

GRA 1/3/88



University of Natal

Reconciliation
Graduation
Ceremony

Friday, 22 November 1996

18h00

City Hall Durban

Order of Proceedings

THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION ENTERS THE HALL
(THE CONGREGATION STANDS)

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGREGATION
THE CHANCELLOR

WELCOME
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE THREE SRC PRESIDENTS

ORATION
THE ORATOR

CONFERMENT OF HONORARY DEGREE

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

PLEA FOR AFRICA
THE CHOIR

UMTHANDAZO WOXOLO
PRAYER FOR RECONCILIATION
THE CHOIR

PRESENTATION OF GRADUANDS

DISSOLUTION OF THE CONGREGATION
THE CHANCELLOR
(THE CONGREGATION STANDS)

ANTHEMS
(THE CONGREGATION IS INVITED TO JOIN IN THE SINGING OF
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM AND THE UNIVERSITY ANTHEM – WORDS ON PAGE NINE)

THE CONGREGATION IS REQUESTED TO STAND WHILE THE ACADEMIC 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
REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED ON THE FIRST FLOOR AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONY

Preface



In his book entitled *Long Walk to Freedom* Nelson Mandela describes apartheid as a policy that "created a deep and lasting wound". It is a wound which has damaged people, institutions like the University of Natal, and our country. It is clear, he says, that "all of us will spend many years, if not generations, recovering from that profound hurt." But how do we start the healing process? Mandela himself, like all truly great leaders, has given us many examples of how we should start – reaching out to people and seeking reconciliation.

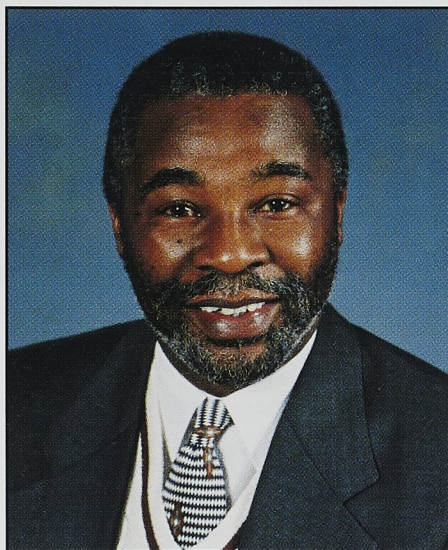
For reconciliation to take place it is necessary first to acknowledge the hurt that has been inflicted. The University of Natal, as an institution, must understand that many of its actions were unacceptable judged by any criteria and it owes the students who were profoundly hurt by such actions, an unequivocal apology. This ceremony is an occasion for such an apology.

The people who were once our students and have agreed to attend this ceremony, come with forgiveness and generosity in their hearts. With, or perhaps even without, the example of our President, they have responded warmly to our invitation to mark the first steps in the healing process. We are very appreciative of this response. Nobody would suggest that this ceremony is enough in itself to constitute an instant cure. It is in many ways a symbol but a symbol, it seems to me, that augurs well for a cure. Indeed it is the work of the future which will ultimately decide whether the reconciliation or cure is real.

The ceremony also provides an occasion to solemnly resolve that such hurts are never again inflicted. To paraphrase our President's Inaugural Address: never, never and never again shall it be that this University will experience the oppression and hurt of one by another. God bless South Africa!

B M Gourley
22 November 1996

Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa: Thabo Mbeki



Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has been a key figure in the reconciliation process of South Africa. In the light of this, the University of Natal felt it appropriate to bestow the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, upon him at this ceremony.

Mr Mbeki joined the struggle against apartheid at the tender age of 14, when he became a member of the ANC Youth League. In 1959 the school he attended in the Transkei town of Alice was closed down because of a student strike. However, he continued to study at home and matriculated the same year from St John's High School in Umtata.

Mr Mbeki then settled in Johannesburg, where he met Walter Sisulu and Duma Nokwe, both of whom were active in the anti-apartheid movement. While studying in South Africa for his British A-Level examinations, he was elected National Secretary of the African Students' Association (ASA). He continued to study, this time economics, through the University of London as a correspondence student.

