



UNIVERSITY OF NATAL



**The Vice-Chancellor and University Principal
Professor Brenda Gourley**
cordially invites you and your spouse/partner
to **Cocktails** preceding the **Graduation Ceremony**
on **Saturday 25 April 1998**
Venue: George Cato Room
First Floor Durban City Hall
(entrance from West Street
see map overleaf)
Time: 14h45

RSVP: Sally Paterson on 031 260 2025
or Happy Mashinini on 031 260 2406
(Please return the enclosed card to
Fax No.: 031 260 3265)

ALI WAL STREET

WEST STREET

Entrance to George
Cato Room

CITY HALL

Entrance
to Grad Ceremony

Main Entrance

Farewell Square

GARDINER STREET

**The Vice-Chancellor and University Principal
Professor Brenda Gourley**

cordially invites you and your spouse/partner
to **Dinner** following the **Graduation Ceremony**
on **Saturday 25 April 1998**
at 18h00 for 18h30

at the **ROYAL HOTEL 267 Smith Street Durban**

RSVP: Sally Paterson on (031) 2602025 or Happy Mashinini on (031) 2602406
(Please return the enclosed card to Fax No.: 031 2603265)

To facilitate catering arrangements please advise us on your dietary preferences



UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

DURBAN

Graduation/Diploma Ceremony

Faculties of Humanities (Education)
and Medicine

1998

Saturday, 25 April

16h00

Durban City Hall

The Chancellor

"Chancellor" is an office that goes back to Antiquity: the original *cancellarius* regulated access to the Roman Tribune. In medieval times, the office became associated with the heads of the writing departments of the early kings. Because so few people were literate, a chancellor was automatically learned. This explains why the heads and spokesmen of the early universities were also accorded the title. More recently, the office has become largely symbolic. The executive head of a university is its vice-chancellor.

Archbishop Hurlley is the fifth Chancellor of the University of Natal. His predecessors were: The Honourable D G Shepstone (1949-1966), Dr G G Campbell (1967-1973), Dr B A Armitage (1973-1983), and the Honourable R N Leon QC (1983-1992).

The Mace

The Chancellor's Mace, generally referred to as "the Mace", is used on ceremonial occasions presided over by the chancellor and is regarded as the Chancellor's "staff of office". It symbolises the University's protection of its Chancellor.

The use of the mace as a symbol of authority has a long history. The head of a copper mace, which apparently dates back to the 12th Century before Christ, has been excavated at Beyce Sultan in Asia. In the early centuries, churchmen who went to war often carried a mace in preference to a sword. One side of the mace-head was beautifully decorated with the owner's emblem and on the other side was a large knob which served as a weapon, and was always round so that the church law never to shed blood was always carefully observed! In the early centuries the mace was a symbol of the king's authority. During the power struggle between the king and the Commons in the 13th Century, the king gave the speaker the mace as a symbol of his indemnity against arrest.

The Mace was designed by Mr G H Atkins, senior lecturer in sculpture in the University's Department of Fine Arts, was made in England and was first used at the 1970 graduation ceremonies.

The Armorial Bearings

(See front cover)

The armorial bearings of the University of Natal were awarded by the College of Arms in London.

The two black wildebeest come from the arms of the Province of Natal. They are shown in full course to symbolise movement and progress. The two open books represent the universal heritage of knowledge and the two centres of the University, Durban and Pietermaritzburg. The five pointed star refers to the naming of Natal by Portuguese navigators when they landed for the first time at Durban on Christmas Day in 1497. *Stella Aurorae*, star of the dawn, symbolises the role of the University in bringing to light new knowledge and spreading the enlightening influence of education.

Academic Dress

The wearing of gowns by judges, ministers, teachers and scholars is an ancient and impressive custom. When the graduating students at universities receive their diplomas or degrees, they, too, (and perhaps, for some, only this once in their lives), wear the caps and gowns of this long tradition. By wearing the ancient regalia, they hold hands with students past and students present.

In modern times the standard cap and gown are almost universally worn. Of all the components of the costume, the hood conveys the greatest amount of information: it makes clear the level of the degree, the faculty in which it was given, and the institution which awarded it.

Convocation

After being capped by the Chancellor, each graduate moves across the stage and hands to the President of Convocation or his representative a hood incorporating colours that indicate the degree being awarded and the Faculty in which it is being awarded. The President places the hood upon the graduate's shoulders, and, at the end of the ceremony, after the Chancellor's procession has left the stage, leads a procession of the new graduates out of the hall, row by row, to symbolise their acceptance into, and future membership of, the Convocation of the University of Natal, the statutory body through which graduates have the opportunity to play a continuing part in the affairs of the University.

