

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA



MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY THE
PRINCIPAL, PROFESSOR S. PAUW,
FOR THE INFORMATION OF
FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

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One of the most significant undertakings in the field of education and good human relations in this country is the University of South Africa.

Its important and pioneering role in the development of the potential of South Africa's peoples is dawning upon public bodies, industries and individuals. The result is phenomenal growth.

The time has come for the University to make itself better known and to give the public the opportunity to participate in its rewarding task.

Leaders in different fields owe it to themselves and their followers to gain some knowledge of the University.

History

The University is at once the oldest and the youngest of South Africa's universities. Patterned on the University of London, it was founded as the University of the Cape of Good Hope in 1873. For more than forty years it was the only university in South Africa authorized to grant degrees or to conduct examinations for university entrance. It was a central examining body responsible also for several other examinations. To this day it administers the examinations and exemptions of the Joint Matriculation Board and apart from its university work also conducts music examinations for 15,000 candidates every year.

It was the academic guardian which guaranteed the standards of all the other university institutions until they became autonomous universities.

In 1916 when Stellenbosch and Cape Town became autonomous universities this University was reconstituted as the University of South Africa with the then remaining colleges as its constituent colleges. In its new form and under its new name it will therefore be celebrating its jubilee in 1966.

The University of the Witwatersrand became independent in 1922,

Pretoria in 1930, and the others in the four years from 1948 to 1951.

As a teaching university the University is the youngest in the country. In 1946 it was made responsible for the training of external students through the written word. It is unique in the world as the only recognized university devoted mainly to the training of external students. In the United States there are 57 universities which also undertake education through the written word. Their efforts are however insignificant compared with the work of the University of South Africa.

In the past 17 years the University has followed a vigorous policy aimed at the intellectual development of people. Its main asset has been a determination to maintain high university standards and to meet the challenge to prove that the written word could be a worthy medium of university education. The written word is after all the pre-eminent medium for academic and scientific communication on a high level.

The University is deeply grateful for the assistance received from the other universities. Their principals are members of, or are represented on the Council; each other university is represented by at least two professors on the Senate and many professors of other universities act as examiners for the University of South Africa. Thus Professor I.D. MacCrone was for many years a representative of the Witwatersrand University on the Senate and an examiner of UNISA. Now, as Principal of his University, he is a member of the Council of this University.

In this way the University remains a central university body on which the nine universities co-operate in the interest of the external student. It is a university for external students and does not aspire to become a residential university or to register students who can attend at a residential university. In his application for registration each student must give a clear and acceptable reason for not studying at a residential university.

A University for Seniors

The students of the University are self-reliant, responsible adults of an average age of over 27 years - seven years older than the students of other universities. Only 7.5 per cent of the students are under twenty years of age, compared with 12.4 per cent who are over forty.

The University sees its main challenge in the vast undeveloped potential of adults. Not only the minds of young people, but also those of adults must be improved. Not only the unqualified but also those who are qualified need further knowledge.

The seniority and maturity of the students of the University apply not only to age, but also to their academic advancement. This year no fewer than 2,853 of the students already held degrees, and 4,829 were qualified for some profession. The latter figure includes 3,698 teachers, 224 engineers, 240 qualified accountants, 134 research scientists, 237 ministers of religion and 54 doctors and dentists.

The students in the higher age groups are increasing more rapidly than the younger ones and those already qualified more rapidly than the unqualified.

About half the students with degrees are following advanced courses whereas the other half are supplementing their qualifications by study in new fields. Thus many engineers are taking the B.Com. degree, and scientists are improving their knowledge of foreign languages, statistics or mathematics.

The University is not only a university for those who have never had the opportunity of attending university classes, but also for qualified persons who wish to improve their qualifications. Approximately 50 per cent of the students were previously registered at other universities, and 75 per cent of the graduates hold degrees of other universities. All South African and many overseas universities have alumni in the University of South Africa.

Beyond the Borders

The activities of the University extend beyond the borders of the Republic: 56 per cent of the students live in the Transvaal, 19 per cent in the Cape Province, 10.4 per cent in Natal and 5.9 per cent in the Orange Free State and no fewer than 1,136 of this year's students live outside the Republic. This includes 456 in Southern Rhodesia, 225 in South West Africa, 191 in the Protectorates, 132 in Northern Rhodesia, 35 in East Africa, 13 in Mozambique, and 8 in the rest of Africa. Indeed, there are 76 students outside Africa, including 31 in the British Isles, 21 in Europe, 19 in North America, 3 in Australia, one in Israel, and one in Santiago, Chile. Most of the students outside Africa are South Africans.

Students in other countries normally do their examinations at South African embassies or consulates, or at local universities. The University has over 600 examination centres. In the Republic other institutions and leading citizens act on behalf of the University in the supervision of examinations. Thus the University is brought to the student. It is conducting a bold experiment in conquering geographic and social distance. It is a real universitas.

Good Relations

The University is privileged to be the University of South Africa in the best and widest sense of the term. It is neither local nor sectional. It serves all sections of the people and is one of the most vigorous focal points of good relations in South Africa. In spite of its multi-racial character it succeeds in making provision for all students without giving offence to anyone. At the same time it accepts the laws and customs of the country as the framework within which it must fulfil its academic function. Because it moves on a high intellectual level, differences of race are minimized. Because the University treats its students on a basis of goodwill and common decency, not a single unpleasant incident on racial or political grounds has been reported to

me since I became Principal more than seven years ago.

