

From UNIN to UFS – 25 Years

UNIVERSITY OF THE
FREE STATE
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From UNIN to UFS - 25 years

Rodney Moffett

From UNIN to UFS 25 years

*A history of the Qwaqwa Campus
of the University of the Free State.*

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(Cover: Qwaqwa Campus, Phuthaditjhaba, with Sentinel Peak in the background)

SILVER JUBILEE MESSAGES

Speeches at celebration dinner, Qwaqwa Campus, 14 September 2007 *Welcome by the Campus Principal, Dr Elias Maletle*

The Programme Director, honourable guests gathered here today: It is a privilege and honour for me to be part of this special reunion that the University of the Free State has prepared for us, very grateful and content with myself to have been mandated by the University to welcome amongst others: The Top Management team from the Main Campus under the leadership of the Vice-Rector of Institutional Affairs, Prof Teuns Verschoor. Welcome to your campus, sir. It is always a great pleasure to have you here and we really appreciate the efforts you took to be with us today, despite your hectic schedule. Thank you for gracing this occasion. We also welcome the Qwaqwa Campus Management Committee, the programme coordinators, subject heads, academics and support staff present here today. We are grateful that you are here in great numbers to support this occasion.

It is a great privilege to welcome in our midst, distinguished citizens and political stalwarts, in particular: Dr T.K. Mopeli and his former cabinet members who initiated the idea of establishing an institution of higher learning in this region. They are: Ntate SOM Moji, Ntate NC Moji, Ntate Green Mohale and Ntate Morija Tsebela.

Let me take this opportunity again to welcome our previous heads of the Qwaqwa Campus, Prof Mödinger and Prof Peter Mbatlana. We are indeed blessed to have you both here. Thank you for being with us.

It is also a great privilege to have amongst us, various administrators who served the University with dedication and distinction in the past, at various strategic levels. Amongst them we have: Prof PC Keulder, Ms Maboe Phike, Mr AL Kgabo, Mr TI Makume and Mr FD Tsiane.

May I take this honour again to acknowledge the honorable members of the House of Traditional Leaders and in particular, the honorable Mofumahadi Mathokoana Mopeli (in absentia),

the honorable Morena Lekunutu Mota and the honorable Morena Paulus Moloi.

It is also fitting to recognize and welcome our medalists who are here with us to grace this occasion, including our distinguished community leaders amongst them, namely Mr Makgatho and Mr Mohosho.

I am also humbled to welcome in our midst, Dr Maphalla, who was awarded an honorary doctorate by the UFS during our May graduation ceremony. We welcome Prof N Zulu from Stellenbosch, who is an HOD of African languages.

It gives us great pleasure to welcome all our previous presidents of the SRC, the current president of SRC, Mr VJ Nyama and all members of the current SRC. Your presence here today is valuable to us and we feel very lucky to be with the future leaders of our country.

Mr Programme Director, I wish to take this opportunity once more, to welcome our academic and support staff, the Jubilee Committee, our donors, the media fraternity, our students, the executive committee of our alumni and all our alumni present today. We wish you and all our distinguished guests a very pleasant evening.

Mr Programme Director, Sir: Today marks one of the most significant and yet memorable days in the history of the Qwaqwa Campus. Distinguished citizens, sons and daughters of our country are gathered in this hall not only to celebrate, but to look back with gratitude and pride. All celebrants here present, are gathered to reflect on the trials and tribulations of a unique campus. We are here to rekindle fond memories of a special institution over the past 25 years. An institution that holds a special place in the heads and minds of all those who have been touched by its monumental establishment and its proud history.

We are here to salute great pioneers that mooted and concretised the idea of creating this valuable establishment. To pay tribute to all those that built this shade and never sat under it. Those that planted the seed, not for themselves to reap the fruits, but for the noble cause of nation building. We are here to honour the selfless sacrifices of many unsung heroes and heroines who contributed from all walks of life to the growth of our campus to where it is today. We are here to reminisce about our memorable past and to finally say, "Hitherto, the Good Lord has been with us".

We are here to gather strength, courage, perseverance, and the will to unshackle our horses, wear our coats of armour and step into the front line, to transform this campus into a citadel of excellence and to develop an institutional culture rooted in African identity and vision. We are gathered this evening to pat each other's shoulders and say with optimism and enthusiasm:

'We can do more'. Yes? We are here to cheer one another to keep on keeping on, in creating a better society.

We are here to remind one another that "The true magnanimity consists not of never failing. Rising up every time we fail, rise and better die in the process". Once more, we are here to marvel at the beauty, the goodwill of ordinary men and women, the power of collective wisdom, the courage of good leadership and of course, the strength of unity.

Motsamaisi wa Mosebetsi, ntumelle ke detele ka ho amohela bahlomphehi bohle ba teng kwano, baeti ba rona, marena a rona le bohle ba teng kwano. Yunivesithing ya Freistata e Qwaqwa. Botsamaisi le ketapele ya yunivesithi Ba motlotlo ho keteka dilemo tse 25 le lona, Enwang, Ejang mme le nyakalle le Tina! "Mara ha a se na dihlwe a ya web" Ka hona: E bang leihlo le seikokotlelo sa rona. Dikgomo! Thank you!

A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

By Dr TK Mopeli, former Chief Minister of the Qwaqwa Government

At this juncture, I still remember very vividly remarks made by the former (now late) Minister of Education, Chief RH Mopeli, on the occasion of the official opening of Uniqwa when he, among others, said: "The challenge, as I see it, is the creation of a community-based university, which has a basic philosophy, not determined by the past, but oriented towards the future. It must be a unique Uniqwa and be adaptable to the local education needs in this country". The intention was to have a polytechnic university which, in the years to come, would ensure that attention would be given not only to degree courses, but also to practice-oriented diploma courses.

As government we had already sent two delegations to the United Kingdom to study how such a kind of university was managed. The delegations came back with two most glowing reports recommending very strongly the feasibility of such a university. Prof W Mödinger was duly appointed to the newly founded university because it was believed he would be able to assist in making it a polytechnic type of university. It must be noted that Prof W Mödinger came from Germany where this type of institution existed and it was hoped that this appointment would influence the central government to accede to our demand for such an institution.

Right from the beginning, we met with a lot of opposition not only from the central government but even from the University of the North who both rejected the idea of Uniqwa becoming a polytechnic institution solely on the basis that no such an institution existed in South Africa and that the time was not yet ripe for it to be tried. We were naturally disappointed at this set-back. While we appreciate efforts that are currently being made to transform our system of education, we still unshakably believe that to help speed up the process of industrialization in South Africa and even to make South Africa take a pride of place in the world that is fast becoming globalised as is happening today, the need for technicians and artisans cannot be over-emphasized. South Africa has for far too long concentrated on the academic type of education.

Thereafter we still persisted to enter into a sort of an agreement of accreditation with the FS and Natal Technikons. Needless to say that these envisaged linkages never succeeded. We are,

however, thankful that Uniqwa under the able guidance of the University of the North ultimately became a major provider of tertiary education in the North-Eastern Free State. Though not a fully independent university, we continued to fulfill the requirements of an institution of higher learning as stipulated in the Higher Education Act. As a result of this, teaching and learning excellence are still being vigorously promoted and the institution is now occupying a pride of place in the heads of members of the community.

Our failure to develop Uniqwa into a fully-fledged university despite the support we got from many quarters might have been attributed to our refusal to opt for political independence from Pretoria. We see today schools and universities of technology mushrooming in the whole country which goes to show that we have not been far wrong with our idea of a unique Uniqwa offering degrees, technikon and other courses in order to meet the skills shortage raging in the country as a whole.

Uniqwa and the Qwaqwa teachers

Even before Uniqwa was founded, a sort of agreement of accreditation between the Witsieshoek Theological School and University of Zululand had already been entered into and the purpose of which was to enable the students of the Witsieshoek Theological School, with the necessary qualifications, to be accepted as part of the Faculty of Theology of the University of Zululand. The first students graduated at this university in 1979. The accreditation to the University of Zululand was ended when the University of the North took over the Qwaqwa Branch (Uniqwa). The significance of the graduation ceremonies that were initially held in Qwaqwa under the auspices of the University of Zululand, was that they not only made a deep impression on the people of Qwaqwa, but they immediately set ablaze, especially among the public servants and the teachers, a keen desire to take the tide while it served and to enroll with the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the North with a view to improving their qualifications!

There was a time when the majority of the students who enrolled with Uniqwa were teachers, because of the arrangement that had been made to enable teachers to attend classes after-hours. To gain their degrees much more easily/quickly,

teachers often chose Sesotho, Biblical Studies and Education as major subjects until the government through the Department of Education intervened asking the Branch to persuade them to rather choose other subjects from a wide variety of subjects that are being offered by the Branch. Needless to say, that the choice of the three aforementioned subjects was hopelessly inadequate to address the needs of our schools especially at secondary school level where teachers with the ability to teach subjects like Mathematics, Sciences, English etc was sorely needed.

Our government even went further by introducing a scheme by which those who had done Mathematics and Physical Science up to Std 8 and had the aptitude, inclination and even interest to improve their qualifications in these subjects, were recruited and had them enrolled full-time with Uniqwa with the retention of full salary. Even though we were not very successful with this scheme, we are greatly indebted to Uniqwa for having come to our assistance in order to address these glaring shortcomings in our schools. On looking back, we are grateful that the educational level of Qwaqwa's entire teaching corps improved remarkably. Teachers from outside Qwaqwa were greatly attracted to our schools in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of improving their qualifications. Needless to say that this stampede especially helped to improve our matric results!

Uniqwa and the Qwaqwa public servants

Uniqwa contributed immeasurably to the development of the Qwaqwa Civil Service. There was a time when we as government were solely dependent on the University of Zululand's Institute of Public Service and Vocational Training for the further training of our personnel. With the advent of Uniqwa, our public servants were afforded an opportunity to further their studies. Uniqwa contributed significantly to the training of our public servants especially in the administrative and financial disciplines, both the disciplines which were indispensable for the smooth running of any public service. The new Free State Provincial Government was in a fortunate position to have inherited a well-trained and highly motivated personnel corps from the erstwhile Qwaqwa Government.

The calibre of the Uniqwa students

Has the Qwaqwa Branch of the University of the North which is today celebrating 25 years of its existence as a delivery point for higher education, especially in this far-flung corner of our country, succeeded in fulfilling its stated mission? We might have failed to develop it into a polytechnic institution as was our original intention. We are nevertheless thankful that under

the able guidance of the University of the North, the Campus solidly stood its ground and magnificently built a remarkable record for itself, thanks to the singular dedication of its highly-motivated lecturers, students and the administrative staff. Its products, its students are much sought after in different parts of our country! We have among them men and women of courage, people who will not allow them to be intimidated by frightening words in our modern political jargon. Such as "ultra-left", "counter-revolutionary" "unpatriotic" "sell-outs" "traitors" simply because they dare disagree with the views of the powers that be!

I remember vividly the warning that was once issued by the most highly respected academic namely Franklin Sonn, now Chancellor of UFS, who in one of his speeches said: "We have no right to censor people for thinking for themselves acting according to the dictates of their thinking. What we must condemn is the tendency to degrade people who have the courage to be different," (p.138) (A Decade of Struggle).

The merger that has taken place today is eloquent testimony to the wiser counsels that ultimately prevailed. There was a lot of resistance a few years ago when this idea of a merger with the UFS was mooted! We hope and trust that this union of two remarkable institutions will benefit everyone in this our beautiful province! We congratulate the University of the North for the job most well done!

Acknowledgements of key role players in the establishment of Uniqwa

1. Recognition should be accorded to the erstwhile Ministers of the Qwaqwa Government namely Mr RJ Ngake and Chief RH Mopeli, both late, under whose stewardship this idea of establishing a polytechnic university was largely driven by assiduously exercising their oversight duties to ensure that all the role players met and discharged the mandates and responsibilities.
2. Mr ST Mogoane and Prof Lenake for their preparedness to travel abroad on a fact-finding mission to glean as much information and data as possible to translate this ideal into reality, twice in UK.
3. Prof W Mödinger who enthusiastically embraced this idea and his exposure to and immense knowledge of the polytechnic type of university stood him in good stead to be the ideal promoter, propeller and driver of this idea. He was the leader who piloted this institution in turbulent times and saw the student numbers grow from 223 in 1982 at Lere-la-Tshepe to 3 200 in 1996 at the new site of the Campus at Bluegumbosch. "Schönen dank, Herr Mödinger".
4. Prof. P. Mokgokong, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of the North, who might not have been initially

- favorably disposed towards the idea of establishing the polytechnic type of university but who must be credited for having been open minded and for offering proper leadership to the University Council. He turned the sod for the new campus in 1985. This marked the beginning of a dynamic development programme in tertiary education in Qwaqwa.
5. Because the University needed a hall urgently and had no money, members of the Qwaqwa Parliament in a humble way, over a period of three years, contributed monthly to the Uniqwa Stabilization fund! Not forgetting the facilitative role played by the Central Department of Education and Training.
 6. One other event that I will never forget was the so-called "redenaarskompetisies," the brain-child of Dr JW Steyn, the registrar of the University and Afrikaans Lecturer, himself a brilliant orator. Students from Black Universities from as far afield as the Western Cape gathered annually at Uniqwa to battle it out in search of a winner. Our students rose to the occasion and honed their debating skills in Afrikaans and two of our students winning hands down! Do you remember Rev Mbambo from Namibia and our Rev MJ Dacha, now late! I felt very sorry when this practice was later discontinued!

Aspirations of Eastern Free State

Uniqwa as an institution of higher education was established to serve the community of Eastern Free State, especially Qwaqwa, but as it developed, it turned out to serve all the South Africans from different walks of life, its catchment, and area being Northern KwaZulu-Natal, the Free State and Gauteng. Even though Uniqwa today is an integral part of the UFS, our fervent wish is that this trend be continued. Today more black students are going to historically white universities and many prefer technikons because they are more career-oriented. For the Qwaqwa Campus of the UFS to survive, the schools in the

catchment area of the Campus shall have to redouble their efforts to produce better matric results and increase the number of students with matric exemption! The establishment of Uniqwa, now the Qwaqwa Campus of the UFS, has been a blessing to the people of this region and South Africa as a whole. Uniqwa can become more relevant with the introduction of new and vigorous community programmes with more funds available and more committed and dedicated staff, the Qwaqwa Campus may turn into a fully-fledged community based institution an all-out effort to address and redress the acute student accommodation shortage plaguing the Campus. It is not uncommon to find students having to make do with unsuitable and inhospitable accommodation outside the campus which is inconclusive and inimical to their educational pursuits!.

Conclusion

Judging by the total number of degrees and diplomas awarded over a period of 25 years, it becomes abundantly clear to all of us that Uniqwa has been a robust and vibrant institution. If these rumours be true that the Qwaqwa Campus may be transformed into a FET College, this, in our humble opinion, will be a short-sighted step. We are a growing region. The time is ripe for the UFS to decentralise in order to cater for the needs of the communities in other regions of the Province. Somewhere in his MA thesis, on the "The Development and Role of the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the North, 1982 – 1998: A Historical Case Study", Dr MS Semela speaks of the necessity for a "visionary type of leadership" in order for this institution to play a meaningful role in this part of our country (and I agree with him on that score). To us this institution shall always remain our beloved "unique Uniqwa" that should be helped to cater fully for the local educational needs of our country. "Ons hou maar duim vas (thumbs up)!" Thank You.

CONGRATULATORY SPEECH

By Prof. Teuns Verschoor, Vice-Rector: Institutional Affairs

The honourable members of the House of Traditional Leaders, in particular the Queen, Mrs Mopeli; The Chief of Batlokwa: Morena Motha; The Chief of Bagholokwa: Morena Moloji; Dr TK Mopeli - former Chief Minister of Qwaqwa; The MEC for Tourism: Mr N. Masithela (in absentia) - and congratulations with your BA (Hons) degree which was conferred upon you at yesterday's graduation ceremony in Bloemfontein.

The Executive Mayor: Dr B.E. Mozanwa; The University Council member for the Qwaqwa region - Ms B Tshabalala; The Head of Qwaqwa Campus: Dr Elias Malete and other members of the Management Committee. Prof. W. Mödinger and other special guests

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Firstly I want to tender the apology for the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Frederick Fourie - who is accompanying the Premier of the Free State, Me Beatrice Marshoff early tomorrow morning on a visit to Belgium to establish and strengthen economic ties and co-operation agreements.

Thank you for the privilege of having the opportunity to say a few words of congratulation at this 25th anniversary of the Qwaqwa Campus.

The Qwaqwa Campus was, as we saw it then, the adopted daughter of the University of the Free State since 2003, when she turned 21.

My first liaison with members of staff of the Qwaqwa Campus was in 2002, when I was Dean of Students and was visited by Me. Hlone Maboe-Phike, the then Executive Dean of Student Affairs at Qwaqwa. She was accompanied by a number of SRC members and the purpose of the visit soon became evident. She wanted to ascertain whether the UFS was a fit and proper institution to act as the adoptive mother of this beloved campus. I do not know whether we made the grade then. I think if we did, it was but just. Me Hloni and I got on well with each other



Prof. Verschoor

though. She was a formidable personality on campus and respected by the students. During the three or four rowdy mass meetings that took place during 2003 - 2004 she always was in full control - or at least successfully created that impression.

With the last mass meeting that was held in 2004, the students were adamant that they be addressed by the Rector, Prof. Frederick Fourie - and not by myself - as was the position with the first three mass meetings.

An hour or two before we left Bloemfontein - I was informed that a group of students at Qwaqwa were discussing the possibility of holding Prof. Fourie hostage until their demands were met. We decided to only inform the Rector of this development once he was in the car on our way to the Qwaqwa Campus. When we did inform him, he asked how we intended to deal with such possibility - and for how long could he be held hostage.

Our reply was that he need not worry too much about the length of time - students can suffer the close company of a rector only for so long!

As we came to know our adopted campus better over the past five years - we learnt of its successes and threats over the previous 20 years. The possible incorporation had been looming since the early 2000s and staff have experienced job insecurity for the past 6 - 7 years.

The so-called tri-campus project that was drafted after the investigations of specialist consultants - had been applauded by The National Department of Education as a possible example to all other universities that were merging or incorporating. The implementation however, is still overdue, and discussions on how it should be implemented have yet to be finalised by the Department of Education - doing nothing to relieve the insecurity experienced by staff at the Qwaqwa Campus.

At the end of last year, however, the Qwaqwa Campus Central Management Committee held a strategic planning retreat and came up with a strategic plan that made us excited. Excited, because it addressed the educational needs of this region, and put forward a number of implementable initiatives that could turn this campus around and simultaneously serve this region in imaginative ways.

At present the Management Committee and staff at Qwaqwa are preparing a submission on the implementation of this strategic initiative.

Director of Ceremonies, over the past five years the University of the Free State has come to love this campus, its staff members and students. We suddenly realized that this campus is a Free State child - our own child - never an adopted child, but one that was erroneously placed under the care of adoptive parents in the far North - to us Qwaqwa Campus now is a lost child come home.

We applaud the input of all persons who contributed to her upbringing over the past 25 years.

We applaud the staff and students who contributed to her successes.

We applaud the people of the region for having supported this campus and accepted it as their institution of higher learning.

We applaud the campus leadership of the past five years who have become our close colleagues (especially Prof Peter Mbatia and Dr Elias Maletle).

We congratulate the staff and students of Qwaqwa Campus with their 25th anniversary. Let's keep on building and expanding the potential of this campus for the next 25 years to become a jewel in the crown of higher education in South Africa.

I thank you.

PREFACE

This history of the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the Free State has been compiled in the campus's silver jubilee year to reflect its role in the higher education sector of Qwaqwa and its surrounds.

An introduction to the region is followed by a review of the background issues leading up to the establishment of the university branch and then a year-by-year account of activities on the temporary campus at Lere la Tshepe, then on the permanent campus at the former farm, Blue Gum Bush, Phuthaditjhaba.

In order to read easily and because this is not a scientific publication, no sources of information are cited in the text. The bulk of the information was obtained from official documents such as the minutes of UNIN Council, UNIQWA Local Council, Executive Committee of Senate; annual reports of the Library and the different Centres of Excellence; miscellaneous reports

including various commissions and documents pertaining to the merger with UFS; articles in local and national newspapers and the newsletters and magazines of the Qwaqwa Branch and the UFS such as *Vox Uniqwae* and *Die Bult*. An important source of information was the scrap books of newspaper articles and photographs put together by the Director and his secretaries between 1982 and 1996. More recent photographs were taken by the author or sourced from the collection in the Strategic Communication Office (formerly P.R.O.) Three dissertations were consulted:

Rakometsi, M.S. 1988. *Missionary work by the Dutch Reformed Church at Witsieshoek 1866 – 1890*. Unpublished B.A. Hons. (History), UNIQWA.

Pherudi, L.M. 1992. *A short history of the Batlokoa in Qwaqwa*. Unpublished B.A. Hons. (History), UNIQWA.

Semela, M.S. 1999. *The development and role of the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the North, 1982 – 1998*. Unpublished M.A. (History), UFS.

FOREWORD

By Dr Elias Nyefolo Malete, Qwaqwa Campus Principal

“Burn a country's past and you torch its future,” said the American historian Robert Darnton in 2003. This statement could have been in the mind of Professor Frederick Fourie, former rector of the University of the Free State, when he suggested that in its silver jubilee year, the history of the Qwaqwa Campus be documented and archived. The campus, or Uniqwa, as it was known locally, had recently become a branch of UFS, which itself celebrated its centenary in 2004.

Despite its inception as an institution of higher learning within the constraints of the “Separate Development” policy of the then apartheid government, Uniqwa provided an opportunity for many blacks in the-then Orange Free State and adjoining parts of what was then Natal to further their education. The great majority of these students in the early years were civil servants and teachers who were able to attend evening classes, a great benefit.

For the first 21 years of its existence, the campus was part of the University of the North. It is to that institution's credit that, notwithstanding the difficulties of administering a body 600 km away and a drain on its own resources, the responsibility thrust upon them by the government was never shirked.

Professor Rodney Moffett, a former senior member of the academic staff, has documented the first 25 years of Uniqwa's existence, and has given a full account of the campus's history, including most of the ups and some of the downs.

As we look to the future, we are mindful of the words of the recently inaugurated Rector of UFS, Professor Jonathan Jansen, who stated upon taking up the post: “that it was only through hard work and human endeavour that one could conquer adversity; and that the basic principles of integrity and loyalty are crucial to personal success”. It is with this vision that I commend this work to all its readers and hope that they will find inspiration and enlightenment in the pages that follow.

JUBILEE COMMITTEE

The campus management appointed a representative committee to organize the various aspects of the 25 year jubilee celebration of the Qwaqwa Campus. Among the items that they had to look at were possible recipients of honorary degrees and jubilee medals, organisation of the gala dinner, marketing and memorabilia, and the establishment of an archive for management's documents.



Members of the Jubilee Committee. From the left, back: Dr E.N. Maletle (Campus Principal), Mr C.J. Kok (project leader), Prof. R.O. Moffett (author: jubilee publication), Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Academic Head). Front: Ms M.E. Mofokozana (co-opted member: Marketing) Ms T.V. Bereng (co-opted member) and Ms Z. Ketiwe (Secretary). Absent: Mesdames I. Steyn (consultant), G.J. Majosi (co-opted member: Strategic Communication) Drs J.H.D. Claassen (UVpersu), D.J. Hlalele (Faculty of Education) and Mr D.M. Ndlangamandla (Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences).

AUTHOR

Prof Rodney Moffett

Professor Rodney Moffett was in the Department of Plant Sciences on the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the North from 1986 until retirement in 1999, during which time he also served as Dean of the Faculty of Mathematics and Science. After the campus was taken over by the University of the Free State, he returned to lecture in botany for a further three years

from 2004-2006. In 2007 he was asked by the Silver Jubilee Committee of the Qwaqwa Campus to document Uniqwa's 25 year history. He is currently a research associate in the Department of Plant Sciences and recently authored a book on Sesotho Plant and Animal Names and Plants used by the Basotho (Sun Press, 2010).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr E.N. Malete is thanked for graciously providing the Foreword.

Current and past members of staff who were particularly helpful in providing information include:

Qwaqwa Campus:

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Claassen, Pieter Keulder, Riaan Luyt, Teboho Manchu, Stoffel Kok, Jos van Zadelhoff, Faan Botha, Dipane Hlalele, Nyefolo Malete, Werner Mödinger, Taunyane Makume, Zed Msimanga. Teboho Manchu and Zed Msimanga are also thanked for reading through the manuscript and suggesting helpful changes.

Bloemfontein Campus:

Annemarie Ludick and Leatitia Pienaar.



Foothills and Drakensberg/Maloti Mountains in Qwaqwa. Sephooko Peak and Kgoptjwane Gorge in middle distance. Metjatjenyane Peak far right.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction and background to the area

The area currently known as Qwaqwa is situated in the north-eastern corner of the Free State, and comprises three parts: the old Witsieshoek Native Reserve of 655 km² which became the homeland for the South Sotho-speaking people, a consolidation area of about 600 km² expropriated from white farmers, and the Qwaqwa National Park of about 200 km². It is an area of spectacular scenery with river valleys and majestic sandstone cliffs set in the foothills of the towering ramparts of the Drakensberg and Maloti mountains.

The first inhabitants of the area were the San hunter-gatherers, whose paintings in the sandstone shelters remain as evidence of their life-style. In the early eighteenth century, itinerant black tribes, among them the Amatheza, a small clan of the Amazizi, moved from below the escarpment, and spent a short time in the area before moving on to become the first pioneers or Maphetla of what is now Lesotho. They were followed by the Batlokwa. Under the regent chieftainess, Mantathisi, together with other Zulu tribes led by Matiwane and Pakaditha, among others, the Batlokwa sowed mayhem in a wide area of Kwazulu/Natal and Free State during the period known as the “Difaqane” (the early nineteenth century). It has been estimated that at least 200 000 souls, mainly from minor tribes, were killed in battle or by cannibalism during this time. Some sort of stability was obtained when Moshweshwe reigned in the north-eastern area of Lesotho and forced Mantathisi and her son Sekonyela

to permanently move south where they were no longer a force to be reckoned with. This opened the way for Wetsie, chief of the Makgolokwe, to occupy the fertile corner in 1839. Following the arrival of the “voortrekkers”, a few scattered white farmers also settled in the nearby Harrismith District and they named the corner Wetsie’s Corner or Witsieshoek. Accused of stock theft in 1856/7, Wetsie and his followers were driven into Lesotho (twice). His son was to return later and their descendents are today still living in the area near Tshiame (Chief Paulus Moli). For a while there were Zulus living in Witsieshoek but the current population received its foundation when first, the Bakwena and later, the Batlokwa were given permanent residence.

Chief Paulus Mopeli, after a disagreement with his half-brother Moshweshwe, approached President Brand of the Free State for protection and somewhere to live. Brand, with a few conditions, allowed Mopeli to settle in Witsieshoek. The Zulus returned to Natal and in 1867 Mopeli and 200 of his Bakwena followers arrived. It was May and the mountains were covered by a heavy fall of snow, which prompted the chief to call the area Qwaqwa, a name based on the Sesotho idiophone “Qwa”, used to describe white objects associated with water, e.g. ice & snow. Shortly after this, Chief Koos Mota, brother of Sekonyela, and 200 of his Batlokwa were moved by the Free State Government from white farms in the Harrismith area and allowed to settle in the southern part of Witsieshoek. For many years the two tribes

lived in harmony, but simmering unrest, partially due to certain factions undermining the role of the chiefs, who were regarded as puppets of the white government, boiled over into an armed conflict in 1949 where 17 Basotho people and 2 South African policemen were killed. A Government Commission eventually resolved the dispute and peace was restored in 1950.

The overall jurisdiction of Witsieshoek resided under a Native Commissioner situated in Harrismith until 1971 when Qwaqwa was given self-governing status under the S.A. Government's homeland policy. Chief Wessel Mota of the Batlokwa was appointed the first homeland leader, but in 1975 the Dikwankwetla Party led by Chief T. K. Mopeli of the Bakwena, won the first election and took over the local government. In subsequent elections they retained power until the first country-wide democratic elections in 1994, when the African National Congress won an overwhelming victory. This also signaled the end of the homeland legislature and Qwaqwa became part of the Free State, governed by the Provincial Government in Bloemfontein.

When Paulus Mopeli came to Witsieshoek in 1867 he had already been baptized and requested President Brand to send a missionary to the area as he had been given a "house" (Qwaqwa) without a pillar "Tshiya". Although Mopeli asked for an Anglican, the Free State Government in 1869 eventually agreed to arrange for a Dutch Reformed missionary to be sent to Qwaqwa. It took four years before Rev. Maeder was formally inducted and the DRC were given land on the northern side near a big rock, resulting in the mission being called "Lefika", a rock. During Rev. Maeder's time three schools were started by the church, which saw the beginning of education in Qwaqwa. In 1960, the Stofberg Theological College was moved from Viljoensdrif in the northern Free State to Lefika and remained there until it was incorporated into UNIQWA in 1982 and moved to the new campus in 1988. Today, apart from the church, the Theological College buildings and land belong to a private school. It was the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa, which sowed the seed for a university in the area by requesting the Government as early as 1947 for a place of higher learning. Nothing came of this request and any locals who desired a university education had to go to the S.A. Native College (Fort Hare) founded in 1916 at Alice in the Eastern Cape.

Qwaqwa Campus (Uniqwa)

In 1959 the S.A. Government established racially exclusive universities for the various black people in the country. Despite

there being a need for such a university for the South Sotho speaking people, inhabitants of Qwaqwa had to enroll at the University of the North (UNIN) situated 700 km away, a university to accommodate Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Xitsonga, Setswana and Vhavenda. Although the latter two subsequently got their own universities with their self-governments' taking independence, the Southern Sotho missed out. Dr T.K. Mopeli has stated that he was convinced that if Qwaqwa had also opted for independence, they too would have been given a university. The Theological College at Lefika, which for academic purposes needed university affiliation, was affiliated to the University of Zululand.

In the early seventies the Basotho of Qwaqwa asked the University of the North to establish a branch of the university in the eastern Free State, but they declined. After attaining self-government, the Minister of Education in Qwaqwa, strongly supported by the Theological College, pushed strongly for a university. In April 1975 the Rector and the Director of Development at the University of South Africa (UNISA) visited Qwaqwa and had discussions with the Government and the Commissioner General, Mr J.S. Pansegrouw, in this regard. This led to the request for the formation of a Committee to investigate the provision of university education in Qwaqwa. The Minister of Education and Training, Mr W.A. Cruywagen, approved this on 18 May 1978 and the following Committee was appointed:

Mr J Nienaber, Chairman, Department of Education & Training
 Mr A.J. Burger, Department of Education & Training
 Prof. W.M. Kgware, Rector, University of the North
 Prof. J.C. Steenekamp, Registrar, University of the North
 Prof. A.A. Odendaal, Rector of the Theological College & Qwaqwa Government Representative.
 Mr S.T. Mogoane, Qwaqwa Government Representative
 Mr J.M. Lenake, Qwaqwa Government Representative
 Mr J.N. de Jager of the Department of Education & Training acted as Secretary.

Right from the beginning, the Qwaqwa Government pressed for a polytechnic type of university, which, besides awarding degrees, would also provide more professional and technical training, and the Nienaber Committee was specifically charged to investigate and report on the following aspects:

1. What type of institution of higher education was required in Qwaqwa.
2. What courses should be offered
3. What facilities were already available
4. What the costs of erecting the necessary buildings and staff appointments would be.
5. Whether there was a suitable site for the proposed institution.

Concerning the first item, a sub-committee comprising Messrs Mogoane and Lenake, went to Great Britain to investigate how such polytechnic universities functioned and reported as follows: "The primary aim of our visit overseas was a study tour of Britain, with intent to investigate the possibilities of the establishment of a polytechnic institution, which would enable the Qwaqwa Government to implement its policy of a multidirectional type of education for the improvement of its manpower, without which development of the Homeland can be regarded as an impossibility".

After an in-depth investigation, the Committee concluded that a polytechnic type of institution would serve Qwaqwa best, but it should be a branch of one of the existing black universities. "The Committee is aware that the provision of technical and certain agricultural courses may not be on a par with degree courses and this fact must be taken into consideration when determining the service conditions of the personnel.

The Committee therefore recommends that the institution be polytechnic in nature, i.e. an institution that will provide both academic and technical training and that the following disciplines be given priority: Teacher Training, Theological Training, Commerce and Secretarial duties and Agricultural training."

The Committee recommended that the following courses be offered:

South Sotho; Afrikaans; English; Geography; Biblical Studies; Greek; Hebrew; Mathematics; Chemistry; Physics; Accounting; Economics; Empirical Education; Fundamental Education; Comparative Education; History; Sociology; Political Science; Psychology; General Linguistics; General Literature Studies; Education; Botany; Zoology; Public Administration; Auditing; Business Economics; Didactics and History of Education.

Two possible complexes were available to house the university:

A group of buildings built by Anglo American for intensive training in Mathematics, Science and Technical subjects

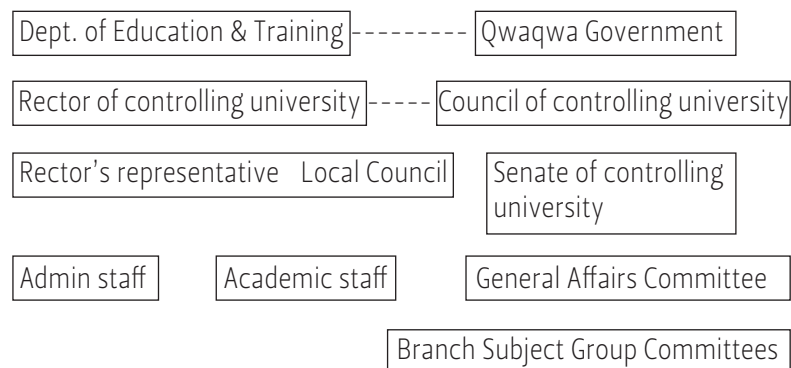
at secondary level. These were situated at Poelong and named Lere la Tshepe ("rod of iron") and

The complex of government offices and buildings at Setsing which were supposed to become vacant when the new government complex on top of the hill overlooking Phuthaditjhaba was completed.

Depending on which one of the above complexes was to be used, a rough estimate of costs was provided.

Concerning a permanent site, it was recommended that the Qwaqwa Government provide a suitable site as soon as possible so that the necessary planning could be started.

Besides the above, the Nienaber Committee also recommended how the institution should be governed. Their suggestion is summed up in the following organogram:



At its final meeting on 17/1/1980 the Committee eventually approved the above recommendations and forwarded them to the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Ferdie Hartzenberg, who accepted them and the Director-General of Education and Training sent the following letter to the Council of the University of the North: (my translation):

It is with pleasure that I inform you that His Honourable the Minister has in principle approved the establishment of a university education facility in Qwaqwa as recommended in the report of the Commission of Enquiry herewith attached."

This decision was relayed to the Qwaqwa Government who, in line with the recommendation, chose UNIN to be the parent university.

UNIN then appointed the following persons to a Local Council to oversee the establishment of the Branch, and their inaugural meeting was held at Jan Smuts Airport on 1/3/81:

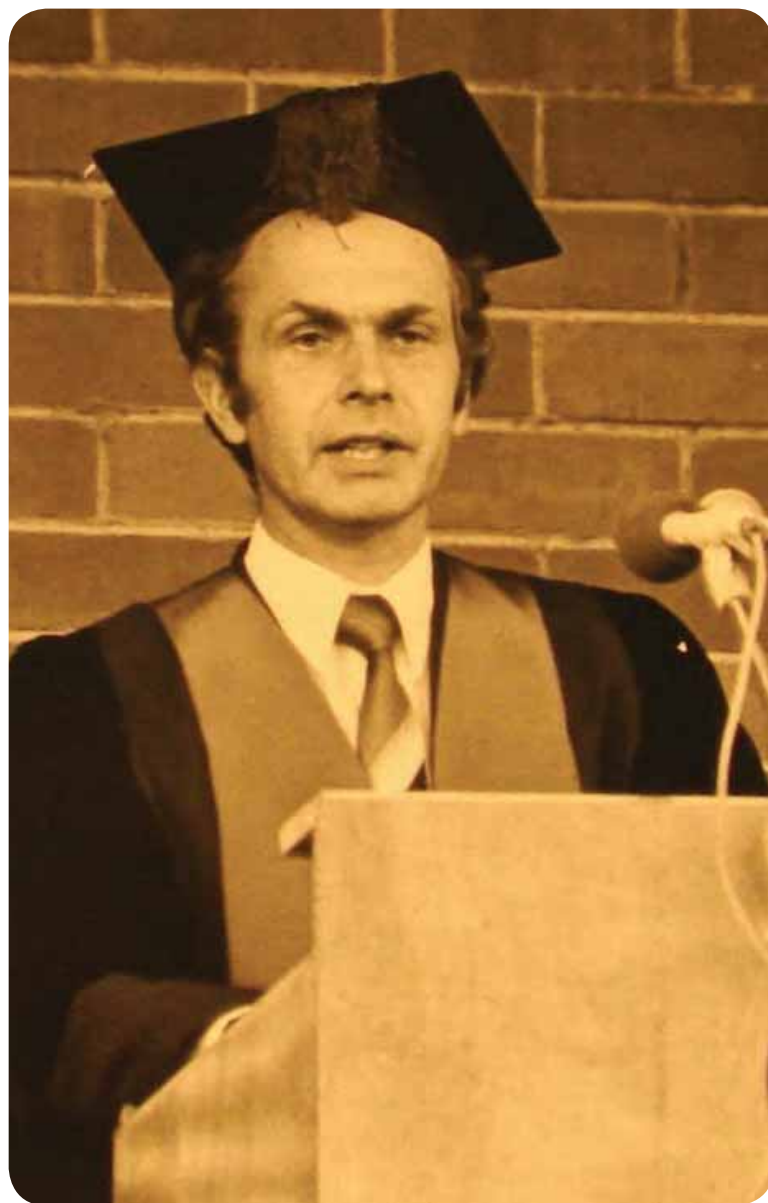
Prof. D. Vermaak UOVS, Chairman
 Prof. P.C. Mokgokong, who had replaced the recently deceased
 Prof Kgware as Rector of UNIN
 Chief H. Mopeli, Minister of Education, Qwaqwa Government
 Mr A.J. Burger
 Prof D.R. de Villiers
 Dr R.N. Gugushe
 Mr J.M. Lenake
 Mr S.T. Mogoane
 Prof A.A. Odendaal
 Mr F. van Kraayenburg,
 Prof J.C. Steenekamp, Registrar Academic, UNIN
 Mr H.J.J. Kirsten, Registrar Administration, UNIN
 Mr J.F. Grové, UNIN, acted as Secretary

The Local Council dealt with the Nienaber report, the selection committees for appointments, the site for the university and confirmed the date of commencement as 1/1/1982.

Whereas the Qwaqwa Government was delighted that the minister had apparently approved in principle a polytechnic institution, they were bitterly disappointed when it transpired that according to the University of the North Act (also applicable to any other South African University Act), UNIN was not empowered to give technical courses. Rather than accept nothing, they decided to accept a Branch of UNIN giving academic degrees and diplomas. The quest for a polytechnic did not, however, pass away and surfaced many times in the ensuing years.

Advertisements for a Director and an Assistant Registrar appeared in the Sunday Times in March 1981 and for other posts in May of the same year. Subsequently it was decided to place adverts in the Sunday Times "Extra", the edition aimed at blacks, as well.

Five applicants for Director (Rector's Representative) of the Branch, which immediately -but unofficially- became known as UNIQWA, were interviewed. Prof. Brian Botha, Dean of Economics and Administration at UNIN and Prof. Werner Mödinger, Dean of the Science Faculty at the University of Transkei, got equal support, but as the Qwaqwa representatives favoured Prof. Mödinger on the grounds that with his background of the German Education System, he would be the better man for a future polytechnic institution, he got the appointment.



Prof. W. Mödinger addressing the congregation at the opening of the Branch in February 1982.

Prof. Mödinger, his wife Joan and two young sons arrived in mid September 1981. They lived in a house next to the Commissioner General's Complex on the farm Beulah, between Qwaqwa and Harrismith. He had the use of a UNIN car and the eldest son, Heinrich, was enrolled in the white school in the Government Official's compound on "Die Bult".

The Director was housed in the Government Complex at Phuthaditjhaba, and the office given the grand title of UNIVERSITY.



First University Branch office in the Government complex, Phuthaditjhaba, 1981.

Six candidates were interviewed for Assistant Registrar and it was decided to short-list three and leave the final choice to the new Director and Local Council. This, however, never transpired and the post was re-advertised in October, without success. In the interim Mr Herman Mokone was seconded from UNIN to help get the Branch off the ground.

In line with the Qwaqwa Government's request to have relevant courses the May advertisement called for:

Professor/Senior lecturer/Lecturer in the following disciplines: Southern Sotho, Afrikaans, English, Geography, Classical Languages, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Accounting and Auditing, Economics, Empirical Education, Fundamental Education, Comparative Education, History, Sociology, Political Science, Psychology, Botany, Zoology, Public Administration, Industrial Business Economics, Didactics, History of Education. Librarian, Library Assistant, Administrative Officers (2 posts), Hostel Superintendent, Typists (2 posts).

Not all the posts were filled and nine academic posts were re-advertised in October. Finding suitable candidates who were prepared to work in Qwaqwa was to become an ongoing problem and the Sunday Press did well out of the repeated adverts over the following years. One of the drawbacks was that by virtue of the historical situation prevailing in the country there were very few blacks qualified to teach at universities and there was no accommodation for whites in Qwaqwa. Local Council was asked to address this matter and a request was made to Government to build flats (3 or 4) and houses (20) in Qwaqwa for the staff. There was, however, no money for this and white staff had to live in the surrounding towns. The distance from Harrismith to the Lere la Tshepe campus was 65 km with the last 15 on a gravel road, and as most of the lectures were given in the evenings, this meant traveling at night. In some subjects, such as chemistry, physics and history, lecturers, including professors, used to come to Qwaqwa from UNIN for a few weeks of concentrated teaching. The university did, however, purchase a house at 32 Biddulph Street in Harrismith for R110 000 for the Director.



*Entrance to the Administration Building,
Lere la Tshepe Campus,*

CHAPTER 2

Lere la Tshepe Campus, 1982 – 1987

In the late 1970's Anglo American erected an educational complex for the Qwaqwa Government at Poelong, 15 km west of Phuthaditjhaba at a cost of 1.3 million rand. The complex was named Lere la Tshepe, meaning a rod or stick of iron, the iron perhaps alluding to the type of education envisaged, as it was intended that the institution should concentrate on mathematics, science and other allied technical courses.



The Lere la Tshepe complex surrounded by the houses of Poelong in 2006. Noticeable is the overgrazing down to bedrock outside the campus fence and the loss of the hostel roofs. The conical sandstone peak is Dipelaneng with the Amphitheatre and Sentinel Peak behind it and Mt aux Sources distant right.

The Technical School never materialized and in 1981 the complex was used for a while by the Tshiya Educational College. The Qwaqwa Government decided that until a new university was built, UNIQWA could start there. In the meantime Tectura Architects in Pretoria were instructed to prepare a Master plan for the new institution and the Qwaqwa Government applied in 1982 for a permit from the Department of Co-operation and Development for occupational rights to part of the farm Blue Gum Bush, expropriated from Mr Leonard Liddell under the homeland consolidation policy, and situated 3 km north of Phuthaditjhaba. It was, however, to be another six years before the move took place.

Although not all the posts were filled, the stage was now set for the first lectures to commence in February 1982 with the following subjects and staff:

Director: Prof. W. Mödinger

Typist: Mrs J.S. Steyn

Theology: Dr D.R. de Villiers

Education: Profs S.S. Ripinga & W.C. Niewoudt and Mr T.I. Makume

Political Science: Prof. L.J. Ferreira

Business Economics: Mr L.J.G. Jonker

Public Administration: Mr H.H.van Gass

Afrikaans: Mr I.F.W. Steyn

South Sotho: Mr M.A. Mahanke
 Classical Languages: Mr J.R. Louw
 Sociology: Mr D.S. van der Merwe
 Geography: Mr E.N. Mullins
 History: Dr C.J.P. le Roux (started second semester)
 Psychology: Mr H.A. Raath (started second semester)
 Botany: Mr W.J. Jankowitz (lectures started in 1983)
 Zoology: Prof. J. den Heyer (lectures started in 1983)
 Some of the Commerce courses were given part-time by local businessmen and English was also given part-time by a local teacher until Mr P.G. Palmer arrived.

