Plans for the future could at last be made without the fear of a possible veto from above. The university was to remain in Pretoria and its position as a recognized national institution was assured. It could, indeed, be considered an international university to an even greater degree than ever before, since its student body, although as always predominantly South African, was drawn from many distant countries. It suffered, however, from one grave drawback – the lack of adequate accommodation.

The proposals for a new building had been shelved during the uncertainties of past months, but with the removal of the prospect of a transfer to Johannesburg, the matter became at once the most pressing problem for the immediate future. The properties in Skinner and Prinsloo Streets were no longer sufficient to house the entire lecturing and administrative staffs and additional units had to be rented in other buildings. The old Land Bank in Paul Kruger Street was taken over, primarily for the production department, and offices were also made available in President Centre, Pretorius Street and, later, in the Ada Bisschop homes adjoining the library in Skinner Street. Accommodation for the Department of Musicology was found in premises next to De Doorns and in the early seventies, the University of South Africa also overflowed into the Bourke Trust building in Andries Street. This dispersion of staff hampered the university's effectiveness; moreover, by 1968, the annual rental of additional accommodation exceeded R72 000.

Conference and seminar rooms were also required. Not only
were many more departmental and inter-disciplinary seminars taking place at the university, but the teaching staff was also playing an increasingly important role in the founding and development of national associations in various fields, meetings of which were often held in Pretoria. Limited facilities existed for tutorial study groups and seminars, but for such larger gatherings as the annual Vacation School, which by 1971 was attracting more than 3 000 students, accommodation had to be sought outside the university. The Pretoria College of Education and African and Indian high schools provided the lecture rooms for these winter vacation courses. However, in 1973 – the centenary year – the University of South Africa moved out of the northern capital to meet some of its widespread student body in other centres, arranging schools in both Cape Town and Durban, as well as in Pretoria.

In the same year, graduation ceremonies were also held in these cities for Coloured and Indian students, although this was no more than the further extension of a policy already decided upon. Degrees and diplomas were conferred annually at the associated colleges while the university retained academic responsibility for them; graduation ceremonies for European students, however, were always held until the late sixties in the Pretoria City Hall. The accommodation problem became so acute that restrictions had reluctantly to be placed upon the number of friends and relatives admitted. In 1969, the annual function was held in the Civic Theatre, Johannesburg, where closed circuit television had to be used to allow all present to follow the proceedings. By 1971, it had become necessary to hold two ceremonies for European students. In that year, one took place in Pretoria and the other in the City Hall, Germiston. Graduation Day for Europeans returned to Pretoria in 1972, with two ceremonies in the City Hall, while another was held at Laudium in the capital for members of the Indian and Coloured communities. Degrees were conferred upon African students at Ga-Rankuwa.

By that time a new building had almost been completed on
Shortage of accommodation compelled the University of South Africa to rent many offices in central Pretoria.

In addition, the De Doorns boarding-house on the corner of Prinsloo and Visagie Streets was acquired in exchange for other property owned by the university in Skinner Street.

At a later stage, Cloghereen, formerly the home of the Bourke family, provided a welcome addition to the premises owned by the University of South Africa. This house with its delightful gardens adjoins the university’s present hill-top home.
Muckleneuk Ridge above Fountains Valley, with splendid views over the city to the distant Magaliesberg beyond. The project was an ambitious one and was expected to cost seven and a half million rands, an estimate which, in an era of rising costs, erred on the conservative side. A national fund raising campaign was launched in November, 1965 and an initial target of three and a half million rands was set. The University of South Africa Foundation was established, with a membership consisting of university representatives and prominent leaders in commerce and industry. One of the latter, Jan S. Marais of the Trust Bank, became Chairman of the Board of Trustees. The campaign began in Pretoria, where the local Chairman, Reuben Rutowitz, played a valuable part. It soon spread to Cape Town and Johannesburg. Between 1966 and 1970, regional campaigns had been inaugurated in the Eastern Province, the Kimberley area, the Witwatersrand, the Vaal Triangle and the Orange Free State. In terms of Act 13 of 1964, Council membership was broadened to include representatives of the donors and of the City Council of Pretoria.

The Principal and other members of staff travelled extensively in order to stimulate interest in the scheme and in 1966, the small Public Relations Office under A. B. Cloete became an active Department of Development, whose informative periodical, Unisa Bulletin, gave the university wider publicity. The first Director of Development, L. C. Malan, was succeeded soon afterwards by A. P. Schutte and the department is now headed by J. E. M. Verwey. As in Pretoria, the success of the regional campaigns owed much to the enthusiasm of leading businessmen. Theo Rood, who became a representative of the donors on Council, was active in the Vaal Triangle and later, in succession to Derek Scorer, in Johannesburg. The former Gloucestershire and England cricketer, Wally Hammond, was Chairman of the Kimberley committee. Others prominent in the various campaigns included F. van Kraayenburg in the Orange Free State, J. D. Wrigley and J. M. Christopher in the Cape Province and Chris. Saunders in Natal. Commercial undertakings responded
generously, as did industrial concerns, municipalities and the
general public. By the end of 1969, promises totalled more than
three million rands, with about R1 500 000 immediately avail­
able for building purposes.

