA HEALTH CENTRE AND UNIVERSITY CLINIC

The Alexandra Health Centre and University Clinic provides health services for the inhabitants of Alexandra Township. The expansion of the clinic has been phenomenal and its buildings have grown from a two-roomed iron shack to the present finely-designed and finely-built quarters, which compare favourably with those of any other clinic in the country.

The University subvents part of the expenditure of the Clinic and the Medical-Officer-in-Charge is a member of the University Staff.

Medical students are required to attend at the clinic in their final year of study for a period of 14 days. All the facilities of the Clinic are at their disposal and students acquire experience of the nature of a dispensary practice which is of paramount importance to them in preparing to serve the community.

With the expansion contemplated in the preventive services at Alexandra the University will have at its disposal facilities for the teaching of social medicine and the socio-economic factors influencing the health of a community that should make it a leading centre for teaching and research in this respect in the Republic of South Africa.

ENTOKOZWENI (INCORPORATING THE ALEXANDRA FAMILY WELFARE CENTRE)

Entokozweni, Alexandra Branch for Africans, operates in the Alexandra Township area. It provides on a membership basis the following services: .

A medical section provides facilities for the promotion of health and the treatment of disease. Health education is a most important aspect of the work of this section.

A crèche is provided for the children of working mothers, and play centre facilities for children, adult education and recreation facilities, nutritional and social work services are provided. Students from the departments of Medicine and Social Work visit the Centre.

There is close co-operation between University Departments and the Centre.

BERNARD PRICE INSTITUTE OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

The Institute was founded in 1937, with funds provided by the late Dr Bernard Price and the Carnegie Corporation of New York, to conduct geophysical research over a broad field.

The Institute offers unique facilities in South Africa for study and research in Geophysics. While emphasis is placed on the physics of the solid earth, research is also carried out in atmospheric physics. Higher degrees are normally awarded in Geophysics, but graduates in Mechanical Engineering and Electrical Engineering have also taken part in Institute projects leading to higher degrees in the Faculty of Engineering.

Research in Nuclear Geophysics is focused on geological age measurements; facilities include a Krupp-Atlas CH4 mass spectrometer of high resolving power and an ultra-clean chemical laboratory.

The Institute has extensive programmes for seismic studies of the earth's crust and mantle, on land and at sea. Seismic waves from tremors and explosions are recorded on magnetic tape and analysed with the aid of versatile digital data handling systems.

Studies in rock magnetism are concentrated on the magnetic vectors of late pre-Cambrian and lower Palaeozoic strata. Equipment includes a spinner magnetometer, and thermal and A.C. demagnetisation apparatus.

The state of stress in the earth's crust, and the physics of rock deformation are also studied.

BERNARD PRICE INSTITUTE FOR PALAEOONTOLOGICAL RESEARCH

This Institute started as a Foundation in 1946 and was constituted as an Institute in 1949. The original object was to salvage and to study Karroo fossils, and to exploit the pleistocene caves of the Makapansgat area. Until 1963 it concentrated on these two fields - vertebrate palaeontology and palaeo-anthropology - bringing both to the level of international significance. In 1963 the Institute moved into a substantial building large enough for the fields of Palaeobotany (including coal) and Micro-palaeontology (including oil) to be incorporated. Today the Institute ranks amongst one of the 5 foremost in the world with a unique coverage of the entire field of palaeontology. It publishes its own

journal - Palaeontologia Africana. It works in congenial relationship with all mining companies, attracts financial support from overseas, has a museum open to the public, and lends itself for part-time teaching in several other University Departments. It has offered facilities for research work to many outside scientists, several of whom have acquired advanced degrees at the University of the Witwatersrand.

CARDIO-VASCULAR RESEARCH UNIT

The Cardio-Vascular Research Unit works in collaboration with the Department of Thoracic Surgery and the Cardiac Clinic of the Johannesburg General Hospital. Both animal and clinical experimentation is undertaken. The main current project is the development of an electronic pacemaker of the heart. The aim is to obtain a permanent pacemaker without the need to remove it from the body when the batteries become exhausted.

The unit has made significant contributions in the fields of diagnosis and treatment of mitral incompetence, and in the use of tissue transplantsations for aortic valve disease and Fallot's tetralogy.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY RESEARCH UNIT

The Unit was founded in October, 1957, on a ten-year grant from the then Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines. Research activities commenced in June, 1959, and the Unit was absorbed into the University structure in January, 1968.

It was established for the purpose of carrying out basic research into the factors controlling the distribution and localization of gold mineralization in Southern Africa, and of developing new approaches to mineral exploration, which can be adapted to the specific needs of the mining industry in South Africa.

The Unit is housed in the Geology and Mining Building, and collaborates with both these departments, teaching courses in Exploration Geology and supervising the research work of candidates for higher degrees in Economic Geology.

Results of the research activities appear in the Unit's own publications - Information Circulars and Annual Reports.

Recent graduates in the Department of Geology, and also from other universities, are encouraged to work for higher degrees on sponsored projects selected by the mining industry.

ERNEST OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE FOR PORTUGUESE STUDIES

The Institute was established in 1953 on the basis of a twelve-year annual grant from a local industrial group. The grant has subsequently been renewed. The Institute undertakes research in the field of Portuguese Studies. The Institute is governed by a Board of Control whose members are appointed by the University Council. The Institute is formally associated with the Department of Romance Studies.

INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS

The Institute of Mathematics was founded in 1968 and is governed by a Board of Control consisting of all the Professors in the Departments of Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Statistics, Computer Science, representatives of the Department of Physics, and the Deans of the Faculties of Science and Engineering.

Membership of the Institute is open to all members of the Departments mentioned above.

It is the object of the Institute to co-ordinate the contents of all courses in the mathematical field at both the undergraduate and post-graduate levels; to eliminate artificial and out-of-date divisions between various mathematical disciplines; to stimulate and to co-ordinate research in various mathematical fields.

Since the beginning of 1969 the Institute has been augmented by the establishment of a CSIR Research Unit, Calculus of Variations: Theory and Applications (See p.210), which is attached to the Department of Mathematics.

MINING RESEARCH UNIT

The Mining Research Unit is an integral part of the Department of Mining Engineering, the Head of the Department also being the Director of research. The Unit carries out investigations into the mechanical behaviour of rock.

The research unit has an ultra high-speed camera.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS RESEARCH UNIT

The Nuclear Physics Research Unit, which is supported by the gold and diamond mining industries, has its own Board

of Control and full-time Director, but it is closely associated with the Department of Physics and all its scientific staff take part in the teaching of the Department of Physics.

The research work of the Unit covers both high and low energy nuclear physics.

The high energy project is being conducted in collaboration with the Case Institute of Technology, at an underground laboratory situated 10 500 feet below ground surface in the E.R.P.M. Mine. In this experiment the character and flux of natural neutrinos are being examined.

The low energy nuclear structure programme is centred at present around a 1MeV Cockcroft-Walton accelerator. In addition the Unit has a 3 000 curie cobalt-60 source. Besides using the radiations from this "cobalt bomb" for nuclear studies, the Unit assists various other University departments by irradiating samples for investigations of the irradiation damage and sterilisation of materials.

The Nuclear Physics Research Unit also houses the Central Isotope Organization of the University.

SPEECH, VOICE AND HEARING CLINIC

A large Speech, Voice and Hearing Clinic is attached to the Department of Speech Pathology and Audiology for training undergraduates and post-graduate students in diagnosis and therapy with cases having various communication disorders.

Teaching and clinic staff take part in research projects. The following are some of the research projects in progress:

- Behaviour responses to hearing in an infant population.
- An investigation to correlate facts relative to stuttering and cerebral palsy.
- An investigation of the auditory function in a geriatric population.

RESEARCH UNITS/GROUPS OF THE CSIR

The University participates in the following research jointly with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research:

Calculus of Variations Group

The Calculus of Variations Group is attached to the Department of Mathematics. The Group consists of the staff of the CSIR Unit (Calculus of Variations; Theory and Applications), members of the academic staff and research students.

The work falls under the following main headings:

- Multiple integral problems in the calculus of variations
- Variational problems for geometric object fields
- Direction - dependent fields
- A class of variational problems associated with boundary-value problems
- Optimal Control Theory

Hydrological Research Unit

The Hydrological Research Unit is attached to the Department of Civil Engineering. The Head of the Unit is the Professor of Hydraulic Engineering.

