

**Between Complicity and Resistance:
A Social History of the University Presses in Apartheid South Africa**

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Abstract

University press publishing, while often associated with the promotion of academic freedom, may be situated between the poles of resistance and complicity when considering intellectual responses to apartheid. Yet the history of this form of scholarly publishing has largely been ignored thus far, due to a perception that it had little to tell us about either apartheid or the struggle against it. However, the social history of South Africa's university presses – at Wits, Natal and Unisa, in particular – provides a new angle for examining academic freedom and knowledge production during the apartheid era. Using a hybrid methodology including archival research, historical bibliography, and political sociology, this study aims to examine the origins, publishing lists and philosophies of the university presses through the lens of a continuum of intellectual responses: ranging from collaboration and complicity, to opposition and dissidence. Results show that, over time, the positions and publishing strategies adopted by the South African university presses shifted, becoming more liberal. It is argued, however, that the university presses should not be considered oppositional or anti-apartheid publishers, in part because they did not resist the censorship regime of the government, and in part because they operated within the constraints of publicly funded, bureaucratic institutions of higher education. They nonetheless produced an important, if under-valued, body of work and provided a platform for a variety of academic opinions. Moreover, the university presses faced a variety of challenges in their struggle to survive over the years, including financial pressures, international competition, and wavering institutional support. But perhaps the greatest challenge was a delicate balancing act: an attempt to promote academic freedom within a climate of political repression, censorship and ideology. The study demonstrates the significance of publishing history for an examination of broader issues of social history, as well as the applicability of a wide range of methodological tools for the field of Book History.

Keywords: academic freedom, apartheid, censorship, knowledge production, oppositional publishing, scholarly publishing, self-censorship, social history, South Africa, university presses

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Abbreviations

ANC	African National Congress
AWA	African Writers' Association
CUP	Cambridge University Press
FRP	field of restricted production
GIS	geographical information systems
IPASA	Independent Publishers' Association of South Africa
ISBN	international standard book number
NLSA	National Library of South Africa
NP	National Party
OUP	Oxford University Press
PASA	Publishers' Association of South Africa
PCB	Publications Control Board
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SANB	South African National Bibliography
SPRO-CAS	Study Project on South African Christianity in Apartheid Society
UCT	University of Cape Town
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal (formerly the University of Natal)
UFH	University of Fort Hare
Unisa	University of South Africa
UNP	University of Natal Press
VOC	Dutch East India Company
Wits	University of the Witwatersrand
WUP	Witwatersrand University Press

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

South Africa's social history has been sustained, even delineated, by what was and was not able to be published. Colonialism, followed by apartheid, circumscribed the exchange of ideas, stunted the development of identities and nurtured the artificial growth of ideologies concerned with exclusion. The many forms of political opposition to the order of the day included publishers and publications, driven by courageous individuals who produced magazines, ran newspapers and publishing houses, and wrote, in the deliberate hope of a new order. (Evans & Seeber, 2000: 4)

South Africa's intellectual and publishing history is linked to its social history of colonialism, apartheid, and democracy. The expansion of South African higher education after key decolonising moments – notably the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, and even more extensively after the declaration of a Republic in 1961 – led to a sharp increase in the number of local tertiary institutions, academics, and scholarly publications. This growth in universities was accompanied by the formation of university presses or publishing divisions at some of these tertiary institutions: at Witwatersrand University in 1922, Natal in 1947, University of South Africa (Unisa) in 1956, Fort Hare in 1960, and Cape Town in 1990.

These university presses emerged and functioned within a specific historical context. The development of education and of publishing in the former British colonies in general has followed a particular pattern, imitating the English models of universities and their presses, and the South African experience of print culture is not unique in this regard. However, South Africa's Dutch colonialist experience had an important impact, too, not least on the late introduction of printing in this country – in 1796 after years of delay by the Dutch East India Company (VOC) – as well as on the promotion and development of Afrikaans. This mingling of colonial experiences has led to certain unique characteristics, which emerged particularly during the twentieth century, and in intensified form after the introduction of the apartheid policies from 1948 onwards. The history of publishing from that point onwards is marked by increased domination of the state and an array of repressive legislation, especially censorship or the threat of censorship, and increased segregation of

writing and reading among the country's population groups. As a result, it has become a truism to say that "[t]he history of book publishing and the print media is intimately connected to the history of colonialism and apartheid" (CIGS, 1998: 12).

The emergence of apartheid provoked a wide spectrum of responses, ranging from the one extreme of collaboration and complicity, to the middle ground of silence and tacit acceptance, to the opposite pole of opposition and resistance. The universities fell between these extremes. Because of the imposition of the policies of separate development on the universities, certain academics and students came into conflict with the state. With polarising campus conflicts throughout the 1970s and 1980s, questions arose about the nature and aims of the academy, its structure and its purpose in relation to the wider society (cf. Meisel, 2010: 130). Between the poles of collaboration and resistance, the universities became a significant site for disputes around the concept and practice of academic freedom. The history of those institutions and of their academics is thus both historically and politically important, as "intellectual practices are signals for what counts in a given historical period as a 'fact', 'knowledge', or indeed, 'truth' itself" (Gordon, n.d.: 14). But what of the freedom to publish, and especially that most intimately connected with the universities themselves – the dissemination mandate channelled through the university presses? Where did these presses fall on the scale of responses to apartheid, and how did they reflect their insertion in a wider social context?

To answer such questions, we need to look to the historical experiences of the publishing industry broadly, and of the university presses in particular. Because publishing is an important cultural industry, historians seeking sources look to its products as these form part of the record of our social and cultural history. These products, like the broader forms of records that are usually maintained and preserved in archives, make up society's "accessible memory" of itself (Brereton, 1998: 1). However, less attention has been given to the history of such publishing houses themselves and to the potential sources for social history that may be located in the records of these publishers – the voluminous correspondence, financial information, manuscripts, policies, review reports, and so on – or to what John K. Young (2006: 185) refers to as "cultural, social, and textual histories as reflected and represented through editorial theory and practice". What South African

publishing histories exist tend to have focused either on the oppositional publishing groups (such as David Philip Publishers or Ravan Press), or on the publishers that formed part of the Afrikaner establishment (such as Nasionale Pers and its subsidiaries). But, with university press publishing falling between these two extremes of resistance and complicity, it may have been ignored thus far due to a perception that it had little to tell us about either apartheid or the struggle against it. Perhaps as a result, this area has not been studied at all. In contrast, however, I will argue that such publishing can tell us more about freedom of speech within a constrained society, and thus about the interplay between academia and other, more overtly political, sections of society.

1.1.1 Publishing and print culture

What was and was not able to be published, has exerted undue influence on South Africa's social history. (Greyling, 2003: 53)

Print culture has come only relatively recently to South Africa. The history of printing in South Africa dates back to the late eighteenth century, with the first printing press being installed in Cape Town in 1796. The first publishing enterprises started soon afterwards, developed by missionaries in the mid-nineteenth century to spread the Word more widely – with possibly the best-known examples being established at Lovedale, in the Eastern Cape, in 1823, and Morija, in what is now Lesotho, in 1861. Newspapers were also introduced, amid a climate of censorship and control, from 1824. The oldest continuously operating (secular) publishing house was established as recently as the mid-nineteenth century, in 1853, by a Dutch immigrant, Jan Carel Juta. Several small, family-owned houses were established in the years that followed, such as Thomas Maskew Miller's eponymous press in 1893 and the Central News Agency (better known as the CNA) in 1896. But very little of what was published in the nineteenth century was in book form; rather, the focus was on newspapers and various forms of ephemera, such as almanacs, brochures, pamphlets, and blank order forms. As Smith (1971: 131) notes, "book-printing as such had to wait for the twentieth century". Early publishing in the Cape Colony was in a variety of languages, in English, Afrikaans (Dutch) and French, as well as local African languages.

In the early years of the twentieth century, a few more local book publishers and then a number of international publishing houses began to set up shop in the then-British colonies of Southern Africa. In 1910, the Union of South Africa was formed, and the nascent country supported Britain in the world war that broke out in 1914. In 1915, with the world still at war, Oxford University Press opened a South African office to distribute its books. In the same year, J.L. Van Schaik began publishing locally and the Nasionale Pers ('National Press') was established. Just a few years later, in 1922, the first university press would be established, at Wits University.

During this early period of the twentieth century, although the early book publishers were beginning to make their mark, the vast majority of books, especially in English, were still imported. This was a common trend in the British colonies, which satisfied most of their publishing needs by importing books from the metropole. However, the pattern in South Africa was complicated by the multilingual situation, and in particular the strong promotion of Afrikaans due to the imperatives of Afrikaner nationalism: thus, on the one hand, "[t]he post-colonial period from 1910 to 1960 saw the development of a very strong publishing movement in support of the strong Afrikaner language nationalism which grew after the Anglo-Boer War", while on the other hand, "[m]ost books in English were imported from Britain, and most South African writers published in British publishing firms" (Hooper, 1997: 72). Afrikaans was promoted as a language through the activities of a number of newly formed local publishing houses, among them Van Schaik and the newspaper and book publishing groups of Nasionale Pers and Perskor (the latter an abbreviation of the Afrikaans term for 'Press Corporation'). A power struggle between the English and Afrikaans-speaking Establishment was reflected in the growth and development of publishing houses catering for these language groups.

Because of these unique factors, after World War II, and especially after 1948 (the coming to power of the National Party) and then 1961 (when South Africa became a republic), the trajectory of publishing in South Africa diverged from the general Anglophone pattern. This pattern may be briefly illustrated by the Australian example: until World War II, the demand for books was largely satisfied by imports from Britain. The war hampered the circulation of books internationally, and widespread shortages of paper had a constraining effect on

publishing in Britain, as well as other countries. For a number of reasons, local publishing began to grow and then to flourish after the war, emerging from what the publisher Allen Lane called an “absorbent phase” into a “creative phase” (quoted in Tian, 2008: 16). The publishing industry continued to grow until the late 1970s, when a world-wide economic recession led to a downturn in local publishing, and the influx of multinational companies. In the 1990s, Australian publishing again experienced a resurgence, followed by a renewed dip, again linked to the effects of global recession, in 2009.

But the South African publishing industry was partially insulated from such world-wide trends. While other countries experienced a downturn in the 1970s, government support for educational publishing and for the promotion of Afrikaans publications created a counter-trend. Moreover, the impact of economic sanctions during the 1970s and 1980s and the withdrawal of a few multinational companies served partly to stimulate the local publishing industry, as certain publications could not be imported. As a result, “international isolation ... proved an effective stimulus for local production” (Greyling, 2003: 54). At the same time, constraining factors were not only economic; political shifts, from United Party to National Party, and the increasing legislation of segregation in society, affected the growth and development of new publishing houses. The political and legislative segregation of the country’s population groups affected all spheres of society: “By the mid-1950s the United Party had come to accept Africans as an inextricable part of the South African community. It endorsed white leadership, but considered one of its main tasks to be the co-ordination of ‘European and Native interests in the social, economic, political life of the country’. By contrast, the NP emphasis was the separate development of the different racial communities” (Giliomee, 2000: 321). But, while the local production of knowledge was promoted, it also became more inward-looking and isolated. Such trends and stimuli also affected publishing at the country’s intellectual institutions, the universities.

1.1.2 Universities and the academic culture

At much the same time as the first indigenous publishing houses were beginning work in South Africa, and print technology was slowly filtering through the country, higher education was also introduced during the nineteenth century, with the South African

College (now University of Cape Town) being founded in 1829. In keeping with the country's colonial status, the first universities began life as colleges which initially offered secondary education, and then examinations through boards in London. The University of the Cape of Good Hope was founded in 1873 to become "an examination and degree-awarding institution of which all existing colleges at the time became constituent members" (Darko-Ampem, 2003: 124). This institution was later to become the University of South Africa. In 1916, the Universities Act established the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch as autonomous institutions, which could conduct their own examinations. The University College of Fort Hare was founded in the same year, in a move to provide separate education for African students.

The expansion of local educational institutions, as in other British colonies, was considered a source of self-satisfaction and pride for the 'new' nation (cf. Dubow, 2006). In the inter-war period, academics sought to carve out a specifically South African niche for themselves, excelling in fields as diverse as linguistics, palaeontology, and tropical medicine. The number of higher education institutions once again experienced a boost after World War II, and in particular after the Nationalist government came to power and restructured higher education in the 1950s.

The academic culture at the local universities was thus initially coloured by colonial ties with England, and by scholars who had studied in the imperial metropole. Over time, this shifted to include a politically emergent group of Afrikaans-speaking scholars, who were often closely allied with the governing regime after 1948. The imposition of apartheid policies on the higher education system from the 1950s onwards led to considerable changes to that system. As racially focused policies were imposed on the universities, and institutional autonomy appeared threatened, debates around the concept of academic freedom grew, but the universities were largely compliant with state policies – being reliant on state funding, among other factors. The academic boycott of the 1980s and international isolation limited the scope for local scholars further. Academia became increasingly inward-looking, cautious of giving offence, and, some have argued, mediocre. But this was not the only response: opposition grew at the same time.

Du Toit summarises this complex history by asking, “Is the intellectual colonisation and racialisation of our intelligentsia and academic institutions not a historic reality, and if so are these not threats to academic freedom?” (quoted in Taylor & Taylor, 2010: 899).

1.1.3 Repression, complicity and resistance

A discourse of complicity and resistance, with all its shades of ambiguity, is inscribed in the various literatures of South Africa. (Oliphant, 2000: 113)

The social context saw huge upheaval and political change during the twentieth century, with the National Party government coming to power in 1948, and introducing its official policies of separate development and apartheid. The Bantu Education Act of 1953 and the Universities Act of 1955 reflected this changed context, as did the Extension of University Education Act in 1959, the introduction of new censorship laws with the Publications and Entertainment Act in 1963, and the Terrorism Act in 1967; all this, amidst a milieu of unrest and increasing opposition, as illustrated by the massacre at Sharpeville in 1960. As a result of the effects of the increasingly repressive laws and their stifling effect on freedom of expression and freedom to publish, the 1960s are sometimes known as the decade of “black silence” (Kantey, 1990: xii).

As the repression intensified, the country saw the intensification of opposition and resistance. The Freedom Charter of 1955, the Women’s anti-pass March of 1956, and the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 all exemplify this. In the 1970s, as international and local opposition to apartheid grew more outspoken, several new kinds of highly politicised publishers were formed – such as David Philip Publishers, Ravan Press, Skotaville, and Ad Donker – not to mention the underground and exile publishing activities of the African National Congress (ANC) and its associates. The 1970s also saw increased pressure on freedom of speech, with the Publications Act of 1974, mirrored by increased opposition as typified by the Soweto Uprising of 1976. As a number of commentators point out, “[t]he choice facing publishers was between confrontation and capitulation”. Thus, “[w]hile the larger companies, both indigenous and foreign, all played it safe and made their money on school textbooks, the small oppositional publishers tried defiance and paid the price of their boldness” (Hacksley, 2007: 2).