Acting Registrar: Mr H.S. Mokone (secondment from UNIN)
 Stores Officer: Mr M.M. Manyarela. (He is the only member of the original staff still on campus in this Silver Jubilee year).



Inaugural Academic Staff, 1982: Front: W.J. Jankowitz, J. den Heyer, W. Mödinger (Director), M.A. Mahanke, S.S. Ripinga. Middle: E.N. Mullins, W.C. Niewoudt, L.J. Ferreira, C.J.P. le Roux, T.I. Makume. Back: H.H. van Gass, D.S. van der Merwe, L.J.G. Jonker, I.F.W. Steyn, D.R. de Villiers, H. Mokone (Acting Registrar). Absent: P.G. Palmer, H.A. Raath, A.F. van der Merwe, S.P. Botha, J.B. Veitch, W. de W. van Velden, J.M. May, E.S. Nchephe, A.A. Odendaal.

With the establishment of the Qwaqwa Branch, the Theological College at Lefika, which had been academically affiliated to the University of Zululand, was incorporated into the University of the North and the following staff thus joined UNIQWA in April 1982:

Prof. D.R. de Villiers: Dogmatics
 Rev. W. de W. van Velden: Old Testament
 Rev. S.P. Botha: New Testament
 Rev. J.M. May: Church History
 Rev. J.B. Veitch: Diaconology (Practical Theology)
 Rev. E.S. Nchephe: Diaconology
 Dr A.A. Odendaal jnr: Missiology



Theology Subject Group, 1983: W. Mödinger (Director), G.M. Augustyn, A.A. Odendaal, S.P. Botha, J.M. May, J. Louw, D.R. de Villiers, W. de W. van Velden, J.B. Veitch. Absent: E.S. Nchephe.

According to the first prospectus the following degrees and diplomas were offered:

Faculty of Arts:

B.A. Courses:

Classical Hebrew, Biblical Studies, Old & New Testament, Economics, English, Classical Culture, General Linguistics & General Language Studies, Political Science, Public Administration, Statistical Methods, Praktykafrikaans, Classical Hebrew, Greek, Southern Sotho, Professie-

afrikaans, Sociology, History, Psychology, Geography, Education.

Faculty of Economics and Administration :

B.Com.

B.R. (Baccalaureus Rationis)

B.Admin.

Courses:

Accounting, Business Economics, Commercial Law, Economics, English, Industrial Psychology, Political science, Praktykafrikaans, Prof.essieafrikaans, Public Administration, Statistical Methods, Local Government Administration.

Faculty of Education:

B.A.Paed.

B.Com.Paed.

B.Ed.

Courses:

Normal B.A. & B.Com. courses plus Education, Classroom Communication, School Library Organization, School Music and Singing, Sports Training, Science of Teaching, Fundamental Education, General Empirical Education, Special Empirical Education, History of Education, Didactics, Comparative Education

Faculty of Theology:

B.Th.

B.Th. Hons.

M.Th.

D.Th.

Dipl.Th.

H.Dipl.Th.

Courses:

Old Testament, New Testament, Dogmatics and Theological Ethics, Church History, Diaconology (Practical Theology), Science of Mission and Science of Religion, Greek, Classical Hebrew.

To emphasize the hierarchical position of the Qwaqwa Branch, UNIN accepted the recommendations of the Nienaber Committee that the local senate be represented by a General Affairs Committee, that the Branch Faculties be known as Subject Groups with a Chairman representing the Dean, and that the Departments were Sub-departments with the heads residing at Turfloop (UNIN).

The first Subject Group Chairmen were:

Arts, Prof. Ferreira; Education, Prof. Ripinga; Mathematics &

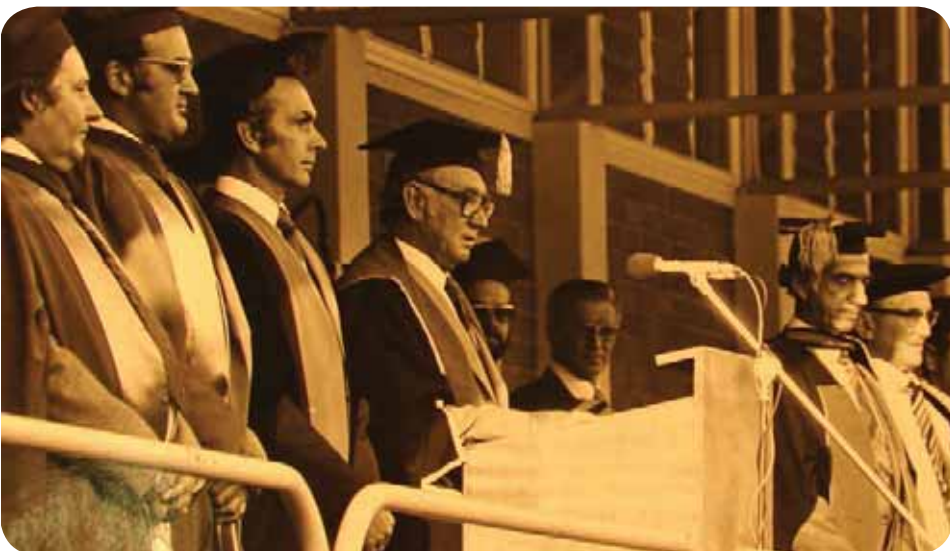
Natural Sciences, Prof. den Heyer; Economics & Administration, Mr van Gass and Theology, Prof. de Villiers.



Four of the first Subject Group Chairmen: Prof. S.S. Ripinga (Education), Prof. L.J. Ferreira (Arts), Prof. J. den Heyer (Science), Mr H.H. van Gass (Economics & Administration).

In February 1982 the Director addressed the personnel for the first time emphasizing that UNIQWA (note the use of this name from the beginning) should strive to be a polytechnic university with 3 legs: Teaching, Research and Community Development. Although the use of the name UNIQWA was frowned upon by UNIN, the institution has never been known by the local community by any other name.

The academic year was opened at a function in the amphitheatre of the Lere la Tshepe campus on 24 February 1982. The close relationship with the Qwaqwa Government was shown by the presence of the South African Commissioner General (“Homeland Ambassador”), the Chief Minister and whole cabinet. The Rector of UNIN, Prof. Mokgokong, opened proceedings, the Director, Prof. Mödinger, gave an address and the Registrar of UNIN, Prof. Steenekamp closed proceedings.



Prof. Steenekamp closing proceedings at the opening of the academic year, 1982. Prof. B.P. Botha (UNIN Dean of Economics & Management Sciences), Prof. L.J. Ferreira, Prof. W. Mödinger, Prof. J.C. Steenekamp (UNIN Registrar), Dr H.A. Raath, Rev. J.B. Veitch, Prof. A.G. le Roux (UNIN Dean, Sciences), Prof. J.A.T. Wentzel (UNIN Dean, Arts).

The Branch started with 228 students of which 150 were part-time and 78 full-time. The enrolment was as follows:

B.A. 125, B.Com. 19, B.Paed. 11, B.Admin. 5, B.Ed. 25, U.E.D.6, M.Ed.1 and 36 theology students by virtue of the incorporation of the existing NGKA seminary at Lefika. Two of the B.A. and four of the B.Ed. students had to obtain special permission from the Department of Education and Training to register as they were white. Among these were Mrs Brummer, PRO of the Bethlehem Municipality, Mrs van Niekerk, the wife of the mayor of Harrismith and Mrs Dreyer, a teacher in Harrismith.

Apart from the theology courses, and for some reason or other, Political Science and Sociology, classes were presented in the evenings (17:00 – 21:00) to accommodate the working students, most of whom were employed by the Qwaqwa Government as teachers and civil servants. South Sotho was duplicated with 15 students in the morning and 75 in the evening. ED 101 had the most students, viz. 96.

Student fees per semester at the start were as follows:

Board and lodging in the hostel. R250

Casual visitors R3,25 per day in hostel and R1,20 per meal.

Registration Fee R12,50

Local levy R15,00

Tuition fees (all undergraduate courses) R205.

During the year the administration staff were strengthened by the appointment of Mr M.R. Chipfupa as Supply Officer, Ms E. Motsei as typist, Ms M.M. Ramabolu as telephonist and Mr D. Lesesa as Library Assistant. In the beginning purchases for the Branch were done by UNIN, which led to the inevitable delays and sometimes frustration in sourcing essential supplies. In July Ms A.C. Jonker started as Librarian and other lecturers who arrived were Mr A.F. van der Merwe (Economics), Mr P.G. Palmer (English) and Mr D.S. van der Merwe (Sociology).

In March 1982 Prof. Niewoudt, the Chairman of the recently formed Staff Association arranged a visit of 7 Harrismith businessmen as the first official visitors to the campus. Their visit resulted in a donation of glassware and ash trays for the staff tea room. As a further attempt at making the Branch known, in May the ladies of the Kosmos Vroue Landbou Unie visited the campus and were addressed by PRO from UNIN, Mr Bekker. He stated that the main purpose of the Branch was to improve the standard of the teaching in the Qwaqwa Homeland and that whereas the courses were limited at present, the plan was to become a fully fledged university.

As a suitable person could not be found for the important post of Assistant Registrar, Mr Wessels Steyn, lecturer in Afrikaans, was persuaded to take up this post from August while continuing to teach until the end of the year. In so doing he got the job he unsuccessfully had applied for the previous year.

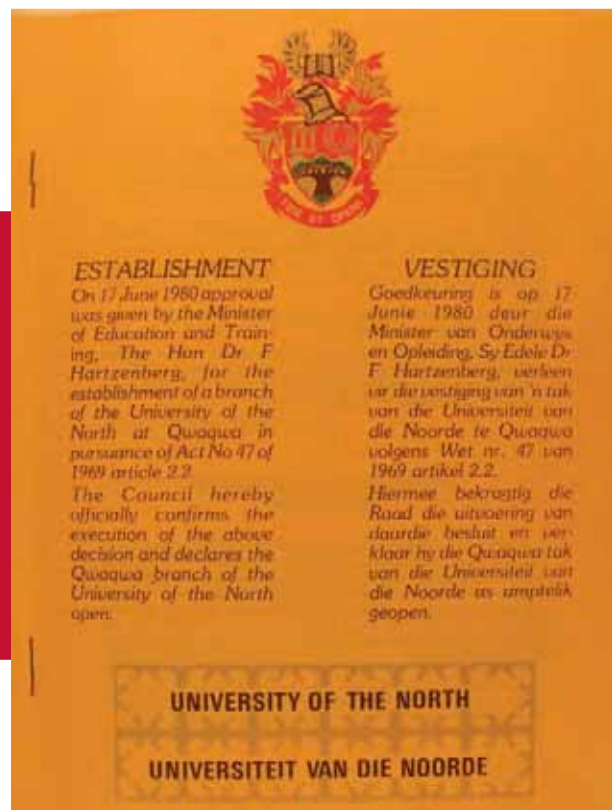
OFFICIAL OPENING OF BRANCH

The official opening of the branch took place on 27/8/1982 at a function attended by between 400 and 500 guests in the Phuthaditjhaba Community Hall. The Commissioner General, the Hon. J.S. Pansegrouw, representing the central government, handed over the Deed of Establishment to the Chief Minister, Mr T.K. Mopeli, and the Vice-Chancellor of UNIN, Prof. Mokgokong, declared the Branch officially open.

UNIN was represented by the Chancellor Dr Madiba, the Vice Chancellor Prof. Mokgokong and others. Also present were the mayors of Kestell and Harrismith and dignitaries from other universities. In his thank you speech, the Qwaqwa Minister of Education, Chief H. Mopeli said that UNIQWA must not be a replica of UNIN, but must have its own identity and therefore be a unique UNIQWA. Apparently there was a feeling in some quarters that the university was premature as the Chief Minister, in his speech, mentioned that he was sorry that this feeling existed. Prof. Mokgokong emphasized that the

Branch was committed to Community service and the Director mentioned In Service training at Boitjhorisong, Consulting Work and outside lectures as examples.

Used at the opening was the largest figure ever made of the UNIN crest, painted by Mr Bekker, PRO, on a piece of canvas donated by Vis Streicher properties.



Page from the official programme at the opening ceremony of the Branch on 27th August 1982. The original charter hangs in the passage outside the Vice-Principal's office.

The first year ended with advertisements being placed seeking teaching staff for Accounting & Auditing (unfilled), Geography (resignation), History (resignation), Afrikaans (transfer) and Chemistry (unfilled).

1983

The search for staff continued in 1983 with advertisements in January for Afrikaans, Geography, English, Hebrew, South Sotho, Accounting & Auditing, Industrial Economics, Public Administration, Commercial Law, Biblical Studies, 2 posts in Education, Psychology and Statistics.

The academic year was opened on 17/2/83 with 369 students (252 part-time). The Director indicated that the increase of 141 over 1982 justified the establishment of the Branch. He also emphasized that the branch was planned as a polytechnical institution to cater for the needs of Qwaqwa in particular.

New courses introduced in 1983 were a B.Sc. and a 2-year Dip. Com. Apart from Mathematics and Statistics which were given part-time by Mrs Heunis until Mr Oosthuizen came in October, the Botany, Chemistry, Physics and Zoology courses were given during the day and thus not available to part-time students, a situation that remained a bone of contention among students and other staff who had to work at night.

News from Lefka was the appointment at the beginning of the year of Ms P.J.W. Hall as Secretary/Typist. A refresher course in theology was presented and Rev. May accompanied Prof. Johan Heyns of Pretoria and other “dominees” on a visit to Germany.

In February the Director addressed the Youth League of the Dikwankwetla Party on “The university view of political involvement”.

In March Mr Jankowitz (Botany) obtained a Ph.D. from UOVS on Plant Ecology of the Waterberg Plateau Park, South West Africa. He then resigned and returned to Namibia in June.

New staff appointed during the year were: Mrs N.S. Zwiegers (Commercial Law, part-time), Mr T.P. Masihleho (Education), Mr J.H.D. Claassen and Mr S. Pillay (Geography), Mr G.M. Augustyn (Biblical Studies), Mr W. Nkuna (History), Ms B. Xaba (Psychology), Dr H. van Zyl & Mr N.C. Moji (Physics) and Prof. P.C. Keulder (Botany). New staff in Administration included Ms K. Langeveldt, Messrs K. Mofokeng and T.A. Thibedi. Some of these persons only started the following year. Dr Claassen, who started in April 1983 is the longest serving academic on campus in this Silver Jubilee year.

In April, tenders for an Office block, Car Ports and Store Room for Lere la Tshepe were asked for, and the Librarian (Miss Jonker) started a UNIQWA Film Society. Subscriptions were R15 per annum or R2 per showing. The first film shown was Xala (Senegalese). That month, at a decentralisation conference in Harrismith, Mr Jonker, Senior Lecturer in Business Economics, said that UNIQWA was too theoretical and Technikons were needed.

The first graduation ceremony of the Branch was held before 500 guests in the Phuthaditjhaba Community Hall on 30 April.

4 B.Th. degrees, 2 Dip.Th. and 5 Postgraduate Dip.Th.diplomas were conferred and the guest speaker was Prof. Nkabinde, rector of the University of Zululand. This and subsequent graduations in the Community Hall were jolly occasions, enlivened by the Qwaqwa Police Band. After the ceremony the public used to move the chairs and take to the floor for some vigorous dancing.

At a meeting of a Committee for Development of Qwaqwa, Prof. Ferreira, its Chairman, emphasized that UNIQWA's basic policy was one of teaching and community involvement. As a start Mr Raath established a psychiatric unit at the Elizabeth Ross hospital, and this was also to involve the three honours students in Psychiatrics.

September saw the beginning of what was to become an annual event in the Afrikaans Department, a debating competition, with the winner competing in a national competition held by the historically black universities. Among the first six contestants were Mr D.T. Mokoena (later to become a member of the cabinet) and Mr N.T. Mosia (later to become Assistant Registrar). The first winner was Mr J. J. Kaphe, a teacher.

In October it was reported that the NGKA synod had decided to increase theological training from 5 to 6 years. The current enrolment was 39 students in clergy classes and 14 in evangelical classes.

Although the year started with 369 students, UNIN News 8 (2) stated that the enrolment in the second semester was 430 and expected to double the following year. It also stated that 60% of students attend classes from 17.00 – 21.30 and 40% from 07.30 – 17.00. Academic staff numbered 37 (27 full-time, 10 part-time), of whom one third were black.

Facilities at the end of 1983 included 6 classrooms, each seating 30; 3 laboratories (14); 1 laboratory (11); 2 preparation rooms; 1 library; 24 offices. In the hostel were 256 students in 16 dormitories.

NEW SITE

As early as 1982 the UNIN Council had drawn up a Master Plan for a new campus, but it took some time before the Central Government approved this and made the necessary finances available. In the interim plans for the following buildings were drawn:

Administration Building
Hostels
Lecture Halls
Library
Laboratory.

These buildings were to be erected on the Blue Gum Bush site provided by the Qwaqwa Government as the first phase (1 000 FTE's & R25 million) of a 3-phase (2 500, 5 000 FTE's) project. With its own limited funds, UNIN started with bulk excavations on the site. Besides finding human remains which the Qwaqwa Government re-interred elsewhere, the bulk excavations were carried out without a proper underground survey, resulting in a consulting engineering geologist having to be employed and the work having to be redone in a different place. This unnecessary expenditure of over half a million Rand from a cash-strapped mother campus was the subject of much acrimony and did nothing to improve an already tenuous relationship between UNIN and a future Branch which they felt had been foisted upon them.

In November the Director announced that a start would be made in 1984 with the erection of the new campus, to cost 25 million rand and take 5 years. The government, however, cut this down to a first phase of 750 FTE's and a maximum of R18 million plus escalation.

At the end of the year Prof. Niewoudt and Messrs Jonker, Palmer, D. van der Merwe, S. Moji, Chipfupa & Augustyn, and Miss Trevor-Roberts left. Jonker and Augustyn were to return later. During his first period Mr Augustyn (Biblical Studies) was seconded by the S.A. Army to do his national service at UNIQWA and taught in uniform, much to the dismay of some staff and students.

1984

February 1984. The need for administrative help with student affairs was realized and a post of Chief Administrative Officer for student affairs was advertised. Further community service was also extended when Prof. Ripinga started a BSC (Baccalaureus Study Centre) at Boitjhorisong with classes from 18.00 – 21.00 three days a week. Eight students started.

In March a report in Volksblad stated that when the Minister of Education opened the 4th sitting of the Qwaqwa Legislature he stated that the Qwaqwa Government had requested that UNIQWA become a fully fledged university, and that a committee of higher education was looking into the matter. This led to

the Qwaqwa Government submitting a memorandum to the Central Government once again requesting that they establish a polytechnical institution in Qwaqwa. Part of the memorandum read as follows:

“Op grond van hierdie beginselgoedkeuring (the agreement in principle by the DET to allow technical courses) en in die besef dat Qwaqwa se eerste prioriteit beroepsgeskoolde mannekrag is, het die Qwaqwaregering reeds die volgende gedoen:

1. Daar is begin met die behoorlike beplanning van tegniese loopbane vir die inwoners van Qwaqwa.
2. Voortvloeiend uit hierdie beplanning is daar ‘n oriëntasiesentrum opgerig waar laerskoolleerlinge vir weeklikse sessies blootgestel word aan die aanleer van tegniese vaardighede.
3. Terselftertyd is die tegniese hoërskool gestig waar leerlinge tans ‘n tegniese matriek kan verwerf. Die beste 120 studente in die oriëntasiesentrum word jaarliks toegelaat tot die Tegniese Hoërskool.

Voorgaande impliseer dat die Qwaqwa-regering dit hom ten doel gestel het om ‘n opgeleide bevolking daar te stel wat nie alleen verbruikers van staatsgeld sal wees nie, maar ook positief en daadwerklik sal kan meedoen aan die opbou van die tuisland.

Die tradisionele universiteit kan nie op hierdie ontwikkeling voortbou nie. Daar daar reeds begin is met beroepsgerigte opleiding sal die tersiêre onderrigstruktuur aangepas moet word om ook in hierdie verband aan die eise van die tyd te voldoen.

Dit is dus die Qwaqwa-regering se ernstige oortuiging dat die tersiêre inrigting in dié land onder alle omstandighede vir sowel graad- as diploma- en sertifikaat kursusse voorsiening moet maak. Dit impliseer op sy beurt weer voltydse, deeltydse, “sandwich-“, eendaagse, indiensopleidings-, opknappings- en kitskursusse- iets wat alleen moontlik is in ‘n politegniese struktuur, dit wil sê ‘n universiteit wat, benewens sy suiwer akademiesegerigte kursusse ook voorsiening vir die tegniese en suiwer beroepsgerigte kursusse maak. Soos reeds gesê is ook dit prakties onmoontlik binne ‘n tradisionele opset, en moeilik daarstelbaar indien daar nie met waagmoed, deursettingsvermoë, inisiatief, en vanuit ‘n deurdrenkte besef van die probleme en behoeftes van die Suid-Sotho volk en hul ideale beplan en aan oplossings gewerk word nie.

Die erns van die Qwaqwa-regering om hierdie eietydse probleem in die tuisland op te los, blyk duidelik uit sy beplanning en daarstelling van ‘n infrastruktuur om die politegniese instituut te voed.

Aan die anderkant behels hoëvlakopleiding ook basiese opleiding. Om tegniese opleiding van die suiwer akademiese opleiding te skei is dus om hierdie en ander voor-die-hand-liggende redes (bv. finansiële) nie gewens en in die huidige ekonomiese klimaat nie moontlik nie.

In die lig van voorgenoemde en in die lig van die feit dat die huidige Wet op die Universiteit van die Noorde (Wet nr 47 van 1969) nie vir dié tipe inrigting voorsiening maak nie, herbevestig die Qwaqwaregering sy reeds-by-herhaalde-kere-gestelde begeerte en wens dat die tak so gou as moontlik as ‘n selfstandige politegniese inrigting sy onafhanklikheid sal kry.

Alleen dan kan die Qwaqwaregering voortgaan met sy totale onderwysstrategie. Alleen dan kan die nodige opgeleide mannekrag daargestel word om die tuisland sinvol en verantwoordelik te ontwikkel, want dit is alleen ‘n onafhanklike, politegniese inrigting wat behoorlik en sinvol onderdak kan verleen aan die diversiteit van onderrigaksies en -inrigtings wat tans reeds funksioneer en waarmee die Qwaqwaregering dit erns het.”

The above memorandum was submitted despite Council's acceptance at its meeting on 16/9/83 that when the Minister exercised his prerogative in terms of Section 2(2) in approving the Branch, that Section provided for university activities only. At the same meeting Council recommended that the Branch become independent and that independence be set at 1/1/87. In this regard the Minister requested the Advisory Council for Universities and Technikons (ACUT) to advise him in the matter of:

1. Possible independence of the Branch
2. Polytechnical nature of the Branch
3. Future development of the Branch

This body visited Qwaqwa later in the year and held discussions with the Qwaqwa Government. Their detailed report, which also referred to the Nienaber and Strydom Reports, contained the Qwaqwa Government's view and their own view on the situation. Although agreeing that the view of Wandira had merit (“The African university must in the 1970's not only wear a different cloak, but also be differently motivated. It must be made of a different and distinctive substance from the traditions of western universities, and must evolve a different attitude and a different approach to its task. The truly African university must be one that draws inspiration from its environment, not a transplanted tree, but growing from a seed that is planted and nurtured in the African soil”), they stated that the time was not yet ripe for such a university model in the South African system. The ACUT recommended that the government be asked to provide legislation enabling the establishment of a multipurpose educational institution which would encompass the following legs:

1. academic study
2. teacher training
3. technikon training
4. technical study
5. agricultural training
6. community education

Their report contained an organogram showing how the various entities would operate and, significantly, concluded that such an institution could not be called a university. They suggested that it be named The Qwaqwa Academy of Education or The Qwaqwa Tertiary Institute. Once the necessary legislation had been passed two years later, the status and name would prove to be a stumbling block to acceptance as apart from the current staff, who were unhappy at losing status, the Qwaqwa Government were upset as they “had been promised a university”.

The second graduation ceremony of the Branch was held in the Phuthaditjhaba Community Hall on 28/4/84. The guest speaker was Prof. F van der Stoep, Dean of Education at the University of Pretoria. 21 degrees and diplomas in Theology and Education were awarded, which included 11 B.Ed.

In May student Jack Makhoabane, 1st year B.Com. received a R2000 bursary from Standard Bank. Other local providers of bursaries were the Qwaqwa Development Corporation who assisted 16 students. UNIQWA also for the first time had an exhibit at the annual Qwaqwa Show held at the Charles Mopeli Stadium complex.

Attorney D.W. Breytenbach of Kestell, who lectured Com. Law part-time, died in a car accident. His wife, Marie, later had a post in administration for a while.



Academic Staff, 1984: Front: W. Mödinger, S.S. Ripinga, T.P. Masihleho, J. den Heyer, N.S. Zwiegers, P.C. Mojet. 2nd row: P. Ramone, W. Nkuna, G.F. Evans, A.J. vd Merwe, D. Donald, J. du P. Oosthuizen, H.J. Jones, E. Collins. 3rd row: P.C. Keulder, B.M. Khotseng, M. Sebusi, H.H. van Gass, D.R. de Villiers, E.S. Nchepe, M. Matlou, C. Heunis, W.F. van Zyl, M.E. Evans. Back: J.M. May, M.A. Mahanke, J.B. Veitch, H. van Zyl, P.J.A. Fourie, S.P. Botha, A.A. Odendaal, H. Raath, J. Louw, H.S. May. Absent: J.H.D. Claassen, T.I. Makume, A. van Zyl.

Born 20/9/1930; BA Unisa in 1954; Inspector of schools 1974 – 1975; in May 1975 formed Dikwankwetla Party and became Chief Minister of the Qwaqwa Homeland.

In the same edition of the Pinnacle Dr Fourie (Biblical Studies) complained in a letter about racist treatment of his student party at the Bergoord.

Contrary to expectations there was only a moderate increase in the number of students this year, with 460 registered in July (430 in 1983).

1984 saw the formation of a Student's Christian Movement (SCM) on campus with President Mr Makume and Acting President, Mr Masihleho, both academic staff of the Education Subject Group.

In October the Afrikaans Debating Competition was held again. Among the topics and contestants were: "Lobola moet afgeskaf word", D.T. Mokoena and 2 others; "Mans en vrouens behoort dieselfde salaris te kry", T.M. Kibe; "Die voorvadergeeste moet nie deel uitmaak van die Christelike Kerk nie", K.S. Mbambo, who was the winner.



Dr T.K. Mopeli, Chief Minister, Qwaqwa. Photo taken at the Jubilee Dinner, 2007.

In July, The Pinnacle, a local newspaper, reported on the award of an Hon. D.Admin. by UNIN to Mr T.K. Mopeli, Chief Minister of Qwaqwa. The citation mentions his contribution as a teacher, principal and then inspector of schools in the Orange Free State and especially his work in establishing the Southern Sotho Bureau for Language and Culture. In his acceptance speech, Dr Mopeli again called for UNIQWA to provide technical training to ameliorate the condition of the black men and women of Qwaqwa, and stated "a black community will derive very little from a western traditional university". In the Harrismith Chronicle of 6/7/84 a brief biography of Dr T.K. Mopeli appeared.

The Branch still could not find anyone for chemistry and advertised again in October. Among the new staff appointed in 1984 were Mr B.M. Khotseng (Education) and Messrs P.C. Mojet (Business Economics) and A. van Zyl (Political Science), the latter two still on campus in 2007.

UNIGRAM (Internal UNIN paper) stated at this time that Lere la Tshepe had 18 offices, 3 lecture halls, and building had started on extensions.

1985

By now the facilities at Lere la Tshepe were proving inadequate and as the Qwaqwa Government was no longer able to release its own offices as indicated earlier, they financed considerable extensions to the temporary campus.

On the morning of 19 April Prof. Mokhokong, Vice-Chancellor of UNIN presided at the “turning of the sod” ceremony on the Blue Gum Bush site for the new campus. The leaflet recording this event had an architect’s design on the cover which bore no resemblance to the current buildings. A commemorative bronze plaque was presented to Prof. Mokgokong, and is now fixed to the wall at the entrance to the current Administration building. There was also a presentation of the collected works of N.P. van Wyk Louw to the Chief Minister, a former inspector of Afrikaans, in appreciation for his efforts in establishing the Branch.

The same evening there was a function at Lere la Tshepe where the keys to the new buildings built by the Qwaqwa Government were presented to the Qwaqwa Minister of Education by the architect. These were 4 laboratories for Zoology and Botany; 12 offices; 3 lecture halls; 1 language laboratory and 1 laboratory for microteaching.

There was a steady increase in the number of students with 565 registered compared to 430 the previous year. Apparently the Branch could only register undergraduate students as Local Council, through the UNIN Senate, applied to the Central Government for permission to register a number of post graduates, many of whom were on the staff. In its reply to UNIN Council, the government pointed out that Local Council had no legal jurisdiction and before the Minister would consider this step, the request must come from UNIN Council and must include sufficient reasons why such students could not enroll elsewhere. The letter ended “the Minister is not likely to overturn a decision taken with good reason the previous year”. Minister Viljoen had, however, personally indicated earlier to

the Director that he would not be against such a move provided the following conditions were met:

1. That there were suitably qualified lecturers available
2. That no additional staff be appointed
3. That no additional equipment or accommodation be needed.

The request must have meant post graduate degrees other than B.Th. and B.Ed. and Honours degrees, as these were already enrolled.

At the Local Council meeting in April it was noted that Council had approved the affiliation of the Qwaqwa Nursing College as an Associated College of the University of the North, through its Qwaqwa Branch. This meant that: UNIN would act as the controlling body for certification and diplomas awarded by the College. The Branch would be represented on the Council of the Nursing College. The Nursing College would have a representative on the Academic Committee (Senate) of the Branch.

The third graduation ceremony was again held in the Phuthaditjhaba Community Hall on the 20th April. Mr M. C. O’Dowd, a Director of Anglo American was the guest speaker. The university had hoped to solicit a substantial donation from Anglo, but none was forthcoming. Perhaps they were unhappy about Lere la Tshepe not being used for what Anglo American had built it for and that they felt they had already contributed enough?

Lentswe la Basotho, the Qwaqwa Government newspaper reported the following graduands: 16 B.A., 1 B.Com., 1 B.Admin., 1 B.A.Theol., 5 Dipl. Theol., 1 B.A. Hons., 3 U.E.D., 5 Higher Dipl. Theol. 1 Ph.D. for H.A. Raath “Psigoterapeutiese intervensie in die assimilasie van interpersoonlike vaardighede by swart universiteitstudente” (Promotor Prof. Wentzel at UNIN). The heading in the paper said UNIQWA awards Doctor’s degree. The recipient of the first B.A. Hons degree, was Mr J.J.Greyvensteyn, currently Departmental Head at the Harrismith High School, who majored in Psychology and School Guidance under Dr Raath.

Both the Qwaqwa newspapers had long excerpts from the speeches by Prof. Mokgokong (Lentswe la Basotho, April 1985) and Chief R.H. Mopeli (The Pinnacle, 10 May 1985). Chief Mopeli’s speech was positive and grateful, and included “Teachers need to keep up their training, otherwise one’s certificate will be like unclaimed luggage found on the dusty shelves of a railway station, lost and forgotten with no one to claim”. Once again he emphasized that Qwaqwa wanted a polytechnic type of

institution that would be relevant to the needs of the local community. Prof. Mokgokong's speech lamented the "painful and controversial start" of the Branch. He had recently had both feet amputated (diabetes) and was in a wheelchair. He ended by saying "hopefully the turning of the sod yesterday marks the end of the annexation of Qwaqwa by UNIN".

Two of the new appointees were Mr Garrett Evans who headed the English Department, and his wife Moira, who was responsible for Linguistics. Mr Evans had a passion for shooting and fishing and over the next fourteen years was a regular contributor to the local newspapers with articles on these field sports. His first article, "Autumn days on the Sterkfontein" appeared in the Harrismith Chronicle in May.



Signboards of the companies involved in the construction of the new campus.

In June the Director of Kirstenbosch National Garden, Prof. H.B. Rycroft, addressed the botany students and it was announced that Dr Fourie was arranging for a number of students, mainly from Biblical Studies, to visit the Holy Land at the end of the year, the costs of R1 450 to be borne by the students themselves. Dr Raath was elected the new President of Rotary in Harrismith, replacing Prof. L. Ferreira, and Dr E. Zingu, who had replaced Prof. van Zyl in Physics, obtained a Ph.D from UCT.

Tenders from Master Builders to erect the Administration building and 3 residences on the new campus closed on 5th July with Quantity Surveyors Malan, Strauss, Verwayen & van Tonder of Harrismith and Architects, Tectura of Pretoria responsible for the necessary recommendation. Thomas Construction, a subdivision of TDH Holdings (Natal) was chosen and the site handed over on 30th August. Despite having impressive references and a good track record such as successfully completing the Science Building at UNIZUL, this firm went into liquidation one month later, necessitating the appointment of another company. On 12th December Basil Read was given the contract.

In September there was a farewell function for Prof. Ripinga who had accepted a post of Principal of a Teachers College in the Eastern Transvaal. He was later to become Minister of Education in the Kwandebele Homeland Government and then a member of the national parliament. The national debate by Afrikaans Departments was held at UNIQWA with UNIBOP, UNIN, UNIZUL, Fort Hare and UNIQWA participating. The winner was the UNIQWA Theology student Mr K.S. Mbambo with topic "Die oorsaak vir jeugmisdad lê by die huis". He had won the internal competition the previous year as well.

September also saw the adoption of a Constitution for a Student's Representative Council and the election of the first SRC, viz.

- President: Mr K.K. Mokotjo
- Vice-President: Mr S.J. Mokoena
- Correspondence Secretary: Mr F.S. Moseme
- Minute Secretary: Mr M.A. Tsukudu
- Treasurer: Mr P.Z. Mlombi
- Additional members: Messrs N.S. Zulu & T.A. Setai, .

A separate constitution for the Theology students SRC was also adopted.

In October four staff from UNISA's African Language Department gave a week-long course at Lefika on South Sotho as a communication language.

The year ended with the regular search for suitable staff with adverts appearing for Chemistry, Physics, South Sotho, Business Economics, Zoology, Botany, History, Statistical Methods, Typist and Library Assistant. Some of these were second posts in a department. The library was now being run by library assistants as Ms Jonker had left in 1984 and was not replaced.

1986

There were more applications from prospective students than could be accommodated at Lere la Tshepe and many had to be turned away. Eventually 650 registered, compared to 565 the previous year. Basil Read continued with erecting the first phase of the new campus and tenders were asked from master builders for the erection of a library building.

In March the Asst. Registrar, Mr Steyn obtained a D.Litt. in Afrikaans from UOVS. Staff-wise saw the arrival of Dr W. de Haas (Physics) & Mr R.O. Moffett (Botany), Prof. J.P.F. Moolman (History) and the departure of Dr & Mrs Raath (Psychology) for Windhoek. Prof. Moolman had been coming from UNIN to Lere la Tshepe for short spells of concentrated teaching, and was persuaded to make a permanent move at the end of the year.

The fourth graduation ceremony was held on the 25th April where 47 degrees were conferred, among them Miss Shoeshoe Mopeli (B.A.), daughter of the Chief Minister and Ms Bets Brummer (B.Ed.), PRO of Bethlehem Municipality. The first B.Sc. degrees were also awarded, the 4 candidates receiving warm applause, especially by the Chief Minister, who had expressed disappointment at the few science students registered. The visiting speaker was Dr R.N. Gugushe, Chancellor of Vista University.

In May Jonathan Paton, son of author and educationist Alan, gave a visiting lecture to the English Department and the Harrismith Chronicle reported that UNIQWA students were boycotting classes.

In June the Minister of Education in Qwaqwa, Chief R.H. Mopeli presided at a function where he presented a R100 cheque to C.T.P. Masunya as student of the year. He also stated that in Qwaqwa the Department had awarded the following bursaries; Primary Scholars 89, Secondary 558, Teachers 303, University 57, Technical 209.

In July the Volksblad quoted the Director stating that the future of the University of Qwaqwa will be a new sort of Institution, providing academic and technical training. He was speaking at the launch of a Stabilization Fund drive which aimed to raise R5 million. He gave an overview of the first four years of the Branch and said that the new campus should be ready for occupation in December 1987. First phase would cost R18.3 million and running costs for 1986 were R3.5 million. Income from the State was 70%, from students 24%, and 6% would have to come from the Branch's own resources.

Being a small campus, there was a camaraderie amongst staff and students at Lere la Tshepe, which was exemplified in the annual soccer matches between them.



Staff versus students soccer teams June, 1986. Staff: Front: S. Pillay, H. Claassen, A. van Zyl, W. Mödinger, A. Taoana. Back: J. den Heyer (Coach), M. Sebusi, A. van der Merwe, B. Khotseng, L. Taylor, C. Moji, M. Mahanke, W. van Zyl, W. Steyn (Manager), W. de Haas.



"Flower power". A. van der Merwe attempting to score in the 1986 match.



Student soccer team 1986.

In September Mr J.M. Dladla of UNIQWA won the inter-university Afrikaans debating competition held at UNIQWA. Ernst van Heerden, later to become a foremost Afrikaans poet and Head of the Language Department at UCT, accompanied two students from the University of Zululand to the competition and described their visit in a “tongue in the cheek” short story entitled “Jan Spierewit”, which appeared in his anthology of short stories “Liegfabriek” (Tafelberg, 1988). The title “Jan Spierewit” came from one of the songs sung at the occasion by, as van Heerden described them “’n koortjie swart kindertjies in Voortrekkerokkies met wit kappies op”. The road from Harrismith to Qwaqwa was described as follows by the poet: “Die teerpad na Qwaqwa loop deur die groenbruin gras van die Drakensberg se voetheuwels. “’n Helder stroom water, kil soos kwik, slinger met ‘n oewerlose rivier deur die verwaaide gras. Dit vloei onderdeur die pad en swier weg in die son en gras. Die wind waai onhoorbaar oor die bruin land”. In a recent note to the author, Prof. van Heerden stated “Ek onthou die baie warm en vriendelike ontvangs, die snerpemde koue en die besondere atmosfeer van die plek”.

The first draft of the new Tertiary Education Act appeared and the Director asked Local Council to recommend the appointment of a Technikon Head to prepare the way for the technical subjects. Nothing came of this.

Towards the end of the year posts in Chemistry, Economics, Mathematics, Business Economics, Business Economics, Chief Accountant, Semitic languages, Classical Languages, Data Control Officer and Chief Registration Officer were advertised. The situation in chemistry was critical as after five years the only member of staff was Mr Taoana, who was a laboratory

assistant. Besides Prof. de Wet, who came down from UNIN for short spells, Prof. Keulder of Botany used to assist with lectures.

Dr P. Fourie head of Biblical Studies, took on a part-time appointment as “Tentmaker Predikant” for the N.G. Sendingkerk in Bakenpark, Bethlehem. The Citizen of 4 October reported that he had tabled a motion at the N.G. Sending Kerk Synod in Cape Town that “School boycotts be used as a means of peaceful protest to change the present socio-political structure”. It was narrowly passed by 202 – 191.

The same month 10 students took part in the famous Harrismith Mountain race, and UNIQWA staff formed the bulk of the new “Oud Kowsie” committee in Harrismith, with Prof. Keulder, Chairman; Dr W. van Zyl, Deputy Chairman; Mr Claassen, Treasurer; Mr Bekker (attorney) Secretary and Dr Steyn, Additional member.

Prof. Kristo Pienaar from Bellville gave a visiting lecture to botany students, emphasizing the importance of planting indigenous plants in gardens and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister of Education and Development in the National Government was the guest of honour at the year-end function of the Staff Association.

Messrs Louw and van Heerden (Classical Languages) and Mr Albert v.d. Merwe left at the end of the year and a new arrival was Prof. T.E. (Skip) Scheepers (Com. Law).

1987

Messrs J.A. Coffee and C.J. Vermaak joined the Branch to lecture in Hebrew and Greek and it was announced that when the new campus became functional, the Theological College would move from Lefka to it and that a new six year course in Theology would be introduced.

In February the Sowetan reported that Basil Read was ahead of schedule with the new lecture halls costing R1.46 million, bringing the total spent thus far to R9 million and the Committee for General Affairs submitted to Local Council a draft “Mission Statement” for the Branch. The long document (about 600 words), started by declaring that “This University is a Christian institution for the Basotho, but is not exclusive and adheres to the principle of religious and academic freedom. This implies that the authority should be vested in the hands of those for whom the institution was established”.

In March the development of the campus necessitated an expansion in staff and advertisements for a Chief Programmer and an Assistant Registrar Finance appeared. There was still no librarian and this post was once again advertised. The constitution of Die Afrikaanse Studentevereniging was approved by Local Council.

The same month saw students boycotting classes, ostensibly due to a shortage of lecturers and in sympathy with conditions at the Turfloop Campus. The boycott escalated and for a while the campus was closed. Part of a report on the closure in the Star newspaper of 19/3 was deleted due to the emergency regulations prevalent in the country at that time.

At the graduation in the Phuthaditjhaba Community Hall on 13th April, 109 graduands and diplomates were capped. Among these were 3 Honours in Political Science, including Miss Shoeshoe Mopeli. Mrs Martie Odendaal, wife of Dr Odendaal (Theology), Mr N.T. Mosia and Mr L.A. Taoana, both staff members, received their UED's. The visiting speaker was Prof. J. Poolman, Vice Rector of RAU and chairman of council of UNIN. Seven undergraduate Diplomas were awarded and the following degrees and postgraduate diplomas: 53 B.A., 10 B.Com., 9 B.Admin., 2 B.Sc., 12 B.A.Ed., 3 B.Th., 6 UED, 2 H. Dip Th., 5 B.Ed., 3 B.A. Hons.

At a function in Matshediso Restaurant academic awards by the Qwaqwa Development Corporation were presented. The guest speaker was the Minister of Education, Chief R.H. Mopeli, who handed over R400 to the student of the year, Mr M.M. Ntshingila.

In April the Deputy Registrar, Dr Steyn, drew up a Strategic Planning Model for the Branch. It was long and detailed and largely theoretical with a philosophical basis.

Also in April, Dr Steyn provided the Committee for University Principals with a detailed analysis of the needs of the Qwaqwa Branch outside the physical needs such as buildings. The ten page memorandum in Afrikaans dealt largely with "financial needs" and ended with a paragraph which reads well untranslated:

'As nasionale simbool van die opheffing van die Suid-Sothovolk vir die regering en mense van Qwaqwa kan die belangrikheid van die ontwikkeling van die Tak nie oorbeklemtoon word nie. In tye waarin daar 'n geweldige premie op welwillendheid, stabilisasie en gematigheid geplaas word, het die Tak en die Universiteit as geheel 'n verantwoordelike en kardinale rol te vervul. Daartoe is en het die Tak hom verbind. Maar dan is dit met die uitdruklike verwagting en op voorwaarde dat hy in staat gestel sal word om die verbintenis na te kom en sy verantwoordelikheid op sigbare wyse te vergestalt – nie alleen vir Qwaqwa en die Suid-Sothovolk nie, maar ook in nasionale belang”.

In May the Qwaqwa Development Corporation asked for tenders for the construction of a sewage pipeline for the new campus as well as a new reservoir on the hill overlooking the campus. Although there was a strong borehole on the property, it could not provide the amount of water needed by the developing university.

Mr Cor van Ee, retired curator of the Bloemfontein Zoo, was a visiting lecturer to the Botany Department where he gave a talk on the flora and fauna of the Richtersveld.

Local Council approved the constitution of the History Student's Association and The Psychology and Industrial Psychology Student's Association.

New Appointments at this time to UNIQWA included Mr L.S.D. Robinson as PRO, Prof. L.J.G. Jonker (Business Economics) and Mr G.M. Augustyn (Biblical studies), both of whom had been here previously, Profs N.O. Anim and R.I.M. Moletsane (Education), Ms E.J. Crause (Sociology) and Messrs W.E. Scott (Economics), Mr F. Titi (Statistical Methods) and Mr P.J. Otaru (Economics), Adv. K.L. Moahloli (Law) and Mr R.M.T. Mokenela (Accounting & Audit).

In spite of a bitterly cold wind and snow, Arbour day was celebrated on 14 August with the planting of karee trees in front of the new library building by the Director and Subject Group heads. In his address the Director quoted Martin Luther who said that if he knew he was going to die tomorrow, he would plant a tree today.