OFFICERS

- Chancellor** The Most Reverend D E Hurley, *OMI, DD*
Archbishop Emeritus of Durban
PhL (Rome), STL (Rome)
- Vice-Chancellor** B M Gourley
CTA (Witwatersrand), MBL (Unisa), Hon LLD (Nott)
- Chairman of Council** A Rogoff
CA (SA)
- Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor** D A Maughan Brown
BA (Cape Town), MA (Cantab), DPhil (Sussex)
- Deputy Vice-Chancellor
(Academic)** A C Bawa
BSc (Unisa), BSc(Hons) (Natal), MSc (UDW), PhD (Durham)
- Deputy Vice-Chancellor
(Research and Development)** E M Preston-Whyte
BSocSc(Hons), PhD (Natal)
- Deputy Vice-Chancellor
(Students and Transformation)** E A Ngara
BA(Hons) (Rhodesia), MPhil, PhD (London)
- Pro Vice-Chancellor** J D Volmink
BSc(Hons) (UWC), PhD (Cornell)
- Pro Vice-Chancellor** P M Zulu
MA, PhD (Natal)
- Registrar** G J Trotter
BA(Hons) (Natal), MA (Duke)
- Convocation Officer** S van Wyk
BA, LLB, LLM (Natal)
- Orator** D Herwitz
BA(Brandeis), MA, PhD (Chicago)

DEAN OF FACULTY

- Humanities (Acting Dean)** M H J Thurlow, *BA (Open Univ), MEd (Natal),
EdD (Newport), CertEd (London), AdvDipSocEd (Excon),
FCollP (UK), MSAIM*
- Medicine** J R van Dellen, *MB BCh (Witwatersrand), FRCS (Edinburgh),
PhD (Witwatersrand)*

PROGRAMME

The Academic Procession enters the Hall

The Chancellor constitutes the Congregation

Welcome to Guests
The Vice-Chancellor

Address
The President of the Students' Representative Council

Presentation of Doctoral Graduands
The Deans

Award of Honorary Degree
The Orator will present the Honorary Graduand
LIONEL BERNSTEIN

Address
Dr Lionel Bernstein

Musical Interlude
Durban Sings Adult Choir
Kwa Mashu: Zulu Traditional Song

Presentation of Graduands and Diplomates
The Deans

The Chancellor dissolves the Congregation

The congregation is invited to join in the singing of the National Anthem

The Academic Procession leaves the Hall, followed by the Convocation Procession

The congregation is requested to stand and to remain standing while the procession enters and leaves the Hall and to remain seated until the conclusion of the ceremony.

Only officially authorised persons may take photographs during the ceremony.

Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Humanities

Discipline

Wickham, Sharman, MEd..... *Education*
Thesis: Power and Identity in Theory-Practice Relationships: An Exploration of Teachers' Work through Qualitative Research
(Dr B F Nel)

Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Medicine

Discipline

McGill, Vaughn Ross, BA(Andrews), BA(Hons)(Rhodes), MA(Clin Psych)(UDW)
..... *Medically Applied Psychology*
Thesis: An investigation of certain demographic variables, coping behaviour and social support in a representative sample of Black paraplegic subjects.
(Professor L Schlebusch)

Honorary Graduant

Bernstein, Lionel, DipArch (Witwatersrand)

Master of Education

Discipline

Africa, Ian Edward, BA (Unisa), BEd..... *South African Education*
Coursework and Dissertation: The Unification of Amateur Soccer in Durban 1980-1997: A Study of Integration.
(Dr R Morrell)

Appana, Shireen, BA (Unisa), BEd..... *Educational Resource Development*
Coursework and Dissertation: The Use of Qualitative Methodology in Educational Research.
(Prof C Harber)

Browne, Gillian Ruth Anne, BSc, UED, DipAdEd..... *Educational Resource Development*
Development Project: Teacher Leadership Manual.
(Mr C Criticos)

Cele, Nhlanhla Obert, BPaed (UZ), BEd..... *Educational Resource Development*
Development Project: Language across the Curriculum.
(Mr C Criticos)