Opposition and resistance grew during the 1980s, amid the institution of a State of Emergency, and student and other protests became more intense. An international cultural and academic boycott started to take effect, and a number of companies left the country in protest against the government's policies. Paradoxically, this may have had a stimulus effect on local publishing efforts. As Hacksley (2007: 5) points out, "[w]ith the withdrawal of multinational publishers during the cultural boycott of South Africa in the late seventies, the influence of the old colonial models declined". The result was that, "[a]s more South African writers were published for South African readers, local voices became more audible."

The country's political and educational situation was normalised only at the beginning of the 1990s, as communism also crumbled in Eastern Europe. Nelson Mandela was released from prison and the ANC was unbanned in 1990. The year 1994, inaugurating the first majority-led government in South Africa, marks the official end of the apartheid period, and the beginning of a new era in South African history. The effects, of course, are still being felt.

This history of repression, complicity and resistance forms the backdrop for any historical study of South Africa during the twentieth century, and a study of publishing history or knowledge production is no exception.

1.2 Publishing studies and the neglect of university presses

Texts are not simply transmitted seamlessly across periods and places (as book history models are wont to suggest) but contemporary book culture is itself actively complicit in excluding, silencing, censoring and prohibiting. Publishing studies needs to cultivate an eye to reading the contemporary print record as much for what it excludes as for what it canonises... (Murray, 2007: 13)

Although a broad picture of book history in South Africa may be pieced together from various studies, South African print culture and publishing history has not yet been studied in a systematic and integrated way. Yet the history of the book and of printing in South Africa tells a fascinating story, and offers an interesting lens through which to view the country's history. One may, for example, view printing as a colonial activity, sponsored (reluctantly) by the Dutch East India Company and then by the British governors at the Cape. Or the lens could turn to the role of missionaries, the presses they established, and their key

role in promoting and standardising the use of African languages. Attention has also been given to narratives of the black elite not as passive consumers of Western publications, but rather as using literacy and print for their own ends, and establishing newspapers in order to develop an “imagined community” (Anderson, 1983). This angle also offers new ways of viewing the impact of apartheid in South Africa, for instance by looking at the power of the trade unions (one of the earliest of which was the South African Typographical Union) in creating preferential employment for white workers. But, as the literature review in Chapter 2 will show, there are clearly gaps in the literature, and at the same time the stories told do not form a cohesive narrative.

One of these gaps is the story of scholarly publishing in South Africa, and in particular the biography of the university presses, which have a special place in the field of scholarly publishing. In general, in fact, and in contrast to the situation in the UK, USA, Australia and Canada, “[t]he history of publishing in [African] countries makes only brief mention of university publishing for the apparent reason that this kind of publishing captures nobody’s attention; neither the government nor the private sector” (Darko-Ampem, 2003: 89). Very little has been studied or written of the history of scholarly publishing or the university presses in South Africa – indeed, there has been no focused study of any of the university presses. To date only a few articles and book chapters, and parts of a DPhil dissertation, touch on aspects of this country’s university press publishing – see, for instance Gray, 2000; Darko-Ampem, 2003; Ebewo and other chapters in Ngobeni, 2010 – while some attention has been given to the history of Oxford University Press in South Africa (see Davis, 2011; Nell, forthcoming). One of the reasons for this lack of scholarly interest may be that book history scholars largely focus on fiction, and not non-fiction, and priority is thus given to literary publishing in research studies. Another factor may be linked to interest in the country’s political (and politicised) history: to date, publishing history studies from the apartheid period have tended to focus either on the oppositional publishing groups (such as David Philip, Ravan or Taurus), or on the publishers that formed part of the Afrikaner establishment (such as Nasionale Pers). University press publishing, while often associated with the promotion of academic freedom, is situated between the two poles of resistance and complicity. As a result, my contention is that it has been ignored thus far due to a perception that it had little to tell us about either apartheid or the struggle against it.

In contrast, I argue, such publishing can tell us a great deal about academic freedom in a constrained society, and about the interplay between the universities and other sectors of society. While apartheid had a constraining effect on freedom of expression in South Africa, it would be of interest to ascertain whether, while some universities became known for an anti-apartheid stance, the university presses responded by playing a similarly oppositional role. It has often been contended that these presses resisted the repressive forces of apartheid, but in fact, oppositional or activist academics rather tended towards publishing abroad or with the independent publishers, such as David Philip and Ravan Press. While there was an atmosphere of repression, state censorship and the banning of books, the degree of interference in the university presses appears to have been minimal. Strict control of publishing would have been difficult and costly, and it seems more likely that the presses practised a form of self-censorship: “The effects of apartheid turn out to be not simply the direct results of discrimination or of repressions, but to be also indirectly articulated through informal selection, through the production and reproduction of a certain knowledge” (Rex, 1981: ii). Certainly, what Sapiro terms “extra-intellectual values” (2003: 449) would also have had an effect on the selection and certification roles of the university presses.

The study of university presses has thus far been neglected, and their historical significance under-estimated. Suttie (2006: 284) argues that this has been the case for university library histories as well, ignored due to their ‘institutionality’. However, she makes a strong case for the importance of such studies:

The ‘institutionality’ of libraries discloses their plurality and diversity and often explains their contradictoriness, serving different constituencies and interests, accommodating conflicting and competing ideologies, apparently serving many masters. Researching libraries from the vantage point of social and cultural history is therefore likely to uncover such embeddedness of ideology and consciousness in library management and practice, not to mention its potential to identify intellectual and political currents.

Similarly, then, a study of the publishing structures of higher education institutions can reveal the diversity and contradictions of responses to the apartheid control of universities.

This will enable a relational analysis of academic freedom and intellectual trends, linked to the concrete evidence of publication outputs and policies.

1.3 Aims of the study

The university presses published actively during a very complex era in South African history, and at a time when scholars and students were fighting for the right to academic freedom and to freedom of speech. It could be expected that their publishing programmes would shed new light on this historical period, and on the struggles between academia and the government. This study attempts to fill the gap in our knowledge of local scholarly publishing and its wider context, by focusing on the history of South Africa's university presses, as well as the links and discontinuities between their publishing lists and philosophies, and questions of academic freedom, access to the privilege of publishing, and the research communication cycle. The study is inserted into growing scholarly interest in the history of the book, as well as growing "appreciation for the institutional bases of power in knowledge production" (Frickel & Moore, 2006: 7).

1.3.1 The research question

The main research question which this study aims to investigate is the following:

What does the history of South Africa's university presses reveal about knowledge production and academic freedom during the apartheid period?

This key question can be elaborated further: Did South Africa's university presses play an oppositional role during the apartheid period, producing publications that challenged public perceptions and the government, or did they play a more apolitical role as service-oriented departments within their institutions? If they 'failed' as oppositional publishers, why is this the case? Can the concrete evidence of a scholarly publisher's output be used to comment on patterns in intellectual thinking? In answering the main research question, this study is intended to reflect on academic freedom in South Africa during the apartheid era, and to contribute to the debate on social and intellectual history during this period by providing a

lens for examining the impact of apartheid policies on higher education, research and the circulation of knowledge in society.

1.3.2 Sub-questions

Sub-questions that arise out of the main research question, and which this study will aim to answer, include the following:

- What was the motivation for establishing university presses at certain local universities (and, by extension, why were they *not* established at other universities), and what were their publishing philosophies and missions?
- To what extent did or do the local university presses conform to international models of scholarly publishing, and specifically what I refer to as the ‘Oxford model’?
- How can we conceptualise the shifting roles and intellectual responses – between resistance and complicity – as represented by academic knowledge production?
- What did the local presses actually publish during the apartheid period, and what do their publishing lists, author profiles and philosophies reveal about their and academics’ shifting responses to apartheid?
- To what extent can the local university presses be seen as oppositional publishers, and what was the role of the independent oppositional publishers?

Through archival research, a literature review, and the compilation and analysis of bibliographies, the aim of this study is to contribute to a social history of the South African university presses focusing on the twentieth century, and specifically the apartheid period (in this case, 1960–1990). An examination of the histories, organisation and achievements of the country’s university presses during this period – i.e. the university presses of the Universities of the Witwatersrand, of Natal, and of Unisa – is expected to provide further insight into the country’s narratives of colonialism and decolonisation, nationalism and identity, as these are reflected in the knowledge production of academics of the apartheid period. The results of the study are also expected to deepen our understanding of intellectual history during a significant period of South African history, and to have an

impact on the present by strengthening the current practices of university presses, both in South Africa and beyond.

1.4 Methodology

In order to tackle the research question, an appropriate methodology must be employed. Because this field has not previously been the object of study, and additionally because of the newness and diversity of publishing studies, the researcher faces the difficulty of not being able to build on previous work and established techniques, but of working in *terra incognita*. The study thus uses a combination of methods and techniques from a variety of fields, in an innovative and interdisciplinary approach, to develop an appropriate methodology for answering the research questions.

In general, the research methods used in publishing studies vary widely, partly because of the dual nature of the field: it is at once a highly academic field, specifically in terms of the (inter)discipline of book history, and a vocational field, focused on training people to work in publishing. The complexity is increased through the dual nature of publishing itself, a field that is at once a commercial industry, concerned with products and profits, and a cultural industry, concerned with ideas. Publishing studies is thus a highly interdisciplinary field, resting mainly on three pillars – history, literary studies, and bibliography (Howsam, 2006) – and borrowing methods or developing hybrid or synthetic methods from all of these, as well as various other disciplines (including some as diverse as media and communications studies, sociology, anthropology, and political economics); examining, in effect, “how the practices and institutions of textual production, transmission, and reception are imbedded in and informed by larger social and political structures” (Suarez, 2003–4: 153). Partly because of this interdisciplinarity, there is a recognised lack of methodological and theoretical coherence in the field. Indeed, this diversity and interdisciplinarity raise their own problems and challenges for the scholar in publishing studies, as there is no shared vocabulary, few common methodologies, and little integrated research that synthesises prior findings. As Suarez (2003–4: 145) reminds us, “the forms our questions take often dictate the nature of the answers we develop”.

Martyn Lyons (2010), in a recent keynote address, refers to the historical development of the methods used in book history and publishing studies over the past century. He begins with the seminal work of the Annales school of historians in France. Their use of statistical data and quantitative data, and later move towards the use of case studies, set the model for a great deal of publishing studies to follow. These methods remain widely used, especially those in the sub-fields of cultural history and social history, in the tradition of scholars like Roger Chartier. To illustrate his approach, Chartier argues, for instance, that “[t]he task at hand is thus not to explore so-called popular culture yet again but to analyse how various elite groups – state administrative personnel, enlightened notables, specialists in the social sciences – have understood and presented a fragment of the reality in which they lived”, as well as “how, in different times and places, a specific social reality was constructed, how people conceived of it and how they interpreted it to others” (1989: 4–5).

The second historical movement identified by Lyons was that of British Marxism (as articulated in the journal *Past and Present*). Their collective studies of the working class and labour movements provided a new prism for viewing history generally and print culture specifically, and paved the way for studies of ‘ordinary’ readers, of printers and their apprentices, and of small, especially subversive, publishing houses. The use of sociological methods enabled a shift in print culture studies towards work focused on the writings of smaller groups of ordinary people, such as emigrants or the poor. An echo of such studies may be seen in South African researchers’ preoccupation with the links between printing or publishing and the labour movements, as exemplified by the South African Typographical Union (see, for instance, Ewert, 1990; Downes, 1951).

Lyons then refers to the so-called linguistic turn in theory, which focused on the deconstruction of discourse, and on studies of how discourses are constructed (rather than consumed). The post-structuralists have not had a great influence on publishing studies, except in the sense that the so-called “new history” (to use Lyons’s term) privileges individual narratives and personal experience. The move is now towards micro case studies, and the use of both direct and indirect sources, such as diaries and oral histories. An example in the South African context is Lenta’s (1997) examination of the editing and transcription of Lady Anne Barnard’s diaries. These narratives are often supplemented by

more ‘traditional’ data collection methods, examining for instance library records, the paratexts of different editions of books, and so on. There is also a shift towards looking at the reader rather than the consumer, often from an anthropological perspective (using the methodology of ethnography). In contrast to these micro-studies, there is also growing use of technologies such as geographical information systems (GIS), to create macro-studies such as historical geographies of the book (to produce maps showing the historical movement of printers, for instance). An important book edited by Ogborn and Withers (2012) examines precisely the “geographies of the book”.

The over-arching methodology used for this study has been influenced, to differing extents, by all of these main threads. The influence of social history is clear in the way in which the study uses case studies and attempts to reconstruct the activities and perceptions of a small group at a specific time in history. The influence of sociological and political science methodologies can also be traced, in the theoretical construct of a continuum of resistance and complicity, and in the use of methods such as content analysis and key informants. The influence of the linguistic turn may be seen in the use of content analysis and the concept and use of discourse. The study also looks at micro cases, in that it focuses on a few specific publishers during a specific period. The various methods that this study will employ will now be examined.

1.4.1 Literature review

The study relies on a focused literature review as base. A literature review aims to provide a “clear and balanced picture of current leading concepts, theories and data relevant to the topic” (Hart, 1998: 173). A summative or integrative review, as employed here, may also be used to summarise past research in a particular field. The review thus helped to sketch a clearer picture of previous studies of university presses, as well as the development and dispersal of the so-called Oxford model of university press publishing.

As background to the study, and to situate it within the broader field of book history, a much wider literature review on book history in South Africa was first conducted (Le Roux, 2010a; Le Roux, 2012a). This was considered appropriate because “book history as a field

seeks to trace the histories and social consequences of the production, distribution and consumption of print” (Hofmeyr & Kriel, 2006: 10). The methodology began with a search of the Index to South African Periodicals (ISAP) and Book History Online for sources relating to South Africa and to publishing in a broad sense. This netted a large number of sources focused on current trends in publishing, as well as a few historical sources. Then, starting with the bibliographies of certain key articles from special issues of journals published since 2001, a snowball technique was used to locate further relevant sources. Personal communication with a number of scholars added further sources. A number of the works reviewed, even the majority, may not describe themselves as ‘book history’ or even publishing studies, but were included for their relevance – with inclusion based on criteria such as a historical focus, a concern with books as material objects, or attention to the publishing and/or reception context of texts. The literature review thus compiled cannot claim to be a truly comprehensive overview, especially given the wide array of disciplines with a stake or interest in this field, but it is certainly the most complete to date.

For the purposes of the study, and because of the dearth of research in this particular field, the literature review of book history studies needed to be supplemented by further kinds of published research. Thus, secondary sources consulted also included the published histories of a number of university presses world-wide (largely in the UK and USA, but also in Commonwealth countries such as Australia, and in other African countries), as well as wider studies of scholarly publishing and its evolution in other contexts, for comparative purposes. From this literature, the outlines of the Oxford model emerged, as described in Chapter 2.

However, a different kind of literature also had to be consulted, because of the interdisciplinary and historical focus of the study. For this reason, the literature review in this study is divided into two parts: the first part, in Chapter 2, examines the concept of university press publishing, and the models used world-wide, as well as the literature on publishing studies in South Africa. This chapter forms the backdrop for Chapter 3, which traces the origins and structures of the university presses – their application of the model of the university press in practice. The second part of the literature review, in Chapter 4, examines the concept of academic freedom in greater detail, referring to the historical context in which resistance or complicity emerged. The chapter also examines the literature

on oppositional publishing in the South African context, for comparative purposes. The most important contribution of this chapter is methodological, as it includes the development of a tool which will be used in the analysis and classification of university press publications. To develop this methodology, a wide range of theoretical sources was consulted (to be described in greater detail in the theory section of the methodology, section 1.4.6 below).