In August Mr Vermaak convened a workshop at Lefika on teaching Greek and the Afrikaans Department hosted the national debating competition for HBU's. The participants were UNIQWA, UNITRA, UNIN, UNIBOP and Fort Hare, and once again UNIQWA were the winners when Messrs J.D. Dladla & R.M. Lekoko shared the honours. Among the judges for the first time was Mr Justus Tshungu.

In October Mr Leon Louw visited the Political Science department and gave a lecture on "Constitutional opportunities for South Africa."

The company building the new campus, Basil Read, donated R60 000 towards a gatehouse complex on the new campus and all 80 members of the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly donated R64 620 in 36 monthly instalments to the UNIQWA Stabilisation Fund.

Towards the end of the year the S.A. Government introduced regulations aimed at enforcing discipline on university campuses and threatened to cut the subsidies of those that did not comply. Whereas some universities, among them UNIZUL, were quoted in the press stating that it was not a university's job to enforce government regulations. UNIQWA, however, said that they would implement the regulations.

In November Prof. Scheepers was elected Chairman of Optimal Vision, South Africa and the year ended with advertisements

for Chemistry, Accounting, Auditing, Psychology, Commercial Law, Industrial Psychology, Education, Sociology, Assistant Librarian, 5 other library posts and 5 Administration posts.

December brought the occupation of Lere la Tshepe to a close and the move to the new campus at Blue Gum Bush began. This included the dismantling and re-erection of the glasshouse of the Botany Department.

Qwaqwa Branch of the University of the North,

Phuthaditjhaba:



Architects: Tectura Architects: Louw, Marais, Kuhn, Van Peltburg & Waterston
Structural and Mechanical Engineers: Von Willich & Vids
Electrical Engineers: Du Plooy, Bosch & Associates
Quantity Surveyors: Marian, Strauss, Verwey & van Tonder
Civil Engineers: O'Connell Marthe & Partners
Contractor: Basil Reid

A number of committees investigated and reported on the provision of tertiary education in Qwaqwa. Finally, the Nienaber committee, appointed in 1978 by the Central Government, recommended that tertiary education in the form of a polytechnical institution be established.

The South African Government approved all the recommendations but decided that university education should commence under the auspices of an existing University for Blacks. The Qwaqwa Government selected the University of the North.

The Council of the University appointed Tectura Architects to investigate and report on a Master Plan for the development of buildings on a plot

of the farm "Blue Gum Bush", which was made available by the Qwaqwa Government for this purpose.

In August 1982, the Council of the University approved the Master Plan. In October 1982 long and difficult negotiations with the Central Government to approve and to provide the necessary finances for the project commenced. These negotiations were finally resolved in April 1984. The Council, in the meantime, did not sit back, and in 1983 approved the sketch plans for the Administration Building, Residences, Lecture Halls, Library and Laboratory buildings.

The Master Plan provided for a three-stage growth, viz. physical facilities up to 1 000 FTE students in the first

phase, then for 2 500 FTE; and finally, the third phase, for 5 000 FTE students. (FTE being "Full-time equivalent" students.) This concept differs markedly from head count and from institution to institution. Normally, the FTE-count is lower, and in some cases much lower than the head count, depending on the nature of the institution.

In June 1984, permission to proceed was received from the Central Government for the Qwaqwa project, with the proviso that the first phase of the project be scaled down from 1 000 to 775 FTE students with a maximum money value in the order of R18m plus escalation.

The Master Plan document deals with academic approach, analytical studies, determination of space requirements, physical development factors, the design itself, cost estimates and an addendum with comparisons to other existing Universities and polytechnics studied by the architects both here and abroad. The first development (5 500 students) can cater for any changes in academic approach. The new concept is that the University Branch should develop with



Above: West facade of library, north facade of lecture halls, central forum and residences in the background - photographed before the opening ceremony. Light beige concrete bricks, exposed concrete and terra-cotta roof tiles on the residences and dining hall bricks blend into the surroundings.

- SITE PLAN:**
1. Administration Building
 2. University Library
 3. Lecture Hall Complex
 4. Residences (Flats)
 5. Kitchen & Dining Hall
 6. Staff Residences
 7. Staff Residences (Flats)
 8. Science Building
 9. Sports Complex
 10. Sports Complex
 11. Sports Complex
 12. Sports Complex
 13. Sports Complex
 14. Sports Complex
 15. Sports Complex
 16. Sports Complex
 17. Sports Complex
 18. Sports Complex
 19. Sports Complex
 20. Sports Complex

Article on new campus buildings in the journal *Architect & Builder*, June 1990.

CHAPTER 3

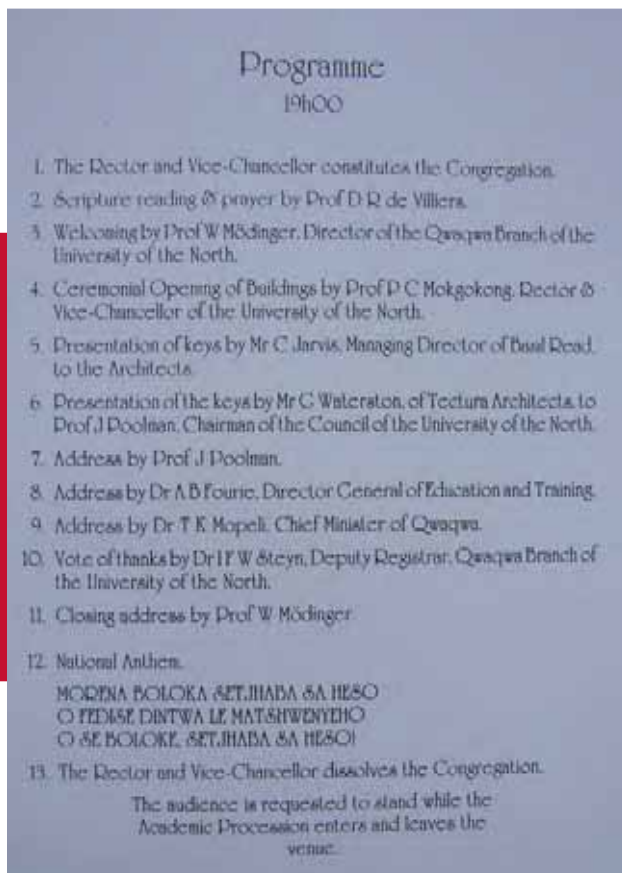
Blue Gum Bush Campus, 1988 - 1996

Although it was expected that the number of prospective students would increase with the use of the new campus, the university was surprised to receive almost 4000 applicants. Of these, only 1400 could be accommodated, which was almost double the previous year's enrolment of 735. The Azanian Students Movement complained to the Sowetan that many of their members had been turned away because of their political activities, but this was denied by the university. The newspaper also reported that AZASM had started a Black Student Study Project (BSSP) of extra classes for black matriculants at the University of the South (sic.)

In February a refresher course for about 100 NGKA dominees was held at Lefika with the main addresses given by Ds Sam Buti and Prof. Johan Heyns, moderators of the NGKA and NGK respectively.

The official opening and inauguration of the new buildings took place on 12/2/88. These were:

1. Administration Building; 2. University Library; 3. Lecture Hall Complex, first phase; 4. Three Student Residences; 5. Kitchen & Dining Hall; 6. Staff Residences (Flats). The Science building was not complete at the time.



Programme for official opening ceremony of the new campus on 12/2 1988.

The Volksblad had a summary of the Chief Minister's speech wherein he once again pleaded for a polytechnic type of university with more applied courses and said that the success achieved by the Branch so far should lead to full autonomy.

Because of torrential rain the ceremony was held inside the library and the rest of the proceedings, involving students and parents, were postponed. At the end many of the dignitary's vehicles got stuck in the mud and had to be rescued by a Basil Read bulldozer.

In pursuance of the polytechnic idea, Mr Benito Khotseng, Senior Lecturer in Education, spent four months under the auspices of the Equal Opportunity Council of the United States at Ohio State University researching a "multiversity" concept. An article in "Internal Network Vol.16 (1) of Ohio State Bulletin gives a summary of his ideas which suggest that besides the traditional academic subjects, the multiversity should offer computer science, engineering, humane (sic) sciences and other non-traditional courses and have full-time, part-time, and sandwich courses for full-time employees.

In March the Harrismith Chronicle reported on two research projects in the Science Faculty. Mr Taylor was studying fish (trout) parasites in the Metsi Matsho Dam for the QDC Trust and Prof. Keulder was looking at methods on how to reduce the fibre content of asparagus for Agriqwa. Both the trout farms and the asparagus crops had been introduced as sources of employment and income for the people of Qwaqwa.

On 21/3 The Sowetan gave a summary of an address by Prof. R.I.M. Moletsane at the Soweto College of Education graduation day. He said teachers should see themselves as leaders liberating their people from political and economic oppression in South Africa.

In April the Deputy Registrar, Dr Steyn, accepted a post as Registrar of the Windhoek Academy which meant that he and his wife, Ina, the Director's Secretary had to be replaced. Mr T.P. Masihleho, Senior Lecturer in Education, was subsequently appointed as the new Deputy Registrar and Mrs Koersie Fourie of Harrismith as Secretary for the Director.

The 1988 graduation ceremony was held on 9/4/88. 126 degrees and diplomas were awarded, viz., 1 Dip. Com., 10 Dip. Theol., 54 B.A., 2 B.Sc. Paed., 8 B.Sc., 6 B.Comm., 11 B.Admin., 9 B.A. Paed., 4 B.Th., 5 UED., 2 Higher Dip. Theol., 7 B.A. Hons., 1 B.Sc Hons. & 6 B.Ed. The address was given by Dr S. M. Motsuenyane, the Chancellor of the University of the North.

In June the Harrismith Chronicle reported that the Director, Prof. Mödinger and the Senior Public Relations Officer, Mr Robinson had a narrow escape when their car skidded on ice on the way home from the university. The car, a new Cressida, left the road, narrowly missing a large tree on the one side and a donga on the other. Although the vehicle was a write-off, both occupants were unharmed.

The same month the Qwaqwa Weekly Advertiser carried a biography of Mr Masihleho and his family on his appointment as the new Deputy Registrar of the Branch.



*Mr T.P. Masihleho
(Photo taken in 2006).*

In order to publicize the Branch and its activities a series of “Open Days” were instituted, the first being held in May and the next in September.



In July Dr Leo Ross from the University of Amsterdam gave a lecture on “Dekadensie in die Literatuur”.

July also saw two major donations to the Branch. Dr T.K. Mopeli, the Chief Minister, on behalf of the Qwaqwa Government, presented the Director with a cheque for R500 000 towards building an indoor sports complex and multi-purpose hall. In his speech Dr Mopeli quoted Lord Brougham, once Minister of Education in Great Britain, as saying “Education makes people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern,

but impossible to enslave”. He also once again called for more technology students rather than the overproduction of graduates in Sesotho, Education and Biblical Studies. At another function, SASKO, the milling firm, on whose local board sat the Deputy Registrar, donated R150 000 over the next five years to the Stabilization Fund. Half of the donation was to be for development and half for bursaries.

Arbour Day in August was celebrated with the planting of 16 indigenous olive trees by the top management and academics, and at the Qwaqwa Show hundreds of school children were given blue peaks emblazoned with the name UNIQWA in large letters and the slogan “our future” “ons toekoms”, thus incurring the ire of those at the mother campus who insisted



that the Branch be known as the Qwaqwa Branch of UNIN only. *Peak handed out to school children at the Qwaqwa Show.*

In September the Harrismith Chronicle had an article on the newly appointed Professor of Industrial Psychology, Prof. Andries Venter and his wife Rita, a former actress. Although he reached retirement age many years ago, Prof. Venter is still head of Industrial Psychology in this jubilee year. Other new arrivals during the year included Prof. F. Ameer (at last in Chemistry), Prof. N. Cloete (Commercial Law) and Mr C.J. Kok (Librarian).

In September teachers from neighbouring schools were invited to a lecture by Dr Albert Weidemann on “Experimental approaches to teaching of English” and UNIQWA won the HBU Afrikaans Debating competition for the fifth year in a row when Mr R.M. Lekoko was presented with the prize. Also in September Mr Moffett addressed the Harrismith Botanical Society on the genus *Rhus*, the subject of his doctoral research.

In November UNIQWA hosted a Summit Meeting for the Development of Qwaqwa. The key-note speakers were Dr C.J.F. Human, Chairman of the Economic Advisory Board of the State

President and Dr S.F. Coetzee, of Urban Development (he was to become the next Vice-Chancellor of UOVS). An interesting fact emerging from the summit was that in 1976 Qwaqwa had 1 industry with 65 workers, and in 1988 there were 220 industries and 25 000 workers.

During this year the future status of UNIQWA was put in the limelight with the publication of the necessary legislation for Tertiary Colleges, the Tertiary Education Act No 66/1988. The previous year the Rector of the Free State Technikon, Dr J.J. van Lill was asked by the Government to investigate the need for a Technikon in Qwaqwa. His detailed report of 65 pages was tabled at a Local Council meeting in April and stated that there was not enough demand for a separate Technikon in Qwaqwa, but enough for a combined institution as envisaged in the Tertiary Proposal. If the Branch accepted a Tertiary College, it would have to choose an existing university as its academic mentor. The various subject groups and the students were asked to indicate their preferences which were as follows:

Arts: University of Natal;

Economics and Administration: University of South Africa

Theology: University of the Free State

Mathematics & Natural Sciences: University of the Free State

Education: Witwatersrand University

Student Body: University of South Africa

that UNISA would be requested to act as academic mentor for the university component. There were a number of problems associated with a change from a university branch to an independent college and in a separate statement the Director assured staff that the Branch would only support independence if it was going to be to the benefit of UNIQWA. These problems included the situation of the staff and the university property. It was said that as the staff were all members of UNIN, if they did not wish to be part of the new College, they would have to be re-absorbed by the University of the North. It was also pointed out by the Central Government, that UNISA could not act as academic mentor as it was funded according to a formula different to that used for the other universities.

Early in November history was made when ten third year theology students, accompanied by Prof. de Villiers, attended the Harrismith Moedergemeente N.G. morning service for the first time. The Nov./ Dec. edition of Lentswe la Basotho published an article by Mr Otaru on "Economic Development Model in Qwaqwa". Shortly after this Mr Otaru became seriously ill and returned to Nigeria where he passed away shortly after arriving home.

1989

The Committee for General Affairs eventually reached consensus

January: There were almost 5000 applicants for the new year,

Mathematics and Natural Sciences Building.



but due to space and equipment constraints only 1200 students, of whom 450 were new, could be accommodated. Academic fees rose by 15 – 20% and residence fees by 5%. Most degrees now cost R1 600, B.Sc.R1 885 and meals about R1000.

The Science Building was officially opened by the Vice-Chancellor Prof. Mokgokong on the 31st of January. In his address Prof. Mokgokong outlined the history of the campus to date and explained why the Science Building (hitherto known as the Laboratory Building) had been behind schedule. Due to a delay in approval of funding the site was only handed over to the contractor on 17th February 1987 and inclement weather further played a role in its completion. The building cost R4,718 million to date, bringing the cost of the campus so far to R 22,895 million.

The Vice-Chancellor expressed his concern at the lack of sufficient numbers of science students which was also a problem at the mother campus. The branch was well aware of this and was exploring methods of increasing these numbers. One possibility was the introduction of a part-time B.Sc. course, but due to the problem of accommodating practical classes at night, this was never implemented.

In February Lentswe la Basotho contained a summary of the Director's address at an Economic Development Summit Symposium in Qwaqwa and an article by Prof. Anim (Education) titled "Black Education and the Inspector. Who does what?" at the Qwaqwa Inspector's annual conference held in Aug 1988 at Tshiya College. The same month a portrait in oil of the Director by Louis Oosthuizen was unveiled and hung in the Senate chamber.

Among the new arrivals on campus was Prof. S.A.Webster, Professor of Accounting and Auditing.

In March the campus was visited by the Consul General of Japan, Dr Horiuchi and Mrs Horiuchi and another university open day was held on the 11th. That month the Senior P.R.O. Mr Len Robinson addressed the Harrismith Botanical Society on the magic of the Blaauwberg in Northern Transvaal.

Theological events in April included the start of inter-denominational services held on campus on Sunday evenings in L2, Dr Andries Odendaal attended a course on conflict management at UCT and Dr Pieter Fourie obtained his D.Th. at the University of Stellenbosch with a thesis on "Die ontologiese vervreemding tussen teologie en wetenskap".

At the graduation ceremony in April 138 degrees &

diplomas (12 more than 1988) were awarded. These were made up as follows: 5 Dip.Th., 51 B.A., 7 B.Sc., 6 B.Com., 6 B.Admin., 16 B.A.Ed., 2 B.Sc.Ed., 2 B.Com.Ed., 5 B.Th., 14 HED., 6 Higher Dip. Th., 12 B.A. Hons., 1 B.Sc.Hons., 5 B.Ed.

The guest speaker was Mr Reul Khoza, businessman and Managing Director of Co-ordinated Marketing and Management (Pty.) Ltd.

The Local Council had earlier decided to institute an annual merit award for academic achievement and the first recipient, Ms Dora Anim, was presented with a cheque for R1 000 at the graduation ceremony. Ms Anim had obtained an average of 75,28% in her first two years of B.Com., and had made other contributions to her fellow students. Ms Anim was the daughter of Prof. N. Anim, who besides being an educationist, also tried his hand at poetry. "The Rocky Bastion of Qwaqwa" appeared in a 15 year anniversary publication of the Dikwankwetla Party.

The Rocky Bastion of Qwaqwa

I would give
Half my life
To learn anew what this
Rock-crested mountain knows
... of mankind!!

Sitting there
At the edge of time,
Pondering in a
Deep rocky mood,
The heavy burdens
Of man below?

Shrouded in thick fog
And blinding clouds at dusk
Basking gaily
In the first rays of dawn;
Buffeting the forces betimes:
The raging winds of autumn,
The drenching rains, and
The scorching summer's sun;
Still there it sits:
This rocky bastion
Of Qwaqwa.

The mules, the mares
The donkeys and yea
The goats too!

All graze along the foothills
Of this rocky mane;
And when the eve is come,
They stop to muse at the sorry state
Of man; or pause in pensive mood,
To chew again – the cud!!
They too would long to know
What this rock isn't telling!

This rocky bastion
Has been, long before
The tale of man was told;
And will be, long after
the curtain has closed down
On the acts of man!

Shall we ever share
Half what this mountain knows
Sitting out there
At the edge of time?

Will UNIQWA ever learn
What makes this rocky bastion
Sit so solid, so resistant, and
Unconquered ever
By the scourge of time?

Can UNIQWA
With firm resolve ever rise
And labour on,
Facing the rugged storms
and the ravages
Of rugged time
Undeterred and unafraid?

Will UNIQWA always stand
Solid in her quest for Truth?
Rising up here
At the edge of time
Beside the timeless Rocky bastion
Of this mountain Fortress
In ancient
QWAQWA

NICK ANIM, QWAQWA 1998

In May, 17 fourth-year Missiology students visited Hillbrow and Soweto with Dr Odendaal to get first-hand experience of conditions of the poverty prevailing in large urban and industrial

areas.

The same month advertisements were placed for: Education, Public Administration, Chemistry, a new post of Assistant Registrar Physical Planning, Senior Superintendent Residences, PRO & Development Officer.

In September students expressed their dissatisfaction over the food provided by Fedics and trashed the kitchen. Further disruptions occurred when the students boycotted classes and joined scholars in a march as a means of protest at the National elections and as part of the defiance campaign. This led to the closing of the residences until after the Spring vacation. Another protest against a member of the Democratic Party on campus led to 14 students appearing in court due to election unrest.

Two fatalities in October dampened the atmosphere on campus. On 1/10/89 Mr Tinus van Rensburg a temporary lecturer in Greek died from injuries in a car accident on way to campus and later that month student T.B. Mathala (23) died after being stabbed at a party on campus. He was the son of the mayor of Diepmeadow.

In October Mr Evans obtained a D.Litt. from UNIN on “The development of Byron’s major poetry” and Mr Khotseng a Ph.D. in Education from the University of Natal with a thesis “The Polytechnic University and its contribution to education for the development of higher level manpower in South Africa”. Also in October the Director chaired a committee reporting on Manpower Development Strategy for the Qwaqwa Government.

The same month Local Council was asked to approve a proposal from the new Deputy Registrar, Mr Masihleho, to establish a cattle enterprise on the unused ground of the campus. The matter was referred back for a more detailed report on the management aspects of the enterprise. Council later supported this venture but decided that rather than put the university at possible risk, the project be privatized and the ground leased. This, however, apparently did not materialize as the project never got off the ground and community cattle continue to graze unhindered to this day at no expense.

In November the Rapport had a supplement on Qwaqwa in which the Director was photographed among the chess men in front of the library. He gave the following facts concerning the Branch:

Current enrolment was 1200 students, of whom 400 were in residences

The majority of students were South Sotho with about 25%

Zulu and a few Indians and whites.

There were 60 academic and 40 administrative staff.

Most students were following school subject courses, e.g. 238 registered in Afrikaans, and there was an urgent need for more science students, but this was hampered by the lack of sufficient scholars in mathematics and science.

Prof. Mödinger reaffirmed in the interview that they were still pursuing the possibility of becoming a polytechnic institution in line with Act 66/1988 and that he would be visiting such institutions in his coming sabbatical in Germany.



The Director, Prof. Mödinger among the chess pieces in front of the library.

In December Prof. Mödinger went on three months long leave and Prof. De Villiers acted as Director in his absence.

1990

There was a huge increase in the number of students with 1 577 registering compared to 1180 the previous year.

In order to partially overcome the scarcity of science and commerce students who could not register because of the strict entrance requirements, a new course MATH 001/002 was introduced. This course required an E higher grade symbol in Mathematics and students would be allowed to do two other first year courses other than Mathematics and Statistical Methods. In effect they would be repeating their matriculation mathematics and extending their undergraduate year to four years. The enrolment for science was immediately improved as 39 students, who normally would not have been allowed to, registered for the new course.

In March the Natal Mercury quoted Prof. Anim, Dean of Education at UNIQWA, speaking at a conference on “Educational Planning for a Winning Nation” in Durban, warning against teachers being better paid than Professors. He said it was becoming exceedingly difficult to attract experienced teachers of education to university faculties and that they were being forced to appoint new graduates with little experience. At the same time Professors were being forced to take on extra work such as consultancies because of their poor pay.

At a function on campus Chief RH Mopeli, the Minister of Education in the Qwaqwa Government handed over R2000 and the archives of the Dikwankwetla Party to the acting Director, Prof. de Villiers. At the same function Ms Crause, Head of Sociology handed over a report on Qwaqwa Youth to the Chief Minister.

In April the Branch management acceded to a demand by the SRC that the electrical wires on the boundary fence be removed. The fence had been electrified in 1988 at a cost of R35 000 to try and curtail theft of university equipment from the campus. Among the losses recorded in 1989 were 16 typewriters, 2 video cameras, a deep freeze plus its contents, various fire extinguishers and a power generator. The last item disappeared while being used. The technician was drilling a hole on the second floor of the library using a long extension lead when the motor cut out. By the time he reached the ground floor the generator had gone. Another request by the SRC that they be represented on the Committee for General Affairs and Academic Committee was recommended to Local Council, who in turn passed it on to the Senate. Henceforth two members would serve on the Academic Committee and one, preferably the President, would have a seat on the Committee for General Affairs. In both cases they would have observer status.

One hundred and thirty two students, slightly less than the previous year, were capped at the Graduation ceremony where the Guest speaker was Mr Alan Tonkin of Barlow Rand. Following the graduation Barlow Rand was asked to donate an IT centre for the Branch, but they replied that they already support UNIN. A merit award of R1 000 for 1990 went to Mr J.M. Tsotetsi, a B.Sc. student.

In June the Council of UNIN promoted Prof. Mödinger to Vice-Rector instead of Director. This was ostensibly in preparation for the Branch becoming an independent college, as requested by Local Council.

The first Science Week for scholars in the Qwaqwa Region was held at UNIQWA from 18-22 June. Initiated by the Foundation

for Education and Technology in Pretoria and organized by Prof. Moffett, Dean of Mathematics and Natural Sciences and Messrs Phatsoane and Weeto of the Qwaqwa Education Department, it was attended by the top 25 Qwaqwa Matric students who had been selected from 300 who had written the 26th National Youth Science Olympiad examination. Lectures in Physics, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Mathematics were presented and the students went on a practical excursion to the Golden Gate Highlands National Park. At the end of the week the top students received prizes which varied from an air ticket to London to attend a Science Conference in London to monetary amounts. Makabelane Technical & Commercial High School and Lekgulo Senior Secondary School emerged as the top schools in Qwaqwa.

On the 29th of June Prof. Moletsane (Comparative Education) was the key-note speaker at a two day symposium of the Qwaqwa Nursing College. His theme was "Education is in a crisis in South Africa and in his address pleaded for a single education department to replace the 17 currently in existence in the country.

In July Beeld reported on a letter by Dr Fourie, Senior Lecturer in Biblical Studies, to "Die Ligdraer", asking whether the God of the Monument Koppie was the same God as that of Golgotha. This followed a recent right-wing gathering at the Voortrekker Monument where people wore racist t-shirts. Soon after, he resigned to take up a post as Director of Publications and Communications of the N.G. Mission Church which included editorship of "Die Ligdraer".

In August, Mr Taylor, Senior Lecturer in Zoology, attended a conference on Rainbow Trout at Stirling University in Scotland and presented a paper on his research into the freshwater prawns of the Kruger National Park at York University in the UK. Also in August the Theology students honoured Prof. Odendaal Snr for completing his latest translation of the Bible into Sesotho by presenting him with a painting by the Harrismith artist, Lyndon Weakley. The SRC requested that their members be covered for Tuition and Boarding costs in return for the valuable work they were doing in fostering good relations among the various groups on campus. Local Council rejected this request.

The Sowetan of 4/9/90 reported that 1600 UNIQWA students were boycotting lectures for various reasons which included the need for an emergency generator to cover the residences, immediate representation of the students on the General Affairs Committee, review of the high fees and provision of more computers in the computer laboratory.

In order to alleviate the accommodation problem, 30 students were housed in the residence at Lere la Tshepe. More were to be accommodated there the following year.

The Branch suffered a grievous loss with the death of Prof. de Villiers, Dean of Theology, in a freak car accident on the 7th of September. A bale of sisal fell off a passing truck and struck his car, killing him and seriously injuring Mrs de Villiers. Prof. de Villiers, who had been associated with the Theological College at Lefika for 31 years was buried in Harrismith after a funeral service at Lefika on the 14th. Dr A.A. Odendaal was elected to replace Dr de Villiers as Dean of the Theology Faculty.



Theological Faculty: Academic Staff 1987: Back: Rev. J.B. Veitch, Rev. J.M. May, Dr G.M. Augustyn, Dr S.P. Botha, Dr A.A. Odendaal; Front: Rev. W.de W. van Velden, Prof. D.R. de Villiers, Dr P.J.A. Fourie, Rev. E.S. Nchephe.

Among the new staff appointed during the year were: Prof. P.F. Mohanoe (Education, Didactics), who had earlier served on the Local Council of the Branch; Messrs J.N. Lepheana (Education, School Music) and M.G. Mahlomaholo (Philosophy of Education); Mr R.C. and Mrs H.S. Madden, he as Asst. Registrar Physical Planning and she as Secretary of the Arts Faculty; Mr E.R. Motseko in Student Administration and Ms B.C. Nyide as Assistant Librarian. Posts advertised included Afrikaans, English (2 posts), History, Sesotho, Zulu (this was to be a new course), Asst. Registrar Personnel, Asst. Registrar Academic, Internal auditor and Secretary (11 posts).

Lentswe la Basotho placed a long article headed "UNIQWA – UNIVERSITY COLLEGE" in its August/September issue. Together with a good overview of the Branch and its activities it mentioned:

That phase 1 was meant to cater for 775 FTE students, phase 2 for 2 500 FTE students and phase 3 for 5 500 FTE students. Although only phase 1 had been completed, there were already 1 600 students on campus and that the following extra buildings were urgently needed:

1. Duplication of lecture halls – R1,5 million.
2. Multipurpose hall for regional use – the local population of 300 000 had nowhere to meet and such a facility would give the students and the community a place to meet – R12 million
3. Human Science Building – R3,5 million
4. Two additional Residences to house another 400 students – R2,5 million
5. Technikon component – R12 million
6. Indoor sports centre and sports fields – R3,2 million.

In September, tenders were asked for Soccer and Athletic Fields, and 15 final year Theology students accompanied by Ds May and Dr Odendaal visited a Basarwa (Bushman) community in Botswana where the NG Church in Africa had been doing missionary work for the past ten years. Valuable experience of the problems these people were experiencing in trying to adapt to a modern culture, was gained.

Also in September there was a meeting in Pretoria to discuss the obstacles around the new Tertiary College. Concerning the future name, and in order to overcome the misgivings of the Qwaqwa Government and its community, it was suggested that the institution be called “ The University College and Technikon of Qwaqwa for Tertiary Education, with the acronym “Uteqwa or Uniteqwa”. Two possible crests for the new institution were also designed.

In October Literary Week was celebrated on Campus and Messrs J. Ngema from WITS and D. Brinkley from READ gave lectures to staff, students and scholars. Four UNIQWA students completed the Harrismith Mountain race on the 10th.

November saw a QDC seminar on VAT in the Senate Hall with Mr Trevor van Heerden of the Government Department of Finance as main speaker, and the Star had a photograph of one of the UNIQWA students, Mr Edward Salomane, who played soccer for Fairways Stars receiving a soccer bursary. That month Prof. Moffett obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Stellenbosch with a thesis on the taxonomy of Rhus (Anacardiaceae) in Southern Africa.

1991

There were again many applicants in the new year, but due to spatial constraints only 1 610 students were eventually accepted, which was a slight increase over the previous year. New academic appointments included Prof. V.F. Goranko (Mathematics), Messrs S.S. Mkonto (Accounting), N.S. Nhlapo (Chemistry), S.T. Galela (Economics), R.T. Ramabulana (Psychology), M.F. Mafunisa (Public Administration) and Ms A.A. Dhanesar (Industrial Psychology).

Lentswe la Basotho of 17 February had an article on the new Industrial Court now operating in Qwaqwa, with a photograph of Prof. Cloete and Adv. Moahloli, the assessors with the registrar Mr H.T.J. Coetzee. The paper also included a Profile of the new Qwaqwa Police Chaplain, Rev. Lieutenant Khambule, who obtained a Higher Dip. Theol. at UNIQWA in 1989.



Provisional heraldic crests for the future Qwaqwa Tertiary College. The bearded vultures symbolising the Drakensberg Mountains, the three hats representing the Basotho and the toothed half-wheel symbolising the technical aspects.

In February students boycotted classes for three weeks over a dispute on the increase in fees. After much negotiation Council agreed to a 3% reduction in the increase and students returned to class. There were also problems at the Lere la Tshepe residences due to lack of water and security, but with the help of the Qwaqwa Government, these were sorted out.

In March a weekly campus newsletter titled UNIQWA News was started with Ms Denise Mc Hugh, of the PRO's office as editor. She battled, however, to obtain copy and only a few editions appeared.

In April the Council of UNIN placed a report in the national media voicing its concern and disappointment on the current Financial Crisis at the University of the North. Due to cuts in the Govt. subsidy, the university had a shortfall of R19 million in running expenses and R38 million for Capital expenditure. Unless a source of funding could be found the university would have to cut back drastically on its instruction and research programme as well as on its support services. The question of the Branch becoming an independent Tertiary College thus became of paramount importance and a number of urgent meetings were held with all the stakeholders in Qwaqwa to try and reach consensus on the way forward. The Vice-Rector recommended to Council that the Tertiary College option be followed, but at a meeting in February the five Subject Group Chairman requested a meeting with the Vice-Rector and asked him not to submit the request to Council pending further investigation. The Chief Minister on behalf of his Government, once again reiterated that they had been promised an independent university and that is what they now demanded. The Academics set up a "Quo Vadis" Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Moffett. In its report the committee sketched the historical background to the issue and put three possible scenarios to a meeting of all academics

1. Accept a Tertiary College with affiliation to UNIN
2. Retain status quo, i.e. remain a branch of UNIN
3. Remain a branch of UNIN but explore the way forward further.

The Vice-Rector did his best to convince the meeting that the best way forward was to accept the Tertiary College Model as set out in Act 66 of 1988, but the meeting decided overwhelmingly to send the following resolution to Local Council:

"That this Branch remains a branch of the University of the North for the time being and independence be delayed pending further in-depth investigation of possible alternate models, including that of complete independence as an autonomous university".

Besides the obstacles concerning status, funding and property rights, one of the eight reasons put forward by the Education Subject Group was the fact that the country was undergoing a period of drastic change and that no irreversible decision should be taken at that moment. This reason was also used by the SRC who were against independence. They listed eight criteria in which in their view the campus failed to be a university and stated that any move towards a democratic people's university should only be considered after political settlement and freedom had been obtained.

The Sunday Times had a supplement on the Free State Highlands on April 21. In it was an article entitled "A University with a difference" wherein the Vice-Rector stated that they hoped to introduce the new technical courses from 1993.

The independence situation of the Qwaqwa Branch came to the fore again when the Chairman of UNIN Council wrote to the Government and informed them that due to lack of funds, UNIN would only be able to support the Branch until the end of 1992. Taking into consideration the views of the Qwaqwa people and the academic staff and students, Local Council eventually decided to recommend to the Government that the branch become an independent polytechnic university from 1 January 1993, under the existing university legislation. It was pointed out that despite being a university, the University of the North was in fact presenting a number of technical courses.

The April graduation ceremony saw 154 students obtain their degrees and diplomas. 99 of these were B.A. and B.A. Ed.

In June Judith Lechesa, a 2nd yr B.A. Admin. student was chosen Miss Furniture Club at the finals held at the Naledi Sun, Thaba Nchu.

On Arbour Day in August Prof. H.P. v.d.Schyff, formerly Head of the Botany Department and Vice-Principal of the University of Pretoria, addressed the staff on the importance of preserving our indigenous flora and planted an indigenous Widdringtonia cedar tree in front of the Administration building. That month the Harrismith Chronicle reported on the problem of squatters at Lefika. Because the property belonging to the NGKA at Lefika was not part of the Qwaqwa Homeland, the eviction of the squatters had to be done by the S.A. Police.

In September Ds S.P. Botha received a D.Th. at UNIN with his thesis "Opstanding, opstandingsligaam en opstandingslewe volgens 1 Korinthiërs 15: 35-58 – 'n Eksegetiese studie". The future of the Theological College was at this time uncertain and the general synod of NGKA appointed a commission to look into the amalgamation of Lefika and Turfloop's Theological Schools.

In October a delegation including the Chief Minister and members of his Government and members of UNIN met Mr Sam de Beer, Minister of Education and Training in Pretoria, to discuss the future of the branch. The minister requested a formal request and promised he would submit it to the Advisory Committee for Universities and Technikons (AUT). The Chief Minister duly submitted the request in a letter of 28 October accompanied by a detailed and strongly worded substantiation. Although no documents corroborating the following have been seen, it is understood that the Committee for University Principals and the AUT were against the creation of another university in South Africa and extra funding for UNIN must have been found, as UNIQWA continued to function as a Branch of the University of the North. It is doubtful if any institution in the country ever took up the option of becoming a Tertiary College, as envisaged in the Act.

1992

The year started with an enrolment of 1985 students, an increase of 375 over the previous year. Among the new academic staff who joined the Branch this year were Mr E. Frost (Afrikaans), Dr J. Schröder and Ms P. Matutu (Mathematics), Mr M. Mpahlele (Commercial Law), Ms J. Anim (Accounting) and Mr A. Kgomongwe (History).

February was a momentous month in that the government announced the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mr Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela from prison. The same month Mr Mandela was made Chancellor of UNIN.

Also in February the Sowetan published a letter from Thabo Mokoena of Phuthaditjhaba complaining that UNIQWA is racist by preventing Zulus from registering. The PRO at UNIQWA subsequently denied this, stating that the President of the SRC for 1992 is Zulu speaking.

Prof. Jones, head of Afrikaans published his first novel titled "As Silo kom", which got a good review in the Harrismith Chronicle.

In March advertisements appeared for lecturers in Accounting and Auditing, and Philosophy of Education. The Chronicle published a biography of Prof. Valentin Goranko, the new head of Mathematics, who had come from Sofia, Bulgaria. There was also a note on Dr Fourie's new job as Director of Publications of the NG Sendingkerk. The Vice-Rector, Prof. Mödinger addressed the students of Bonamelo Teachers College at the opening of the year.

In April the students boycotted classes for various reasons. One of their demands was the removal of Ms Matutu, lecturer in

Mathematics. Although their demands were not met, Ms Matutu resigned shortly afterwards and went on to a distinguished career at UCT and the University of Stellenbosch. The same fate was to befall Prof. Goranko later in the year, who was paid to sit at home before resigning and taking up a post at Rand Afrikaans University, ironically to teach a bridging course in mathematics to disadvantaged students.



Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, 1992: Front: J. du P. Oosthuizen, W. de Haas, J. den Heyer, P.C. Keulder, R.O. Moffett, C.S. Pretorius, V. Goranko, F. Ameer. Back: W. Tsotetsi, M.E. Mashieane, J. Dumisi, A.Z. Mhlongo, L.R. Taylor, N.S. Nhlapo, J. Lourens, T.I. Mosala, C. Motjamela.

The number of graduands capped at the May ceremony was almost double that of the previous year. Once again more than half were B.A. and B.A. Ed. The 303 degrees and diplomas awarded comprised: B.A. 126, B.A.Ed. 65, B.Admin. 15, B.Com, 12, B.Com.Ed. 14, B.Sc. 19, B.Sc.Ed. 16, B.A.Hons. 3, B.Admin. Hons. 2, B.Ed. 7, B.Th. 1, H.E.D. 9, H. Dip.Th. 14.

In June the UNIN Council was dissolved and the Minister of Education had to appoint a completely new Council.

Also in June Prof. Jones addressed the Lady Juana Smith Club in Harrismith on the topic "In die spervuur van die religieë" and the Chronicle had a photo of Prof. Jones and Ms Mari Smit, the first student to receive a MA in Afrikaans at UNIQWA. There was also a report on the annual Afrikaans debating competition and a photo of the winner, Mr M.H. Bookholane.

In August the New Nation quoted Steve Phohlela (ANC Qwaqwa) alleging that UNIQWA was admitting more students from Natal to reduce the support of the ANC. Apparently 75% of new UNIQWA students and 60% of Tshiya College's new students were from Natal. This allegation was denied by the Qwaqwa Education Minister.

In September Mr G. Meyer was granted study leave to complete his Ph.D. in Psychology.

In October Prof. Mödinger was the guest speaker at a German Evening held at the Harrismith High School. The same month an advertisement appeared in the national media asking for a Vice-Chancellor for UNIN.

In November there were advertisements for Political Science, Public Administration, Industrial Psychology, Accounting/Auditing, Sesotho and History. It is interesting that the advertisements were for the Drakensberg Campus. The Maluti Campus was also used in some of the UNIN documents.

After visiting the Branch on 19 and 20 November, a commission comprising Prof. M.C. Mphahlele and Mr M.C. Makumbila, produced an interim report on “The relationship between the Main Campus and the Qwaqwa Branch. The report suggested that a more detailed investigation be carried out early next year and that in the meanwhile there be two matters addressed, viz, a change in nomenclature, eg, Subject Group Chairmen be replaced by Deputy Deans, Subject Groups be replaced by Faculties and Sub-departments be replaced by Departments, and that the channels of communication between the main campus and the Branch be improved.

After overseeing the activities of the Branch for eleven years, the Local Council, which had been established by UNIN on the recommendation of the Nienaber Commission, was disbanded at the end of the year. Although no written record of this decision has been seen, it is believed that UNIN unilaterally decided that the Branch should only report to main Council from 1993.

Among those senior staff who left at the end of the year were Dr Odendaal and his place as Dean of the Theology Faculty was taken by Dr S.P. Botha.

1993

The student numbers continued to increase with an enrolment of 2152 (1985 in 1992).

In February there were advertisements for Psychology, Semitic Languages and Educational Psychology and among the new staff were Prof. A.S. Luyt (Chemistry), Messrs M.J. Sebetoane (Classical Languages), J.S. Rademeyer (History), N.T. Majola (Industrial Psychology), M.T. Mokhosi (Psychology), J.S. Chabane (Semitic Languages) Ms G.G. Ramakarane (Public Administration), Rev D. Keta (New Testament) and Mr A.L. Kgabo (Assistant Registrar, Personnel)

In February the Mphahlele Commission was joined by Prof. N.L. Nkatini of the Giyani Teaching Centre and Mr N.T. Mosia of the Qwaqwa Branch and they produced a comprehensive 70 page report on “The relationship and status of the Qwaqwa Branch and Giyani Teaching Centre of the University of the North vis-à-vis the main campus”.

A short note on factual presentation, findings and observation for each institution was provided under 13 headings:

1. Introduction
2. Historical development
3. Physical facilities
4. Administrative structure
5. Academic structure
6. Academic programmes
7. Student growth
8. Students' Representative Council
9. Library facilities
10. Academic support services
11. Working committees
12. Day-to-day functions
Admissions
Applications for conditional exemptions
Orientation programme
Registration (Administrative & academic)
Time-Tables
Examinations
Graduations
Computer facilities
13. Conclusion and recommendations

Under Academic Structure the factual presentation for the Qwaqwa Branch was as follows:

The Branch has 34 departments which fall under five faculties. The 34 departments are distributed as follows among the five faculties: Arts (10), Mathematics and Natural Sciences (5), Economics and Administration (6), Education (6) and Theology (7). The above-mentioned departments and faculties are, for all intents and purposes, respectively called sub-departments and subject groups. Each sub-department has a head and the head of the subject group is called a chairman. The chairman is assisted by a vice-chairman to run the subject group. Each head of department and dean at the Main campus remain respectively accountable for what happens in each of their respective sub-departments and subject groups at the Branch. The Branch has the local highest academic decision-making body called the Academic Committee. This is a local committee of Senate and it consists of the local University management, chairmen of the subject groups, heads of sub-departments, lecturers, librarian, public relations officer and two members of the SRC. Its function is to make recommendations on academic and related matters to Senate at the Main Campus.

The Academic Committee meets at least four times a year, i.e. twice a semester.

Under Academic Programmes the report listed all the courses which the Branch offers, commencing with the twelve original courses (AFR, BEC, BIBST, CHN, DTEN, EC, ED, ENG, GG, HIS, MRS, POLSC, PA, PSY, PTN, SO AND SSE) and subsequently BOT, MATH, C, P, ZOO, AC, ADML, AUDIT, CAC, CLCOME, COML, ED, GRK, INDL, IPSY, IS, LGA, NTN, OTN, SCLIB, CHMS, SEML, SM, SPTR, STEA, STATM and TEAPR. "The branch operates as an extra-mural centre that runs lectures between 17h00 and 20h55 from Monday to Friday, during university terms. However, some science courses and practicals are done during the day on weekdays only. The above-mentioned courses are done for both diploma and degree studies at both undergraduate and graduate levels. The Qwaqwa Branch follows the semester system since its inception to date".

Under Factual Presentation the following figures were given for the Qwaqwa Branch:

Student Growth

1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992
22 426 461 565 650 726 1047 1111 1492 1651 1975

Under Working Committees the report listed:

The Branch has a Local Council which is a local governing body of the Branch. (The report noted that this Council was currently dysfunctional). There are four working committees of Local Council, viz. Planning Committee, Finance Committee, Personnel Committee and Capital Projects Committee. These meet once per term.

The Branch has an Academic Committee which is the highest academic structure of the institution. This structure has fourteen committees, viz. Academic development committee, bursary committee, computer committee, tender committee, committee for instructional technology, examinations committee, library committee, occupational safety committee, orientation committee, prospectus committee, publication and liaison committee, research committee, residence committee, time-table committee. Each committee makes submissions to the Academic Committee and Local Council and ultimately to Main Council.

In its conclusion and recommendations, the Commission suggested that the University of the North re-establish itself within the community it services and should come up with a clearly defined mission and policy with regard to the three campuses.