The University of South Africa is the only bilingual university in the Republic. Of the students 49.1 per cent use Afrikaans and 50.9 per cent English as their medium of instruction. The University has courses in the seven Bantu languages and a large number of other languages including Russian and Arabic. It is considering the institution of courses in Portuguese and Hindi.

While 82.4 per cent of its external students are White, there are 2,320 non-White students, not counting the 1,397 at the five university colleges for non-Whites who are also registered students of the University.

Although the University has in recent years developed mainly as a teaching university for external students, it is now reliving part of its history in that it has become the examining university for the five university colleges for non-White students.

Seven Faculties

The University has seven faculties: Arts, Science, Commerce and Administration, Law, Education, Social Science and Divinity.

It teaches 268 courses and continual requests are being received from responsible bodies for the introduction of new courses. The University is however very careful not to increase the number of courses too rapidly.

Nevertheless, after careful investigation it does undertake important new developments.

Two cases in point are the institution of training in Chemistry and in Management.

In 1961 the Department of Chemistry was established. Only students who have adequate laboratories at their disposal and who do their prescribed practical work under the supervision of an approved senior chemist are accepted. In practice this means that Chemistry students are workers in the chemical in-

dustry. This year there were 111 students in the first, 33 in the second and 8 in the third year. In addition 27 were registered for B.Sc.(Hons.), 4 for M.Sc, and 5 for Ph,D. in Chemistry.

The institution of a post-graduate Diploma in Management has recently been approved in principle. The University is sending Professor G. Marais of the Department of Business Economics to Europe, Britain and America to investigate the latest developments in the methods of training in this field.

Not the easy way

The University does not believe in the easy way in education. Not only are the standards high but the method is also an arduous one. Much independent thought and work are expected of the student. The student's circumstances often place further difficulties in the way. There certainly is a need for the University's motto Spes in Arduis. Hoop langs die steiltes.

Although many students do not succeed, those who do have proved not only their intellectual ability but also their strength of character, industry and perseverance. The number receiving degrees and diplomas will soon exceed one thousand per year.

Priority number one

Priority number one in the policy of the University is the recruitment of staff of high quality. It has succeeded remarkably well in this aim. Several professors of other universities, including two deans, have accepted appointments at the University. Opportunities for research and publication are important attractions. Staff shortages are no serious problem. The staff are happy in the knowledge that the work they do is important. Their loyalty, zeal and unity of purpose are unmatched and are proving an inspiration to the students who, in spite of geographical distance, are developing a corporate spirit and pride in their Alma Mater. Like the students the staff are also

drawn from all South African and a number of overseas universities.

Phenomenal Growth

The growth of the University is extremely rapid. The number of students has increased as follows:

1955 :	5,586
1956 :	6,342
1957 :	7,397
1958 :	8,128
1959 :	9,171
1960 :	10,456
1961 :	11,354
1962 :	13,158
1963 :	14,608

The students of the University colleges for non-Whites are included in the totals from 1960 onwards. In 1963 they numbered 1,397.

The enrolment of the other universities in 1962 was:

Pretoria	8,124
Witwatersrand	5,884
Cape Town	5,485
Stellenbosch	4,818
Natal	3,914
Orange Free State	2,125
Potchefstroom	1,901
Rhodes	1,606

The phenomenal growth of the University is likely to continue. In the past its activities were not vigorously publicised. Now however the University is being given publicity by students and an increasing number of influential friends.

The growth in the facilities of the University is even more rapid than the growth in the number of students. The ratio of staff to students is increasing, the library is growing rapidly and the emphasis on research and publication is beginning to show results.

Research and Publication

An increasing number of teachers and students are actively engaged on research. The University expects its teachers to do research and to publish the results. Thus far two research bodies are being accommodated at the University.

The first is the Africa Institute which collects and disseminates information about Africa, publishes a local and an international bulletin and is engaged upon the preparation and publication of maps and statistics on Africa. Four issues of the Institute's Maps and Statistics have appeared. When the whole series of twelve has been completed, it will be compiled into a valuable political, economic and social atlas of Africa.

The Bureau for Market Research established by the University's Department of Business Economics under the Directorship of Professor Rädcl is doing fundamental research in various problems of marketing. Several reports have been published, inter alia on the income and expenditure patterns of Bantu households in Pretoria, Benoni and Johannesburg. A survey among the Coloured and Bantu populations in Cape Town is in progress.

Action initiated by the University of South Africa has led to the establishment of an Institute for Public Administration which may also in future be accommodated at the University.

The establishment of an Institute for Advanced Mathematics is being planned. The Department of Mathematics is particularly suited to undertake this and already has 13 M.Sc. and 14 Ph.D. students. One of the latter has come specially from Canada to study under the professor of his choice. The abovementioned numbers greatly exceed those of any other mathematics department in South Africa. Senior students in the Department include scientists employed by the C.S.I.R., the Atomic Energy Board and other universities.

The growth of post-graduate work at the University is one of its main features. The number of students registered for advanced degrees is increasing more than twice as rapidly as the number of undergraduates.

The publications of staff members appear in several series of publications sponsored by the University.

Breaking down Academic Isolation

The University plans to play an important role in breaking down South Africa's academic isolation. An increasing number of its teachers, eight in 1963, are spending their leave at overseas institutions. Its main contribution in this direction will however be its plans for bringing world figures in different disciplines to conduct short courses and seminars here during the overseas summer vacation. These persons will also be made available for lectures at other universities.