- Chetty, Vimla, BPaed (UDW), BEd** *Educational Resource Development*
 Coursework and Dissertation: Professional Internship: Casme Maths Unit.
 (Mr C Criticos)
- Hlatshwayo, Vuyiswa, BPaed (UZ), BEd** *Curriculum Studies*
 Coursework and Dissertation: Perceptions of Secondary School Teachers in Clermont
 towards Participation in Curriculum Development.
 (Mr M Graham-Jolly)
- Keyser, Ruby, BDram (Stell.) HDE, BEd** *Educational Resource Development*
 Development Project: Materials Management.
 (Mr C Criticos)
- Masuku, Nokuthulu Penelope, BA, HDE, BEd** *South African Education*
 Coursework and Dissertation: Pregnancy amongst Schoolgirls at Kwamgaga High School,
 Umlazi: Pupil Perceptions and the School's Response.
 (Dr R Morrell)
- Motala, Rashid Ahmed, BA, BEd (UDW)** *Specialised Education*
 Coursework and Dissertation: The Teaching of Reading at Junior Primary Level: A
 Collaborative Action Research Project.
 (Dr A Muthukrishna)
- Ngcobo, Nokukhanya Yvonne, BA (Botswana/Swazi), BA(Hons)** *Educational Studies*
 Development Project: Educational Resource Development in South Africa.
 (Mr C Criticos)
- Peinke, Noel Gregory, BA, HDE, BEd (Witwatersrand)** *Educational Resource Development*
 Development Project: Communications Modules.
 (Mr C Criticos)
- † **Ranby, Peter Charles, BA(Hons) (London)** *Educational Resource Development*
 Development Project: Production of Learners' Book & Teacher's Guide "Down to Earth" in
 the Integrated Studies Series.
 (Mr C Criticos)
- Tshoko, Luvuyo, BA (UFH), BEd** *Media Education*
 Coursework and Dissertation: Development of a Proposal for Media Education and
 Curriculum Intervention for Teacher Education/Colleges of Education in Kwazulu-
 Natal Province.
 (Ms J Prinsloo)

† indicates degree awarded *cum laude*

Master of Family Medicine

Discipline

+ Jenkins, Louis Stander, MB ChB(Stell) Family Medicine

Loot, Sayyed Mahmood Hosain, LLM RCP, LLM RCS(Ire), MFGP(SA), DipPEC(SA)
..... Family Medicine

Rugnath, Thirjabadur, LLM RCP, LLM RCS(Ire), MB ChB (Ire) Family Medicine

+ indicates degree awarded *cum laude*

Bachelor of Education

Bele, Zandile Ellinah, BA (Unisa)

Buthelezi, Thabile Zola, BA (UDW)

Cele, Hlakaniphani Armstrong, BA(Hons) (UZ)

Chiliza, Mamsie Maureen, BA (Unisa)

Cwele, Ntomb'khona Theodorah

Davy, Lesley Jean, BA (Unisa)

Dlamini, Phindile Gloria, BA (UNISWA)

Dzingwa, Given Siyabonga

Hlatshwayo, Mncedisi Amos

Khan, Fathima, BSc

Kweyama, Patricia Nonhlanhla

Lalla, Sunitha, BMus (UDW)

Luthuli, Bonginkosi Raymond

Madlala, Nokuthula Yvonne, BPrimEd

Mahlobo, Vusumuzi Ronald, BPaed (UZ)

Makatini, Melusi Shepherd

Manzini, Petros Thembela

Maphumulo, Phathamuzi Jotham, BA (UZ)

Mathebula, Jeanette Nhlanhla Eugenia,
BPrimEd

Mbhele, Senezelo Sopatro, BPaed (UDW)

Mfeka, Boniswa Consolate

Mkhize, Sabelo Andrias

Mkhize, Zimisele Eugene

Mqadi, Constance Eunice, BA (UZ)

Msimango, Henry Maphumuzana

Msomi, Beatrice Zamabatha, BA (UZ)

Naidoo, Loshni, BA (UDW)

+ Naidoo, Reubendra, BA(Hons) (UDW)

Ngcoya, Xolisile Goodness

Ngongoma, Clara Nomathemba

Ngwenya, William Nkosimayibongwe

Nzimande, Ntombizonke Joyce

Osman, Rookaya Bibi, BA (Unisa)

Oti-Frimpong, Kofi, BSc (Ghana)

Pillay, Suriaganthie, BSc

Thwala, Nombuso Thenjiwe, BSc (UNIN)

