

number of qualified African teachers for secondary and high school education. In 1949 40% of African teachers in secondary and high schools were university graduates. In 1963 the percentage had dropped to 31 although the number of pupils had more than doubled. This adds greatly to the difficulties pupils have in passing matric., when the teachers so often have insufficient training for the standard of work they are attempting.

Primary schools are also losing many teachers. They can earn better salaries in nursing, in social work, in broadcasting, as salesmen, or as shop assistants. Modern scientific and technological advances have changed the content and character of occupations. There is a demand for better trained workers, for more professional men, and this requires well trained teachers who can keep abreast of recent developments in their subjects.

Prof. Kgware is Chairman of the recently appointed Advisory Board to the Department of Bantu Education and it is to be hoped that the fullest possible attention will be given to the serious educational problem he has outlined. A start should be made with a conference of leaders in African education from all provinces.

* * * *

Teacher-Drain

The President of the Cape Teachers' Association, Mr. Franklin Joshua, B.A., B.Sc., has also spoken of the increasing rate at which highly qualified Coloured teachers are leaving the Republic for more attractive posts in Zambia, the United Kingdom, and, especially, in Canada. Unless teachers' salaries are improved the brain-drain will continue and South Africa will provide education for the benefit of other countries. But there are other matters which rankle besides the unequal pay: Group Areas removal, Security Police files, Beach Apartheid, Job Reservation, etc. It is small wonder that men of ability are drawn away to places where their talents are recognised and where their children can grow up free of unhealthy restrictions.

* * * *

Dr. Z. K. Matthews

It is reported from Gaberones, now the administrative capital of the territory formerly known as Bechuanaland and now after independence to be called Botswana, that Professor Z. K. Matthews, at present one of the Secretaries of the World Council of Churches for Africa and formerly Professor of Social Anthropology and Law at the University College of Fort Hare, has been appointed the representative of Botswana at the headquarters of the United Nations.

Professor Matthews is a native of Kimberley and took his Junior Certificate at Lovedale. He entered Fort Hare in the matriculation class in 1918. Afterwards he continued his studies at Fort Hare for the degree of B.A. of the University of South Africa which he obtained at

the close of 1923, and was capped the first graduate of the College in May 1924. He was then appointed headmaster of the Secondary School at Adams College in Natal, where he continued privately his studies for the degree of LL.B. He was then awarded a scholarship to Yale University in the United States, where he graduated M.A. He then studied Social Anthropology under Professor Malinowski at the London School of Economics and on his return to South Africa in 1936 he was appointed Lecturer in African Studies at Fort Hare. He was subsequently promoted to be professor of Social Anthropology and Law and continued in the post until the College was taken over by the Department of Bantu Education in 1960, when he resigned. He practised as an attorney in Alice but shortly after accepted the position with the World Council of Churches, which he still holds. He must have a most complete knowledge of Africa as a whole from his travels in the continent in the interests of the refugees who were his special care during his tenure of his present post.

He has also been a member of various commissions and other investigating committees on Africa, including the De La Warr Commission into Higher Education in Uganda and the Sudan, and the Native Representative Council in the Union. In 1951 while on leave from Fort Hare he was invited to be a guest lecturer in Union Theological Seminary, New York. In 1961 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Rhodes University, Grahamstown.

Both the new state of Botswana and Dr. Matthews are to be heartily congratulated on this appointment: the first on being able to offer the appointment to such a well-qualified representative of their nation, and Dr. Matthews on being selected for a new post for which his whole career has so admirably prepared him to hold with distinction. Not the least of his qualifications is that he is married to a lady who will discharge her share of the duties of the new office with a like distinction.

* * * *

Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa Ministers' Refresher Course

The Ministers' Refresher Course for the B.P.C. was held in St. Columba's College, the Federal Theological Seminary, at Alice, from 8th July to 14th July, 1966.

It was attended by 13 ministers, two of whom were ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Africa who were there as observers, and 3 missionary elders.

The highlights of the Refresher Course were the addresses on the traditions of the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches which were delivered by Rev. G. W. Ashby, Dr. D. G. L. Cragg and Rev. J. C. Lusk respectively. These addresses revealed that the difference amongst these churches were not so ominous as they look at arm's-length and they cleared away