Thus during 1962 Professor H. G. Wales of the University of Illinois paid a three months' visit to the University and had an important stimulating effect on the practice of market research at this University and by other bodies operating in this field.

This year Professor Max Kaser of the University of Hamburg, a world figure in the field of Roman Law, was visiting the University.

Professor E. Sperner, a world figure in Mathematics, also of the University of Hamburg, has been invited for 1964. Professor Sperner has recently been elected Rector of his University.

The intention is to increase the number of visits by experts from overseas and it is hoped that some of the students of these world figures will be attracted to accept permanent posts at South African universities.

A new campus

The main problem arising from the University's rapid growth is

that of suitable accommodation. At present it occupies buildings in four blocks in the central city area in Pretoria.

Properties bought with a view to expansion have been claimed by the City Council for a new freeway.

The University has now realized that it should withdraw from the central area of the city, and the City Council has generously donated a beautiful building site on Muckleneuk Hill overlooking the city to the north and Fountains Valley to the south. An architect has been appointed, and plans are being drawn up for a complex of buildings which will be a credit to Pretoria and the Republic. These new developments will involve the University in considerable capital expenditure. The new buildings are expected to cost R2,500,000. The expansion of the library stocks to 500,000 volumes will require a further R500,000. As soon as the plans are finalised a fundraising campaign will be launched. The preliminary target for the campaign is R2,000,000. It is hoped that the new buildings will be ready in 1966 for the occasion of the Jubilee Festival and that the preliminary target will have been reached by that time.

A special feature of the new campus will be a conference centre for meetings of scientific, cultural and professional bodies. Seminars on a high level will be held there. This centre will consist of an auditorium and several smaller halls and committee rooms. The University's cafeteria will form part of the building.

University Finance

Current expenditure is covered almost entirely by students' fees and government subsidy. The government subsidy amounts to about fifty per cent of current expenditure. An application has been made for an increase in government subsidy to cover about sixty per cent of current expenditure. The University has reason to hope that its application will succeed.

This will lead to the further expansion of facilities and accommodation and will increase the need for additional capital expenditure.

Government subsidy and student's fees may however only be used for specified purposes. The University needs free income for other special purposes.

Interest and redemption on capital expenditure are also subsidised by the government. The University is however expected to meet a substantial part of the capital expenditure from its Development Fund which must be collected from the public.

Interest earned by the Development Fund will be used to provide the University with free income for special purposes such as supplementing salaries to obtain or retain the services of specially-qualified academics. Part of the cost of bringing world-famous academics from overseas, and other special undertakings such as the establishment of the Institute for Advanced Mathematics, scholarships, loans and bursaries, must also be met from the proceeds of the Development Fund.

Although funds have been raised on a small scale in the past, plans for the new campus necessitate a well-organized and concerted fund-raising campaign. Even without such a campaign, R200,000 has been raised thus far. The most important contributors have been the City Councils of Pretoria, Johannesburg and Germiston, and Sanlam, Iscor and the Reserve Bank.

The site donated by the City Council of Pretoria is valued at R150,000. The City Council will be considering a further large donation in cash in the near future.

Through its contribution to the improvement of the qualifications of more than 3,600 teachers from all racial groups, the University is making a very important contribution to the improvement of the education of

all sections in South Africa. This alone is a worthy cause.

The University is really only beginning with pioneering work which promises to be an example of great significance to university education throughout the world.

Investment in education creates opportunities for the transmutation of material wealth into an enduring intellectual and cultural heritage.

2nd December 1963

ERRATUM:

The last sentence on page 1 of the letter should read:

..... More than half, 59.3 per cent, failed not more than twice in some subject or other and one-sixth, 16.7 per cent, failed more than five times before obtaining the degree.

Van die Prinsipaal
Universiteit van Suid-Afrika
Posbus 392, Pretoria
Telefoon 3-3554



From the Principal
University of South Africa
P.O. Box 392, Pretoria
Telephone 3-3554

24 March 1964

Dear Student,

I take great pleasure in welcoming you as a student of the University of South Africa at this the beginning of the new year. May this year open up fresh vistas for you and enrich your life with new knowledge.

The prodigious growth of our University is continuing in every respect. The growth in the numbers of students is merely an outer symbol of the vitality of the idea of the University. Our students are devoting increasing time and energy to their studies and are scaling ever greater heights.

The challenge of the geographic distances separating our students from one another and from their lecturers is also steadily becoming less formidable. I am very happy to say that the bonds between our University and its people are steadily becoming firmer; and signs that our students are proud of their University and feel that they are part of it are becoming increasingly apparent.

I appeal to our students to show the world that they are members of the University of South Africa. They can do this by wearing the University blazer, badge and tie. A student becomes entitled to a blazer as soon as he has attained credits in an examination.

I again wish to invite you to write to me personally if, apart from your letters to the Registrar and the teaching staff, you feel the need to bring something to my attention. I value my contacts with students.

I recently examined the records of study of the many hundreds of students who have just completed their degrees or diplomas. I think you will be interested in the following facts: Of the students who obtained the B.A. degree this year, 14.8 per cent completed it in the minimum period of three years, 66.7 per cent in five years or less, and 11.8 per cent took more than seven years. More than a quarter, 25.3 per cent, obtained the B.A. degree without failing a single course out of the eleven. More than half, 59.3 per cent, failed once or twice in some subject or other and one-sixth, 16.7 per cent, failed more than five times before obtaining the degree.

