be faced with the possibility of being isolated from European influence and atmosphere altogether.

So we have no hesitation whatsoever in saying that the College should remain where it is. We foresee a future for it in which it will continue to provide extremely worthwhile and highly satisfying spheres of activity for academically trained men who have the particular inspiration to work here, and in which it will continue to produce men and women well trained and eminently suited to serve South Africa.

9. OTHER ASPECTS OF ISOLATION

In section 8 we dealt with the geographical isolation of Fort Hare, and in section 19 we put forward suggestions concerning ways in which its interests in the academic field could be extended. There still remain the cultural, social and " athletic " aspects of its isolation.

We were told by several witnesses that the students do not like being organised into sporting clubs or cultural societies ; that they are averse to shouldering responsibility ; that they will not accept the authority of fellow students ; and that in any case they have no flair for organisation. On the other hand, several students said that they would welcome the chance to do something for themselves, and to assume the responsibilities that go with the task of organising.

If the students are right, then what they need is guidance and a strong new lead from the staff in the matter of establishing clubs and societies of a sporting, cultural and social nature. We are aware of the fact that several very commendable efforts in this direction have been made and sustained by members of staff in the past, efforts which have at times met with disheartening response and seemed doomed to failure in the political tensions that have prevailed in the atmosphere at Fort Hare during recent years. But we trust that a resuscitation of interest in these things will help to break this tension and create that new atmosphere for which all now must strive, an atmosphere which will be all the more conducive to the development of the very things that help to create it. Sport will then no longer be " a menace " (as one witness put it), and students will no longer be left " to stew in their own troubles " (to use the words of another.)

Cultural and social societies could be inspired and sustained by outside features such as art exhibitions, musical recitals, documentary films and " live theatre " productions. The Department of Education, Arts and Science from time to time sponsors art exhibitions (like the present one of

the UNESCO collections of prints of famous pictures) which could easily be made available to Fort Hare, and it should be possible to arrange for well-disposed musicians and dramatic companies from nearby centres to pay Fort Hare occasional visits. And, by the same token, the College could arrange for its concerts, choirs and plays to visit other centres.

In the field of sport and athletics the only opportunity the students have at present to compete with persons of their own age lies in inter-hostel contests, but we can see no reason why these should not be continued and encouraged. Visits to other centres by teams from Fort Hare and visits to Fort Hare by teams from other centres will necessitate the travelling of long distances, and these will cost a considerable amount of money—the first in terms of bus or train fare, and the second by way of the provision of hospitality. Furthermore, a pavilion will ultimately have to be built on the sports-fields to accommodate visiting teams as well as the home players, because it would not be reasonable to expect the hostels to provide ablution and dressing room facilities indefinitely for all those who take part in sport. With the exercise of a little imagination it is possible that ways and means will be found for the students themselves to help towards the building of a Sports Fund to meet some of the cost of these projects.

10. RELIGION AT FORT HARE

Fort Hare has from its earliest days aspired to be a Christian institution. It was founded largely as a result of cooperation between the Missions and African leaders. For many years the Christian character of the Institution was never seriously questioned. This religious foundation was expressed in various tangible ways, particularly in the Men's Hostels, each of which was under the control of one or more Christian denominations ; and in certain religious services which were either compulsory or quasi-compulsory. Of the Hostels we write at some length later, indicating our view that, without wholly losing their connection with the Churches or the services of Chaplains appointed by them, they should become College institutions under the control of College Wardens, and we shall not elaborate this point further here.

The Services which formed a part of the life of Fort Hare were the morning and evening services at the Hostels, a daily morning Assembly for reading of the Scriptures, prayers and announcements, and a united College service on Sunday evenings. In two of the three Men's Hostels all

services became voluntary some time ago, and comparatively recently the College service on Sunday evenings also became voluntary. When the Commission arrived at Fort Hare, the only compulsory service was the regular morning Assembly. This was abolished by the Principal on his own initiative in the course of our sittings, and the only form of indirect compulsion remaining is at Iona House, where students, though not compelled, are expected to attend devotions. A register may be called, and habitual absence may affect any certificates of character or conduct required by the students. It may be added that the purely voluntary services are not very widely attended by the students.

As to the present state of religion in the College we must record our impression, fortified by the evidence of many witnesses, that there is much indifference and a good deal of active hostility towards Christianity among the students. One witness went so far as to say that in his opinion fifty per cent of the students were actively opposed to religion. Other phrases used were that " the influence of Christianity was waning " and that " Christianity was falling into disrepute." There is convincing evidence that leftist and rationalist propaganda has been spread among the students ; in many cases, we believe, before their arrival at Fort Hare, and in many cases, we are sure, after their arrival. All the usual leftist ideas of religion being the opiate of the masses are found, combined with African nationalist views of the missionary as the agent of the conqueror, and traces of the crude rationalism popular fifty years ago and now to a large extent discredited in intellectual circles.

In our view it is sad indeed that so many young Africans should have been indoctrinated with hatred against the faith of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and we should welcome all good means of bringing them back to Him. We do not regard compulsory religious services as among these good means. They can only lead to hypocrisy and unreality. There is a great distinction to be drawn between real and unreal religion, between a living faith and mere religious practices.

As the Apostle says, " judgment must begin at the house of God," and we need to ask ourselves seriously and sincerely how far the religion which we profess and preach is a living thing, and how far our lives are consistent with it. In a situation such as prevails at Fort Hare we cannot be too careful that all those who name the Name of Christ should live close to Him in humble daily dependence on Him, and in prayer that His clarity and His charity should shine through all their dealings with the students, especially when they exercise disciplinary authority over them. Let us put our own house in order. For the rest, let us recognise the fact

of student estrangement and see what remedies can be found for what we all feel to be a grave situation.

The first of these remedies is to eliminate altogether the element of compulsion from religious services. We as a Commission cordially endorse the Principal's decision to abolish the daily Assembly. There were important reasons of a disciplinary nature for this decision : on the religious side we must record our feeling that the devotional exercises at Assembly had become, for many students, a mockery. So far as Iona House is concerned, we earnestly hope that the responsible Committee will, in the interests of true religion, make the services as completely voluntary as they are at the other Hostels.

In the second place we urge that as far as possible the association between the teaching and preaching of religion and responsibility for discipline among the students be broken. This is the motivation of our later recommendations regarding the control of the Hostels. As things stand now the lay staff are associated in the students' minds with the comparatively easy and happy relationships of the classrooms, while the official representatives of Christianity are held responsible for every bit of tension or difficulty at the Hostels. Secular authorities are credited with the well-appointed lecture rooms and laboratories, and the Church is debited with all the deficiencies of the Hostel Common Rooms. No more skilful way could have been devised of fanning anti-religious prejudices. Even this disadvantage can be, and sometimes has been, overcome by the attractive personality of the right kind of Warden ; but if the wrong kind of Warden is appointed the harm of the system is accentuated.

We recommend, in the third place, that the forces of Christianity should be marshalled for a new advance on all parts of the front, based on a realistic picture of the situation as it is, and not on a nostalgia for the past or wishful thinking about the future. When new Wardens (or, as we suggest, Chaplains) come to be appointed, we hope—and we say this without any reflection on past appointments—that the Churches will give Fort Hare of their very best, and that they will be made aware in advance of the atmosphere at the College and of its needs. No one can be too good a man to spare for this work which may make or mar the future of the Christian faith among the African people.

We believe, too, that, unobtrusively and with loving wisdom, the right kind of religious literature may be made available in the Library and elsewhere for students. It must not be so advertised as to arouse a reaction of opposition, but it must be available, especially to individuals. Chaplains who have not the responsibility of Wardens could do much in this way.

What Fort Hare should aim at, instead of compelling unwilling students to attend religious services, is to put heart and courage into the Christian students, so that they may play the man and put up such a fight for their faith as to put the propagandists for unbelief on the defensive. This will not be done without much work, nor will it be done without prayer ; and those who believe should find time for prayer, corporate as well as individual, to this end. We all believe that, offered in true faith and in real humility, with willingness to see and to do God's will, prayer is an incalculably mighty force.

