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

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

WEST STREET

GARDINER STREET

Entrance to George Cato Room

CITY HALL

Entrance to Grad Ceremony

Main Entrance

Farewell Square
The Vice-Chancellor and University Principal
Professor Brenda Gourley
cordially invites you and your spouse/partner
to Dinner following the Graduation Ceremony
on Saturday 25 April 1998
at 18h00 for 18h30

at the ROYAL HOTEL 267 Smith Street Durban

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

To facilitate catering arrangements please advise us on your dietary preferences
UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

DURBAN

Graduation/Diploma Ceremony

Faculties of Humanities (Education)
and Medicine

1998

Saturday, 25 April
16h00

Durban City Hall
The Chancellor

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


The Mace

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

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

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

The Armorial Bearings

(See front cover)

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

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

Academic Dress

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

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

Convocation

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

### Chancellor
The Most Reverend D E Hurley, OMI, DD
Archbishop Emeritus of Durban
PhL (Rome), STL (Rome)

### Vice-Chancellor
B M Gourley
CTA (Witwatersrand), MBL (Unisa), Hon LLD (Nott)

### Chairman of Council
A Rogoff
CA (SA)

### Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor
D A Maughan Brown
BA (Cape Town), MA (Cantab), DPhil (Sussex)

### Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic)
A C Bawa
BSc (Unisa), BSc(Hons) (Natal), MSc (UDW), PhD (Durham)

### Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Research and Development)
E M Preston-Whyte
BSocSc(Hons), PhD (Natal)

### Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Students and Transformation)
E A Ngara
BA(Hons) (Rhodesia), MPhil, PhD (London)

### Pro Vice-Chancellor
J D Volmink
BSc(Hons) (UWC), PhD (Cornell)

### Pro Vice-Chancellor
P M Zulu
MA, PhD (Natal)

### Registrar
G J Trotter
BA(Hons) (Natal), MA (Duke)

### Convocation Officer
S van Wyk
BA, LLB, LLM (Natal)

### Orator
D Herwitz
BA(Brandeis), MA, PhD (Chicago)

## DEAN OF FACULTY

### Humanities (Acting Dean)
M H J Thurlow, BA (Open Univ), MEd (Natal),
EdD (Newport), CertEd (London), AdvDipSocEd (Excon),
FCollP (UK), MSAIM

### Medicine
J R van Dellen, MB BCh (Witwatersrand), FRCS (Edinburgh),
PhD (Witwatersrand)
PROGRAMME

The Academic Procession enters the Hall

The Chancellor constitutes the Congregation

Welcome to Guests
The Vice-Chancellor

Address
The President of the Students’ Representative Council

Presentation of Doctoral Graduands
The Deans

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

Address
Dr Lionel Bernstein

Musical Interlude
Durban Sings Adult Choir
KwaMashu: Zulu Traditional Song

Presentation of Graduands and Diplomates
The Deans

The Chancellor dissolves the Congregation

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

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

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

Only officially authorised persons may take photographs during the ceremony.
Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Humanities

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

Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Medicine

McGill, Vaughn Ross, BA(Andrews), BA(Hons)(Rhodes), MA(Clin Psych)(UDW)
(Professor L Schlebusch)

Honorary Graduand

Bernstein, Lionel, DipArch (Witwatersrand)

Master of Education

Africa, Ian Edward, BA (Unisa), BEd
(Dr R Morrell)

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

Browne, Gillian Ruth Anne, BSc, UED, DipAdEd
(Mr C Criticos)

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

Chetty, Vimla, BPaed (UDW), BEd ...............................Educational Resource Development
Coursework and Dissertation: Professional Internship: Casme Maths Unit.
(Mr C Criticos)

Hlatshwayo, Vuyiswa, BPaed (UZ), BEd ..............................Curriculum Studies
Coursework and Dissertation: Perceptions of Secondary School Teachers in Clermont
towards Participation in Curriculum Development.
(Mr M Graham-Jolly)

Keyser, Ruby, BDram (Stell.) HDE, BEd ............................Educational Resource Development
Development Project: Materials Management.
(Mr C Criticos)

Masuku, Nokuthulu Penelope, BA, HDE, BEd ........................South African Education
Coursework and Dissertation: Pregnancy amongst Schoolgirls at Kwamgaga High School,
Umlazi: Pupil Perceptions and the School’s Response.
(Dr R Morrell)

Motala, Rashid Ahmed, BA, BEd (UDW) ..............................Specialised Education
Coursework and Dissertation: The Teaching of Reading at Junior Primary Level: A
Collaborative Action Research Project.
(Dr A Muthukrishna)