Of the students who have just completed the B.Com. degree only 4.5 per cent succeeded in the minimum period of three years, and 13.6 per cent never failed any of the required fourteen courses while studying for the degree. For the rest, 47.7 per cent completed the degree in five years and less, and 61.4 per cent failed some course or other four times or less. A quarter of the students studied for the B.Com. degree for more than seven years and the same number were unsuccessful more than seven times.

I am enclosing a general tutorial letter entitled Man, which I hope you will find edifying.

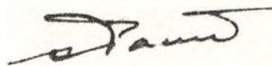
Last year's general tutorial letter on Leadership was very well received and there were many requests from students and employers for additional copies.

Perhaps I should pause to explain why I consider it necessary to discuss such subjects of general interest with students. I consider it necessary that our students should also take an interest in subjects other than those required for the examination. Insight into man is of paramount importance to all people. In the final analysis the yardstick for measuring the value of a university is the type of person it produces.

And that should also be your yardstick for measuring your studies at the University. Of what value are your studies to you as a person? Are they making a better, a fuller and a richer person of you? Are they adding content and meaning to your life? The type of person we become is very largely determined by our thoughts on who we are and what we are.

I sincerely hope that the study of the accompanying letter will give you insights which will help you enrich your life and share that enrichment with your fellow-men.

Best wishes from our whole staff.



S. Pauw
PRINCIPAL

Van die Prinsipaal
Universiteit van Suid-Afrika
Posbus 392, Pretoria
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From the Principal
University of South Africa
P.O. Box 392, Pretoria
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CONFIDENTIAL

25 June 1964

Mr A. B. Widman
27, 8th Avenue
Highlands North Extension
JOHANNESBURG

Dear Mr Widman,

I wish to thank you again very sincerely for the friendly way in which you and your Management Committee received me on Wednesday, the 23rd. I think I should place on record a few of the important points which became clear during the discussion.

1. It must be accepted that a second university will be established in Johannesburg. The University of South Africa is in a better position to undertake this than any other body. It is well provided for with senior staff members of standing in their respective fields. It has the necessary tradition, status and standards.
2. The University has been approached to establish an institution for full-time students on the Witwatersrand. It has decided in principle to undertake this if it is enabled to do so. Legislation would be necessary as well as capital funds amounting to approximately R10,000,000. Of this amount R5,000,000 could be procured in the form of loans. The University cannot afford the interest and redemption on a larger amount. The other R5,000,000 in which the value of the site is included, would have to be collected from the public.
3. In the light of the experience of universities in South Africa and overseas the University considers that it needs a site with a minimum extent of 150 morgen. Universities the world over are experiencing unprecedented growth and the need for growing university facilities is becoming greater by the day. The City Council of Port Elizabeth made a grant to their new university of a site of 500 morgen. The University should not plan for today or even for the next five years, but for possible developments in the next fifty years.

2/.....

4. From our knowledge of Johannesburg it seems that there are two possible sites, namely the old Bruma sewage farm and Jan van Riebeeck Park, including Marks Park and the Nature Reserve on the Melville Koppies. The advantages of the former site are that geographically and in regard to population it lies near the centre of the Witwatersrand and that it is easily accessible by means of the proposed system of highways. It is also quite near the railway. Its accessibility from a number of East Rand towns increases the possibility of additional financial and other support.

The Emmarentia-Melville site is favourably situated in relation to the predominantly Afrikaans suburbs of Johannesburg but relatively inaccessible to the large population of the East Rand. It is near the Goudstadse College of Education which, however, should not be a prime consideration in determining the site of the University.

The University considers that either of the above sites would be suitable, but it would prefer Bruma because of the greater unity and visibility of the site and also because the potential development east of the site is so much greater than the other vicinity which is largely a built-up area.

5. It goes without saying that a second university of the size and standing of the University of South Africa will be a great advantage to your city. Not only the five hundred families of staff members but also many students will be added to the population. I have no doubt that property values in the vicinity of the new university would be raised considerably. This would naturally in time lead to an increase in rates.

The most important advantage to the city and the Witwatersrand will however be the University's contribution to the intellectual and cultural life of the city. At present more than a thousand full-time students from the Witwatersrand study at universities in other centres. No doubt many others who at present do not receive higher education would avail themselves of the opportunity of attending classes at the University of South Africa.

I have no doubt that the establishment of the University of South Africa in Johannesburg will lead to a far greater interest in university education and that a far greater number of young people in Johannesburg and on the Rand will avail themselves of the opportunity of receiving higher education. The raising of the level of education of the people of the Rand will be reflected in higher productivity and prosperity.

6. I have confidential information that in 1962 a Departmental Committee was appointed to investigate the possibility of the University of South Africa being moved to the Witwatersrand. The Committee reported that the University should be established about halfway between the centres of Johannesburg and Germiston and recommended a site in Germiston. The University prefers Johannesburg and is certain that the Bruma site would meet with the approval of the Department of Education, Arts and Science.

7. The University is and wishes to remain a bilingual institution. It would seek to promote co-operation with the University of the Witwatersrand and among Afrikaans- and English-speaking people. The University is strictly non-political and non-sectional and wishes to preserve its character. It would be able to do so to better effect if situated in the eastern suburbs of Johannesburg.

Thanking you again for your kindness.