+ Wells, Debbie Lee, BPrimEd

+ indicates degree awarded *cum laude*

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

Reddy, Suren Leandhren

Tame, Vuyo

Higher Diploma in Education (Postgraduate)

- Bechan, Nirvana, *MA*
- ♦ Cartledge, Simone Louise, *BA (Unisa)*
 - Chetty, Robert, *BA*
 - Cowie, Donovan George, *BCom (Witwatersrand), BA*
 - ♦ Desai, Jamilah Mahomed Iqbal, *BA*
 - Dhlomo, Njabulo Kenneth, *BA*
 - Dlamini, Fundisiwe Nester, *BA*
 - Govender, Lucritia Joleen, *BA*
 - Howell, Vernita Camilla, *BSc*
 - Kelly, Angelique Louise, *BSc*
 - Kesaru, Shanthini, *BA*
 - Kisten, Viloshini, *BA*
 - ♦ Kunze, Jacqueline Magda, *BA*
 - Leeu, Doris Duduzile, *BSocSc*
 - Lionnet, Bruno, *BSc*
 - Louis, Andrew David, *BA*
 - Lundall, Isaac Charles, *BSc*
 - Mahaye, Lindelible Wilson, *BA*
 - Majola, Derick, *BA*
 - Makhanya, Laurentia Phakamile, *BA (UDW)*
 - Marcos, Christina Demetra, *BSc(Hons)*
 - Martin, Claire, *BSc*
 - McCoy, Ian Paul, *BA*
 - McFarlane, Wendy Ann, *BA*
 - McLean, Angela, *BA*
 - Mhlongo, Khumbulani Nelson, *BSocSc*
 - Mkhonto, Zwelakhe Themba, *BA*
 - Mlambo, Bawinile Patience, *BA*
 - Mngazi, Fiona Zanele, *BA*
 - Mohanlall, Zonica, *BA(Hons)*
 - Moodley, Kovashni, *BA*
 - Moorgas, Jasminem, *BA*
 - Mpontshane, Jabulile Jeneth, *BSocSc*
 - Mzobe, Cabangani Idah, *BA*
 - Naidoo, Jasantha, *BA*
 - Naik, Mervin, *BA*
 - Ndlela, Cynthia Lindiwe, *BA (UDW)*
 - Ngcobo, Nomagoli Rose, *BSocSc*
 - Ngidi, Catherine Slindile, *BA*
 - Nhlangulela, Babongile Ritta, *BA (UDW)*
 - Nqashi, Silindile Maud, *BA*
 - Ntshangase, Siyabonga Maxwell, *BA*
 - Nxumalo, Linda, *BA*
 - ♦ Petzer, Christo, *BA (Unisa)*
 - Pillay, Kasivile, *BA*
 - Pillay, Lorraine, *BA*
 - Polkinghorne, Kathryn Anne, *BA*
 - Ramdin, Sharona Imrithlall, *BSocSc*
 - ♦ Ramsay, Stephen Michael John, *BA(Hons)*
 - ♦ Reddy, Youveshni, *BA*
 - Reeve, Bronwen Gayle, *BSc*
 - Robb, Tracy Lee, *BA*
 - Rothwell, Emma Jane, *BA*
 - Sithole, Bongani Derrick, *BA*
 - Tweedie, Lara Jane, *BSocSc*
 - Vawda, Tasneem Amina, *BA (UDW)*
 - Xulu, Samkelisiwe Lindelible, *BA*

♦ indicates diploma awarded with distinction

Postgraduate Diploma in Education (Educational Studies)

- Biyela, Elam Mzikayifani, *BA(Hons) (UZ), BEd (Unisa)*
- Sithole, Edith Khanyisile, *BA, BEd (UZ)*

Advanced University Diploma in Adult Education

- Basi, Jabulani Reginald, *BA, BEd*
- Douglas, Mabel Olive
- Govindasamy, Gonavathy, *BA (UDW), BEd*
- Jali, Eustacia Gugulethu, *BA*
- Jama, Rebecca, *BA (Unisa)*
- Mabaso, Barbara Zanele
- Maharaj, Chintna Devi, *BCom (Unisa)*
- Masinga, Leonard
- ♦ McCullough, Daniela, *BA*
 - Mkhize, Lawrence Mxolisi, *BPaed (UFH)*