The following budget reflected the financial position of the Branch in 1992 and 1993:

INCOME	1992	1993	EXPENDITURE	1992	1993
Govt. appropriation	8 640 970	10 066 432	Salaries Academics	7 023 000	8 005 000
Tuition Fees	5 498 600	7 011 700	Salaries Support	2 562 000	3 072 400
Lodging	1 028 000	1 429 250	Salaries Services	1 394 600	1 655 600
Boarding	0	0	Supplies, Services	2 339 970	2 322 878
Interest	404 640	495 000	Non-Cap. Renovat	60 000	120 000
Donations	15 000	15 000	Non Consumables	731 190	834 200
TOTAL INCOME	15 587 210	19 017 382	Library	450 000	550 000
			Auxiliary Enterpr.	123 800	720 222
			Capital repayments	400 000	740 000
			Hostel Reserve	0	395 331
			TOTAL EXPEND	15 084 560	18 415 631
SURPLUS	502 650	601 751			

In March students boycotted classes mainly in sympathy with problems Education 401 students were experiencing with the Deputy Dean, Prof. Khotseng. The boycott escalated to a lock-out of staff and the April vacation being moved forward. Eventually the students demands that Prof. Khotseng step down as Deputy Dean and “have no competence or function in relation to the teaching and examination process for final year Education courses in 1993” were met and classes resumed on 20th April. As with other staff before, an experienced and competent academic was sidelined, one who then moved to UOVS where he was to play a leading role in transformation and be appointed Vice-Rector.

At the graduation in the Phuthaditjhaba Community Hall on 8 May the key-note speaker was Dr Frank Chikane. Twenty two diplomas and 198 degrees were conferred, viz.

B.A. 74, B.A.Ed. 71, B.Admin. 14, B.Com. 7, B.Com.Ed. 3, B.Sc.5, B.Sc.Ed. 8, B.A.Hons.6, B.Sc.Hons. 2, B.Ed. 7, B.Th. 1, Dip.Th. 6, H.Dip.Ed. 14, H.Dip.Th. 2. An award was given to M.G. Betha (B.A. Theol.) for best student of the year. In May Ms E Coetzee obtained B.A. Hons cum laude in English from UNISA.

At a graduation ceremony in Bloemfontein, Dr Willie van Zyl obtained a Ph.D. in Geography from UOVS with a thesis titled “’n Ruimtelike Studie van Agro- en Stedelike nedersettingstrukture in Qwaqwa”.



Winner of the Afrikaans Debating competition 1993, Ms M.S. Vilane with Dr M.Stander (organiser).

In June the high turnover in academic staff was once again highlighted with advertisements seeking lecturers in Sesotho, English, Zoology, Didactics, Educational Psychology and Greek.

In September the Harrismith Chronicle reported on a visit to Russia by Prof. and Mrs Moolman (History) and a tour to the USA by Ms Coetzee (English) as a guest of the United States Information Service. There was also a note stating the UNIQWA library was to be computerized according to the ULRICA System.

A Community Development Summit was held on campus on October 16-17, with main speakers Ms Elsa Crause as Dean of Arts, Prof. Benito Khotseng and Mr Ike Makume. The debating competition organized by the Afrikaans Department was this year won by Ms M.S. Vilane.

In November Prof. Keulder (Botany) presented the results of his research on asparagus at the International Asparagus Congress in Palmerston North, New Zealand. He also visited asparagus farms in Australia.

In December Dr Willie van Zyl resigned as Head of the Geography Department to accept a post as General Manager Tourism and Development of the newly constituted Qwaqwa Highland Development Corporation. Subsequently his post was advertised plus further advertisements for those subjects which were difficult to fill, viz. Accounting / Auditing, Commercial Law and Greek.

1994

Unhappy with the current situation concerning the management structure of the Branch and its relationship with the main campus, the five deputy deans drew up a proposed new management strategy for the campus and presented it to a two-day “Situation Analysis” workshop at the Fika Patso resort in the foothills of the Qwaqwa Drakensberg. All academics, senior management and the SRC were invited, as well as Profs Strydom and Khotseng from UOVS as outside expert facilitators. 42 academics, 6 members of the SRC and, unfortunately, only one senior member of the administration attended, viz the Asst. Registrar Academic.

At the end of the workshop the following matters needing attention were identified and it was decided to submit proposals in this regard to Senate:

1. Marketability
Research, alumni, image, products, culture
2. Technikon involvement
3. Institutional liaison
UNIQUA, Boitjhorisong Centre, Tshiya College, Bonamelo College, Sefikeng College, Qwaqwa Nursing College, Technikon OFS, Bethlehem technical College, UNISA
4. Internal communication
5. Funding, sources of
6. Access requirements of students
7. Bridging courses
8. Research
9. Governance
10. Staffing and affirmative action.

A total of 2 345 students (almost 200 more than the previous year) registered for the new year. New staff included Dr M.M. Kgaphola (Chemistry), Dr F. Bredenkamp (Greek), Prof. D.B. Jordaan (Computer Science), Prof. T.Z. Mthembu (Mathematics), Ms T. Lourens (Examination Section) and Ms E.M. Nchapi (Finance Section). The Harrismith Chronicle reported that Meshack Madonsela got a bursary from Harrismith Business Chamber.

In early February the glasshouse (fibreglass) of the Botany Department was accidentally set alight and burnt to the ground. Not only were all the plants inside destroyed, but the recently installed automatic irrigation system as well.

In late February the inevitable "beginning of the year" student unrest flared up again with students boycotting classes due to the unavailability of sufficient accommodation. Despite the provision of two more residences at a cost of R5 million each, and which would be completed in April and June respectively, when their demands for the immediate erection of prefabricated buildings were not met the students went on the rampage, locking out staff and fire-hosing the Administration building. The police had to be called in to restore order, which resulted in a demand for the Vice-Principal to resign on the grounds of police harassment. The students were removed from campus and were requested to resume lectures on 15 March. The stand-off continued and eventually Council declared a dispute resolution on the Qwaqwa Campus and requested the students to resume classes on 12 April. This they did not do and the University then closed for the week of the first free and democratic national election on 27 April and things returned to normal thereafter.

The graduation ceremony was held on 11 June where 253 degrees and diplomas were awarded. These comprised: B.A. 68, B.A. Ed. 106, B.Admin. 11, B.Com. 9, B.Com.Ed. 6, B.Sc. 14, B.Sc.Ed.10, B.A. Hons. 7, B.Admin. Hons. 1, B.Sc. Hons. 1, B.Ed. 8, Dip.Th. 2, H.Dip.Ed. 6, H.Dip.Th. 4. The guest speaker was the Premier of the Free State Province, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota.



Prof. W. Mödinger, Vice-Principal of the Qwaqwa Campus, Mr M.P. Lekota, Premier of the Free State and Prof. N.S. Ndebele, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the North, after the graduation ceremony.

In August the Chronicle reported on Prof. Moffett delivering a paper on the Swedish botanist Thunberg, at a conference in Wageningen, Nederland and in November it reported on the new Transitional Council of Harrismith with short biographies of the councilors, one of whom was Mr M.I. Mohapi, a past student of UNIQUA.

At the end of the year Prof. Mohanoe left the university to be Head of Protocol in the Free State Provincial Government.

1995

The new year started off with 2395 students, an increase of 50 over the previous year and new academic staff included: Messrs R. Lentsoane (Botany), K.S. Milondzo (Education), L.E. Mofokeng (Education), T.V. Lebeta (Education), S.T.P. Matobako (Education), R. Sekaran (Mathematics), L.B. Mchunu (Education), M. Thobileng (Sociology), E.N. Maletse (Sesotho) and Ms M.J. Maduna (Education). New administrative staff included Messrs T.J. Moloi, T.I. Manchu, M.D. Moletsane, F.D. Tsieane, N.P. Masulubele, Rev. T.H. Nkoana and Mesds M.S. Mofokeng and M.M. Vilakazi.

At the graduation ceremony on 6 May Advocate M.Gumbi was the key-note speaker and the best student award went to Mr B.K. Khoza. Two hundred and fifty eight degrees and 19 diplomas were awarded as follows:

B.A. 81, B.A.Ed. 105, B.Admin. 15, B.Com. 10, B.Com.Ed. 2, B.Sc. 20, B.Sc.Ed. 10, B.A. Hons. 2, B.Sc.Hons. 1, B.Ed. 11, B.Th. 1, M.Ed. 1, Dip.Th. 2, H.Dip.Ed. 11, H.Dip.Th. 6.

The M.Ed. was conferred on Mrs E.R Masihleho, wife of the Deputy Registrar, for a thesis "Relative importance of teaching practice in the Orange Free State". Supervisor: Prof. B.M. Khotseng.

In July the national press had advertisements for Mathematics, Accounting, Commercial Law, Industrial Psychology, Sociology, Geography, Computer Science and Didactics.

At a meeting of Council in June the Vice-Principal gave a summary of the present situation regarding the academic situation at the Qwaqwa Campus.

As background he mentioned that although various attempts were made to finance the Branch separately, the DET insisted on treating UNIN as one unit to be financed. For running costs there were not too many problems as the finances were shared on a pro rata basis. Capital expansion, however, proved to be a problem as from 1985 to 1989 the major part of the UNIN funds were used to build the Qwaqwa Campus to hold 775 FTE's. Although this number was reached in 1988, no new buildings could be added since then, despite the student numbers having grown to over 2500 in 1995

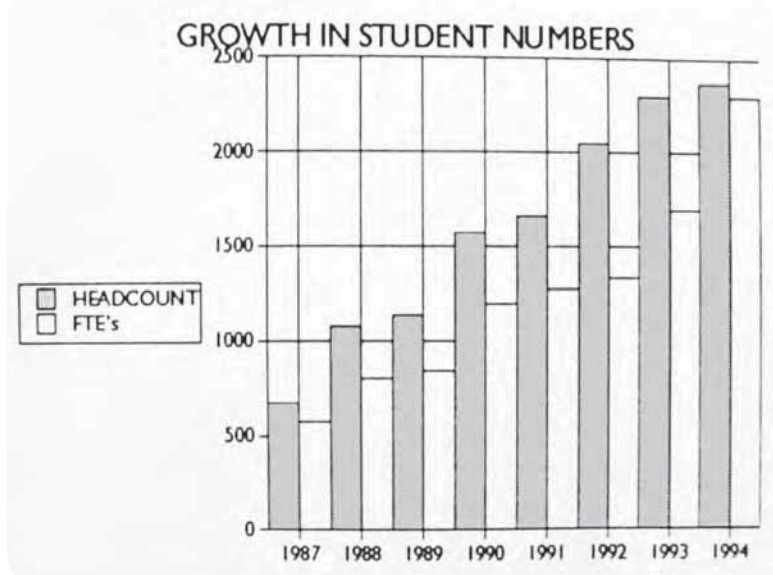


Fig. 1 Growth in student numbers 1987 -1994.

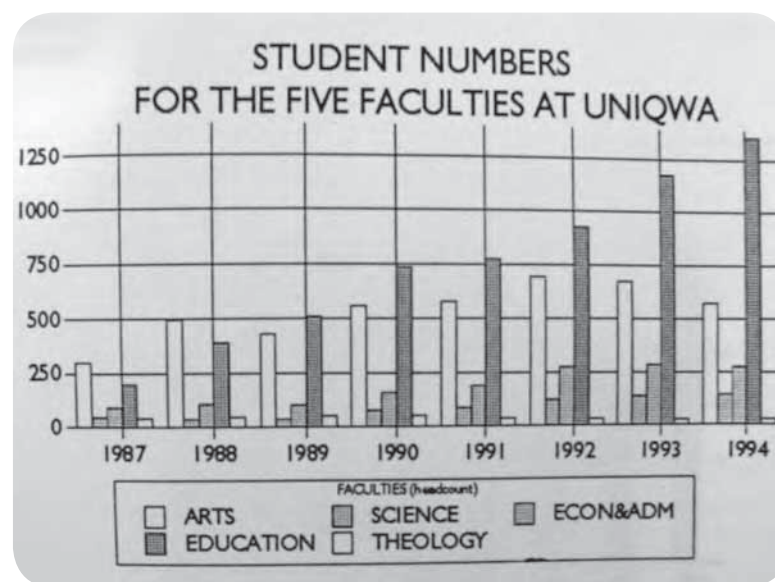


Fig.2 Student numbers per faculty.

Although fig. 2 shows the great majority of students being in the Education Faculty, many of these students were also taking courses in other faculties, e.g. B.A. Ed., B.Sc. Ed., B.Com. Ed., as is also shown by the FTE's in fig. 3.

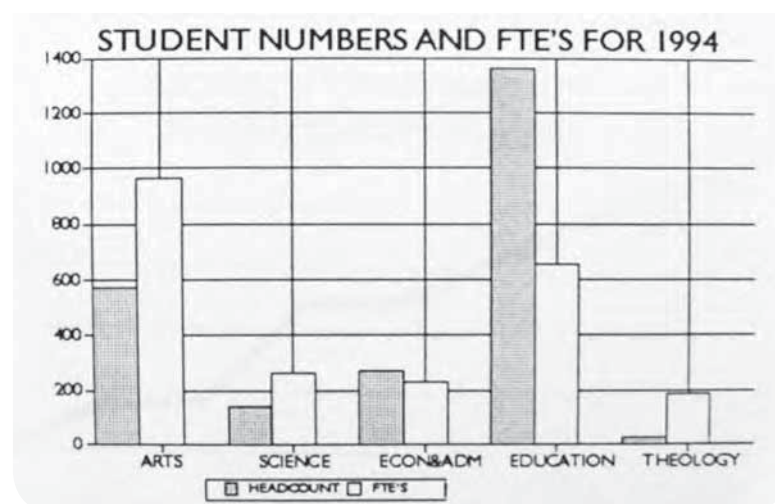


Fig. 3 Student numbers and FTE's for 1994.

Fig.4 shows an increase of 37% in the number of academic staff between 1987 and 1994. Fig. 5 shows the number of students per academic staff member for 1987 - 1994. The average ratio of 36:1 is much lower than average class size as students take more than one subject. The average undergraduate class size on the Qwaqwa Campus is 88.

NUMBER OF ACADEMIC STAFF

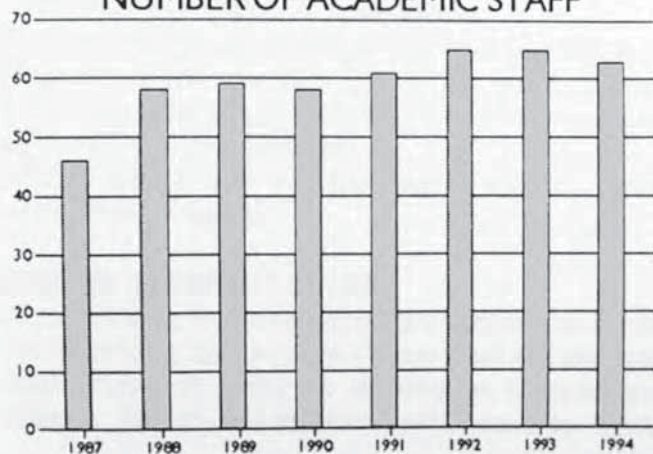


Fig.4 Numbers of academic staff 1987 - 1994.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS PER ACADEMIC MEMBER OF STAFF

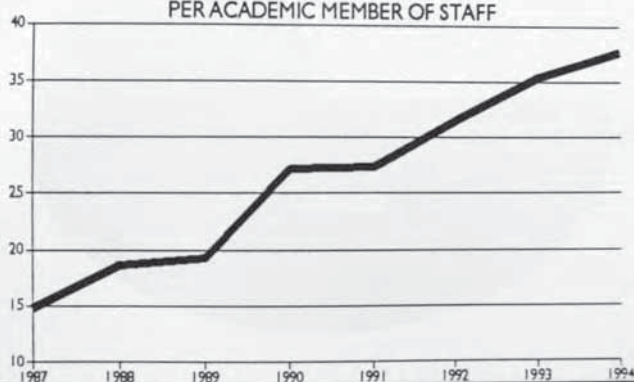


Fig. 5 Number of students per academic staff.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT ACADEMIC STAFF - 1994 (according to highest relevant qualification)

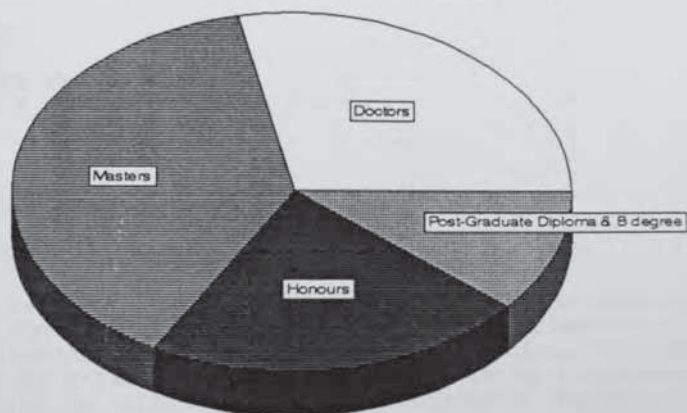


Fig.6 Distribution of Academic staff qualifications.

August turned out to be a traumatic month with students first boycotting classes due to re-registration problems, and when their demands were not met, resorting to violence. The staff were locked in on campus and two vehicles (a campus l.d.v. and a member of staff's car) were set alight. Following this action the President of the SRC and 3 other SRC members were arrested but later released.

Despite the academic programme being resumed, the situation on campus remained tense with a number of factions expressing their concern. Among these was a demand by a group calling itself "The academic forum" that Council should appoint an independent commission of enquiry to investigate the running of the Branch. The Academic Forum listed the following matters that needed attention:

1. A general lack of leadership
2. A lack of respect for protocol and the functioning of committees
3. Indecisive management
4. Procedural inconsistency
5. Insensitivity towards the academic staff
6. Discrimination
7. Lack of managerial support
8. Poor administrative management
9. Subversion of justice
10. Lack of transparency.

Various other groups also expressed their lack of confidence in Management and this culminated in the students, led by the SRC, removing the keys to the offices and vehicles of the Vice-Principal, Deputy-Registrar and Assistant Registrar (Academic) and requesting these persons to leave campus. This rendered the campus ungovernable and UNIN Council sent the Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Teaching and Research) Prof. Mashego and the Registrar Dr Minyuku to the Branch to try and sort things out. They reported to a special Council meeting held on 27 October as follows:

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUES GLEANED FROM THE CORRESPONDENCES RECEIVED, SHARED AND AGREED UPON WITH THE DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS AT QWAQWA IN A JOINT MEETING HELD ON OCTOBER 26, 1995:

- ❖ That there is a need for the transformation of attitudes, behaviours and all structures of governance within our Qwaqwa Campus
- ❖ That there is no more than 15 disparate and often disagreeing groups within our Qwaqwa Campus
- ❖ That the current reality is complicated by the fact that Top Management has been disempowered, dislocated from the campus and virtually rendered dysfunctional by the students who "liberated/confiscated their office and car keys".

- ❖ That some substantive structures continue to utilize the closed issue of the arrest of the outgone SRC President, Kaizar Makole as a springboard to whip some students and staff's frenzies. It must be noted that subsequent to his release on bail paid by Management, all charges against Mr Makole were withdrawn and the case dismissed.

CURRENT REALITY:

- o Campus rendered ungovernable through some organized chaos
- o Manifestations of wreckless (sic) indiscipline, mistrusts, disrespect of self, others and governance
- o Vote of no confidence in Top Management
- o Some structures fighting wars not their own
- o All structures of governance weakened by an inclination/gravitation towards interim structures.

The report, compiled by the Registrar, Dr Minyuku, then suggested ways forward and Council decided on the following mandate:

1. That the interim SRC speedily facilitates and completes the process of SRC election at UNI-QWA by November 3, 1995.
2. That the role and jobs of academics be clearly defined and that their performance be continuously evaluated
3. That all the subversive Interim Structures bent on undermining the authority of management and destroying the structures of governance at UNI-QWA be dissolved immediately and that the blanket charges outlined by the Academic Forum against Top management be rejected
4. That management identify and procedurally charge with a view of disciplining the anarchists at UNI-QWA
5. That Council empower top management at UNI-QWA to manage with confidence
6. That the substantive formations and their principal leadership at UNI-QWA focus on their roles and leave management to manage
7. That UNI-QWA seriously embark on transformative change and development.

Normality was thus temporarily restored, but the underlying transformative tension remained and was to surface again the following year.

In October the Maluti newspaper had an article on Prof. Ferreira's visit to Russia where he presented a course on the Philosophy of Religion to the St Petersburg Christian University.

In November the Executive Committee of Council adopted a report by the Vice-Principal on the future status of the Branch, wherein four scenarios were to be presented in December to the National Commission on Higher Education. These were:

1. Complete independence for the Qwaqwa substructure
2. Autonomy for certain substructures within a provincial university system (California State Model)

3. Rearrangement of the substructures according to their geographic situation
4. Maintaining status quo as a Branch of UNIN

The recommendation was that UNIQWA be made an independent university from 1996 or 1997, or if this was not possible, adopt the second scenario outlined above.

The Vice-Principal also reported that management had had discussions with both Vista Campuses in the Free State and with UOFS, but that a merger with UOFS was not considered to be suitable. At the same meeting EXCO approved Prof. Mödinger's request to take early retirement and that the Vice-Principal post be advertised in January 1996, and be filled by December 1996.

1996

In January advertisements were placed for a Vice-Principal of the Qwaqwa Campus and for lecturers in Physics, English, Sesotho, Geography, Psychology and Chemistry. Administration sought a Principal Personnel Officer and a Financial Aid Officer. New Staff joining this year included: Prof. C.R. Snyman (Accounting), Dr H.J. Meyer (Botany), Mr C.J. van Zadelhoff (Computer Science), Mr Z.M. Msimanga (English), Ms J.C. Janse van Rensburg (Sociology), Mr R.G. Moji (Chemistry) and the following in Administration or library: Ms N.C. Eland, Mr T.P. Lusenga, Ms S.K. Tlatsi, Ms M.V. Rabambi and Mr N.G. Jakuja. The shortage of accommodation for academic staff was greatly relieved when the Arts Building was completed and was occupied in January.

The underlying current of unease which had surfaced the previous semester reared its ugly head again in February when the students prevented some of the supplementary examinations taking place. They were protesting about a few re-registration problems and primarily at the consequences of Council decisions taken at the end of the previous year to charge three academic staff with misconduct on the grounds that they were anarchists who fomented trouble leading to the students removing top management from office. Council would not give in to the student's demands that the board of enquiry be abandoned and the stand-off lasted almost a month during which time there were no classes. The two main so-called anarchists pursued their agendas with gusto, all in the name of transformation and declined to appear before the board of enquiry, labeling it a kangaroo court. They were originally not from Qwaqwa and to try and find a solution to the impasse on

campus, Mr N.C. Moji, who was born and grew up in Qwaqwa, distributed an impassioned plea to the campus community to salvage what he called a sinking Qwaqwa campus:

“CAMPUS IMMINENT DEADLOCK

To whom it does concern

I write this letter being a bona fide product of the Qwaqwa Campus. I am born and bred locally. After being denied the study chances in 1972 in Turfloop I stayed in Qwaqwa as a virtual hopeless dropout while having the potential, in the Country of great needs. All I am saying is that, even though the Qwaqwa Campus has been, up to the present time, not a very strong institution, to those of us that had nothing to enhance our foundations with, it has been of some value.

I am asking and challenging all stakeholders in this campus, to test the validity of this campus out, using me, Nthobane Cable Moji, a student, a laboratory assistant and a lecturer, being a typical child of the Qwaqwa soil, who otherwise would not have had study chances if Qwaqwa Campus was not introduced. It is on this foundation that I could soar through conservative heights of the campuses of this world, national and international; through Turfloop, Through Maritzburg, through Manchester, and still survived. True, this campus had been very inadequate in various and wide respects, up to the present time it had not been able to confront its challenges; for example, it cannot yet provide to its needy communities, say social workers, a vital product in the society that needs reconstruction.

Presently this campus is sinking. Our students will never ripen to the community's demands and expectations. It might not be that apparent now, but sinking as a university, we are. We may be pointing fingers at one another as useless and inefficient, true, most of us have been; but what solution do we offer one to another, for the survival of our Campus, or do we rejoice and see it die.

In the name and effort of salvaging the sinking Qwaqwa Campus, the sinking after which neither the Free State nor indeed South Africa as a whole, will rejoice, may I request and appeal to the Vice-Chancellor, to Qwaqwa Management, to all staff members involved in the saga, to the students in this campus, to this Campus convocation and to the Community at large, to reconsider their differences and be bold enough to be men and women of commitment and integrity. Being academics we are entrusted to build a university on the ashes of apartheid, from the mouth of politicians; we are called to build our Jerusalem, biblically as Nehemias in the adversary of Sanbalates and Tobias; are we going to build this Campus, despite, or are we going to sink it?

I stand on the brink of retirement in three weeks, due to an almost fatal accident not of my own making. I therefore pray and beg those who still have the latitude of continued health, to swallow your rights to question, to deny, to suspend and even to dispose: you being the Vice-Chancellor, the management, the student folk, the Convocation and Community at large: lest we lose much more than we have already lost; pointing fingers at our blunders will not build the nation; Mandela showed this by, inter alia visiting Betsie Verwoerd. If we sink this campus because of some unreasonable staff members, management members or students, who may be acting naively and are still having a great deal to learn, it is like snatching bread from a hungry community which is far behind in development, both categorically

and otherwise; and some people will have been jailed for no purpose, while the democracy we sing, will be leaving much to be desired.

I await to be called by you all, to stand in front of you to support my appeal; I will first establish if you, all of you, authorities, staff, students and community, whether you think it worthwhile to have this campus and keep it, or have it disposed of. The way forward from your individual perspective, depends on the answers you will provide to the question.

If Mandela could persuade his enemies with patience in the name of reconstructing the country that was doomed to go down the drain, to a peaceful utopia we see, will the intellectual academics and students then sink this campus just as the intellectual academics nearly sank Wits, a South African Educational and academic giant. If you all are entrusted to run a university in this country, no small how it may be, you surely are expected to have the ability to settle your differences amicably, as a normal society should in differing with one another.

I hereby call for academic maturity for this Campus therefore, from those that are wronged and those who were supposed to have wronged the others, to put upon themselves selflessness, integrity and tenacity, and talk to one another and settle the differences, otherwise we are, all of us, failing the community that so much trusted us.

I thank you being both sincere and affectionate to you all. N.C. Moji 6/3/96". (Used with permission)

Classes eventually resumed after the Easter vacation. With regard to the Board of enquiry, the third member of staff was exonerated as having no case to answer and the other two never appeared before it. It appears that in the interest of maintaining peace on campus Council eventually allowed the whole unpleasant episode to pass away without taking any concrete action.

The advertisement for a new Vice-Principal was repeated in March and April and the closing date extended to end June.

It was always a struggle to find staff to teach accounting and auditing and it was therefore a grievous blow when the Professor of Accounting, Prof. S.A. Webster, and his daughter, were killed in a car accident near Bergville on 27 April.

At the May Graduation ceremony 317 degrees and 9 diplomas were awarded. These comprised: B.A. 111, B.A. Ed. 110, B.Admin. 21, B.Com.9 B.Com.Ed. 6, B.Sc. 20, B.Sc. Ed. 14, B.A.Hons. 13, B.Sc.Hons. 1, B.Ed. 12, H.Dip.Ed. 3, H.Dip.Th. 6. The guest speaker was the Director General of the Northern Province and former Deputy Vice-Chancellor of UNIN, Mr M.J. Malatji.

The Branch again received some bad publicity when City Press reported in July that funds given to the university by the Independent Development Trust were allegedly misappropriated by several "UNIQUWA officials". The amount was duly recovered and the matter apparently laid to rest.

In August a meeting to shortlist candidates for the position of Vice-Principal was disrupted by students, who were not happy with the process being followed. The meeting was reconvened and three candidates were invited to give a short lecture and be interviewed in September, by a panel representing UNIN and all the formations on the Branch Campus. The panel could not decide between Prof. Dipeolu, a Nigerian citizen working for the United Nations in Zambia and Prof. Moletsane, a member of the UNIQWA staff, and put forward both candidates for Council to decide. Despite Prof. Moletsane withdrawing his candidature, Council eventually considered both and opted for Prof. Dipeolu. This upset the student formations, who had been backing Prof. Moletsane, and led to formal demands by the SRC, SASCO, AZASCO, SCF, PASO and AIESEC that Council reverse their decision. Council stood firm and Prof. Dipeolu accepted the position in October to start on 1 January 1997.

In September there were further advertisements for Zoology, Mathematics, Botany, Biblical Studies and an Asst. Librarian.

In October Council accepted and approved the Vice-Principal's suggested steps which should lead to the Branch getting its independence. These were:

- A decision of Council to initiate the process that leads towards independence of the Qwaqwa Campus
- Negotiations with the Department of National Education with the aim of achieving independence by January 1998.
- Preparation of the necessary legislation
- Agreement between the Main Campus and the Qwaqwa Campus concerning the assets of the Qwaqwa Campus

- Determine name, logo etc. for the new institution
- Implementation of transitional measures as recommended by Executive Committee of Local Senate (Addendum 1, which dealt with structures)
- Recognition of academic programmes.

In November the Harrismith Chronicle reported on the reconstitution of the Harrismith Photographic Society with Prof. Luyt as Chairman. It also noted that Dr Augustyn had obtained a D.Div. at the University of Pretoria with a thesis on " 'n Ekoteologiese perspektief van Psalm 104".

The end of 1996 saw the end of an era when the Theology Faculty closed its doors and the Vice-Principal Prof. Mödinger went on long leave pending his retirement in 1997. Drs Botha and Augustyn, who were responsible for Biblical Studies moved to the Faculty of Arts where that course continued in the guise of Old and New Testament Studies.

Appointed on contract in 1981 as he was a German citizen then, Prof. Mödinger's post was given permanence when he later took up South African citizenship. His tenure in trying to run what at first was a quasi-government institution in a militant student environment was not easy, and became even more difficult after the new dispensation in 1994. The fact that from its inception the umbilical chord with the mother campus, which was 600 km long, was never severed, also aggravated matters. That UNIQWA got off the ground and in his 17 years at the helm produced 211 diplomates and 2370 graduates, remains a testimony to his and his staff's endeavours.



Prof. O.O. Dipeolu, Campus Principal.

CHAPTER 4

Blue Gum Bush Campus, 1997 – 2002

Prof. Olusegun O. Dipeolu took up the post of Vice-Principal and Head of Campus on 1 January. His background was one of veterinary parasitology and he held a number of research and management positions at universities such as Ibadan, Nigeria and Tuskegee, Alabama. Prior to coming to UNIQUWA, Prof. Dipeolu was a Livestock Specialist in North Western Province of Zambia. Other new staff included: Rev. M.A. Masoga (Religious Studies), Dr J. Bariyanga (Chemistry), Mr M.L.J. Malotsi (Law), Mr M.E. Mabote (Geography), Ms J. Ganesan (Psychology), Mr D. Gxawu (Physics), Ms M.S.S. Maboe-Phike (Administration), Ms N.H. Mabuza (Library), Mr L.D. Mositoane (Finance) and Ms M.B. Sefuthi (Administration).

Prof. Dipeolu's arrival heralded a tremendous impetus of change, and until he was suspended in December 1999, the academic element on Campus was given a huge shake-up.

Shortly after his arrival the Vice-Principal asked Prof. L.A. Mawasha of the Education Faculty at UNIN to conduct an investigation into the high failure rate at UNIQUWA. Prof. Mawasha visited the campus from September 11 to 13 and received oral and written submissions. His report highlighted

much of what was already known, i.e. from the students side the problem lay with the lecturers who set too high a standard, asked questions in tests and examinations outside the curriculum, were poor teachers, used archaic methods, could not always be understood, made racist remarks etc. According to the lecturers the problems lay with the students who did not have the required background to pursue a university career, did not study enough, did not buy text books, and suffered too many interruptions to their academic programme, mainly due to mass meetings. Some lecturers were just not prepared to lower the standards they expected a university to hold and others suggested that the removal of blocks weeding out the weaker students, such as lowering the entrance requirements for examinations, were the cause of the high failure rate in certain courses. Among the Departments singled out in the report that needed better managerial action were those of English and Mathematics and Prof. Mawasha suggested that some way must be found to control the student mass meetings so that they did not impinge on the academic programme. Among the recommendations subsequently implemented were the extension of lectures from 35 minutes to 55 minutes and the phasing out of evening lectures. In effect UNIQUWA

was “overhauled” from an after-hours college to a daytime university. During the year the Vice-Principal also embarked on an aggressive recruitment campaign for senior academic staff and although many would only commence the following year, nine professors or senior lecturers were appointed from African Countries such as Nigeria, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda and Zaire.

At the graduation ceremony on 17 May 378 degrees and 16 diplomas were awarded. These comprised:

B.A. 85, B.A.Ed. 188, B.Admin. 19, B.Com. 9, B.Com.Ed. 5, B.Sc. 19, B.Sc.Ed.13, B.A.Hons. 14, B.Admin. Hons.1, B.Com. Hons. 1, B.Sc. Hons. 3, B.Ed. 24, H.Dip.Ed. 7, H.Dip.Th. 6. The key-note speaker was Dr P.N. Nevhutalu of the Foundation for Research Development, Pretoria.

In July Mrs Katja de Haas ceased editorship of the internal newsletter, Vox UNIQWAE. Since 1993 she had managed to keep the newsletter, previously called UNIQWA News, running with the support of regular contributors such as Garrett Evans and the more verbose students among whom were Siphon Mnyakeni and Mbulelo Nokwequ. It was to be replaced by The UNIQWA Weekly Newsletter, which would be coordinated by the P.R.O. The first edition appeared on 25 July and included among other news, a goodwill message from the Vice Chancellor, Prof. N.S. Ndebele and a valedictory biography of Mr T.P. Masihleho, who was leaving his post of Executive Director, Administration and Services (Deputy-Registrar) to become Vice-Principal (Administration) of the Medical University of South Africa. Mr Masihleho, who had had a strong hand in the administrative running of UNIQWA for the past nine years, and before that was Head of the Education Faculty on campus, possibly feared incompatibility with the new Vice-Principal, as at his farewell

function he quoted an old Sotho proverb that said “one can’t have two bulls in the same kraal”. His place was taken by Mr H.S. May, Senior Lecturer in Public Administration.

From 24 September to 19 October Mr Hennie Claassen presented a course on South African geography to students at the Birobidzhan State Pedagogical Institute in Russia.

Left: *Mr H.S. May*



One of the positive introductions instituted by the new Vice-Principal was the establishment of Centres of Excellence and a “Day of Excellence” award ceremony, the first which was held on Wednesday 29th November. The celebration, which was presided over by the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. N.S. Ndebele, started in the afternoon in the Senate Hall with a public lecture given by Prof. L.A. Mawasha, a Senior Professor in the Faculty of Education at the Main Campus. Thereafter a book on the Grasses of the Eastern Free State by Prof. R.O. Moffett was launched, after a brief review by Prof. L.R. Taylor, of the Department of Zoology.

After the book launch, the guests moved to the Dining Hall where the “Excellence” awards were made. Special guests who presented the awards were: Dr P. Nevhutalu, FRD; Ms S. Tyeku, HSRC; Ms E. Thompson, Centre for Political & Economic Studies of the USA Embassy.

Award

Best of the year 1997

Lecturer: Mr J.S. Rademeyer, History

Established Investigator: Prof. R.O. Moffett, Botany

Young Investigator: Ms T.I. Mosala, Zoology

Faculty: Mathematics & Natural Sciences

Department: History

Selfless Service: Prof. D.B. Jordaan, Computer Science

Middle Manager: Mr F.D. Tsieane, Asst. Registrar, Finance

Junior manager: Mr N.P. Masulubele, Finance

Student: Mr L.M.M. Mbhele

Outstanding Personality: Prof. O.O. Dipeolu

Secretary: Mrs E. de Haas

Each awardee received a plaque and a monetary award.

A special mention and certificate was given to Mr T.A. Thibedi of Reprographics for his consistent and unstinting quality work.

In addition, the following staff were honoured for their ten years of meritorious service: Dr G.M. Augustyn, Ms E.J. Crause, Prof. L.J.G. Jonker, Mr J.H.G. Koelman, Mr L.E. Mohale, Mr D.M. Moletsane, Prof. J.P.F. Moolman and Mrs C.S. Pretorius.

Senior staff who left during the year included Profs Cloete, Jones and Taylor.

1998

The aggressive search the previous year for new staff resulted in the following new appointments:

Prof. A. Soyode (Economics), A. S. Wamala (Public Administration), J. N. L. Heidemann (Zoology), V. A. Babalola (Mathematics), J. N. Benedict (Education), O. Bojuwoye (Education), S. N. Imenda (Administration), Drs P. A. Mbatia (Zoology) & M. Kongolo (Business Management), Messrs I. A. Mohan (Accounting), M. S. Semela (Historical Sciences), K. Z. Sebeleng (African Languages), W. S. Mpanza (African Languages), P. A. Schoeman (Political Science), T. J. Khumalo (Public Administration), B. N. Diale (Social Sciences), M. Hlatshwayo (Zoology), T. R. Pitso (Botany), T. S. Phakoa (Education), M. C. Lebitso (Education), T. I. Makume (Administration) he was a former member of the Education Faculty and returned as Assistant Registrar, P. E. Katsi (Administration), T. S. Morwana (Administration), J. Ngubeni (Administration), E. M. Lekesi (Administration), S. K. Mopeli (Administration), R. Mokoena (Administration); Mss M. A. Mokoena (Chemistry), M. G. Masombuka (Chemistry), M. G. Mothibe (Law), N. P. Sesani (Law), V. Naidoo (Economics & Business Management), M. A. Mashinini (Education), M. E. Matjele (Education), L. J. Ramosunya (Education) and M. S. Ratsoane (Administration, Human Resources).

Management implemented all the decisions taken by Council in 1997 early on in the year. These decisions were taken by Council to prepare UNIQWA for full autonomy which was scheduled for 1 January 1999. This resulted in departments at UNIQWA becoming full departments, each with its own substantive Head. Headship also ceased to be synonymous with a Professorship and Heads were to rotate after a period of three years. Departments were rationalized to make them more viable. The three departments of languages, i.e. Afrikaans, English, Sesotho and Zulu were merged into a Department of European Languages and a Department of African Languages. The Departments of Political Science and Public Administration were merged into a single Department and the Departments of Psychology and Industrial Psychology were merged as well. The Departments of Business Management and the Department of Economics were merged into a single Department.

A further development was that from the beginning of the year the Faculties became independent and were no more headed by a Deputy Dean who reported to a Dean at Main Campus. Each Faculty would be headed by an Executive Dean and Faculty Boards were properly constituted and reported to the UNIQWA Senate. Faculties were also further rationalized with the former Faculties of Arts and Management Sciences becoming the Faculty of Human Sciences and the Faculty of Science and Mathematics was renamed the Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences.

The structure of the Departments was changed and a "School" system instituted whereby all existing Departments were grouped into 16 separate Schools in three Faculties, viz.:

Faculty of Human Sciences	
Name of School	Teaching Units
Social Sciences	Sociology, Psychology
Political and Public Management Sciences	Human Rights Law, Political Science, Public Administration, Industrial Law
Historical Sciences	History, Biblical Studies
Languages	IsiZulu, Sesotho, English, Afrikaans
Environmental Sciences	Geography, Tourism
Economics and Business Management Sciences	Economics, Business Management Accounting, Auditing, Commercial Law

Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences	
Name of School	Teaching Units
Life Sciences	Botany, Zoology,
Microbiology*	
Chemical Sciences	Chemistry, Biochemistry*, Molecular Biology*
Mathematical Sciences	Mathematics, Physics
Agriculture and Livestock Sciences	Agricultural Biology*, Agronomy, Livestock Sciences, Extension Services
	* Courses never implemented.

Faculty of Education	
Name of School	Teaching Units
Educational Psychology and Research	As for School Name
Science and Technology in Education	
Curriculum Studies	
Philosophy and History of Education	
Educational Management and Leadership	
Educational Practice	

At the end of March Rev. Dr S. P. Botha went on retirement leave. He was the academic with the longest service record on campus, having joined the staff in 1982.

Visitors to the campus in March and April included Prof. Robert Wolff from the University of Massachusetts, Mr Prem Singh from the University of Durban-Westville, Dr D. Fehnel and Ms Ellen Brown from the Ford Foundation. All these were related to assisting the Community Outreach Programme.

The Graduation Ceremony took place on 9 May where 548 degrees and 11 diplomas were awarded. These included: B.A. 106, B.A.Ed. 260, B.Admin. 47, B.Com. 22, B.Com.Ed. 14, B.Sc. 28, B.Sc.Ed. 28, B.A.Hons. 3, B.Sc.Hons. 11, B.Ed. 28, Ph.D. 1, H.Dip.Ed. 11. The Ph.D. was awarded to Mr M.W. Madzivhandila for a thesis: Exploration of internal and external influences of career decision-making by students of the University of Venda with Prof. A.P. Venter (Psychology) as promoter. The key note address was given by Dr I. Matsepe Casaburri, Premier of the Free State.

A stakeholders retreat was held from 22-24 May and attended by all the stakeholders on Campus. Among other decisions taken at this retreat was the adoption of a Publicity Slogan for the Campus, viz.: "THE COMMUNITY - WE CARE".

In his Annual Report the Campus Head wrote that the year would be remembered in the history of UNIQWA as the one in which the transformation of the institution was consolidated. The new regulations on teaching and learning which are meant to introduce and perpetuate the culture of teaching excellence at the institution were rigorously implemented and monitored. Curricula were restructured in all Schools and Faculties in preparation for a full-fledged course system with the students to be admitted in 1999. The institution addressed the declining student numbers by setting up a permanent University Access Committee with a mandate to drive an aggressive institutional access policy. New registration procedures were introduced resulting in timely completion of registration and early resumption of classes. Plans were completed to launch a programme the following year to demystify science to black students.

Special mention was also made that 1998 was a year of peace and stability with no major upheaval or disruption on Campus.

The foundation of a strong post-graduate programme was laid down with the establishment of a School of Post-Graduate Studies headed by a Dean and a Post-Graduate Board.

UNIQWA's ideas on the shape of its community outreach were crystallised and the foundation for strong community services

was laid. A steering committee made up of members of the community and UNIQWA staff was set up to drive the outreach programmes, and the name of the Centre for Continuing Education was changed to Centre for Community Colleges. Among the programmes undertaken by the C.C.C. that year was a Winter School for about 350 Grade 12 pupils where they could upgrade their matriculation subjects. A centre for Community Development was also established with Ms Mami Maduna as its first head.

Arrangements were also made in 1998 to launch the following programmes in 1999: Agriculture, Public Management and Policy programmes, post-graduate programmes on Development Studies and Conflict Resolution, a Primary Mathematics Project, a graduate Diploma in Public Administration, post-graduate programmes in Education and in Mathematics including a Masters in Industrial Mathematics and Systems Management. Exchange programmes were instituted with the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium and the Fachhochschule Altmark, Germany. These were in addition to the partnership agreement for post-graduate degrees already reached with Concordia University, Canada. Other linkages established that year included the UNIQWA-USSAS scholarship development initiative, UNIQWA-University of California (Santa Cruz) Teaching Excellence Initiative and a UNIQWA-Technikon Pretoria Collaboration.

The programme for staff development received an impetus when 3 academic staff enrolled at other universities for Ph.D. degrees. Ten tutors were involved with a Post-graduate training scheme and fifteen graduate assistants trained for higher degrees.

Academic Staff Profile in 1998

Number of staff: 102. (70% Black, 26% White, 3% Asian, 1% Coloured)

Per faculty: 52% Human Sciences, 30% Nat. & Applied Sciences, 18% Education.

Per qualification: 22% Ph.D., 43% Master's, 22% Honours, 13% undergraduate.

Other academic decisions or events occurring during the year included:

A decision to phase out Biblical Studies from 1999

The establishment of Institutional Post-Graduate Scholarships

The introduction of an annual Post-Graduate Research Symposium

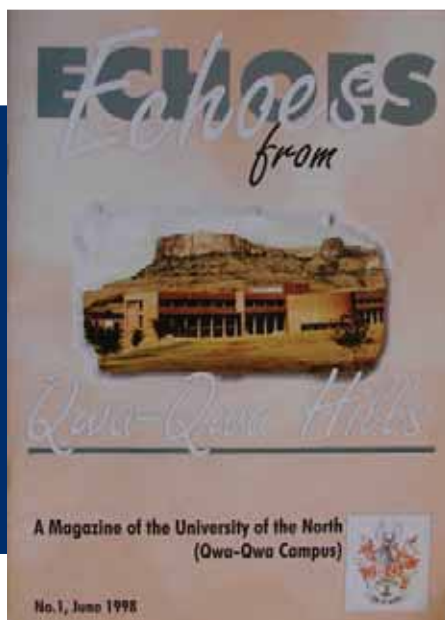
The admission of UNIQWA as a member of the African Regional Postgraduate Programme in Insect Science

Besides the Centre for Community Colleges and the Centre for Community Development, three further Centres of Excellence were formed during the year. These were:

The Centre for Information Technology
The Centre for Educational Advancement and
The Centre of African Studies

At its June Meeting UNIN Council approved the change in terminology of the top management at UNIQWA, with the Head becoming Campus Principal and the Head of Administration being henceforth known as Campus Registrar.