Staff and students contributed substantial sums. In 1965, a
Students' Association was formed in Johannesburg under the
chairmanship of C. A. Jurgens and soon had branches through­
out the republic and South West Africa. Some members of the
teaching staff visited Windhoek to lecture to the members there.
The religious and cultural leader, Dr William Nicol, who received
the degree of Doctor of Literature and Philosophy (honoris
causa) at the graduation ceremony in 1966, accepted the hono­
rary presidency of the association. He was succeeded by Major-
General Sir Francis de Guingand, the first honorary Vice-Presi­
dent. At the Vacation School in 1968, the Samuel Pauw Student
Fund was established, to which past and present students of the
university contributed. The Chancellor, Dr F. J. de Villiers,
himself an old student of the University of South Africa and
generous supporter of the development campaign, made a liberal
donation to the Student Fund.

Another valuable contribution to the university came from
South West Africa, where a fund was inaugurated in memory of
Professor J. P. verLoren van Themaat, the brilliant jurist who
played so important a part in presenting South Africa's case in
the South West Africa question at the World Court in the Nether­
lands. At the time of his death in 1966, Professor verLoren van
Themaat was a member of the university's Department of Public
Law. Control of the fund was vested in a board under the
chairmanship of Mr Justice V. G. Hiemstra and it was planned
to provide a Centre of International Law in the new university
building. The centre was first established under the aegis of the
Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law, founded at the
university in 1964.

Although the building programme progressed at a steady pace,
there was a certain insecurity in other aspects of university
finance. The Cilliers Report had placed the University of South
Africa on a subsidy basis similar to that of other universities, but the rejection of its author’s subsequent report on the 1969-1973 quinquennium ushered in a period of marked financial uncertainty. This was intensified by the rejection in 1969 of the interim report of the Commission of Enquiry into University Affairs. This commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice J. van Wyk de Vries, was aided in its deliberations by Professor H. S. Steyn of the university’s Department of Mathematical Statistics, who was seconded to it as a professional adviser and later became a full member.

This was not the only outside field in which members of the university’s staff were active. In 1966, Professor M. L. Benade of the Department of Mercantile Law was appointed to the Commission of Enquiry into Company Law and Professor F. E. Rädel of the Department of Business Economics to that which investigated the fishing industry. Two years later, members of several departments served on the government commission appointed to enquire into fiscal and monetary policy. They included Professor D. C. Krogh of the Department of Economics and Economic History, his colleague from the Netherlands, D. W. Goedhuys, and A. F. van Niekerk of the Department of Mercantile Law. These two associates of Professor Krogh on the commission were subsequently awarded professorships by the University of South Africa.

Early in 1970, a group led by Professor W. F. J. Steenkamp left for Australia to study methods of cargo handling, with special reference to containerization. Shortly after his retirement in 1971, Professor Steenkamp received an honorary doctorate in commerce from the university, with whose Departments of Economics and Business Economics he had been associated for some years. The same award was made at that time to Professor S. P. du Toit Viljoen, who had also been attached to the Department of Economics. Professor Marius Wiechers of the Department of Constitutional and International Law was among others who distinguished themselves in wider spheres. Following in the footsteps of his mentor, Professor verLoren van Themaat, he was
chosen as a member of South Africa’s World Court team in 1970.

Several won recognition for outstanding contributions to academic life. These included Professor W. A. Joubert of the Department of Private Law and G. van N. Viljoen, then still with the university in the Department of Classical Languages. They were presented with Council Awards for leadership and advancement of their subjects at the graduation ceremony of 1966. Others honoured for their achievements included Professor B. A. T. Schneider, awarded a silver medal by the Goethe Institute of Germany in 1965 for his work in the field of German studies, Professor C. J. H. Schutte of the Department of Chemistry, a Raikes Medallist in 1968, and Professors Benade of the Faculty of Law and H. S. Cilliers of the Department of Accounting, who gained the Toon van den Heever Prize of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in the following year. The Akademie’s Stals Prize went to Professor F. W. Blignaut of the Department of Psychology in 1965 and to Professor P. Smit of the Department of Geography in 1972. The mathematical statistician, Professor H. S. Steyn, was awarded the Havenga Prize offered by the Akademie in 1970. In that year, Professor A. S. Roux was elected President of the Institute of Psychology, Professor D. R. Beeton, President of the English Academy of Southern Africa and Professor J. H. Moolman, President of the South African Geographical Society. Professor P. J. van der Walt had the unusual distinction of being chosen an active member of the American Society of Criminology, although not resident in the United States.