Ngcobo, Nokukhanya Yvonne, BA (Botswana/Swazi), BA(Hons) ..............Educational Studies
(Mr C Criticos)

Peinke, Noel Gregory, BA, HDE, BEd (Witwatersrand)...Educational Resource Development
Development Project: Communications Modules.
(Mr C Criticos)

+ Ranby, Peter Charles, BA(Hons) (London) .............................Educational Resource Development
Development Project: Production of Learners’ Book & Teacher’s Guide “Down to Earth” in
the Integrated Studies Series.
(Mr C Criticos)

Tshoko, Luvuyo, BA (UFH), BEd ........................................Media Education
Coursework and Dissertation: Development of a Proposal for Media Education and
Curriculum Intervention for Teacher Education/Colleges of Education in Kwazulu-
Natal Province.
(Ms J Prinsloo)

+ indicates degree awarded cum laude
Master of Family Medicine

+ Jenkins, Louis Stander, MB ChB(Stell) ........................................................  Family Medicine
Loot, Sayyed Mahmood Hosain, LLM RCP, LLM RCS(Ire), MFGP(SA), DipPEC(SA) ........................................................  Family Medicine
Rugnath, Thirjbahadur, LLM RCP, LLM RCS(Ire), MB ChB (Ire)  Family Medicine

+ indicates degree awarded cum laude

Bachelor of Education

Bele, Zandile Ellinah, BA (Unisa)  
Buthelezi, Thabile Zola, BA (UDW)  
Cele, Hlakaniphani Armstrong, BA(Hons) (UZ)  
Chiliza, Mamsie Maureen, BA (Unisa)  
Cwele, Ntomb'khona Theodorah  
Davy, Lesley Jean, BA (Unisa)  
Dlamini, Phindile Gloria, BA (UNISWA)  
Dzingwa, Given Siyabonga  
Hlatshwayo, Mncedisi Amos  
Khan, Fathima, BSc  
Kweyama, Patricia Nonhlanhla  
Lalla, Sunitha, BMus (UDW)  
Luthuli, Bonginkosi Raymond  
Mdlala, Nokuthula Yvonne, BPrimEd  
Mahlobo, Vusumuzi Ronald, BPaed (UZ)  
Makatini, Melusi Shepherd  
Manzini, Petros Thembeila  
Maphumulo, Phathumzi Joatham, BA (UZ)  
Mathebula, Jeanette Nhlanhla Eugenia, BPrimEd

Mbhele, Senezelo Sopatro, BPaed (UDW)  
Mfeka, Boniswa Consolate  
Mkhize, Sabelo Andrias  
Mkhize, Zimisele Eugene  
Mqadi, Constance Eunice, BA (UZ)  
Msimango, Henry Maphumuzana  
Msomi, Beatrice Zamabatha, BA (UZ)  
Naidoo, Loshni, BA (UDW)  
Naidoo, Reubendra, BA(Hons) (UDW)  
Ngcaya, Xolisile Goodness  
Ngongoma, Clara Nomathemba  
Ngwenya, William Nkosimayibongwe  
Nzimande, Ntombizonke Joyce  
Osman, Rookaya Bibi, BA (Unisa)  
Oti-Frimpong, Kofi, BSc (Ghana)  
Pillay, Surianganthie, BSc  
Thwala, Nombuso Thenjiwe, BSc (UNIN)  
Wells, Debbie Lee, BPrimEd

+ indicates degree awarded cum laude

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

Reddy, Suren Leandhren  
Tame, Vuyo
Higher Diploma in Education (Postgraduate)

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

• indicates diploma awarded with distinction

Postgraduate Diploma in Education (Educational Studies)

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

Advanced University Diploma in Adult Education

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

• indicates diploma awarded with distinction
Further Diploma in Education

* indicates diploma awarded with distinction

Naicker, Arunthoothie
Naicker, Bomnie, BA, BEd (UDW)
Naidu, Thulasimala, BSc(Hons), MSc(UDW)
Pitsoe, Tebogo Emily Octavia, BSoSc

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

Cele, Siphesihle
Chonco, Ntomifikile Grace
Chonco, Victor Sikhumbuzo Xolani
Khathwane, Justine Jabulani
Khoza, Mandla Perleverence, FDE
Khumalo, Beata Nikeziwe
Khumalo, Nomthandazo Barbara, BA (UZ)
Khumalo, Sipho Lungisani Henry
Makhethi, Tieho John
Makhulu, Sipho Nicholas
Masikane, Samuel Kwazikwakhe
Mbasta, Petra Patricia
Mchunu, Ilford Thokozani
Mhlongo, Jabulani Joshua
Mkhize, Alexus S’busiso
Mkhize, Bhekukwenza Eric
Mkhize, Thelma
Mntungwa, Medrinah, BA (UZ)
Mxibi, Madoda John
Msimang, Ndumiso Ian