If the forces of Christianity are alive and valiant, the theological students will not feel so much a class alone as they do to-day. We do not regard it as a bad thing that Ministers in training should study at an Institution like Fort Hare with all its difficulties rather than in a closed Seminary ; but the pressure of contempt, ridicule and ostracism frequently brought to bear on these students is a severe test of their faith, and it is not right that other Christians should fail to stand by them. The opinion was expressed to us that it would be a calamity for the College if the Churches were to give up their theological courses here ; but such an eventuality is possible if the Institution should remain unchanged or should deteriorate still further in its attitude towards the Christian faith.

11. THE HOSTELS : INTRODUCTORY

We have already seen that the Hostels are one of the most important aspects of the missionary origins of Fort Hare. We shall now proceed to consider them, not only from this point of view, but also in more general terms. And here it should be noted that it is not in the Class-rooms or Laboratories, but in the Hostels, the Dining Hall, and the administration of discipline that the chief difficulties of the College are to be found. This must be the explanation of why so much of the rest of our Report is devoted to these subjects.

12. IMPRESSION OF THE FOUR HOSTELS AND THEIR WARDENS

We had interviews with each of the hostel Wardens, and paid visits to the hostels with a view to gaining first-hand knowledge of the students' accommodation and living conditions. We also spent an evening at each hostel to meet the student groups in their common rooms and to hear what they had to say about hostel and College life. The spirit, generally

speaking, is not a happy one, and the cause for this can be put down mainly to three factors : personalities, accommodation, and the system itself under which the hostels are administered.

Two of the present Wardens, although imbued with a spirit of understanding and helpfulness towards the students, are nearing the age of retirement and cannot do all that they would wish, or all that we should like to see done in the matter of taking a more personal and active part in student sport and cultural activities. We feel that important contacts are consequently lacking here which could be of immense benefit to the welfare of the students, individually and collectively. We should add, however, that the Warden of Beda Hall, despite his age, does maintain a friendly touch with his students, partly due to his having less time allocated to lectures and partly owing to his personality ; and at the moment Beda Hall is by common consent the happiest of the Hostels. No doubt the fact that the Warden's wife is the College's much-loved Medical Officer, assists in this.

The Warden of Iona House struck us as possessing some very unfortunate attitudes towards his wards, though we do not doubt his interest in his difficult task. We thought he was lacking in sympathy in his approach to their affairs, antagonistic in dealing with their requests, dictatorial and unrelenting of manner in his relations with them, and unable to appreciate their attitudes. We are of the opinion that it is most desirable that a change should be made in this post by arrangement between the College and the Churches concerned as soon as it can fairly and kindly be done.

We also gained the impression that the Warden of Elukhanyisweni did not really have her heart in her work. She possesses a fund of goodwill and many of the qualifications and attributes that in our opinion would be very desirable in any one occupying such a post. Such defects in her approach to her task and in details of her administration as we have observed could be remedied by one who feels a real vocation for such an important work. This vocation the Warden does not appear to us to have, and on that account we feel that at some convenient time it would be desirable to make a change.

We were glad to see many students accommodated in single rooms, but we also saw distressing evidence of overcrowding. Living in a crowded room with persons of diverse habits and tastes, with facilities for study that are far from adequate, and with cupboard-space for one's personal belongings practically non-existent, is in all conscience intolerable at any time. It is even more so when one is required to concentrate on the

many problems encountered in study or to indulge in quiet contemplation. Such defects should be remedied without delay.

Earnest and immediate attention should be given to the provision of reasonably presentable furniture in sufficient supply in the bed-rooms as well as in the common rooms. The men's Common Rooms struck us as being particularly bleak and unattractive. They could be immensely improved with good furniture (that need not be expensive) and some attractive facilities for music and good reading. A few good pictures arranged round the walls would add to the atmosphere that makes for dignified behaviour and gracious living which, after all, are important aspects in the process of education. With regard to the bedrooms, it appeared to us to be a little hard that students were in many cases not provided with mattresses. Perhaps the provision of mattresses could be arranged on the basis of a yearly fee for hire so that their cost could be defrayed over a period of years. It became very clear to us that the system itself under which the men's hostels were run was by no means conducive either to effective management in the hostels themselves, or to happy relationships within the College as a whole. This system is intimately bound up with the history of the hostels, and gives rise to many very important considerations. We feel, therefore, that a special section should be devoted to it.

In making these criticisms we do not desire to undervalue the great help given by the Churches in constructing and maintaining the Hostels —help without which the College could hardly have come into being— nor to be in any way ungrateful for their continuing interest. But the importance of the Hostels is so great that we feel the needs must be fairly faced ; and if the Churches cannot meet them, the College must.

13. THE MEN'S HOSTEL SYSTEM

The historical development of the Men's Hostels has given rise to a system of dual authority within the College—an authority shared by the Churches and the College Council. The hostels are also financed on a dual basis, the Council contributing £10 per annum per student out of the annual composite College fee of £75, and the Church providing the further amount necessary to meet the unit annual cost. The Wardens are responsible for the administration of the hostels and the maintenance of discipline within hostel precincts ; their jurisdiction does not extend beyond this. The Council, likewise, administers the College and its discipline, and has no jurisdiction over the students within the confines of

their hostels. This feature has led to several awkward situations where students had to be dealt with in matters of discipline ; and the students, and the hostels themselves, are suffering as a result of the very heavy duties the system places on the shoulders of the Wardens.

To us it is beyond question that the Wardens have too much to do. They have to attend to all the details of the organisation and administration of their " houses " ; they have to fill the roles of father, adviser and friend to each one of their wards, and they have also to carry considerable time-tables as teachers in the class-rooms. We have, in a previous section, pointed out some of the unfortunate and damaging results arising out of this combination of functions, and we suggested there that it would be a good thing for the Churches themselves and their work if the duties at the hostels could be divided so that their material features affecting management and discipline could fall to the lot of Wardens appointed by the Council from among the lay members of its teaching staff, and their spiritual aspects be the function of Chaplains appointed by the Churches. Any new policy of this kind will naturally necessitate careful study by, and close collaboration between, Church and Council in the field of financial adjustments and careful selection of Wardens and Chaplains, but we are convinced that this suggestion is of such vital importance for the future welfare of the College that we commend it most earnestly to the immediate consideration of the bodies concerned, and urge that it be settled at an early date and not made the subject of prolonged negotiations

The new policy here suggested will not only eliminate the difficulties we have mentioned arising from the present system of dual control, but it will also bring about the possibility of establishing a measure of uniformity among the hostels in respect of the strictness of the rules applied in them and the standard of the amenities provided by them. Students are notoriously quick to compare and criticise. Unfavourable comparisons lead immediately to discontent and unrest, and these are liable to spread like a devastating fire from one hostel to another, and into the institution itself. The conditions prevailing in Iona House are particularly distressing. Some of the rules there seem to us to be unnecessarily drastic, and its amenities leave a lot to be desired. Even though it seems to be generally felt that the students are not willing to undertake responsibilities, it might well be worthwhile to provide them with a chance to maintain simple disciplines in the hostels as a training ground for greater responsibilities in wider fields. And in this regard it may be a good thing to let them have copies of the rules obtaining at the residences of other university institutions. This will bring home to them the fact that they are not

being treated differently from students elsewhere, and give them a sobering opportunity to " count their many blessings."

While on the subject of regulations we should say here that the amended regulation affecting the visiting hours at Elukhanyisweni gave rise to a tremendous feeling of grievance, which, combined with the refusal of the request from the students for a mass meeting at which to discuss it, was the immediate cause of the unrest in April and May. A capacious Common Room in a central part of the campus would have prevented this unfortunate state of affairs. for it would have rendered the using of the Common Room at the Women's Hostel by the men quite unnecesaary. We come back to the desirability of building a Students' Common Room at a later stage. Meanwhile we are of the opinion that the present visiting rule at Elukhanyiseni is too harsh, and suggest that it might appropriately be relaxed to allow visitors the use of the two small ante-rooms between the hours of 7 and 8 on the days as stipulated in the present rule, and the use of the Common Room between the same hours on Wednesdays as well, with the additional concession that in future the "business" of the visit need not be stated if it is made during the stipulated times.