Many members of staff attended congresses at home and abroad. Among them was Professor B. S. van As of the Department of Native Administration, who gave the opening address at the Wilton Park International Conference on Development Aid, held in Sussex, England in 1970. Five years earlier, Dr J. F. Heyne was the guest of the Law Faculty of the University of Tokyo, where he delivered several lectures on South African mercantile law. Professor A. M. T. Meyer of the Department of Philosophy, who has recently accepted a permanent post in the
Netherlands, was a visiting professor in 1970 and 1971 at the *Rijksuniversiteit*, Utrecht.

The founding of the Rand Afrikaans University was not the only cause of a drain of staff to fill positions elsewhere in South Africa. Professor Rund of the Department of Mathematics obtained a Chair at the University of the Witwatersrand and Professor M. H. H. Louw of the Department of Political Science was appointed to the vacant Jan Smuts Chair of International Relations at the same university. Another who achieved distinction abroad was Vincent Brümmer of the Department of Philosophy, who became a professor in the Faculty of Divinity at the *Rijksuniversiteit*, Utrecht. Professor Brümmer is the son of N. J. Brümmer, long Professor of Philosophy at the Victoria College, later the University of Stellenbosch, and the grandson of Professor J. I. Marais of the neighbouring seminary. Both his father and his grandfather had served the old examining University of the Cape of Good Hope.

The continuing expansion of the University of South Africa and the departure of senior members of staff led to many new appointments at all levels. A large proportion of those who became senior lecturers and professors in the university were already in its employ. The University of South Africa was also fortunate in obtaining the temporary services of distinguished academics from other institutions. These included Professor D. W. Krüger, one of South Africa's leading historians, who joined the Department of History after his retirement from Potchefstroom University. He subsequently became editor-in-chief of the *Dictionary of South African Biography*. Professors J. Chris. Coetzee of Potchefstroom and C. K. Oberholzer of the University of Pretoria assisted the Faculty of Education and Professor J. H. van den Berg of the *Rijksuniversiteit*, Leiden was the guest of the Department of Psychology. Professor G. Cronjé joined the Department of Criminology in the centenary year, together with Professor J. C. de Wet of the Faculty of Law. Professor Cronjé, as head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Pretoria, had introduced courses in criminology...
there in 1949. A man of remarkable versatility, he subsequently held the Chair in the field of dramatic art at Pretoria. Professor de Wet brought his considerable attainments and long experience at the University of Stellenbosch to the service of the Faculty of Law as Professor Extraordinary.

One appointment to the teaching staff deserves special mention. General J. P. Gous, who had received his university training at the University of Stellenbosch, enlisted in the South African Police in 1932 and rose to become Commissioner. In 1972, soon after his retirement, he joined Professor P. J. van der Walt in the university's Department of Criminology. General Gous had long fought to raise the professional status of the police force; the key lay in better educational qualifications for its members and it is fitting that his assumption of his new duties should coincide with the introduction of the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Police Science, the only one of its kind to be offered in South Africa.

Many visitors from the world of higher education in other countries came to lecture or to forge contacts with the University of South Africa. Among them were Professor M. R. Bonvalet, Principal of the University of Madagascar, Professor Kathleen Atkinson, the classicist from Queen's University, Belfast, Professor H. M. H. N. Irving of the Department of Inorganic Chemistry at the University of Leeds and Dr Charles Malik of the American University in Beirut, formerly the Lebanon's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization.

Several took a closer look at the work of the university. In April, 1969, Dr J. H. Barclay, Director of Adult Education at the University of Edinburgh, called in the course of a world tour which brought him into contact with a large number of higher educational institutions. He paid the achievements of the University of South Africa high tribute and gave his opinion that its standards compared very favourably with those of other universities of repute. In the course of the following month, Dr Walter Perry, Vice-Chancellor of Britain's Open University, then in the
formative stage, visited Pretoria with his Registrar, A. Christodoulou. His purpose was to study the University of South Africa’s methods of tuition with reference to the programme planned by his own institution. Dr Perry confessed that he had learned much and was particularly impressed by new developments in business economics and by the excellence of the library. In 1972, the Director of External Studies at the University of New England in Australia, Howard C. Sheath, was able to share his experiences in the field of teletuition with the Principal. He complimented the university on its efficient organization and upon the advances made in the use of modern teaching techniques.

Another visitor from overseas spent three months at the University of South Africa in 1967. The report which he subsequently compiled was of the greatest significance, both for its careful and objective evaluation of the work being accomplished by the university and for its detailed recommendations. Professor Charles A. Wedemeyer, the William H. Lighty Professor of Education in the extension section of the University of Wisconsin, was invited by Professor Pauw and the governing Council with the main object of studying “the effectiveness of our methods, procedures and organization” and of giving his considered opinion on the desirability of introducing “modern media of communication and education”.