Also in June the first glossy magazine titled “Echoes from Qwa-Qwa Hills” was published. Its contents included articles on the different faculties by their deans, a review of research on campus, a report on community outreach, three articles from academics, one from the library and two articles from the students, a report on the day of excellence and the establishment of an Academy of Sport in the Eastern Free State. Unfortunately, although it was numbered No.1, there were to be no follow-ups which was a great pity as it was a most informative magazine. There was also no indication in the volume who had compiled it.



The first and only Echoes from Qwa-Qwa Hills

The second day of “excellence” was held on 21 November and started with a public lecture by Prof. S.S. Ripinga, one of the pioneers of UNIQWA and current member of parliament and distinguished educationist. His lecture was titled “Policy

and legislative framework for the transformation of Higher Education: Challenges for Higher Education Institutions”.

This was followed by a dinner where the following awards were made at a ceremony chaired by the Chairperson of Council, Mr B. Boshielo.

Administrative officer of the year	- Ms N.V. Eland
Secretary of the year	- Ms S.D. Lebone
Male worker of the year	- Mr S.M. Khasebeng
Female worker of the year	- Mrs M.L. Monareng
Teacher of the year	- Mr T.S. Phakoa
Novice researcher of the year	- Mr M. Hlatshwayo
Faculty of the year	- Education

During the year Council ratified the decision of UNIQWA Management to sell the house at 32 Biddulph Street, Harrismith. Prof. Mödinger had lived in it from 1982 until February 1997, followed by Prof. Dipeolu from March until July 1997, when he purchased his own house in Bergsig, Harrismith.

Two other matters initiated by the Campus Principal and brought to Council’s attention were a plan to create an “income generating” entity, and the launching of a drive for aggressive fund-raising. The “income generating entity came to be known as UNIQWA VENTURES. Among the ideas put forward to generate income was the commercialization of the Campus Printing Section as a public printing press and photocopy centre, the hiring out of the dining hall and multi-purpose hall, the establishment of a workshop and petrol station on campus and consultancy services such as the Centre for Continuing Education.

A matter which the Nienaber Committee in 1978 had raised, viz. the introduction of agriculturally related courses, resurfaced when UNIQWA decided to introduce such courses from 1999 in a School for Applied Agricultural Sciences within the Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences. The courses in Agriculture would span 5 years with the first 2 years being a pre-professional segment. The third year would lead to a Diploma in Agriculture, the fourth year would be regarded as a Senior Year and the fifth year a professional year leading to a degree in Agriculture. There were to be two electives, viz. a Business Option and a Science Option. Options to be offered were Crop Science, Livestock Production, Agricultural Extension, and Environmental Biology. It was also planned to introduce Certificate Courses of six months each.

An important development was Council's approval that the Local Council be re-instated from next year and that the Campus Principal report directly to that Council and Main Council. Decisions of UNIQWA Senate and local committees of Main Council, would also go to the Local Council for ratification. This development was to have far-reaching consequences in the legality or otherwise of actions taken by top management in 1999, notably the purchase of the farm De Hoop, and which perhaps contributed to their suspension.

The newly instituted Local Council had its first meeting on 12 March and considered a report by the Campus Principal, titled "Towards a greater tomorrow: Strategic Plan for Development and Quality Improvement of UNIQWA (for the period 2000 -2009)". The report was noted.

According to the report the staff breakdown was as follows:

Number of staff 255 of whom 230 are South African citizens, 11 have permanent residence and 14 have temporary work permits; 107 are academics of which 23 are white and 84 black, 74 are administrative staff and 74 are service workers.

Besides the Agricultural courses, other new projects to commence that year included a Graduate School of Development Studies and Conflict Resolution, a Primary Mathematics Project, a Postgraduate Diploma in Public Administration, a new M.Ed. course and Course Masters in Mathematics and Industrial Mathematics and Systems Management.

Other programmes that were in the pipeline and which could start in 2000 were: Optometry, Nutrition, Public and Community Health, Moral and Cultural Studies.

A committee had also started investigating the possibility of introducing Architecture and Electrical Engineering as early as 2001.

During the year the pressure on academic staff accommodation was alleviated by the completion of the Education Building.

1999

Appointments of Substantive Executive Deans for the three Faculties for a period of five years were made this year. The incumbents were: Mr A.T. Kgomongwe, Human Sciences; Mr T.V. Lebeta for Education and Prof. P.C. Keulder, for Natural

and Applied Sciences. Before he could take up his post Mr Kgomongwe passed away and Dr A. Soyode replaced him. Dr E. Kasongo was promoted to Senior Lecturer and Drs J. Bariyanga, P.A. Mbatlana, M. Kongolo and W.F. van Zyl to Associate Professors. Prof. R.O. Moffett retired at the end of February and new staff that year included Dr L. Dominikus, Messrs A. Adjei, T.M. Ruhiga, F.A. Abban, T. Mukhuba, G. Samiselo, Rev. T.P.E. Tondi and Ms V. Sono in the Human Sciences; Messrs M.S. Mtshali, W.T. Nkosi, C. Manyoni, L. Ncukana and Dr C.G.C.E. van Sittert in the Natural and Applied Sciences.

A highlight of the new year was the implementation of the Mission, Vision and Guiding Principles and Values of UNIQWA as approved by Council the previous year.

MISSION

Located in the heart of the North-Eastern Free State, UNIQWA is a citadel of excellence, outstanding in management, teaching, research and community service; educates for life, rationalizes education with development and addresses local, national and international challenges.

VISION

The University of the North, Qwaqwa Campus (UNIQWA) is an institution of higher learning and critical reflection rooted in the issues of the South African society at large and the immediate surrounding communities, in particular. In this regard, UNIQWA is a catalyst for rural development. UNIQWA is a recognized reputable centre of excellence in learning and research, locally, nationally, within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other parts of Africa, and internationally. UNIQWA fully embraces the country's spirit of transformation in Higher Education and the underlying precepts of redress of past and current inequalities, through broadened access and re-orientation and re-alignment of curricular offerings to conform to national priorities and international standards.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES AND VALUES

UNIQWA upholds and cherishes academic freedom; encourages innovative research, teaching and community service; and upholds ethical standards; practices transparency and openness in management and academic matters and sustains the culture of teaching, learning and research among staff and students.

UNIQWA has adopted excellence as the benchmark in all its dealings. To this end, it has established an environment that nurtures an intellectual climate, encourages and rewards intellectual adventure and attracts and retains academics of high calibre. This environment encourages research entrepreneurship and invigorates technological. Innovation

Rationalising education means that teaching and research at UNIQWA relate and are relevant to the developmental imperatives of the community in which the institution is located.

To be outstanding in community service, UNIQWA recognizes the uniqueness of its regional and geographic location, as well as the imperative of eliminating disparities between advantaged and disadvantaged communities. It is therefore central to UNIQWA's mission that community outreach

and partnerships be people-orientated and that the University provides community services which are efficient, relevant and which facilitate societal development. This includes playing an active developmental role in cultural, economic, political, scientific, demographic, religious and social environments.

UNIQWA's research is of high quality and relevant to the needs of the community.

UNIQWA undertakes development-orientated teaching, which emphasizes education for self-reliance and whose products possess life-long skills, knowledge, and potential for self-development.

In addressing national challenges, UNIQWA continues to redress the imbalances imposed by the past, and therefore makes the University an equal opportunity institution. This means UNIQWA endeavours to redress inequalities in accessibility to higher education by:

- Making determined efforts to equalize access of all population groups to established posts;
- Preventing all forms of discrimination based on race, gender, colour and religion;
- Establishing and maintaining the active involvement of all stakeholders in collective decision-making processes in order to ensure a sense of relevance, partnership and ownership.

UNIQWA collaborates with other institutions, provincially, inter-provincially, nationally and internationally, and interacts with other communities to ensure that science, technology, human sciences, and essential values of citizenship benefit all people.

Another highlight was the official opening of the new ROLIHLALA MANDELA multipurpose hall by the Deputy State President. Mr T. Mbeki on 16 April. The hall seats 4 000 people and contains various state-of-the-art facilities. At the ceremony the Deputy

President presented an honorary award to Mr H. Motsoeneng for his achievements as a journalist and as a role-model for the youths in the Qwaqwa Community.



His Excellency Mr Thabo Mbeki, Deputy President of South Africa.

The various Centres of Excellence became fully operational this year.

Centre for Community Colleges

Director: Mr L.E. Letsie

This centre, formerly known as the Centre for Continuing Education was initially housed in the Faculty of Education but became independent in January this year. In line with



Left: The Rolihlala Mandela multipurpose hall.

Right: The Principal, Prof. O.O. Dipeolu after handing over the traditional Basotho hat and blanket to the Deputy-President of South Africa, Mr T. Mbeki.



the motto of UNIQWA “The Community, we care”, the CCC’s aim was to provide a wide range of high quality educational services to meet the needs of the Community in the vicinity of the university. Programmes envisaged include the following:

For Teachers and University Administration Staff

- Part time classes in all faculties
- School Secretaries workshops
- Experiments in Chemistry and Biology
- School leadership enhancement
- One year Teacher’s Diploma
- FET programme for under qualified teachers

For students

- Winter and Spring School
- Grade 12 finishing school
- Leadership for young leaders

For the community

- ABET classes for UNIQWA workers
- Training for school governing bodies
- Certificate in congregational ministry (interdenominational)
- Computer literacy and computer programming
- Functional bookkeeping and accounts for small scale entrepreneurs
- Textile design and interior decoration
- “Words are power”: English and Afrikaans writing skills
- Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation
- Hotel Management and catering
- Training of security guards
- Training on local government.

In order to widen the participation CCC Centres were also begun in Durban, Virginia and Bethlehem.

Despite the lofty ideals of the above programmes, it was hoped that the CCC could eventually develop into a fully fledged Community College such as found in the USA.

The Centre for Community Development

Director: Ms M.M. Maduna.

With the motto of UNIQWA being “The Community – We Care”, the CCD was the core community service centre on campus.

The Director visited the U.S.A. between 9 and 19 January where she studied rural community college initiatives at various campuses and reported back to the first UNIQWA CCD Management Board meeting held on 4 March. At this meeting it was decided to enlarge the Board and to formulate a Mission for the Centre. It was also decided that the CCD should concentrate on the proposed UNIQWA SERVES PROGRAMME, a programme where senior students of UNIQWA are encouraged

to actively participate in enhancing service in the community. Three immediate areas that were to be followed up were: Waste Management, Women in Manufacturing and a Study on Economic Development trends in the Eastern Free State.

A major development was the decision to join the CHESP (Community-Higher Education-Service Partnerships) programme. This was a an international programme aimed at the reconstruction and development of South African Civil Society through the development of accountable “models” for higher education, research, community service and development. By forming this partnership essential funding by the Joint Education Trust (Ford Foundation) was obtained and the CCD received an initial grant of R280 000 in this regard.

The Director of CCD and the Director of the CCC both attended a workshop “Vision to Action” hosted by the University of Namibia at Etosha in March. Later The Principal, the Director of the CCD and two members of the community visited the University of West Virginia in the USA as part of the CHESP Leadership Building Programme. WVU is UNIQWA’S partner in the programme.

In November Dr A. Chester and Mr S. Starks from West Virginia University visited the campus to discuss collaboration in Health Sciences Technology.

The Centre for Educational Advancement (also known as Centre for Academic Development)

Director: Prof. O. Bojuwoye

The Centre for Educational Advancement arose from a recommendation by the Mawasha Commission and had as its aim the provision of academic development services to staff and academic support services to the students.

Three specific objectives were formulated as follows:

1. To improve the teaching effectiveness of the academic staff by training them to render effective academic support services to their students.
2. To improve overall success rate of all students by inculcating in them independent learning and empowering them to overcome learning difficulties.
3. To conduct research into
 - a. Student’s learning process/styles
 - b. Teaching process and curriculum development
 - c. Effectiveness, relevance and efficiency of student academic support and development programmes.

The CEA was administered by a Governing Committee comprising members from all the faculties, from the Student

Representative Alliance and the Student Development Unit of the university, and had at its head, a Director.

Three Units were proposed.

1. Teaching Development Unit with a Research Fellow assisted by staff where appropriate.
2. Student Academic Support Unit with a Research Fellow assisted by staff where appropriate and
3. Audio-Visual Unit with a Technician.

The functions of Unit 1, the TDU included:

- Overseeing mentorship programmes in the faculties
- Monitoring academic performance of students with assistance of the Deans of the Faculties
- Monitoring lecture attendance by students
- Identifying weak students for assistance
- Running life-skills workshops for students and
- Conducting research relevant to duties of the Unit.

The functions of Unit 2, the SASU included:

- Organizing orientation and teaching development workshops, lunch-hour seminars
- Monitoring teaching of courses where students perform poorly
- Organizing student evaluation of teaching and providing feedback on same to staff and
- Conducting research studies relevant to the duties of the unit.

The functions of Unit 3, the AVU included:

- Assisting staff in preparing audio-visual materials and the uses of relevant equipment for lecture/class or conference presentations
- Conducting research relevant to duties of the unit.

The CEA was to suffer under the usual constraints of limited human, financial and material resources compounded by the hiatus in top management at the end of 1999. Thus, although Council had approved the above structure, the Centre never really got going, and the Director eventually (in 2002), recommended that it be incorporated as a branch of the UFS Bureau for Academic Development.

The Centre for Instructional Technology

Director: Mr C.J. van Zadelhoff

The Centre for Instructional Technology had its origin in the decision to introduce a course in Computer Science on Campus in 1995. Prof. Dawid Jordaan was the first head of the department, assisted by Mr Timothy Molloy as Technical Assistant. The following year Mr Jos van Zadelhoff joined the teaching staff as Senior Lecturer.

In the beginning there were no computer facilities for students, and the only computers on campus were a mini-server run by

the Student Affairs section and a few personal computers in some of the staff offices. A computer laboratory and server was therefore set up in the science building to enable students to share software.

A need for staff and students to access the internet and to promote communication by means of e-mail, resulted in Prof. Jordaan being asked to install a network on campus. He started by using the server in the Administration Building as the source and by linking that building with the library and the science building by means of fibre-optic cables. Within the buildings, offices were connected by using co-axial cables. Access to the internet was through Dorea Internet Services, of Harrismith.

The Department of Computer Science ran the system for the next four years until Prof. Jordaan resigned. It was then decided to separate the teaching activities of Computer Science from the technical service aspects and this led to the formation of the Centre for Instructional Technology, with Mr van Zadelhoff as its first Director and Mr Charles Masondo, as Technician.

The CIT was then responsible for the installation and maintenance of all computers on campus. In 1999 the Department of Communications donated 20 computers and sponsored a programming course for two years, whereby 40 students were trained by the CIT.

The Centre for African Renaissance and Development Studies

Director: Mr E.N. Malete (on study leave). Acting Director: Rev. M.A. Masoga and later Mr M.S. Semela and Dr T.T. Mukhuba.

The Centre for African Renaissance and Development Studies (CARDS) had as its mission statement the following:

“The ultimate goal of the African Renaissance is to find, create and establish structures and mechanisms that will develop and maximize human potential, and to contribute towards the enhancement of sustainable development, especially in the Eastern Free State”

It listed 8 objectives, viz.:

1. Be a centre of African knowledge systems
2. Be a centre for sustainable development research projects
3. Form a partnership with the SANKOFA Centre in KwaZulu/Natal and the African Renaissance Institute
4. Provide a link between institutions, government structures and the community
5. Be a think tank for the creation of proactive and remedial projects for African problems
6. Develop the pride of African people, especially the youth

7. Create core courses in African Renaissance in all faculties
8. Develop the concept of Ubuntu, giving it form, structure and direction

Between 21 and 26 September the Centre organized an “African Week” and also planned to launch a renaissance magazine titled “Mahube”.

The Centre for Multi-disciplinary Research and Technology Development.

The research activities on campus are highlighted in a separate chapter. See part 8.

A new innovation that year (1999) was the introduction of inaugural lectures by Professors. This feature, which is a tradition at universities, was never implemented at UNIQWA as the Heads and Chairs of Departments were previously seated at the main campus at Turfloop. The first such lecture was given on 14 April by Prof. N. Heideman, Head of the School of Life Sciences with the title “Towards excellence in Zoology at UNIQWA”. On 18 August Prof. A. Soyode, Executive Dean, Human Sciences and Professor of Business Management, gave his inaugural lecture with the title “National wealth and individual shares”, and the final inaugural lecture of the year was by Prof. N. Benedict of the Faculty of Education on 12 October with the title “Educational Technology: From Paleolithic to contemporary pedagogical science”.

The new Agricultural Programmes began with 19 students enrolling and following the basic first year science courses. By focusing the programme on resource-poor farmers the programme was proving popular in the Free State and the Principal was made the Chairperson of a Steering Committee to advise the Provincial Department of Agriculture on training, research and extension of agriculture. In line with this, an Institute for Resource-poor Farmers was established on campus, with Mr L. Ncukana, the lecturer in Crop Science, as Director. On Saturday 31 July the Institute held an Agricultural Indaba in the multipurpose hall to make its plans for improving the lot of resource-poor farmers in the Eastern Free State known.

The graduation ceremony took place on 24 April with a record number of 705 degrees and diplomas conferred. 373 from the Human Sciences, 290 from Education and 42 from Natural and Applied Sciences. These comprised: B.A. 223, B.Admin. 45, B.Com. 28, B.A. Hons 71, B.Admin. Hons 10, M.Admin. 1, B.Sc. 29, B.Sc. Hons 9, B.A.Ed. 161, B.Sc.Ed. 18, B.Com.Ed. 7, B.Ed. 63, H.E.D. 41.

The significant increase in the number of B.A. Hons. (71 compared to 3 the previous year) and B.Ed. (63 compared to 28 the previous year) was remarkable. Of the 71 B.A.Hons.,

34 were for Geography, 12 for Psychology, 7 for English, 5 for Sociology 6 for History, 4 for Sesotho, 1 for Biblical Studies and 1 for Political Science.

The reason for this huge increase was twofold, viz., a conscious decision by the Principal that third year students who qualified would automatically be registered for honours and funded by the creation of Institutional Post-Graduate Scholarships and the introduction of an honours course in Tourism in the Geography Department, which proved very popular. The aim of this postgraduate escalation was apparently to retain students in the system, to employ them as tutors and junior lecturers, thus obviating the need to recruit lecturers with high salaries from other sectors of education.

The drastic increase was, however, not sustainable and with the departure of Prof. Dipeolu, the numbers returned to 11 B.A. Hons., and 13 B.Ed. in 2000.

The M.Admin. was awarded to Ms J. Ganesan for a thesis “A comparative study of leadership styles and personality factors in men and women”. Supervisor: Prof. A.P. Venter (Psychology).

At the May meeting of the new Local Council Prof. S.S. Ripinga was elected Chairperson. Among the matters dealt with was a report that UNIQWA Ventures had made an offer to purchase a block of seven flats and a residential building and flat in Harrismith and that a vehicle (a Toyota Van) had been purchased from the University. Two more vending machines had been installed on campus and it was planned to upgrade the UNIQWA Centre in Phuthaditjhaba.

It was also reported that an audit of the examination results of 1997 was undertaken by an outside auditor who found many irregularities and even fraud in a few cases. The matter was dealt with internally and two members of the Administration were deployed to other units as a result.

There was also a proposal to establish a Sesotho Language Resource Centre on campus and an application was made to the Director of the National Language Service in this regard. Nothing however came of this. It was also reported that The Qwaqwa Country Club was to be transferred virtually free of charge to the university and that there were negotiations taking place to acquire the Agri-Eco complex at Welgelegen. Again, nothing came of these developments.

The Campus was represented at an International Forum for Young Scientists held in Hungary on 23 & 24 June by Mr G.M. Nokwequ, a Masters student in chemistry.

Although Local Council had met in May, the new Local Council was officially constituted by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of the North, Dr B.S.V. Minyuku on 31/7/99. Mr F.R. Sello, Director of Education in the Free State was elected as Chairperson and the following persons to the Executive Committee:

Mr M. Qacha
 Mr S.G. Ramaditsi
 Mr F. Titi
 Mr C. Mokitlane
 Mr Beef Molefe
 Ms M. Mokuele
 Plus Campus Principal, Vice-Principal and Registrar ex officio.

An indication of the autonomy and aspirations of UNIQWA was that in the Prospectus the local council was listed as Governing Council of the Qwaqwa Campus.

An interesting development was Local Council's decision that academics must further their studies. Those without a Masters degree would be given three years in which to attain it, and those without Doctors degrees would be given five years to obtain such a degree. It was also decided that if the courses were available, registration must be with UNIQWA. Nothing was said about what would happen if these instructions were not adhered to. Another decision was that post graduates would only be funded to attend courses/lectures outside if they were presented in English. Local Council was also informed that it was the intention of UNIQWA to offer an M.B.A. from 2001. This was however turned down later by the University Council as they felt the necessary expertise to present such a programme at UNIQWA was not available.

The first meeting of the reconstituted Senate took place on 19 July. This structure had been enlarged to increase representivity on campus.



The new Local Council of the Qwaqwa Branch of the University of the North. Front: Mr H.S. May (Registrar), Prof. S.S. Ripinga (Main Council), Mr C. Mokitlane (Community), Dr B.S.V. Minyuku (Vice-Chancellor, UNIN) F.R. Sello (Chairperson), Mr M Qacha (Convocation), Ms J,H, Mashamba (Main Council), Prof. O.O. Dipeolu (Principal). Back: Mr S. Malinga (SRC), Mr M.J. Vesi (Non-academic employees), Prof. V.A. Babalola (Senate), Mr F. Titi (Donors), Ms G. Mxele (Labour), Mr P. Selela (Business sector), Mr E. Fraser (Free State Government), Mr M.T.Mogosi (Academic employees), Ms S.D. Lebone (Non-Academic employees), Mr A. Mothiane (Farming community), Mr B. Molefe (NAFCOC), Mr S.J. Ramaditse (Community), Dr M. Stander (Senate), Ms M. Mokuele (Convocation), Mr T.J. Tlooko (Business sector).

In September Dr C.G.C.E. van Sittert obtained her Ph.D. in chemistry at Potchefstroom University and Drs Bariyanga, Mbatl, Kongolo and W. van Zyl were promoted to Associate Professor. What was to be the last annual Afrikaans orator's competition was held on the 23rd. Prof. H.P. van Coller of UOFS was the main adjudicator and the first prize was awarded to Mr N.B. Makhungu.

The Day of Excellence celebration was held on 20 November where the following members of staff were honoured:

Faculty of the year: Mathematics and Natural Sciences
 School of the year: Life Sciences
 Senior Researcher: Prof. P.A. Mbatl
 Junior Researcher: S. Mnyakeni
 Lecturer of the year: Prof. J. Bariyanga
 Administrative Officer of the year: T.I. Manchu
 Secretary of the year: Mrs D. Lebone
 Cleaner of the year: Mrs M. Mofokeng

A far-reaching decision which would impact on standards and results was that evaluation of students and the attainment of degrees or diplomas would in future be by means of continuous evaluation and not by writing examination papers.

On 3rd December the UNIQWA Campus was left leaderless and in a vacuum for a while when Council, following a forensic audit of the historically black universities requested by the Minister of Education, suspended the Campus Principal Prof. O.O. Dipeolu, the Campus Registrar Mr H.S. May and the Asst. Registrar Finance Mr F.D. Tsieane, pending an inquiry into financial irregularities. On the 8th the situation was somewhat rectified with the temporary appointment of the following officers: Dr T.E. Thoahlane (seconded from the Free State Department of Education) to be Acting Principal Ms M.S.S. Maboe-Phike as Acting Vice-Principal Prof. S.N. Imenda as Acting Campus Registrar Mr N. Masulubele as Acting Assistant Registrar: Finance.

2000

Following the suspension of the Vice-Chancellor at UNIN and the top officials at UNIQWA, the Minister of Education asked an Independent Assessor, Prof. R.T. Nhlapo of Pretoria, to conduct interviews at both campuses and report back to him. The following selected remarks on the situation at the UNIQWA Campus and on the Principal are taken from that report, which appeared in the Government Gazette, Notice No. 4067.

10.2 The general feeling at Qwa-Qwa was one of resentment at being

treated (mainly by Council) as an afterthought: a poor relation to Turfloop. Many examples were cited of policies, plans and decisions which either totally ignored the aspirations of UNIQWA or treated those aspirations as secondary to the concerns of the main campus.

10.3 Such resentment is exacerbated by persistent rumours that UNIQWA is to be hived off to the University of the Free State. While people are aware these are Departmental rather than University Council plans, it increases the feeling of "apartness". (To be fair, a few respondents expressed a positive view of any possible merger with UOFS as a way of easing tensions and reintroducing a proper academic culture).

10.4 The UNIQWA Campus is dominated by the personality of a single individual, Prof. Dipeolu who evokes strong feelings in people, whether for or against.

10.5 Prof. Dipeolu is criticized for a peremptory, non-inclusive and undemocratic management style, and for surrounding himself with a clique that does his bidding without question. He came in on a ticket to transform UNIQWA in preparation for future autonomy, or, at any rate, semi-autonomous status.

10.6 There is general acceptance in Qwa-Qwa that Prof. Dipeolu is a bold, determined man who gets things done. There is even agreement that his shake-up of UNIQWA in the first few months of his tenure was a long overdue process and that his early efforts were viewed positively, by and large. Indeed the statistics are impressive: Prof. Dipeolu's first order of business was to institute the Mawasha Commission to investigate the high failure rate and examinations systems, a process which revealed deep problems in teaching and examining. For instance, lectures which used to be of 30 minute duration, had to be extended to 1 hour. UNIQWA was overhauled from an after-hours college to a day time university. From a situation where 70% of the staff were white and the 30% black staff had no Professor among them and only one senior lecturer, by 1998 black academics constituted 69% of the staff complement, a figure that stood at 80.59% in the year 2000.

10.7 The same drastic changes took place in the structure of Departments, which were reconfigured from 29 into 15 Schools in 1998. Where there were only 2 black Heads of Department in the old structure, in 2000 eleven out of the 15 Schools were headed by black academics. Five Centres of Excellence were established, placing emphasis on merit and community outreach. By 1999 the School of Postgraduate Studies boasted 353 Honours, 89 Masters and 9 Ph.D students – figures unheard of in 1997.

10.8 From this point on the story of Qwa-Qwa becomes complicated and depends largely on who is narrating it. For people on Prof. Dipeolu's management team and others who claim to be neutral, the Principal was a godsend, a Messiah. I have in my possession particularly touching testimonies from long-serving black members of staff who speak in awe of the genuine transformation they saw in a period of less than 3 years. "A breath of fresh air" it has been called. For these members of the Qwa-Qwa community, Professor Dipeolu's problems stem mainly from anti-transformation forces on campus whose world he shook up. In particular the link is made between these problems and the hostility of old-order white academics.

10.9 Prof. Dipeolu's detractors, on the other hand, tell a completely different story. They bitterly resent his recruitment policy, which they see as the empowerment of black expatriates at the expense of black South Africans. They dismiss the Centres of Excellence as a joke; "big talk, big plans...pathetic delivery". And of course rumblings are still heard about the Forensic Audit Report and Prof. Dipeolu's real role in the charges laid against him in that document.

- 10.10 The allegations against Prof. Dipeolu were only served on him in April 2000 and comprised 27 charges which were later reduced to 9 prior to the hearing. Those against Mr May were reduced from 15 to 6 and those against Mr Tsieane, from 22 to 1. On 30 May they were all discharged as having no case to answer. In early June Prof. Dipeolu was told by the acting Chairperson of Council that he had been “discharged, not acquitted”, and must expect new charges, in a letter that was apparently not copied to Council or Exco.
- 10.11 A Council resolution calling on the re-instatement of all the suspended persons cleared at the hearing was complied with in relation to Messrs May and Tsieane, but not in the case of Dipeolu.
- 10.12 Having been absolved by the University’s own disciplinary committee, it is really difficult to see why he is still being paid to sit at home.

Both Mr May and Mr Tsieane resumed their posts on 1 September but Prof. Dipeolu was informed that he remained suspended and that new charges were possibly being formulated against him.

In March the Local Council was informed that student debt at the branch amounted to R17 178 853,10, of which R12 906 293,08 was from registered students and R4 272 560,02 from non-registered students. The most owed by a single student was R37 006,43. Debt collection during January and February amounted to R504 564,58.

The Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences experienced severe staff shortages in some departments that year. At one stage there were only two lecturers available to serve the various sections of the agriculture course and eventually the 24 students had to be moved to the main campus at Turfloop. The Department of Physics started the year with no one available and Dr N.C. Moji, who had previously been boarded, was re-employed to help out, while Mr M. Swart from main campus also came for short periods. There was also no one to teach in Computer Science and Prof. D. Jordaan, the former head of the department was persuaded to come for short periods. He was assisted by 2 graduate assistants.

In pursuance of the policy for building capacity, five members of the faculty were granted study leave to further their doctoral studies. Having graduated, all five subsequently resigned, which cast doubt on the value to the campus of the exercise.

The Acting Campus Principal, Dr T.E. Thoahlane, informed Council that he was unable to continue after June and Prof. M.M. Sibara, Dean of Mathematics and Natural Sciences on Main Campus, replaced him until 31/3/2001.



InterimTop Management of the Qwaqwa Campus. Prof. S.N. Imenda (Acting Registrar), Dr T.E. Thoahlane (Acting Principal), Ms M.S.S. Maboe-Phike (Acting Vice-Principal).

The Faculty of Education was involved in the incorporation of the Tshiya Education College into UNIQWA, but apart from awarding the diplomates, this merger never transpired. The development of a Distance Education Unit did progress with at least 10 subjects for the Diploma in Further Education being offered at a unit in Durban under the supervision of Prof. D.R. Bagwandeem.

The graduation ceremony took place on 6 May where 392 degrees and 84 diplomas were conferred: B.A. 200, B.A.Ed. 26, B.Admin. 42, B.Com. 28, B.Com.Ed. 1, B.Sc. 35, B.Sc.Ed. 3, B.A.Hons. 11, B.Admin.Hons. 11, B.Com. Hons. 9, B.Sc.Hons. 11, B.Ed. 13, M.Sc.1, LL.D. (H.C.) 1, H.Dip.Ed. 84. The M.Sc. was awarded to Mr M. Hlatshwayo for a thesis “Studies on ticks (Acari: Ixodidae) infecting cattle in the Eastern Free Sate Province of South Africa: Epidemiology, Biology and Control”. Supervisor: Prof. P.A. Mbatl (Zoology).

The honorary doctorate in Law was awarded to Mrs A.F.M. Tambo, member of parliament and widow of the late Mr Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress. Mrs Tambo, who was a trained nursing sister and held an M.A. in Gerontology from the University of Keele, U.K., was honoured for outstanding leadership in many fields, notably in the support she gave to so many exiles during her time in the U.K. between 1961 and 1991.

The guest speaker was Prof. H.Vilakazi. An honorary doctorate should also have been awarded to the Deputy President, Mr J. Zuma at this graduation, but at the last minute the Education

Ministry and UNIN decided against this and the award was subsequently conferred later in the year at Main Campus.

On 18 May the campus celebrated HIV/AIDS day by holding a candle-light ceremony where all those who had died of AIDS were remembered.

In June a Sports Workshop for sportsmen of the Eastern Free State was held on campus. Among the invited speakers were Mr Jerry Segwaba of the Free State Sports Academy and Prof. Coen Nel of UOFS.

Among the matters that the acting management at UNIQWA had to wrestle with in the aftermath of the suspension of the top officials were the purchase of the De Hoop farm and holiday resort, the issue of "Qwaqwa Ventures", the acquisition of the Country Club and the temporary closure of the Campus and imposition of a restraining interdict.

De Hoop farm and holiday resort.

Towards the end of 1999, Top Management, acting according to a decision by Exco of Local Council, purchased De Hoop farm and holiday resort in the Warden District. Despite a certain amount of money having been paid to the conveyancer, members of Local Council stated at a meeting held on 16 December that they had not approved the purchase of De Hoop and expressed surprise that Exco had approved such a purchase.

The Main Campus was also taken aback at the developments and maintained that a Campus did not have the jurisdiction to acquire immovable property without the approval of Main Campus and subsequently by the Minister of National Education, that Local Council did not have the mandate to act as de facto Governing Council of the University of the North, and that the persons who signed the documents committing the University to this transaction may have acted ultra vires and may therefore be made personally liable for any damages attendant thereto.

Although Local Council then got a re-evaluation of the De Hoop complex which showed that it would not be a viable proposition and decided to cancel the purchase, the seller maintained that the University was now the legal owner of the farm and resort and asked the university to honour its obligations.

The matter ended up in the Pretoria High Court and some sort of settlement was achieved with ownership reverting to the seller.

The Qwaqwa Country Club

Although Exco of Local Council approved the acquisition of the Qwaqwa Country Club from the Free State Development Corporation, Main Council did not approve this and the matter was dropped.

UNIQWA Ventures

UNIQWA Ventures was regarded as a thorn in the flesh by Acting Management. Local Council was awaiting a report on the operations of the Venture and when this was not forthcoming, at its meeting on 24 June they decided that the whole Venture be wound up as soon as possible. The main problem faced by acting management was one of jurisdiction as the employees took the University to the CCMA for "unfair dismissal", the main argument being whether or not UNIQWA Ventures was an independent body or just an arm of the University. The remaining two members of staff were given notice to cease their operations at the end of August, thus bringing the curtain down on that particular income generating endeavour. The fixed property, however, remained and it is unclear whether these assets were transferred to the university, albeit without ministerial approval. (With incorporation into UFS in 2003, UFS obtained title to these properties which indicates that they must have then been owned by the University of the North).

Temporary closure of UNIQWA and imposition of restraining interdict.

Student unrest in February, mainly concerning demands that the Acting Campus Principal be removed, that the three suspended top officials return, and that there be no increase in student fees, culminated in the confiscation of office keys of acting top management, thus making the Campus ungovernable. The Chairperson of Council immediately ordered the closure of the Campus on 16 February and when many students refused to vacate the premises a restraining court interdict was obtained. Among those who refused to vacate the campus were five SRA executive members who, because they had not yet registered as students, were actually illegally occupying rooms in the hostels. Because of their part in the unrest these five members were suspended and subsequently found guilty by a disciplinary committee on various charges. All of them received suspended sentences, were banned from serving on the SRA and allowed to resume classes.

The unfavourable publicity generated by the unrest also led to one of the members of Local Council resigning. Besides

citing the negative image, he also was dissatisfied the way the campus was being governed and in particular the lack of efficient administration of Local Council Affairs.

In order to try and enhance the image of the institution after all the recent negative publicity, Radio Lesedi FM, which has a listenership of about 2 million, broadcast from the Campus on 3 and 4 March.

In July a delegation from the American coordinators of the Rural Community College Initiative visited the campus and various colleges in Qwaqwa and in August Prof. R. Bawden and Mr J. Lazarus of the CHESP partnership visited UNIQWA to discuss guidelines for funding and to review progress.

On 21 July a task team headed by Prof. S.N. Imenda, Executive Director: Academic and Acting Campus Registrar, submitted a document titled "The current and future status of the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the North" to the Minister of Education via the Governing Council of the University of the North. This was apparently a last ditch attempt to bring to fruition the long term desire for complete independence of the Campus.

The document began with a lengthy preamble outlining the current status and giving reasons why the campus should be given independence. This was followed by a brief history of major decisions and events on UNIQWA's autonomy and independence from the University of the North in which Stakeholders, Local Council and Main Council's decisions were reflected. Part 3 reported on the recommendations of a "Bosberaad" attended by Main and Local Councillors held at Warmbaths in July where it was resolved that UNIQWA be allowed to develop into an independent, autonomous institution. Part 4 was headed Notable achievements justifying independence and reported on: *Institutional Planning, Academic Restructuring, Postgraduate Programmes, Research Activities, Community outreach and Partnerships, Teaching and Learning Regulations, Access and Redress, Student Enrolment, Student Academic Development and Support Programme, Staff Profile, Staff Development, Academic Promotions, Financial Sustainability*. Concerning this last topic, the report stated " In terms of the current financial position of UNIQWA, and despite being under funded in terms of government subsidy because of the status of a satellite campus, the institution has been able to maintain a healthy financial position. This campus is financially sustainable because its Accumulated funds have been increasing every year as we have been realizing surpluses. The accumulated funds as at December 1999 are:

1997	1998	% increase	1999	% increase
R62,9m	74,8m	18,9	R75,4m	0,8

In fact, this campus is already financially independent as it has been maintaining itself for the past few years. From 1996 no financial assistance was recorded against UNIQWA by Main Campus. Our strength was also witnessed from March 1998 by taking over of salaries of all our staff members from Main Campus.

We have also carried out infrastructural developments of the Campus to the value of R15,2 million from 1997 to 1999. These developments included the Multi-purpose Hall (R10,5m, Offices and lecture halls R5,2m) without any financial assistance from Main Campus." Although not mentioned in this submission, another document stated that in 2000 the student debt amounted to R15 425 445,54 and that R602 664,73 had been recovered during December 1999".

Part 5 of the document sketched "The road ahead" and stipulated the legal steps needed to be taken by government in establishing the new university and once this had been done to begin meaningful consultations and negotiations with other Higher Education Institutions in the Free State with a view to establishing a Free State Higher Education Forum (FSHES).

The submission ended with a plea for the government to embark on a developmental path towards making UNIQWA best serve its niche areas and not to abandon the Black students as highlighted in the following final paragraph: "Furthermore there are general, persistent reports of bad treatment meted out to Black Students in historically white institutions – academically, culturally and socially. A great number of Black students end up not completing their studies, and/or have to endure terrible experiences. Indeed, the "revolving door" phenomenon is a continual nightmare for Black students in historically white institutions in South Africa, whereby they are enrolled en masse but they are "thrown out" at the next turn: another batch of students is then admitted, and the cycle repeats itself. Hence, in terms of enrolment statistics, the numbers are impressive to government, but so much torment and anguish are hidden in these statistics."

On 2 September the Centre for Community Development, in partnership with the Department of Forestry and Water Affairs, held an Arbour Day ceremony on campus where speeches were made and trees planted in various places.

Despite the acceptance of the generous donation towards the establishment of the Centre for Resource Poor Farmers from the Landbank, a poignant paragraph in the Local Council Minutes reported that the agriculture students who had been moved to the Main Campus were "adamant to return to UNIQWA",

signifying that the School of Applied Agriculture had, after one year, ceased to exist. The agriculture lecturing staff also moved to Main Campus or took up employment elsewhere. A legacy of Agriculture's brief sojourn at UNIQWA is that the Campus Library now has a substantial stock of academic agricultural literature on its shelves.

During the year the following members of the Faculty of Human Sciences received their doctoral degrees:

Mr J.H.D. Claassen Ph.D. University of the Free State "Management profile of emerging farmers in the area: A geographical survey".

Mr E.N. Maletle Ph.D. University of Stellenbosch. "Negation in Sesotho".

Mr M.L. Pherudi Ph.D. University of the Free State. "The Mountain Kingdom of Lesotho 1986 -1987. A democracy in crisis".

Eleven other members of staff were enrolled for doctoral studies.

Due to the abandoning of supplementary and aegrotat examinations as a consequence of the policy of continuous assessment, some students felt disadvantaged and the SRA requested Senate to re-instate these examinations.

Mr Tsieane, the Assistant Registrar Finance, left at the end of the year to take up a similar post at another university.

2001

In the Independent Assessor's report to the Minister following the suspension of the top officials and referred to previously, he recommended, inter alia, in paragraph 14.1 & 14.2, that UNIN and thus UNIQWA should either temporarily shut down or be run by an Administrator for six months or a year in terms of section 41A of the Higher Education Act (as inserted by Clause 6 of the Higher Education Amendment Act, 55 of 1999). Such an act would mean the suspension of the Council and the Administrator would have total governing and management control of the University.

The Minister of Education accepted the second recommendation and appointed an old colleague of his at Trinity College, Dublin, Prof. Patrick Fitzgerald to be the Administrator.

The head of UNIQWA thus became an Assistant to the University Administrator, and Prof. S.R. Motshologane from UNIN took up this post from 1st April, replacing Prof. M.M. Sibara who had been acting as Acting Principal since July the previous year.

All the efforts to achieve independence for UNIQWA were dashed when on 13 March the Minister of Education announced that in line with the transformation and reconstruction of the higher education system he was planning to merge the campus with the University of the Free State. On 11 June he published a notice in the national press, setting out the new dispensation for all the universities and Technikons in the country.

A working group comprising: Dr Bethuel Setai, Independent Consultant (Chairperson); Prof. Stef Coetzee – Vice-Chancellor UFS (represented by Prof. Frederick Fourie); Prof. Patrick Fitzgerald – Administrator UNIN; Prof. Angina Parekh – Ministerial Advisor, Department of Education; Dr Mashupye Kgaphola – Policy Analyst, Development Bank of S.A., was charged with facilitating the UNIQWA-UFS merger. In its turn the working group instituted various task teams made up of representatives of UFS, UNIN and UNIQWA to discuss and negotiate the terms of the merger. Among the factors that needed attention were: The harmonisation of academic courses between the two campuses. UFS wanted to avoid unnecessary duplication and do away with some of the courses at UNIQWA.

Personnel matters: UNIQWA staff in many cases had better packages than UFS and the Leave Policy and Medical Aid schemes were substantially different. The transfer of assets, including the physical fabric and the repayment of long term loans for capital projects. Alignment of Administrative and Financial systems.

The task teams and their broad mandates were as follows: (UNIN and UNIQWA representatives only, listed)

Task team 1: Administrative, Management and Governance Structures (6 specific issues listed)

Advocate S. Goldblatt (Interim Advisory Group)
Mr T.I. Makume (UNIQWA)

Task team 2: Academic Programmes and Structures (13 specific issues listed)

Prof. A.L. Mawasha (IAG)
Prof. S.N. Imenda (UNIQWA)
Prof. P.C. Keulder (UNIQWA)
Prof. A. Wamala (UNIQWA)
Mr T.V. Lebeta (UNIQWA)

Task team 3: Human Resources (8 specific issues listed)

Rev. L. Mbete (IAG)
Mr A. Kgabo (UNIQWA)

Task team 4: Finance (7 specific issues listed)

Mr H.Rhode (IAG)
Mrs M.E. Nchapi (UNIQWA)

Task team 5: Student Affairs and Governance (8 specific issues listed)

Ms M.S.S. Maboe-Phike (UNIQWA)
Mr T. Lefera (UNIQWA S.R.A. President)

Under each mandate were a specific number of issues that had to be addressed. Task team 2 had, for example, thirteen issues to look at, among others: Policy and practice of parallel-medium instruction at UFS and its implications for delivery at UNIQWA; future of UNIQWA Centres of excellence, Academic Programme Management structures

One of the first concerns that needed clearing up was the question of merger or incorporation, as both terms had been bandied about and the Qwaqwa fraternity believed that incorporation had a different meaning and envisaged UFS swallowing up UNIQWA. At the first meeting of the working group, Mr Ahmed Essop, a Chief Director in the Department of Education, stated that UNIQWA would be merged with UFS in terms of section 24 of the Higher Education Act (No. 107 of 1997), where the Minister had the right to merge a subdivision of one Higher Education Institution with another. Prof. I.N. Steyn (Registrar General, UFS) acted as secretary at this first meeting.

The pending merger may have played a role in bringing to a close the dispute between the university and Prof. Dipeolu. Having been paid to sit at home for 15 months, a settlement was reached without any further charges being brought against him and his contract was terminated on 31 March. It is doubtful if, with the dynamic and major innovative measures (albeit rather naïve in some cases) taken by him to make UNIQWA an independent university and centre of excellence, he would have been happy to play a subservient role in the University of the Free State Management. Perhaps if he had been told earlier that there was no chance of UNIQWA becoming independent, he may not have even accepted the job in 1997. The Department of Education must have then already known that independence for UNIQWA was not going to happen as the following extract from the National Plan for Higher Education (NPHE 6,4,2) states “ *The Council of the University of the North decided in 1998 that the Qwaqwa Branch should be delinked as it was not administratively sustainable given the location... the then Minister of Education agreed to the request of the UNIN Council and indicated that as the Ministry did not support the establishment of a new autonomous institution, the Qwaqwa Branch would be incorporated into the University of the Free State. Although initial discussions were initiated in 1998, these were not taken forward because of governance and administrative difficulties at the University of the North. The Ministry sees no reason to review the decision made in 1998 and therefore will initiate the process of incorporation of the Qwaqwa Branch into the University of the Free State*”.