In addition to the literature review, further quantitative and qualitative methods were used.

1.4.2 Quantitative methods

This study uses elements of both quantitative and qualitative research methods, in a blended approach. The collection of raw statistical data and the creation of enumerative bibliographies is essentially quantitative work, to provide the basis for further study. In this field, Francis Galloway is particularly well known for her use of a quantitative methodology to further our knowledge of publishing in South Africa. Indeed, her studies aim to develop a research framework based almost entirely on statistical analysis (see, for instance, Galloway, 2002; 2004). Internationally, a number of studies of early printing, especially those based on the French Annalists' approach, are based on a similar approach, involving the collection of statistics and the application of quantitative social history methods to textual production and reception.

However, while there have been a number of useful baseline studies, there is also a great deal of criticism of business-focused, descriptive industry research, based on an enumerative methodology and bibliometrics. Robert Darnton (2002: 240) notes that their value lies in revealing broad trends and patterns, and providing a basis for further study:

... however flawed or distorted, the statistics provided enough material for book historians to construct a general picture of literary culture, something comparable to the early maps of the New World, which showed the contours of the continents, even though they did not correspond very well to the actual landscape.

Simply producing these statistics is not enough, for, as Eliot (2002: 287) argues, "quantitative book history carries with it a responsibility to make sense of what it reveals".

Joshi (2002: 271, emphasis added) concurs, using the same verb: “the endless lists [of statistics] are interesting not simply as raw numbers but in their capacity to *reveal* a wider literary sociology”. The key problem, then, with the use of a quantitative method is that such studies are often more descriptive than critical, and that the analysis and interpretation of the data collected may be lacking. However, done well, such a study is of enormous value. D.F. McKenzie’s study of Cambridge University Press (1966) is exemplary in its use of historical bibliography as well as economic history. The present study is not specifically quantitative in nature, but it does build on McKenzie’s approach by combining rigorous analysis of actual bibliographical data with consideration of the broader historical, sociological and political contexts of university press publishing.

1.4.3 Historical bibliography

In terms of quantitative methods, this study does not focus to a great extent on statistical analysis or production figures *per se*. Rather, the study relies on the methods of historical bibliography, which assumes that books are a primary source of information on production, information exchange, and on their social context and history (see Finkelstein & McCleery, 2002). In line with the bibliographical approach, one of the first activities necessary to conduct this study was the attempt to compile a comprehensive listing of all of the titles published by the South African university presses. Since no such bibliography exists, except in fragmentary and incomplete form, the first method used was to manually compile a list of titles published for each of the core university presses – Wits, Natal and Unisa – based on the South African National Bibliography (SANB) compiled by the South African National Library (now the NLSA), the country’s main Legal Deposit institution and library of record. To verify the lists, comparisons were also made with archives and ISBN lists held by the publishers themselves (for material published after 1968); the library holdings described in the online catalogues WorldCat and SACat; the catalogue and holdings of Unisa Library, the largest academic library in South Africa; and catalogues and other marketing materials from the publishers themselves (where these exist). Reviews in academic journals were also located, where possible, to assess the impact and scope of the readership of these texts. Wherever possible, extant copies of the works themselves were consulted for further

bibliographical clues. The use of multiple sources of evidence helped to ensure that the bibliographies captured accurate and valid information.

An attempt was also made to verify the bibliographies against the Production Trends Database (PTD), produced by the University of Pretoria and based on the National Library's SANB (the PTD is further described in Galloway, 2004). Unfortunately, the PTD data was found to be too corrupt to be of much use, with, for instance, at least 50 duplicate records for Unisa Press alone, as well as eight inaccurate records. Many of the PTD records were incomplete or lacked some of the basic data sought, and the database was difficult to use. The PTD was thus not used for verification.

The categories used for the manual compilation of the bibliographies were as follows: title, author(s) or editor(s), ISBN, year of publication (and of subsequent reprints and new editions), language, subject category, series (where applicable), extent (in number of pages), price, and any other significant information that could be found. The physical aspects of the books, such as bindings, paper, illustrations and type, were beyond the scope of this enumerative bibliography. The bibliographies thus assembled are available in the form of a CD-ROM packaged together with this PhD dissertation.

After compilation of the bibliographies, the next step was a content analysis of the titles, in order to place this publishing history within a wider historical context. This is, once again, one of the methods of historical bibliography. Keeping in mind Murray's (2007: 6) criticism of the "... larger failure of quantitative studies of the book to engage in dialogue with the key trends in qualitative humanities research over preceding decades", the study makes a deliberate attempt to contextualise the bibliographies, to analyse them, and to draw out their implications in a wider sense. McKenzie (as quoted in Finkelstein & McCleery, 2002: 29) also criticises bibliographies unlinked to a wider sense of history: "For any history of the book which excluded study of the social, economic and political motivations of publishing, the reasons why texts were written and read as they were, why they were rewritten and redesigned, or allowed to die, would degenerate into a feebly digressive book list and never rise to a readable history." The aim is closely linked to Murray's argument that:

The productiveness of such works for a discipline of publishing studies lies in their situating of publishing within a complex network of cultural-political concerns. Publishing thus emerges not as a passive medium for transmission of ideologies, but as itself inextricably implicated in maintaining and/or challenging ideological structures. (2007: 15)

Bearing such aims and potential pitfalls in mind, it was thus considered important to supplement these methods with more qualitative and analytical techniques and tools.

1.4.4 Historical research and archives

On its own, the method of compiling and analysing a bibliography cannot answer the research questions. To gain deeper insights, a more qualitative approach must be employed, in order to study the publishing process as a social and cultural phenomenon within a specific context. Research questions following such a method may focus on texts, on people and institutions, or on concepts, but always on context. Qualitative research is sometimes seen as unstructured, and this may be the case with some kinds of research in this field, such as historical archival research or document analysis (usually based on primary sources). But such research may also be quite structured, using questionnaires (often open-ended) or in-depth interviews to elicit more information. This kind of research enables the less tangible factors to emerge, such as social influence or gender roles, or to describe and explain relationships.

A social history approach, based on the use of figures, but relating them to a wider context, is becoming more common in book history studies. In general, publishing is seen as a reflection of the social history of the times: “It [publishing] is a source of information and knowledge and a vehicle for political, social and cultural expression – this is particularly important in a context where expression has been deliberately suppressed and creativity discouraged” (CIGS, 1998: 12). Joan Shelley Rubin (2003: 566), for instance, categorises publishing history studies in the United States as (i) those devoted to “taking stock”; (ii) studies of values and needs shaping the publishing industry; and (iii) studies of the concept of culture and society. Rubin (2003: 561) asks, with reference to the second category, “Which values, interests, ideologies, and needs have shaped the production, dissemination,

and reception of books?” – a question which is certainly of relevance to a number of studies of South African publishing, and how forms of mediation (such as censorship or literacy) have an effect on what is or may be produced. Indeed, Foucault held the “social appropriation of discourse to be one of the primary procedures for gaining control of discourse, subjecting it, and putting it beyond the reach of those who through limited competence of inferior position were denied access to it” (as described by Chartier, 1989: 13).

A significant research method in the social history model of publishing studies is the use of exemplars or case studies, to look at “the relationship between particular observations and more far-reaching analysis” (Suarez, 2003–4: 154). Case studies of both people and organisations are employed, because they allow for in-depth investigations. What is the publishing history of an individual text, author, or publishing house? Some see this as the most appropriate methodology for studies of publishing, print culture and social history; Chartier (1989: 3) argues that “[t]he access to print culture we propose is not through a synthesizing, global approach but, quite to the contrary, by means of case studies – more accurately, object studies”. Smaller case studies can also help us to address broader, more theoretical issues, if we understand the relationship between our particular observations and more far-reaching analysis. The use of case study methods is significant because it enables individual cases to be described in detail.

It is also important to remember that qualitative historical studies are only made possible by the availability of sources, such as extant archives or census data. This enables us to create an evidence-based understanding of a certain period in the past. The historical materials required for this study were largely archival – including correspondence, the minutes of committee meetings, reports, memoranda, newsletters, catalogues, publicity materials and copies of the books published – and were located around the country, in Pretoria, Johannesburg, and Pietermaritzburg. Problems were encountered with gaps in the archives, largely relating to the decisions made over the years as to what was valuable enough to preserve. These decisions reveal the dual nature of an archive: compiled for functional reasons, but later used to create or maintain a historical record:

The primary functions of records are the functions that the actor had in mind when creating them and in particular the evidential functions. In their primary function records play an active role: they document and regulate social relations. The secondary function of records is the function which the actor generally does not have in mind, and which records only acquire once they have fulfilled their primary functions: the cultural-historical function or the function of source for historical research. (Thomassen, 2001: 376)

Thus, for Wits University Press, for instance, relevant material was found to be located in the corporate institutional archives and in the Press itself, as well as in the historical records of the William Cullen Library. In the institutional archive, there was some information on the early years of the press, from 1922 until about 1969, including an unofficial 'history' of the Press written in 1969. For the 1970s through to the 1990s, the records were entirely to be found among the files and records of the Press itself. For UNP, records were largely located in the institutional archives, with only a few supplementary documents being housed at the Press. Most of the Minutes of the Press Committee meetings were available, although a file containing records for the early years was missing.

In contrast, Unisa Press has a more complete record available, again split between the Library's formal archive and the Press records, but gaps were still encountered – for instance, a file marked 'Important Reports', and purporting to contain significant foundational documents such as the Ziervogel Report, was empty. Nonetheless, the complete run of Publications Committee Minutes could be consulted, with a great deal of supporting documentation available in the form of correspondence, readers' reports, and other information.

Darnton (1982: 76) notes that this inconsistency in availability of documentation is typical of publishers, noting that "publishers usually treat their archives like garbage". He goes on: "Although they save the occasional letter from a famous author, they throw away account books and commercial correspondence, which usually are the most important sources of information for the book historian." Indeed, Fredeman (1970: 187) elaborates, "[f]aced with endemic problems of storage, many publishers regularly destroy correspondence, business records, vouchers, and printing orders according to predetermined regulations and schedules in order to reduce the sheer bulk of accumulated papers, though some kinds of

documents are classified ‘Not to be destroyed’, or ‘Keep Always’.” This is an ongoing problem at publishers, including university presses.

Because of the dearth of documentary evidence available, and to improve the validity of the information collected, the archival and secondary research conducted for this study was supplemented by qualitative methods such as content analysis and interviews, with a select group of academics who were involved in research and publishing during the apartheid era.

1.4.5 Qualitative methods

The key method used for engaging with the bibliographies was that of content analysis. Content analysis is useful in this regard, as it is “a systematic research method for analyzing textual information in a standardized way that allows evaluators to make inferences about that information” (GAO, 1996: 7). This method, used in a qualitative rather than quantitative sense, enables us to examine shifts in terminology over time as well as to categorise and compare a large group of publications (Krippendorff, 2004: 93). One of the advantages of content analysis is that it helps to illuminate the attitudes or perceptions of the authors of various documents (GAO, 1996: 8).

The content analysis in this case was performed on the whole sample of publications produced under the auspices of the core university presses (Wits, Natal and Unisa), within a specific period. The analysis is limited in certain ways: for a start, the sample of the university presses is limited to the three at Wits, Natal and Unisa. As elaborated in the section on limitations of the study (section 1.7, below), these were the only operational university presses during the period under investigation. Fort Hare had a university press for a time, but due to a dearth of sources, it was elected to omit this smaller publisher. Cape Town established a university press only in the 1990s, which falls outside the scope of this analysis. Another limitation is that the content analysis focuses on books only, and thus does not include service publications, but the definition is of books in a very broad sense, including research papers, inaugural lectures, and conference proceedings. The analysis also does not include journals, for the key reason that their oversight processes (peer review and selection) are not the same as those of the university press when selecting book

manuscripts; rather, the press performs only a service role in publishing and distributing the journals.

The content analysis is also restricted in terms of the historical timeframe, focusing on the period between 1960 and 1990. These placeholder dates correspond to important milestones in South African history. The first, 1960, comes immediately in the aftermath of the passing of the Extension of University Education Act in 1959. Under this Act, no non-white person was allowed to register as a student at a traditionally white university without express permission from the relevant minister. The year 1960 was also a key date in the struggle against apartheid, with the Sharpeville Massacre being followed by intensified government repression. At the other end of the timescale, 1990 also stands out as a significant date in the nation's history, as the unbanning of the ANC and the freeing of Nelson Mandela not only signalled but expressly demonstrated a sea change in the politics of the country (for more on the impact of these dates on higher education in South Africa, see Badat, 2008; Bunting, 2002).

But, as there are limits to what a content analysis can reveal, it is supplemented by an author profile of the three key presses, Wits, Natal and Unisa. This research technique provides further context to the description and categorisation of the content and themes of publications, as well as revealing who had access, as an author, to the university presses as publication outlets. Attention is also paid to the business practices, distribution and marketing of the university presses. This inclusion of the wider societal and institutional context enables greater insight into the policies and constraints informing the selection of the titles that are included in the content analysis, and thus provides greater explanatory power.

The second key supplementary technique was that of using key informants. Using the key informant technique, a small group of scholars was identified: those who had been involved in the university presses in various capacities over the years, and who could thus be expected to have opinions and knowledge concerning their history. The informants were selected based on the generally accepted criteria of: knowledgeability, credibility, impartiality, and willingness to respond (Kumar, 1989: 30; Marshall, 1996: 92). The use of

key informants is recommended for qualitative research, because they are able to provide in-depth information on attitudes and motivations, which are seldom captured in official documents (Kumar, 1989: 2). Some of the advantages of this methodology include the following:

- Key informant interviews often provide more in-depth knowledge, information and insights than could be obtained using other methods (e.g. archival research alone). They can also offer opinions or interpretation as well as facts: “One precise advantage of oral evidence is that it is interactive and one is not left alone, as with documentary evidence, to divine its significance; the ‘source’ can reflect upon the content and offer interpretations as well” (Lummis, quoted in Yow, 1994: 10).
- This high-quality data may be obtained in a relatively short time (Marshall, 1996: 93).
- The informants may offer confidential information that is not found in the public record, and would likely not be revealed in other settings, such as the official minutes of committee meetings.
- It is a flexible technique, partly because an interview guide is used rather than a questionnaire: “Key informant interviews provide flexibility to explore new ideas and issues that had not been anticipated in planning the study but that are relevant to its purpose” (see Kumar, 1989: 3).

In the field of historical research, the key informant method is not widely used, except when oral histories are being collated to supplement a scarcity of documentary sources – as in this case. As historical research begins to draw in methodologies from other disciplines, such as ethnography, this technique may become increasingly common (Yow, 1994: 1). In South Africa, where the use of oral history is widely practised and accepted, this technique is appropriate when developing a social history. In addition, in the field of publishing studies, key informant techniques have been used in a variety of settings, including print training (e.g. Smallbone, Supri & Baldock, 2000), marketing strategies (e.g. Walker & Ruekert, 1987) and the impact of new technologies (Anand, Hoffman & Novak, 1998). It is thus considered a suitable technique for this study.