It is the intention that the Churches will maintain their association with their present hostels ; but we suggest that, when new hostel accommodation is needed, it be provided by way of hostels directly under the control of the Council, and stand in relation to it in exactly the same way as the Women's Hostel now does. It will necessarily follow that a Standing Committee of Council will have to be appointed to attend to hostel affairs, and we return to this point in our section on the constitution of Council later.

We should like to see the spiritual side of the life of the students in the College hostels fostered and cared for to the same extent as in the other hostels in which the Churches have a direct interest. This will probably have to be done in a more undenominational way in these hostels than in the others, but we have no doubt that an acceptable arrangement could be arrived at.

14. MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW AMENITIES.

(a) *Dining Hall.*

A tremendous amount of complaint on the part of the students centred round the food served in the Dining Hall. We were supplied with a full record of the menus provided over a period of a week, and partook of a lunch with the students. We cannot express any opinion

about the nutritive value of the food given to the students, but the quality of it seemed to be good and the cooking on the occasion of our visit quite satisfactory. The complaints concern chiefly the monotony of the meals and the standard of the cooking. The latter should afford no real difficulty financially or otherwise in respect of effecting an improvement, but, if greater variety is to be provided, we fear that the fees for the Dining Hall will have to be raised. The meals, in our opinion, represent very good value for the money, and if more meat days are to be allowed, together with a regular supply of fruit and a greater variety of vegetables, the students will simply have to face an increase in fees. We feel that the improvements suggested are very desirable, not only because deficiencies (major or minor) in dining halls are notorious grounds for complaint, but also because the students' health—both temperamental and physical—will be improved thereby.

In a previous section we put forward the suggestion that the possibility should be considered of getting members of staff to have meals in the Dining Hall. A schedule of rotation could be worked out in terms of which staff members could week by week, say, sit with the senior students, such as the members of the S.R.C., at the "High Table." The students would be much more readily satisfied with their food if they had members of staff partaking of it with them. And such an arangement would naturally provide a good means of contact between staff and students as well.

(b) *Students' Common Room.*

The present common room in the Christian Union Hall is far from adequate, and to replace it we envisage a capacious Common Room (which could be developed in time into a Students' Union with all its accessories) built on a convenient site on the College campus. Such a Common Room should be adequately furnished and provided with facilities for reading, writing and music. It would, of course, not be complete without a cafeteria, and we suggest that the students be met as generously as possible in the matter of the times during which it will be open to them. As we previously pointed out, such an amenity would do away completely with the difficulties at present being encountered in the Women's Hostel, and furthermore, it will relieve the considerable congestion that exists in the Common Rooms of the Men's Hostels.

(c) *Sanatorium.*

It was brought home to us with considerable emphasis that there are times of sickness when great inconvenience and even danger are faced

on account of the fact that the College does not possess any hospital facilities of its own. We feel that a Sanatorium of, say, twelve beds, is an urgent necessity, the provision of which will have to be considered very soon. Such an amenity will necessarily mean the appointment of a nurse, and we feel that this will be an excellent opportunity for providing an African nurse with a career for which her training will admirably suit her.

(d) *Houses for Members of Staff.*

Strong representations were made to us in the matter of the provision on the campus of living accommodation for members of staff not already provided for, and we should like to support them very strongly. The needs of the unmarried as well as of the married members will have to be considered, and we are not competent to say whether they could best be met by a series of houses or a set of flats. But this we know, that suitable accommodation in Alice is not easy to come by, and, furthermore, a grouping of staff members on the campus will be most conducive to the healthy mingling of staff and students on an extra-mural basis that we spoke of earlier in this Report.

(e) *College Grounds.*

We realise that the soil roundabout the College is not rich in the properties that make for the easy growth of grass, plants and shrubs, or even trees, but we do feel that every attempt should be made to make the commanding and dignified site of the College as attractive and beautiful as possible. The Department of Botany and Agriculture would be able to give valuable advice and assistance in this connection, and the students themselves might be prevailed upon to undertake some of the labour by way of a contribution in kind towards their fees.

15. THE ADMISTRATION

One of the features of the administration of the College that struck us most forcibly is the fact that the Principal takes a colossal amount of the work and the responsibility on his own shoulders. This could be attributed in a measure to the paternalism inherent in the traditions of the College, but also very largely to the genuine desire on the part of the Principal to be of the greatest possible assistance to the students, and of use to his colleagues. But the result of it is that he is far too accessible to the students, and is being overwhelmed by matters of detail (some of them amounting to the merest trivialities) that should never be allowed to engage his attention at all. It must impose an unbearable burden on

him, and make demands of a drastic nature on his time. In any case, it is not in keeping with the dignity of his station. It is not right that the Principal should be in the front line of action, with no screens to absorb the blows that should and could be met and disposed of at other levels ; and with no " shock absorbers " to " cushion " those which in the ordinary course of events would ultimately fall to his lot to meet.

In a later section we indicate how we think the work of administration might be reorganised so that the Principal could be relieved of many of the multifarious duties he at present carries. Our suggestions include new appointments ranging from those of permanent Deans on the one hand to those of capable general staff of the nature of Porter and Caretaker on the other, among whom much of the routine work of the College could be distributed.

The very commendable desire to help the students has led to several features which not only place unnecessary burdens on the officers who have to attend to them, but also deprive the students of opportunities to exercise personal responsibilities which would be very good for them. To us it seems quite out of place, for example, that members of staff have to make train reservations for the students and look after their railway tickets for them. Nor does it seem to us to be an appropriate part of their function to assume the functions of a savings bank to handle the students' pocket money. Students who claim the rights and privileges of adults should take at least these minor responsibilities on their own shoulders. As far as their pocket money is concerned, they might be encouraged to use the savings bank facilities of the Post Office and, at the most, leave their bankbooks for safe keeping with their respective Wardens if they so desire. Another item that falls into this category is the practice of making small personal loans to students. This appears to us to be dangerous in principle ; and, genuine and generous as the motive behind it is, we feel that it will be all to the good for the students' morale and self-discipline if they were to learn the niceties of elementary financial affairs right from these early beginnings.

While on the matter of finance, the suggestion was several times put to us that the class fees should be raised, the argument being that the students would show greater appreciation for what they are getting if they were required to bear a greater proportion of the cost. And this proportion was very low anyway. We should not like to support this suggestion at this stage, because we feel that, if any increase in the fees is to be made, it should be made in the portion allotted to the Dining Hall. We return to this point in a later paragraph.

But we do want to say here that the regulations relating to the paying of fees should be applied far more strictly. In the next section we have something to say about discipline in general, and we feel that the lessons in discipline could be used and inculcated to good effect in the matter of insisting upon the prompt payment of fees right from the start. The matter of application for readmission from year to year is bound up in a way with the question of fees, and it has been put to us that a student admitted to the first year of study for a degree would naturally expect to be allowed to go on automatically to the second and third years, assuming that he passes the required examinations at each stage and pays his fees. We suggest that this matter be looked into with a view to easing the anxiety that exists in the minds of students in this regard.

We were greatly impressed by the qualifications and efficiency of the administrative staff. In fact, we have no hesitation in saying that the College is better served in this respect than any educational institution of comparable size that we know. They not only possess the necessary knowledge and enthusiasm for their work, but are also imbued with a very commendable feeling for the students of the College—a feeling which we have emphasised in previous sections as being of paramount importance, and which will no doubt be borne in mind by Council in making even the most minor of its administrative appointments.

We commenced this section by drawing attention to the heavy load being carried by the Principal, and we should like here at its conclusion to suggest that this could be further lightened if he were to delegate certain of his duties and powers to the Registrar, Bursar and Librarian, leaving them, in all but exceptionally important matters, in complete charge of their departments.