Professor Wedemeyer had much to say that was highly complimentary to the university, with particular regard to the comprehensiveness of its service and to the high standards maintained. He praised the leadership of the first Principal and his successor, for the university was, as he put it, “the very special creation of two dedicated men”. His lengthy report, however, pointed to certain deficiencies and suggested ways of remedying them. He felt that the university’s teaching publications, for example, could scarcely be said to attract the reader, however sound the material they contained. Much could be done to improve their appearance which, in design, lay-out and quality of paper, fell far short of that of the glossy annual house magazine, Unisa. At the same time, Professor Wedemeyer appreciated that the issue of teaching
material on so large a scale involved high production costs and was quick to note that the University of South Africa operated on a sub-economic budget.

He also recognized the problem of vacation courses then limited to a single series each year held in one centre only. He commented, too, upon the difficulties encountered by the library in its contacts with distant students – difficulties which, he readily admitted, the staff sought constantly to overcome. Much, he considered, could still be done in the whole field of relations between student and lecturer in order to provide that extra counselling and assistance which the external student so often requires. Professor Wedemeyer was, however, of the opinion that continued growth would see the evolution of new approaches in correspondence tuition and in that connection, recommended the introduction of a programme of study by the university.

It would have been unhelpful to those whose lives were dedicated to future planning had Professor Wedemeyer’s evaluation been wholly eulogistic. Many of the points he raised were already matters to which the university authorities had devoted much thought; all were examined in detail. Much has been achieved since his visit. The use of tapes for tuition purposes, to supplement the written word, is one example of the modern techniques adopted. 4 000 were sent to students in 1968; well over 100 000 were despatched in 1972. Since Professor Wedemeyer’s visit, too, a Bureau for University Research has been established under Professor G. H. A. Steyn to investigate student problems and the in-service training of lecturers. It was, however, encouraging to know that, despite all strictures, an impartial observer with wide experience in the field could conclude his observations on the university of 1967 by stating that it was “one of the foremost institutions for the independent learner in the world” and potentially, if not at that date actually, the greatest of them all.

Meanwhile, the work of the university was carried on with undiminished vigour by a staff steadily increasing in numbers beyond the thousand mark. There were, inevitably, losses which brought more than a moment of sadness. In February, 1969,
ABRAHAM JOHANNES KOEN was born on 6 July, 1903 at Brandfort in what was then the Orange River Colony. He received his early education in the Klerksdorp district of the Transvaal and matriculated at Grey College, Bloemfontein in 1922. After farming for a year, he trained as a teacher in Potchefstroom, where he also obtained the B.A. degree in 1928. He added to his graduate qualifications by gaining a B.Ed. degree in 1942.

A.J. Koen taught at Paardeplaas and Lagersdrift, before accepting the headship of the high school at Hartebeesfontein where he had attended as a boy. He later became Headmaster of the Helpmekaar Hoër Seunskool and in 1955, formed part of a mission sent to study differentiated secondary education overseas. In the following year, he was appointed Chairman of a commission to investigate and plan educational services in South West Africa.

Deputy Director of Education in the mandated territory in 1957 and 1958, he moved to the Transvaal in the same capacity, becoming Director of Education there in 1963.

A man of wide interests, he has served on a number of bodies, among them the Board of Education, Science and Technology. He is also Chairman of the Advisory Board for Nature Conservation and of the Board for National Zoological Gardens.

Appointed to the university Council in June, 1963, he has been its Chairman since February, 1969. He was awarded an honorary doctorate in education by the University of South Africa in 1973.

Dr Abraham Johannes Koen, B.A., B.Ed., D.Ed. (h.c.)
Member of Council since 29 June, 1963
Chairman of Council since 8 February, 1969
Professor S. P. E. Boshoff retired, thus severing a long connection with the university Council. Professor Boshoff, who died at Potgietersrus on 30 April, 1973, had been publicly acclaimed by the University of South Africa in 1963 when, together with the distinguished Belgian writer, Frank Lateur (Stijn Streuvels), the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature and Philosophy was conferred upon him. His place as Chairman of Council was taken by Abraham Johannes Koen, a past Director of Education in the Transvaal who was awarded an honorary doctorate in education by the university in 1973. This was one of several honorary degrees presented to persons of all races in the centenary year.

In 1967, the death in an aircraft disaster of Professor J. P. van S. Bruwer of the University of Port Elizabeth deprived the governing body of the services of another valuable member. Four years later, one of the donors' representatives, Dr G. S. J. Kuschke of the Industrial Development Corporation, died in Johannesburg shortly after his resignation from Council.

The teaching staff, too, lost several outstanding members. J. W. Loubser of the Department of Accounting died in an airliner crash at Windhoek in April, 1968 and the death occurred in May, 1971 of Dr H. T. Gonin, a former missionary then lecturing in the Department of Mathematical Statistics. Two more deaths took place later in 1971: that of Professor B. J. Roux, head of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration in November, and of Dr J. F. Heyne, Senior Research Officer with the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law in the following month.