An attempt was also made to counter the potential limitations of this particular method. First, the sample was made as representative as possible, in terms of the university presses under investigation – an attempt was made to source informants from the universities of the Witwatersrand, Natal, and South Africa (Unisa), as well as Fort Hare (though with no success in the latter case). Because of the possibility of subjectivity or bias, and the limited nature of information obtainable from such informants, multiple sources of evidence were again used, to triangulate or ensure the validity and consistency of the data collected. Thus, secondary materials, largely scholarly studies on topics such as higher education, censorship and academic publishing, were also very useful to corroborate inferences and fill in certain gaps. In addition, such materials assisted in the assessment of the primary sources for potential bias. An attempt was made to remain aware of the potential bias of sources; at the same time, evidence of bias is at times revealing of attitudes and perspectives at certain periods in the past. Moreover, what is known as “elite bias” (Kumar, 1989: 31) is unavoidable, because of the elitist nature of university research and publishing.

1.4.6 Theoretical models

The theoretical basis for this study is, like the methods employed, eclectic. In the main, insights from book history, sociology and intellectual history are used to structure the argument and enable a deeper understanding of certain concepts. In book history, for instance, there is widespread use of the theoretical constructs embodied in Robert Darnton’s communications circuit (1982) and Pierre Bourdieu’s fields of cultural capital (1993). But a somewhat wider range of theoretical models also had to be drawn in, to cover the range of concepts used in this study. As De Glas (1998: 395) has pointed out, there is no single model by which we can analyse the publishing list of a publisher or determine its position in the field of cultural production: “we have no fixed coordinates by which everything can be measured”. A key methodological advance of this study thus involves the application of models from a variety of disciplines to the analysis of publishing history.

Bourdieu’s cultural sociological model of publishing, which he conceptualises as a series of interrelated ‘fields’, is widely used to provide a framework for publishing histories. Of particular relevance to this study is his conceptualisation of a “field of restricted production”

(rather than a “field of large-scale cultural production”), as this tallies most closely with the conditions under which scholarly publishing operates. University presses publish on the basis of a mandate, often for non-profit purposes; this echoes Bourdieu’s view that, “[i]n [the field of restricted production] properly economic profit is secondary to enhancement of the product’s symbolic value and to (long-term) accumulation and gestation of symbolic capital by producers and consumers alike” (Bourdieu, 1985: 13). Moreover, the specialised use of peer review as a selection mechanism is also a feature of the field of restricted production (FRP): “The FRP is fairly closed on itself and enjoys a high degree of autonomy; this is evident from the power it has to develop its own criteria for the production and evaluation of its products. But even the producer within FRP has to define himself in relation to the public meaning of his work. This meaning originates in the process of circulation and consumption through which the work achieves cultural recognition” (Bourdieu, 1985: 14).

Bourdieu’s theoretical framework has, to date, largely been applied to literary or artistic studies, but a careful reading of his use of the term “cultural” shows that he intends it to refer to the “intellectual, artistic and scientific” (1985: 16) fields. University press publishing provides a good case study of the intellectual or even scientific field of production. The examination of university presses forms a unique case study because of the balance between commercial imperatives (economic capital) and academic merit (symbolic capital). Davis, for instance, uses this theoretical understanding to examine the twentieth-century publishing history of OUP in South Africa, although she concludes that “[t]he cross-subsidisation of economic and symbolic capital in the publishing industry is contradictory according to Bourdieu’s model” (Davis, 2011: 98). She finds that, for OUP in particular, “[e]conomic capital generated at the periphery supported the cultural endeavours in the metropole whilst symbolic capital accrued by the academic, Oxford-based Clarendon Press helped sell educational textbooks throughout Africa and Asia” (Ibid.). The model thus has certain limitations in this specific setting.

Thus, it may be that this model does not apply particularly well to the university presses in South Africa. Developed largely for utilitarian purposes, with a secondary purpose of boosting the research reputation of the host institutions (i.e. symbolic capital), the local presses did not have an economic role (i.e. a profit-making role) until very late in the

twentieth century. Although they had always struggled for funding and other resources, at this time, there was intensified pressure to become self-supporting and even to generate a surplus (a fairly unrealistic expectation given the market size and demand for scholarly books in South Africa). Moreover, the interference of external factors such as the state in the supposedly 'autonomous' field of intellectual production is a factor falling beyond a traditional analysis using Bourdieu's terms. Bourdieu's model is thus not fully applicable in this context, although it provides a theoretical background for understanding how publishing operates at various different levels.

Another cultural sociologist, Richard Peterson, has also developed a theoretical model to describe the production of cultural goods (like publications), the so-called production of culture perspective. Peterson's (1985) work focuses on the producers at all points of the value chain, which is akin to Bourdieu's focus on the position-taking of different subjects in the fields of cultural production. However, where Bourdieu does not take into account the producers to a great extent (his focus tends to fall on authors, to a very limited extent publishers, and then on consumers such as critics), Peterson specifically examines those involved in material production processes. He argues that "the nature and content of symbolic products, such as literary works, are significantly shaped by the social, legal, and economic milieu in which they are created, edited, manufactured, marketed, purchased and evaluated" (Peterson, 1985: 46). This has now become a common way of looking at discourse, in fields such as cultural history and intellectual history. The focus in this study falls to a greater extent on the production and gatekeeping processes described by Peterson than on the authors themselves (i.e. academics), but Peterson's emphasis on the larger environment is significant.

Indeed, one of the merits of Robert Darnton's celebrated communications circuit (see Figure 1.1), which is widely used in publishing history studies, is that it factors in this external environment to a greater extent than various other models. As with any model, it too would require adaptation to the special demands and logic of scholarly publishing in the apartheid period, but it is specifically designed to be adapted to various settings. As Darnton (1982: 67) notes, this model "concerns each phase of [the publishing] process and the process as a whole, in all its variations over space and time and in all its relations with other systems,

economic, social, political, and cultural, in the surrounding environment”. Gordon Johnston (1999) has developed a sophisticated model of *samizdat* publishing on the basis of Darnton’s conceptualisation of publishing, and his model served as theoretical inspiration for this study.

Methodologically, the communications circuit described by Darnton (1982) has been extended by the socio-economic model of book history described by Adams and Barker (1993) (see Figure 1.2). The key difference between these two models is that Darnton’s privileges the role of individuals in the publishing value chain, while Adams and Barker highlight the primacy of the book as material object. The latter model also emphasises the ‘survival’ of the book, in modes beyond its original edition. Neither model places the publisher at the centre, nor can they trace philosophical shifts in publishing strategy over time. While Darnton’s model is of most use when describing the life cycle of a single book, Johnston’s (1999) use of this model to describe the history of *samizdat* publishing reveals its explanatory power in a wider oppositional publishing context. Building on these models, Claire Parfait’s (2012) questions about publishing history help to structure an investigation into the nature of publishing. She asks: Who published (the works in question)? Who paid for these works to be published? How were they circulated? How were they received? And what was their influence? These questions reflect key nodes of the publishing value chain (or communications circuit), and highlight the significant editorial decisions that must be made at each node. Thus, these models remain of great importance in conceptualising the various interconnecting ‘events’ and influences at work in the publishing process.

So, while Darnton’s model is not overtly applied as a methodological tool, once again the reminder of the larger environment and the broad publishing value chain is salutary. Where such models fall short, though, is in the complicated interplay between the academic or institutional setting, the very specific political setting, and the wider social setting of the apartheid period – and the various shifts and changes over time.

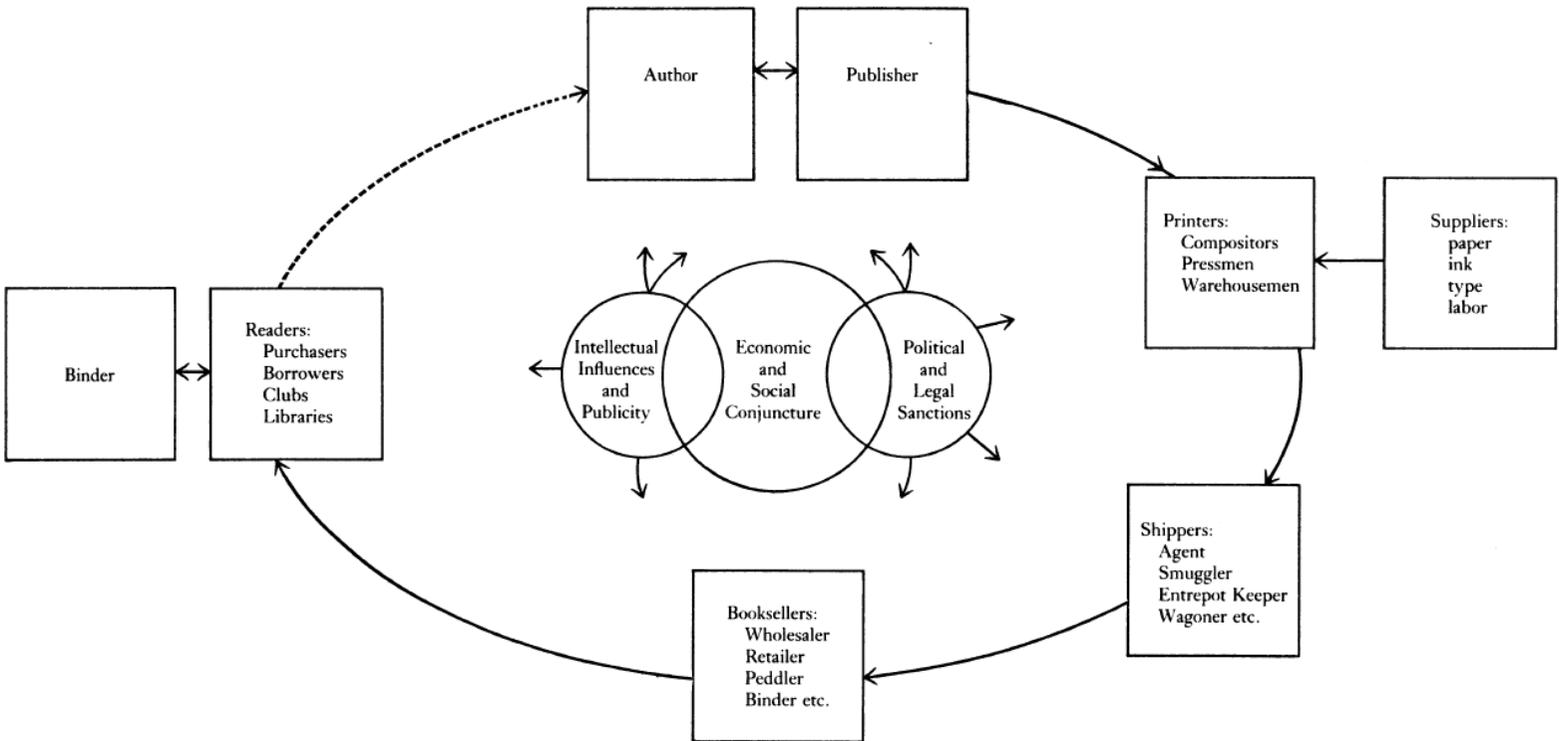
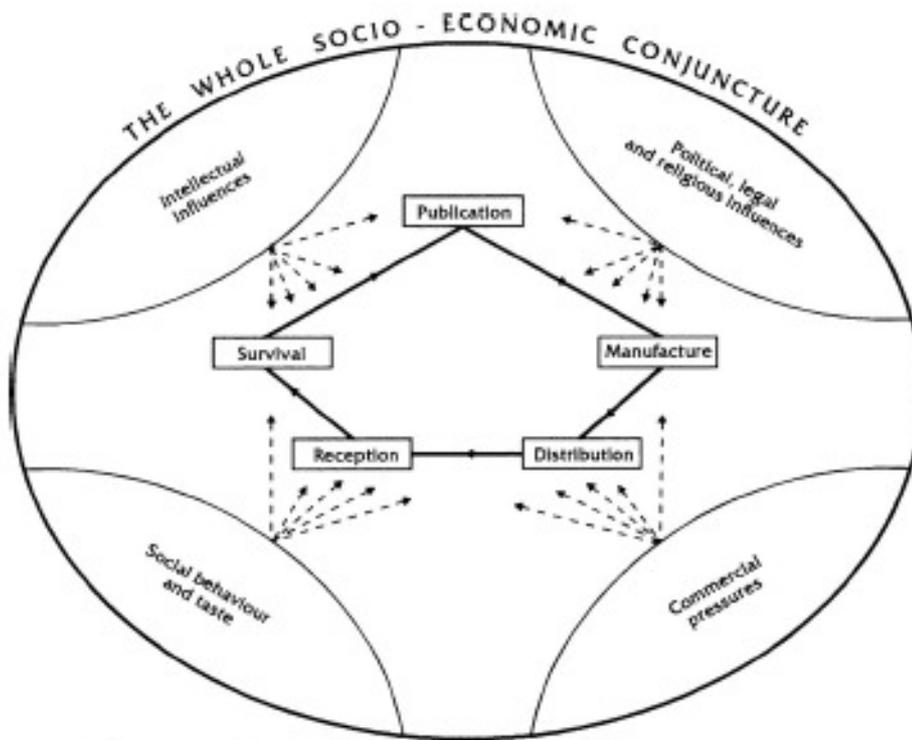


Figure 1. The Communications Circuit

Figure 1.1: The communications circuit of Darnton, 1982

Source: Darnton, 1982.

Figure 1.2: The socio-economic model of book history



Source: Adams & Barker, 1993.

Because of the limitations of the usual publishing studies frameworks, which did not allow for a detailed study over time of the political and intellectual influences on knowledge production, a model from the field of political sociology was adapted, to allow for a shifting continuum ranging from collaboration to opposition. It is appropriate to use a sociological model, given that book history has been heavily influenced by sociology, from Bourdieu's literary fields to Escarpit's literary sociology (see Finkelstein & McCleery, 2002). Moreover, the field of the political sociology of science focuses on the power dynamics within the research environment (Frickel & Moore, 2006). Thus, the work of Heribert Adam (1977), Pierre Hugo (1977) and Mark Sanders (2002) on academics during the apartheid period was found to be more directly applicable than other, existing models, to the notion of position taking on a (shifting) continuum of response to the political system, and thus served as the basis for the development of such a model. For a fuller discussion of the model, and its applicability to the case studies under investigation in this study, see Chapter 4.