16. DISCIPLINE

The Commission has heard a good deal of evidence on this subject and has had before it the most recent set of disciplinary rules, introduced less than two years ago.

The disciplinary authorities recognised by this Code are the Principal, the Senate, the Discipline Committee, the Wardens, and the Students' Representative Council.

The Discipline Committee is a Committee of Senate, consisting of the Principal as Chairman and two other members chosen annually by the Senate.

All proceedings of enquiries by the Discipline Committee must be reported to the next ordinary meeting of the Senate for its review and confirmation, or amendment of the punishment or order. At the request of the student concerned, the Senate shall within forty-eight hours review any proceedings before, or any punishment imposed by, any of the authorities of the College ; and similarly at the student's request the Principal shall review any proceedings before, or any punishment imposed by, a Warden or the S.R.C. The Principal is also given (*vide* Para. 4(1) & (2)) a general right to act as a kind of court of first instance for all offences.

A perusal of these rules suggests at once two criticisms, both of which are confirmed by the evidence tendered to us, namely that the Principal is unduly occupied with all kinds of disciplinary cases, and that the time of the Senate is too much occupied in acting as a court of appeal or review. We feel very much the need to protect the Principal against this state of affairs. His value as a disciplinary officer is much impaired if he takes a personal part in considering all sorts of relatively minor cases, and it damages his prestige by putting him constantly in the front line of tension and difficulty. It is like a bad chess-player risking his queen when a pawn or knight would do as well.

The Senate is a large body, not specially equipped to act as a law court, and its valuable time should not be too much drawn away from its main function of supervising the academic activities of the College.

Whether it is due to this set-up or to other reasons, we gain the impression that discipline at Fort Hare is somewhat unpredictable. Sometimes an element of leniency or even softness comes in, then unexpectedly the authorities clamp down on the student body with almost too much severity.

We have also formed the impression that too much use is made of student tale-bearers, and feel that they should be discouraged, especially if they are reporting on fellow-students' political or other speeches. We know that student evidence may be absolutely essential in certain disciplinary cases. In such cases we feel that the accused should hear the evidence given against him and have a right to cross-examine witnesses, with due courtesy and subject to the control of the authority hearing the case. We gather that this is not always done.

In the " cold war " that has been going on between sections of the students and the College authorities, considerable ingenuity has been exercised by the former in boycotting functions and pursuing other irritating methods which are just within the letter of the law. Some means must be found of dealing with this.

Some of the rules are quite unenforceable, e.g. the rule that no student is permitted to be outside the College grounds after 8.0 p.m. except with the permission of his Warden. Such a rule could not be enforced unless the College appointed Proctors and their " bull-dogs " or some form of College police. The rule that no student may possess alcoholic liquor can also not be enforced except by continual searching of rooms. As the only penalty for a breach of this rule is suspension or expulsion, the contrast between the fate of the 1% who are found out and the 99%—equally guilty—who are not found out is terrifying. It is not that we undervalue the dangers of liquor. We realise that it can be a scourge and that the College authorities wish to protect the students against themselves. But rules which cannot be enforced at all, which can only be enforced by constant police measures, or which operate intermittently and unpredictably in such a way that mild sinners may be severely punished while inveterate offenders escape, are bad laws in any society.

Surveying the whole field of disiciple, we feel that discipline at Fort Hare is not satisfactory ; that there is a spirit of lawlessness and disrespect of authority abroad ; that too much of the time of high authorities is occupied with disciplinary cases, yet that discipline is a little unpredictable, sometimes too lax, sometimes too severe.

What remedies can be found for this state of affairs ?

It appears to us that many cases are at present being dealt with directly by the Principal which are not really cases of " discipline " in the sense that they involve any serious misdemeanour or contravention of the rules and regulations of the College. In the first place we should like to suggest that offences might be divided into three categories :

(i) Those commonly met with in the field of the student's academic work, such as lack of diligence, poor attendance at lectures and laboratories and general neglect of studies. These could very appropriately be left to the Deans of Faculties to dispose of.

(ii) Those committed in the field of administration, such as failure to pay fees or meriting the payment of a nominal fine. Such cases could be dealt with directly by the Registrar, the Bursar and the Librarian.

(iii) Those which are essentially cases of " indiscipline " in the light of the meaning of the word " discipline " as defining the function of the Discipline Committee. Such offences, we take it, would amount to serious breaches of the " laws " of the College, and would include theft, drunkenness, immorality and dishonesty at

examinations. Such cases would come directly before the Discipline Committee.

Misdemeanours falling into the first two categories could, in our opinion, be dealt with as minor matters of routine, and we suggest that the Principal appropriately delegate his powers to the Deans of Faculties, the Registrar, the Bursar and the Librarian so that these officers can deal with them on his behalf. The Principal will naturally, as the officer who will bear the final responsibility *vis-a-vis* the Council, have the right to intervene in these cases should any situation arising from them demand it.

As to the offences falling into the third category, we suggest that rules which cannot be enforced or which are not really applicable to university conditions should be eliminated, and that the rules be few, simple, reasonable, enforceable and strictly enforced.

Expulsion should not be resorted to if other punishments can meet the case, but it should undoubtedly be the sanction for repeated law-breaking or deliberate defiance of the authorities. The laws governing Fort Hare should not be onerous, but the place must be under the rule of law, and respect for authorities must be insisted on.

By means such as these the number of disciplinary cases can, it is thought, be greatly reduced. As to the authorities enforcing them, we recommend that the Senate be completely relieved of its functions as a court of discipline, and that in cases of indiscipline the Principal should normally be brought in only in so far as he is a member of the Discipline Committee. (He could quite appropriately even be Chairman of this Committee.)

The Discipline Committee should consist of four members, and might consist of the Principal, ex-officio, one member elected by Council and two members elected by Senate. Any elected member should hold office for three years, and the three elected members should in the first instance hold office for three years, two years, and one year respectively, and all hereafter for three years, in order to obtain continuity and therefore greater consistency in disciplinary cases.

We feel that, although Council is the final authority in all matters of discipline, much of the general discipline of the College could be attended to in a scheme of delegation of functions such as we have indicated. The Discipline Committee will have extensive powers, but it will naturally be responsible to Council for the way in which it exercises them, and should, in any case, submit any recommendation for the expulsion of a student to Council for final approval before such a recommendation is carried out.

We desire, in conclusion, to refer to the problem of how to deal with requests made by the S.R.C. There is in existence a liaison Committee

between the S.R.C. and Senate. This Committee should in the first instance handle these matters with the S.R.C. Twice in each semester, if the situation appears to warrant it, assembly of students might be held in which a spokesman of the liaison Committee—not the Principal—should tell the students what has happened to the requests made by the S.R.C., and, if they have not been granted, the reasons for the refusal. The spokesman should not enter into arguments with the students, but should withdraw after his statement, though we see no objection to the students remaining to discuss matters with their S.R.C. The Principal should, of course, be free to convoke a Special Assembly at any time ; but our object in making these recommendations is to keep him in reserve for really important occasions, and not to put on him the burden of numerous disciplinary cases nor the odium of being the constant channel for announcing decisions where the Senate has been unable to agree with the requests of the S.R.C.

17. THE PRINCIPAL

During the sittings of the Commission, members were informed in confidence by the Principal of his intention to resign on the grounds of ill-health. The Commission wishes to place on record its conviction that Fort Hare will have to go a long way to find a Principal of greater integrity or deeper caring for the students than Professor Dent. He has never spared himself ; and those who know him will cherish for him, as we ourselves do, sentiments of deep affection and admiration. We cannot however disguise from ourselves the fact that after all that has happened and the tension resulting from it between many members of the student body and the Principal, the restoration of peaceful and normal conditions at Fort Hare would probably have imposed on Professor Dent a burden too heavy for even his courage and strength to bear.