♦ indicates diploma awarded with distinction

Naicker, Arunthoother
Naicker, Bommie, *BA, BEd (UDW)*
Naidu, Thulasimala, *BSc(Hons), MSc(UDW)*
Pitsoe, Tebogo Emily Octavia, *BSocSc*

Ramdial, Pratistadevi Kanaye, *MB ChB*
Sikhakhane, Nonkululeko Nozipho,
HDE, BCom (UZ)
Vilakazi, Mlungisi Johann

Further Diploma in Education

- ♦ Cele, Siphesihle
- Chonco, Ntombifikile Grace
- Chonco, Victor Sikhumbuzo Xolani
- Khathwane, Justine Jabulani
- Khoza, Mandla Perleverage, *FDE*
- Khumalo, Beata Nikeziwe
- Khumalo, Nomthandazo Barbara, *BA (UZ)*
- Khumalo, Siph Lungisani Henry
- Makhethi, Ticho John
- Makhubu, Siph Nicholas
- Masikane, Samuel Kwazikwakhe
- Mbanda, Petra Patricia
- Mchunu, Ilford Thokozani
- Mhlongo, Jabulani Joshua
- Mkhize, Alexis S'busiso
- Mkhize, Bhokukwenza Eric
- Mkhize, Thelma
- Mtungwa, Medrinah, *BA (UZ)*
- Msibi, Madoda John
- Msimang, Ndimiso Ian

Mthombeni, Thokozile Joyce
Mvelase, Nonhlanhla Teresa, *BA(Hons)*
Myeza, Thokozile Joan Busisiwe
♦ Mzinyane, Priscilla Zandile, *BA (Unisa),
BEd (Unisa)*
Mzobe, Christophine Thandiwe, *BA,
BEd (UZ)*
Ndelela, Zakhe
Ndlovu, Ignatia Thabisile
Ndlovu, Rosebud Pamela
Ngcobo, Bongiwwe Faith
Nhlapho, Phiwockuhle Charlotte
Ntsele, Simon
Nzimande, Thandekile Rejoice
Shezi, Sydney General
Shibase, Mendo David
Tshabalala, Maggie Nomoya
Zulu, Thuledu Faith
Zulu, Mthombeni Zeblon

♦ indicates diploma awarded *with distinction*

University Diploma in Adult Education

- Bhengu, Bongi Maureen
Bonhomme, Jacqueline Isobelle
Dlamini, Molly Barbara
Duze, Nomabelu Valencia
♦ Govender, Dharmansvari Poovy
Khunoethe, Halima
Majola, Eunice Nomagugu
Manciya, Neliswa Pascelina
Masango, Velaphi Maxwell
Mkhize, Bonisiwe
Mkhize, Zamani Mildred
Mlotshwa, Xolani Tobias
Mzolo, Bhungani Israel

Ndabezitha, Adelaide Nonhlanhla
Ngcobo, Jabulani Babyington
Ngcobo, Musawenkosi Adolph
Ntombela, Anne Namwamba
Nunthoolall, Sonia
Qulo, Obed Obadiah
Raboteng, Terrel Matherly
Sibisi, Elizabeth Busisiwe
Sithole, Lungile Tiny
Thamae, Lereko Emmanuel
Xaba, Fidelis Thamsanqa
Yegappen, Karen
Zulu, Oswald Ntando