After the banning of the ANC, Mr Mbeki worked for the party 'underground' in the Pretoria and Witwatersrand areas. In 1962 he went into exile on the instruction of the ANC, only to be arrested in Zimbabwe and jailed in Bulawayo for six weeks. Eventually he was granted political asylum by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. Mr Mbeki soon left Tanzania for Britain, where he completed a Masters degree in economics at Sussex University in 1966. During his time away, Mr Mbeki played a prominent role in building the youth and student sections of the ANC in exile.

In 1970, he was sent to the then Soviet Union for military training and later that year he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the ANC Revolutionary Council. Only five years later Mr Mbeki was appointed to the ANC National Executive Committee, and also acted as the party representative in Swaziland. In 1978, Mr Mbeki found himself in Nigeria, where he served as an ANC representative.

On his return to Lusaka, Mr Mbeki became Secretary for Presidential Affairs in the office of the late Mr Oliver Tambo. He was later promoted to Director of Information.

He was appointed head of the ANC's International Affairs Department in 1989. His role was to co-ordinate diplomatic campaigns, with the aim of obtaining support for the anti-apartheid struggle among white South Africans. On his return from exile in 1990, he became National Chairperson of the ANC.

Mr Mbeki played a crucial role in the ANC's negotiations with the De Klerk government. He became Deputy President following the first democratic elections in 1994. On 18 May 1995 Mr Mbeki was appointed Chancellor of the University of Transkei and later the same year an Honorary Doctorate was bestowed upon him by the University of South Africa.

It is a great honour to have him with us today.

Officers

CHANCELLOR

THE MOST REVEREND D E HURLEY, OMI, DD

ARCHBISHOP EMERITUS OF DURBAN
PhL(ROME), STL(ROME)

VICE-CHANCELLOR
AND UNIVERSITY PRINCIPAL

B M GOURLEY

CTA(WITWATERSRAND), MBL(UNISA), CA(SA)

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

C VAN DER POL

BSc(ENG), PhD(WITWATERSRAND)

DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR
AND DURBAN PRINCIPAL

A C BAWA

BSc(HONS)(NATAL), MSc(UDW), PhD(DURHAM)

DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR AND
PIETERMARITZBURG PRINCIPAL

D A MAUGHAN BROWN

BA(CAPE TOWN), MA(CANTAB), DPhil(SUSSEX)

DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR
(RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)

E M PRESTON-WHYTE

BSocSc(HONS), PhD(NATAL)

DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR
(PLANNING AND RESOURCES)

E A NGARA

BA(HONS)(RHODESIA), MPhil, PhD(LONDON)

REGISTRAR

G J TROTTER

BA(HONS)(NATAL), MA(DUKE)

CONVOCATION REPRESENTATIVE

D G MJADU

BCom(NATAL)

ORATOR

J U JACOBS

BA(PRET), THED, BA(HONS)(UNISA), MPhil,
PhD(COLUMBIA)

Other Participants

UMLAZI VOCAL ARTISTS

DIRECTED BY PIUS MKHIZE

Deans of Faculties

ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED DISCIPLINES

DURBAN

M KAHN

MScTRP(WITWATERSRAND), PhD(NATAL), TRP(SA), MTRPI,
MSAITRP, MAPA

ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT

DURBAN

A B LUMBY

BCom(HONS)(WITWATERSRAND), PhD(NATAL)

ENGINEERING

DURBAN

R G HARLEY (ACTING)

PrEng, MScEng(PRET), PhD(ENG)(LONDON),
DIC, F(SA)IEE, FIEE, CENG, FRSSAf

HUMANITIES

DURBAN

M J F CHAPMAN

BA(HONS)(LONDON), MA(NATAL), D Litt ET Phil(UNISA), NTSD

HUMANITIES

PIETERMARITZBURG

R B NICOLSON

BA(HONS), PhD(NATAL), DTE(UNISA)

LAW

DURBAN

A J RYCROFT

BA(RHODES), LLB(NATAL), LLM(LONDON)