Mthombeni, Thokozile Joyce
Mvelase, Nonhlanhla Theresia, BA(Hons)
Myeza, Thokozile Joan Busisiwe
Mzinyane, Priscilla Zandile, BA (Unisa), BEd (Unisa)
Mzobe, Christopheine Thandiwe, BA, BEd (UZ)
Ndlela, Zakhe
Ndlovu, Ignatia Thabisile
Ndlovu, Rosebud Pamela
Ngcobo, Bongiwe Faith
Nhlapho, Phiwokuhle Charlotte
Ntsele, Simon
Nzimande, Thandekile Rejoice
Shezi, Sydney General
Shibase, Mendo David
Tshabalala, Maggie Nomoya
Zulu, Thulelu Faith
Zulu, Mthembeni Zeblon

University Diploma in Adult Education

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

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

* indicates diploma awarded with distinction
Mr Lionel (Rusty) Bernstein, an architect by profession and an activist by dedication, is being honoured tonight in both capacities. As activist, he was one of the central players in the 1950s and 1960s in the struggle against Apartheid. As architect, he built not the modernist high-rises which in their dilapidated states of collapsed curtain wall or their newly minted and unctuous Rosebank corporate sleek, grace the cities of South African modernity today, but a bridge of more ancient and radical value, a bridge between the foundations of Athenian democracy and the South African constitution. Bernstein was a chief architect, along with Govan Mbeki and a small number of others, of the Freedom Charter of 1957. Since that document founded South Africa before it was willing, as a country dedicated to the project of radical democracy, with equality of rights in the most rigorous sense, for all, Bernstein's work is at the origins of South African social contracts. As an origin, the Freedom Charter has never enjoyed strict legal use: its declaration is rather of the currency of a moral weapon, to be used to measure how far the South African constitution really goes in proclaiming the rights of a humanity which is entitled to refuse humiliation and abjection, just how far government goes in ensuring a better life, just how much the global forms of capitalism which subsume South Africa are indeed enlightened. Marxism, for the Freedom Charter as an artifact of Marxist humanism in the best sense, remains alive to the extent that its principles remain a radical option to current automotive forms of government policy with their supply side GEARs - gears which make BMWs run very fast but consign those with rusted old engines to further lack of movement. Clause 3: "The people shall share in the Country's wealth", calls for nationalisation of the mines. With current layoffs impending for mineworkers and former trade unionists busy striking it rich (rather than striking at all), with South African capitalism still fond of the days of 19th century colonialism where the desire was, in the words of Josef Conrad, "To tear treasures out of the bowels of the land...with no more moral purpose...than there is in burglars breaking into a safe", we may find that the Freedom Charter haunts us. Clause 4: "The land shall be shared among those who work it", demands a redistribution of land and state assistance for the peasantry. Of the 22 000 odd land claims currently on the government books, a total of 7 have been resolved in the last two years. We may return to this clause as a moral sword. Clause 7: "There shall be work and security". Need I say more? Clause 9: "There shall be houses, security and comfort". Who but makers of car alarms, razor wire, electronic gates and breeders of large Alsatian dogs would take comfort from South Africa's current state of housing and security. Despite the much heralded out-of-dateness of Marxism, the Freedom Charter haunts like an unconsummated ghost in the rainbow nation, just as Marx, in the words of the philosopher Jacques Derrida, continues to haunt like a spectre.
Radical citizenship is crucial to the new South Africa, since ours is the world of negotiation, and negotiation has as its standing pitfall accommodation. No doubt Bernstein was late to relinquish his editorship of the African Communist (1990), for by that time the Internationale had given way to CNN international, all Marxist experiments in Africa had failed (with more than occasionally disastrous consequences), and the USSR was already the USS-Was. But let us recall the time - it was Bernstein’s - when Marxism was the only analytical tool able to diagnose the fact that South African racism was a part of the history of capitalism, and the list of those who really risked their lives for a better South Africa is in many ways a list of Communists: Joe Slovo and Ruth First, Chief Albert Luthuli, Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Helen Joseph. These people raised families while on the run and in the movement - reacting like lightning to event and repercussion. For those who came of age in the 1930s, Marxism was the discourse, the way in which the claims of communalism, modernity, historical theory, labor, material inequality and fairness were thought about and the world was acted upon. Hence a curriculum vitae of anti-fascist/pro-communist activism: Rusty Bernstein is from 1943-1946 a gunner in the Italian campaign against European fascism. He returns to the Communist Movement almost immediately and produces the Strike Bulletin for the African Miner’s Strike of 1946. He is arrested, charged with sedition and convicted. A founding member of the South Africa Congress of Democrats (1954-62), a member of the Central Committee of the (banned) South African Communist Party, he is arrested on charges of treason arising from the Congress of the People. He is on and off trial until 1961, during which time he helps to draft the Freedom Charter. Detained in 1960 for five months without charge during the State of Emergency which followed the Sharpeville massacre, banned in 1961 from all political gatherings and activities and placed under house arrest, in 1962 he is arrested at Rivonia and charged with sabotage, together with Nelson Mandela and others. After ninety days of solitary confinement, he is found, amazingly, not guilty—the story must be read to be believed—at which point he is immediately re-arrested and recharged with having contravened his banning order. He is placed on bail. In 1964 he leaves the country illegally (since he is on bail), and assumes his profession as the other kind of architect in England, where he also continues his work for the ANC and edits the African Communist.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Morena boloka
Setjhaba saheso
Ofedise dintwa lematshwenyeho.