The unexpected death of Alewyn J. Vorster in September, 1967 was a grievous loss to the administrative section. The Chief Accountant had been in the service of the university since March, 1945 and had been closely connected with the development of the teaching branch in a number of capacities. P. J. Viljoen took over his duties and a new post, that of Finance Officer, was created to co-ordinate the work of the accounts section. This was filled by the former Director of Development, A. P. Schutte.

The change was part of the continuing expansion and reorga-
nization of the complex administration of the university. The functions of the Information Department were greatly extended and placed in charge of J. J. Brits, who retired in 1972 as Chief Adviser on Students’ Affairs. An additional senior position was then added and the service directed by M. B. Ferreira and M. H. Stockhoff. New techniques necessitated the establishment of new sections. A Computer Centre was founded under D. Scheepers and programming divisions formed. This important aspect of the university’s work is now in charge of Professor R. H. Venter. A Language Laboratory was instituted in connection with the introduction of modern methods of tuition and placed in the care of Professor H. J. J. M. van der Merwe of Afrikaans en Nederlands.

S. J. Marais was first succeeded by A. P. Schutte as Production Manager, before the appointment of the present head of this section, J. J. Verheem. The department not only kept pace with the increasing demand from students for study material, but also undertook the printing of other university publications. By 1971, it was producing more than 30 million pages of lectures and 10 million pages of tutorial letters annually. M. G. van Niekerk’s despatch section was responsible for the mammoth task of sending these out to destinations all over the world.

The University of South Africa retained its administrative responsibility for the examinations of the Joint Matriculation Board and for those in music, with the Registrar, B. F. J. van Rensburg, as Secretary and W. H. le Roux as Under-Secretary of this joint section. A standing committee of Council, with outside representatives, controlled the music examinations and another, assisted by assessor members, regulated speech training. In 1967, on the retirement of Professor Roode as Director of Music, H. J. Joubert, one of South Africa’s most talented musicians, was appointed in his place. Hennie Joubert, held in high esteem as an accompanist, teacher and performer on both organ and piano, had for long been one of the university’s music examiners. The work of the university in the field of general music examinations – quite separate from the academic teaching in the
Department of Musicology under its new head, Professor Bernard van der Linde — was of particular value to music teachers, for whom annual courses were arranged.

Throughout the years of Professor Pauw’s leadership, student numbers continued to grow. By 1968, the 20,000 mark had been topped and four years later, nearly 30,000 men and women had enrolled for courses. In the same period, there was a steady rise in the numbers of those seeking post-graduate qualifications and by 1971, over 15% of the registered students were taking advanced degrees. Moreover, the University of South Africa was becoming increasingly a “university for seniors”, as the Principal put it. In the same year, some 3,000 of those studying for general degrees in the various faculties already possessed graduate qualifications obtained elsewhere. The upward trend in enrolments continued and the student body numbered some 32,000 in the centenary year.

Although efforts to extend the university’s teaching function to localities outside Pretoria were no more than sporadic before 1973 and limited to occasional lectures and seminars in other towns and cities, certain administrative contacts were established. In 1966, a branch library was opened in Windhoek and in the following year, the university returned to its old home when it set up a regional office in Cape Town. A. T. Laubscher was placed in charge and on his return to Pretoria as Committee Clerk, Charl Cillie took over his duties. A library was also opened in the Cape Town office for the convenience of students and contact with the main library in Pretoria was maintained by telex.

A number of important developments took place in the later period of Professor Pauw’s principalship. One of the greatest success stories was the founding of the School of Business Leadership. The initiative came from the private sector and in 1963, discussions were held between the University of South Africa and certain national commercial and industrial organizations. In these negotiations, the Chancellor, Dr de Villiers, the Principal and Professor Rädel of the Department of Business Economics played
Teaching Staff 1947


Rear: F.M.P. Oosterhof, M.A.
Above:
At the beginning of 1972, there were more than 500 lecturers and professors on the academic staff of the University of South Africa (picture above). Several were among the original 16 who formed the teaching section of the Division of External Studies at its inception.
When the University of the Cape of Good Hope was founded in 1873, the administrative staff consisted of the Registrar and a messenger. Growth was very slow until the creation of the Division of External Studies in 1946. At that time, the Registrar's section numbered 29 persons, with 13 more in the Director's division.

At the beginning of 1972, there were 584 members of the administrative staff (picture below).
a prominent part. Professor Rädel’s colleague, Georg Marais, was sent on an extensive tour of Europe and the United States to investigate the possibility of introducing a successful leadership programme under university auspices. As a result of his favourable report, it was decided to begin a course of training within the Department of Business Economics in 1964. However, at the beginning of 1969, the School of Business Leadership became an autonomous body within the Faculty of Commerce and Administration, with Professor Marais as its Director. It has its own Council, upon which both the university and the business world are represented.

Professor Marais was assisted from the start by a carefully selected staff of wide experience and special methods of instruction were devised to meet the problems of learning in this field. The School of Business Leadership worked in close association with similar organizations abroad, lecturers from overseas were invited and seminars were held as far from Pretoria as Swaziland. Masters’ and doctoral degrees were instituted and in 1970, an Advanced Executive’s Programme was launched.