LAW

PIETERMARITZBURG

J M BURCHELL

BA, LLB(NATAL), LLM, DIPLOMA IN COMPARATIVE LEGAL
STUDIES(CANTAB), PhD(WITWATERSRAND)

MEDICINE

DURBAN

J R VAN DELLEN

MB BCh(WITWATERSRAND), FRCS(EDINBURGH),
PhD(MED)(WITWATERSRAND)

SCIENCE

DURBAN

M A HELLBERG

BSc(HONS)(CAPE TOWN), PhD(CANTAB), FRSSAf

SCIENCE

PIETERMARITZBURG

R J HAINES

MSc(NATAL), PhD(LONDON), FRSSAf

SOCIAL SCIENCE

DURBAN

A SITAS

BA(HONS), PhD(WITWATERSRAND)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

PIETERMARITZBURG

P STOPFORTH

BSocSc(HONS)(RHODES)

Graduands

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED DISCIPLINES – DURBAN

BARCH

ABDOOL-GAFOOR MOHIDEEN	1977
MOODLEY OMPRAGHSAN	1984

BSc(QUAN SURV)

KHAN NAZEEN	1983
-------------------	------

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT – DURBAN

BCom(HONS)

NAIDOO MAGAHALINGUM GANAS	1988
RAJAH MARIMUTHOO VYAPOOREY	1969

BCom

CHRISTOFFELS ANDREW FRANK	1981
KHAN ABDOOL HAMEED	1966
NAIR JAMES	1985
RAMSAMY APPALNAIDU	1950

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING – DURBAN

BSc(MECH ENG)

JHETAM ZAHEER AHMED	1985
---------------------------	------

BSc(ELEC ENG)

NZUZA RICHARD	1979
---------------------	------

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES – DURBAN

PhD

NZIMANDE EMMANUEL BONGINKOSI	1992
------------------------------------	------

MA

ZUNGU PHYLLIS JANE	1990
--------------------------	------

BA(HONS)

MKELE NIMROD	1949
RAJAH MARIMUTHOO VYAPOOREY	1969
SAMUEL JOHN MICHAEL	1962
THUMBADOO RUTHUM	1953

BEd

EBRAHIM RASHIDA	1985
MTSHALI JABULANI ALPHEUS	1985
NAIDOO DAYAMONEY RAMBIGAY	1979

BEd(EDUC PSY)

DAYA TARAMATHI	1985
----------------------	------

BA

GANDHI LILAVATI	1956
GREEN MARK	1984
MAHARAJ TULSIRAM	1959
NAIDU TONY LORGANATHAN	1974
NAIR VASDEVAN	1950
PILLAY COOMARASAMY RAMALINGHAM	1969
SINGH HABIMUN	1959
SINGH KOGILAMBAL	1959

HUMANITIES – PIETERMARITZBURG

BEd

NDABA PERCY ZAMA	1984
------------------------	------

FACULTY OF LAW – DURBAN

LLB

CARLS DONALD	1987
GOVENDER KARTHIGASEN	1987
JALI THABANI	1983
MOOSA MAHOMED FAROUK	1961
MTHIYANE KHAYELIHLE KENNETH	1994
NDUNGANE AMBROSE LINDA	1968
SINGH NIRMAL	1982
THUMBADOO NIVDITA KARMENTHIA	1987
TOOTLA KHATIJA	1985