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

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

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

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

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

Vivat Academia, vivant Professores,
Vivat Academia, vivant Professores,
Vivat membrum quodlibet,
    vivant membra quaelibet,
Semper sint in flore, semper sint in flore.
spoken by the University Orator

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

in presenting

LIONEL BERNSTEIN

to the Chancellor at the Graduation Ceremony

held in Durban on

Saturday, 25 April 1998
Mr Lionel (Rusty) Bernstein, an architect by profession and an activist by dedication, is being honoured tonight in both capacities. As activist, he was one of the central players in the 1950s and 1960s in the struggle against Apartheid. As architect, he built not the modernist high-rises which in their dilapidated states of collapsed curtain wall or their newly minted and unctuous Rosebank corporate sleek, grace the cities of South African modernity today, but a bridge of more ancient and radical value, a bridge between the foundations of Athenian democracy and the South African constitution. Bernstein was a chief architect, along with Govan Mbeki and a small number of others, of the Freedom Charter of 1957. Since that document founded South Africa before it was willing, as a country dedicated to the project of radical democracy, with equality of rights in the most rigorous sense, for all, Bernstein's work is at the origins of South African social contracts. As an origin, the Freedom Charter has never enjoyed strict legal use: its declaration is rather of the currency of a moral weapon, to be used to measure how far the South African constitution really goes in proclaiming the rights of a humanity which is entitled to refuse humiliation and abjection, just how far government goes in ensuring a better life, just how much the global forms of capitalism which subsume South Africa are indeed enlightened. Marxism, for the Freedom Charter as an artifact of Marxist humanism in the best sense, remains alive to the extent that its principles remain a radical option to current automotive forms of government policy with their supply side GEARs - gears which make BMWs run very fast but consign those with rusted old engines to further lack of movement. Clause 3: "The people shall share in the Country's wealth", calls for nationalisation of the mines. With current layoffs impending for mineworkers and former trade unionists busy striking it rich (rather than striking at all), with South African capitalism still fond of the days of 19th century colonialism where the desire was, in the words of Josef Conrad, "To tear treasures out of the bowels of the land... with no more moral purpose... than there is in burglars breaking into a safe", we may find that the Freedom Charter haunts us. Clause 4: "The land shall be shared among those who work it", demands a redistribution of land and state assistance for the peasantry. Of the 22 000 odd land claims currently on the government books, a total of 7 have been resolved in the last two years. We may return to this clause as a moral sword. Clause 7: "There shall be work and security”. Need I say more? Clause 9: “There shall be houses, security and comfort”. Who but makers of car alarms, razor wire, electronic gates and breeders of large Alsatian dogs would take comfort from South Africa's current state of
housing and security. Despite the much heralded out-of-dateness of Marxism, the Freedom Charter haunts like an unconsummated ghost in the rainbow nation, just as Marx, in the words of the philosopher Jacques Derrida, continues to haunt like a spectre.

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

Dedicated to the point of irrepressibility, in the words of the Simon and Garfunkel song, still crazy after all these years, we salute a committed soldier who refused to give up, a radical citizen who chose to found a nation on an ideal moral platform which we in South Africa forget at the risk of social atrophy.
Collection Number: A3299
Collection Name: Hilda and Rusty BERNSTEIN Papers, 1931-2006

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive
Collection Funder: Bernstein family
Location: Johannesburg
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