The Unit is engaged in three primary fields of study viz

- mathematical watershed models;
- optimization techniques for water resources development;
- extension of water resources and flood studies to neighbouring territories.

Solid State Physics Group

Financial support from industry, from organizations such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Atomic Energy Board, and from the University itself, made it possible for the Department of Physics to establish the Solid State Physics Research Group.

The Group consists of the staff of the CSIR Unit, members of the academic staff, University Fellows, research students and workers supported by industry.

The work falls under four main headings:

- The study of crystal defects;
- superconductivity;
- magnetic resonance studies;
- theoretical studies on models of ferromagnetic systems.

In addition to the facilities available within the Department of Physics, use is also made of those provided by the Electron Microscope Unit which controls the University's two electron microscopes, the Low Temperature Laboratory which provides liquid nitrogen, hydrogen and helium, and the Nuclear Physics Research Unit which provides sources of radiation and electronic counting equipment. Facilities of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and of the Atomic Energy Board are also available to the Group.

RESEARCH GROUPS OR UNITS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

The following research groups or units which are attached to the University fall under the South African Medical Research Council:

Cardio-Pulmonary Research Group

Observations on the different types of systolic murmur denoting mitral incompetence have been made as well as a study of the functional anatomy of rheumatic and non-rheumatic mitral regurgitation.

Dental Research Unit

The University of the Witwatersrand and the MRC Dental Research Unit are engaged on the following projects:

- The effects of various types of stimulæ on the matrix and cellular elements of bone;
- the effect of implant material on the repair of bone;
- the study of cleft palates;
- the study of periodontal disease.

These projects are long-term investigations based on work previously done in the Unit and most research is directed to the clinical application of biological principles.

The Unit continues to attract the honorary research services of interested private practitioners. Most of these practitioners are also honorary visiting members in the clinical departments of the Oral and Dental Hospital. In this manner research findings are passed on to undergraduate dental students.

Iron and Red Cell Metabolism Research Group

The Iron and Red Cell Metabolism Research Group has for

a number of years been studying the problems associated with iron absorption and deficiency.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

RESEARCH DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

The Research Division is actually still in embryo. It was established in May, 1969, to undertake research specifically with regard to the prediction of academic success. With this in view two posts for research assistants were approved by the University Council. In the course of time research may comprise problems of student adjustment and the psychology of the Bantu.

XHOSA DICTIONARY

In 1966, the Rector of the University College of Fort Hare decided that the compilation of a new Xhosa Dictionary should be undertaken at Fort Hare and that the definitions should be given in both English and Afrikaans, a project since then extended to include definitions in Xhosa as well, thus making it a fully trilingual dictionary.

The Human Sciences Research Council makes an annual grant available for the project.

The University of Fort Hare undertook to pay the salary of the Editor-in-Chief. Financial assistance has also been received from the Transkei Government and the Ciskeian Territorial Authority.

The project is controlled on behalf of the Fort Hare Council by a Xhosa Dictionary Committee.

Xhosa is rich, not only in vocabulary, that adequately meets the needs of the traditional Xhosa culture, but also in idiomatic expressions and imagery which enables good speakers to reach great heights of oratory. Unfortunately, however, the funds and time made available for the project render a comprehensive study of the language impossible. As a result of these limiting factors the work will be far from exhaustive.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

BUREAU FOR RESEARCH IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

The Bureau was established in April, 1968, at the request of the Faculty of Arts (Department of Sociology). This Bureau undertakes research concerned with the fundamental problems and phenomena pertaining to the Coloured population group.

The following research projects are in progress:

- The relationship between the Coloured teacher and his community;
- family life of the Coloureds in Bellville-South;
- an investigation into labour at garages in the Cape Peninsula.

CHAPTER 7

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES ATTACHED TO, CONNECTED WITH OR SITUATED NEAR UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The University Library, consisting of approximately 510 000 volumes, is housed in seven libraries, viz the J.W. Jagger Library, the Architectural Library, the Education Library, the Medical Library, the Music Library, the Hiddingh Hall Library and the Brand van Zyl Law Library.

The J.W. Jagger Library is the headquarters of the University Library Service. It contains 330 000 volumes and has reading-rooms which can accommodate 520 readers. The Jagger Library receives about 5300 periodicals.

The Architectural Library is in the School of Architecture. The collection consists of 12 000 volumes on architecture and closely allied subjects, together with a considerable number of photographs and drawings, architectural plans, 4000 slides and an extensive collection of pamphlets, periodical excerpts, etc., in an information collection. The libraries of the Cape Branch of the South African Institute of Architects and of the Cape Chapter of Quantity Surveyors are housed in the Library.

The Education Library is in the Education Building. The collection consists of 15 000 volumes, and includes a specimen collection of children's books, a collection of school textbooks, and a large collection of pictures for use in teaching.

The Medical Library serves the joint staffs of the Groote Schuur Hospital and the Medical School as well as medical students and the members of the South African Medical Association. The library contains approximately 64 000 volumes, including the collection of the Medical Association of South Africa (Cape Western Branch). About 1500 medical periodicals are received in the joint Medical Library.

The Music Library is in the College of Music. Turntables are available in a specially equipped listening room. The collection consists of 7000 books and bound periodicals on music and ballet, approximately 27 000 items of printed music and 7 600 gramophone records. There is also a growing collection of both manuscript and printed music by South African composers.

The Hiddingh Hall Library contains about 66 000 volumes and provides accommodation for books and periodicals on Commerce, Fine Art, Dramatic Art and Librarianship, as well as on other subjects in which evening classes are given.

The Brand van Zyl Law Library has a collection which consists of 13 000 volumes including an almost complete set of South African law reports. Many legal journals are received. The G. Brand van Zyl Bequest of about 2500 volumes by Dutch authorities chiefly on Roman-Dutch Law is in a special seminar room.

Special Collections: Most of the rarer items in the Library are kept in the Special Collections Department in the Jagger Library extension, which also has its own reading room. They include the:

University Archives which comprises the original records relating to the history of the South African College from its foundation in 1829 and of the University since 1918. In addition, there is a variety of other documents, publications, pictorial and other material concerning past students, staff and student activities.

The Van Zyl Bequest. This valuable collection consists of about 2500 volumes chiefly on Roman-Dutch Law, including many 17th and 18th century legal works. It is housed in the Brand van Zyl Law Library, and the books are available for use in the Library only.

The Crawford Collection of monographs on mathematics.

The Medical History Collection, housed in the Medical Library, consists of over 500 volumes of publications of some significance in the history of medicine, from the 16th to the mid-19th century. Sections are included on Medical Africana and on the history of the Medical School.

The McGregor Collection of Modern English Poetry (2500 volumes) covers poetry published in England and the Commonwealth during the period since 1900 and includes a large number of poetry magazines.

The Ballot Collection consists of 900 volumes in many languages and on many subjects. It is a typical "gentleman's library" of the late 18th and early 19th centuries in South Africa.

The Bowle-Evans Collection consists of 419 volumes of English literature, history, topography and local history, most of the works being published in the 17th, 18th and the early 19th centuries. It is typical of the tastes and interests of educated English gentlemen of the times.

The Bertha and Ellis Silverman Collection consists of over 600 volumes of Modern Hebrew Literature, as well as 200 volumes of older Hebrew works, published in the 17th-19th centuries.

The Manuscripts Collection includes nearly 70 000 items (letters, authors' manuscripts, legal documents, business records, etc.). The Collection is particularly strong in manuscripts by and about South African literary and historical figures. It includes the manuscripts and letters of Dr C.L. Leipoldt and the papers of Sir Walter Stanford for the period 1878-1930. There are some 1200 letters of Olive Schreiner, letters and literary manuscripts of Pauline Smith, the letter-books and other documents of Mr Justice Sir Jacob D. Barry for the period 1870-1905, the papers of the Rev. H.J. Batts on church history, and papers and manuscripts of Dr W.H.I. Bleek (1827-1875) on Bushman and Bantu linguistics and ethnology.

The Sibbett Collection consists of 400 pictures including portraits of Cecil Rhodes, photographs of important events during his life and portraits of his South African contemporaries. Many are unique pictures of great historical interest.

The Kipling Collection consists of a collection of books by and about Rudyard Kipling, amounting to approximately 2000 items.

The Cameron-Swan Collection contains some 400 volumes on Scottish literature, history, culture and thought.