Any new Principal will, if the Council approves the main tenor of this Report, begin a new era in the life of Fort Hare. He will not be as accessible to the students as Professor Dent has been, and will delegate most of the day-by-day administrative and routine duties ; for the College can no longer be conducted successfully on the paternal basis so natural in its earlier years.

We realise that the choice of a new Principal will be one of Council's most important tasks in the near future, and that much of the success or failure of the new methods and outlook which we recommend will depend

upon the right man being chosen. We would express the hope that whoever is chosen will be a man of high academic standing, known outside Fort Hare, and able to act as an effective liaison officer between it and the wider world. With the devolution of duties on the Administrative Staff and the Deans he should be able to inspire and direct the College without being burdened with too many routine duties. If—and it is a lot to ask of mortal man—he can combine with these gifts the patience, courage and kindness which have shone out of Professor Dent even during these last difficult years, Fort Hare will be fortunate indeed.

18. A NEW SET-UP IN ADMINISTRATION

We have drawn attention in previous sections to certain aspects of the general administration of the College in which we thought improvements could be made. We wish to group them together in one section and dwell on them and related matters in somewhat greater detail.

In section 15 we expressed the opinion that the excessive burden of administration carried by the Principal could be eased if some of it could devolve on the Deans of Faculties and the senior administrative officers. The Deans, for example, could take full responsibility for their faculties in matters such as the standard and content of the curricula of the various departments, the adequacy of class-room and laboratory accommodation, the suitability and supply of all the furniture and equipment connected with the teaching, and the needs of staff and students as far as the Library is concerned. They could also be called upon to exercise discipline of a domestic nature related to tutorial requirements, and to attend to the guiding and admission of students to courses when they enter the College.

In the section referred to above, we also indicated that the Registrar, the Bursar and the Librarian might well be allowed discretion to deal with all matters in their departments which do not really merit the attention of the Principal. For example, they should have authority to deal with matters of departmental discipline which are not important enough to be referred to the Discipline Committee, and allowed to take full responsibility for all routine affairs related to their work.

There are two items of finance which we should like to mention. We suggest that Council consider the inclusion of " caution money " in the composite fee for the first year of residence. This fee could be retained as a " security " against library losses and general breakages—and, if still intact at the end of a student's career, it will come as a very acceptable

refund. The other item is the practice of making loans to members of staff. We do not know of the existence of such a practice in any other institution of this nature, and regard it as highly undesirable and dangerous. It could easily lead to considerable embarrassment, and we feel that it should be eliminated.

In Section 15 we also put forward the suggestion of the appointment of College servants to assist in maintaining orderliness on the campus and at College functions by giving information and direction rather than by exercising any disciplinary authority, and in maintaining neatness in and outside the College premises by example as well as by precept. It would add to the dignity of the College and themselves if they could be attired in suitable uniforms.

19. EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS : GENERAL

We turn now to the more purely educational aspects of the College's life. And here the policy of Fort Hare should be to seize every opportunity of fostering cultural life at the expense of concentration on examinations. With this in mind special efforts should be made to assist and encourage professors and lecturers in research activities, and to institute post-graduate classes wherever possible. Some of the scholarships at present available should be diverted to this if new scholarship endowments cannot be obtained. There are those who will question whether posts will become available for Honours graduates. We have no doubt that the statement " Good men will always create posts for themselves " is true, and we are convinced that the time has come for a general rise in the academic status of Africans, such as happened in earlier years at Fort Hare when the Bachelor's Degree replaced the Matriculation Certificate.

We were pleased to hear of the arrangements which had been made for Professor Dover Wilson to visit the College and deliver a course of lectures. We believe that it should be the policy of Fort Hare to encourage visits of this kind at least once a term, not just for a single lecture but for a course of lectures, covering a period during which the distinguished visitor can live the life of the College and get to know people and be known by them. These Lecture Courses should not for the present be on subjects which lend themselves to acrimonious political questioning or discussion. Visits of this type are valuable in assisting to create a general atmosphere of university life and in lessening the isolation of the College.

For it is important that Fort Hare should be linked up in every possible way with other university institutions, and that as many friendships as

possible should be formed with leaders of thought outside the College. In particular we would plead that Fort Hare do all in its power to encourage cooperation with Rhodes University with which it is especially affiliated. We deeply deplore the foolish action of the students in breaking off relations with Rhodes students. It was really a case of " cutting off your nose to spite your face." Students cannot be forced in these matters, but every effort should be done to replace this boycott with cooperation. Perhaps a beginning might be made by fostering meetings between students engaged in particular studies (e.g. the senior Zoology or Psychology students of each Institution).

The Staff have not, like the students, put Rhodes on the black list. None the less there does not appear to be the active cooperation that there should be. From evidence it would appear that there is some feeling in Fort Hare about its affiliated status. This is a pity. No better arrangement could have been made at the time, nor can one be made now, for the years of transition until Fort Hare has grown big enough to receive its own independent charter. If any teaching Department feels unduly bound we are sure that Rhodes would be willing to agree to equal but divergent syllabuses, as has been done already in the case of one or two subjects. The lack of contact may in some cases be the fault of Rhodes ; there may be difficult personalities at either end ; but in general we hope that Fort Hare will take the initiative and seize the opportunity of contacts with this near, closely-related and famous University, rather than allow an avoidable isolation to develop.

It is a platitude to suggest that care should be taken in the recruitment of staff, particularly of temporary staff, for the wrong man may do a great deal of harm even in six months.

It appears that there is a tendency to give the heads of Departments which have only a small number of students the status of Senior Lecturer rather than of Professor. This policy should be reconsidered, for a small Department may, from the point of view of research and of the general cultural life of the College, be very important.

We have given consideration to the question of the new directions in which Fort Hare could develop. Plato's twin foundations of music and gymnastic are dealt with in the two succeeding paragraphs. Two other Departments which should receive early encouragement are those of Law and Commerce. The institution of a Law Chair is long overdue and it is thought that the time is ripe for the introduction of Commerce at Fort Hare. These two activities would broaden the range of interest of the

students, and open the way to new professional opportunities at a time when openings in teaching may conceivably be somewhat diminished.

In this connection, while it is realised that the College could probably not afford to retain the services of a full-time Careers Guidance Officer at present, it might be possible for some interested staff member to undertake the work of putting students in touch with possible careers, and approaching employers outside to open up opportunities for non-European students.

Certain points were brought to our notice by witnesses, which seem to us to be matters for internal arrangement rather than for recommendations by the Commission. Among these were the alteration of the term dates to correspond with those of Rhodes, and the possibility, now that Assembly has been abolished, of beginning lectures at 8.0 a.m. daily and dispensing with Saturday morning lectures. We have not formed an opinion on these points but would commend them through Council to Senate for its consideration.

There are other points on which we feel more ready to express an opinion. One witness urged that more attention be paid to the June and November examination results, as at Rhodes, with a view to warning students who are persistently lazy or incapable; and, where necessary, withdrawing bursaries, or even withholding re-admission where there is no improvement after warning, so that classes do not carry too much "dead wood." We strongly endorse this suggestion. We feel also that such elements of the tutorial system as may be possible with the present small staff should be introduced, and testing or examination carefully watched to reduce the amount of mere memorizing done by students, and to encourage original thought.

We regret to find that drama at Fort Hare, if not dead, seems to be in a coma. We should much welcome any revival of the theatre (including miming and the use of puppets). It is the joy of self-expression which seems rather missing to us in the combination of good lectures, examinations and political agitation which make up the routine activities of Fort Hare. The aim of all good education is to release and enrich the life of men, and we hope that education at Fort Hare will be made more and more a living thing. That life can be communicated by lectures as well as in other ways if a live personality is giving them we do not doubt, but our desire is to see it flourish in every possible way among a people who have, after all, a noteworthy zest for living.