♦ indicates diploma awarded *with distinction*



CONFERMENT OF THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF LAWS
HONORIS CAUSA UPON
LIONEL BERNSTEIN

Mr Lionel (Rusty) Bernstein, an architect by profession and an activist by dedication, is being honoured tonight in both capacities. As activist, he was one of the central players in the 1950s and 1960s in the struggle against Apartheid. As architect, he built not the modernist high-rises which in their dilapidated states of collapsed curtain wall or their newly minted and unctuous Rosebank corporate sleek, grace the cities of South African modernity today, but a bridge of more ancient and radical value, a bridge between the foundations of Athenian democracy and the South African constitution. Bernstein was a chief architect, along with Govan Mbeki and a small number of others, of the Freedom Charter of 1957. Since that document founded South Africa before it was willing, as a country dedicated to the project of radical democracy, with equality of rights in the most rigorous sense, for all, Bernstein's work is at the origins of South African social contracts. As an origin, the Freedom Charter has never enjoyed strict legal use: its declaration is rather of the currency of a moral weapon, to be used to measure how far the South African constitution really goes in proclaiming the rights of a humanity which is entitled to refuse humiliation and abjection, just how far government goes in ensuring a better life, just how much the global forms of capitalism which subsume South Africa are indeed enlightened. Marxism, for the Freedom Charter as an artifact of Marxist humanism in the best sense, remains alive to the extent that its principles remain a radical option to current automotive forms of government policy with their supply side GEARs - gears which make BMWs run very fast but consign those with rusted old engines to further lack of movement. Clause 3: "The people shall share in the Country's wealth", calls for nationalisation of the mines. With current layoffs impending for mineworkers and former trade unionists busy striking it rich (rather than striking at all), with South African capitalism still fond of the days of 19th century colonialism where the desire was, in the words of Josef Conrad, "To tear treasures out of the bowels of the land . . . with no more moral purpose . . . than there is in burglars breaking into a safe", we may find that the Freedom Charter haunts us. Clause 4: "The land shall be shared among those who work it", demands a redistribution of land and state assistance for the peasantry. Of the 22 000 odd land claims currently on the government books, a total of 7 have been resolved in the last two years. We may return to this clause as a moral sword. Clause 7: "There shall be work and security". Need I say more? Clause 9: "There shall be houses, security and comfort". Who but makers of car alarms, razor wire, electronic gates and breeders of large Alsatian dogs would take comfort from South Africa's current state of housing and security. Despite the much heralded out-of-dateness of Marxism, the Freedom Charter haunts like an unconsummated ghost in the rainbow nation, just as Marx, in the words of the philosopher Jacques Derrida, continues to haunt like a spectre.

Radical citizenship is crucial to the new South Africa, since ours is the world of negotiation, and negotiation has as its standing pitfall accommodation. No doubt Bernstein was late to relinquish his editorship of the African Communist (1990), for by that time the Internationale had given way to CNN international, all Marxist experiments in Africa had failed (with more than occasionally disastrous consequences), and the USSR was already the USS-Was. But let us recall the time - it was Bernstein's - when Marxism was the only analytical tool able to diagnose the fact that South African racism was a part of the history of capitalism, and the list of those who really risked their lives for a better South Africa is in many ways a list of Communists: Joe Slovo and Ruth First, Chief Albert Luthuli, Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Helen Joseph. These people raised families while on the run and in the movement - reacting like lightning to event and repercussion. For those who came of age in the 1930s, Marxism was *the* discourse, *the* way in which the claims of communalism, modernity, historical theory, labor, material inequality and fairness were thought about and the world was acted upon. Hence a curriculum vitae of anti-fascist/pro-communist activism: Rusty Bernstein is from 1943-1946 a gunner in the Italian campaign against European fascism. He returns to the Communist Movement almost immediately and produces the Strike Bulletin for the African Miner's Strike of 1946. He is arrested, charged with sedition and convicted. A founding member of the South Africa Congress of Democrats (1954-62), a member of the Central Committee of the (banned) South African Communist Party, he is arrested on charges of treason arising from the Congress of the People. He is on and off trial until 1961, during which time he helps to draft the Freedom Charter. Detained in 1960 for five months without charge during the State of Emergency which followed the Sharpeville massacre, banned in 1961 from all political gatherings and activities and placed under house arrest, in 1962 he is arrested at Rivonia and charged with sabotage, together with Nelson Mandela and others. After ninety days of solitary confinement, he is found, amazingly, not guilty—the story must be read to be believed—at which point he is immediately re-arrested and recharged with having contravened his banning order. He is placed on bail. In 1964 he leaves the country illegally (since he is on bail), and assumes his profession as the other kind of architect in England, where he also continues his work for the ANC and edits the African Communist.

Dedicated to the point of irrepressibility, in the words of the Simon and Garfunkel song, still crazy after all these years, we salute a committed soldier who refused to give up, a radical citizen who chose to found a nation on an ideal moral platform which we in South Africa forget at the risk of social atrophy.

A Brief History of the University of Natal

In 1910, partly on the initiative of the Natal Colonial Government, the Natal University College (NUC) opened its doors in a corrugated iron annexe behind Maritzburg College. Eight professors taught 57 students Classics; English and Philosophy; Law; Modern Languages; Botany and Geology; Chemistry and Physics; Mathematics; and Zoology. In 1912 the Old Main Building in Scottsville opened.

In 1922 the NUC extended its activities to Durban with university level courses in commerce and engineering taught at the Technical College. In 1932 Howard College was opened on the Durban Berea, firmly establishing the dual-based character of the NUC.