Among the new departments formed in the more recent years of the university’s history was that of Communication, under Professor F. W. Blignaut, formerly of the Department of Psychology. The Department of Communication came into being after government’s acceptance in 1968 of the report of an investigating committee under the chairmanship of the Chancellor, Dr de Villiers. Professor Blignaut was a member of this committee of enquiry. His unexpected death at the end of February, 1972 was a grave loss to the department which he had done so much to create.

It was in the previous year that the Faculty of Social Science, of which Professor Blignaut was then Dean, was merged into the Faculty of Arts, thus ending a separate existence of more than a quarter of a century. A general streamlining of the faculty system occasioned the change. The six Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Education, Divinity and Commerce and Administration were retained, with sub-faculties where necessary. Departmental
business was first considered at sub-faculty meetings, before being discussed at full faculty level.

Other new departments included Computer Science under Professor R. H. Venter, Industrial Psychology, in charge of Professor I. van W. Raubenheimer, and Linguistics, closely associated with Afrikaans en Nederlands and under the guidance of Professors H. J. J. M. van der Merwe and F. A. Ponelis.

The creation of new departments and the extension of work in others led to the introduction of more degrees and diplomas. Additional degrees in library science, theology, operations research, law and accounting science were instituted, together with those in business leadership and police science. New certificates and diplomas were awarded in librarianship, criminology, social work and education. Fresh ground was continually being broken. In the Faculty of Education, for example, a diploma in nursery education was introduced and a course in special education offered. The latter was undertaken by V. H. Vaughan of the Department of Orthopedagogics. His work for the physically handicapped had already won him international recognition and a further honour was bestowed upon him in 1973 when the University of South Africa awarded him the degree of Doctor of Education (honoris causa) after his retirement.

Other departments continued to flourish and if the accent here falls upon the projects they inaugurated, it should be remembered that their main concern was always to improve the quality of their teaching in the interests of the students enrolled with them. It was essentially in this area that they made their greatest impact and it was through the efforts of many dedicated members of the academic staff that the work of the university came to be appreciated not only in South Africa, but also beyond the borders. An instance is provided by the Department of Semitics under Hungarian-born Professor J. J. Glück. The excellent course in modern Hebrew offered by this department even attracted students from Israel itself.

Departmental and inter-disciplinary seminars were held with increasing regularity within the university and several new de-
The tenth council of the University of South Africa (1970-1974) consisted in 1971 of ten members appointed by the State President, four representatives of the university Senate, two Principals of other South African universities nominated by the Committee of University Principals, two representatives of Convocation and two of the donors, two members nominated by the City Council of Pretoria and the Principal of the university.

Since then, another amendment to the University Act has resulted in the elimination of the two representatives of other universities.

University Council 1971

Front row (l. to r.): Rev. G.J. Davidtz; Dr J. Hurter; Dr J.S. Marais; Prof. H.J.J. Bingle; Mr A.J. Koen (Chairman); Prof. S. Pauw; Mr Justice V.G. Hiemstra; Mr I.T. Meyer; Prof. C.M. v.d. M. Brink.

Back row (l. to r.): Prof. W.A. Joubert; Mr L.F. Rive; Gen. H.B. Klopper; Dr J.P. Kearney; Prof. O.P.F. Horwood; Mr Theo Roodt; Prof. T. van Wijk; Prof. J.H. van der Merwe; Mr J.H. van Dyk; Prof. H.J.J.M. van der Merwe; Dr E.F. Potgieter.

Inset: Prof. G.R. Bozzoli; Mr H. Goldberg; Dr A.D. Wassenaar.
partmental journals made their appearance. *Unisa English Studies* was first published in 1963 under a slightly different title and was followed in 1964 by *Dynamica*, the journal of the Department of Business Economics. In the following year, the Department of Fine Arts issued the pilot number of *De Arte*, a magazine of high scholarly standard and aesthetic appeal which has appeared regularly since 1967. This publication owed much to the enthusiasm of Professor Walter Battiss, the head of the department from the end of 1964 until his retirement in 1972. He was awarded an honorary doctorate in literature and philosophy by the university in 1973 for his outstanding contributions to South African art. Other journals followed in the late sixties: *Limis* of the Department of Bantu Languages, *Mercurius*, issued by the Department of Economics, the Department of History's *Kleio* and *Ars Nova*, published by the Department of Musicology. The first number of *Theologia Evangelica*, produced by the Faculty of Divinity, appeared in April, 1968.

In addition, members of the Faculty of Law formed the editorial board of the *Comparative and International Law Journal of Southern Africa* and the Bureau of Market Research has recently commenced publication of *Research for Marketing*. Other publications, not specifically departmental, were sponsored by members of the teaching staff. Professor H. J. J. M. van der Merwe played a large part in the launching of the linguistic journal, *Taalfasette*, while Professor Glück and Professor I. H. Eybers founded the annual, *Semitics*. These, and the university's own publications, obtained a circulation which extended far beyond the confines of the Pretoria institution.