Music Africana consists of music by South African composers or concerning South African subjects and includes all the manuscripts of the compositions of the late Prof. W.H. Bell, as well as a number of manuscripts by other South African composers.

The Jack MacLean Memorial Collection (900 volumes) includes arts and crafts, antiques, travel, histories of European cities,

horticulture, interior decoration and the history of Cape Town.

The MacMillan Collection comprises an illustrious collection of South African interest of about 20 000 items.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Library of the Royal Society of South Africa is in the annexe to the Jagger Library building, and contains some 18 000 volumes of scientific journals.

BOLUS HERBARIUM AND LIBRARY

The library of the herbarium contains a comprehensive collection of works relating to South African systematic and geographical botany, and numerous European and American serial publications and botanical works.

NON-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN CAPE TOWN

SOUTH AFRICAN PUBLIC LIBRARY

This National Library contains more than 300 000 volumes which are available for reference and research. These include a general reference library and an extensive collection of books and documents relating to Southern Africa; the Muir Collection of pure mathematical periodicals; and the Grey, Fairbridge and Dessinia Collections (the former containing many medieval manuscripts and early printed books).

The Library also maintains collections of UNO and UNESCO publications, and a large number of periodicals relating to the classics, literature, science and economics.

CAPE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENTAL EDUCATION LIBRARY

Students, especially those who are doing advanced study, and all the teachers in the Cape Province are permitted to use the excellent collection of educational books in the library of the education department.

The library contains over 51 000 volumes covering Education and related topics.

GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES LIBRARY: CAPE ARCHIVES DEPOT

The library contains 5200 books, 470 periodicals, 18 newspapers, 25 pamphlets and reprints. It specializes in the fields of Archival Science and History (Cape Province).

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

The University Library operates in two centres. Books and periodicals at one branch are made available, on request, at any other point in the system. A selection of periodicals is circulated and exchanged regularly between Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

University Libraries in Durban

MEMORIAL TOWER BUILDING

This library is the main library in Durban. It houses books and periodicals in the subject fields covered by the Faculties of Engineering, Science Arts, Social Sciences and Education. It contains more than 142 000 volumes. Special collections include the Powell Collection of early science and technology and the Webb Collection of works written by Africans and American Negroes.

CITY BUILDING LIBRARY

This library serves the Faculties of Commerce and Law and certain Arts Departments.

MEDICAL LIBRARY

This library, together with its depot at Wentworth, serves the staff and students of the Faculty of Medicine and also members of the South African Medical Association. Besides material in the medical field, it contains books on the pre-clinical subjects of Zoology, Botany, Physics and Chemistry, and also on English and Sociology. Its total stock is about 20 000 volumes included in which is the Florence Powell Cancer Research Library.

KILLIE CAMPBELL AFRICANA LIBRARY

This library, donated by the late Dr Killie Campbell to

the University of Natal and now operated as a section of the University Library, contains about 33 000 books and pamphlets and specializes in South African Church History and in Bantu Africana. Some interesting items include the Colenso letters and papers and Colenso's Commentary on Frere's Policy with marginal notes in his own handwriting; Chase's Natal Papers, Moodie's Records and Chadwick's Commentaries on Native Law.

NON-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN DURBAN

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION CENTRE

This library was established in 1957 by the Natal Regional Research Committee of the CSIR, the Natal Chamber of Industries, the Durban Municipal Library and the University of Natal Library. It caters for the informational needs of industries in Natal.

Fields of specialization include Engineering, Chemical Technology, Process industries and Management.

DURBAN MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

The library has collections of special interest to students. Of special note are the Don Collection of Africana which contains over 30 000 books and pamphlets on South African history and literature, and the Hillier Collection of Shakespeareana containing over 4 000 items.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY IN PIETERMARITZBURG

This library which supplies the requirements of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Education and Law, contains approximately 100 000 volumes. The Peter Davis Memorial Library forms an integral part while the St Saviour's Cathedral Library has been added on semi-permanent loan. Approximately 1200 journals and serial publications are currently received.

NON-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN PIETERMARITZBURG

AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

This library not only serves the staff and students of the Faculty of Agriculture, but also acts as the Natal Regional Library of the State Department of Agricultural Technical Services.

NATAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

This library receives all South African publications in terms of the Copyright Act, No. 9 of 1916. It has an excellent section of Africana, including rare volumes on the history of South-East Africa, and more recent but expensive books on the anthropology and material culture of the Bantu tribes.

THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY OF NATAL LIBRARY

This is a reference library, which may be used by any Law student of the University.

NATAL PROVINCIAL LIBRARY SERVICE

The Central Reference Library is particularly strong in Fine Art, Literature, Travel, Social Science and Biography. These books are available on interlibrary loan.

NATAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT LIBRARY

This library is of interest mainly to students of Education. Books are available on interlibrary loan.

THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES, NATAL

The Government Archives, Pietermaritzburg, are open to all students who comply with the regulations for consulting documents. There is no charge. The Archives are the repository of all official papers relating to Natal down to Union. Training in the use of archival material is afforded to all students who take the M.A. examination in History.

The Government Archives Library: Natal Archives Depot, Pietermaritzburg

The library contains 15 000 books, 2000 newspapers and 1000 maps. It specializes in Natal History. The library of the Natal Parliament (1856-1910) was incorporated as a special collection in 1963.

UNIVERSITY OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library contains about 132 000 volumes which include a special collection on Africana. It has one branch library, namely the Music Library.

RABIE SAUNDERS LIBRARY

The library containing more than 15 000 volumes and housed in the Faculty of Agriculture is a branch library of the Central Agricultural Library in Pretoria. It specializes in Agricultural Meteorology.

VISSER LIBRARY

This is the library of the Teachers' Training College and contains more than 25 000 volumes.

NON-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN BLOEMFONTEIN

BLOEMFONTEIN PUBLIC LIBRARY

The library contains about 150 000 volumes. Special collections include the National Drama Library and Africana.

ORANGE FREE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION LIBRARY

The library contains 1500 volumes, mainly on Education. A special collection of theses is also included.

GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES LIBRARY: ORANGE FREE STATE DEPOT

The library contains 1530 books and 990 pamphlets and reprints. It specializes in the fields of OFS History and South African History.

UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library contains about 94 000 volumes including special collections of rare books and Fine Arts.

NON-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN PORT ELIZABETH

S.A. WOOL TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE LIBRARY

The library, containing about 2500 volumes, specializes in Wool textiles and Mohair textiles. Co-operation has been established with the University of Port Elizabeth which teaches Textile Technology. In view of this association the University maintains the fundamental physical science section.

MUSEUM, SNAKE PARK AND OCEANARIUM LIBRARY

The library which contains 5000 volumes specializes in the fields of Marine Biology and Conchology, Ornithology, Herpetology and Local History.

PORT ELIZABETH MUNICIPAL LIBRARY SERVICE

The library which contains about 280 000 volumes specializes in the fields of Africana and Maritime. Special collections include the South African Collection, John Owen Smith Collection (antiquarium), Dr C.G. Coulton Collection (Maritime) and the Roger Ascham Music Collection.

POTCHEFSTROOM UNIVERSITY FOR CHE

FERDINAND POSTMA LIBRARY

This is the main university library and contained 237 855 volumes in 1970. The library has two branch libraries, viz the Music library and the Theological library. Special collections include the Carney African Collection, the Hertzog Collection of Roman Dutch Law and the Ossewa Brandwag Collection.

The library compiles the Union Catalogue of Theses and Dissertations of the South African Universities and Abstracts of Theses and Dissertations accepted for Higher degrees in the PU for CHE.

POTCHEFSTROOM ONDERWYSKOLLEGE-BIBLIOTEEK (Potchefstroom College of Education Library)

The library contains about 38 000 volumes and specializes in the field of Education. Special collections include the Model School Collection.

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

MERENSKY LIBRARY

The library which is the main University library contains nearly 387 000 volumes. It has the following branch libraries: BMW Library, the Central Medical Library which serves the medical school; the Macfadyen Library which serves extra-mural students; the Music Library; the Students' Library in the Veterinary Science Faculty; as well as Departmental libraries on the main campus, viz in the Departments of Applied Science, Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Home Economics, Mathematics, Physical Chemistry, Physics and Plant Physiology.