Yours sincerely,



S. Pauw
PRINCIPAL

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Posbus 392, Pretoria
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From the Principal
University of South Africa
P.O. Box 392, Pretoria
Telephone 3-3554

5 September 1964

PERSONAL

Mr P. R. B. Lewis
25 Erlswold Way
Saxonwold
JOHANNESBURG

Dear Mr Lewis,

As promised in our interview on 2 September 1964 I am sending you some statistics on the distribution of the White population on the Witwatersrand.

One of the main reasons why I personally prefer a site in the eastern suburbs is that the majority of both the Afrikaans speaking population and the total White population of the Witwatersrand live east of the centre of Johannesburg. Of the Afrikaans speaking people of the Rand 53 per cent and of the total White population 62 per cent live east of the City Hall. These and the other figures are totals of the enumerators' districts for the 1960 census. In the case of Table II the numbers of Afrikaans speaking people in the districts outside Johannesburg are not yet available for the 1960 census, but the figures are available for the total White population. With the assistance of officials of our Bureau for Market Research the 1951 percentages of Afrikaans speaking people in the East and West Rand districts were applied to the 1960 census figures. In view of the more rapid growth of Afrikaans speaking people their number has probably been somewhat underestimated.

Nigel is included in the East Rand and Carletonville and Westonaria in the West Rand.

I have found your realistic address on Parkinson's Law most interesting.

I wish to thank you again for your kind co-operation.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

TABLE I : Distribution of the White Population of the Witwatersrand : 1960

Area	Home Language		Total White Population
	Afrikaans	English	
East Rand	148,917	91,194	254,081
Johannesburg	114,787	251,969	404,143
West Rand	81,823	38,725	127,445
Total	345,527	381,888	785,669

TABLE II : Afrikaans Speaking and Total White Population within specified distances from the sites at Emmarentia and Bruma : 1960

Distance	Afrikaans Speaking			Total White Population		
	Emmarentia	Bruma	Bruma majority	Emmarentia	Bruma	Bruma majority
0 to 2 mile	8,827	6,194	- 2,733	29,393	35,385	5,992
0 to 4 mile	59,823	33,771	- 26,152	180,847	182,569	1,722
0 to 6 mile	80,918	117,754	36,836	282,296	371,563	89,267
0 to 8 mile	124,225	161,088	57,263	399,712	463,627	63,915
0 to 10 mile	142,119	191,468	49,349	429,327	509,888	80,561
0 to 15 mile	235,928	251,519	15,591	582,317	619,397	37,080
0 to 20 mile	280,664	282,832	2,168	661,262	669,015	7,753

CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

JWM/HK.

Date 10th September, 19 64.

Administrative Branch

Report on BRUMA DEVELOPMENT.

1. A large part of the old disposal works at Bruma was proposed to be developed as:-
 - (a) An individual housing scheme of 116 acres, and
 - (b) A high class flat and shopping area.
2. The original cost to the Council of (a) above was R10,500, and something rather more or less than that for (b). No loan charges remain to be paid off in respect of Bruma and its equipment.
3. The Council was told on the 31st August, 1962, that it was becoming a matter of urgency to recoup one million rand from the sale of land at Cydna, Bruma and Delta. At that time it was said that -

" It is possible that the receipts from the sale of stands (at Bruma) will exceed the cost of laying out the township by R400,000."

A more up to date estimate in line with paragraph (1) above, is as follows:-

A. Individual Housing Scheme

	R
Sale of Sites	760,000
<u>Less Costs of Roads, Water and Sewerage</u>	<u>215,000</u>
Net Proceeds of Sale	R545,000
	=====

To this R545,000 can logically be added, the present capitalised value of future assessment rate income at 3c in the Rand per annum, discounted at 5% per annum; that capitalised value would be R304,000, making a saleable value to the Council of the individual housing scheme R849,000.

B. The Flat Development Scheme.

	R
Sale of Sites	1,000,000
<u>Less Costs of Services</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Net Proceeds of Sale	R700,000
	=====

...../2/

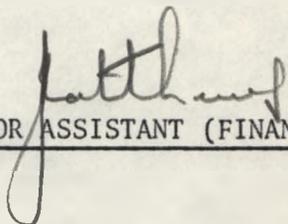
178 Homes
8 Flats
1 Garage

180
5 flats a flat.

10 blocks flats
18 Swans
Garden
Summers
1000 families
Shopping Area

(Seeing that it is intended to proceed with the scheme for flats in any case, the projection regarding the proceeds of taxation has not been included in this instance. As a point of interest, however, it would approximate R400,000).

4. If the Council were to sell the 116 acres intended for the Housing Scheme A, a fair price would therefore seem to be R545,000, if the new owner was liable to pay assessment rates, or R849,000 if his property was exempt from the rate levy.


SENIOR ASSISTANT (FINANCIAL).

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From the Principal
University of South Africa
P.O. Box 392, Pretoria
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30 September 1964

Councillor P. Lewis
Acting Chairman
Management Committee
City Council of Johannesburg
City Hall
JOHANNESBURG

Dear Councillor Lewis,

With further reference to my previous letters, the memorandum on the University, and our discussions on the possibility of the University of South Africa moving to Johannesburg, I now have to inform you that the Council of the University met on Saturday, 26 September 1964 and decided to accept the Report of the Planning Committee.

The Committee recommends inter alia that the seat of the University be transferred to the Witwatersrand.

My Council has decided that the further interview requested with your Management Committee is now no longer necessary.