1.5 Key concepts

For the purposes of this study, a number of key terms need to be defined. **Scholarly publishing** is an important part of the intellectual life of a nation, particularly in the context of the knowledge economy. It may be defined as follows:

Scholarly publishing, along with teaching and research, is one of the key activities of the university. Research increases the sum of human knowledge; teaching trains the new generation of scholars; and publishing makes the results of research available to the wider world. Without publication, the other activities of the university would become even more insular than they are – ideas, particularly the ideas discovered and discussed at universities, need to be published – to be made public in order that their true value be achieved. (Harnum, 2009)

Scholarly publishing is usually considered a sub-sector of **academic publishing**. While these terms are sometimes used interchangeably in the literature, there is a significant distinction between the two. ‘Academic publishing’ refers to the publishing of tertiary-level textbooks, academic journals, and other publications aimed at an academic (i.e. tertiary, higher education or university level) or student readership. The focus of ‘scholarly publishing’ is a smaller niche, referring to books (usually; it may also refer to academic journals) written by scholars themselves (academics, researchers and experts, on the whole), and aimed at a particular market, consisting largely of the same groups as the producers: academics, researchers and educated people interested in a recognisable and specific area of study, but not necessarily students of this field. Andrew (2004: 80) makes a useful distinction in these terms: “One must distinguish here between student texts (prescribed books), recommended reading material for students, and specialised works bought by the academics themselves (scholarly works)”.

Such publishing may be undertaken by a wide variety of publishers, but in its purest form, scholarly publishing is most closely associated with the **university press**. The university press is a very specific form of publisher, producing very specific kinds of texts, and intricately embedded in the practices of research and dissemination at the modern university. While definitions of scholarly publishing vary, there is a surprising amount of agreement as to the purpose and functions of a university press. A representative definition of a university press, as found in the literature, is the following:

The purpose of the university press is to provide an outlet for the publication of research by faculty members of its own and other universities, and extend the instructional function of the parent institution by publishing and disseminating knowledge and scholarship as widely and as economically as possible to both scholars and educated laymen. It publishes learned books of small sales potential and limited possibility of financial returns that commercial publishers cannot profitably undertake, and gains favourable publicity and prestige for the university of which it is part. (Darko-Ampem, 2003: 3)

A more popular definition is the following, as used by Max Hall to describe Harvard University Press: “A university press is a curious institution, dedicated to the dissemination of learning yet apart from the academic structure; a publishing firm that is in business, but not to make money; an arm of the university that is frequently misunderstood and occasionally attacked by faculty and administration” (Hall, 1986: back cover blurb). The Association of American University Presses (AAUP, 2004) has brought out a document designed to answer this very question, ‘What is a University Press?’, which is worth quoting at some length as it covers several important aspects:

University presses are publishers. At the most basic level that means they perform the same tasks as any other publisher – university presses acquire, develop, design, produce, market and sell books and journals ... But while commercial publishers focus on making money by publishing for popular audiences, the university press’s mission is to publish work of scholarly, intellectual, or creative merit, often for a small audience of specialists.

University presses also differ from commercial publishers because of their place in the academic landscape. A university press is an extension of its parent institution, and it’s also a key player in a more general network – including learned societies, scholarly associations, and research libraries – that makes scholarly endeavor possible. Like the other nodes in this network, university presses are charged with serving the public good by generating and disseminating knowledge. That’s why the [US] government has recognized our common interest in the work of university presses by granting them not-for-profit status.

Many of the books university presses publish, then, are meant primarily for scholars or other people interested in certain concentrated fields of research. Thousands of these books (generally termed monographs) have been published. (AAUP, 2004)

The purpose of a university press, as these quotes imply, is to publish and disseminate research of significance. The very specific context of a university – and the specific kinds of textual practice undertaken and valorised here – constrains the form that such a press could

take. For one thing, the missions of university presses are closely bound to those of their parent institutions, and the mission-driven nature of their publishing often enables them to publish in a non-commercial or not-for-profit setting (although this particular feature is declining). Because of the close link to research and the practice of peer review, university presses usually confer a certain amount of prestige on their host universities, linking them in the public eye to research and to excellence.

Daniel Coit Gilman of Johns Hopkins University is often quoted for noting that “[i]t is one of the noblest duties of a university to advance knowledge and to diffuse it not merely among those who can attend the daily lectures but far and wide” (1880, quoted e.g. in Kerr, 1949: 3). This quote is regularly used to justify the existence and value of university presses. The so-called ‘Oxford model’ of a university press will be described in more detail in Chapter 2, which will also provide a further elaboration from the literature on the conceptualisation and application of the concept, in a number of different geographical contexts.

One of the key contributions of this study is its development of a fuller bibliography for each local university press, and an analysis of these publishing lists. A **publishing list** is a collection of books produced by a publishing house, which usually coheres to some extent, whether due to the kinds of texts published, the authors, or the fields covered. A publishing list is closely related to the company’s **publishing strategy** (which includes a publishing philosophy, house style and policies). The strategy and list may be related to the business objectives of the publishing house (non-profit in the case of university presses), social objectives (to contribute to knowledge production), and the key markets targeted (a scholarly, niche market rather than a mass market).

University presses usually focus on scholarly publishing, but at times also extend their lists into the areas of academic journals, academic textbooks, and even general books aimed at the commercial or trade market. However, their core focus is the dissemination of scholarly work, and in this way their mandate is closely linked to, even intertwined with, the university’s academic mandate. And, because university presses disseminate views, opinions, research and other voices from within academia, their role is also closely linked to the concept of **academic freedom**. Academic freedom was a contested issue during the

apartheid era, raising questions about the role of the universities and their academics, the possibility of maintaining an objective or neutral stance, and the autonomy of state-funded institutions.¹

The concept of academic freedom arose from the nineteenth-century German practice of *Lehrfreiheit*, which gave academics ‘lifetime’ appointments to pursue teaching and research as long as they forswore “religious heterodoxy and political subversion”. Under this system, as Axelrod points out, “scholars thus secured considerable autonomy, but surviving as they did at ‘the pleasure of the state’, their freedom was clearly conditional” (1999: 352). Altbach (2001: 207) makes the important point that differing definitions of academic freedom exist, as “nowhere has academic freedom been fully delineated, and nowhere does it have the force of law”. He thus concludes: “There is no universally accepted understanding of academic freedom”.

The classic view of academic freedom in South Africa is often linked to a statement by T.B. Davie of Wits: “freedom from external interference in (a) who shall teach, (b) what we teach, (c) how we teach, and (d) whom we teach” (quoted in Taylor & Taylor, 2010: 898). Many consider academic freedom to relate to the university’s autonomy, to conduct research and to teach without undue political (or other) interference (Greyling, 2007: 7). Often, these aspects are considered interdependent; indeed, Edward Shils argues that the concept of academic freedom should be extended to the political freedom of academics themselves, which includes “political activities outside the university” (quoted in De Baets, 2002: 5). Thus, an extreme view of academic freedom is the belief that an individual academic should be able to hold *any* views, orthodox or not, without censure or penalty, thus allowing for critical enquiry (Dlamini, 2006: iii). In South Africa, a certain amount of lip service was paid to the ideal of academic freedom, but it certainly never went as far as fulfilling Shils’ or Dlamini’s definition.

University presses, like universities, are closely linked to such notions of intellectual and academic freedom. If there is no freedom to conduct research in any area of study, or to

¹ Post-apartheid debates in the literature over the concept of academic freedom will not be included here, as they fall outside of the scope of the study.

write up the results of that research, unfettered by political or other constraints, then there can also be no freedom to circulate or debate the results of that research, nor to engage in open discussion of ideas and theories. Thus university presses, an integral part of the academy itself, also have an important role to play in supporting and promoting academic freedom.

Intertwined with the ideal of a university press upholding academic freedom through its publishing programme, a related key concept is that of **oppositional publishing**. As this concept will be elaborated in more detail in Chapter 4, a brief definition at this point will suffice. In the South African context, oppositional publishing refers to publishing programmes that specifically rejected the apartheid government and, in particular, its censorship regime. Essery (2005: 2) notes that the definition “encompasses all organisations that published material that questioned governmental policy and ideology, from the inception of a Nationalist government in 1948, to the policies of the ANC government today”. Various publishers may thus be described as occupying an oppositional stance.

A number of terms have been used for this concept – alternative, interventionist, subversive, undermining, anti-establishment, left-wing, radical, progressive, or independent – and the term ‘oppositional publishing’ has been chosen for use in this study for several reasons. The first is that a term such as ‘alternative publishing’ (cf. Cloete, 2000: 43) is too broad in its definition, referring to “anything outside mainstream commercial publishing, where the market is the final determinant of what is published”. By such a definition, any non-profit publishing (even such as that undertaken by university presses) would automatically be considered ‘alternative’. The more precise term ‘oppositional publishing’ places the focus on the political motivation of such publishing, and its deliberate anti-government stance. The second reason is that this was a term used by oppositional publishers themselves, such as David Philip (1991), and it was thus both accepted and current during the period under investigation.

In the South African context, oppositional publishing falls on a spectrum of political responses to apartheid, from ‘liberal’ to ‘radical’. These terms also have specific meanings in the local context. For example, the political label of being **liberal** holds very specific

connotations, unlike common definitions found in the US or Europe. A useful definition in this context is that of Butler, Elphick and Welsh (1987: 3): “To be ‘liberal’ in South Africa is to demand limitations on the power of government, holding it to strict adherence to the rule of law and demanding protection of minorities, individuals, and non-governmental entities like the press”. However, it should be borne in mind that ‘liberal’ may also be used in a more derogatory sense, given that many of those identified as ‘liberal’ during the struggle years did not in fact oppose separate development for the different race groups. It is thus often derided for being irrelevant or out of date.

In turn, the term **radical** was applied to what was in fact a wide range of political positions. ‘Radical’ students and academics openly opposed apartheid; but they did not necessarily belong to a particular political party or endorse violent revolution to overthrow the government. They may have been associated with movements as different as Marxism and Black Consciousness. In this study, I will use the term to refer to those academics who were most outspoken in their opposition; they will also be referred to as activists.

A final point should be made regarding terminology. The use of the racial classifications contained in the terms ‘**white**’, ‘**black**’, ‘**coloured**’ and ‘**Indian**’ is unavoidable, given their usage during the main period of focus of the study. Terms that were in current use during an earlier period, such as ‘**native**’ and ‘**Bantu**’, are also used when appropriate in their historical context. None of these terms is intended in any derogatory or exclusionary sense, and an attempt is made wherever possible to contextualise their use.

1.6 Benefits of the study

The university presses in South Africa have never been the focus of academic study before. The present study is thus the first of its kind, in keeping with a growing tradition of producing histories of significant publishing houses in other parts of the world. Due to this lack of scholarly interest, little is in fact known about the university presses, their origins and their publishing profiles. Several myths and misconceptions have arisen as a result, and a second contribution of this study is that it enables us to distinguish between factual practice and myth-making, to a large degree.

For instance, there appears to be a widespread belief that there were only two university presses in South Africa in the twentieth century – Nan Wilson of WUP, to cite one example, mentions “the two S.A. presses” in an internal report on university presses (1983: 3). This is a reference to Wits and Natal’s university presses. In a survey of other university presses in South Africa, in 1987, Wilson examined the situation at UNP and Unisa, as well as, oddly, UCT and Rhodes (which had no presses at the time). She noted that UNP was the “only other formally constituted university press” (S87/414, 1987: 165–166). Mobbs Moberly of UNP similarly noted that “[t]he only other such press in South Africa [apart from UNP] is the Wits University Press, but its aims are in some ways more restricted than those of the University of Natal Press” (Minutes of the Press Committee, 7 December 1977). Reports from 1989 and 1990 from UNP repeat this idea: “The University of Natal Press is one of only two university presses in the country (the other is at the University of the Witwatersrand) and the most active of these. There are no other university presses in southern Africa and very few active in the entire continent, so that the University of Natal Press, in an African context, is a unique and special institution” (Milton, 1989: 2); “The University of Natal Press is one of two university presses in the country and today the most active and prolific of these and, indeed, of all university presses on the continent” (‘Response’, 1990: 1). One UNP report goes even further: “This university [Natal] has the only thriving press in Southern Africa; it must therefore take steps to retain its present eminence” (‘Reconsiderations’, 1989: 2). This myth has thus endured for some time, and the present study is the first of its kind to provide a broader picture of university press publishing in South Africa.

Moreover, the importance of a study such as this is that it combines both the creation and analysis of an enumerative bibliography with a study of the wider historical and intellectual context. As D.F. McKenzie (quoted in Howsam, 2006) points out:

By dealing with the facts of transmission and the material evidence of reception, [historical bibliography] can make discoveries as distinct from inventing meanings. In focussing on the primary object, the text as a recorded form, it defines our common point of departure for any historical or critical enterprise. By abandoning the notion of degressive bibliography [that is, of finding an abstract ideal version of a literary text] and recording *all* subsequent versions, bibliography, simply by its own comprehensive logic, its indiscriminate inclusiveness, testifies to the fact that new readers of course make new texts, and that their new meanings are a function of their new forms.

Reinforcing this point as to the importance of such a study, Darnton (1982: 76) notes, similarly, that “[h]istorians have barely begun to tap the papers of publishers, although they are the richest of all sources for the history of books”. He asks: “How did publishers draw up contracts with authors, build alliances with publishers, negotiate with political authorities, and handle finances, supplies, shipments, and publicity? The answers to these questions would carry the history of books deep into the territory of social, economic, and political history, to their mutual benefit.”

Similarly, William Germano (2010) argues that, “[i]n their function as record-keepers, books transform history into the present and the present into history. Books cause us to remember and to prevent future generations from forgetting or misunderstanding us and the long collective story of particulars.” At the same time, we are reminded that “[t]he conditions that obtain today as well as many current causes for concern have a long history. It is important, therefore, to gain greater historical perspective” (Meisel, 2010: 123). This historical perspective on publishing in South Africa is thus an important contribution of the present study. The greater accuracy deriving from the use of enumerative and historical bibliography provided a historical perspective that is based on evidence.

The value of the study is also linked to the outputs emerging from the research. The first output of this research is thus the historical study that has been sketched. The second key output, which was developed during the course of this study, is a complete bibliography of the works published by each of the major university presses in South Africa (this may be found on the accompanying CD). In addition to being a contribution to the digital humanities, the bibliography may also be used as the basis of future research (see Recommendations in Chapter 7).

The study also adds to our understanding of publishing and social history in the specific context of apartheid, by developing and applying a model (based on a political sociology approach to intellectual history) to assess the contribution of the university presses to academic freedom and to gauge their shifting responses, in selection and publishing decisions, to apartheid. This model could be applied in other geographical contexts or historical periods, and is a third key output of the study.

The outputs of research may also include publications and presentations – the dissemination of the knowledge produced in the course of the study. The key findings of this study will be disseminated in the form of conference papers, journal articles, and a book-length study. Some publication and research outputs have already been produced during the course of the research. An example is the publication of a chapter in a book on *Print, Text and Book Cultures in South Africa* (edited by Andrew van der Vlies, see Le Roux, 2012b), and the inclusion of a chapter in an edited collection on *Scholarly Publishing in South Africa* (edited by Solani Ngobeni, see Le Roux, 2010b). This has enabled the study to make a wider contribution to debates around South African print culture and history.