Special collections include the Goethe Collection, the Brand Collection, the Luther Collection, the Muller Collection (Theology), Y.A. van Balkum Collection (Theology), N.H. Kerk Collection (Theology), Africana Collection and the Jakob de Villiers Collection (Law).

NON-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN PRETORIA

TRANSVAAL REGION AND FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY

This library which has more than 20 000 volumes is a branch library of the Central Agricultural Library in Pretoria. It specializes in the fields of Agriculture and related topics.

STATE LIBRARY

The State Library is one of the two National Libraries in South Africa. It has 60 000 volumes. Special collections include the Legal Deposit Collection (books published in South Africa since 1916), Bibliographical Collection; Reference Collection, United States Official Publications Collection (Smithsonian), S.A. and General Official Publications Collection, Library Science Collection, Printing Art Collection and the United Nations Publications Collection.

The Library compiles the South African National Bibliography; Current South African Periodicals; and Current South African Newspapers. It also compiles bibliographies on request.

The State Library has established a Non-White Study Division which makes loans free of charge to students throughout South Africa.

AIM AND FUNCTIONS

Aim: To make the country's study and research material accessible, and to assist in augmenting it.

Functions:

A. National lending service

- (i) To act as the clearing-house for inter-library loans;
- (ii) to build up a joint catalogue for this purpose;
- (iii) to lend its own bookstock or photocopies thereof to other libraries and approved institutions.

B. Bibliographical work

To make the national literature better known by means of bibliographies, and to provide bibliographical information.

C. Book collection

- (i) To build up, add to, maintain and make available a South African Legal Deposit Collection;
- (ii) to build up an efficient bibliographical apparatus;
- (iii) with the advice of the National Library Advisory Council, to build up a comprehensive collection of study and research material.

D. Reference service

To make its bookstock directly accessible to students and research workers for use in the library.

TRANSCVAAL EDUCATION LIBRARY SERVICE

The library contains more than 120 000 volumes. It specializes in the fields of Education, Child Psychology and School Librarianship. Special collections include the Van Heerden Collection of old school books; textbooks currently used in Transvaal schools; TED collection (i.e. all publications issued by the Transvaal Education Department); and the Model School Library.

THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES LIBRARY which was established c.1919 as part of the Transvaal Archives Depot contains 22 008

volumes* comprising manuscripts, periodicals, newspapers, pamphlets and reprints, microfilms and maps. Audio-visual material includes paintings, photographs and slides. The latter together with the manuscripts, newspapers and microfilms are part of the archival holdings and are not housed in the library.

The library specializes in the fields of Archival Science, Heraldry, Transvaal history and South African history from 1910 onwards. Special collections include almost complete sets of official publications of Southern Africa (part of the archival holdings and not in the library).

Library material can only be consulted in the Archives Reading Room.

RAND AFRIKAANS UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library contains 45 000 volumes. The library which was established in 1967, plans to be the first library in South Africa to computerize the whole library system. Eventually a book catalogue will be produced by computer.

GOUDSTAD COLLEGE OF EDUCATION LIBRARY

The library contains 60 000 volumes. Special collections include the Music Library, Films and Pictures.

RHODES UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library contains nearly 160 000 volumes. Special collections include the Cory Library for Historical Research

* Official publications of the former colonies and republics, Union Government and Republic of South Africa are not included in these totals.

which is housed in the main library; Archives of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa (part of Cory Library); and Ichthyology (in separate department).

Cory Library for Historical Research: The nucleus of this Library is the collection of books and manuscripts bequeathed to Rhodes University College by the late Sir George Cory. In addition to a valuable collection of books and pamphlets and an almost complete file of the "Grahamstown Journal", it contains a large number of original documents (letters, journals, etc.) relating to the history of the Eastern Province.

LEATHER INDUSTRIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE LIBRARY

The library which contains more than 3 000 volumes specializes in Leather Chemistry. The books and bound journals of the library are catalogued as part of the collection of the Rhodes University Library.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

SANLAM LIBRARY

The facilities of the Sanlam Library are available free of charge to all students enrolled for tuition.

The University has regional libraries in Cape Town and Windhoek, which are linked by telex with the main library in Pretoria.

The library has more than 223 000 volumes. It specializes in the fields of Bantu Languages and Recent Literature on Africa. Special collections include the Van Schaik Africana Collection; Government Publications (S.A.); Collection on German contribution to South African culture; Law Library (specializing in International and Foreign Law).

UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

CARNEGIE LIBRARY

The library which contains more than 377 000 volumes has four branch or departmental libraries:

- (i) The Faculty of Commerce and Administration Library has an extra-mural division in Bellville.
- (ii) The Medical Library which contains about 15 000 volumes specializes in Dermatology and Medical Technology. Special collections include Medical Africana, medical rare books and medical theses.
- (iii) Conservatoire Library.
- (iv) Theological Seminary Library.

Special collections of the Carnegie Library include Roman-Dutch Law, Theses, Rare books, Africana, D.F. Malan Collection, Melt Brink Collection, Albert Coates Collection of musical scores, Eric Miller Collection of gramophone records.

NON-UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES IN STELLENBOSCH

FOREST INFLUENCES RESEARCH STATION LIBRARY, JONKERSHOEK

The library is a branch library of the Central Forestry Library in Pretoria. The library which contains 1460 volumes specializes in Hydrology, Ecology and Meteorology in relation to Forestry. It was established in 1935 and was meant to become the main branch hydrological research library in the Department of Forestry. The aim at present is to build up an up-to-date collection on hydrological and catchment research and multiple land-use.

FRUIT AND FOOD TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE LIBRARY

The library, which is a branch library of the Central Agricultural Library in Pretoria, contains more than 30 000 volumes. It specializes in Fruit Culture and related subjects.

SAINT NICHOLAS'S PRIORY LIBRARY

The library contains 7500 volumes and specializes in the fields of Philosophy, Catholic Theology, Scripture, Church History, Asceticism and Mysticism.

STELLENBOSCH-ELSENBURG AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LIBRARY

The library, which is a branch library of the Central Agricultural Library in Pretoria, has about 113 000 volumes and specializes in all aspects of Agriculture and related subjects.

VITICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE LIBRARY

The library which contains over 2 000 volumes is a branch library of the Central Agricultural Library in Pretoria. It specializes in Viticulture and related topics.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The University libraries contain in all about 450 000 volumes; its Archives and Papers division houses the University archives and a considerable number of letters.

THE MAIN LIBRARY contains about 325 000 volumes, including 80 incunabula.

The special collections in this library include:

The Gubbins Library of Africana (40 000 volumes) has grown from the original collection of 10 000 volumes purchased from Dr John Gaspard Gubbins in 1930.

The Central Record Library of the Church of the Province of South Africa contains about 500 volumes illustrating the historical development of the Anglican Church in South Africa, and numerous pamphlets and serial publications published by individual dioceses and churches.

The Landau Collection of Hebraica and Judaica bequeathed by the late Professor J.L. Landau, numbers about 5 000 volumes and includes many early editions of the classics of Hebrew literature.

The Hoernlé Philosophical Library contains about 1 000 volumes in the field of philosophy, bequeathed by the late Professor R.F. Alfred Hoernlé.

The Saul A. Klagsbrun Collection of modern drama contains about 2 000 volumes of plays by twentieth century authors in English or English translation.

The Library of the Ernest Oppenheimer Institute of Portuguese Studies contains about 2500 volumes in this field.

The Typography and Graphic Arts Room and the Bibliography and Librarianship Room contain together about 6000 volumes in the fields of printing, book illustration, publishing, librarianship and related subjects.

The Libraries of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science and the South African Geographical Society consisting of periodicals and other serial publications received in exchange for the respective journals of these bodies are also housed in the Main Library.

THE WITWATERSRAND MEDICAL LIBRARY (45 000 volumes) serves not only the staff and students of the University but also members of the hospital staff and the medical profession in general.

THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES LIBRARY (6000 volumes) is housed in the Biology Building and primarily serves staff and students in the Departments of Botany and Zoology.

THE DENTAL LIBRARY (5000 volumes) is housed in the Oral and Dental Hospital at Milner Park. It serves not only the staff and students of the university, but also members of the dental profession.

THE EARTH SCIENCES LIBRARY (6000 volumes) is housed in the Geology and Mining Engineering Building. It contains material in the fields of geology, mining and related subjects.