The diary of the major milestones in the move to the merger were set out as follows, although these dates were not strictly adhered to:

February 2001: Release of National Plan for Higher education (Minister of Education)

March 9, 2001: Gazetting of National Plan for Higher Education. Gazette No 22138 (Minister)

May 21, 2001: UNIN Administrator is informed of intention to establish Working Group and terms of reference for the Working Group. (Minister)

May 25, 2001. Gazetting of establishment of Working Group (Minister)

June 12, 2001. First meeting of Working Group (Minister)

July 15/16, 2001. Seminar on information sharing and planning future events (Working Group)

August 7, 2001. Meeting of Working Group and first combined meeting of task teams.



Graduation dignitaries, 2001: Prof. P. Fitzgerald (Administrator, UNIN), flanked by Prof. P.C. Keulder (Acting Vice-principal Academic) and Prof. S.R. Motshologane (Assistant to the Administrator).

While all these various meetings were going on, the normal programme of the university was continuing, and the first graduation ceremony took place on 5 May where 200 degrees and 70 diplomas were conferred:

B.A. 67, B.A.Ed. 7, B.Admin. 22, B.Com. 20, B.Sc. 19, B.Sc.Ed. 1, B.A.Hons. 34, B.Admin. Hons. 2, B.Com. Hons. 8, B.Sc.Hons. 9, B.Ed. 1, M.A. 6, M.Admin. 1, M.Com. 1, M.Sc. 1, Ph.D. 2, Dip.Ed. 25, H.Dip.Ed. 45. The guest speaker was Prof. J.D. Jansen, Dean of Education, University of Pretoria.

The M.A. degrees were awarded to:

O.M. Bangbose, "Rural women participation in development process; A survey of Thseseng, Thintwa and Makhalaneng villages in South Africa". Promoter Prof.. M. Kongolo (Economics and Business Management).

M.J. Chonco, "Establishing the constructive role of culture in the context of conflict resolution". Supervisor Rev. M.A. Masoga (Historical Sciences).

M.A. Khumalo, "A psychological analysis of the African healing system with reference to the treatment of abnormal behaviours". Supervisor Prof. A.P. Venter (Psychology).

H.S. Mnyakeni, "Demon possession: Does psychology offer a plausible explanation"? Supervisor Prof. A.P. Venter.

D.H.D. Ngobese, "Tracing the historical trajectories of repression, resistance and reform in South Africa: Newcastle story from 1980 – 1984". Supervisor, Rev. M.A. Masoga.

T.P.E.Tondi, "Alienation and marginalization processes of African cultural heritage: a critical review". Supervisor Rev. M.A. Masoga.

The M.Com. was awarded to Ms V. Naidoo, " The attitudes of employees towards affirmative action within South African organizations: a case study". Supervisor Prof.. A. Soyode (Economics and Business Management).

The M.Admin. was awarded to M.P.Rachidi, "Affirmative action in the sciences with specific reference to University of the North QwaQwa Campus". Supervisor Prof.. A.P. Venter.

The M.Sc. was awarded to M.G. Noqweku, "Contribution to preparation of polymer conjugates containing ferrocene derivatives". Supervisor Prof. J. Bariyanga (Chemical Sciences).

The Ph.D. degrees were awarded to Ms E.J. Crause, "Empowering the work force: an individual psychological and sociological study". Promoter Prof. A.P. Venter and

Mr T.T. Mukhubo, "The relativity of literature: a critique of protest fiction in selected works by Ndebele, Tlali and other black writers". Promoter Prof. G.F. Evans (English).

Merit awards were given to Mr L.M.M. Mbhele for best undergraduate student and Rev. T.P.E Tondi for best postgraduate student.

Because there were many students owing fees, there were too few graduates to be capped at the second graduation and it was deferred to the following year.

During the year the Centre for Community development forged partnerships with the following institutions:

Mangaung University of the Free State Community Partnership programme

Health Systems Trust, esp. Primary School Nutrition Programme and HIV/AIDS programme.

Development Committees of 19 Government Departments.

Local Community based and Volunteer organizations.

University of Pretoria S.A. Student Volunteer Organization.

MDC, an American NGO, who conducted leadership workshops for steering committee members.

Members of staff who left during this year included Mr Masulubele and Profs Babalola and Soyode.

2002

In January the acting Dean of Post-graduate Studies, Prof. Keulder, who had replaced Dr Kongola, asked to be relieved of his post as he was also the Executive Dean of the Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences. ECS approved this and decided that responsibility for postgraduate students should revert to their Faculty Deans and Research Coordinators.

In February the campus suffered a double blow when it was announced that two members of top management, Prof. Imenda and Mr Makume had left to take up employment elsewhere. Mr Makume had taken the place of Mr May, the Deputy Registrar, who after all the unpleasantness of the previous year had retired at the end of October. In Prof. Imenda's place, Prof. P.A Mbatlali of the School of Life Sciences was appointed acting Executive Director Academic and Ms M.S.S. Maboe-Phike was appointed acting Deputy Registrar.

In March the working group on the merger submitted its report titled "The incorporation of the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the North into the University of the Free State" to the Minister of Education. The report comprised:

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2: General Issues and Concerns

Section 3: Recommendations

Section 4: Implementation

References

Appendix 1: Terms of reference

Appendix 2: Reports of the task teams.

The recommendations were made up of four sections:

Vision and Mission, basically affirming that the UNIQWA will be a branch of a single institution, the University of the Free State.

Academic Programmes and Structures.

A major suggestion was that because UNIQWA had been offering too many programmes (160 in all) most of which were undersubscribed and therefore had no hope of attaining financial viability, and that in order to become financially viable, the campus should confine itself to four fields of study, viz. Economic and Management Sciences, Humanities, Education and Sciences. Even this would result in a loss of R22 million.

The other option considered was that UNIQWA should offer access, bridging and foundation courses only, with the resulting drop in numbers of staff and expenses.

As there was doubt whether this option would be viable and perhaps lead to students enrolling elsewhere, the former option was recommended, viz. that the Qwaqwa Branch should be constituted as a predominantly 1st to 3rd year undergraduate campus in four academic programme areas and that sufficient additional government subsidy of approximately R22,6 million be provided to finance the implied deficit of the branch. Sufficient additional funding for at least five years or a period to be negotiated, was also recommended in order to render the traditional phase sustainable.

The courses presented at the Qwaqwa Campus should be a basic B.A., a basic B.Com., a basic B.Sc. all equivalent to those presented at Main Campus, and a limited number of Education qualifications where the focus should be on upgrading teacher qualifications and on professional and post-graduate qualifications. Postgraduate programmes could be offered in the above areas provided the necessary expertise, resources and facilities were available.

The admission requirements should be the same as at the Main Campus.

The medium of instruction should be English.

The future of the Centres of Excellence on the Qwaqwa Campus should be reviewed. These are the Centre for Community Colleges, the Centre for Community Development, the Centre for African Renaissance Studies, the Centre for Educational Advancement and the Centre for Resource-poor Farmers.

3.3 Governance, Management and Administrative Structures.

Date for incorporation. This should be 1 January 2003.

Governance. The University (UFS) should be governed by one Council, one Senate and one Institutional Forum in accordance with the Higher Education Act. The statutes of UFS should be amended to allow for representation of the Qwaqwa Campus on the Council. Members of the Institutional Forum should be drawn from both campuses and all Professors at the Qwaqwa Campus should be members of the UFS Senate. The Qwaqwa Campus should be managed by a Campus Co-ordinator (subsequently Campus Principal) and all academic staff report to the respective Heads/Chairs of their Departments at UFS.

Information Services and Technology. There should be a centralized library system with decentralized services at Qwaqwa. The IT system at the Qwaqwa Campus should be placed on the centralized system of main campus to cut down expenses and the IT coordinator should report to the Head of IT on main campus.

Human Resources.

An urgent rationalization of staff was required to help make the Qwaqwa Campus viable. This was partly due to the packages at Qwaqwa being superior to those at the Main Campus. In order to redress this, Voluntary Service Packages should be offered to those staff prepared to accept them and early retirement packages should also be explored.

Student Affairs and Governance.

Among the recommendations was that the SRC should be retained on the Qwaqwa Campus but that consideration should be given to the establishment of a central SRC with representation from both campuses. Another was that tuition and residence fees should be the same on both campuses and that provision should be made for pipeline students to complete their studies. For this UFS would have to receive extra compensation from the government.

Physical Assets and Infrastructure

The major recommendations concerning the physical structures included an upgrading of the physical infrastructure to the tune of R13,8 million, the transfer of assets and the liability for long-term loans undertaken on behalf of the campus by UNIN. Concerning the latter it was recommended that the liability for the long term loans remain with UNIN but that the government fund the interest and capital repayments, especially the 15% "own" contribution that UNIN was expected to pay.

Finance.

Most of the financial implications were contained in the above recommendations. An important proviso was recommended however, and that was that a due diligence study be undertaken to corroborate and verify the figures mentioned in the report, which it was emphasized were provisional.

Section 4. Implementation.

This was a summary of all the steps that needed to be taken to make the merger commencing on 1 January 2003 a success. The final recommendation was that after incorporation, the new operations of the Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the Free State should be encouraged and monitored over the next three to five years, and the progress made in this period be assessed, together with the sustainability and productivity of the campus in relation to the University as a whole.

On 12 April the Minister of Education wrote to the Chairman of the UFS Council stating that he had received the report of the Working Group on the merger on 8 April and that he considered it an acceptable framework to implement. He also committed the government to providing the extra funding required for:

One-off non-recurrent expenditure which is a consequence of the merger such as the integration of administrative and operational systems.

Recapitalisation, including deferred maintenance costs, the upgrading of facilities, such as laboratories and the servicing of existing long-term debt.

Reasonable recoupment of losses arising from the normal operational activities of the Qwaqwa Campus, including the servicing of pipeline students for a period not exceeding five years.

Retrenchment and related costs taking into account the funds already provided to the University of the North to enable the provision of voluntary service packages in the 2002 academic year.

In the letter the Minister asked UFS Council whether it would be in order to implement the merger on 1 January 2003.

The Chairman of Council replied that UFS would conduct an immediate detailed assessment of the situation and liaise with the Department on one of three dates for implementation: 1 January 2003, 1 January 2004 or 1 July 2003.

The first graduation ceremony in 2002 was held on 4 May where 384 UNIQWA degrees and diplomas were conferred:

B.A. 79, B.A.Ed. 4, B.Admin. 34, B.Com. 32, B.Sc. 18, B.Sc.Ed. 1, B.A.Hons. 8, B.Admin. Hons. 1, B.Com. Hons. 1, B.Sc. Hons. 5, B.Ed. 1, M.A. 1, M.Ed. 2, M.Sc. 8, Dip.Ed. 80, H.Dip.Ed. 111. The key-note speaker was Dr M. Motshekga.

The M.A. degree was conferred on M.J. Ngoaketsi for a thesis "Historical consciousness experienced by the community at Sharpeville. A 1999-2000 case study". Supervisor: Dr L.M. Pherudi (History).

The M. Ed. Degrees were conferred on M.P. Lengoabala for a thesis "The effectiveness of computer programmes on teaching and management of rural schools (Qwaqwa case-study)". Supervisor: Prof. J.N. Benedict and

M.C. Mapeka for a thesis "Educational technology and classroom performance of the visually impaired learners in the Eastern Free State". Supervisor: Prof. J.N. Benedict (Educational Technology).

The M.Sc. degrees were conferred on S.P. Hlangothi for a thesis "Investigation of thermal and physical properties of cross-linked LLDPE/wax blends in the presence of dibenzoyl peroxide. Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Luyt (Chemistry).

P.M. Leeto for a thesis "Experimental vaccine against induced murine cutaneous leishmaniasis". Supervisor: Prof. P.A. Mbatl (Zoology: Parasitology).

F.S.N. Makoni for a thesis "An assessment of water and sanitation facilities and related diseases among poor urban communities in Zimbabwe". Supervisor:

Prof. P.A. Mbatl (Zoology: Parasitology)

M.C. Mathabe for a thesis "In vivo and in vitro propagation of *Solanum retroflexum*". Supervisor Prof. R. Nikolova (Botany).

H.R. Mogaswane for a thesis "Parasitological and serological survey of parasites of economic importance infecting goats, sheep and pigs in the North-Eastern Free State, South Africa". Supervisor: Prof. P.A. Mbatl (Zoology: Parasitology).

W.T. Nkosi for a thesis "Reproduction in *Pedioplanis burchelli* (Reptilia: Lacertidae) in the North-Eastern Free State Province, South Africa". Supervisor: Prof. N.J.L. Heideman (Zoology: Herpetology).

M.S. Mtshali for a thesis "Parasitological and serological survey of parasites of economic importance infecting cattle, horses and donkeys in the North-Eastern Free State, South Africa". Supervisor: Prof. P.A. Mbatl (Zoology, Parasitology).

T.N. Mtshali for a thesis "The influence of oxidized wax on the physical properties of LLDPE/wax and LDPE/wax blends". Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Luyt (Chemistry).

At the same ceremony Diplomas in Education were awarded to the students of the Tshiya Education College, as the Government had decided to incorporate that institution with the Qwa Campus of UNIN. This arrangement was followed in the October graduation and in the following year, but then dropped as there were no further diplomates being produced by Tshiya. Although there were plans for the teaching staff of Tshiya College to be absorbed by UNIQWA, nothing came of this and they were deployed elsewhere in the Free State Education System.

At a special function in May to celebrate the campus's 20 years, the Administrator of UNIN, Prof. Patrick Fitzgerald handed long service certificates to members of staff.

At the function Prof. Fitzgerald likened the history of the Qwaqwa campus to a journey of discovery, wisdom, maturity and enlightenment.

Members of staff who had fifteen or more years of service were: Ms E. Motsei, Ms A.J.P. van Jaarsveld, Mr K. Mofokeng, Ms M.M. Ramabodu, Dr J.H.D. Claassen, Prof. P.C. Keulder, Prof. A.P. Venter, Mr J. du P. Oosthuizen, Mr T.A. Thibedi, Ms S.A. Mokoqa, Ms D.M. Ratebe, Ms M. Moremi, Mr A. van Zyl, Mr P.C. Mojet, Mr L.A. Taoana, Mr J. Koelman, Mr N.N. Mohlakoana, Mr M.M. Manyarela, Mr M.D. Moletsane, Dr E. Crause, Mr L.E. Mohale, Mr M.J. Moshoadiba.

Despite the pending merger with UFS, the Executive Committee of Senate on campus in May considered a proposal to introduce a course in Transport Studies, comprising Transport Management, Transport Economics, Transport Accounting and Transport Human Resource Management. Not surprisingly, nothing came of this proposal.



*Prof. P. Fitzgerald,
Administrator of UNIN,
handing over long
service certificates to
Ms D.M. Ratebe (left)
and
Ms M.M. Ramabodu
(right)*



A second technician was appointed temporarily in the Centre for Instructional Technology and a start made on the re-cabling of the whole campus. The CIT was also responsible for the installation of the European Union (EU) computer laboratory of 32 work stations in the library.

At the 5 October Graduation ceremony 238 UNIQWA degrees and diplomas were awarded:

B.A. 11, B.A.Ed. 5, B.Admin, 10, B.Com. 5, B.Sc. 6, B.A. Hons. 6, B.Admin. Hons. 4, B.Sc. Hons. 2, B.Ed./Hons. 22, M.A. 3, M.Admin. 1, M.Ed. 2, M.Sc. 1, Ph.D. 1. The key-note speaker was Prof. B.C. Majola from UNIN.

The **M.Ed. degrees** were awarded to:

M.C. Maqalika for a thesis " Effects of the jig-saw puzzle in the teaching and learning of physical science in secondary schools in Qwaqwa". Supervisor: Prof. N. Bojuwoye (Educational Psychology) and

M.M. Nkoane for a thesis " The effects of two learning approaches on academic performance in physical science among the grade 11 learners in selected Mangaung senior schools". Supervisor: Prof. N. Bojuwoye (Educational Psychology).

The **M.A. degrees** were awarded to:

N.P. Mondi for a thesis "Analysis of Ficksburg as a tourism destination". Supervisor: Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Tourism Development and Management).

M.S. Nhlapo for a thesis "An assessment of resources in the creation of sustainable tourism: A case study of Ladybrand District". Supervisor: Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Tourism Development and Management).

T.A. Phoofolo for a thesis "The potential of tourism to create job opportunities in the rural areas of the Eastern Free State: A case study of Bethlehem". Supervisor: Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Tourism Development and Management).

The **M.Admin** was awarded to;

T.S. Setati for a thesis " An employee's opinion on the influence of communication on job satisfaction". Supervisor: Prof. A.P. Venter (Industrial Psychology).

The **M.Sc. degree** was awarded cum laude to A.M. Tsotetsi for her thesis "Parasitic helminths of veterinary importance in cattle and small stock in the

North Eastern Free State, South Africa. Supervisor: Prof. P.A. Mbatl (Zoology, Parasitology).

The **Ph.D.** was conferred on:

T.M. Ruhiga for a thesis "Engineering business growth in small South African Towns". Supervisor: Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Settlement Studies).

The Rector-designate of UFS and other top management visited the Qwaqwa campus on 8 October where they had meaningful discussions and shared much needed information with the UNIQWA staff. Both Prof. Fourie and Prof. Khotseng, Vice-Rector Student Affairs and former UNIQWA Staff member, stated that the long cherished goal of a single university for the Free State had become a reality.

On 6 November Professor Kader Asmal, Minister of Education, in Government Gazette notice no.1397, announced the merger of the two institutions and stated that the merger would be effective from 1 January 2003.

In December the Director of the Centre for Community Development produced a report on the Centre's activities at the request of the Chief Director of Community Service of the UFS and suggested ways forward for the Centre after incorporation. In the report Ms Maduna stated that of the initial R280 000 granted to the Centre, only a first tranche of R150 000 had been received. The balance had not been received due to "constant changes in Executive Management of the Campus". The fact that the Centre was also woefully behind in the four goals set by the CHESP funders must also have played a role.

Senior members of staff who either retired or took voluntary severance packages at the end of the year were: Dr Augustyn, Prof. Bojuwoye, Prof. Evans, Mr Helu, Dr Stander, Dr van Sittert and Prof. Wamala.



Entrance to the Qwaqwa Campus.

CHAPTER 5

Blue Gum Bush Campus, 2003 – 2006

As from 1 January UNIQWA became a campus of the University of the Free State with Prof. P.A. Mbatlana as acting Campus Head, assisted for the first three months by Prof. S.R. Motshologane of UNIN, as Executive Advisor. Prof. P.C. Keulder was appointed acting Academic Head and Ms M.S.S. Maboe-Phike as acting Administrative and Support Services Head with the support of Mr T.I. Manchu as Manager of the Student Development and Support Services.

The Coordinating Management Committee would consist of the line managers, one representative of the SRA and one representative of the registered unions on campus.

Among the parameters approved by EXCO of UFS in November of the previous year for UNIQWA after the merger were:

1. Academic Programmes to be offered

- General B.Com. with: Economics I – III, Business Management I – III, Accounting I – III, Industrial Psychology I – III, Banking II.
- General B.A. with: Sesotho I – III, Psychology I – III, Sociology I – III, Geography I – III, Political Science I – III, English I – III.
- General B.Sc. with: Physics I – III, Chemistry I – III, Mathematics I – III,

Computer Science I – III, Zoology I – III, Botany I – III.

Education programmes leading to the following teacher qualifications: Advanced Certificate in Education, Post Graduate Certificate in Education, B.Ed.Hons, M.Ed., and including specialisation areas such as Philosophy of Education, Education Management, Psychology of Education, Curriculum Studies.

2. Staff required expressed in SLE's (Senior Lecturer Equivalents)

- Economics and Management Sciences 13.68
- Humanities 16.72
- Natural Sciences 17.56
- Education 6.48
- Academic Support Staff 13.23
- Total academic and support staff 67.67 SLE's (Not including programme coordinators or pipeline students)
- Central administration and Support Staff 35.62

According to the relevant staffing formulae at UFS, UNIQWA was overstaffed and in order to redress the situation and achieve financial sustainability, under-utilized courses, such as History, were scrapped and the UNIQWA staff were offered early retirement or Voluntary Service Packages. This appears to have been a success as the staff complement was substantially reduced. The relevant figures for 2002 and 2003 being:



Qwaqwa Campus Coordinating Management Committee members in 2003: Front: Prof. P.C. Keulder (Acting Academic Head), Prof. S.R. Motshologane (Executive Advisor), Ms M.S.S. Maboe-Pike (Acting Administrative and Support Services Head), Prof. P.A. Mbatlana (Acting Campus Head). Back: Ms E.M. Nchapi (Coordinator Finance), Mr T.I. Manchu (Manager Student Development and Support Services), Mr E.R. Motseko (Coordinator Student Academic services), Mr J.M. Moeketsi (Coordinator Physical Planning), Prof. C.R. Snyman (Programme Coordinator Economic and Management Sciences), Mr A.L. Kgabo (Coordinator Human Resources), Prof. A.S. Luyt (Coordinator Research Development), Prof. N.J.L. Heideman (Programme Coordinator Natural Sciences), Dr E.N. Malete (Programme Coordinator Humanities). Absent: Mr C.J. Kok (Coordinator Library and Information Services), Mr C.J. van Zadelhoff (Coordinator Computer Services), Dr L.E. Mofokeng (Coordinator School of Education), Union representative and SRA representative.

	2002	2003
Full-time permanent academic staff	66	39
Full-time contract academic staff	12	5*
Full-time temporary academic staff	19	19+*
Part-time temporary academic staff	7	7+*
Full-time Administrative support staff	61	38
Full-time Service support staff	68	46

* These figures are probably underestimates as many temporary appointments were handled by the Main campus in Bloemfontein and not by Human Resources at Qwaqwa.

Although the task teams had recommended that the existence of the Centres of Excellence be reviewed and that the School of Agriculture not be disbanded, in the interests of financial sustainability these were all dropped. Apart from Education, where a School within the Faculty of Humanities was retained, the Schools were also terminated and departments resorted to being departments in line with those on the Main Campus in

Bloemfontein. Other courses that were discontinued included, Afrikaans, History and Religious Studies, Zulu (discontinued as degree option but retained for the Postgraduate Certificate in Education), Commercial and Human Rights Law, some of the applied Geography courses such as Tourism and Developmental Studies, and some of the Education courses. Despite its members asking to remain in the Faculty of Humanities, the Department of Geography was moved to the Faculty of Science, also in line with the situation on main campus. Although UFS suggested omitting Statistical Methods, this was retained as a first year course. B.A. Admin. and honours courses in Accounting and Economics were also discontinued.

With regard to the Centres of Excellence EXCO on 26 November resolved the following:

The structures of the Centres of Excellence will cease to exist, but the functions or activities of the Centres will be accommodated as far as

possible within the existing structures of the UFS.
Specific decisions taken were:

1. That the *UNIQUA Research Chronicle* be terminated and UNIQUA staff be encouraged to contribute to *Acta Academica*.
2. That particular activities of the Centre for African Renaissance and Development be continued in the form of projects (e.g. *Africa Week*) for which external funding can be sought.
3. That the activities of the Centre for Educational Advancement continue under the auspices of the similar Centre on Main campus.
4. That the activities of the Centre for Community Development be accommodated by the similar centre on the Main Campus and that clarity be sought on any obligations remaining within the CHESP Project.
5. That the various programmes within the Centre for Community Colleges be accommodated within the Education School and that any contracts entered into regarding training of security guards and local government officials etc, be investigated and if not applicable, be terminated. It was also decided to close the training programmes in Durban and Virginia and do a proper review of the programme in Bethlehem with a view to integrating it with current UFS activities there.



Prof. M. Mokgalong, acting Vice-Chancellor of UNIN, handing over traditional Sesotho gifts to Prof. F. van N. Fourie, Vice-Chancellor of the UFS at the opening ceremony of the Qwaqwa Campus.

On Friday 31 January the Rector and Vice-Chancellor of UFS, Prof. F. van N. Fourie officially opened the Qwaqwa Campus, signaling the first incorporation to take place under the government's plan to restructure higher education. In an article in "Die Bult" of April, Prof. Fourie stated that the Qwaqwa campus would benefit by undergoing a 14 million rand upgrade over the next five years and that in many cases the fees at UFS were lower than at UNIN. According to Prof. Fourie the incorporation of the Qwaqwa campus was a cause of celebration as it represented

the achievement of a long cherished anti-apartheid goal of a unified, non-racial higher education system.

There was a suggestion that the name of the campus be changed from Qwaqwa to Maluti. The Qwaqwa Coordinating Management Committee at its meeting on 8 May decided, however, by 12 votes to 1, to retain the name Qwaqwa Campus and Dr Maletle was asked to prepare a document on the origin of the word Qwaqwa for the next meeting.

At the graduation on 10 May Tshiya diplomas were also conferred. Altogether 120 degrees and 151 UNIQUA Diplomas were awarded: As these were UNIN courses the UFS certificates had an endorsement indicating such: B.A. 13, B.A.Ed. 2, B.Admin. 14, B.Com. 27, B.Sc. 9, B.A. Hons. 3, B.Admin. Hons. 4, B.Sc. Hons. 11, B.Ed.Hons. 29, M.A. 2, M.Com. 1, M.Ed. 3, M.Sc. 1, Ph.D. 1, Dip.Ed. 128, H.Dip. Ed. 23. There was no key-note speaker and the congregation was addressed by the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. F.C. van N. Fourie.

The **M.Com. degree** was awarded to:

O.H. Benedict for a thesis "Effective accounting system as a tool towards goods management in S.A. Public Schools. Supervisor: Prof. C.R. Snyman (Accounting).

The **M.A. degrees** were awarded to:

G.L. Mofokeng for a thesis " Ubuntu practice in South Africa: Challenges and prospects for transformation in post-apartheid era". Supervisor: Dr M.A. Masoga (Moral and Cultural Studies) and M.K. Morar for a thesis on "Rethinking liberation theologies: The cooperation between the Roman Catholic Church and the Communist Party (India) in Kerala: A Theological, ethical evaluation and underpinnings for South Africa. Supervisor: Dr M.A. Masoga (Moral and Cultural Studies).

The **M.Ed. degrees** were awarded to:

V.A. Hongwane for a thesis "A critical appraisal of the Social Sciences in the Estcourt District of Kwazulu/Natal". Supervisor: Dr K.S. Milondzo (Curriculum Studies).

L.S. Mbatlana for a thesis "Distance education and open learning: The delivery of computer based education in South African Institutions". Supervisor: Prof. J.N. Benedict (Educational Technology) and

P.Z.G. Buthelezi for a thesis "Effect of creative activities and motion oriented instructional programmes on total development of pupils in semi-rural schools". Supervisor: Prof. J.M. Benedict (Educational Technology).

The **M.Sc. degree** was awarded to:

M.M.O. Thekiso for a thesis " An investigation of a strategy for the vaccination of free ranging chickens against Newcastle Disease in Qwaqwa, South Africa". Supervisor: Prof. P.A. Mbatlana.

Dr Maletle's report on the meaning of the name Qwaqwa was tabled at the meeting of the QCCMC on 30 May. In it he explained that there were a number of possible sources of the name, but the one generally accepted comes from the Sesotho word for white when applied to an aqueous environment, such as ice or snow. Concerning the spelling of the name, Dr Maletle pointed out that according to Sesotho linguistic rules (rule no. 4), no capital

letters are allowed within nouns and no hyphen is permitted to bind names. Like any other Sesotho noun the name should therefore be Qwaqwa and Not Qwa Qwa or Qwa-Qwa.

His report was accepted by the committee who decided that henceforth the campus would be known by the name Qwaqwa Campus of the University of the Free State.

The merger with UFS resulted in many changes for the Centre for Instructional Technology. Mr van Zadelhoff's post was changed to that of Deputy Director and Mr John Setai was appointed as a second technician. Among the new challenges that faced the CIT was that the campus computer network had to be converted to the Novell and Groupwise system as used on main campus and a direct link installed.

At the end of the year it was announced that the Faculty of Education on the Qwaqwa Campus would in future be known as the School of Education, and that it would reside in the Faculty of Humanities.

2004

The Programme Head for Natural and Applied Sciences, Prof. N.J.L. Heideman, was promoted to Vice-Dean of the same faculty at the main campus, and Prof. A.S. Luyt replaced him on the Qwaqwa Campus. Prof. C.R. Snyman retired and was replaced as Programme Head of the Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences by Mr S.N.A. Mensah.

New guidelines governing the leasing of the staff housing on campus were approved in January and in March the students went on strike, toying-toying and refusing to attend classes, ostensibly due to financial exclusions. The campus was forced to shut down and only reopened on 13 April. 34 members of staff worked through the week-end of 10-11 April to re-register 1249 students. For this overtime they were remunerated.

To catch up on lost time it was decided to extend the teaching term by 2 weeks and move the examinations to June.

In April it was decided to re-establish the UNIQWA Research Journal in an on-line format and rename it The Maluti Research Journal. Prof. P.A. Mbatlana was to be Editor in Chief. Nothing, however, came of this.

At the first graduation ceremony on 8 May, 270 degrees and 399 diplomas (many from Tshiya College) were awarded. These comprised: B.A. 36, B.A.Ed. 3, B.Admin. 21, B.Com. 60, B.Com. Ed. 2, B.Sc. 69, B.A. Hons. 8, B.Admin. Hons. 1, B.Com. Hons. 6, B.Sc. Hons. 5, B.Ed./Hons. 48, M.A. 1, M.Admin. 1, M.Ed. 4, M.Sc. 4, Ph.D. 1, Diplomas 399. The congratulatory message was given by the Vice-Chancellor. The above figures show a significant change in the ratio between B.A. and B.Sc. degrees awarded. For the first time since the campus's inception more B.Sc. degrees (69) than B.A. degrees (36) were conferred, a development that educationists and the community had been striving for.



Qwaqwa Campus in the foothills of the Drakensberg, 2004.

The **Ph.D.** was conferred on:
K.S. Milondzo for a thesis “The Principal’s role in development programmes for teaching staff in the Far North of Limpopo Province”. Promoter: Prof. D.R. Bagwandeen (Education).

The **M.Sc. degrees** were conferred on:
P.L. Mashinini for a thesis “Aspects of the ecology of *Acontias litoralis* along the Cape West Coast of South Africa, with special emphasis on reproduction and diet”. Supervisor: Prof. N.J.L. Heideman (Zoology, Herpetology).
T.J. Matla for a thesis “Comparative analysis of spermatozoon gross morphology, ultrastructure and morphometrics in *Acontias meleagris* and *Mabuya punctatissima* (Reptilia: Scincidae)”. Supervisor: Prof. N.J.L. Heideman (Zoology: Herpetology).
M.A. Mokoena for a thesis “The effects of peroxide treatment on composites of linear low density polyethylene and short sisal fibre”. Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Luyt (Chemical Sciences).
M.L. Thibedi for a thesis “ A taxonomic review of the *Acontias percivali* complex (Reptilia: Acontinae) in Africa using morphometry and osteoderm morphology”. Supervisor: Prof. N.J.L. Heideman (Zoology, Herpetology).

On 31 May Dr E. Moraka, Vice-Rector Student Affairs, presided at the opening of a car wash scheme on the Qwaqwa Campus. This was an effort to raise funds for the students.



Inauguration of car wash scheme on campus on 31 May.

An important event at the end of May was the appointment of Ms B. Tshabalala of Phuthaditjhaba, a Director in the Free State Department of Education, to represent the Qwaqwa Community on the Council of the UFS.

Also in May, Drs K.S. Milondzo and L.E. Letsie, of the School of Education, were congratulated for having obtained their Ph.D’s.

A recommendation of the Campus Principal that minutes of Subject Areas, Sub-faculties and QCCMC serve as standing items on their respective UFS agendas, was accepted by UFS in July. At the same time a request to UFS concerning promotions of staff on the Qwaqwa Campus, elicited the reply that due to

financial constraints there would be no promotions for the time being.

In July members of the Natural and Applied Sciences were actively involved in a ‘Qwaqwa Young Scientist Expo’ function in the multipurpose hall and later that month 4 500 learners from Qwaqwa attended a Careers Exhibition in the same hall.

On 12 August a successful ‘Writer’s Day’ was held on campus with visiting academics, local lecturers and many learners attending and on the 17th there was a ‘feedback’ meeting at UFS to discuss the merger and its progress. Senior members of the Department of Education and some of the members of the merger committee attended, as well as the top Management of UFS and the Qwaqwa Campus Principal. One of the main needs identified at this meeting was the urgent need to renovate the fabric of the campus, starting with the student residences. It was said that a sum of R13 million was needed.

In September R6,8 million was allocated for the residences and R1,4 for the rest of the campus.

In October UFS were approached expressing concern about the continued appointment of contract appointments. The Chief Director, Operations, Prof. D.A. Viljoen, acknowledged that something should be done about this and in a letter suggested that where suitable, staff should have their contracts switched to permanence. Very little came of this however, and the situation continued to arouse ire in some quarters, especially among NEHAWU, who would protest about the issue in the future.

The second graduation ceremony of the year was held on 9 October where the Vice-Chancellor gave the congratulatory message. The number of degrees awarded was 85 and the number of diplomas awarded was 91. These comprised: B.A. 7, B.A. Ed. 4, B.Admin. 8, B.Com. 14, B.Sc. 13, B.A. Hons. 2, B.Com. Hons. 2, B.Ed./Hons. 27, M.A. 4, M.Ed. 3, M.Sc. 1, Ph.D. 1, Dip. Ed. 76, H.Dip.Ed. 15.

The **Ph.D.** was conferred on:
M. Hlatshwayo for a thesis “Studies on tick-host interactions and identification of candidate vaccine antigens from the midget of *Amblyomma hebraeum* (Acari: Ixodidae). Promoter: Prof. P.A. Mbatia (Zoology, Parasitology).

The **M.A. degrees** were conferred on :
M.A. Kulo for a dissertation “Sesotho first language interference on English vowels; Production study”. Supervisor: Prof. D Wissing (Sesotho Linguistics).
M.A. Mokhatla for a dissertation “The tonology of the Sesotho verbs and aspects”. Supervisor: Prof. D. Wissing (Sesotho linguistics).

J.D. Mdluli for a thesis “The potential of scenic routes in the development of tourism in the Eastern Free State, South Africa”. Supervisor: Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Tourism Development).

The **M.Sc. degree** was awarded to:
F.E.S. Masangane for a thesis “ A survey of parasitic helminthes in horses from

communal farms in the north-eastern Free State Province, South Africa". Supervisor: Prof. P.A. Mbatl (Zoology, Parasitology).

In her annual report for 2004, the Assistant Director, Human Resources Ms M. Ratsoane, stated that by August all the stumbling blocks concerning the transfer of staff had been ironed out. These concerned the amalgamation of Pension/Retirement funds, Group Life Assurance, Medical Aid, Leave and Study benefits.

Among the staff who left during the year were Dr T.T. Mukhuba

of the Faculty of Humanities and Ms M. Maduna of the Faculty of Education. Ms Maduna, who was Director of the Centre for Community Development, left to take a post as Deputy Director, Sustainable Food in Schools, in the National Department of Education.

On 28/10/04 it was reported that the salary expenditure of the Qwaqwa Campus, and the Senior Lecturer Equivalents were as follows:
(One SLE is equivalent to R280 000 and includes the total package, i.e. salary and benefits).

Salaries and SLE's of Academic and Support Staff 2004

Academic	Salaries in Rands	SLE's.	SLE Allocation (including Academic support)	Difference
Economics & Management Sciences	2 960 870	10,61 (13.68)*	16,42	5,80
Natural & Applied Sciences	5 410 183	19,39 (17,56)	27,06	7,67
Humanities	3 484 366	12,49 (16,72)	16,42	3,93
Education	2 701 427	9,68 (6,48)	7,78	Minus 1,91
Subtotals	14 556 846	52,18	67,67	15,49
Support Staff	10 031 112	35,96 (35,62)	36,00	0,04
Totals	24 587 959	88,14	103,67	15,53

* Figure in parenthesis indicates number of SLE's aimed at after the merger.

2005

After complaints towards the end of the previous year from the Qwaqwa management that there were problems implementing the model imposed on them, UFS and the Department of Education appointed a consultant, Brett Botha, to investigate the matter. After spending a day on each campus conducting interviews and obtaining further information by means of questionnaires, he submitted a report in November 2004, which was tabled at the first meeting of the QCCMC in 2005. Botha found that the Management Model for the Qwaqwa Campus was "extremely sound" and that many of the problems were due to the lack of persons with the necessary training in strategic change management or organizational development. With the incorporation, many of the "hard" issues such as policies, processes and procedures, had been addressed, but insufficient attention had been paid to the "soft" issues such as clear job descriptions, delegation of authority, developmental strategies etc.". He recommended that the current management model be maintained subject to the soft issues being addressed. For example, the only Programme Head or Coordinator who had a job description was the Senior Librarian.

Botha's report gave detailed recommendations for each of the following issues:

- Clarity of roles and reporting lines
- Delegation of authority
- Competence
- Communication
- Access to information
- Strategic positioning of the QCCMC.

UFS EXCO on 7 September approved the recommendations of the Botha report almost in full.

Under clarity of roles it was agreed that the posts of coordinators in support services be replaced by job titles. The recommendation to change the QCCMC to Qwaqwa Campus Management Committee was placed on hold until "the Tri-Campus Project had been completed whereby the strategic positioning of the Campus will be finalised". It was agreed that the name of the Campus Head be changed to Campus Principal. It was also agreed that the Campus Principal would have observer status on UFS Council, but this decision was suspended after further consultation with Prof. Mbatl and the Chairperson of Council.

The Assistant Director Human Resources, Mr Aubrey Kgabo, left the university on 31 January and it was announced that Prof. C.R. Snyman and Mr S.T. Galela, both of Economics and Management Sciences, would leave at the end of March. Another senior member of staff to leave was Prof. Huysamer, Programme Head and Coordinator of the School of Education, after only a few months in that post.

There was a class boycott in sympathy with financial exclusions between 4 – 8 March, necessitating a court order preventing the students from inflicting damage to university property. The closing date for financial registration was subsequently moved to 6 April.

The Minister of National Education, Ms Naledi Pandor, visited the campus in April and had discussions with top management and various stakeholders. Some members of UFS Top Management, including the Vice-Rector (Academic Planning), Prof. Magda Fourie attended the QCCMC meeting on 15 April. Also in April, a request to tidy up the campus grounds and proper coordination of rubbish removal, was tabled at the QCCMC by the Marketing Committee.

On 13 May the Rector, Prof. F.C.v. N. Fourie officiated at the official handing over of the Residences, Vehicles and Books to the Qwaqwa Campus and this was followed by a social braaivleis at the Basotho Cultural Village in the evening.

One of the longest serving members of the academic staff and current Acting Director (Academic Affairs), Prof. Pieter Keulder, retired at the end of May. He had moved from UOVS to Lere la Tshepe in 1983. Following his retirement it was decided that Dr E.N. Malete and Mr T.I. Manchu would assist the Campus principal on a temporary basis for six months.

At the 14 May Graduation 268 degrees and 111 diplomas were awarded: These comprised: B.A. 32, B.A. Ed. 1, B.Admin. 18, B.Com. 47, B.Sc. 46, B.A. Hons. 2, B.Com. Hons. 1, B.Sc. Hons. 1, B.Ed. 67, M.Ed. 1, M.Sc. 1, Dip.Ed 52, H.Dip./Adv. Cert.Ed 111.

The **M.Ed.** was awarded to S.L. Tshabalala, “An appraisal of the teaching of history in secondary schools in Qwaqwa, Eastern Free State”. Supervisor Dr K.S. Milondzo (Curriculum Studies).

The **M.Sc.** was awarded to M.E. Malunka, “Preparation and characterization of EVA-SISAL fibre composites”. Supervisor Prof. A.S. Luyt (Chemical Sciences).

Despite the decision taken in May 2003 by the QCCMC to retain the historic name Qwaqwa for the campus, in June the Deputy Director (Student Affairs) proposed that the

campus be renamed the Eastern Campus of the University of the Free State. He felt that the name Qwaqwa had negative connotations in that it was linked to the previous Sotho Homeland and few people in the country knew where Qwaqwa was. The QCCMC then asked for more input from formations on campus and from the community. Suggestions that reached the management committee included Eastern, Marung (Sky), Mt Aux Sources, Bochabela, Tshowanyane, Sedibeng, Maluti, Thaba Mofutsanyana and Drakensberg, The Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences, however, proposed the retention of the name Qwaqwa. No further development in this matter appears in subsequent minutes and it is assumed that the search for a new name is either dormant or the name Qwaqwa, a name given to the area by Chief Paulus Mopeli in 1868, has been accepted.

Dr Mohammed Bakheit, of Sudan, joined the Department of Zoology in the second semester as a specialist in molecular epidemiology and Prof. Theo de Waal, from University College, Dublin, paid a short visit to advise on the parasitology thrust within the department. Another overseas post-graduate student who came for six months was Mr Holger Jackle, from the University of Rottenberg, Germany. He was involved with Dr M. Cunningham of the Department of Zoology, in research into the indigenous forests along the Free State – KwaZulu-Natal escarpment.

The Department of Chemistry that year had 5 Masters and 3 Doctoral students, all in polymer science. Visitors to the department included Drs B.Rau and S Mishra from India and V. Djokovic from Yugoslavia, as well as Prof. S. Thomas from India.

In September Neil Butcher of Neil Butcher and Associates, visited the campus to solicit more information for his report on the Tri-Campus project.

At the 15 October graduation 70 degrees and 65 diplomas as follows were awarded: B.A. 1, B.A.Ed. 1, B.Admin. 7, B.Com. 16, B.Sc. 11, B.A. Hons. 3, B.Admin. Hons. 1, B.Ed/Hons. 19, M.A. 2, M.Admin. 3, M.Ed. 3, M.Sc. 3, Dip. Ed. 18, H. Dip.Ed. 47.

Details of the masters degrees are as follows:

M.Admin:

T.J. Moloi for a thesis “A testing of the Hackman & Oldman Theory of enhancing the quality of work life of employees”. Supervisor Prof. A.P. Venter.

B.M. Seamelando for a thesis “Reason why at-risk high school learners forfeit becoming committed to appropriate career choices: a case study”. Supervisor: Prof. A.P. Venter.

T.P. Staat for a thesis “An investigation into factors that impact on the successful implementation of OBE in selected primary schools at Thabo Mofutsanyana District. Supervisor: Dr K.S. Milondzo.

M.A.:

Faculty of Humanities, 2005

Front: Mr. Z. M. Msimanga (English), Dr. G. Samiselo (English), Mr. K. Sebolai (English), Mr. H. Kriek (Sociology). Back: Ms M. A. Dladla (Sesotho), Dr. E. J. Crause (Sociology), Dr. E. N. Maletle (Sesotho & Programme Coordinator), Ms. J. C. Janse van Rensburg (Sociology), Mr. A. van Zyl (Political Science).
Absent: Mr. F. A. Abban (English), Mr. S. E. Thebele (Afrikaans), Mr. P. A. Schoeman (Political Science).



L.S. Phakisi for a thesis "Socio-economic implications for teachers retrenched in Qwaqwa, 1996 – 1999". Supervisor: Dr T.M. Ruhiga (Development Studies and Conflict Resolution).

V. Sono for a thesis "Analysis of opportunities for reading in English as a second language in selected schools in Phuthaditjhaba". Supervisor: Mr Z.M. Msimanga (English).

M.Ed.:

M.A. Rathebe for a thesis "The impact of Curriculum 2005 on the teaching of science in selected high schools in the eastern region of the Free State Province". Supervisor: Dr K.S. Milondzo (Curriculum Studies).

G.R. Tsikwe-Tsoai for a thesis "Perceptions of suicide among learners in selected Welkom Secondary schools". Supervisor: Prof. M.G. Mahlomaholo (Educational Psychology).

M.E. Yika for a thesis "Psychosomatic reactions to pregnancy". Supervisor: Prof. M.G. Mahlomaholo (Educational Psychology).

M.Sc.:

J.A. Molefi for a thesis "Thermal and mechanical properties of polymers filled with copper powder". Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Luyt (Chemical Sciences).

M.G. Salemane for a thesis "Preparation and characterization of polypropylene-wood powder composites". Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Luyt (Chemical Sciences).

M.Y. Motloutung for a thesis "Diagnosis of Babesia equi in horses belonging to resource-poor farmers in the northern-eastern Free State, South Africa. Supervisor: Prof. P.A. Mbatia (Zoology, Parasitology).