Departments also undertook work of international significance in their fields. In 1966, the Department of History provided a valuable guide for historical research by publishing its *Select Bibliography of South African History*. This compilation, edited by Professors C. F. J. Muller, F. A. van Jaarsveld and Theo van Wijk, made extensive use of the knowledge of specialists in various subject areas, both inside and outside the republic. Before the publication made its appearance, plans were formulated to
bring it up to date with supplementary issues. Other projects include the work of Professor Beeton and Helen Dorner of the Department of English in compiling an *Index of English Usage in Southern Africa* and the joint venture of the Departments of Romance Languages and *Afrikaans en Nederlands* in the production of a Portuguese and Afrikaans dictionary.

The library continued to expand and in little more than ten years from the date of its transfer to the new building on the corner of Skinner and Van der Walt Streets had acquired some quarter of a million items. Its staff, under H. Zastrau and his successor, S. I. Malan, was able to build up a number of special collections, among them a record library, a variety of material in micro-reproduction form and an extensive series of government publications from many parts of the world. As in the past, gifts augmented annual purchases. These included a collection of German-Africana donated by Dr A. O. Hesse, the genial member of the Department of German who retired in 1972, books presented by Professor S. P. E. Boshoff and others donated by the governments of Spain and the Argentine Republic. In addition, the Pretoria bookseller and bibliophile, J. L. van Schaik, bequeathed his valuable library to the university in 1965. Legal works were housed separately in the care of the Faculty of Law and the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law. This collection was also enriched through generous gifts. The donors included the Portuguese Law Society and the French and Japanese governments.

A complete separation was at length effected between the library and the Department of Library Science. Professor S. I. Malan, who had been head of both library and department, handed over control of the former to J. Willemse, retaining responsibility for the academic work. In July, 1973, the university presented an honorary doctorate in library science to Professor Herman Jan de Vleeschauwer, who had done so much to bring the department into being.

The close of the Johannesburg university debate had been followed by several years of intense activity which placed a heavy
Theo van Wijk, son of the Rev. A.J. van Wijk and grandson of the Rev. Charles Murray, was born at Kuilsrivier, Cape Province on 12 November, 1916. He received his early education at the high school in Franschhoek and later attended Rhodes University College. He obtained the B.A. degree with distinctions in history and German in 1937, a first-class University Education Diploma in 1941 and the M.A. *cum laude* in history in 1945.

In 1939, he became the first permanent archivist in Windhoek, South West Africa and between 1942 and 1945, held several teaching posts before accepting a lectureship at Rhodes University College. He joined the staff of the Division of External Studies in this capacity in 1948, became a senior lecturer in 1954 and was promoted to a professorship in 1961. In 1969, he acted as Principal.

Professor van Wijk has specialized in European history and has considerable research experience in London, Paris and The Hague. He is at present investigating the place of the Cape in European politics between 1780 and 1806.

Appointed a member of Council on 1 April, 1969, Professor van Wijk became Principal of the University of South Africa on 1 April, 1972.
burden upon the Principal’s shoulders. He not only had to supervise the day to day running of a giant institution, but also to devote much time and energy to the task of keeping the university well before the public gaze as its new home on Muckleneuk Ridge took shape. Professor Pauw was afforded a measure of relief when it was decided that from 1969, a member of the teaching staff was to be seconded on an annual basis as an assistant to the Principal. Professor S. I. Malan undertook this duty for the first year; his successors were Professor Marinus Wiechers of the Faculty of Law and Professor J. C. G. Janse van Vuuren of the Faculty of Education.

In 1967, the “new” University of South Africa — the teaching university for many thousands of scattered students throughout the world — came of age. It had already achieved wide renown and recognition of its standing from the Committee of University Principals. For in 1966, Professor Pauw had been chosen as Chairman of that body, a position which he held for two years. At this period, too, the Registrar became its Secretary. It was time to bring the old system of guardianship to a close, for the members of the university no longer needed the imposition of outside experts to guide them at meetings of Council and Senate. A new dispensation was therefore granted the university by Act 53 of 1967. No longer would all the other university Principals or their representatives take their seats in Council. Instead, the Committee of University Principals would appoint two of their number to a reconstructed governing body. Within a few years, even this degree of control was to fall away. So far as Senate was concerned, the University of South Africa would in future be free to choose its own outside advisers to assist, where necessary, the university professors and heads of department. One further link with the past was also broken by this legislation. The University of South Africa was now in every sense a teaching university and the phrase “division of studies” no longer had meaning. It was therefore dropped from the Act.

In 1971, Professor Pauw decided to retire as Principal and in February of the following year, Council appointed Professor
A campaign, inaugurated by Professor Pauw, at length enabled the University of South Africa to construct the UNIVERSITY BUILDING on Muckleneuk Ridge, overlooking the city of Pretoria and the wooded Fountains Valley.