THE ENGINEERING LIBRARY (17 500 volumes) is housed in the South-West Engineering Building and primarily serves all departments of the Faculty of Engineering.

THE FINE ARTS LIBRARY (10 000 volumes) is housed in the John Moffat Building. It primarily serves the Departments of Architecture, Fine Arts and Town and Regional Planning and also members of the Institute of South African Architects. Integrated with this library are the Carnegie and Howard Pim Collections of Fine Arts.

THE LAW LIBRARY (12 500 volumes) is housed in the Central Block. Apart from sets of law reports it contains the Leonard Memorial Collection, the Arthur Suzman Library of Legal Literature, and nearly 1000 medieval and Roman-Dutch works printed in the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

THE PALAEOLOGY LIBRARY (3000 volumes) is housed in the Bernard Price Institute of Palaeontological Research. It

contains the S.H. Haughton Collection and includes material not only in the palaeontological field but also in related aspects of geology.

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES LIBRARY (15 000 volumes) is housed in the Physics Building and primarily serves staff and students in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry.

ASSOCIATED LIBRARIES

Independent libraries situated on or adjacent to the University grounds, and with which the University library works in close association, include:

The Library of the South African Institute of International Affairs

This library is housed in Jan Smuts House. It contains 6500 volumes in the fields of international and Southern and Central African Affairs. Also housed in Jan Smuts House is the Library of the late Field-Marshal J.C. Smuts. It contains several thousand volumes on a miscellany of subjects.

The Library of the National Institute of Personnel Research (10 000 volumes) contains material in many social science fields, in particular those of Industrial Management and Mathematical Statistics.

The Library of the National Institute for Metallurgy in Yale Road contains 4000 volumes in the field of mineral processing.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

HOWARD PIM LIBRARY

The library which contains about 72 000 volumes, specializes in Bantu Languages. It also contains a valuable Africana Collection known as the Howard Pim Collection of Africana.

UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library contains 35 000 volumes.

UNIVERSITY OF ZULULAND

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library contains more than 30 000 volumes.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library which contains 48 200 volumes, specializes in works on and by Coloureds. It contains an Africana collection with the emphasis on Cape history and Coloured Africana.

UNIVERSITY OF DURBAN-WESTVILLE

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library which was established in 1961, contains 49 000 volumes. Special collections include Indiana and Fine Arts.

THE GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA

In each provincial capital, i.e. Cape Town (Cape Province), Bloemfontein (Orange Free State), Pietermaritzburg (Natal) and Pretoria (Transvaal), and also in Windhoek (South West Africa), there is a provincial archives depot where government and provincial documents, documents of local authorities, etc. from the earliest years of the history of the province concerned until about 30 years ago, are preserved.

In Pretoria there is, also, the Central Archives Depot housing the documents of the Union and Republican government departments from 1910, while in Umtata (Transkei), Pretoria and Cape Town there are intermediate depots for the temporary housing of documents less than thirty years old.

The oldest documents are in the Cape Archives Depot and include, inter alia, the Resolutions of the Council of Policy beginning on 30 December 1651 on board the Drommedaris and ending in 1795 with the first conquest of the Cape by England.

Each archives depot has a reading room where the public may consult documents free of charge.

The Government Archive Service is administered by the Director of Archives who is stationed in Pretoria. It falls under the Department of National Education.

CHAPTER 8

MUSEUMS ATTACHED TO OR NEAR UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

SCHOOL OF AFRICAN STUDIES ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUM

The School of African Studies possesses a working museum, under the direction of the Department of Archaeology, containing ethnographical and archaeological collections, both representative in particular of the cultures of the prehistoric and present indigenous populations of South Africa.

P.A. WAGNER MUSEUM

In the Department of Mineralogy and Geology is displayed the outstanding collection of South African minerals of economic interest, presented in 1921 by Dr Percy Albert Wagner. Also on display is the comprehensive mineral collection presented by Professor E. Newbery (Professor of Physical Chemistry, 1919-1950) which includes a valuable set of cut and polished semi-precious gem-stones.

In addition to the above displays, the P.A. Wagner Museum is the repository of a growing collection of reference material which is of great value in connection with mineralogical research.

GEOGRAPHY REFERENCE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

A collection of reference works, textbooks and geographical journals for the use of students attending courses in Geography is housed in the Geography Reading Room. Exhibits relating to topics treated in courses in Geography are displayed in the foyer and corridors of the Department on the top floor of the Beattie Building.

MUSEUMS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

SOUTH AFRICAN MUSEUM

The museum is a public museum specializing in Anthropology, Palaeontology and Zoology. Special fields include Quaternary

Palaeontology, Permo-Triassic Palaeontology, Marine Biology, Entomology and Anthropology (material culture of the South African Bantu, Bushman culture, Strandloper culture, and rock art).

It undertakes pure research into certain aspects of Natural History and Anthropology. Research results are published in a journal, Annals of the South African Museum.

The museum assists students through discussions and providing access to collections, by arranging special exhibits, lectures and film shows.

The museum has an excellent scientific library containing 33 622 volumes (1970). It specializes in the fields of Entomology, Marine Biology, Vertebrate Palaeontology, Archaeology, Ethnology and Museology. Special collections include Oceanographic expeditions reports.

SOUTH AFRICAN CULTURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

This museum is an offshoot of the South African Museum. It was opened in April, 1966, after the European and Asiatic cultural historical collections had been transferred from the South African Museum.

The collections on display are the following : Archaeology (covering Greek, Egyptian and Roman civilizations), Ancient Far East, Ancient Orient, Maritime Gallery, Arms and Armour, Numismatic Collection, Philatelic Collection, Cape Malay Collection, Collections of Cape Furniture, Cape Silver, Old Cape Costumes and Textiles, and the contents of furniture, silver, etc. of Koopmans de Wet House.

The museum offers training for textile designers of the University of Stellenbosch Art School.

The museum library is still in its infancy. Only a few books were transferred from the old S.A. Museum.

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

NATAL MUSEUM, PIETERMARITZBURG

The Museum was founded in 1903 and is one of the National

Museums of South Africa. The Institution is administered by a Museum Council (appointed by the Minister of National Education) and by representatives from the Natal Provincial Administration and the City Council.

The exhibition collections are representative of the fauna of Africa and the sections of mammals, birds, molluscs and economic insects are particularly good. Many of the bird exhibits are arranged in habitat cages.

The ethnological collection includes exhibits from many African tribes, and the best section contains the Zulu material.

Research has always formed an important part of the work of the Museum. The results of these investigations are published in the Annals of the Natal Museum which was first published in 1906. Members of the staff are engaged in the following fields of research: Diptera (flies), Arachnida (spiders), Mollusca (shells) and mammals of Natal.

The Museum Library which contains 47 000 volumes specializes in Natural History and related topics. Special collections include all literature relevant to African Diptera, Arachnida and Mollusca.

DURBAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

The Museum and Art Gallery were founded in 1887. The scope of the collections in the Museum covers zoology, geology, palaeontology, ethnography and archaeology. The Museum possesses extensive collections of birds and insects.

It is controlled by the City Council which provides all funds for the upkeep of the institution.

Research comprises taxonomic work on birds of Southern Africa. Annual expeditions are organized and the research collection of birds is now of paramount importance in the study of Southern African birds. Research reports on the material appear both in South African and overseas publications.

The library contains 6505 volumes and specializes in Natural History.

UNIVERSITY OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN

The museum specializes in Palaeontology, Archaeology, Zoology and Local History. The museum consists of Departments for History and Ethnography, Zoology, Archaeology, Palaeontology, Education (Schools Liaison), the Library and Information.

The museum publishes an annual report on its research, administrative and other activities, which is obtainable from the museum.

Research results are published in two scientific periodicals which appear irregularly, namely, Researches of the National Museum and Memoirs of the National Museum.

Research projects being undertaken include:

- Taxonomic work on Oribatei (Acari)
- Local History
- Bushmen Art

Library: The museum library contains 41 100 volumes specializing in the fields of Archaeology, Ethnology, Palaeontology and General Science. The museum has a special collection of Africana.

WAR MUSEUM, BLOEMFONTEIN

The War Museum undertakes historical research on the South African Wars of Independence and the Rebellion.

The functions of the museum comprise the collecting and display of material pertaining to the periods during the South African Wars of Independence and the Rebellion. The Museum furthermore serves as a study aid to students.

Students of the University of the Orange Free State make use of the Museum's Africana and Archives collections.