BPROC

PHUNGULA MANDIENKOSI GIDEON	1993
-----------------------------------	------

FACULTY OF LAW – PIETERMARITZBURG

LLB

GOVINDASAMY POOBALAN	1982
THAKURDIN RISHI	1981

BPROC

AKOO ABDOOL KADER 1980

FACULTY OF MEDICINE – DURBAN

MD

COOVADIA HOUSEN 1979

NAIDOO CHITRALEKA 1987

MMED

BUNTING BASIL GREGORY 1989

RAMIAH KOWSELIA 1982

MBChB

BUTHELEZI VUSIMUZI ESAU 1981

CHETTY PREG 1989

CASSIM KHALIL MAHOMED 1986

DAWDUTH BENNY 1987

DUMA MHLAULI 1986

ESSA MOHAMED AHMED 1978

FUZANI EPHRAIM ZIMAMELE 1993

GOVENDER LOGAMBAL 1987

GOVENDER PARVATHY LILLY 1985

GUMEDE LESLEY BONGINKOSI 1980

HOUSEN ANWAR 1985

HOUSEN NAUSHAD 1989

KALI AUBREY GALE TEMBA 1967

KHAN FARANA BANO 1988

KHAN HAJIRA 1988

KHAN MOHAMED HUSSAIN 1984

MADIKIZA CAROL FUNEKA 1983

MADUNA PATRICK MADUNYANA 1981

MAHARAJ ANIL 1974

MAHARAJ UMASHUNKER 1991

MDA SIYAZI 1987

MKHIZE JOSEPH 1988

MOHAN KAMAL 1984

MOLAOA STEPHEN ZWELANELE 1994

MOODLEY SANTHIRAN 1993

MOOSA ASHRAFF 1982

MOOSA ESSOP ALLIBHAI 1980

NARISMULA INDRES NARENDRA 1988

PADAYATCHI NESRI 1984

PARBHOO ASHWIN HURRILAL 1984

PATHER SANDRAKANTHA 1992

PETER MOIRA FLORENCE 1986

RAJPAUL RANJEETH 1980

RAMA MAHENDRA 1993

RAMLAKAN VEJAYNAND INDURJITH 1981

SEBASTIAN PETER JOHN 1986

SIMJEE AHMED ESSOP 1968

SMITH TREVOR KENNETH 1983

SOMERA SATIADEV 1965

FACULTY OF SCIENCE – DURBAN

BSc

GOGA MAHOMOOD EBRAHIM 1984

FACULTY OF SCIENCE – PIETRMARITZBURG

BSc(HONS)

BAWA AHMED CASSIM 1985

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE – DURBAN

BSocSci(HONS) (SOCIAL WORK)

MAHARAJ ESTHER ELIZABETH 1983

POSTHUMOUS

BSocSci(SOCIAL WORK)

GREEN EDNA 1984

BSocSci(HONS)

MSOMI THULANI RONALD 1993

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE –

PIETRMARITZBURG

BSocSci

BAWA ROOKAYA 1982

Notes on “Nkosi sikelel’ i-Afrika”

“Nkosi sikelel’ i-Afrika” was written, probably in 1897, by Enoch Sontonga, who was born in Lovedale in the eastern Cape, into the Mpinga clan of the Tembu people, but who moved up to Johannesburg after leaving school. He seems to have pursued several occupations, probably ending up as a teacher in a Methodist mission school and living in Nancefield (Klipspruit). He died in 1904. His grave has not been found, but it is believed that it is in the Braamfontein cemetery, not far from the graves of Indians and Whites.

An avowed Christian and with a marvellous voice, Sontonga constantly wrote songs and hymns for his pupils to perform. *Nkosi Sikelel’ i-Afrika* seems to have been first sung publicly at the ordination of a Methodist minister in 1899. It was popularised by Dr John Dube, founder both of the newspaper *Ilanga* and of the Ohlange Training Institution north of Durban.

One of South Africa’s greatest writers, Solomon Plaatje, was the first to record the song, accompanied by Sylvia Colenso on the piano, in England in 1923 (the record was made by the Zonophone Company). Later the Xhosa poet Samuel Mqhayi added seven more stanzas. In 1942 Morija Mission in Basutoland (as it then was) published a Sesotho version written by Moses Mphahlele.

Nkosi sikelel’ is derived from a fusion of European and African cultures. There are thus a number of reasons why all South African groups might take some pride in it. In recent years it has been adopted as a national anthem by several African countries.

The words of *Nkosi sikelel’* have become part of South Africa’s repertoire of oral poetry; many slightly different versions of the poem are in circulation. The version printed here was decided on by a group of Zulu and Sesotho scholars at this University.

(These notes are based largely upon an article written by Professor Tim Couzens of the University of the Witwatersrand.)