1.7 Limitations of the study

Inevitably, there are certain limitations to the research and to the methodologies used. The literature review revealed certain constraints, to begin with. A key, and recurring, feature of the literature available on publishing, especially in African countries, is that it tends to focus on current issues, not historical ones. At the same time, little has been written about university presses in an African context. Therefore, the secondary material available was limited. The study relied more heavily on the use of archival and supplementary sources (such as interviews and book reviews) for this reason. Yet, these too revealed certain limitations, the main problem being that of archives with missing or incomplete records.

It seems unlikely that records in the university archives are absent due to a deliberate policy of excising information from the record; rather, it appears that records were retained or discarded depending on the personal wishes of the directors of the presses concerned, as well as the archiving policies of the institution as a whole. Thus, Unisa has kept almost everything, while Wits and Natal have been far more selective in what has been retained. For example, at the University of KwaZulu-Natal's archives, there are folders of minutes for the Press Committee from 1967 to 1974, 1975 to 1985, and 1987 to 1990, but not for other years. As handwritten references may be found to the minutes of earlier meetings, from 1948 onwards, these must have been mislaid or destroyed since then. At Wits, there is evidence of archiving from the 1920s, and more systematic record-keeping from the late

1940s until 1969, after which the main records are still located at the university press and not in the archives. This inevitably creates gaps in the record.

The records for Fort Hare are patchier still, and it appears that “[t]he troubled history of Fort Hare since the 1950s has had an impact on the archival sources for its history” (Morrow & Gxabalashe, 2000: 484). Some documents are now held at another institution altogether, at the Cory Library at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, while “a large collection which is central to the study of Fort Hare itself lies unused for historical purposes at the university, and is at present inadequately cataloged and described” (Morrow & Gxabalashe, 2000: 486). In fact, because of the scarcity of documentary evidence and the difficulty in obtaining other forms of data (through key informants and the secondary literature, for instance), a key limitation of this study is that the original intention to include the University of Fort Hare Press was not viable. Reference will be made to this Press in passing, but a detailed analysis was not possible on the basis of the available evidence.

There is also an ongoing danger that important documents about the university presses are not being archived. I was personally present at Unisa Press when the Executive Director to whom the Press reported elected to pulp all the records and backlist books remaining in an old storeroom – and I was fortunate to be able to salvage certain records. How often has this happened without similar intervention? The dearth of records on the university presses at certain institutions thus led me to speculate on the importance (or lack thereof) of the presses to their parent institutions.

Another limitation refers to the scope of the study. For instance, in terms of periodisation, the study focuses entirely on the twentieth century, and in particular the apartheid period between 1948 and 1990. Keeping in mind “the significance of local events and circumstances” in setting up a periodisation (Suarez, 2003/4: 146), the focus is particularly the ‘high apartheid’ period between 1960 and 1990, but attention is also given to other key local events within the twentieth century. The origins of the university presses fall into this broader period, before 1960, and because of their significance are also included. Similarly, some reference is made to the transitional, post-apartheid period after 1990, but this will mainly be in the context of assessing trends, patterns and changes in policy over the years.

Because of this periodisation, little attention will be given to the role of the UCT Press, which was only formally established in the 1990s. As with the University of Fort Hare Press, this press and its history requires future study.

1.8 Overview of chapters

The format of this thesis is in part chronological and in part thematic, reflecting the various methods used in the study. Chapter 1, the Introduction, provides a contextual setting to the study by describing the establishment of printing and publishing in South Africa. It also sets out the objectives and research questions of this study and provides an overview of the methodological approaches which will be followed. The use of a hybrid approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative research techniques to obtain a broad yet detailed picture of university press publishing in South Africa, is discussed and justified. Key concepts are defined, and the benefits and limitations of the study are clarified. It is shown that this study will fill an existing gap in the literature and present a methodological advance for the study of publishers' lists and their history.

In Chapter 2, a literature review that further contextualises the study is presented. This review of the literature describes the models of university presses established in the West, and which later spread to colonial settings such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and parts of Africa. This model is termed the 'Oxford model', and its key features are discussed. The chapter also describes research on scholarly publishing in both a broad African context and in South Africa specifically. What emerges from this literature survey is that there have been only a very few scholarly references to university press publishing in South Africa thus far, and no systematic attempt to chart their histories – in contrast to the situation in other parts of the world, where the history of various university presses has been better documented. Book history in South Africa is generally less developed than in the rest of the world, and the gap is particularly noticeable in this specific sub-area.

Chapter 3 describes the origins of South Africa's university presses, based largely on archival research. The structure and development of higher education in this country is given as essential background, and a categorisation of the universities (as English-medium, Afrikaans-

medium, and black institutions) is used as a framing device. The presses were established at key moments in the history of their parent institutions, and were much influenced by the character and interests of the men who were instrumental in their establishment. This may be seen when examining their missions and publishing philosophies. This chapter also speculates, based on the evidence, as to why university presses were *not* established at the majority of universities in this country. The operations and evolution of the presses are briefly described, in an attempt to show the institutional contexts in which the presses developed – their struggle for existence in a context of economic scarcity, academic isolation, and a lack of institutional support. This also reflects the presses’ insertion into a wider academic and political context.

Chapter 4 contains a further literature review that supports the key focus area of this study: the debates around academic freedom and the role of the university presses during the apartheid period. It is also a key methodological chapter. The chapter begins with an examination of the wider political context: the response of the universities to apartheid, the legislative context of censorship, and the generally repressive environment in which the university presses operated. Referring to both the international and South African context, an attempt is made to develop a model to chart intellectual responses to apartheid that could be used to assess the contribution of the university presses. The key methodological influence was the categorisations of academics by political sociologists Heribert Adam, Pierre Hugo and Mark Sanders. Attention is also paid to the concept and practice of oppositional publishing. The business practices of the independent oppositional publishers are interrogated, with a view to assessing whether the university presses could, in any sense, be considered oppositional publishers during the apartheid period. This discussion also has implications for the traditional models used in the Book History environment.

Chapters 5 and 6 specifically relate the history of the university presses in South Africa to questions of academic freedom and censorship. In Chapter 5, applying the extended continuum of intellectual responses developed in Chapter 4 as a measuring instrument and framework, a content analysis is performed on all scholarly publications produced by the university presses between 1960 and 1990, with a view to evaluating the responses of the presses and the academics who published with them to the apartheid system. The content

analysis reveals some disparities between reputations and the actual publishing output of the presses, as well as a large measure of flux – shifts between various intellectual responses and roles. An author profile is also developed, which raises questions about exclusion and gatekeeping at the university presses. Specifically, the categories of black authors and activist or radical academics are examined in this author profile. The focus thus falls on gatekeeping practices at the university presses, including their peer review policies and practices, as well as their compliance with the censorship regime, and the question of whether or not they resorted to self-censorship.

Extending the analysis developed in Chapter 5, Chapter 6 enlarges the focus by considering the wider social and institutional milieu of the university presses. The chapter examines their business practices, in comparison with the independent oppositional publishers, and in particular the identities and funding patterns of the presses. This background provides a variety of explanations as to why the university presses behaved in certain ways, in accordance with the constraints of government, institutions, and the academic environment. Both differences and similarities in the operations of the university presses, on the one hand, and the oppositional publishers on the other, are examined. Attention is also paid to the presses' image-building efforts, through marketing, collaboration and distribution. This leads to a consideration of the university presses' readership and impact during the apartheid period.

The last chapter, Chapter 7, concludes this study. The findings and outcomes of the study are described and evaluated, and a number of suggestions are made for future research. For example, the creation of the bibliographies for each university press has led to a new resource for future studies being created. This chapter also considers to what extent the study has responded to all of the research questions delineated in Chapter 1 – the Introduction – of the dissertation, and makes a final assessment of the role of the university presses during the apartheid period, and in particular from the 1960s until the transition of the 1990s. This study argues, in closing, that the social history of South Africa's university presses reveals ongoing shifts and a greater degree of both conservatism and tolerance than anticipated, in the knowledge production of the apartheid period.

Chapter 2: Literature review: The university press

This chapter is the first part of the literature review conducted for this study, to provide the context and background to the history of the South African university presses that this dissertation describes and analyses – in Chapter 3, the origins of these presses will be described. This chapter moves from a somewhat broad description of previous studies in the field of book history and publishing studies in South Africa, to a more narrowly defined focus on the extant literature on university presses in this country. In particular, the extent to which the university presses have been described in the literature relating to South Africa is examined. Because there is a distinct lack of published sources on the narrow topic of university presses, the literature review is based on a relatively wide sweep of sources, from several categories of research that form the basis of this study. These include publishing history in South Africa, intellectual histories (in particular those that describe the history of higher education institutions and libraries in South Africa), and studies of scholarly publishing and university presses.

The lens then shifts, in this chapter, from a geographical focus on South Africa specifically, to consider the dispersal of the ‘Oxford model’ of university press publishing to various parts of the world. Attention is specifically paid to how the university press has developed and has been studied in the Commonwealth countries – the former British colonies – because their systems of higher education (including their university presses) were set up in the image of the metropole. A remarkable degree of consistency is found among these countries, although their own specific contexts have also affected the further development of both higher education and of publishing. It is this consistent set of elements that I call the ‘Oxford model’ of the university press.

Further aspects of the literature review for this study, focusing on academic freedom, intellectual history and the constraints of apartheid legislation, may be found in Chapter 4.

This also forms essential background for the study of the actual publishing lists and operations of the local university presses during the apartheid period.

2.1 Current research on publishing and the university press in South Africa

Because of the dearth of studies identified in the study area of this dissertation, this first section of the literature review will not focus only, and narrowly, on the university press. Rather, I will begin by surveying publishing history or book history studies generally in South Africa, to provide a broad background and context. The focus then shifts to relevant literature on intellectual (institutional) history in South Africa, because the university press is itself an integral part of the scholarly communication and thus the higher education system. Thirdly, this review surveys studies that have examined (or, to be more precise, have mentioned) the university presses in particular, although it was found that there is very little secondary literature in this field. This broad array of studies is required for the review because the university press falls into more than one category: it is at once a publisher, and a university department, and a curious hybrid of the two.

2.1.1 Publishing history

This literature review will begin by sketching a broader picture of book and publishing history in South Africa. An exceptionally rich and well-researched study by Anna Smith (1971) provides a good starting point, with an overview of the spread of printing and print culture through South Africa, from the early Cape printers to the development of newspapers on the Witwatersrand following the discovery of gold. Smith's work on early printing endeavours is supplemented by Nienaber's (1943) short history of "Hollands-Afrikaans" printing, some studies of the newspaper pioneers Douglas Fairbairn and Thomas Pringle (Meiring, 1968; Doyle, 1972), and the bibliographical studies of Fransie Rossouw (1987) and Elna Buys (1988). The Settler's Press in the Grahamstown area has been studied in some depth (Gordon-Brown, 1979), with reference to the printing of a wide variety of materials, including books, pamphlets, directories, almanacs and newspapers.

There are also studies from the early twentieth century, such as Lloyd's *Birth of Printing in South Africa* from 1914, and several studies from the 1930s on early printing endeavours (such as Laidler, 1935; McMurtrie, 1932; Morrison, 1934), but these are largely descriptive, sometimes contradictory, and difficult to locate; moreover, they are well summarised in Smith's study. While providing details of early printing initiatives, Smith (1971: 127) notes that, "[u]ntil the discovery of gold, and the consequent influx of people, the demand for products of the printing press was extremely small and was largely satisfied by importing from Holland and Britain" and that "book-printing as such had to wait for the twentieth century" (Smith, 1971: 131).

An interesting aspect that emerges from such print history is that language was an issue from early on. Printing was established at a time when governance of the Cape was oscillating between Dutch and British rule. Much printing, especially of newspapers and ephemera, was bilingual (English and Dutch) from an early period. The local publishing industry now grapples with eleven official languages, and it is clear that the issue of language has only become more important and more problematic over time.

The first printing and publishing was often of newspapers, and there is thus a close link between the history of printing and that of the press. As Smith (1971: 83) notes, "[i]n South Africa throughout the nineteenth century almost every newspaper printer was also the jobbing printer for the area in which he was established, and the history of printing is therefore very closely bound up with the history of the press". The first 'newspaper' in South Africa – the precursor to the government gazette, named the *Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser* – was established in 1800. It was followed by the *South African Commercial Advertiser*, privately printed by George Greig, assisted by Thomas Pringle and John Fairbairn, which was published from 1824 (Smith, 1971: 33). Reflecting the very close relationship between the press and freedom of the press, this newspaper was censored after just 17 issues, but resumed printing a few months later. Another important pioneer newspaper was the *South African Chronicle and Mercantile Advertiser* printed by Bridekirk (also established in 1824). The first newspapers for a black readership were published by the mission presses as early as the next decade, with, for instance, *Umshumayeli Wendaba* appearing from 1837.

Book printing and publishing has to date received less attention, although some significant work has been done in this field. It must be acknowledged that there are a number of publisher histories in existence, but in this field quantity unfortunately trumps quality. There have been several studies of publishers and of their publishing history in South Africa, but the first problem with many is that they are tributes (a *huldeblyk*, to use a descriptive Afrikaans word, celebrating anniversaries, in particular), memoirs or journalistic overviews, rather than substantive, objective and rigorous studies. The second problem is that these have largely been undertaken in an isolated manner, without full attention to the wider context of publishing internationally or nationally, and without taking the wider academic context into account (e.g. building upon other publishing studies). They have also not been situated within a specific theoretical or disciplinary framework.

Rosenthal (1970) provides one of the first historical overviews of publishing in South Africa, but although it was published in an academic journal and the author was a well-known historian, the paper is not very scholarly (it has no references, for one thing). Hooper (1997) provides a similar, and very concise, overview of the history of publishing in South Africa. Evans and Seeber (2000) have published the closest we have to a comprehensive survey of trends in South African publishing, while Galloway (2002) has concentrated on producing statistical trends for book publishing in the 1990s up to date – but these studies are focused more on the present and the future than on the past. Important bibliographic work, which could lay the basis of good publishing histories, has been done by Mendelssohn (1979, 1991, 1997), Rossouw (1987) and the South African National Bibliography produced by the National Library of South Africa (e.g. NLSA, 1985; 1997; and now available online).

In the histories available, there is a distinct focus on the missionary presses established in South Africa in the colonial period, especially by historians and to some extent by literary or linguistics scholars examining African-language texts. Mission printing in South Africa dates back to about the same time as the first government printing (believed to be in the 1790s), with the printing in 1801 of a spelling table by the London Mission Society at Graaff Reinet (Smith, 1971: 53). A great deal of attention is rightly paid to the important role of Lovedale Press in South African publishing, and especially its role in publishing black authors and in

promoting local languages. Lovedale first published in isiXhosa in 1823 and went on to publish many significant authors in that language (Opland, 1990: 135; White, 1992).