The following research projects are being undertaken: The military organization of the Boer Commandos; the life of the prisoners-of-war (1900-1902).

Library: The museum library contains 600 volumes specializing

on the Anglo-Boer War. The collection of literature on the Anglo-Boer War was commenced in 1931. Besides the many acquisitions from donors in South Africa most valuable and rare publications were also acquired from donors in Holland, France and Hungary.

UNIVERSITY OF PORT ELIZABETH

PORT ELIZABETH MUSEUM, SNAKE PARK AND OCEANARIUM

The Museum, Snake Park and Oceanarium are housed in a complex of modern buildings on the sea-front and there is in addition, a small Historic Museum in the city centre.

The Museum includes displays of marine fishes and invertebrates, whales and dolphins, birds, geology, ethnology, archaeology, local history and early transport. There is a lecture room for the use of regular school classes, museum lectures and local scientific society meetings.

Research is carried out in the fields of marine biology, herpetology, ornithology and local history.

In the Snake Park a large collection of South African and foreign reptiles is exhibited. The Oceanarium includes two large tanks, two large pools and twelve small tanks. Dolphins, seals, sea birds, fishes and marine invertebrates are displayed in the tanks and pools.

Research on dolphins and seals is carried out at the Oceanarium.

See p. 222 for information on the Museum, Snake Park and Oceanarium Library.

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

NATIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY AND OPEN-AIR MUSEUM

The Museum was constituted as an independent and autonomous museum by declaration of the Minister of Education, Arts and Science on 21 August, 1964. Before 1964 it was a part of the Transvaal Museum which has been in existence since the foundation of the State Museum of the South African Republic

in 1893. It was renamed the Transvaal Museum in 1904.

The National Cultural History Museum specializes in Archaeology, Ethnology, Numismatics and Philately, Cultural History and History.

The Museum is housed in the Museum Building in Boom Street, the Kruger House in Church Street and the Voortrekker Monument. Displays are also exhibited in the Transvaal Museum and Fort Klapperkop. The Museum Building contains the administrative offices, the library, store rooms and most of the exhibitions and study collections; the Kruger House contains material relating to President Kruger; the Voortrekker Monument houses material relating to the Great Trek; the Transvaal Museum contains material on the local history of Pretoria, while Fort Klapperkop contains military material.

The Museum comprises the following divisions:

- Division of Archaeology, which undertakes research in pre-historic implements and rock engravings in the Republic.
- Division of Ethnology, which undertakes research in the material culture of the Transvaal Bantu tribes.
- Division of Numismatics and Philately which undertakes research in South African coins, medals and medallions. A world collection of postage stamps is kept up to date.
- Division of History, which undertakes research in the history and historical persons of South Africa, particularly of Pretoria.
- Division for Cultural History, which comprises three Sub-divisions, viz General, South African Furniture and Textiles, and which undertakes research in South African Cultural History from the 17th to the 19th centuries.
- Division: Kruger House Museum, which undertakes research in subjects relating to the biography of President S.J.P. Kruger and his associates and to the history of his period. The Kruger House is the residence (a National monument) of the last State President of the South African Republic. The adjoining exhibition halls contain an extensive memorial collection of documents and objects associated with President Kruger and his circle.

- Division: Voortrekker Monument, which undertakes research in the history and social life of the Voortrekker period and the history of the Trekkers.
- Open-Air Museum: The City Council of Pretoria has donated a terrain of 60 morgen on which the National Open-Air Museum for the Republic of South Africa will be built. Old houses of all population groups, White and Non-White, will be demolished and rebuilt on the terrain. With this in view, research is being undertaken in architecture, especially folk architecture in South Africa.

The library contains more than 1700 volumes and subscribes to 25 current periodicals.

TRANSVAAL MUSEUM

The Transvaal Museum was founded in 1893 as the "State Museum" of the S.A. Republic, but later became the Transvaal Museum, one of the four large government or national museums in South Africa.

The Transvaal Museum is now a purely natural history museum, as its former Cultural History Section (including Ethnology and Archaeology) was set up as an independent institution, namely, the National Cultural History and Open-Air Museum in 1964.

The Museum comprises the following divisions:

- Division of Mammalogy which undertakes research in taxonomy, distribution, populations and habits of South African mammals (in particular the insectivores and rodents); zoological survey work in co-operation with related bodies and organizations.
- Division of Ornithology which undertakes research in taxonomy, ecology, distribution, migration, etc. of birds.
- Division of Lower Vertebrates and Invertebrates (excluding insects). Research is mainly confined to studies on the reptiles and amphibians of Southern Africa; extensive named collections of invertebrates are maintained.
- Division of Physical Anthropology and Vertebrate Palaeontology. Research comprises studies on the Pleistocene Period in Southern Africa, with particular reference to

the fossil apemen or australopithecines. The Division has very large collections of fossils from Transvaal caves, also Karroo reptilian fauna.

- Division of Entomology undertakes research in taxonomy, ecology, distribution, etc. of insects, except Lepidoptera and Coleoptera.

Monographic studies of Southern African Lepidoptera and investigation of leaf-mining insects are undertaken in the Section Lepidoptera.

Monographic studies on Tenebrionidae of Southern Africa are undertaken in the Section Coleoptera.

The Museum Library which contains 42 270 volumes (1970) specializes in the fields of Zoology, Entomology, Herpetology, Ornithology, Palaeontology and Mammalogy. Special collections include an Africana Collection (pertaining to Natural Sciences), Johl Collection (housed in the Namib Desert Research Institute) and the Janse Collection (housed with Dr. Janse).

RAND AFRIKAANS UNIVERSITY

MUSEUM FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

The museum, which was established in 1968, collects objects of material culture of the indigenous peoples of Southern Africa, as well as archaeological material in Southern Africa. The intention is to create facilities for tuition as well as for research. At present specific attention is given to collections amongst tribes in the Transvaal, but various other collections have also been received.

The Museum is controlled by staff members of the Department of Anthropology under the guidance of the Departmental Chairman.

Research is carried out in connection with the collection of objects of the material culture of the Bantu.

RHODES UNIVERSITY

ALBANY MUSEUM

The Albany Museum was founded in 1855 and is at present housed in two buildings adjacent to the Rhodes University campus. The function of the museum is an educational and research centre. Attached to the museum are staff appointed by the Botanical Institute of the Department of Agricultural and Technical Services who curate the museum herbarium. Active research is being undertaken in the fields of Entomology, Ichthyology, Archaeology and History. In addition there are Hon. Research Associates in Myrmecology, Ichthyology and Arachnology.

The museum conducts research in the prehistory of the Eastern Cape Province, the history and cultural history of the British Settlers prior to 1820, 1820 and thereafter. The History department is housed in the new 1820 Settlers' Memorial Museum.

The museum also houses a small art gallery and provides a School Museum Service dispatching display cases to some 300 schools in the Cape Province.

The Albany Museum is governed by the Cape Provincial Council and a local Board of Trustees.

The Museum also publishes a journal, Annals of the Cape Provincial Museums, which is obtainable through exchange only.

The Albany Museum Library contains 14 780 volumes specializing in the fields of Entomology, Archaeology, Ethnology, Ichthyology (fresh water), Botany and 1820 Settler Africana.

Special collections include old botanical books, 1820 Settler Bibles and the Bowker Africana Collection. A separate Bowker Africana Reading Room has been established to house the Bowker Africana collection and the Museum's Africana collection.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

AFRICANA MUSEUM

The Africana Museum is a municipal institution founded in about 1935. It is a historical museum which aims at illus-

trating the contribution of all peoples to the development of South Africa from the earliest times.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

This is the oldest museum in Johannesburg. It was established by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines in 1890. The collection was merged with that of the Geological Society of South Africa in 1904 and the society took over its administration. It has been administered by the Johannesburg City Council for the last 40 years. As a section of the Johannesburg Public Library it falls under the jurisdiction of the City Librarian.

Collections of importance include those of economic minerals, mineralogy and gemstones, as well as the Harger Archaeological Museum - a fine collection of South African stone implements.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM

The museum was officially opened on 29 August, 1947. Research is carried out in all military fields and the public, film companies, students of military history, authors and journalists from all over the world are assisted by the research department.