Members of staff in Science subjects were visited in their departments, and an inspection was made of their class-rooms and laboratories. A

visit was also paid to the library. We were particularly struck by the enthusiasm of all these capable people for their work, and could thus readily understand why the student-staff relationship in the class-rooms was so good. In all the departments we found that the equipment was admirable, and adequate for the requirements of the Bachelor's Degree Courses. In a few cases the demands of the Honours Courses were also being met, but in others considerable expenditure will have to be faced when post-graduate work is introduced—as we hope it will be.

Class-room and laboratory space is well planned and well furnished. It is also adequate except in the case of Botany, Zoology and Geography. We were informed that a new building had been planned to house the biological sciences. We should like to recommend that this building be given a very high priority in any building scheme that is being contemplated. It will not only relieve the considerable amount of congestion in the departments of Botany and Zoology, but also provide room for the proper housing of the department of Geography and facilitate the extension of post-graduate work in the other departments as well.

The library appeared to us to be somewhat on the small side, but it was neat, orderly and put to good use by the students. The shelves were being filled with additional books as finances from time to time would allow, and we were informed that their contents were at present adequate to meet the demands of the situation.

20. MUSIC

We feel that Music should play a far greater role than it does at Fort Hare. We were struck by the absence of choirs and of an orchestra. Music is an African gift, and students who come to Fort Hare carry with them a tradition of music from their High Schools. We do not forget C. S. Lewis' remark that there are three things not to be found in hell—music, silence and laughter—but that perpetual noise is to be heard instead. We should not like Fort Hare to conform too closely to this infernal pattern!

The best way of giving music its proper place in the College would be to establish a chair of music, with a view to teaching Music as a major subject for the B.A. Degree, the Professor appointed to be responsible for encouraging and supervising Church and orchestral work at Fort Hare. The first appointee should be selected with these considerations in mind. Later on the Department may perhaps expand into a Faculty and embark

on extensive research, but our immediate object in making this recommendation is to see Music become a living part of Fort Hare's daily life.

21. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

In the previous section we suggested that provision be made for the introduction of Music into the curricula and the activities of the College. The facilities for "general education" available to the students are already so limited at Fort Hare that we hope not only that this suggestion will be adopted, but also that Council will favourably consider the creation of a department of Physical Education under a head who would conduct courses in this subject in the appropriate Faculty or Faculties and who would be in charge of the amenities that go with it. These would include a Gymnasium to start with, and a Swimming Bath at a later stage. We are convinced that the release from mental tensions that healthy physical interests and activity will bring about will play a large part in restoring a calm and congenial atmosphere, besides, of course, contributing greatly to the bodily improvement and welfare of the students.

The equipment necessary for an appropriate Gymnasium and programme of sport will call for a considerable outlay, but we feel that this should be faced in view of the benefits that will obviously follow.

The sports-field will have to be extended and improved to come up to the desirable standard, and this circumstance might well provide an opportunity for the student body as a whole to lend practical support by contributing voluntary labour.

22. THE SENATE.

We have given some thought to the question of the composition of Senate, which varies in some respects from the pattern usually followed in South African Universities. Many of our Universities allow the senior lecturers and lecturers who are not members of Senate to elect two representatives to that body. We recommend that this procedure be followed at Fort Hare. It would have the advantage of placing probably at least one additional African representative on Senate. Whether a Lecturers' Association should be formed which might brief the lecturers' representatives and hear their reports as to matters which Senate has not declared to be confidential is a matter for the lecturers themselves.

We further note that the Boarding Master, the Bursar and the Librarian are associate members of Senate. This, we believe, is contrary to South African University practice. We feel that these officers should be called in, when required, to give factual information about their departments but should not be associate members. If it is felt that the withdrawal of associate membership would be felt as a hardship by those at present enjoying it, it may perhaps be continued to them in their personal capacity but not extended to their successors in office.

We presume that the Wardens are members of the Senate in their capacity as Theological Lecturers. We feel that in future any Warden (or Chaplain) who is not on the College's teaching staff should not be a member of Senate, though like the Boarding Master, the Bursar and the Librarian, he should be available when required to give the Senate information about his department of work.

We have been struck by the very tenuous functions of Deans of Faculties at Fort Hare, and that these posts rotate annually. On both points Fort Hare again differs from other South African Universities. In a previous paragraph we have recommended the devolution on to the Deans of certain functions here exercised by the Principal but in most Universities appertaining to the office of Dean. While Deanships are not permanent in other South African Universities, it is customary to confine them to fairly senior members of Staff, who, if willing to serve, are frequently re-elected, so that the knowledge which they acquire of University regulations and procedure is not wasted. We think Senate would be wise to follow this example. The office of Dean should be an important one and should not be treated as a mere honorary distinction available in turn to any and every Senate member.

Further we cannot see any justification for the application of the principle of rotation to the Senate representation on Council. Constant changes mean that Senate representatives are imperfectly acquainted with the background of Council business, and are to some extent, therefore, placed in an inferior position to other members of Council.

While it is not absolutely essential that the Fort Hare Senate should conform in detail to the general academic pattern of South Africa, we hope that it will do so, especially as there are strong arguments for the proposed changes on their own merits.

23. THE COUNCIL

It would be hardly seemly for this Commission, appointed by the Council, to report on the appointing body; but there are one or two points on which we should wish to offer, with due respect, observations and suggestions.

We were struck by the fact that the Council Executive which had to take decisions of vital importance in May last did not have a single African member on it. We feel that great care should be taken to secure adequate African representation on this important body.

In view of the critical times through which the College has been passing, the extensive programme of reforms recommended in this Report, and the advisability of members of Council being in a position to keep themselves fully acquainted with the changing situation, we raise the question whether the full Council should not meet more often than twice a year, which we are told is the usual practice at present.

Finally we think, especially in view of the recommendations which we have made about the Hostels in this Report, that Council would do well to appoint a permanent Hostels Committee to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the Hostels (including the Dining Hall) and to endeavour to carry out as rapidly as possible the necessary improvements in them.

24. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

(The numbers in brackets refer to Sections)

A. THE KEY TO THE REPORT

In general the Report aims at the elimination of the relics of the Missionary High School past surviving at Fort Hare and its transformation into a modern university institution. (3)

B. THE HOSTELS

Perhaps the most important single item in the Report is the recommendation that the Men's Hostels should be transferred to the College and be placed under College Wardens, the Churches appointing not Wardens but Chaplains who will not be asked to administer discipline (13). Specific recommendations are made as regards certain Wardens (12).

C. STAFF-STUDENT RELATIONSHIPS AND DISCIPLINE

(i) Fewer rules, and better enforcement of those that remain (5 and 16).

i(ii) No toleration of disrespect or insubordination (5 and 16).

(iii) Student requests not to be lightly refused : the attitude toward them to be ' Why not ? ' rather than ' Why ? ' (5).

(iv) In general students not to be punished for mere speeches (5)

(v) As far as possible students to be protected against intimidation by other students (7) ; Voting by ballot at S.R.C. and Mass Meetings (5).

(vi) Except for legitimate claims in connection with ill-treatment or necessary giving of evidence in a straight-forward disciplinary case no encouragement to students to give information about other students (5 and 16).

(vii) Modification of the new rule regarding the Women's Hostel (13).

(viii) Contact between Staff and Students to be encouraged (6).

(ix) Revision of the College's rules and eliminating those which are obsolete or unenforceable (16).

(x) Elimination of the Senate as a disciplinary Court (16).

(xi) Amendments to the Constitution of the Discipline Committee (16).

(xii) Principal not normally to deal with minor cases of indiscipline (16).

(xiii) New method of conveying to students Senate's decisions on requests made by the S.R.C. (16).

D. MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW BUILDINGS

(i) Improvements at the Men's Dining Hall, even at the cost of raising fees. Members of staff to sit at " High Table " in the Dining Hall (14).

(ii) A Students' Common Room-Cafeteria near the centre of the Campus, available for both men and women students (13).

(iii) A new building for the Biological Sciences (19).

(iv) A small Sanatorium for sick students, involving the employment of a full-time nurse (14).

(v) Improvements in Staff Housing (14).