Interestingly, Hofmeyr (2005: 99) bemoans a split in publishing studies: “The two arms [of publishing studies] – secular and religious – are often treated discretely, the former the domain of historians of the book and publishing..., the latter the domain of scholarship on nineteenth-century Christianity, mission and philanthropy”. It is true that the secular side of publishing has not been as well studied as the religious in South Africa (although there is little on Christian publishers as opposed to mission presses). There is a group of studies focusing on Afrikaner publishing houses, such as an important multi-volume study of Nasionale Pers and the imprints that now fall under its umbrella, such as Tafelberg and Human & Rousseau (including titles by Muller, 1990; Muller & Beukes, 1990; Beukes, 1992; Beukes & Steyn, 1992). The first volume of a planned series on the history of Juta, South Africa’s oldest continuously operating publishing house, has also appeared, but it is unfortunately more journalistic than scholarly (De Kock, 2007). There are also brief case studies available of a number of small Afrikaans publishers, such as Homeros and Kwela (Cochrane, 2004), and Taurus (Venter, 2007). But important local publishers such as Van Schaik, A.A. Balkema, and Tafelberg have not been studied in depth.

In terms of the key area of oppositional publishing (see the definition of this term in Chapter 1), which could throw new light on the history of the anti-apartheid struggle, very little scholarly attention has yet been paid to the likes of Ravan Press, David Philip Publishers or Skotaville – the ‘histories’ that do exist are largely anecdotal. There are brief collections of reminiscences on Ravan Press (De Villiers, 1997), and some tributes to the late David Philip as well as some papers he published (Hacksley, 2007; Philip, 1991, 2000); these were not historically focused, but have become of some historical value since. Stadler (1975) reviews some of the books published by SPRO-CAS and by Ravan Press. Perhaps the most comprehensive study to date is that of Isabel Essery (2005), who has examined the impact of politics on indigenous independent publishers in South Africa from 1970 to 2004, looking largely at David Philip. There has as yet not been a single in-depth study of a black publishing house.

Other studies, within a more overt book history paradigm, have focused more on the reception and publishing history of individual texts, usually literary texts. Perhaps the most important of these studies is Hofmeyr's (2004) ground-breaking transnational study of *The Portable Bunyan*. There have also been several good case studies of the publishing history of different works of fiction, including the Heinemann's African Writers Series (Mpe, 1999; Barnett, 2006); Alan Paton (Barnard, 2004; Van der Vlies, 2006); J.M. Coetzee (Barnett, 1999; Zimble, 2004; Wittenberg, 2008); and Herman Charles Bosman (Lenta, 2003); as well as individual titles such as *Hill of Fools* (Wright, 2004). In Afrikaans, Irma du Plessis (2008) has situated her study of youth series published by J.L. van Schaik in a book history frame of reference, while Maritha Snyman (2004a; 2004b) has constructed an authors' profile for Afrikaans children's fiction. Rudi Venter's study (2006) of the material production of Afrikaans fiction has created production and publisher profiles which could be a fertile source for future studies in this area. Publishing histories of African-language titles are often closely bound up with studies of the mission presses, as they have been very active in this field (see for instance Maake (1993), Satyo (1995), and Makalima (1987), as well as Opland (1990, 2003, 2007)).

What can be summarised from a review of local literary studies, however, is that there is not a great focus on book history; in fact, the focus falls more on the *text* rather than the *book*. Publishing, it emerges from such studies, is something *authors* do – in other words, there has been little consideration of actual *publishing* histories apart from those studies mentioned. Even when considering topics such as censorship, the role of the author is highlighted at the cost of that of the publisher: we thus find discussions of “censorship and the *author*” (Brink, 1980, emphasis added) or “the freedom of the *writer* to publish” (Coetzee, 1990: 64, emphasis added):

In the activity of disseminating writing, it is not self-evident that the originator of the text, the writer, should be regarded as the primary producer and the printer/publisher as a mere medium. The printer's colophon, after all, antedates the writer's signature on the book. When the authorities take action against books, it is their publishers who suffer the greatest material loss; printers rather than authors were the target of the great repressions of the sixteenth century. Nevertheless, printers and publishers have never put themselves forward as rivals to the authority of the state. That, significantly, is a role they have allowed their authors to play. (Coetzee, 1990: 69)

Having noted this trend of privileging the author over publisher as the producer of books, it should be stated that, nonetheless, book history is becoming a more significant area of study in South Africa, and interest in the field is growing. Indeed, this study makes a contribution to the growing literature on South Africa's publishing history.

2.1.2 Intellectual history

Apart from such studies of publishing and its history in South Africa, of relevance to this research is that there have also been a number of studies of intellectual history, and specifically of the history of educational institutions. Thus, “[v]arious university histories have been written in recent years in South Africa as scholars have taken stock of their intellectual heritage and tried to situate higher education in the context of knowledge production and the wider political economy of the country” (Suttie, 2005: 97–98). This section of the literature review will briefly survey such studies, although the greater discussion of the higher education institutions falls in Chapters 3 and 4, where the emphasis is placed on issues relating to academic freedom.

The histories that exist can be classified in various ways, as Chisholm and Morrow (2007: 45) point out:

Institutional histories can be told in different ways: as a variant of ‘great man’ history, the history of the institution can be seen as that of its leaders; as a type of organisational history, it can be told as the unfolding creation, division, sub-division and recreation of its organisational structures; as political history, the relationship of its leading figures with and influence by political elites and ideas will predominate; as social and economic history, it will focus on the relationship with the broader society, and the influence and mediation of broader social forces; and as a history of ideas it will focus on the nature of the actual work conducted and concepts promoted and developed.

Even given the histories that exist, as Morrow and Gxabalashe point out, and their comment is applicable to all of the universities, “[c]onsidering the importance of Fort Hare, its historiography is remarkably underdeveloped” (Morrow & Gxabalashe, 2000: 483). Indeed, what is available are often memoirs, chronicles, celebrations of anniversaries (such as centenaries), or official histories, sanctioned by the universities themselves (and published

by their own presses). They have been criticised, like many corporate and institutional histories, as being “pedestrian institutional history” (Morrow & Gxabalache, 2000: 483). Greyling (2007: 6) argues that such a history tends to offer only anecdotal commentary and limited insight: “The publishing house history is a near-relative [to editors’ memoirs] in this regard: often published by the house whose history it chronicles; frequently commissioned from a former house editor or current author; proudly cataloguing now-great names who passed through the firm in their days of literary obscurity; and designed primarily to celebrate the role of the firm as cultural midwife” (Murray, 2007: 8). Even where based on personal or anecdotal accounts, this study is not envisaged along the same lines as these personalised accounts.

An example of such a history is the illustrated overviews of achievements produced to mark certain anniversaries, such as *A Short Pictorial History of the University College of Fort Hare 1916–1959* (Burrows, Kerr & Matthews, 1961), the multi-volume *Ad destinatum: Gedenkboek van die Universiteit van Pretoria* (University of Pretoria, 1960; 1987; 1996; 2002), *Stellenbosch, 1866–1966: Honderd jaar hoër onderwys* (Thom et al, 1966), and *A Story of Rhodes: Rhodes University 1904–2004* by Richard Buckland and Thelma Neville (2004). It is also common to find memoirs written by important figures, such as former Vice-Chancellors. In this category, early Vice-Chancellors of the University of the Cape of Good Hope (now Unisa), Thomas Walker and William Ritchie (1918), both wrote histories and memoirs. Alexander Kerr (1968) wrote a memoir of his time as principal of the South African Native College at Fort Hare until his retirement in 1948, while Williams (2001) has also examined the University College of Fort Hare, now known as the University of Fort Hare. The other universities in South Africa have also received similar attention, with one example being R.F. Currey (1970) producing a “chronicle” on Rhodes University.

However, this is not to say that all university histories should be seen in the same light: in particular, Murray, Phillips, Brookes and Boucher have produced critical, academic histories of their institutions. Boucher (1973) wrote a dissertation, which was later turned into a book (*Spes in Arduis*), on the history of the University of South Africa, while Bruce Murray’s two studies (1982 and 1997) focus on the history of the University of the Witwatersrand, Edgar Brookes (1966) on the University of Natal, and Howard Phillips (1993) on the University of

Cape Town. These are all examples of in-depth and evidence-based historical research. What has created a limitation in the literature, though, is the fact that so many of these studies were written some time ago: Greyling points out that we have little scholarly analysis of the universities in the years of high apartheid: “UCT lacks an updated history since 1948, Wits since 1959, and Natal since 1965” (Greyling, 2007: 15). There are thus few up to date histories of the universities in South Africa.

There is, however, a class of historical studies of universities and of research, which deal with the effects of apartheid on academics, with some dating to the apartheid period, such as Rex (1981) and Russell (1981), and others being retrospective studies from the post-apartheid era, including Dubow (2006). Mervyn Shear (1996) assessed Wits University’s role during the apartheid era, in a book that combines memoir and critical analysis. Sean Greyling (2007) has undertaken an incisive assessment of Rhodes University during the apartheid era. There is scope for future research to build upon such studies.

Another category of higher education institutional history studies that may be mentioned is those focusing on the development of particular disciplines over time, such as history (Grundlingh, 1990, 2006; Carruthers, 2010), philosophy (More, 2004), and sociology (Ally, Mooney & Stewart, 2003; Webster, 2004; Ally, 2005; see also Seekings, 2001 for an interdisciplinary overview of the social sciences). These often trace changes in thematic concerns over time, the influence of key figures and thinkers, and rifts between the diverse groups of English-speaking (or liberal), Afrikaans (or conservative), and black academics or associations. Ally et al. (2003) argue that most such disciplinary studies focus on issues of *production*, but it needs to be added that the mediating role of the publisher is elided. Similarly, Suttie (2005) details a number of studies of university libraries and their histories, which also touch only in passing on the publishing and dissemination function of the universities. An example is Buchanan’s study (2008) of the history of the University of Natal Library, which includes only a few paragraphs on the university press, but little detail, in spite of the Library having run the press for some years. Similarly, Reuben Musiker’s (1982) studies of Wits University’s Library hardly mention the press, although it too had been run under the auspices of the library for some time. This indicates that the university press was considered of marginal importance.

Thus, a limitation of previous studies – for the purposes of this research – is that these studies mention only in passing the role of publishing in the research cycle, and pay even less attention to the important role played by the university presses in contributing to knowledge production or in helping to establish a reputation for their parent institutions. To date, only superficial attention has been paid to the development and history of the university presses in the histories of the universities in South Africa.

2.1.3 Local university presses in the literature

We have established that the publishing houses themselves, the presses attached to the South African universities, have not yet been studied in detail. Indeed, what emerges from a survey of the literature available is only a very few references to university press publishing, and no systematic attempt to chart their histories – in contrast to the situation in other parts of the world, where the history of various university presses has been relatively well documented (although concerns abound in the literature that such historiography is underdeveloped). The present study, then, is an attempt to fill this gap in the literature and in our knowledge of the full picture of academic history in this country.

In general, as mentioned in Chapter 1, “[t]he history of publishing in [African] countries makes only brief mention of university publishing” (Darko-Ampem, 2003: 89). In South Africa, there has as yet been no study focused on any of the university presses, while only a few articles and book chapters, and parts of a DPhil dissertation, touch on aspects of this country’s university press publishing history (see, for instance Gray, 2000; Darko-Ampem, 2003; Ebewo and other chapters in Ngobeni, 2010). Davis (2011) has begun to sketch the history of Oxford University Press in South Africa, but local scholarly publishing does not fall within the scope of her study. She traces the trajectory of OUP’s publishing in South Africa, which she terms “the slow decline of the OUP in South Africa from oppositional academic publishing to mass schoolbook publishing” (2011: 92).

An interesting source that was located during archival research was the unpublished booklet, ‘Witwatersrand University Press 1922–1969’, an informal history compiled from the minutes and files of WUP by M.A. Hutchings, who retired as Publications Officer in 1969.

This internal source proved invaluable in charting the early years of the Press, but without being published it is not accessible to many scholars in this field. (Davis (2011) relied on a similar internal history of the South African branch of OUP when tracing that history.)

Darko-Ampem (2003)'s comparative study of university presses in Africa is unique in its coverage of university presses, and in terms of South Africa it includes Unisa Press and the University of Cape Town Press. His study is not historical in nature, but does provide some historical information nonetheless. A key limitation in Darko-Ampem's study, however, is that he relies on information provided by the presses themselves, in response to a questionnaire, and it appears that the responses were not verified by other, external information. For instance, he cites Unisa Press as having been founded in 1957 (2003: 162) – a common misperception at the Press itself until my own research indicated a founding date of a year earlier, i.e. 1956. Similarly, the production figures he cites are hugely exaggerated, perhaps through the inclusion of other categories of publications such as readers.

Eve Gray, too, has written widely on South Africa's university presses and on scholarly publishing more broadly, and indeed is a former Director of both Wits University Press and the University of Cape Town Press. Her studies, while incisive and insightful when analysing current problems, seldom delve into the history of the university presses. In one example, Gray (2000: 176) does recognise what she calls the "problematic history" of the university presses, but she provides little historical detail in her chapter on academic publishing that featured in *The Politics of Publishing*. The reason she calls it problematic is related to the commonly held belief that university presses should be critical voices. She argues that:

... during the darkest years of apartheid, through the 70s and 80s, WUP failed to provide a voice for its radical academics, the vociferous opponents of apartheid. This failure was common, in varying degrees, to other university presses also. ... And so the mantle of serious academic publishing fell on small, oppositional trade publishers – David Philips (sic), Ravan and Ad Donker. (Gray, 2000: 176)

Elsewhere, Gray (2000: 176-177) has appeared to support the opposite view, that Wits University Press (WUP) "became a pioneer in the publication of African language literature and in the 1950s had an honourable record in the publication of liberal political and social commentaries". Perhaps the apparent contradiction has to do with shifts in focus over time,

as well as differing perceptions of the presses' output. For a later period, David Philip (1991: 17, emphasis added) contends that:

Much oppositional publishing has emanated from the various university presses and university institutes, in varying degrees of commitment to opposition. Although their main concerns are the advancement of scholarship and of research in a wide range of academic disciplines, the university presses of Wits University and of Natal have *contributed strongly to oppositional publishing...*

Darko-Ampem (2003: 128, emphasis added), echoing David Philip's words, notes that, "[a]lthough their main concern is the advancement of scholarship and research, the university presses of the Witwatersrand and Natal have *contributed significantly to oppositional publishing*, as have many university institutes such as the South African Institute for Race Relations, which began publishing books in the 1960s". Similarly, Davey (2010: 181, emphasis added) comments that "Skotaville, COSAW [Congress of South African Writers], Ravan Press, David Philip Publishers, *the university presses*, Lovedale Press, Taurus, the African Writers' Association, all had the bravery and smarts to turn secrecy and suppression on its head." And, in paying tribute to David Philip, Malcolm Hacksley (2007) notes that "publishers like DPP [David Philip Publishers] and Ravan Press, and later also Skotaville, Seriti sa Sechaba and the university presses at Wits and Natal succeeded in helping to keep intellectual debate alive and in promoting an awareness of alternative ideas".