The functions of the museum are as follows:

- To build up collections of a sufficiently high standard to attract and give researchers stimulus to open up new avenues of approach to the history of South Africa;
- to depict the achievements of the men and women of science and industry whose outstanding efforts in times of war have been of lasting benefit to South Africa in times of peace;
- to build up sufficient records pertaining to wars and conflicts in which South Africa has participated so that government departments may benefit thereby, particularly in regard to the study of causes and effects;
- to build and plan visual histories of regiments and other formations so that members and particularly new members of the regiments concerned, may learn at the outset of their military training the history of their units.

The museum consists of four departments:

- The Department of History dealing with the military history of South Africa;
- a department depicting the development and growth of weapons;
- specialist collections and displays, i.e. medals, uniforms, badges, flags, colours, stamps;
- research and reference department, i.e. library, general reference section, photographs, films, maps, prints, war art, etc.

The Museum Library containing more than 5 000 volumes specializes in the following fields: World War I, World War II, South African War I, South African War II, Medals, Uniforms, Regimental history, Ordnance and Military history.

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

F.S. MALAN MUSEUM

The Museum was established in 1941 as an ethnological study museum under the Department of Anthropology, a research museum with opportunities for outside research workers and a visiting institution for school children and other interested persons.

Since its inception the museum has collected over 10 000 exhibits, the bulk of which came from two donors. The first donation was received from the Department of Bantu Education which divided the exhibits of the Union Festival among the University Colleges of the Republic; the second is the Estelle Hamilton-Welsh Collection donated by Mrs M.E. Kirkwood of Johannesburg. This Collection of 7 000 articles made and worn by Africans was made over a period of many years commencing in the 1880's.

The Museum has a full-time Curator who works in conjunction with a Museum Committee.

CHAPTER 9

OBSERVATORIES ATTACHED TO OR NEAR UNIVERSITIES

BLOEMFONTEIN

BOYDEN OBSERVATORY

The Boyden Observatory is operated by the Boyden Administrative Council, representing Harvard College Observatory, the Smithsonian Institution Astrophysical Observatory, the Observatories of Belgium, Eire, Northern Ireland, West Germany and the University of the Orange Free State.

Since 1 September, 1968, the Observatory has worked in intimate association with the University of the OFS. Boyden is the Department of Astronomy of the University, and its Director, Professor A.H. Jarrett is the holder of the first Chair of Astronomy in South Africa.

Research comprises photographic and photoelectric photometry and polarimetry, spectrometry, spectroscopy, galactic and extra-galactic studies.

LAMONT-HUSSEY OBSERVATORY

The observatory was established in 1928 as a southern branch of the University of Michigan's astronomical observatories.

The nature of research comprises the measurement of Southern double-stars; especially those discovered by Dr R.A. Rossiter, former Astronomer-in-Charge.

The observatory library specializes in the field of Astronomy.

CAPE TOWN

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The observatory was founded in 1820 at the suggestion of

the Board of Longitude to provide the basic astronomical data for the Southern Hemisphere. The Cape Observatory is the southern station of the Royal Greenwich Observatory and is completely supported by the British tax-payer.

The nature of research includes fundamental meridian astronomy; photographic measurements of the positions and proper motions of the stars; photoelectric and photographic measurements of the brightness and colours of the stars; radial velocity observations of the stars and nebulae; and observations of variable stars.

The Royal Observatory Library which contains 16 000 volumes specializes in the field of Astronomy and related subjects.

WITWATERSRAND

REPUBLIC OBSERVATORY

The observatory was founded in 1903 as the Transvaal Observatory; it was re-named the Union Observatory in 1912, and subsequently named the Republic Observatory in 1961. As the only wholly South African astronomical observatory, it is entrusted with a number of duties of a civil nature, e.g. maintenance of the Republic's official time service, seismology, library and information services, etc.

Nature of research is as follows: The principal long-term systematic programmes include observational and theoretical aspects of double-star astronomy, observations of minor planets and comets and development of electronic time and frequency standard technique as well as the application of electronics to astronomy.

PRETORIA

RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY

The observatory is maintained by grants from the British Science Research Council and the Radcliffe Trust.

Research comprises spectroscopy, photometry and nebulae.

The Radcliffe Observatory Library specializes in the fields of Astronomy and Astrophysics. The Radcliffe Library was founded in Oxford, England, in 1772, by the Trustees of the will of Dr John Radcliffe. The Observatory was moved to Pretoria in 1938/39 and most of the books dealing with astronomy were transferred to the present library which receives publications from most of the observatories in the world.

APPENDIX

LIST OF ADDRESSES OF UNIVERSITIES

The Registrar,
University of Cape Town,
Private Bag,
RONDEBOSCH, CAPE PROVINCE.

The Registrar,
University of Natal,
King George V Avenue,
DURBAN, NATAL.

or

The Secretary,
University of Natal,
P.O. Box 375,
PIETERMARITZBURG, NATAL.

The Registrar,
University of the Orange Free State,
P.O. Box 339,
BLOEMFONTEIN, OFS.

The Registrar,
University of Port Elizabeth,
P.O. Box 1600,
PORT ELIZABETH, CAPE PROVINCE.

The Registrar,
Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education,
POTCHEFSTROOM, TRANSVAAL.

The Registrar (Academic),
University of Pretoria,
Hillcrest,
PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL.

The Registrar,
Rand Afrikaans University,
P.O. Box 524,
JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL.

The Registrar,
Rhodes University,
P.O. Box 94,
GRAHAMSTOWN, CAPE PROVINCE.

The Registrar,
University of South Africa,
P.O. Box 392,
PRETORIA, TRANSVAAL.

The Registrar,
University of Stellenbosch,
STELLENBOSCH, CAPE PROVINCE.

The Registrar,
University of the Witwatersrand,
Jan Smuts Avenue,
JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL.

The Registrar,
University of Durban-Westville,
Private Bag X4001,
DURBAN, NATAL.

The Registrar,
University of Fort Hare,
Private Bag X314,
P.O. FORT HARE, CAPE PROVINCE.

The Registrar,
University of the North,
Turfloop,
P.O. SOVENGA,
Dist. Pietersburg, TRANSVAAL.

The Registrar,
University of the Western Cape,
Private Bag,
BELLVILLE, CAPE PROVINCE.

The Registrar,
University of Zululand,
Private Bag,
KWA-DLANGEZWA,
Via Empangeni, NATAL.

OTHER HSRC PUBLICATIONS

COMMUNICATION

KOMM-1/Erasmus, P.F./Die radio as massakommunikasiemedium met spesiale verwysing na die situasie in Suid-Afrika/1970/R1,35/(Afrikaans only)

KOMM-2/Erasmus, P.F./Beeldradio as massakommunikasiemedium met spesiale verwysing na die moontlike instelling van sodanige diens in Suid-Afrika/1971/RO,40/(Afrikaans only)

EDUCATION

O-1/Report of the committee for differentiated education and guidance in connection with a national system of education at primary and secondary school level with reference to school guidance as an integrated service of the system of education for the Republic of South Africa and South-West Africa. Part I/1971/R2,05

O-3/Visser, P.S./n Studie van die voorligtingstelsels van die onderwysdepartemente in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en in Suidwes-Afrika/1970/RO,55 (Afrikaans only)

O-4/Spies, P.G. van Z/n Studie van voorligtingstelsels in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, Suidwes-Afrika en in enkele oorsese lande met verwysing na doelstellings en terminologie/1970/RO,40 (Afrikaans only)

O-5/Haasbroek, J.B./Die opleiding van voorligters in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en in enkele oorsese lande/1970/RO,45 (Afrikaans only)

O-6/Oosthuizen, J.H.C./Die voertaal (medium van onderrig) in 'n stelsel van gedifferensieerde onderwys/1970/RO,40 (Afrikaans only)

O-8/Hatting, D.L./The teaching of Geography at South African secondary schools: A condensed version of a survey in the year 1966/1971/RO,80

O-11/Liebenberg, C.R./Die onderrig van Geskiedenis aan Suid-Afrikaanse sekondêre skole: 'n Verkorte weergawe

van 'n opname in die jaar 1966/1971/RO,80 (Afrikaans only)

O-11/Liebenberg, C.R./Die onderrig van Geskiedenis aan Suid-Afrikaanse sekondêre skole: 'n Volledige weergawe van 'n opname in die jaar 1966/1971 (Afrikaans only)

History

G-1/Van Dyk, J.H./Stamregister van die Eloffs in Suid-Afrika/1972/R2,50 (Afrikaans only)