(vi) Improvements to College grounds (14).

(vii) Gymnasium, and possibly Swimming Bath (14 and 21).

(viii) Sports Pavilion (9).

Most of the above are urgently needed, but we feel that priority should be given to items (i), (ii) and (iii).

E. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

(i) Encouragement of Post-graduate Courses (19).

(ii) Visiting Professors (19).

(iii) Better student cooperation with Rhodes University (19).

(iv) Better staff cooperation with Rhodes University (19).

(v) An attempt at Careers Guidance (19).

(vi) More attention to June and November Examination results (19).

(vii) Gradual Introduction of the Tutorial System (19).

(viii) Encouragement of Drama (including Miming and Puppets) (19).

(ix) Professorships for small Departments (19).

(x) New Departments, e.g.

- (a) Music (20).
- (b) Physical Education (21).
- (c) Law (19).
- (d) Commerce (19).

(xi) Cultural, Sporting and Social Activities (9).

NOTE : We have not placed these in order of priority, as this question should not arise if all the posts are given Ministerial approval.

F. RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE COLLEGE

(i) Elimination of all elements of compulsion from religious services (10).

(ii) An active programme of Christian work on a voluntary basis (10).

G. ADMINISTRATION

(i) Students to look after their own railway bookings (15).

(ii) Students to look after their own pocket money (15).

(iii) Students not to be given personal loans (15).

(iv) Stricter application of the rules relating to payment of fees (15).

(v) Abrogation of the rule requiring students to re-apply for admission each year (15).

(vi) " Caution money " to be required from students (18).

(vii) The granting of fuller powers in their own Departments to the Registrar, the Bursar and the Librarian (17 & 18).

(viii) Greater use of Deans in administration (17 & 18).

(ix) Loans not to be made to Staff members (18).

(x) The employment of uniformed College servants (18).

H. SENATE AND COUNCIL

(i) Representation of Lecturers on Senate (22).

(ii) Gradual elimination of non-teaching members of Senate (22).

(iii) Deanships and other offices not to rotate annually (22).

(iv) More African representation on Council Executive (23).

(v) More frequent meetings of Council (23) .

I. MISCELLANEOUS

(i) Opportunities for students to earn money towards their fees (6, 9, 14, 21).

(ii) Informal discussions between College and leaders of political youth movements (7).

(Sgd.) J. P. DUMINY
Chairman

(Sgd.) M. C. BOTHA
Member

(Sgd.) EDGAR H. BROOKES
Member

DATE : 22nd August, 1955

Sport + Recreation

2/12/31

TRANSVAAL

BANTU

EISTEDDFOD

2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th. December, 1931.

Transvaal Bantu Eisteddfod.

The First Bantu Musical Festival
in South Africa.

COMPETITIVE

Floating Trophies (Shields and Cups) and other prizes will be awarded.

TO BE HELD IN

JOHANNESBURG

— AT THE —

BANTU MEN'S SOCIAL CENTRE.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

2nd. 3rd. 4th. 5th.

DECEMBER, 1931.

PRICE 3d

OBJECTS OF THE FESTIVAL.

To preserve and develop the individuality of Native music and, concurrently, to encourage the finer refinements of European music.

To offer inducements for the diligent study and practice of Music, European and Bantu, and kindred subjects; to bring to public notice promising musicians; to interest the Bantu race in good music and local talent; to bind together those who love music, for the common purpose of advancement not only in the European, but also Bantu Musical and kindred arts.

Rules and Regulations.

ENTRIES.

Competitors should make their entries on the prescribed form, which together with the stipulated fees must reach the Secretary, not later than 30th of November, 1931. Entrance fees are not returnable, except in cases where the competition is not held.

A ticket will be furnished to each competitor which will also serve the purpose of a receipt for fees paid.

MUSIC.

The Committee will provide an accompanist, but competitors are at liberty to bring their own. The attention of competitors requiring the official accompanist is drawn to the requirements on the entrance form.

LITERARY.

All Bantu Folk song MSS must reach the Secretary on or before 30th November 1931.

A sealed envelope containing the name and address of the sender should accompany all MSS.

The MSS must be written, printed, or typewritten on one side of the paper only.

GENERAL.

A Silver or Bronze Medal will be awarded, at the discretion of the adjudicator, to any candidates other than prize winners who specially distinguish themselves in any particular class.

Any complaints should be made verbally to the Secretary and confirmed in writing 48 hours after the cause for complaint has been made.

No person except the officials directly concerned shall be allowed to speak to the adjudicators immediately before, during, or after the competitions.

During the eliminating contests the only persons allowed in the room at any one time will be the candidates taking part therein.

Competitors are required to be in attendance for their respective competitions 15 minutes before the time notified to them by the Secretary. Failure on the part of the candidates to attend at the appointed time will render them liable to disqualification and forfeiture of fees.

Finals of all competitions will take place on the day of their respective preliminaries.

If in the opinion of the Committee there are not sufficient entries in any one competition, such competition may be withdrawn, in which case the fees will be returned.

Any dispute that may arise in connection with any competition or precedure shall be decided by the Festival Committee, and the decision of the said Festival Committee shall be final in all cases.

All enquiries must be made by letter to the Organising Secretary, Mr. Mark S. Radebe, 18, Rockey Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg.

The competition will be open to Bantus only.

Prizes will be entirely withheld where there is not sufficient merit

SYLLABUS.

MUSICAL SECTION.

(CHOIRS TO BE NATIVE-TRAINED)

1. Mixed Choir (15 to 40 Voices) (10/-)

   (a) A Bantu piece by a Bantu Composer in either Zulu, Xosa or Sesutho language

   (b) "Hallelujah Chorus"—Messiah *Handel*
   Both unaccompanied

---

2. Church Choir (15 to 40 Voices) (10/)

   (a) A Bantu Hymn in any Bantu language

   (b) "Shepherd of souls" *Gones*
   Both accompanied or unaccompanied

---

3. Male Voice Choir (10 to 20 Voices) (10/-)

   (a) A Bantu piece by a Bantu Composer in either Zulu Xosa or Sesutho language.

   (b) "In Absence" *Buck*
   Both accompanied or unaccompanied

---

4 School Choir—Senior (20 to 60 Voices) 5/)

   (a) A Bantu piece by a Bantu Composer in either Zulu, Xosa or Sesutho language.

   (b) "The long Day Closes" *Arthur Sullivan*
   Both unaccompanied

5. School Choir—Junior (20 to 60 Voices) (5/.)

[a) A Bantu song—Traditional or Folk-song in either Zulu, Xosa or Sesutho language

(b) "I was tossed by the winds" *Parry*

Both unaccompanied

VOCAL

1. Soprano (1/6)
"O Bird of Heaven" (E flat or F) *Geehl*

2. Contralto (1/6)
"Yours and Mine" (F) *E Coates*

3. Tenor (1/6)
"Blue Hills of Home" (D flat or E flat) *Drummond*

4. Baritone (1/6)
"Gunner" (C or D). *Haydn Wood*

5. Bass (1/6)
"The Life Boatmen" *Drakeford*

6, Duet—Soprano and Contralto (2/6)
"Arise, O Sun" (D flat or E flat) *Day*

7. Duet—Tenor and Baritone (2/6)
"The moon hath raised her lamp above" (F or G) *Benedict*

8 Trio, Ladies (2/6)
"Spring Song" *Ciro Pinsuti*

9. Trio, Men (2/6)
"Spring Song" *Ciro Pinsuti*

10. Quartette—S.A.T.B. (3/.)
"Night Lovely Night" *Berger*

---

11. Quartette—T.T.B.B. (3/.)
"When evening's twilight" *Hatton*

---

12. Quartette—T.T.B.B. Jazz (3/.)
(a) "Dancing with tear in my eyes" Feldmans' 36th Song and Dance Album.
"Songs I heard at Mother's knee" " " "

PIANO

1 Junior (6d)
Trois Caprices Op 16 No. I. in A Minor and Major *Mendelssohn* (Wood Ed sheet)

Senior (6d)
Minuet in G *Paderewski*

STRINGS

1. Violin—Junior (6d)
Gavotte *Mehul-Burmester*

2. Violin—Senior (6d)
Mazur No. 1 *Mlynarski*

BRASS BAND

1. Brass Band (10/-)

Candidates' own choice. A copy of selection of a march must be forwarded to the Secretary, ready for despatch to the Adjudicator, one week previous to the opening of the Festival.