With regard to a possible site I have been instructed to inform your Council that the University has adopted the following principles:

1. Although the University wishes to maintain its bilingual character it realises that as the Witwatersrand already has an English medium university and as the need for a new university is being felt mainly by the Afrikaans-speaking section, the University will draw mainly Afrikaans-speaking full-time students. The distribution of the Afrikaans-speaking population of the Witwatersrand should therefore be a main consideration while the distribution of the total White population should be a secondary factor.

2/.....

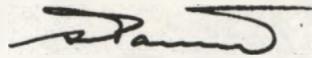
2. The planning of the University should not cover only the next five years but should make provision for possible developments during the next 50 years. Future possibilities are of greater importance than the circumstances of today.
3. After careful research into the experience of South African and overseas universities and of the planning of new universities, especially in England and Germany, the University is convinced that a site of at least 150 morgen, preferably as an undivided unit, would be the minimum requirement.
4. The University should not be established for a particular local community but for the whole Witwatersrand/Vereeniging area. Therefore it should be situated as near as possible to the centre of the population of the Witwatersrand. New universities are today usually located at the periphery of cities rather than in built-up areas.
5. If at all possible the University would wish to establish its new campus within the Johannesburg Municipal area.
6. The site should be easily accessible. The availability of rail and road communications and of public transport is an important consideration. It would however be possible to establish special bus services, e.g. between the Teachers' Training College and the University. The freeways now being planned will also prove important.
7. The site of the University should have good visibility. In Pretoria the University will be sacrificing one of the most imposing sites in South Africa.
8. As a cultural and intellectual centre the University should form an important link for the White population of the whole Witwatersrand.
9. The University's staff consisting of 298 teachers and 270 members of the administration will be expected to make great sacrifices. The availability of living space for the staff should be considered. The University will become an important point of growth for the city.

These are the principles stated by my Council.

I have further been instructed respectfully to ask what facilities your Council would be prepared to place at the disposal of the University for its establishment in Johannesburg. The University would also welcome your Council's views on the relative merits of possible sites.

The Report of the University's Planning Committee will be submitted to the Minister of Education, Arts and Science. The transfer of the University's seat and other changes will have to be embodied in legislation.

Yours sincerely,



S. Pauw
PRINCIPAL

THE RAND AFRIKAANS UNIVERSITY AND THE "CONSCIENCE CLAUSE".

It is distressing, to say the least, that an apparent compromise has been arranged on the issue of the "Conscience Clause" in the Bill which will establish the Rand Afrikaans University. The compromise, in fact, is a capitulation in principle. The electorate should know what the "Conscience Clause" is, and what the compromise involves.

Each of the existing universities in the Republic has been created by a separate Act of Parliament. All of them, however, are subject to the over-riding provisions of a general Act, the Universities Act of 1955. Section eleven of this Act gives wide powers to the council of a university, in the following terms:-

"Subject to the provisions of the University Act concerned relating to the prohibition of religious tests, a council shall have the right to refuse admission to any student who applies for admission should it consider it to be in the interests of the university concerned to do so".

This means that an academically-qualified applicant does not have the unqualified right of admission to the university of his choice. Under this power, some universities have chosen to exclude applicants on the ground of their race or colour. [This is a provision quite distinct from the ironically-entitled "Extension of University Education Act, 1959", which limits the right of the academically-qualified non-White to register as a student at the "open" university which is willing to admit him.] An applicant may be refused admission to a university on the ground that he is a Bantu or an Indian, but not on the ground that he is a Catholic or a Muslim.

"The provisions of the University Act concerned relating to the prohibition of religious tests" constitutes the CONSCIENCE CLAUSE. In its form, the "Conscience Clause" in a University Act is framed in these words:-

"No test whatever of religious belief shall be imposed on any person as a condition of his becoming or continuing to be a student, graduate or member of the academic staff of the University, or of his holding any office or emolument, or exercising any privilege therein, nor shall any preference be given to, or advantage be withheld from any person on the ground of his religious belief".

The one exceptional formulation is that of the Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir Christelike Høer Onderwys, whose Act provides

that

- "(1) in appointing teaching, research and administrative staff the Council shall ensure that the Christian historical character of the University shall be maintained : Provided that no denominational test shall be applied to any person as a condition of his becoming or continuing to be a graduate of the University, or a professor, research-worker, lecturer, teacher or member of the administrative staff at the University, or of his holding any office or receiving any emolument or exercising any privilege therein.
- (2) No person shall be prevented on the ground of his religious belief from becoming or continuing to be a student or graduate of the University".

This University for Christian Higher Education prohibits only denominational tests in the appointment of its staff, but it absolutely prohibits any religious tests as regards the admission of students: it has chosen not to have the right to exclude a student because he is an Anglican or a Jew. Why cannot the Rand Afrikaans University be as "liberal" as Potchefstroom?

In view of the terms of the Universities Act of 1955, a new university which does not include a "Conscience Clause" in its incorporating Act is reserving to itself the right to refuse admission on the ground of the prospective student's religious beliefs. The "Conscience Clause" is a university's public avowal of its regard for freedom of conscience. The essence of the matter is the explicit prohibition of religious tests. There can be no acceptable alternative to the "Conscience Clause" in an Act constituting a new South African university.