As a result of the initiatives of the Fabian Socialist, Dr Mabel Palmer, 19 "Non-European" students were enrolled at NUC in Durban in 1936. This grew to nearly 900 by 1960, thus firmly establishing the principle that the NUC would serve the needs of the whole community. However, like the Medical School, founded in 1951 for African, Indian and "Coloured" students, classes still reflected the segregated nature of the surrounding society. The National Party's Extension of University Act of 1959 limited new enrolments other than those at Medical School to Whites and brought a temporary halt to the University's aim of serving the educational needs of the whole community and severely restricted the autonomy achieved when the NUC became the University of Natal in 1949. Only when racial restrictions were partially lifted in 1983 could the University resume its task of serving the whole community. Since then it has welcomed increasing numbers of Black students who now make up the majority of the student body.

In 1952, Dr E G Malherbe, who had steered the NUC towards being a fully independent University in 1949, moved the administrative function from Pietermaritzburg to Durban. In 1973, in response to mounting travelling costs, the two centres were academically separated. Each centre came to have parallel faculties of Law, Humanities, Commerce, Science and Social Science. The teaching of Architecture, Engineering, Medicine and Music was, however, limited to Durban, and Agriculture, Theology and Fine Art to Pietermaritzburg.

The University of Natal has had some outstanding persons as vice-chancellors and principals. The first principal, John Bews, was a world-renowned botanist and E G Malherbe was known throughout the world as an outstanding educationalist. In 1993 the University of Natal was the first university in South Africa to appoint a woman, Professor Brenda Gourley, as its principal. The largely ceremonial chancellors too, have been distinguished, not least of all the present incumbent, Archbishop Denis Hurley. Alumni include people as diverse as Alan Paton, Steve Biko and Alec Erwin. Honorary Graduates include Roy Campbell, Abdullah Ebrahim and Nelson Mandela.

In its 1989 mission statement the University of Natal affirmed its determination to "serve all sections of its community through excellence in scholarship, teaching, learning, research and development". 1997 and 1998 sees the University creatively responding to the challenge of a fast-changing environment. As a result the possibilities provided by interdisciplinary studies as well as financial constraints it has become possible and necessary to rationalise academic, executive and support functions across the two centres. This will enable the university to become more efficient and fulfil its mission well into the 21st century.

National Anthem of South Africa

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo
Yizwa imithandazo yethu
Nkosi sikelela
Thina lusapholwayo.

Morena boloka
Setjhaba saheso
Ofedise dintwa lematshwenyeho.

O se boloke, O se boloke
Setjhaba saheso
Setjhaba sa, South Afrika,
South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel
Uit die diepte van ons see
Oor ons ewige gebergtes
Waar die kranse antwoord gee
Sounds the call to come together
And united we shall stand
Let us live and strive for freedom
In South Africa our land.

Gaudeamus Igitur

Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus;
Gaudeamus igitur, juvenes dum sumus;
Post jucundam juventutem,
 post molestam senectutem,
Nos habebit humus, nos habebit humus.

Ubi sunt qui ante nos in mundo fuere?
Ubi sunt qui ante nos in mundo fuere?
Vadite ad superos, transite ad inferos,
Ubi jam fuere, ubi jam fuere.

Vita nostra brevis est, brevi finietur;
Vita nostra brevis est, brevi finietur;
Venit mors velociter, rapit nos atrociter,
Nemini parcetur, nemini parcetur.

Vivat Academia, vivant Professores,
Vivat Academia, vivant Professores,
Vivat membrum quodlibet,
 vivant membra quaelibet,
Semper sint in flore, semper sint in flore.

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL



Laudation

spoken by the University Orator

Professor DANIEL A HERWITZ, BA (Highest Honors) (Brandeis), MA PhD (Chicago)