Occupation began in June, 1972. The first meeting of Council in the new premises was held on 17 June of that year and that of Senate on 1 September.
Theo van Wijk of the Department of History and a former Dean of the Faculty of Arts to succeed him. Professor Pauw stepped down at the end of March, 1972 and the third Principal of the University of South Africa took office on 1 April.

A few months later, Council appointed two Vice-Principals to assist him on a full-time basis. Professors F. E. Rädel of the Department of Business Economics and H. S. Steyn of the Department of Mathematical Statistics assumed duty in their new roles on 1 August.

By that date, the university had taken possession of its imposing new home on Muckleneuk Ridge, for the first departments had vacated their old quarters in central Pretoria in the previous June. The building, designed by architects Brian Sandrock and T. Neethling, includes comprehensive office accommodation, a magnificent auditorium, together with other conference and seminar halls, and a fully computerized library. In addition, a roof top observatory provides facilities unique in South African universities for the study of astronomy. The most striking feature of the new structure is the long projection from the brow of the hill, supported by a giant steel girder resting on a massive column. This stage of the construction work was inaugurated at a special ceremony held on 28 November, 1968, when the Prime Minister, the Hon. B. J. Vorster, unveiled the column.

A further welcome accession to the complex was made in the following year, with the purchase from the Bourke Trust of the adjoining property, Cloghereen. This delightful hill-side house, with its cool rooms and wide verandah overlooking grassy lawns, is surrounded by the finest garden of indigenous trees and shrubs in the province. It was the former home of the Pretoria director of companies, Myles Esmond Bourke, and his wife, Marguerite, and has since been transformed into a worthy residence for the Principal.

The university’s new building was officially opened on 14 April, 1973 by the State President, the Hon. J. J. Fouche, and an extensive programme of concerts, exhibitions and congresses was arranged to mark the centenary year. It was altogether
appropriate, too, that at a time when the University of South Africa remembered its small beginnings in a colonial past, it should choose to confer an honorary doctorate in administration upon a descendant of its first Vice-Chancellor, Sir Langham Dale. The recipient had, however, a more personal claim to be so honoured, for Langham Dale Murray had served the university with devotion for many years and had guided it wisely as Registrar when the Division of External Studies was emerging from the federal chrysalis.

One hundred years ago, the University of the Cape of Good Hope was founded as an examining board, invested with the trappings of a university. It had no home of its own until the evening of its days; it spoke no language but English for most of its life; it asked many questions, but provided no answers. Once only in each year, it emerged from obscurity to appear before an admiring public. Then, it conferred with due solemnity its degrees and certificates upon those who had triumphed over the inquisitors hired to test the knowledge they had acquired elsewhere. Its Council consisted of government nominees and the representatives of its graduates, its Vice-Chancellor was a part-time official and its administration was for long in the hands of a single officer, the Registrar.

Fifty years ago, its successor in Pretoria was the nucleus of a group of colleges, in which its intellectual life was concentrated. From the viewpoint of the rented rooms in which it carried out its business, it was still very much an examination factory, although its administrative functions had been expanded. The Vice-Chancellor did not yet devote all his attention to its affairs, but a small clerical staff assisted the Registrar in his duties. Its governing Council was, however, a more widely representative body and it possessed an academic Senate and a faculty system. English was no longer the university’s only tongue, for it had come at last to recognize the equal claims of Dutch and Afrikaans. But to most of its students it was an abstraction. They owed their allegiance to its colleges, moving slowly forward along the road to independence. Only the scattered external students
were directly attached to it, but the university taught them nothing and regarded them as unwelcome intruders upon the higher educational scene.

Today, the University of South Africa looks out from its commanding new seat upon a vast student body in all parts of the republic and far beyond its borders. No longer an examining machine, it has become an association of learners and teachers, dedicated to the advance of the frontiers of knowledge through study and research in a multitude of disciplines. In little more than a quarter of a century, it has been transformed from the insignificant centre of a dissolving federation of constituent colleges into an institution with a unique function and a permanent place in the society which it serves. It has become, at last, a university indeed.

Two men of vision made the University of South Africa great. Andries Jacobus Hendrik van der Walt saw the possibilities and with characteristic thoroughness and resolution, confounded his many critics by making external university study a reality for thousands. With the willing help of a handful of dedicated scholars, he laid the foundations of a teaching university in the Division of External Studies. Samuel Pauw built on. He won for the university more than grudging acceptance, but whole-hearted recognition; he fought to maintain its position as a bilingual institution for students of all races; he made it, through his drive and determination, a national university of the first rank. In the new home which his unstinting efforts have provided for it, the University of South Africa, under the guidance of his successor, Professor Theo van Wijk, will continue with confidence to meet the challenge of the years which lie ahead. In so doing, it will justify the faith of its founders, who never lost hope for the future in difficult yesterdays.