No one should doubt that the great and growing Afrikaans-speaking section of the Witwatersrand's population needs the early establishment and speedy development of a civic and regional university using Afrikaans as its medium of instruction. With its share of the resources of the Witwatersrand, such a university could soon achieve the international reputation which its English-medium sister, the University of the Witwatersrand, has already won for itself. How regrettable it is for the new university that its sponsors' refusal to affirm the prohibition of religious tests must make it almost impossible for the City Council and the business community of Johannesburg to give to the new university the generous financial support which otherwise it would indeed deserve.

If compromise there must be, because the deal between the National Party and the United Party cannot now be undone, there is perhaps a way of saving the Rand Afrikaans University from some of the consequences.

A University Act is not easily amended; change in the Act requires another Act to effect it, and the proposed change is open to public debate. That is why each of our existing universities has entrenched the "Conscience Clause" by embodying it in the University's incorporating Act. However, the general over-riding Universities Act of 1955 provides in Section seventeen that the council of a university shall have power to frame

"statutes for giving effect to any law relating to its university and for the general government of the university in relation to matters not specifically prescribed by any law ..."

The Statute of a University has the force of law when it has been approved by the Minister and published in the Government Gazette. It must be tabled in both Houses of Parliament, and would cease to be in force if it were disapproved by a resolution passed in the same session by both Houses - an unlikely event, to judge by what has happened in the past. The same easy procedure applies to any change which the council of a university proposes to make in its University Statute.

If the honourable assurances of the Minister were given meaningful assent by the Rand Afrikaans University, by the inclusion of the "Conscience Clause" in the Statute which is to be framed by the council of the Rand Afrikaans University, public confidence in the intentions of the council of the new university would be ensured for as long as that clause remains in the University Statute. It would serve as the University's avowal to the public that the Rand Afrikaans University abjures the right, which otherwise it will possess, to apply religious tests in the admission of its students and the appointment of its staff.

600000

- 1 Coloured Affairs Dept = 67000 Foot variable supply
Post constabulary
Increase in budget
to cover cost
- 2 Do not work existing Departments
- 3 Maintain status quo
- 4 Report

Coloureds not want to be associated with Santu.

Relationship with Minda

IT IS RECOMMENDED :

(1) That in response to the application from the University of South Africa contained in their letter of the 30th September 1964 this Council recognises ^{and} ~~and~~ welcomes the establishment of a University on the Witwatersrand to cater for the Afrikaans-speaking section of the population.

for { (2) That based on the statistics made available it is considered that ground in the Eastern portion of Johannesburg would best cater for a University bearing in mind the areas in which the present Afrikaans population reside.

(3) That in view of the necessity to pass amending legislation to enable the University of South Africa to change its constitution and establish a teaching and residential University in Johannesburg the Council approves such new constitution.

(4) That, subject to the approval of the Hon. the Administrator, the Council donate a portion approximately 110 acres in extent of Bruma shown coloured in red on the plan laid on the table and being portion of the farm Doornfontein to the University of South Africa for the establishment of a University ~~to cater for the Afrikaans-speaking section.~~

d

Resolved

1 That the Council recognizes the need to establish a University on the Witwatersrand to cater ^{for the need.} for the African speaking community

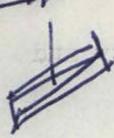
2 This Council welcomes the decision ^{in principle} of the University of South Africa ~~to~~ to establish a campus within the Johannesburg-Midrand area to supply <

3 ~~This Council recognizes that such a change~~
That subject to the enabling legislation being ~~passed~~ ~~approved~~ passed enabling the University of South Africa to transfer its campus to Johannesburg as envisaged in para (2) & further subject to such legislation being approved by the Council the

1. Request for site by Prof. Pauw, Mr. van Vuuren and Mr. Cuyler.
2. Sites discussed. Van Riebeeck Park, Bruma, Southern Districts, Country Club.
3. Instruct officials to make survey of possible sites.
4. Johannesburg not many large areas undeveloped which not reserved as open spaces.
5. The City Council realised need for Afrikaans University and advantage to the City.
6. Establishment of regional sewage disposal works to serve Johannesburg and neighbouring districts to east and north.
7. Works now established which has meant that the ground within the city at Delta, Cydna and Bruma available for other purposes.
8. When regional works originally proposed finance was to a certain extent to be by disposal of the ground of closed works.
9. Council's policy changed and large body felt that for the sake of posterity portion of these areas should be retained as open spaces.
10. Portion of Cydna used in exchange for ground for expressway purposes.
11. When request received for ground instructed officials to make survey for the whole city to see what was available bearing in mind request of original deputation.
12. Naturally the vacated sewage areas were considered.
13. Deal with three sites in turn.
14. Plans for township on Bruma. High density housing.
15. Report of officials that Bruma only possible site - commanding position. Development of high density housing in area.
16. Possible to attain additional ground in area.
17. Gillooly's farm.
18. Area to be donated equivalent to grant to Wits.
19. Country Club area.
20. Why Van Riebeeck Park not available.