On 10 November Neil Butcher and Associates presented an interim report to the campus on the Tri-Campus project. This is a project initiated by the Free State Higher Education Consortium (FSHEC) which aims to use the Qwaqwa and Vista Campuses of the UFS and the Welkom Campus of the Central University of Technology in a collaborative way to further innovation, education and sustainable livelihoods in their regions.

Also in November, the campus was saddened by the death of Mr Francis Minnie, Head of Security, who died in a vehicle accident.

2006

At its first meeting of the year, the QCCMC decided to sell all the vending machines on campus. These were originally purchased by the now defunct Qwaqwa Ventures. It was also decided to place an advertisement for a Senior Professional Nurse to run the proposed clinic on campus. The death of Ms M. Pulumotsoeu of the library staff was also recorded with regret.

Other staff matters were that Mr A. van Zyl was elected as the new Programme Head for the Humanities and Dr D.J. Hlalele as Head of the School of Education. Despite the moratorium on promotions, the following members of the academic staff were elevated to Senior Lecturers: Drs L.E. Letsie, Dr. K.S. Milondzo and Dr L.E. Mofokeng of the School of Education, and Dr G. Samilelo of the Department of English and Classical Languages. Mr J. du P. Oosthuizen, Senior Lecturer in Mathematics, went on leave in January pending retirement. He and Dr J.H.D. Claassen (Geography), who is still on campus, started at Lere la Tshepe in 1983 and are the longest serving academics on campus. Another long-serving member of staff, Mr J.H.G. Koelman, Principal Access Officer in the Student Registration Section, also retired after 19 years of service.

Celebrating their silver jubilee's this year are the only members of the original staff, Ms E. Motsei, currently the Secretary of the Director of Student Affairs, and Mr M.M. Manyarela, Administrative Officer, Supplies and Logistics.

In order to forestall the inevitable annual student protest at the beginning of each year a Monitoring Committee comprising members of top management and student leaders was charged to keep watch on any problems. Issues such as registration, student debt, fees and access were timeously dealt with, but

The central buildings of the campus in 2006. In the foreground is the lecture hall complex, at left the Humanities and Education buildings, and in the distance the Administration building.



dissatisfaction with accommodation and catering could not be contained and students went on the rampage in February, disrupting classes and damaging university and private property, so much so that the police had to be called in to restore order.

To try and resolve the problems, a video-link meeting with the Vice-Rector Student Affairs and student leaders on the campus was held on 24 February. The link enabled managers at the main campus in Bloemfontein to talk directly with student leaders and the Deputy Director: Student Affairs on the Qwaqwa campus for several hours on the Friday and the following agreement was reached:

1. "In order to address the student's concerns about accommodation, the management has decided to immediately make available 48 additional places at the Tshiya complex. These places will only be offered to students who comply with all registration criteria and who are already on a list of students needing accommodation submitted by the SRC.
2. In addition, the Qwaqwa campus management will facilitate the identification of private accommodation where available.
3. In order to address student concerns about facilities at the Tshiya complex, management will urgently investigate the possibility of improving facilities there.
4. To address concerns about catering, the UFS catering manager will urgently investigate the catering situation in conjunction with the Qwaqwa campus management and student leadership and make recommendations to the UFS management.
5. Management also assured students that the current catering contracts which were awarded to two companies through open tender will again be advertised through open tender when the contracts expire later this year.

6. Regarding transport concerns, the Qwaqwa campus management will investigate the possibility of expanding the current transport service to Tshiya.

According to Dr Ezekiel Moraka, Vice-Rector: Student Affairs, students needed to realize that accommodation cannot be guaranteed to every student.

"Relative to the size of the campus, the number of residence rooms available actually is very high. However, all these were offered to students who applied in time in accordance with the university's policies and procedures," he said.

Dr Moraka reiterated management's view that criminal actions on the part of students such as the forceful disruption of classes, damage to property and the holding of staff or students as hostages will not be tolerated".

At a special meeting of the QCCMC held on 2 March it was noted that the students had decided to abandon their toyi-toyi and return to classes that day. It was also decided that students who missed tests or assignments during the period 23 – 28 February would be given a second opportunity and that the tests scheduled for 2 & 3 March would be postponed to the following week. At the same meeting the President of the SRA agreed to issue an apology to the university community on behalf of the students for their misbehaviour, but at the same time complained about the unnecessary harshness of the treatment meted out by the police.

Following the February unrest, a special meeting of the QCCMC, SRA and members of other formations on campus was held on 26 April. The meeting was chaired by Dr Elise Smuts, Quality Assurance Officer, and dealt with the establishment of a suitable forum where unrest could be pro-actively managed. Presumably the Monitoring Committee was not the answer.



Ms E. Motsei and Mr M.M. Manyarela, who both started in 1982 and are still going strong.

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The meeting resolved that:

1. Regular meetings of the same nature should be held to *understand* each other's frustrations and limitations.
2. Regular *communication* between all stakeholders is necessary, meaning cascading information to the body you represent.
3. *Consultation* and *negotiations* should take place in good *faith*, with mutual *trust* and with no hidden agendas
4. All negotiations should aim towards a *win-win* outcome and should reach a *conclusion* to pursue.
5. There should be mutual respect for each other's *rights* and *responsibilities*
6. Good *governance* and *management* should be pursued while the *dual reporting system* and *decision making power* should be clarified to all parties.
7. *Administration* should be responsive to the needs of the students, especially for *registration* – manage academic and financial exclusion pro-actively.
8. Plan well in advance for the 2007 registration.
9. Students need opportunities for *recreation* to keep themselves busy and out of mischief.
10. *Policies* are needed to direct mass meetings, strikes, protest & dispute actions, and breaking deadlocks.
11. All parties should *commit*, without finger pointing and with compassion, towards success and prosperity on our Campus – making selfless, meaningful contributions to uplift the Campus image

Good news for the campus was that Ms Ekaete Samson-Akpan of the Department of Business Management, won an award for the best paper with practical applications on Africa during the 7th International Academy of African Business and Development (IAABD) conference held in Accra, Ghana. Ms Samson-Akpan also won the award for best session presenter in the session on ecological, environmental and agricultural issues.

On 3 April members of staff on campus belonging to the National Education, Health & Allied Workers Union demonstrated in a protest rally which culminated with the Chairperson of NEHAWU, Mr M.J. Vezi, presenting a memorandum of grievances to the Campus Principal. These comprised the following:

1. The continued appointment of staff in contract posts. Some contract staff had been in their positions for more than three years, contrary to established labour practice.
2. Non-procedural appointments in student academic services and maintenance.
3. Governance matters and succession planning in the student academic services.
4. Ineffectiveness of the Campus Principal and the Qwaqwa Management to successfully govern the campus and that grievances sent to line-heads on main campus were often ignored.
5. That the impending finalization of the Tri-Campus Project was continuously being used to delay important decisions on the future of the campus.
6. That the Qwaqwa personnel were not being consulted and updated on financial matters.



Ms Samson-Akpan receives the award for Best Paper with Practical Applications on Africa from the president of the IAABD, Prof. Gerry Muuka.

The Campus Principal responded that Management was committed to amicably resolve the areas of discontent, and that he would isolate the issues raised and direct them to the relevant authorities on main campus. He would also arrange a meeting between EXCO, CPAT and NEHAWU to address the more generic, subtle overarching matters around contract appointments, campus finances, and the suitability of the governance model as experienced by personnel on campus.



The Chairperson of NEHAWU (red vest) leading the protest.

One of the areas that received the Principal's attention was a concerted effort to beautify the grounds of the campus. For fifteen years, mainly due to lack of the necessary finance, the grounds were virtually unimproved. After the merger, however, funds were found and the garden staff component of the maintenance section under Mr M.J. Moeketsi, made a considerable effort to plant shrubs and flowers.

Prof. Mbatlana and the maintenance section's endeavours in this regard were, however, not appreciated by the NEHAWU protesters as the underlying poster shows.

The renovations of the buildings on campus were going well. The right wing of the Administration building was almost complete and a start would soon be made on the left wing.

New Appointments included Mr P.D. Mothabeng as Head of Security and Ms M.A. Moloi as Senior Professional Nurse in charge of the Campus Clinic, which would be located in the ground floor of the library building.

The multipurpose hall was left in such a mess after the Fresher's Ball on 6 May that management decided to take serious steps at preventing future occurrences. Besides broken liquor bottles left lying around, the two main glass doors were also broken. Apart from debiting the SRC entity with the cost of repairs, it was decided to appoint a committee to manage the hall in future. One of the main problems that needed attention was the ethics of catering and liquor for such functions being supplied by a member of staff.



Front of Administration Building.



NEHAWU's response.

At the graduation on 13 May 165 degrees and 131 diplomas were awarded: B.A. 9, B.Admin. 5, B.Com. 38, B.Sc. 34, B.A. Hons. 3, B.Sc. Hons. 10, B.Ed./Hons. 59, M.A. 5, M.Ed. 1, M.Sc. 1, Dip.Ed. 28, H.Dip. Ed. 103.

Among the VIP's attending the celebrations were the Senior Magistrate in the Phuthaditjhaba Court Mr H.P. Mohosho and the Magistrate of Tseki Court Mr. Tseou. In his welcome speech the Campus Principal Prof. Peter Mbatlana said that "As we celebrate the achievements of our sons and daughters who graduate today, I would like us to reflect on the love and the sacrifice that our parents and guardians have to constantly bear to ensure that their children successfully complete their studies at the university".

The senior post-graduate degrees were as follows:

M.A.:

N.P. Mashiloane for a thesis "Basotho culture and domestic violence; case studies of men as perpetrators and women as victims". Supervisor: Dr E.J. Crause (Sociology).

S.S. Mbuli for a thesis "An assessment of the impact of horse trails on the natural and human environment in the Eastern Free State, South Africa: a case study". Supervisor: Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Environmental Management and Planning).

O.J. Mosia for a thesis "Integrated development planning: Environmental and socio-economic implications for nature-based tourism – a case study of the Seekoeivlei Nature Reserve". Supervisor: Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Environmental Management and Planning).

T.K. Mosia for a thesis "An assessment of management systems for disposal of solid waste in the Mafube Municipal District, Frankfort". Supervisor: Dr J.H.D. Claassen (Environmental Management and Planning).

M.M. Masondo for a thesis "A comparative study of hiking trails in the eastern Free State, South Africa". Supervisor Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Environmental Management and Planning).

M.Ed.:

L.J. Mahlaba for a thesis "Effect of instructional material in the teaching of biology in junior secondary schools". Supervisor: Prof. J.N. Benedict (Educational Technology).

M.Sc.:

H.S. Mpanza for a thesis "The influence of types and amounts of wax on the thermal and mechanical properties of PE/wax blends". Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Luyt (Chemical Sciences).

On 5 May the Research Institute for Education Planning (RIEP) of the University of the Free State (UFS) unveiled the Sasol TRAC Laboratory on the campus, a laboratory which would be used to help grade 10, 11 and 12 learners and educators from the Qwaqwa region to conduct experiments from the physical sciences outcome-based curriculum.

The laboratory consists of six work stations equipped with computers and electronic sensors and introduces learners to the latest technology used by engineers and other scientists



Graduates in Magister Artium in Environmental Management/ Planning and in Tourism Development with their supervisors: From left to right are: Mr. Tjatja Mosia, Dr. Hennie Claassen, Mr. Simphiwe Mbuli, Prof. Willem van Zyl, Mr. Michael Masondo and Mr. Oupa Mosia.

and also stimulates the learner's interest in the field of science in such a way that hopefully more of them will enter science related careers. Students from the Qwaqwa Campus would also benefit from the TRAC programme in that promising students will also undergo further training and become assistants for the TRAC programme.

TRAC South Africa is a national non-profit programme focused on supporting and expanding science, mathematics and technology education in secondary schools. The programme was first introduced to South Africa in 1994. In 2005, RIEP established the TRAC Free State regional centre on the UFS Main Campus in Bloemfontein.



Seen at the launch of the Sasol TRAC Laboratory at the University of the Free State's (UFS) Qwaqwa Campus were from the left Prof. Peter Mbatlana (Principal of the Qwaqwa Campus), Mrs Zimbini Zwane (Communications Manager of Sasol Infrachem), Prof. Gerhardt de Klerk (Dean : UFS Faculty of the Humanities), Prof. Fred Hugo (Director of TRAC SA), and Prof. Jack van der Linde (Director of RIEP at the UFS).

In June a memorandum of understanding between the Library and Information Services on campus and the Maluti FET College was signed and the new Staff Development Training room in the Library was occupied.

In July the campus received R1 million from the National Lottery as the first payment of its 3 million award towards establishing a better sports infrastructure.

The campus was dealt a blow when it was announced that Prof. Peter Mbatlana, Principal of the UFS Qwaqwa Campus, was to take up a senior executive post at the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) in Pretoria as from 1 July 2006. Before moving into administration he laid the foundation for the acclaimed Parasitology Programme in the Department of Zoology, and the research output of the campus would suffer with his departure.



Prof. P. A. Mbatlana, Qwaqwa Campus Principal and Prof. F. van N. Fourie UFS Vice-Chancellor.

Prof. Frederick Fourie, Rector and Vice-chancellor of the UFS, said that the University owed Prof. Mbatlana a huge debt of gratitude for the sterling contribution he made to the incorporation of the Qwaqwa Campus since 2003, and under his leadership, a new Qwaqwa Campus was emerging as part of the UFS with a greater sense of pride in itself as a campus, and with a greater sense of its responsibility in serving the people of the Eastern Free State and surrounding areas.

Prof. Fourie also announced the following interim appointments for the Qwaqwa Campus:

- Dr Elias Malete as the acting campus principal.
- Prof. Willie van Zyl as the assistant to Dr Malete on academic matters.
- Mr Teboho Manchu as the assistant to Dr Malete on administrative and support matters.



Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Acting Academic Head), Dr E.N. Malete (Acting Principal), Mr T.I. Manchu (Deputy Director, Student Affairs).

On August the fourth 'Writer's Day' was celebrated on campus with Ms Z. Ketiwe of the LIS as project manager and Mr Z. Msimanga of the Department of English and Classical Languages as the Programme Director. Grade 11 & 12 learners from Qwaqwa were invited and three students from the English Department read poems. Mr T. Nzeku from the University of Lesotho gave a talk on "Malapropism revisited" and a member of staff, Ms E. Samson-Akpan, spoke on "Teaching and learning performable creative writing".

The second graduation ceremony took place on 14 October where 27 degrees and 51 diplomas were conferred. These comprised: B.A. 1, B.A. Ed. 1, B.Admin. 1, B.Com. 5, B.Sc. 7, B.Sc. Ed. 1, B.Sc. Hons. 1 B.Ed./Hons. 6, M.A. 1, M.Ed. 1, M.Sc. 2. H.Dip. Ed/PGC. 23, Dip.Ed.18.

The **M.A.** was awarded to B.P. Nkalanga for a thesis "Identification and analysis of tourism resources in the Nkomazi area, Mpumalanaga: Case Study". Supervisor: Prof. W.F. van Zyl (Tourism Development).

The **M.Ed.** was awarded to M. A. Mashinini for a thesis "An investigation of the strategies for implementing effective school sport and physical education programmes in the Thabo Mofutsanyane District. Supervisor: Dr K.S. Milondzo (Education Management and Leadership).

The **M.Sc. Degrees** were awarded to D.G. Dikobe for a thesis "The preparation and characterization of Eva-Wood fiber composites". Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Luyt, and to M.P. Hato for a thesis "Thermal fractionation and properties of different PE/Wax blends. Supervisor: Prof. A.S. Luyt.

In November it was decided that from January 2007 the Qwaqwa Campus would address the needs of black teachers in the country by offering a B. Ed. degree in the further education and training (FET) phase. This accredited B. Ed. qualification would enable students to empower themselves to become

professional teachers in secondary schools, and would also be suitable for the training of expertise for education-related careers such as instructors and trainers. The Acting Principal, Dr Maletse, stated that education in South Africa was heading for a disaster owing to the large-scale exodus of teachers combined with the low enrolment figures of prospective teachers, and that approximately 19 000 teachers leave the teaching profession annually, while all the training institutions in the country only manage to produce 4 800 new entrants to the profession. The duration of the B. Ed. would be four years. Prospective students who do not meet the admission requirements may enroll for a one-year career preparation programme and successful completion will provide them with admission to the degree the following year. Students with an M-score of 24-27 may enroll for an extended B. Ed. programme over a period of five years. Other education programmes that are offered at the Qwaqwa Campus include a B. Ed. Honours degree in Comparative Education and Education Management and Curriculum Studies; an Advanced Certificate in Education (ACE) and a Post Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE-FET).



Permanent members of the School of Education 2006. Dr Lekhoee Letsie (Comparative Education and Education Management), Dr Lenka Mofokeng (Comparative Education and Education Management), Dr Khazamula Milondzo (Curriculum Studies), Mr Tshele Moloi (Curriculum Studies), Dr Dipane Hlalele (Psychology of Education), Head of School. Absent: Prof. J.N. Benedict, Dr I.P. November and Mr L.A. Taoana.

Other courses that are to be re-introduced in 2007 include some of the Tourism Options that were discontinued following the merger.

A branch of the Wellness Forum on main campus was established on the Qwaqwa Campus with Rev. T.H. Nkoana as Chairperson. Other members of the forum were: Dr E.M. Smuts, Mesdames M.A. Moloi, M.E. Rabotapi, T. Lourens, H.Pienaar, G.J. Majozi (Dakile), M.S. Ratsoane and Messrs P.C. Mojet, M.A. Malebo, L.A. Taoana, J. van As and M.J. Vezi.

The forum's aim was to improve the general well-being of campus staff and was involved in the following activities, among others: Health walks, Aerobics, Cancer Prevention Week, Cerebral Palsy and Deaf Awareness Week, "Take a girl child to work" Day.



Participants in the Spring Walk, 2006: Left: Ms T. Lourens and Ms A.J.P. van Jaarsveld, Right: Ms E.M. Nchapi and Ms S.C. Valmoed.



Judging from the smiles, running the Wellness Forum is worthwhile. Three of its driving forces: Rev T.H. Nkoana (Chairperson), Ms G.J. Majozi and Dr E.M. Smuts.



The new Qwaqwa Campus bus with driver Mr M.D. Moletsane and Senior Driver, Mr K. Mofokeng.

The annual retreat for the members of the Qwaqwa Campus Coordinating Management Committee was held at Sandford Park Holiday resort near Bergville this year and delegates were able to travel in the new campus bus, which had just been delivered.

THE FUTURE

One of the main topics for discussion at the annual retreat of top management was the envisaged Tri-Campus Project. Because the Vista Bloemfontein Campus was so close to the main UFS Campus, it was decided in phase one of the project to exclude the Vista Campus, effectively making it a Bi-Campus project, viz. a joint effort by the Qwaqwa Campus of the UFS and the Welkom Campus of the Central University of Technology (formerly part of Vista University). The name Tri-Campus was, however, retained as there was a possibility that an FET component could also be part of the process.

The overall vision of the Tri-Campus Project, as stated in the Butcher report is to re-invent the Qwaqwa and Welkom campuses to form part of an integrated system of educational delivery, focused on supporting socio-economic development in their respective sub-regions. The explicit focus of the redevelopment process is to create Higher Education institutions that are responsive to the country's fundamental challenge of dealing sustainably with poverty alleviation, thus facilitating the country's transition from developing to developed status. Through this work, the campuses will help to define an exciting,

new, and broadened understanding of what higher education is and how it can support the country's development challenges. As such the project was considered to be of national relevance and significance.

The vision for the Qwaqwa Campus was set out as follows:

The Qwaqwa Campus will develop a niche area focus on socio-economic development informed by rural context. It will support rural development by initiating a series of demand-driven academic, skills development, and community development programmes that focus on stimulating growth, job creation and entrepreneurship development in the region. These programmes will be underpinned by a strong research agenda that focuses on identifying the best possible strategies for creating jobs in impoverished rural areas and understanding how best to stimulate economic growth in these contexts. This research agenda will extend to developing a theoretical basis for understanding the link between economic growth and post-secondary education, which can be shared across South Africa and throughout the world.

Five guiding assumptions and principles were to be followed in implementing the project. These were:

1. A sub-regional approach
2. Stimulation of new education markets
3. New funding models
4. Focus on sustainable livelihoods
5. Innovative curriculum development

The Butcher report also provided some detail on how the project was to be managed and the budgets needed.

The QCCMC grappled with this report but was in a way hamstrung as UNIQWA weren't party to the talks and negotiations taking place between UFS and the Department of Education concerning the Tri-Campus Project. In the end the members of the QCCMC decided at the retreat to take the initiative themselves and spell out how they saw the future of the Qwaqwa Campus. Prof. van Zyl tabled a 33 page report wherein four main niche areas were identified as being important to fulfilling the goals of the project. These, with their component thrusts are:

Natural and Agricultural Sciences

- Biodiversity
- Material Sciences
- Eco-tourism
- Management Information Systems

Economics and Business Management Sciences

- Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development
- Public Management

- Marketing and Communication
- Cost and Financial Management

Social and Human Development

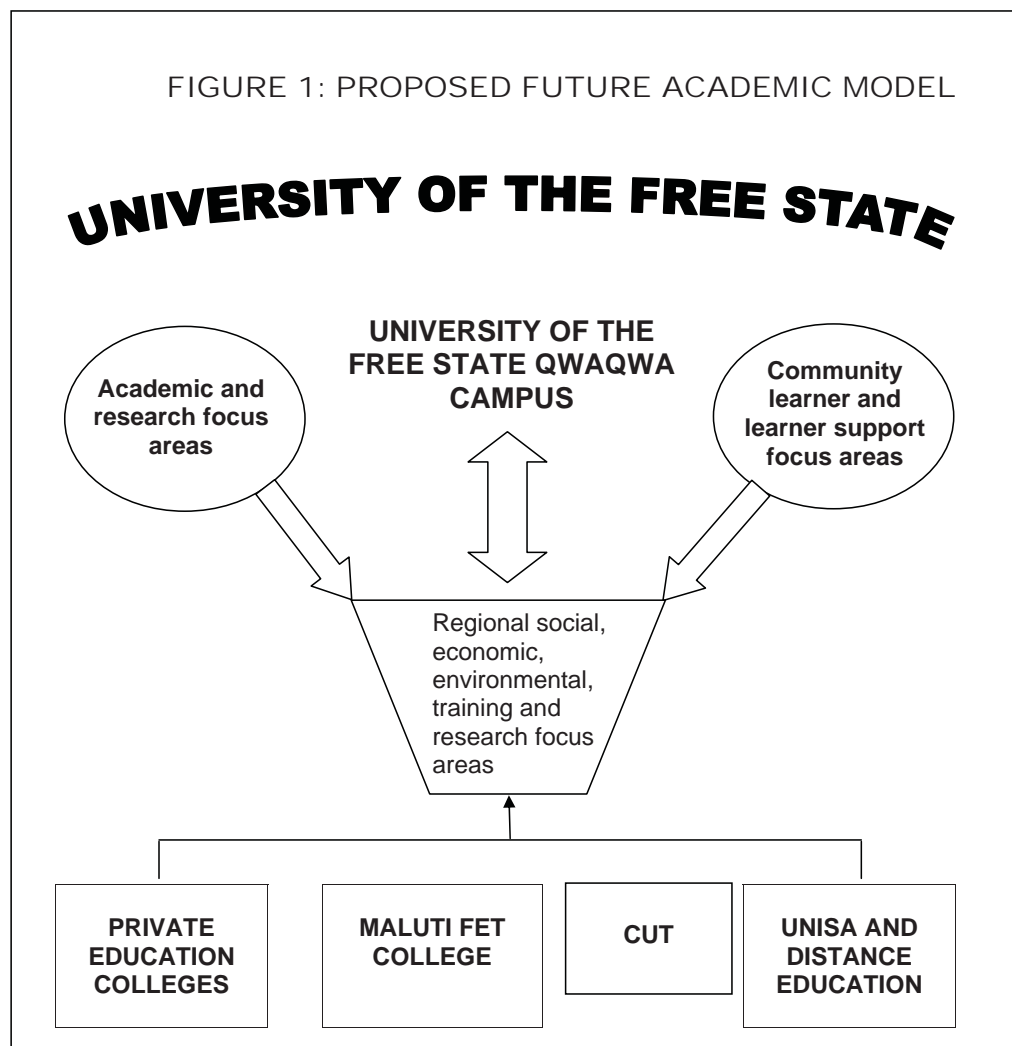
- Language Skills
- Social Development
- Tourism Development and Planning
- Governance and Political Sciences

Education

- Initial Professional Teachers Training
- Continuing Professional teachers Training
- School Management

The QCCMC saw a future which can be summed up as follows: That the Qwaqwa Campus of the UFS become a centre of excellence within its regional context by forming a main partnership between it and the Central University of Technology with a collaborative support partnership with FET Colleges of the Department of Education.

FIGURE 1: PROPOSED FUTURE ACADEMIC MODEL



Within the above framework the roles to be played by the various campuses would have to be carefully spelt out ensuring that there is no unnecessary duplication.

This history of the Qwaqwa Campus goes up to the end of 2006 and at that time, neither the University of the Free State nor the Department of Education had yet given a clear indication of the way forward for the campus. Despite the enormous and successful investment in the campus after the merger, there is a feeling of uncertainty among many staff, notably among the academics, occasioned by the continued lack of permanent

appointments. It is also remarkable that despite occupying portion 10 of the farm Bluegum Bosch 199 since 1988, the property does not belong to the university. Transfer of the title to the property from the Department of Land Affairs is, however, following prompting by UFS, believed to be imminent.

If the plans as set out in the Tri-Campus Project come to fruition, UNIQWA has an exciting time ahead of it, and although twenty five years late, the wishes of the Qwaqwa Community for a polytechnic type of institution will be fulfilled.

CHAPTER 6

Research

In the early years the emphasis at Uniqwa was on undergraduate teaching and the lack of postgraduates meant that there was little time spent on research. Nevertheless, a few members of staff, either during the course of furthering their own degrees, or on their own initiative, were busy doing some research and produced a few papers. Among these were: Prof. L.J. Ferreira of Political Science: “*n Algemene Teorie van Internasionale Verhoudinge en die gepaardgaande problematiek rondom die vlakke en eenhede van analise*” in *Joernaal vir Eietydse Geskiedenis* 7(2) : 1982; Prof. W.C. Niewoudt of Education: “*Selfaktualisering en Volwassenwording*” in *Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Opvoeding* 3(1) : 1983; Dr W.J. Jankowitz of Botany: “Voedselvoorkeure van die eland in die Waterbergplaatopark in SWA/Namibië. *Interscience 1982, University of the North*, ser. B 20 :56-67, 1982.

Over the next few years a steady stream of papers appeared in recognized journals, mainly ensuing from the Sciences. Nearly all of these, however, were contributions from the authors only and postgraduate research had still to develop. The following list gives an indication of the authors and the type of research they were doing:

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During 1997 the new Campus Principal, Prof. O.O. Dipeolu, started a process of building research capacity within the campus. The process gained momentum during 1998 when the post of Director of Research was filled through the transfer of Prof. A.S. Luyt from Chemistry and a research administration office for the campus was also established. 1998 was also the first year in which the campus had put aside five percent of its annual subsidy to be used for research only. During this year the campus' Research Strategy, Policy and Framework document was finalized for implementation during 1999. During the period 1998 – 2002 the campus also published its own research reports, as well as an annual research magazine called QWAsearch.



Visit by senior members of the Foundation for Research Development in 1998 to evaluate Uniqwa staff. Prof. A.S. Luyt (Director of Centre for Research) Prof. O.O. Dipeolu (Principal), Dr G. von Gruenewald (FRD), Dr P. Nevhutu (FRD).



Prof. O.O. Dipeolu (Principal), receiving a personal donation of R30 000 towards the costs of producing the Research Chronicle, from Mr F.Titi, businessman and former member of the academic staff.

Since 1998 a number of the campus' researchers were supported by the national Foundation for Research Development (FRD), presently the National Research Foundation (NRF). Prof. A.S. Luyt of the School of Chemistry was supported since 1993, and Prof. R.O. Moffett (School of Life Sciences), Dr H.J. Meyer (School of Life Sciences) and Dr J. Bariyanga (School of Chemistry) started receiving support in 1998. They were later joined by Prof. P.A. Mbatlana (School of Life Sciences), Prof. N.J.L. Heideman (School of Life Sciences), Prof. W.F. van Zyl (School of Environmental Sciences), Mr A. Adjei (School of Environmental Sciences), Mr M. Hlatshwayo (School of Life Sciences), Dr M. Malatje (School of Agricultural Sciences) and Mrs I.E.M. van Niekerk (School of Environmental Sciences). During 1998 the Council for Scientific Development (CSD) also made a block grant available for research facilitation in the Human Sciences and Education.

During 1998 – 2002 staff at the Qwaqwa campus published a total of 72 papers in peer-reviewed journals. In 1999 the campus established its own in-house research journal, the UNIQWA Research Chronicle, which was discontinued in 2002. Prof. J.N. Benedict was its editor in chief. During its existence it published many papers from campus staff and students and also from external authors.

One of the fruits of the research by the Botany Department was the inventory of the wild plants of Qwaqwa and District. What started out as a small collection of herbarium specimens at the Lere la Tshepe campus, grew in the ten years between 1988 and 1998 into a comprehensive herbarium with its own room in the Science Building. The herbarium comprises two collections, viz., a Qwaqwa Herbarium with the international acronym QWA, and a teaching collection of specimens from outside Qwaqwa, the latter mostly donations from UFS and other bodies. The QWA collection was boosted by donations from Mrs J. Paton, who collected in the area when her husband was the engineer in charge of the Fika Patso Dam Project, and by a substantial number of specimens of the Harrismith area from Mrs R. Jacobsz, a keen local botanist, who was affiliated to the now defunct Drakensberg Botanic Garden. The greater majority of the 3000 specimens representing the flora of Qwaqwa, were, however, collected by Prof. Moffett and his fellow colleagues and herbarium assistants in the Botany department. The collection formed the basis for the paper MOFFETT, R.O. DAEMANE, M.E., PITSO, T.R., LENTSOANE, R. & TAOANA, T.R.N. 2001. A checklist of the vascular plants of Qwaqwa and notes on the Flora and Vegetation of the area. *Uniqwa Research Chronicle* 3 (2): 32-83.



Protea roupelliae on Qwaqwa Mountain.

Although research in an institution can only really be measured by the output of papers in accredited journals, there was an enormous amount of research activity on campus as can be seen from the number of registered projects listed in the following report for 1999 by the Director of Research and in the amounts of money allocated to the staff.

Report by the Director of Research, Uniqwa for 1999

During 1999 UNIQWA has proved that it is serious in its striving towards research excellence. There were several highlights illustrating this point.

In March this year UNIQWA launched its in-house, peer-reviewed research journal, the UNIQWA Research Chronicle. More information on this function is available in our annual research magazine, QWAsearch. UNIQWA staff published a total of 13 research articles in the first two volumes of the journal. In October we had our annual university research seminar, which this year was the responsibility of the Faculty of Natural and Applied Sciences. Apart from four external, invited speakers, all the staff and postgraduate students of the faculty presented their research work, either as oral presentations or posters. With financial assistance from the NRF/Social Sciences Division we also offered a series of research workshops to staff and postgraduate students in the faculties of Human Sciences and Education, as well as a series of lectures on publication writing to staff in the Faculty of Human Sciences.

From this report it will also be clear that we (i) received substantial financial support from the National Research Foundation, (ii) allocated a substantial amount from University resources for research, of which about one-third was earmarked for research capacity building in the faculties of Education and Human Sciences, (iii) were involved in 44 Different research projects, (iv) made 30 presentations at different national and international conferences, and (v) published 41 research articles in peer-reviewed journals, in comparison with 12 in 1998 and 7 in 1997.

Prof. AS Luyt, Director of Research, 1999.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

Postgraduate registrations (1999) Honours 30 Masters 36 Doctorates 2

RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. Towards a model of multi-cultural education for South Africa | **Researcher(s)** LB Mchunu (for Ph.D.)
2. Stressful event/situation for first year undergraduate students in SA universities | **Researcher(s)** O Bojuwoye
3. Attitudes of high school students to sciences | **Researcher(s)** O Bojuwoye, TV Lebeta, M Lebitso & M Matjele
4. Effectiveness of audio visual communication in teaching identified subjects in both primary and secondary schools in SA | **Researcher(s)** JN Benedict
5. Construction of inexpensive instructional materials for primary and secondary schools | **Researcher(s)** JN Benedict
6. Advanced organizers as tools for improving students' performance in the teaching of practical oriented subjects: Focus on selected schools in South Africa | **Researcher(s)** JN Benedict & M Helu
7. Realistic consideration in learning of mathematics in teacher education. The focus on mathematics modelling | **Researcher(s)** TV Lebeta (for Ph.D.)
8. Mathematics and culture: Focus on Basotho Cultural Village | **Researcher(s)** TV Lebeta
9. Perception of secondary school teachers towards the introduction/use of computers for effective teaching | **Researcher(s)** M Helu
10. Use of visual aids in learning mathematics at primary level | **Researcher(s)** M Maduna (for M.A.)
11. Conceptual difficulties experienced by Grade 12 pupils in basic concepts of Chemistry, specifically the mole | **Researcher(s)** L Taoana (for M.A.)
12. The Effects of strategies employed by teachers on learners with behaviour and emotional disorders | **Researcher(s)** M Matjele (for M.A.)
13. Peer-group pressure as a cause of alcohol abuse among learners in selected high schools in Qwa-Qwa | **Researcher(s)** MC Lebitso (for M.Ed.)
14. The Role of community in the provision of vocational-technical education with special reference to north-eastern Free State | **Researcher(s)** LE Letsie (for Ph.D.)
15. Investigating the reasons behind scarcity of published texts based on research by African researchers, academics and learners in South Africa | **Researcher(s)** T Bereng
16. Performance in Grade 11 mathematics as a function of level of motivation among selected high school students in Phuthaditjhaba | **Researcher(s)** L Ramosunya (for M.Ed.)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

17. Title Knowledge production in mathematics, and Technology amongst the poor. A case of South Africa
Conference The 5th Oxford International Conference on Educational and Development, Poverty Power and Partnership (Oxford, England) | **Presenter(s)** Matobako T
18. Title Assuring quality through study materials in distance education
Conference First National Conference of National Association of Distance Education Organizations of South Africa (University of Pretoria, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Bojuwoye O, Lebeta TV, Letsie LE & Matobaku T
19. Title Can we teach mathematical modelling to student-teachers?
Conference Southern African Association for Research in Mathematics and Science Education Conference (University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe) | **Presenter(s)** Lebeta TV, Mahlomaholo MG, Maduna MJ & Mokoena KJ
20. Title Perceptions and understanding of science, engineering and technology among Free State high school learners
Conference Southern African Association for Research in Mathematics and Science Education Conference (University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe) | **Presenter(s)** Lebeta TV, Mahlomaholo MG, Maduna MJ & Mokoena KJ
21. Title Situating mathematical modelling in the national qualification of South Africa

- Conference** Association for Mathematics Educators of South Africa Conference (University of Port Elizabeth, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Lebeta TV & Mahlomaholo MG
6. Title Mathematics and culture: some perspective for Basotho Cultural Village in Free State province
- Conference** Association for Mathematics Educators of South Africa Conference (University of Port Elizabeth, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Lebeta TV & Mahlomaholo MG
22. Title Primary mathematics INSET model: collaborative work between Vista Bloemfontein and University of the North (Qwa-Qwa Campus)
- Conference** Association for Mathematics Educators of South Africa Conference (University of Port Elizabeth, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Lebeta TV & Mahlomaholo MG

PUBLISHED WORKS

23. **TV Lebeta**, "Crossing 'Prof.essional' boundaries in mathematics education: The role of mathematical modelling in South African teacher education", *UNIQUWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 1-18 (1999)
24. **LBMchunu**, "The negotiation of old interpolations and the negotiation of the new identity through the discourse of dislocation and discursive space", *UNIQUWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 165-172 (1999)
25. T Bischoff & **TS Phakoa**, "Status of minors in governing bodies of public secondary schools", *South African Journal of Education*, **19(2)**, 89-93 (1999)
26. Benedict HT, "Wage employment of women and family welfare", *UNIQUWA Research Chronicle*, **1(2)** (In press)

FACULTY OF HUMAN SCIENCES

Postgraduate registrations (1999)	Honours	Masters	Doctorates
	170	34	3

RESEARCH PROJECTS

27. Coping strategies for the poor: Towards a sustainable livelihood and economic development - A case study of Qwa-Qwa | **Researcher(s)** EA Adera (for D.Phil.)
28. Sociology and industrial psychology in the workplace: The creation and implementation of a training course for the empowerment of workers | **Researcher(s)** EJ Crause (for D.Phil.)
29. An investigation into the contents and causes of grievances amongst private industrial sector and the local public essential service sector workers | **Researcher(s)** JC Jansen van Rensburg (for M.Phil.)
30. The emergency of female taxi drivers in South Africa: Implications and opportunities | **Researcher(s)** E Kasongo
31. Attitudes of workers towards affirmative action within South African organisations - A case study | **Researcher(s)** V Naidoo (for M.Com.)
32. Democracy in Lesotho: The implications and complications, 1986-1997 | **Researcher(s)** M Pherudi (for Ph.D.)
33. Engineering business growth in small South African towns | **Researcher(s)** TM Ruhiga (for Ph.D.)
34. A geographical survey into the problems and perceptions of black developing farmers towards natural resources | **Researcher(s)** H Claassen
35. A study of black entrepreneurship and business promotion in Qwa-Qwa/Phuthaditjhaba (*research capacity building project*) | **Researcher(s)** IA Mohan et al
36. Adoption of soil conservation measures among small-scale farmers in the north eastern Free State | **Researcher(s)** M Kongolo

37. Afrikaans as a fossilized interlanguage of L2-speakers | **Researcher(s)** M Stander
38. Enhancing productivity: A case study of economic efficiency | **Researcher(s)** A Soyode
39. Factors affecting the decline in student numbers at the historically disadvantaged South African universities | **Researcher(s)** SN Imenda & M Kongolo
40. Investigating Sekgolokwe, 'a dialect' of the Sesotho language (*research capacity building project*) **Researcher(s)** K Selebeleng et al
41. Prospects for sustainable rural development in Qwa-Qwa (*research capacity building project*) | **Researcher(s)** W van Zyl/ A Wamala et al
42. Second language learning and instruction at secondary and tertiary levels in Qwa-Qwa: A case study of English and Afrikaans (*research capacity building project*) | **Researcher(s)** M Stander et al
43. Sociological and psychological aspects of divorce in South Africa (research capacity building project) | **Researcher(s)** E Kasongo et al
44. The development of a physically-based erosion model for South African conditions | **Researcher(s)** EMJ van Niekerk
45. An analytical description of language errors in the written English of Grade 12 pupils at Phuthaditjhaba | **Researcher(s)** Z Msimanga
46. The reasons, the role and significance of the participation of the black people in the 'Anglo-Boer War' of 1899-1902 | **Researcher(s)** M Semela

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

47. Title Language skills of L2-speakers of Afrikaans
Conference SAALT-conference (Pretoria, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Stander M
48. Title Factors influencing the lack of competency in English as a second language in Black schools
Conference SAALT-conference (Pretoria, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Mukhuba TT
49. Title The teaching of African languages in Lusophone Africa
Conference Relocating Literature : India and Africa (Johannesburg, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Mkuti D
50. Title The problems of fossilization in second and third language acquisition
Conference International Conference on Second and Third Language Acquisition (Innsbruck, Austria) | **Presenter(s)** Stander M
51. Title The challenges of generalising in social research
Conference Research Capacity Building for the Historically Disadvantaged Institutions (Bloemfontein & Johannesburg, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Kasongo E
52. Title The participation of black people in the Anglo-Boer War - Reasons and significance
Conference International Conference on the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 (Bloemfontein, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Semela M
53. Title Die Anglo-Boereoorlog herdenking as toerismegeleentheid: Indrukke en beoordeling
Conference International Conference on the Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902 (Bloemfontein, South Africa) | **Presenter(s)** Augustyn GM

PUBLISHED WORKS

54. **Ruhiiga TM**, "Rural settlement and retail trade business in the Eastern Cape", *Development South Africa* (In press)
55. **Masoga MA**, "Rediscovering ourselves : Indigenous African funerary rites in perspective", *UNIQUWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 27-38 (1999)
56. **Stander M**, "The problems of fossilization : Afrikaans as a second language, the case of Qwa-Qwa", *UNIQUWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 39-55 (1999)

57. **Evans GF**, "El Leon : Robert Graves", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 75-80 (1999)
58. **Kongolo M**, "Development strategies into the next millennium in South Africa", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 81-91 (1999)
59. **Schoeman PA**, "Anarchism and the State - An investigative perspective", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 123-142 (1999)
60. **Imenda SN**, "Foundations of research in Education and other behavioural sciences", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 143-152 (1999)
61. **Kok CJ**, "The charging of library services", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 173-182 (1999)
62. **Claassen JHD**, "Management Profile of emerging farmers in the Qwa-Qwa area - A geographical survey", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(2)** (In press)
63. **Kasongo E**, "Development communication or information : Why messages do not speak and development innovations fail?", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(2)** (In press)
64. **Msimanga ZM**, "A descriptive analysis of language errors in the written English of Grade 12 learners in Phuthaditjhaba", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(2)** (In press)
65. **Evans GF**, "Beyond Sing the Woods", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(2)** (In press)
66. **Kasongo E**, "Debunking modernisation and orthodox economic analysis of the informal sector: Some cases from Sub-Saharan Africa", *Development Southern Africa* (In press)
67. **Masoga MA**, "Weeping shanty town Jesus", Salty Printers, Cape Town, 1999

FACULTY OF NATURAL & APPLIED SCIENCES

Postgraduate registrations (1999)	Honours	Masters	Doctorates
	21	13	3

RESEARCH PROJECTS

68. Title Raspberry production in the eastern Free State
 - (i) Chemical and physical factors affecting the germination of *Solanum retroflexum* (A Sithole)
 - (ii) An investigation into the nutritional requirements of *Vaccinium corymbosum* L. with special reference to aluminum toxicity and iron deficiency (ME Daemane)
 - (iii) An investigation into the anti-microbial properties of *Melianthus villosus* H. Bol. (MR Lentsoane)
 - (iv) Micropropagation of *Solanum retroflexum* and its hybrids (MC Mathabe)
 - (v) An investigation into the nutritional requirements of *Solanum retroflexum* Dun. (TR Pitso)
 - (vi) The effect of hail net and polypropylene covering on the growth of *Rubus idaeus* L. cv. "Heritage" (L Schoeman)

Researcher(s) HJ Meyer
69. Title Influence of cross-linking on the thermal and mechanical properties of waxes and wax blends
 - (i) Thermo-analytical investigation of the cross-linkability of H2 wax in the presence of benzoyl peroxide (SP Hlangothi)
 - (ii) Thermal and mechanical properties of uncross-linked and cross-linked LDPE/wax blends (I Krupa)
 - (iii) Comparative kinetic study of the cross-linking of two different long-chain hydrocarbons (MM Lechela)

Researcher(s) AS Luyt
70. Title Anticancer drugs and polymer conjugates
 - (i) Synthesis and characterization of cyclopropanetricarboxylic acid (TLN Taoana)
 - (ii) The monoprotection of diamines (NG Motsatse)
 - (iii) Synthesis and characterization of platinum and ferrocene complexes and their conjugates (MG Nokwequ)
 - (iv) Synthesis and characterization of an anti-cancer drug and polymer-carrier (MA Mokoena) (v)

Synthesis and characterization of platinum complexes involving ferrocene moiety (MG Masombuka) **Researcher(s)** J Bariyanga