in presenting

LIONEL BERNSTEIN

to the Chancellor at the Graduation Ceremony

held in Durban on

Saturday, 25 April 1998

**CONFERMENT OF THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF LAWS
HONORIS CAUSA UPON
LIONEL BERNSTEIN**

Mr Lionel (Rusty) Bernstein, an architect by profession and an activist by dedication, is being honoured tonight in both capacities. As activist, he was one of the central players in the 1950s and 1960s in the struggle against Apartheid. As architect, he built not the modernist high-rises which in their dilapidated states of collapsed curtain wall or their newly minted and unctuous Rosebank corporate sleek, grace the cities of South African modernity today, but a bridge of more ancient and radical value, a bridge between the foundations of Athenian democracy and the South African constitution. Bernstein was a chief architect, along with Govan Mbeki and a small number of others, of the Freedom Charter of 1957. Since that document founded South Africa before it was willing, as a country dedicated to the project of radical democracy, with equality of rights in the most rigorous sense, for all, Bernstein's work is at the origins of South African social contracts. As an origin, the Freedom Charter has never enjoyed strict legal use: its declaration is rather of the currency of a moral weapon, to be used to measure how far the South African constitution really goes in proclaiming the rights of a humanity which is entitled to refuse humiliation and abjection, just how far government goes in ensuring a better life, just how much the global forms of capitalism which subsume South Africa are indeed enlightened. Marxism, for the Freedom Charter as an artifact of Marxist humanism in the best sense, remains alive to the extent that its principles remain a radical option to current automotive forms of government policy with their supply side GEARS - gears which make BMWs run very fast but consign those with rusted old engines to further lack of movement. Clause 3: "The people shall share in the Country's wealth", calls for nationalisation of the mines. With current layoffs impending for mineworkers and former trade unionists busy striking it rich (rather than striking at all), with South African capitalism still fond of the days of 19th century colonialism where the desire was, in the words of Josef Conrad, "To tear treasures out of the bowels of the land . . . with no more moral purpose . . . than there is in burglars breaking into a safe", we may find that the Freedom Charter haunts us. Clause 4: "The land shall be shared among those who work it", demands a redistribution of land and state assistance for the peasantry. Of the 22 000 odd land claims currently on the government books, a total of 7 have been resolved in the last two years. We may return to this clause as a moral sword. Clause 7: "There shall be work and security". Need I say more? Clause 9: "There shall be houses, security and comfort". Who but makers of car alarms, razor wire, electronic gates and breeders of large Alsatian dogs would take comfort from South Africa's current state of

housing and security. Despite the much heralded out-of-dateness of Marxism, the Freedom Charter haunts like an unconsummated ghost in the rainbow nation, just as Marx, in the words of the philosopher Jacques Derrida, continues to haunt like a spectre.

Radical citizenship is crucial to the new South Africa, since ours is the world of negotiation, and negotiation has as its standing pitfall accommodation. No doubt Bernstein was late to relinquish his editorship of the African Communist (1990), for by that time the Internationale had given way to CNN international, all Marxist experiments in Africa had failed (with more than occasionally disastrous consequences), and the USSR was already the USS-Was. But let us recall the time - it was Bernstein's - when Marxism was the only analytical tool able to diagnose the fact that South African racism was a part of the history of capitalism, and the list of those who really risked their lives for a better South Africa is in many ways a list of Communists: Joe Slovo and Ruth First, Chief Albert Luthuli, Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Helen Joseph. These people raised families while on the run and in the movement - reacting like lightning to event and repercussion. For those who came of age in the 1930s, Marxism was *the* discourse, *the* way in which the claims of communalism, modernity, historical theory, labor, material inequality and fairness were thought about and the world was acted upon. Hence a curriculum vitae of anti-fascist/pro-communist activism: Rusty Bernstein is from 1943-1946 a gunner in the Italian campaign against European fascism. He returns to the Communist Movement almost immediately and produces the Strike Bulletin for the African Miner's Strike of 1946. He is arrested, charged with sedition and convicted. A founding member of the South Africa Congress of Democrats (1954-62), a member of the Central Committee of the (banned) South African Communist Party, he is arrested on charges of treason arising from the Congress of the People. He is on and off trial until 1961, during which time he helps to draft the Freedom Charter. Detained in 1960 for five months without charge during the State of Emergency which followed the Sharpeville massacre, banned in 1961 from all political gatherings and activities and placed under house arrest, in 1962 he is arrested at Rivonia and charged with sabotage, together with Nelson Mandela and others. After ninety days of solitary confinement, he is found, amazingly, not guilty—the story must be read to be believed—at which point he is immediately re-arrested and recharged with having contravened his banning order. He is placed on bail. In 1964 he leaves the country illegally (since he is on bail), and assumes his profession as the other kind of architect in England, where he also continues his work for the ANC and edits the African Communist.

Dedicated to the point of irrepressibility, in the words of the Simon and Garfunkel song, still crazy after all these years, we salute a committed soldier who refused to give up, a radical citizen who chose to found a nation on an ideal moral platform which we in South Africa forget at the risk of social atrophy.

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