110

We have to consider city as a whole



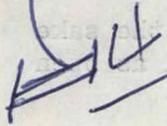
1 Size & Suitability

2

Geograp position & accessibility

3

Availability



4 Town Planning implications

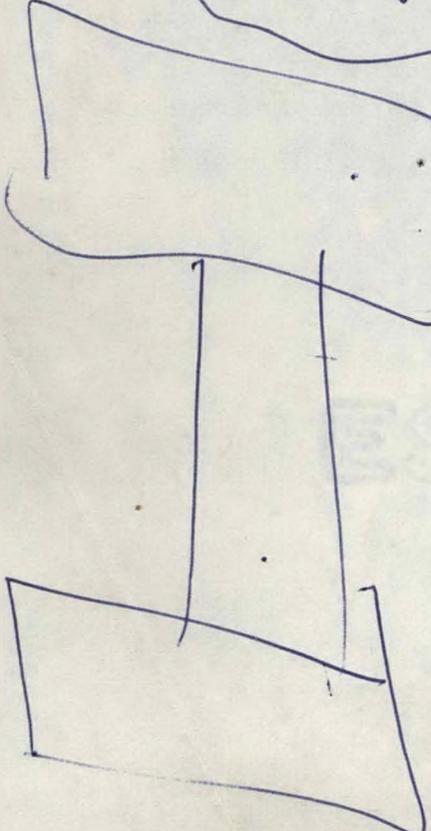
150 morgen

Bus Services

Flat Population

Recreational Aduvise
for students.

30 acres \$6000
500,000
bank loan



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ORGANISATION : UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA.
 ORGANISASIE : DIE UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUID-AFRIKA.

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1. Financial Year ended / Beekjaar wat eindig op 31.12.1964

2. Eligibility for Grant / Aanspraak op toelae L.G.O. / O.P.R. 79(17)(a)

	<u>1962/63</u>	<u>1963/64</u>	Estimate for period / Berekening vir tydperk from / van 1.1.65 to / tot 30.11.65
3. Average number of persons per day / Gemiddelde getal persone per dag			
(i) Children / Kinders			
(ii) Aged / Bejaardes			
4. Cost per person per day / Koste per persoon per dag			
(i) Children / Kinders			
(ii) Aged / Bejaardes			
5. Total expenditure / Totale uitgawe	1,689,502	2,135,067	2,452,800
6. Total Income / Totale inkomste	1,719,920	2,170,757	2,474,810
7. Surplus / Oorskot (+) Deficit / Tekort (-)	+ 30,418	+35,690	+22,010
8. Salaries and Wages Paid / Salarisse en lone wat betaal is	1,121,309	1,476,491	1,580,200
9. Grants-in-Aid / Hulptoelae			
State / Staat	816,506	1,162,650	1,373,560
Province / Provinsie			
Local Authorities / Plaaslike bestre	4,000	4,440	4,000
Other / Ander			
10. Recurring Income other than Grants-in-Aid / Wederkerende inkomste behalwe hulptoelae	899,414	1,003,667	1,097,250
11. Other Income / Ander inkomste			
12. Fund raising / Geld ingesamel			
(a) Income / Inkomste			
(b) Expenditure / Uitgawe			
13. Accumulated Funds / Opgehoople Fonds (Excess Assets over Liabilities / Bedrag waarmee die bate die laste oorskry)	47,954	83,644	
14. Cash on hand, at Bank and in Savings or Deposit accounts / Kassaldo, kontant in Bank en op Spaar- en Depositorekeninge			
	<u>Paid / Betaal</u> <u>1965/66</u>	<u>Requested /</u> <u>Aangevra</u>	<u>Recommended /</u> <u>Aanbeveel</u>
Grant-in-Aid / Hulptoelae			
(i) Maintenance / Onderhoud	R1,000	R1,000	R1,000
(ii) Supplementary / Aanvullend			
(iii) Capital / Kapitaal	-		
(iv) Manure / Mis		A substantial donation	for decision
(v) Assessment Rates / Eiensomsbelasting			
(vi) Special / Spesiaal			

COUNCILLOR P.R.B. LEWIS.

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT,

25th May 1966.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

APPLICATION FOR A CAPITAL GRANT-IN-AID :
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Included in the agenda for the next meeting of the Management Committee to be held on the 1st June 1966 is an application by the University of South Africa for a "substantial" capital grant-in-aid towards the University's Development Fund. Arrangements have been made for a deputation of the University to be received by the Committee at 11.45 a.m. on the 1st June 1966.

... Attached hereto is a copy of the University's financial statement which was annexed to the Committee's agenda for the 4th May 1966 when it considered grants-in-aid generally, a memorandum in support of the application, a brochure entitled "Creative Investment" and a list of students of the University resident in the Johannesburg municipal area. These documents are forwarded for the information of members of the Committee and it will be appreciated if you will kindly bring them to the meeting.

A.P. BURGER,

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.

RAU.

Model of Brana.
Map for Dr. Hayes.

University of S.A.
Meeting to start afternoon University
attended by a number of young men
at Hayes' chamber of Commerce.

Approach in June of Dr. Lang. Hayes V. University.
Letter from Dr. Lang. University of S.A. correspondence
Step of 600. report, etc.

Request 150 morgen. suggest sites V. K. Park.

Population figures. ^{with a good number of} ^{Dr. Hayes' notes} ^{Alfred Spencer}
Request of approval to investigate what land is ^{has been} ^{previously} ^{used}

- (Claremont)
- Noahcliff
- Area near Sophalaron
- V. K. Park
- Brana
- Delia
- followed from

Hayes
note

Deal with each.

San Dr. Lang. to suggest follow up.

Get information re what want.

Top part of Brana
Difference of opinion between Hayes & University of S.A.

Discussion Dr. Lang obvious need for afternoon class for W. it was
we must not give up in parallel to U.S. Univ.

We must not meet in the hallways.

say when approached by Ministry of Education
I presume we will give sympathetic consideration to

part of land suggest Top part of Brana. — 80 acres, which

Need to be 116 acres for afternoon location

with
probable
local use
to note

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