INFORMATION

Humanitas, Journal for Research in the Human Sciences/
Appears at least twice per annum/R1,50

Newsletter/Monthly publication, except in December,
which contains the latest information on research by
the HSRC/Gratis

Annual Report/published once a year/RO,65

IN-1/Fourie, E.C./Register of current research in the
human sciences in South Africa/1968/1969/R2,75

IN-3/Geggus, C./Awards available for undergraduate
study at South African universities II (UCT,UN, UPE,
RU, UNISA, WITS and GENERAL)/1969/R1,10

IN-5/Evaluation of South African and foreign educational
qualifications/1972/RO,65

IN-6/Sauer, G. and Geggus, C./Directory of research
organizations in the human sciences in South Africa/
1970/R1,15

IN-9/Stimie, C.M./General Information/1971/Gratis

IN-10/Fourie, E.C./Register of research in the human
sciences in South Africa 1969/1970/R3,25

IN-11/Geggus, C. and Stimie, C.M./Training after
Standard Ten excluding university training/1971/RO,90

IN-13/Stimie, C.M./Education in the RSA/1970/RO,50

IN-14/Geggus, C./Awards available for post-graduate study in the RSA and overseas/1971/R2, 15

LANGUAGES, LITERATURE AND ARTS

Nienaber, P.J./Suid-Afrikaanse Dokumentasiessentrum vir Taal en Lettere/1971/Gratis (Afrikaans only)

Nienaber, P.J./National Documentation Centre for Music /1971/Gratis

Raper, P.E./South African Centre of Onomastic Sciences/ 1972/Gratis

MANPOWER

MM-1/Terblanche, S.S./The supply of and demand for town and regional planners/1969/RO,35

MM-2/Terblanche, S.S./The demand for and supply of medical practitioners/1969/RO,30

MM-3/Terblanche, S.S./The occupational situation of a group of new graduates/1969/RO,50

MM-4/Redelinghuys, H.J./A pilot study of the Bantu entrepreneur in the Tswana homeland/1970/RO,90

MM-12/Ebersohn, D./Die nasionale register van natuur- en geesteswetenskaplikes soos op 30 September 1967/1970/ Gratis/(Afrikaans only)

MM-13/Terblanche, S.S. en Van der Westhuizen, A.I./ Die vraag na en aanbod van Kleurlingmannekrag, 1973/ 1970/RO,35 (Afrikaans only)

MM-14/Wolmarans, C.P./Die plek en funksie van navorsing op die gebied van Publieke Administrasie in die Instituut vir Mannekragnavorsing/1970/Gratis/ (Afrikaans only)

MM-15/Meij, L.R./The study of the human factors involved in the development of the Bantu homelands/1970/R1,85

MM-16/Terblanche, S.S./Die verband tussen inkomste-verskille, beroep en onderwyspeil van ekonomies bedrywige Blankes in 1960/1971/R1,00/(Afrikaans only)

MM-17/Terblanche, S.S./The demand for and supply of engineers, 1973 and 1980/1971/R1,50

MM-18/Boshoff, F./Die rol van lone in die volkshuishouding/1971/R3,35 (Afrikaans only)

MM-22/Wessels, D.M./Part-time work for married women/1971/R1,50

MM-25/Terblanche, S.S. en Van der Westhuizen, A.I./Die vraag na en aanbod van Blanke mannekrag, 1973/1971/R1,35/(Afrikaans only)

MM-27/Boshoff, F./The wage structure of highly qualified white employees as at 1 March, 1971/1971/R1,00

MM-29/Boshoff, F./Werkgeleenthede in die Noord-Sotho-grensgebiede/1972/R0,70 (Afrikaans only)

MM-30/Hartman, P./Werkgeleenthede in die grensgebiede naby die Tswanatuusland/1972/R0,70 (Afrikaans only)

MT-1/Verhoef, W. and Roos, W.L./The aim and experimental design of Project Talent Survey/1970/R0,65

MT-2/Roos, W.L./The 1965 Talent Survey test programme/1970/R0,70

MT-3/Roos, W.L./The intellectually superior pupil: A background description at Standard Six level/1970/R0,50

MT-4/Strydom, A.E./Participation in sport, school achievement and adaptation of Standard Six boys/1970/R0,55

MT-5/Smith, F.B./The only child in the family: A comparative study/1971/R0,50

MT-6/Strijdom, H.G./Social status and its relationship to leisure activities, attitudes and aspirations of Afrikaans-speaking Standard Six boys/1971/RO,60

MT-7/Smith, F.B./The epileptic pupil in Standard Six who does not receive special training/1971/RO,60

MT-8/Smith, F.B./The pupil of below average intelligence: A background description at Standard Six level/1971/RO,55

PSYCHOMETRICS

Catalogue (Tests for Whites)/1972/Gratis

Catalogue (Tests for Non-White Population Groups)/1970/Gratis

P-1/Madge, E.M. en Van der Westhuizen, J.G./Die nuwe Suid-Afrikaanse individuele skaal as kliniese hulpmiddel/1971/RO,85/(Afrikaans only)

P-4/Madge, E.M./Angs by psigopatiese en nie-psigopatiese gevangesenes/1971/RO,60 (Afrikaans only)

RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT

NORD-1/Fourie, E.C./Supplement to the 1969 Register of research in the Human Sciences in South Africa/1971/R1,90

Research Bulletin/Ten issues per annum/Gratis

SOCIOLOGY

S-1/Van der Merwe, C.F./Die Afrikaanse landelike en stedelike gesin: 'n Vergelykende ondersoek/1969/RO,90/(Afrikaans only)

S-2/Kellerman, A.P.R., Botha, A.J.J. en De Vos, H. van N./Die arbeidspatroon van Kleurlinge in Oos- en Noord-Kaapland: Statistiese gegewens/1969/R1,40 (Afrikaans only)

S-3/Kellerman, A.P.R./Ondersoek na die leefbaarheid

van sekere plattelandse kerns in die opvanggebied van die Hendrik Verwoerddam/1969/R1,30/(Afrikaans only)

S-4/Grové, D./Werkskuheid onder die Kleurlinge/1969/R0,90/(Afrikaans only)

S-5/Kellerman, A.P.R. en Van der Westhuizen, N.J./Die arbeidspatroom van Kleurlinge in Transvaal: Statistiese gegewens/1970/R2,80/(Afrikaans only)

S-6/Van der Walt, T.J./Kleurlingvroue met Bantoemans/1970/R2,40/(Afrikaans only)

S-7/Strijdom, H.G. and Van Tonder, J./A manual for determining the cost of maintaining a family/1970/R0,55

S-8/Kellerman, A.P.R./Kontak van Kleurlinge met Bantoes in die Kaapse Skiereiland met besondere verwysing na die werksituasie/1971/R1,20/(Afrikaans only)

S-9/Mostert, W.P./Ondersoek na die gesinsbouproses by Afrikaanssprekende egpare Fase I: Fertiliteitsbegeertes en gesinsbeplanning by pasgetroudes /1970/R1,20/(Afrikaans only)

S-10/Strijdom, H.G./Blanke manlike dowes in Transvaal/1971/R1,45/(Afrikaans only)

S-11/Trytsman, D.F. and Bester, C.W./Health education: A bibliography/1970/R2,40

S-14/Mostert, W.P./Die gesinsbouproses by Kleurlinge in die metropolitaanse gebied van Kaapstad/1971/R1,75/(Afrikaans only)

S-15/Mostert, W.P. en Engelbrecht, J./Die gesinsbouproses by Bantoes in die metropolitaanse gebied van Kaapstad/1972/R2,10/(Afrikaans only)

S-16/Mostert, W.P./Die gesinsbouproses by Bantoes in die metropolitaanse gebied van Durban/1972/R2,10/(Afrikaans only)

S-19/Rip, C.M./Coloured early school leavers in the Western Cape: A sociological study/1971/R1,95

STATISTICS

WS-1/Kies, J.D./Verantwoorde Onderwysstatistiek/1971/R3-70
(Afrikaans only)

WS-3/Van Rensburg, F.A.J./Gradueringstendense aan Suid-
Afrikaanse universiteite (Nie-Blankes)/1972/R1,75/
(Afrikaans only)

WS-4/Uys, C.J./Gradueringstendense aan Suid-Afrikaanse
universiteite (Blankes)/1972/R2,40 (Afrikaans only)

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