The music is obtainable from :—

Messrs Mackay Bros.

Rissik Street, Johannesbrug.

Native music from :—

Lovedale Book Store,

P. O. Lovedale, P.C

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21/2/1922

QUADRENNIAL REPORT

Seventeenth Episcopal District

OF THE

African Methodist Episcopal Church

EMBRACING THE WORK IN

South Africa

J. A. GREGG, *Presiding Bishop*

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BISHOP J. A. GREGG

QUADRENNIAL REPORT SEVENTEENTH EPISCOPAL DISTRICT
OF THE AFRICAN METHODST EPISCOPAL CHURCH EMBRACING THE WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA

In presenting this quadrennial report, I want, first of all, to express my sincere thanks to the Church for entrusting me with the opportunity for this larger service which it has been my privilege to enjoy. I shall not burden you with a lnog literary report, for that was very thoroughly done through the special South African Number of the CHRISTIAN RECORDER last June. However, I wish to give here an account of my stewardship through a few facts and figures which will speak for themselves.

The Church in South Africa desires that I express to the Church in America its sincere thanks for the very timely aid rendered to it. The ladies of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society gave us outright the funds for the erection of Bethel Memorial Church, Cape Town, at a total cost of $37,020.26, paid off the indebtedness of $2250.00 on our church at Krugersdorp and sent us quarterly payments for our expansion work which enabled us to make contributions to the several other churches bought and erected, as well as to help pay our quarterly stipends to the missionary preachers and the salaries of our teachers at Wilberforce Institute.

The ladies of the Woman's Mite Missionary Society have paid the entire salary of $1600.00, of the Principal of Wilberforce Institute for the year 1927 and the first quarter of 1928. The Missionary women of Ohio have sent us £59 ($295) for the school in Basutoland, which enabled us to have that school opened in February of this year. The late Mrs. Lewis has paid for the schooling of the Khaile girl at Wilberforce Institute. Many have sent us presents and clothing which were joyously received by the needy people amongst us out there.

We are grateful for the $633.00 sent by our good friends in America through Dr. R. R. Wright, an itemized report of which he has made through the CHRISTIAN RECORDER, to aid us in erecting our boys' dormitory commemorating the Tricennial of African Methodism in South Africa. Besides the above amount there was sent directly to me, $200 from the Woman's Mite Missionary Society through Mrs. Hurst, $100 from Mrs. Annie Malone, $10 each from Chancellor Lindley, Mrs. Christine Smith, and Rev. T. L. Scott. This building, the closing labor of a quadrennium full of achievements, 100x40 feet, with eight school rooms, principal's and secretary's offices on first floor and dormitory space for 100 boys on the second, is of solid brick, steel windows and concrete trimmings. The edifice cost about 1500 pounds or $7500, thus showing that the people of South Africa gave as a thank offering for the purpose all of that amount

except $963 sent over from America. AND WE LEFT SOUTH AFRICA WITH NOT ONE PENNY'S INDEBTEDNESS UPON THE BUILDING.

The building of Bethel Memorial Church at Cape Town gave us the denominational standing before the other religious bodies in South Africa that is our rightful heritage and gave to the Government the assurance, which they were quick to acknowledge, that our efforts in the country were backed by a serious desire to materially as well as spiritually aid our group in its strivings for better things. It also proved the proper incentive to the program that we instituted for better churches and better parsonages.

It has been my happy privilege to dedicate new churches at Cape Town, Dordrecht, Potchefstroom, Lindley, Warden, Upington, Kraaifontein, Wolseley, Vrede, Springs, Worcester, Durban and Evaton. Other churches which I could not reach were dedicated by the General Superintendent, Dr. F. M. Gow, the Presiding Elders and Dr. F. Herman Gow, at Middleburg, Ermelo, Pankop, Standerton, Heidleburg, Port Elizabeth, Cofimvaba, Mapfontein, Barkley West, Prieska, Edenburg, Jaggerfontein, Bethlehem, Ficksburg, Bethel, Pietersburg, Motshoedi, three in Nyasaland, De Doorns, Eureka and Salt River. Several new parsonages have been built, others acquired and remodeled, the more important of which are at Chatsworth, Sophiatown, Bothaville, Benoni, Bloemhof, Durban and Kroonstad.

We were able to visit our work in every section except Nyasaland, Basutoland, eastern Zululand and Pondoland. In all we traveled between 45,000 and 50,000 miles in South Africa besides 44,000 miles going and coming between America and South Africa. Nearly one hundred thousand miles in a quadrennium by ocean, train, auto, ox-wagon, cape cart, horseback and walking shows the labor of love we have been able to render the Church that has so signally honored us. And I wish here to state that in all of these labors and travels, Mrs. Gregg has been right by my side.

At Cape Town we have purchased and entirely paid for an Episcopal Residence in which to house our Bishops. This is a seven room brick building situated on Walmer Road of the Woodstock division, purchased at a cost of $6750.00. It is in a very quiet neighborhood and is on a plat 60x140 feet. The deed has been made over to the Church Extension Society.

Following is a financial report of the Seventeenth District during the quadrennium dealing with funds furnished us from the home field:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR BETHEL MEMORIAL CHURCH, CAPE TOWN

In September, 1924, there was placed in my hands by the Treasurer, Mrs. R. C. Chappelle, under orders of the Executive Board of the W. H. & F. the sum of Five Thousand Dollars with which to begin work. In a letter from Cape Town dated March 1924, I made an itemized statement of necessary expenditures showing how the $5000 had been reduced to $3880. This

letter was sent to Mrs. Hughes with copies to Mrs. Chappelle and others. September 21, I made further itemized statement to the same officials showing a total expenditure of $3338.40 leaving of the original $5000 the sum of $1661.50. An item of £122 ($610) reported March 4th and another of £140 ($700) reported September 21, were replaced in Building Fund bringing the total from $1661.50 back up to $2971.50.

Receipts For Building Fund

Of original $5000	$2971.50
March 1925	1832.40
June 1926	15000.00
January 1926	4000.00
February from Dr. Hawkins	3000.00
June 1926 from loan by Dr. Hawkins to W. H. & F.	10000.00
Total Receipts	$36803.90

Expenditures For Building Fund To Bakker Brothers, Contractors

	English Pounds
April 28, 1925	400
June 9th and 15th, 1925	950
July 3, 1925	600
July 30, 1925	600
August 29, 1925	600
October 7, 1925	650
November 23, 1925	750
December 22, 1925	1000
March 8, 1926	600
July 15, 1926, including £498 on contract, £350 forfeit and extra work	881
To Architect as per vouchers rendered W. H. & F.	327/12/6
Total expenditures	7358/12/6

Recapitulation

Total Receipts	$36803.90
Total Expenditures, £7358/12/6	36793.16
Balance	$10.74

The final check-up showed that we still owed Bakker Brothers £20/9/6 and the Architect £25/0/0, or $227.25. On September 28, 1927 half of this amount was paid and on December 21, 1927 the other half was paid, as expenditures later tabulated will show. Thus all obligations assumed by the W. H. & F. Society in the building of Bethel Memorial Church have been entirely met. Receipts and vouchers for the above expenditures have been rendered and turned over to the W. H. & F. Society, with the suggestion that they later be filed with the Missionary Department.

Receipts and Expenditures of Money Passing Through My Hand For Expansion Purposes, Besides That for Building Reported Above

1924

Donations before leaving America the first time and reported through G. Recorder	$2580.00
September 9, W. H. & F. for Krugersdorp Church	2000.00

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