71. Title Phylogeny, biogeography and ecology of the legless lizard sub-family *Acontinae* (*Reptilia: Scincidae*) in South Africa
 (i) A cytogenetical study of *Agama atra males* (*Reptilia: Agamidae*) in the north-eastern Free State (PL Mashinini)
 (ii) A karyological survey of the herpetofauna of South Africa (LA Kupriyanova)
 (iii) Reproduction in *Pedioplanis burchelli* (*Reptilia: Lacertidae*) in the north-eastern Free State province, South Africa (WT Nkosi) | **Researcher(s)** NJL Heideman
72. Title Parasitology and immunology
 (i) Experimental vaccination against cutaneous *Leishmaniasis* (PM Leeto)
 (ii) Refractoriness of *Leishmania major* in a wild Guinea fowl and pigeons (PL Mokhoantle)
 (iii) A survey of parasites of economic importance in goats, sheep and pigs in the north-eastern Free State of South Africa (TS Moloi)
 (iv) Observations on the development and survival of the ixodid tick *Boophilus decoloratus* (Koch, 1844) under laboratory conditions (TG Mosebi)
 (v) Survey of mites of veterinary importance in the north-eastern Free State (MA Radebe)
 (vi) Passive immunization against cutaneous leishmaniasis (H Sithole)
 (vii) Tick control studies in the Qwa-Qwa region of the north-eastern Free State of South Africa (LK Taoana)
 (viii) A survey of parasites of economic importance occurring in cattle, horses and donkeys in the north-eastern Free State of South Africa (AM Tsotetsi)
 (ix) Screening of some chelating agents and natural compounds against *Leishmania major* (ML Thibedi)
 (x) A survey of ixodid ticks (*Acari: Ixodidae*) infesting cattle in the eastern region of the Free State Province of South Africa (M Hlatshwayo)
 (xi) Parasitological and serological survey of parasites of economic importance infecting cattle, horses and donkeys in the north-eastern Free State, South Africa (MS Mtshali) | **Researcher(s)** PA Mbat
73. Title (i) The construction in [1997] of maximal spaces works on a countable tree, and projectivity properties of maximal spaces
 (ii) Application of elementary submodels to different areas in set theoretic topology
 (iii) The influence of weak pi-bases on the cardinality of a space
 (iv) Investigation of thinness in space | **Researcher(s)** J Schröder
74. Title Topos theory | **Researcher(s)** R Sekaran (for Ph.D.)
75. Title A study of defects in diamond-like carbon using positron annihilation | **Researcher(s)** D Gxawu (for Ph.D.)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

76. Title Analysis of tick species (*Acari: Ixodidae*) and intensity of tick infestation on cattle in the eastern Free State province, South Africa
Conference Presenter(s) Annual Conference of the Zoological Society of Southern Africa (Pieterburg, South Africa)
Hlatshwayo M, Mbat PA & Dipeolu OO
77. Title Comparison of PCR with parasitology and serology in the diagnosis of a low virulent strain of *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* after treatment in mice
Conference Presenter(s) Annual Conference of the Zoological Society of Southern Africa (Pietersburg, South Africa)
Mbat, PA, Hirumi K, Inoue N, Situakibanza N & Hirumi H
78. Title Evaluation of a standard direct Agglutination Test (DAT) for the diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in Kenya
 Conference 28th Annual Congress of the Parasitological Society of Southern Africa (Augrabies Falls National Park, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **Mbat PA**, Githurie JI, Kagai JM, Kirigi F, Wasunna K & Koech DK
79. Title Tick species and their patterns of infection in cattle of a resource-poor farmer in the Phuthaditjhaba area: A pilot study
 Conference Annual Conference of the Zoological Society of Southern Africa (Pietersburg, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **Mtshali MS**, Heideman NJL, Mogaswane HS & Nkosi WT

80. Title Comparative myology and osteology of the pelvic regions of *Mabuya capensis* and *Acontias plumbeus* (*Scincidea*)
Conference The 1999 Joint Conference of The Society for the study of evolution, The American Society of Naturalists and the Society of Systemic Biologists (University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA)
Presenter(s) **Heideman NJL**, Hendricks MGJ, Wilson BA & Daniels SR
81. Title Comparison of PCR with parasitology and serology in the diagnosis of a low virulent strain of *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense* in mice
Conference 17th International Conference of the World Association for the Advancement Veterinary Parasitology (Copenhagen, Denmark)
Presenter(s) **Mbati PA**, Hirumi K, Inoue N, Situakibanza H & Hurumi H
82. Title Lipophosphoglycan of Leishmania: A promising transmission blocking vaccine candidate against leishmaniasis
Conference 20th African Health Sciences Congress (Accra, Ghana) | **Presenter(s)** Tonui WK, **Mbati PA**, Anjili CO, Orago AS, Turco SJ, Githurie JI & Koech DK
8. Title Cross-linking of waxes and polymers
Conference Invitation lecture given at the Polymer Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (Bratislava, Slovakia)
Presenter(s) **Luyt AS**
83. Title Blending and cross-linking of LDPE and wax
Conference Workshop on Advanced Materials (Paris and Strasbourg, France)
Presenter(s) **Luyt AS**
84. Title Cross-linking of long-chain hydrocarbons
Conference SASTA8 (Pretoria, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **Luyt AS** & Ishripersadh K
85. Title Oligomerisasie van fenielasetileen met behulp van palladium komplekse
Conference Nagraadse Studente Simposium van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns (Bloemfontein, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **van Sittert CGCE**
86. Title Closed densely defined multiplier maps and the Cauchy transform
Conference 42nd Annual Conference of the South African Mathematical Society (Pietersburg, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **Babalola VA**
87. Title Harmonic analysis on topological Hypergroups-A survey
Conference 42nd Annual Conference of the South African Mathematical Society (Pietersburg, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **Babalola VA** & Youmbi NN
88. Title Factoring compact elements of Banach algebras
Conference 42nd Annual Conference of the South African Mathematical Society (Pietersburg, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **Babalola VA** & Basse UN
89. Title Some answer concerning submaximal spaces
Conference 42nd Annual Conference of the South African Mathematical Society (Pietersburg, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **Schröder J.**
16. Title Theory of ideals in framed-valued sets
Conference 42nd Annual Conference of the South African Mathematical Society (Pietersburg, South Africa)
Presenter(s) **Sekaran R**

PUBLISHED WORKS

90. **Heideman NJL**, "Summer diet of *Agama etoshae* McLachlan 1981 from Namibia" *Russian Journal of Herpetology* 6(1), 45-47 (1999)
91. **Heideman NJL**, & Bates MF, "Diet as possible indicator of size-related microhabitat partitioning in *Mabuya striata wahlbergi* (Peters 1869)", *African Journal of Ecology*, 37, 110-112 (1999)

92. Bates MF, **Heideman NJL**, Wilson BA, Hendricks MGJ, Don N & Moses C, "The taxonomic status of the South African lizards *Typhlosaurus caecus* (Cuvier 1817) and *Typhlosaurus vermis* Boulenger 1887 (Sauria:Scincidae)", *African Journal of Herpetology*, 47(2), 35-41 (1999)
93. Daniels SR, Wilson BA, Hendricks MGJ, **Heideman NJL** & Don N, "New distribution records for *Acontias gracilicauda gracilicauda*", *African Herpetology News*, 28, 43 (1999)
94. Mtshali MS, **Heideman NJL**, Mogaswane HS & Nkosi WT, "Tick species and their patterns of infection in cattle of a resource-poor farmer in the Phuthaditjhaba area. A pilot study", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(2)** (In press)
95. Nkosi WT, **Heideman NJL**, Mtshali MS & Mogaswane HS, "Tick species and their patterns of infection in Angora goats of a resource-poor farmer in the Phuthaditjhaba area", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(2)** (In press)
96. **Hlatshwayo M, Mbat PA & Dipeolu OO**, "Analysis of tick species (*Acari: Ixodidae*) and intensity of tick infestation on cattle in the eastern region of the Free State Province, South Africa", *UNIQWA Research Chronicle*, **1(1)**, 153-163 (1999)
97. Boelaert M, El Safi S, Mousa H, Githure J, **Mbat PA**, Gurubacharya V, Shrestha J, Jacquet D, DeMuyneck A, LeRay D, and Van der Stuyft P, "Multi-centre evaluation of repeatability and reproducibility of the direct agglutination test for visceral leishmaniasis", *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, 4, 31-37 (1999)
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RESEARCH FUNDING

Staff who received university research awards during 1999:

Staff member	Senate Research Grant	Conference
Ms ME Mofutsanyana Educational Psychology	R2 850	
Dr E Kasongo Social Sciences	R36 000	R1 678
Dr D Mkuti European Languages	R13 000	
Mr T Ruhiiga Settlement Studies	R25 000	
Mr G Samiselo African Languages	R25 000	
Mr IA Mohan & group conomic & Business Management Sciences		R28 500
Prof. M Kongola Development Studies & Conflict Resolution		R25 000
Mr M Helu & group Educational Technology	R32 000	
Prof. O Bojuwoye & group Educational Psychology	R60 000	R4 500
Ms V Naidoo Economic & Business Management Sciences		R14 000
Mr EA Adera Development Studies & Conflict Resolution		R25 000
Prof. A Soyode Dean: Human Sciences	R25 000	
Mr LA Taoana Educational Technology	R5 000	
Prof. SN Imenda Exec. Director: Academic	R25 000	
Mr K Selebeleng & group African Languages	R29 500	R7 500
Ms T Bereng History of Education	R5 000	
Prof.f W van Zyl/A Wamala Human Sciences & groups		R70 000
Mr TV Lebeta Educational Psychology	R28 550	
Dr M Stander & group European Languages	R40 500	R4 887
Dr E Kasongo & group Social Sciences	R31 000	
Prof. VA Babalola & group Mathematical Sciences	R75 000	R2 862
Dr CGCE van Sittert Chemical Sciences	R95 000	
Mr LE Letsie & group Educational Technology	R59 000	
Mr R Sekaran Mathematical Sciences	R7 200	R1 762
Dr PA Mbatlana Life Sciences	R7 457	
Mr JHD Claassen Environmental Sciences	R3 791	
Dr J Schröder Mathematical Sciences	R2 230	
Mr MS Mtshali Life Sciences	R1 825	
Mr M Hlatshwayo Life Sciences	R1 825	
Mr MS Semela Historical Sciences	R1 896	
Mr J du P Oosthuizen Mathematical Sciences	R1 500	
Mrs EMJ van Niekerk Environmental Sciences	R2 944	
Staff & students Chemical Sciences	R24 200	
Prof. AS Luyt Chemical Sciences	R2 295	
Dr GM Augustyn Historical Sciences	R1 590	
Mr LB Mchunu History of Education	R1 150	
Mr T Matobaku History of Education	R3 125	
Mr A Adjei & students Environmental Sciences	R5 265	

NRF awards and university complementary amounts for 1999:

Staff member	School	NRF award	University contribution
Dr HJ Meyer	Life Sciences	R150 000	R101 000
Prof. PA Mbatl	Life Sciences	R292 000	R118 000
Prof. NJL Heideman	Life Sciences	R57 200	R65 000
Mr M Hlatshwayo	Life Sciences	R42 000	R21 000
Prof. AS Luyt	Chemical Sciences	R115 000	R70 000
Prof. J Bariyanga	Chemical Sciences	R110 000	R59 850

After incorporation of the campus into the University of the Free State in 2003, Prof. Luyt and his research administration office were allowed to continue with their activities for another year, after which the office was closed and all research administration centralized in the Research Development Office in Bloemfontein. A solid foundation was, however, laid and staff and postgraduate students continued their good work as will be seen from the postgraduate degrees awarded in recent years (see graduation data) and the efforts of the Parasitology thrust in the School of Life Sciences and the Polymer thrust in the School of Chemical Sciences. There were also a number of international collaborative projects involving Qwaqwa staff and researchers in Japan, Brazil, Germany, Hungary, Slovakia and Serbia. During 2004 (the centenary year of the University of the Free State) a number of Qwaqwa staff members were recognized for their research contributions, and in 2005 Prof. A.S. Luyt received the Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences' award for outstanding research.



Mr T.E. Sithole, postgraduate student in Polymer Chemistry, using a Tensile Tester, supervised by Prof. A.S. Luyt.



BIBLIOTEEK

Room at Lere la Tshepe set aside for the library.

CHAPTER 7

Library and Information Services

Summary of contribution by Mr C.J. Kok, Senior Librarian.

The establishment of a library was given high priority right from the inception of the Branch, and at the first meeting of the Library Committee on 17 February 1982, Prof. Mödinger, the Director, explained: “that up to the present date books would be purchased through the University of the North (UNIN), who would send them to us by truck and we would catalogue them using the ‘fast cataloguing system’. The books will be numbered as they are received with the title and name in brackets, and classified in the catalogue, which will be handwritten at first and be typed at a later stage”.

When Dr C.J.P. le Roux (History) arrived in the second semester he was elected as the first chairman of the Library Committee. He, however, did not stay long and for the next two years Prof W.H. van Zyl (Physics) was Chairman of the committee.

With regard to library staff, in 1982 one of the cleaners was requested to assist in the library until the necessary appointments were made. It was envisaged that eventually

the staff would comprise 1 librarian, 2 senior library assistants, 2 library assistants and 1 typist/secretary. A student assistant, who would work 6 hours per week, was also appointed.

Mr T.D. Lesesa was the first library assistant appointed and he started in 1982. The first qualified librarian was Miss A.C. Jonker, whose parents lived in Harrismith. She took up the post in July 1982 but left in 1983, resulting in a crisis regarding staffing. Mr Lesesa, however, remained and acted as librarian for the next year and a half.

It was decided that the librarian’s working hours would be 08:00 –12:00 and one Saturday per month. The library assistant would work from 14:00 to 21:00 as well as on the remaining Saturdays to cater for the majority of students who attended classes in the afternoons and evenings.

By the end of 1983 there was an improvement in delivery when it was decided that Uniqwa could order its own books and have its own library budget. An amount of R1000 was given to each department (37 of them) to buy books and the balance from a

grant of R100 000 was used to buy equipment and service the terminal used by the library and the administration.

In 1984 R 55 000 was divided equally amongst the 39 departments. 4 800 books and 131 journals were ordered and two microfiche readers were also purchased.

An amount of R 301 000 was allocated for the financial year 1984/5; but only R 60 000 was received.

In 1983 it was also decided that “a library consultant be called to advise on the proper planning of the library” and in 1984 Prof. Gerryts, Director: Library Services from the University of Pretoria, submitted a plan for improving the library services.

Although it was initially agreed that undergraduate students would not be allowed to remove books from the library, this was later rescinded and in 1984 the lending period was extended to two weeks and the number of cards for 2nd and 3rd year students increased from 3 to 5. It was also recommended that “students should buy their own prescribed books, but that recommended books could be ordered to be placed on the reserve shelf”.

From the very beginning there was a feeling that the Campus library had “a duty to render service to the people of the

community”, and it was decided that those who were not registered students, could make use of the library services if they paid a deposit of R5,00 and a registration fee of R15,00 per year.

Prof. Ripinga (Education) requested that a section for school children should be investigated. Although no clear progress on this matter could be found it surfaced that the collection was housed in the Department of Education until the end of the 1990’s when it was moved to the library. The collection could, however, not be incorporated into the library as it no longer met the educational needs due to major curriculum and political changes.

In 1983, five newspapers (of which one was the “Rand Daily Mail”), three journals and three governmental publications were ordered. Although “Die Volksblad” and “Rapport” were received free of charge, the English newspapers had to be purchased.

Mr J.R. Louw (Classical Languages) became Chairman of the library committee in 1985 and that year Mr. M.P. Sebusi was appointed as Assistant Librarian.

During this time a number of problems surfaced, among which were:



UniQwa Library seen from the north, shortly after completion in 1988.



Library and Administration staff – 1986. From left, front row: M.H. Letsela (Library), M.N.S. Sekamotho (Library), C. du Toit (Admin.), M.M. Ramabodu (Admin.), M.M. Manyarela (Admin.). Second row: T.D. Lesesa (Library), N.C. Nhlahlo (Admin.), V. Lottering (Admin.), J.S. Steyn (Admin.), A.J.P. Langeveldt (Admin.). Back row: S.E. Rapabi (Admin.), I.F.W. Steyn (Admin.), J.V. van Jaarsveld (Admin.), W. Mödinger (Director).

- Students could not find books on the shelves.
- Books were returned late
- Library staff were reading newspapers, etc. when they were expected to deliver service to the staff and students
- There were a great number of misplaced books

To place the next period of the LIS development on the campus in context it is necessary to indicate some of the bad practices which resulted in the negative perception of the LIS by 1987.

The lack of finding books on the shelves was ascribed to the fact that students were shelving the books and during 1985 it was decided that books will be no longer be replaced by students on the shelves, but by library staff members. This far reaching decision is still being practiced today. In the late 1990's this matter was revisited, but a majority decision was to retain this status quo.

No clear duty sheets were handed to library staff members as well as the student assistants who were helping in the library.

In 1985 the chairperson of the staff association had written a note on the poor functioning of the library, but despite efforts from the chairperson of the library committee, the situation did not improve. It surfaced that the problem was mainly due to the librarian's poor

relation with the staff members and a lack of control generally in the running of the library.

Although a detection system had been purchased, this was not effective, mainly due to the students themselves being employed to secure the library stock. One of the reasons for the loss of books, as will be reflected later, could be due to this unsound decision.

By the end of 1985 it was found that 375 books to the value of R 98 014 had been lost. This was ascribed to regular electricity supply failures as well as the lack of having a security guard present to assist in surveillance in the library.

A task team was appointed to look into the growing over-expenditure on the library budget and by 1987 the number of books lost had increased to 607.

Staffing continued to be a problem. Mr J. Tsebe the head of library services at UNIN proposed the following structure for Uniqwa in 1985: Librarian, Assistant librarian, 4 library assistants.

Six library assistants were, however, appointed, followed in 1986 by the approval of the appointment of 2 library assistants for the theological school.

On 9 November 1987 the library committee was informed that a qualified librarian had been appointed and that the new library would have the following posts: 1 librarian, 2 assistant librarians, 2 senior library assistants, 5 library assistants. These were less than those proposed by the Head of the library at UNIN.

Of interest was that until 1987 the minutes of the library committee were available in English and Afrikaans.

During the meeting in June the committee was informed by the Director of the Theological School that its library would be loaned to the Branch and only books bought from the university budget would become the property of Uniqwa.

In 1983 a donation of R4 000 was received from Anglo American and was used for purchasing reference books. In that year the library also became a member of the National Film Library (now the Department of National Education: Audiovisual Education)

Other events in these early years which had an influence on the service or policy of the library included:

- A request was sent to UNIN for the binding of the journals.
- Although the creation of a catalogue was of great importance, no progress was made in this regard due to the delay in getting the terminal connection finalised.
- It was decided in principle that the computer could be used for cataloguing purposes.
 - It was agreed to link with SABINET, via UNIN.
- It was agreed that academic staff would not be allowed to create their own departmental libraries
- It was decided that departments had to place subject codes on books
- It was indicated that membership of the interlibrary loan system was granted on condition that the library had to contribute to the joint catalogue (Union catalogue).
- Staff were requested to donate their theses to the library. Despite several attempts to get this practice off the ground nothing sustainable had yet been reached by 2006.
- Mr. Tsebe visited the campus in August 1986.
- A request for reading space was received from the students.
- The Sabinet linkage would be again be addressed in 1988.
- It was decided that the journals would be moved during March to the Africana section on the 2nd level of the new library.
- It was decided to begin with the creation of a research collection.

In 1986 a request was submitted for a generator to provide

emergency power due to the current problems being experienced.

The 1986 budget was R 152 274,00.

The following decisions with financial implications were taken in 1986:

- Getting quotations for binding of journals
- Transfer of R 500,00 for postage.
- Training of the library staff in WordStar
- Money was advanced for the purchasing of furniture for the new campus

In 1987 it was decided that each department needed to contribute 10% of their allocated funds towards the ordering of reference books.

With the move to the new campus and the new library building in 1988, only Mr Lesesa of the original staff remained.

Although there were attempts to get the library functioning efficiently during the first six years, the lack of a professional librarian and adequate funding hampered progress, such that when Mr C.J. Kok arrived as Librarian in March 1988 he found what was regarded by some as a “glorified bookshop”.

Mr Kok was immediately requested to discontinue the annual over-expenditure which had regularly occurred since 1982, as well as improving service delivery.

Upon his appointment he was assisted by 6 library assistants, of whom three were responsible for the circulation services. These services and short loans were housed at the current circulation area. There was no reading space for students as both sides of the library had shelving. The first impression was that the library was very impressive and there was no reason why a good library service was not possible. A great challenge lay ahead!!

The chairmen of the Library Committee during the next few years were Prof. B. Khotseng (1988 – 1990), Rev. W. van Velden (1991/2) and Dr. M. Evans (1993 – 1997). From 1998 the Executive Director: Academic Affairs acted as the chairperson of the committee. At first the librarian acted as secretary but was replaced in this job by the assistant librarian in 1990. Another benefit was the fact that both the Director and Registrar were ex-officio members of the committee. This had a very positive effect on the development of the library.

A decision was soon taken that the library would remain open between 13:00 and 14:00.

In 1990 major changes were made in the staff allocation to the library. Many of these staff members played a major role in the changes which followed.

They were:

- Mr. T.H. Pholosi - Assistant librarian
- Ms. T.M. Lavisa - She was later promoted to assistant librarian and was a very stabilising factor as other appointed assistant librarians were appointed and resigned
- Mr. M.S. Makhoali - He was later appointed as assistant librarian after he completed his studies in library science
- Mrs E. De Haas - Temporary - She was later promoted to the post of Executive secretary
- Ms. M.N.S. Sekamotho - She was later promoted to the level of Senior library assistant

Other appointments were: Messrs Mahlatsi, Nxayi, and Twala as library assistants and Mr. Mahlako as the first senior library assistant. The practise was that only gentlemen were appointed to attend to circulation activities as it was considered to be unsafe for ladies to work night shift.

In 1992 Ms. B.C. Nyide was appointed in the position of Mr. Pholosi who had resigned and Ms. M.F. Hlongwane was also appointed as the first full-time secretary of the library. The number of student assistants was increased from 5 to 13. Mr. L.D. Mohlakoana who was appointed as a temporary staff member, was later appointed permanently and promoted to a senior library assistant.

In 1989 the following major activities took place:

- A task team was appointed to investigate security in the library.
- A seminar on library cooperation was held during which Prof. Venter was one of the invited speakers
- The computerisation of the library was again discussed in order to determine the way forward. There was a drive towards buying the library program of the ITS system. Fortunately the Library Committee did not support this drive.
- A literacy week was held and the local schools were invited. It was deemed a great success.

- The library was connected to the SABINET network but the operation was rather slow due to having to use a modem for connections.

Highlights of 1990 included:

- The introduction of a proper Inter-library loan system.
- The first visit to the URICA premises.
- ALASA (African Library Association of South Africa) held its annual conference at Golden Gate with the campus as the host. It was definitely one of the highpoints in our history.
- An open letter was written to the campus community indicating what services they can expect to receive from the LIS, but also emphasizing their responsibilities in this matter.
- To expand the services in the library it was decided that all videos would in future be housed in the library. This resulted in greater usage and more efficient use of the library resources.

In 1991 a library prospectus were drawn up and distributed to all staff members. Regrettably this was not kept up and by 1998 the project had run out of steam.

In order to reduce the number of books being lost a penalty free week was introduced, which had good results.

From 1991 a direct line was regarded as necessary for optimization of using SABINET. This was eventually reached in 1993 and was a great help in our drive towards the computerisation of the library.

By 1991 a total of 10 973 books were already added to the online catalogue.

By 1992 it was reported that photocopying services for students remained a problem and that the number of books lost increased to 2 524. This was, however, still below the expected loss experienced by other university libraries. Despite attempts to control the problem it was found that tattle tapes were being removed on a large scale.

Another activity that remained problematic was the operation of the short-loan section. At the end of this year the number of books catalogued stood at 14 600.

Facilities introduced in 1992 included:

- A reader advisory system (due to staff changes the project was no longer practised by 1995).
- A leisure reading section which is still well received.



Library staff - 1992: Front: M.N.S. Sekamotho, M.S. Phudumotsoe, T.M. Lavis, H.N. Lemeko. Middle: B.C. Nyide, P.F. Hlongwane, T.E. Nxayi. Back: D. Machesa, T.S. Makhele, C.J. Kok, T. Mahlaku, M. Mosala, M.L. Monareng.

- An Information Service Delivery (also known as a current awareness) service. This entailed the distribution of journal indexes to academics. Regrettably the library's expectations were not met and the service was discontinued in 1997.

After his first five years Mr Kok summarised the period as follows:

"Many far-reaching changes and improvements have been in order to improve service to our users. Some were more successful than others, but in general the service has been substantially improved and has led indirectly to greater satisfaction from users. One of the major factors in improving the service was the increase of staff members from 6 in 1988 to 15 in 1992. There were, however several resignations and only one of the original staff members remains. I do foresee however, a further increase in staff members as our services to our users are still expanding.

The total annual budget had increased from R 302 400 in 1988 to R 515 000 in 1992."

Among the activities undertaken or proposals implemented in 1993 were:

- The Kroon-report titled "Organisational development" was received.
- A new funding formula was drawn up.
- A request for a full-time book shop was received. After a thorough and lengthy investigation the matter was

shelved. This matter cropped up regularly after this, but as few students were buying books, it was never a financially viable acceptable option.

- On 18 May a special meeting was held to discuss the computerisation of the library. This important proposed change in service delivery was approved in principle, although due to its high costs, it could not be implemented at the time (only R 95 000 was available and the system would cost R500 000).

In 1994 the following new services were introduced to the library:

- The compiling of a list of theses and dissertations commenced
- The assistant librarian, Mr. Makhoali, communicated a report on the balance of the collection in the different departments indicating the important role academics were playing in it
- Computerisation of the library began. This was mainly due to the creation of a stabilization fund from unused annual book budgets. Linked to this was the reduction in the costs of computer hardware due to technological changes.

In an article in the campus newsletter it was written: "Great improvement in output has taken place since our last report on the computerisation project in our library... The library management is confident that it will be possible to have an online catalogue available not later than 1 March 1995, thus serving a great need of our users".

In 1995 a CCTV system was introduced in the library with the aim of curbing book losses. It was an immediate success, and by 1996 there were 38 134 books listed in the on-line catalogue. As from 16 April it was decided that all students needed to present their student card before borrowing material.

The following list of budget amounts reflects the positive view of the library held by university management:

1988 = R 302 400

1989 = R 342 600

1990 = R 374 000

1991 = R 360 000

1992 = R 515 000

1993 = R 623 000

1994 = R 806 000

1995 = R 955 000

1996 = R 1 055 750

The period 1993 – 1997 could be regarded as the “golden era” of the Library and Information Services on the campus. Not only was the over expenditure curtailed by 1989, but substantially growth and standards were set by 1997. This was achieved by:

- Sound library management.
- Committed library staff members.
- Positive and motivational managerial support.
- Support and encouragement from the customers.



Study area and some of the book stock.

The optimism for the future of the LIS was somewhat dampened over the next five years, a period which the Librarian summed up as “five years of turmoil”.

The lack of stable governance on campus, together with internal institutional politicking and subsequent poor handing of library matters, impacted negatively on the library management. This, however, improved when Prof. Imenda was appointed as line head of the library.

The appointment of Prof. Motshologane as Assistant to the Administrator in 2000 was also a welcome change. Not only were some promotions effected, but the Librarian was asked to join the management structure of the campus, a move which speeded up many outstanding issues.

Another negative aspect was the announcement that the campus would be incorporated within the University of the Free State. This event was received with mixed feelings. Whereas some of the personnel were positively inclined towards the merger, the majority of the staff was de-motivated. The result was that the last two years was a trying exercise in keeping the services going. Despite all the negativity the Librarian was

proud to state “that the flagships of our services, interlibrary loans and the circulation activities, retained their high quality”.

Highlights of these years included the following:

- In 1998 the Free State Library Consortium (Frelico-) agreement was signed. Unfortunately due to administrative negativity this partnership lapsed in 2000, and it was only in 2006 that the librarian was requested to attend these meetings again.
- By 1999 there were 43 913 books in the online catalogue.
- The long overdue research on our customers’ expectations was completed. The rumoured changes in the university structures from the government resulted in the fact that the text on the research was never completed and therefore shelved.

At the end of 2002 the library experienced a number of serious problems, mainly structural. These included:

- The library roof, which had been leaking since 1993, had by 1998 deteriorated to such a degree that the resultant repairs in 1999 had worsened the situation to such an extent that the water was literally flowing down the internal walls when it was raining. Fortunately this matter was immediately addressed after the incorporation in 1993.
- The ventilation system which should have been replaced by 1997 had not really been attended to and ceased to function by 2000. This led to students and staff having to work under very unhealthy and unpleasant conditions. Fortunately the matter was resolved to some extent in 2005.
- The doors of the main entrance started giving problems in 2001 and still need repairing.
- The CCTV which was severely damaged in 1998 has not been repaired yet with the result that the library is losing books.
- The removal from the library of the photocopying services for students by the Financial Administration resulted in a loss of income and affected the service of the LIS negatively.

Despite this negative picture there were two highpoints during this period.

The first was participation by the Librarian in a Danish project for postgraduate students. What was described by him as “a fantastic experience” was unfortunately terminated by, as he called it, “institutional politics”.

The second was the significant input in a joint programme initiated by the Department of Education and the European Union. This was part of a wider initiative aimed at addressing the inequalities experienced by the historic black universities in the past.

All library staff members took part in this programme which covered aspects such as courses in staff training, book donations and the provision of computer hardware. The donation of 35 computers and other computer hardware, and more than R 2 000 000 worth of books was by far the largest amount of support received by LIS.

During this time management still provided the library with enough funds to extend the collection and budget allocations were as follows:

1997 : R 1 317 613

1998 : R 1 380 300

1999 : R 1 499 600

By 2000, however, the campus was seriously short of funds and the library allocation was only sufficient to buy a few books and to retain the journal subscriptions.

The merger with the University of the Free State on 1 January 2003 signified a complete change in the management of the LIS, with the Qwaqwa Campus Library becoming a branch library of the Main Library on the Bloemfontein Campus. Although the merger was greeted with mixed feelings by some and there were a few teething problems in the administrative components, most of the services can now be considered to have greatly improved. Actual ordering of books and journals is now done by main campus and for the first time a proper on-line library service is available, including the use of e-books and e-learning.

The librarian ends his contribution by stating that the future of the LIS on campus "is rosy".



Library and Information Sciences Top Management 2006 Mr C.J. Kok (Senior Librarian) and Ms Z. G. Ketiwe (Assistant Librarian).



Chris Hani and O.R. Tambo in distant right, two of the first student residences on campus.

CHAPTER 8

Students

From its inception, Uniqwa provided accommodation for its students. At the Lere la Tshepe campus, which could house 240 students, the first wardens of the residences were Mrs N.A. Bucibo and Mr A.D.M. Mathekga. When the move to the new campus was made, three residences; A, for female students, and B & C for male students, were occupied. These residences were later named Chris Hani, O.R. Tambo and Hector Petersen. Mrs Bucibo remained matron, Mr Mathebula was Supervisor and Mr Mathekga, warden. This accommodation was, however, not enough and in the second semester of 1991 and until the two additional residences, Peter Mokaba and Steve Biko, both for male students, were completed in April and June 1994 respectively, at a cost of R5 million each, the residences at Lere la Tshepe were used again, with students being provided with bus fares to reach the new campus.

One of the first major operations following the merger with UFS was the renovation and refurbishment of the student and staff residences on campus. R6,8million was set aside for the residences and renovation began in 2004 and was completed in 2005. Among the major additions were: a kitchenette and laundrette for each residence and heaters in all the rooms. The system of heating the residences by means of steam from a

coal-fired boiler, deemed to be the most economical form in 1987, was replaced by electricity.

In 2006 additional student accommodation was obtained by the use of the residences at Bonamelo and Tshiya Teacher's Colleges, and students bused in to the campus.



Steve Biko residence, seen from the west.

The campus was now able to house 1021 students as follows:

Qwaqwa Campus:

Assistant Director, Accommodation Services: Rev. T.H. Nkoana,

Senior Warden: Ms R.M. Nthunya, Warden: Mr Z.S. Mdluli.

Chris Hani: 122 female students

Oliver Tambo: 122 female students

Hector Petersen: 122 female students

Peter Mokaba 191 male students

Steve Biko: 193 male students

Bonamelo College:

Warden: Ms O.D. Mulaudzi. 104 female students.

Tshiya College:

Warden: Ms S.P. Xaba.

Freedom square: 50 male students

Greener pastures: 64 male students

Martin Luther: 53 male students

SPORT

At the Lere la Tshepe campus there was a bare earth soccer field where students and occasionally staff matches were played. A donation of half a million rand from the personal accounts of all 64 members of the Qwaqwa Legislature enabled the new campus to have a proper grass football field, encircled by a cinder athletic track plus two practice fields. Also erected were two tennis courts and a sports club house. These facilities were, however, on a lower level and about a km from the residences, which upset some students, as after sports they had a steep climb back to the upper campus.

In the beginning the sport was administered by the All Sports member of the SRC and members of staff in honorary capacities. At one stage Dr Claassen was chairperson of a sports committee and Ms Mashinini replaced him later. With the establishment of a Sports Office, Mr D.T. Zoko was transferred from the library to the post of Sports Officer.



Sports Personnel 2006: Messrs D.T Zoko (Senior Sports Officer), N.J. Mokone and M.M.N. Nkutha.

Active codes being followed on campus include men's and women's football, volleyball and netball. Other codes that have a reasonable participation are body-building, chess and dance, whereas darts, table tennis, tennis and cricket are currently inactive, despite having the necessary facilities.

Men's football, has however, always been the dominant sports activity on campus and the Uniqwa Football League has provided many fine matches between teams such as Flying Stars, Mighty Eagles, Juventus, Sampdoria, United and Innermoraty. The teams would change over the years and in 2006 the following made up the league: Liverpool, Manchester, Chelsea, Real Madrid, FCAK, Dinonori, Young Masters.

Students who have represented the UFS at provincial and national level include Ms N. Motaung in basketball and Mr S. Mdlalose in volleyball. Students who have represented South African University teams include Ms Seoke Seipeti in Soccer and Mr Hlohlo Theko in Tennis. Other highlights have been the participation by some students in the SASSU chess tournament (the sportsman of the year on campus in 1998 was awarded to Mr S. Nhlapo for his excellence in Chess), the securing of sponsorship by ABSA for a sports weekend, and the establishment of a partnership with the Maluti FET College. The kit for the football team which took part in the SA University Tournament in Bloemfontein in 2005, was sponsored by First National Bank.



Qwaqwa Campus Men's Football Team, 2005.

Sports on the campus received a huge boost with a grant of R3 million from the National Lotto for the erection and improvement of sports infrastructure. The first million was received in 2006 and the grant is going to be used to build new facilities on the upper campus, just below the residences and kitchen. These facilities include two new football pitches, one with lighting, and hockey, basketball, netball and volleyball pitches.

CHOIR

The student choir has from the beginning played a vital role in the campus life, notably performing at functions such as

the graduation and other official occasions. The main choir or Uniqwa Chorale, was started early in 1990 by Mr J.N. Lepheana, composer and lecturer in the Faculty of Education to cater for the interests of the music students in the faculty. Originally the choir comprised 20 students, but it slowly grew in number. When Mr Lepheana left, Mr Marewa became conductor, and it was he who initiated the participation of the choir in music competitions in the Free State and the recordings of the choir with Radio Lesotho. In 1998, Mr Diamond Msindo became conductor and the choir went from strength to strength, winning several awards.



Uniqwa Chorale, 2004: Front: Mfiso Mngomezulu, Nathi Mdlalose (Assistant Conductor), Palesa Mabe, Thibedi Thibedi, Diamond Msindo (Conductor); Back: Ms Rachael Nthunya (Choir Manager). The trophy held by Ms Mabe was won at the Old Mutual Music Festival in 2004; those held by Mr Msindo and Mr Thibedi were won for Vernacular and Western pieces respectively - at the SATICA (South African Tertiary Institutions Chorale Association) Competition in Cape Town called: 10 Years of Democracy.



The Qwaqwa Campus Choir in 2004 with Mr J.V. Nyama, the conductor, seated in the middle.



First Student's Representative Council, 1985/6: Front: N.S. Zulu, M.A. Tsukudu, Ms N. Bucibo (Matron), C. Mpepuka. Back: T.A. Setai, P. Mlombi, S. Mokoena, J. Phathang, M. Cuefer, N. Mhlahlo, K. Mokotjo (President), F.S. Moseme, M. Matsepe.

SRC

The inaugural Students Representative Council was elected in 1986 with Mr K.K. Mokotjo as President. This body and the subsequent councils were to play a vital part of campus life, mostly positively but sometimes in the eyes of the academics and administration, also negatively in that most cases of unrest on campus were driven by the SRC. No doubt the students would have regarded these events as positive contributions to their well-being.

The first SRC wasted no time in setting up relations with their counterparts on other university campuses and in 1986 visits were paid to UOVS, RAU and UNIBO. There were initially three subcommittees, viz. All Sports, Central Cultural and Student's Academic. The All Sports was responsible for arranging inter college matches in soccer, netball and boxing and in the beginning local matches such as against the Theological College and the Teacher's Training Colleges were arranged. Items such as dance and choir fell under the Central Cultural Committee, and the Academic Committee busied itself with teaching matters such as: "Why, when there was a shortage of lecturers, only staff in the Sciences from Turfloop were prepared to come and teach for limited periods at Lere la Tshepe". The Director had to point out that this was not entirely true as Prof. Moolman used to come and present history for short periods. In subjects such

as Economics, however, there was also a shortage on main campus and the lecturers could not afford to be away from their own students.

In 1987 the SRC requested that the university should be declared multiracial and that Rule QA 8.1, which stipulated that "The University provides training and teaching to students belonging to the black population groups", should be rephrased.

By 1992 the office bearers of the SRC numbered thirteen and were as follows:

President
 Vice-President
 General Secretary
 Liaison Officer Food
 Liaison Officer Residences
 Recording Secretary
 Correspondence Secretary
 Administrative Secretary
 Liaison Officer Culture
 Treasurer
 Public Relations
 Officer
 Liaison Officer
 Sport
 Liaison Officer
 Academic

One of the most important portfolios was that of Liaison Officer Food, as despite the SRC having a say in the appointment of caterers on campus, over the years the quality and quantity of the food served on campus was to be a prime source of dissatisfaction and the direct cause of some of the student boycotts and even trashing of the kitchen. One of the official complaints at Lere la Tshepe was that "beacon (sic) was not served with eggs one morning". After investigation it was minuted that the caterer stated that "beacon was only served every second Sunday and then with magou". This portfolio was deemed so important that there were invariably extra members co-opted on to it.

In 1992 the SRC rejected the move towards autonomy and full independence of the Branch and suggested that the move towards a democratic people's university should only be considered after political settlement and freedom in the country had been attained. They listed eight criteria which they felt were lacking before independence could be achieved.

These were:

UNIQUWA has insufficient lecturers to cope with the day to day academic demands of the students. UNIQUWA has less than 20 Prof.essors. [Of interest - by 2006 there were only 2 Prof.essors, one of whom was suspended and subsequently left].

UNIQUWA has insufficient essential laboratories, including language laboratories, natural science distinctive laboratories, geological and geographical laboratories, ecological and research laboratories.

The Faculty of Arts cannot afford to offer Anthropology, or international languages like Portuguese or French.

UNIQUWA has no field for extra-mural activities.

Information sources like the library are ill-equipped and lacking.

UNIQUWA has no qualified Public Relations Officer.

Accommodation facilities are inadequate. The psychological effect of this and other related matters degrade the standard of UNIQUWA in its major assessment of academic progress.

UNIQUWA'S time-table is narrow and dogmatic.

The above criteria were prefaced by the interesting statement that "UNIQUWA is only a college as by universal grounds and standards an institution is declared a university when it has seven (7) or more faculties. UNIQUWA has five (5)". [Of interest - by 2006 there were only three faculties].

At a meeting in September 1993 in Cape Town, the Coordinating Committee of National University SRC's elected an ad-hoc committee on which Mr Kaizar Mokole of Uniqwa was to represent the northern Free State.



Students Representative Council 2004 – 2005: Ms. M. Salman, Ms. N. Sabasaba, Mr. M. Mohlakoana, Mr. T. Motloug (SRC President), Mr. S. Maphalala, Mr. W. Moiloa, Mr. L. T. A. Morapeli, Mr. R. Mbatha.

In *Echoes from Qwa-Qwa Hills* in 1998, Mr Allen Sithole, President for the past two years, summed up the aims and objectives of the SRC as follows: To represent the students of the

University of the North, Qwa-Qwa Campus in general, but in particular in relation to management, the academic authorities of the university, other academic institutions and/or forums, national and international student organizations or forums and the general public, any other body, forum, institution and centre not anticipated above where it be to the students' interest and advantage to have representatives.

- To re-introduce UNIQUWA students to the broader spectrum of African development
- To create a learning environment for a changing South Africa
- To open new avenues for scholarly research

In 2004 the President of the Qwaqwa Campus SRC had the honour of being elected President of the first combined SRC of the three UFS Campuses.



Executive of the first combined SRC of the UFS: Dr E. Moraka (Vice-Rector, Student Affairs), Mr A. Geldenhuys (Main Campus SRC President), Mr T. Motloug (Qwaqwa Campus SRC President), Mr K. Mogotsi (Vista Campus SRC President), Prof. F. v N. Fourie (Rector and Vice-Chancellor).



SRC 2005 – 2006: Front: Dr. N. Luyt (Dean: Student Affairs), Ms. M. G. Motaung, Mr. T. E. Ramoubane, Mr. L. T. A. Morapeli (SRC President), Ms. N. Mokoena, Mr. S. H. Maqhubu, Dr. R. E. Moraka (Vice Rector: Student Affairs); Back: Mr. B. E. Maseko, Mr. M. J. Motloug, Prof.. P. A. Mbatl (QQ Campus Principal), Mr. N. I. Motloug, Mr. T. I. Manchu (Deputy Director: Student Affairs), Mr. K. H. Maduna, Mr. S. W. Magubane.

The SRC, together with the Administration, responded to a call by the National Minister of Education in 1999 to provide 100 senior students to assist in recounting votes in the Lesotho National Election. This was an urgent request and within a day the necessary arrangements were made and the students worked day and night in Maseru over a week-end. Their efforts resulted in a personal letter of thanks from the Deputy President, Mr T. Mbeki.

OTHER CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In 1999 a Drama Committee was formed on campus with Mr F. Abban of the English Department as Chairperson and Mr M. Khumalo as Student President. The Club performed at the Basotho Cultural Village in May and at the invitation of the Pretoria Technikon Drama Department, visited the State Theatre in Pretoria in October where they saw a performance of “Africa Dreaming”.

August saw the launch of a contemporary music group called “Xcellent Vibrations”, which was to give pleasure to many students in the coming months.

Formations, groups or political organizations recognized by the SRC on campus in 2006 are the following:

ACTS (Association of Catholic Tertiary Students)
AIESEC (International Association of Economics and Commerce Students)
AMADODANA ASE UNIQWA
ANCYL (African National Congress Youth League)
AZASCO (Azanian Student’s Congress (Inactive))
DITS (Dynamic IT Solutions)
FASVO (F S University Association of Volunteers)
HIV/AIDS Consortium
JOY FOR LIFE
METHSSOC (Methodist Student Society)
PASMA (Pan African Student Movement of Azania)
PAYCO (Pan Africanist Youth Congress)
PSF (Public Speakers' Forum)
SADESMO (South African Democratic Student Movement)
SASCO (South African Students' Congress)
SASO (Socialist Azanian Student Org. (Inactive))
SCF (Students Christian Fellowship)
UDDS (University Dance & Drama Society)
UMF (University of the Free State Men's Forum)
YWNW (Young Women's Network)

APPENDIX. NUMBER OF DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS AWARDED BY UNIQUWA/UFS

Degree/Diploma	1983-1997	1998-2006	Total
B.A.	875	775	1650
B.A.Ed.	742	250	992
B.Admin.	141	269	410
B.Com.	96	303	399
B.Com.Ed.	49	24	73
B.Sc.	131	290	421
B.Sc.Ed.	84	52	136
<i>Total undergraduate</i>	<i>2118</i>	<i>1963</i>	<i>4081</i>
B.A.Hons.	79	151	230
B.Admin.Hons.	7	34	41
B.Com.Hons.	1	27	28
B.Sc.Hons.	10	65	75
B.Ed./Hons	129	324	453
B.Th.	23		23
Total Honours	249	601	850
M.A.		20	20
M.Admin.		8	8
M.Com.		2	2
M.Ed.	1	19	20
M.Sc.		23	23
M.Th.	1		1
Ph.D.	1	7	8
LI.D.(H.C.)		1	1
Total M. and D.	3	80	83
<i>Total postgraduate</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>933</i>
Total degrees	2370	2644	5014
Dip.Com.	4		4
Dip.Th.	46		46
Dip.Ed.		805*	805
Total Lower Diplomas	50	805	855
H.Dip.Ed./PGC	103	657	760
H.Dip.Th.	58		58
Total Higher Diplomas	161	657	818
Total diplomas	211	1462	1673
Total degrees& diplomas	2581	4106	6677

* Includes two years of Tshiya College students.

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