1. Lord save Africa,

Lord save Africa

May its honour be lifted high.
Hear our prayers:
Lord save
Us, the family of Africa.

Come spirit...
Come spirit...
Come holy spirit,
That you may save
Us, the family of Africa.
2. Lord save our country,

That you may end wars and oppression.

Lord save our country,
That you may end wars and oppression.

That you may save ... save
That you may save Lord ... save
Our country,
Our country.

Let it be so,
Let it be so,
Let it be finally and forever so,
Let it be finally and forever so.

National Anthem of South Africa

Nkosi sikelel' i-Afrika,
Maluphakanyisw' udumo lwayo.
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela,
Thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka
Setjhaba saheso
Ofedise dintwa lematshwenyeho.

O se boloke, O se boloke
Setjhaba saheso
Sethjaba 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
We can hear the land rejoicing
With a voice not heard before
Let the people of our country
Live in peace for evermore.

University Anthem

Natale solum canimus
Cui sol adest faustissimus
Almamque matrem dicimus
Aurorae Stellam colimus.

O vivas, in aeternum, vivas,
Alma mater, quae nos ditas,
Fove serva protege
Stella aurorae signum Natale.

Hic juvenes addiscimus
Ad artes corda ferimus
Qui domus species sumus,
Quocumque nos dividimus.

Hinc etsi nos discedimus
Scottarum rus meminimus
Ad Umsinduzi tendimus
Mentesque saltem vertimus.

The Chancellor

“C”hancellor” is an office that goes back to Antiquity: the original *cancellarius* regulated access to the Roman Tribune. In mediaeval times, the office became associated with the heads of the writing departments of 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, and the real executive head of a university is, in fact, its vice-chancellor.

Archbishop Hurley is the fifth Chancellor of the University of Natal. His predecessors are: The Honourable D G Shepstone (1949 – 1966), Dr G G Campbell (1967 – 1973), Dr B A Armitage (1973 – 1983), and the Honourable R N Leon QC (1983 – 1992).

The Mace

(See outside back cover)

T

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 outside 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 Aurorae, 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

Milestones



- 1910 Natal University College established in Pietermaritzburg with 57 students.
- 1922 Durban Campus opened, taking over courses in Engineering and Commerce from Natal Technical Institute.
- 1931 Howard College opened.
- 1936 Classes for "non-European" students inaugurated in Durban. By 1945 approximately 30% of the students were "non-European".
- 1946 Government approved the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture in Pietermaritzburg.
- 1949 The University of Natal became "autonomous".
- 1951 Medical School opened for African, Indian and Coloured Students.
- 1959 Extension of University Education Act (under which ethnic Universities were to be established) removed the University's right to decide whom to admit to its courses; but, the University retained its Medical School.
- 1977 Another threat to remove Africans from the Medical School averted.
- 1981 Academic support programmes initiated.
- 1983 Racial restrictions on admission of students lifted.
- 1984 Student enrolment passed 10 000. Howard College and Pietermaritzburg Residences racially integrated.
- 1988 The University of Natal successfully challenged in the Supreme Court the Government's threat to withhold subsidies unless universities imposed its concept of campus discipline.
- 1989 New Mission Statement: "The Role in Society of the University of Natal: 1989 onwards" adopted by Senate and Council without dissent.
- 1991 Vice-Chancellor's Review, Phase I Report recommended devolution of the University's governing structures to campus level and a thorough review of the Council's role and composition.
- 1992 Regional Institutional Collaboration Project now Eastern Seaboard Association of Tertiary Institutions initiated with the Universities of Zululand and Durban-Westville. The Council of the University of Natal initiates its own transformation.
- 1993 Vice-Chancellor's Review Phase II recommends far reaching strategic planning guidelines.
- 1994 Medical School opened to all races. Less than 50% of all students registered at the University are "white".
- 1996 Establishment of the Broad Transformation Forum (BTF) to oversee the process of transformation at the University of Natal. It includes members representing the University Executive, Senate, the Deans, Council, students, unions, staff associations and the wider community.