In contrast to such views, Hans Zell, one of the authorities on publishing in Africa, wrote an extended essay on scholarly publishing in Africa in the 1980s. He notes the following with regard to South Africa:

In *South Africa*, finally, scholarly publishing has flourished for several decades. Sadly, however, the country's main university presses – those at the Universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand, and Natal – while publishing many important scholarly works, have not significantly directed any part of their scholarly publishing programs to current issues related to Apartheid. Instead, this aspect of scholarly publishing has been taken up by a small number of independent companies, which thus play their part in the struggle against that system. (Zell, 1987; emphasis in the original)

And a more recent comment, in a Publishers' Association report on South Africa, now echoes this view as well:

In the apartheid years, a handful of committed small publishers took on the risks of publishing books produced by academics opposing the apartheid regime. 'Oppositional' or 'struggle' publishers such as Ravan Press, David Philip Publishers, Skotaville and Ad Donker from the 1970s to the 1990s effectively became surrogate university publishers in the face of, at least, a partial failure of courage by the universities and their presses. (Andrew, 2010: 78)

The perceptions of university presses and their role thus differ markedly throughout the literature. This may have to do with differing expectations of what a university press *is* and *should do*. These expectations emerge from the models for university presses world-wide, so attention will now turn to the origins and development of university press models.

2.2 The Anglo-American university press model

The theoretical conceptualisation of the university press that follows derives largely from actual practice: from the model of university press publishing that has emerged over the years, particularly in the UK and the US. The following sections will describe this 'model', and discuss its application in certain parts of the world. The focus will fall on Anglophone countries, former British colonies, to which the model was exported, as these provide a ready degree of comparability with the South African situation. Moreover, university presses are most well established in these areas, playing a lesser role in the scholarly publishing industries of other parts of the globe.

2.2.1 University press histories

In general, much of the current writing on scholarly publishing and university presses focuses on contemporary (or what is also termed 'presentist') challenges and issues – the impact of digital publishing on the traditional value chain, the so-called serials crisis, the culture and pressure at many modern universities to 'publish or perish', and changing business models. This is a significant limitation when undertaking historical research in this field.

However, in addition to such studies, the literature on university presses also includes a number of official histories of publishing houses, as well as less formal memoirs. Most of these are either focused on the UK or USA, and they include studies of the history of Oxford University Press in both the UK (Carter, 1975; Sutcliffe, 1978; Waldock Report, 1967) and the colonies (Davis, 2011; Chatterjee, 2005; Nell, forthcoming); Cambridge University Press (McKenzie, 1966; Black, 1984; McKitterick, 2004); Harvard University Press (Hall, 1986); Yale University Press (Basbanes, 2008); and Princeton University Press (Princeton, 2005), to name just a few of the most prominent studies, among others. This is not to mention the huge, multi-volume study of the 500-year history of Oxford University Press currently underway, under the general editorship of Simon Eliot.

Some shorter overviews of US university press history have also been published, notably by Jagodzinski (2008) and Givler (2002), as well as Kerr's now-classic 1949 study of *The American University as Publisher*. In Canada, the University of Toronto Press marked its diamond anniversary in 1961 with the publication of a book titled *The University as Publisher* (Harman, 1961). To give a sense of how diverse these histories are, and what scope they cover, Hall's history of Harvard University Press has been described as "Harvard history, publishing history, printing history, business history, and intellectual history" (Hall, 1986: back cover blurb).

In spite of the existence of such studies, there is still a sense in the literature that "this historical study of this class of institutions [in the USA] remains underdeveloped" (Meisel, 2010: 123–124). In France, similarly, there is a feeling that "la perspective historique est assez rare dans les discours sur l'édition universitaire en dehors des travaux de Valérie Tesnière et de Jean-Yves Mollier" ("the historical perspective is fairly rare in the discourse on university publishing apart from the works of Valérie Tesnière and Jean-Yves Mollier", Assié, 2007: 11, my translation). In the South African context, such studies are not only rare; they are practically non-existent. Further historical research thus needs to be done in this field.

2.2.2 The first university presses

Jagodzinski (2008: 2), as others have done, traces the development of university presses back as far as the fifteenth century, soon after the introduction of the printing press in Europe:

In 1470, the rector and librarian of the Sorbonne invited three German printers to set up a press at the University of Paris. In England, the German Dietrich Rode established a press at Oxford and printed seventeen books there between 1478 and 1486. Cambridge University was granted a charter by Henry VIII to print and sell books in 1534, while Oxford University obtained a decree from the Star Chamber confirming its privilege to print books in 1586.

This quote may be somewhat misleading, however, as to the true origins of the university press. Although the first printing press to be established in Paris was at the Sorbonne, this cannot be considered a true university press. Hirsch sets the record straight by noting that,

The first press in Paris, which was established at the Sorbonne, has often and mistakenly been called the first university press. It would be better to call it the first private press, established by Heynlein von Stein and Guillaume Fichet, who called Gering, Friburger and Crantz to Paris, probably selected the texts, and presumably guaranteed any deficit; the texts produced by these printers were slanted largely towards persons interested in new learning, among them of course teachers and students of the university. (Hirsch, 1967: 51)

Similarly, while some attribute the origins of European academic printing and publishing to Salamanca, in Spain, in 1481, it appears from careful study that the printers of the time were not officially associated with the university. Norton specifies:

As might be expected of a Salamanca printer, a considerable part, roughly half, of Porras's production is strictly academic, whether in the form of treatises, lectures and orations by teachers of the University, or of texts edited on behalf of its students. There is no sign that he was an officially appointed university printer, and indeed he held no monopoly, for throughout the period his Salamanca rivals are to be found printing similar material. (Norton, 2010: 24)

It was in fact only later, with the establishment of the printing presses at Cambridge and Oxford, that what we now recognise as a university press begins to take shape. The original model of the university press, although not universal and presently in flux, is thus primarily a

British one. Black (1984: 3) agrees, stating that “the institution is for all practical purposes a British invention, since the ancient presses of Cambridge and Oxford are the only two scholarly presses from the early period of printing which have a continuous record of activity under the same ownership and authority to the present day, and which are actually governed by the universities themselves; and it is these two which have essentially provided the pattern on which other university presses have usually modelled themselves”. Overtly and explicitly, university presses around the (English-speaking) world have been set up in the image of the successful British university presses. The commonly cited model is that of Oxford University Press, perhaps ironic given the disarray in which that press began and operated for several hundred years, yet somewhat more obvious when one considers the expansion of OUP into various key Commonwealth states. The Oxford model sets up some of the basic principles which are so familiar today: the use of a board of academics to serve as gatekeepers and to maintain quality and scholarly integrity; the focus on scholarly works, grounded in research; and even the non-profit nature of so many university presses. The use of peer review to guarantee quality provides much of the symbolic capital associated with university press publishing.

There has been publishing associated with the University at Oxford since the printing press was first brought to England. But the Press as we know it today first developed the lineaments of the ‘Oxford model’ only in the late seventeenth century, under Archbishop William Laud and John Fell, who was Dean of Christ Church and Bishop of Oxford. Fell developed the Bible business and the scholarly publishing mandate of the Press, as well as various processes, procedures and types (the famous ‘Fell types’ were used to set many early works). In 1690, all of the equipment and land leased to Fell reverted to the university, and the Press was from then on overseen by the Delegates of the Press. The subsequent history of the Press, and its later expansion around the world, has been well told, not least in the multi-volume *History of the Oxford University Press*, which is still in development.

Cambridge University obtained its royal charter in 1534, which gave it authority over the production and distribution of printed books, although it actually began printing only around the 1580s (McKitterick, 1992). Like Oxford, this printing arrangement only really metamorphosed into a recognisable university press at the end of the seventeenth century,

when the first University Press Syndicate was established in 1696 to oversee the press and its products. While it follows the same elements of the university press model as Oxford, it has not had the same international visibility or influence. CUP's history has also been the subject of several studies.

The United Kingdom now has several university presses, especially at what are considered research-intensive universities. It has been noted, somewhat ironically, that “[i]t is a curious feature of British publishing that, with two notable exceptions [i.e. Oxford and Cambridge], its university presses range from the small to the tiny” (Hill, 1976). Liverpool University Press is the third oldest, founded in 1899 at the University College Liverpool (the university had been founded in 1882). Manchester University Press followed in 1904, initially as the Publications Committee of the Victoria University of Manchester. The Press was founded on the initiative of a History professor at the university. Manchester and Edinburgh are substantial university presses, among the largest, while smaller ones have since been established at Leicester, Sussex, Durham, Hull and a number of other institutions, as well as the combined Scottish Academic Press. Some of these remain ‘publishing departments’ rather than fully fledged presses.

2.2.3 The United States adaptation of the Oxford model

In the United States, university presses emerged along with a specific model of a research university. As Basbanes (2008: 3–4) notes: “In the New World, as with everything else, the historical record is far more truncated than the European example, with the American form of academic press emerging in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as a response to the professionalization of scholarship then taking place throughout the United States and Canada, and as a way to document the pioneering work being produced.” Altbach (1989: 11) describes the adaptation of the British model in the USA more directly: “British influences, powerful in the American colonies in the 18th century, were combined with other foreign ideas and indigenous patterns to form the American academic model, which itself has been an extraordinarily powerful force, particularly in the post World War II period.”

The American adaptation of the British and German research models, focusing on the dissemination and democratisation of knowledge, is clearly depicted in the following extended quote:

This new research university, as visualized by men like Gilman, William Rainey Harper, and Nicholas Butler (the first presidents of the University of Chicago and Columbia University, respectively), was to be more than an institution for molding the character of society's next generation of leaders and transmitting a knowledge of history and cultural traditions. It was also to be a center for the discovery of new knowledge. This new knowledge would be the product of research carried out in university libraries and laboratories by scholars – and research, if the discovery of knowledge was to progress, had to be shared through some formal system of dissemination. Gilman's injunction that scholarly knowledge should be spread more widely than only among those who could acquire it first-hand by attending university lectures sounds commonplace today, but it was a new idea in its time. University presses began to rise and flourish in the United States because they were an indispensable component of the modern research university itself. (Givler, 2002)

It is an important aspect, as Givler notes above, that the university press is an integral part of the university system – it is part of the academy itself, not a publisher *for* the academy. This has clearly constrained the form and scope of such presses, even as they have attempted to operate more along the lines of a commercial academic publisher as time has passed. In fact, in spite of their noble ideals, “[t]he earliest university presses in the United States were far from the professional operations of today. They often served as no more than job printers for universities, printing catalogues, unvetted faculty publications, or annual reports” (Jagodzinski, 2008: 4). This service function may be seen featuring quite prominently even in modern university presses around the world.

The growth of university presses in the United States has been phenomenal, with the Association of American University Presses now boasting more than 130 members. The very first scholarly printing on that continent was done at Harvard as early as 1643, but that university did not establish a press in its own name until 1913. Hall (1986: 8), who wrote the official history of the Press, points out that Harvard University Press was founded explicitly with the presses of Oxford and Cambridge as models. Dumas Malone, who became Director of the Press in 1935, coined the phrase “scholarship plus” to describe its mission; this implies that its focus was on both scholarly books and general titles for a wider readership.

The Belknap imprint was later specifically founded, like the Clarendon Press imprint at Oxford University Press, for “books of long-lasting importance, superior in scholarship and physical production, chosen whether or not they might be profitable” (Ibid.).

Cornell established a publishing office in 1869, combining a printing plant with its journalism programme, but this venture shut down in 1884, and only re-opened in 1930. Andrew White is said to have used the term “university press” for the first time in the USA, in connection with the press at Cornell, and again with the Oxford and Cambridge models in mind (Kerr, 1949: 3). A publishing initiative launched at the University of Pennsylvania a few years later also did not survive for long. Johns Hopkins University Press was founded in 1878, two years after the founding of that research-oriented university, and claims the distinction of being the oldest continuously operating university press in the USA. JHU Press began as a journals publisher, and is still well known in that area of scholarly publishing. The University of Chicago Press was founded in 1891 (and brought out the first *Chicago Manual of Style* in 1906), Columbia University Press in 1893, and Princeton in 1905, although the latter began life as a printing press and is now in fact an independent company with a close association to the university. These significant early university publishers were all established at universities that were committed to research and to postgraduate education. An article in the *Authors League Bulletin* in 1919 remarked on the growth of and model for university presses: “A new group of publishing houses is arising in this country following a successful and ancient English precedent” (quoted in Kerr, 1949: 4).

One of the effects of the rise and expansion of US university publishing is that the original model has been adapted and modified to some extent in the new context. The US universities merged their British-oriented model with a German research institute model, creating their own hybrid. Altbach (1987: 38) notes that “[t]he American university press emerged at a time when American higher education was declaring its independence from European models and was beginning to emphasize graduate study and research. In a sense, the university press was part of America’s effort to declare intellectual independence in the late nineteenth century.” This ‘independence’ may be seen in deviations from the original model. One of the first such deviations was the fact that not all of the US university presses

were directly controlled by their parent institutions – such as Princeton – although all employed a University Committee to vet and select manuscripts.

A newer feature, which recurs frequently in the literature on US university presses, is the dominance of such presses in humanities and social sciences publishing, almost to the exclusion of other fields of knowledge (cf. for instance, Abbott, 2008; Meisel, 2010). The move towards cross-over publishing lists (combining both traditional scholarly works and more popular ‘trade’ works, which appeal to a wider, more general and non-specialised audience) and the growing emphasis on self-sustainability may also be traced to these presses. They have also proved to be pioneers in the areas of electronic publishing and in collaborative work in support of large scholarly projects, as exemplified by Project MUSE (managed by the Johns Hopkins University Press) and the Humanities E-Book Project.

2.3 The university press model in the Commonwealth

The model of the university press used across the former British colonies is, as mentioned, remarkably consistent; as Dubow (2006: 74) points out, “the desire to emulate British norms was always present and deference to the metropole was an ingrained reflex”. Moodie (1994: 1-2) adds, poetically, that “footprints of the British imperial past are clearly discernible in the universities”. This may be clearly seen in the following section, which examines the origins of the university presses in various Commonwealth countries.

2.3.1 Canada

The first university press in Canada could be said to be Oxford University Press itself, not just as a model. OUP Canada was founded in 1904 as the second decentralised office (after New York, in 1896) to be established outside the United Kingdom. However, OUP Canada only published its first local title in 1913 – the *Oxford Book of Canadian Verse* – after Toronto University Press had already started publishing.

The first university press in Canada, then, was actually that of Toronto, which published its first book in 1911 (Harman, 1961: 19; Jeanneret, 2002). Discussions around the founding of

a press had begun ten years prior, in 1901, with the search for a suitable university printer. At first the newly established press was concerned with manufacturing calendars, examination papers, and other such service publications. The first book to be produced was a study of Sir James Gowan, a pioneer senator and judge, followed by *A Short Handbook of Latin Accidence and Syntax* (1912) by Professor J. Fletcher, Head of the Department of Classics. This textbook, according to Harman, “appears to have been the first actual publishing venture of the Press” (1961: 22) – the first scholarly work, in other words.

As interest in the idea of a better developed university press grew, advice was sought from some of the pre-eminent American university presses – Chicago, Yale, Princeton, Johns Hopkins and Harvard – and it is these that may be considered the true model for the Canadian university presses. With this American model, it is hardly surprising that the Press has long been a member of the Association of American University Presses. The Director of the Press, Marsh Jeanneret, noted explicitly that the aim was to fulfil “the normal functions of leading creative publishers everywhere, including such leading presses as Oxford, Cambridge, Columbia, and Chicago” (quoted in Harman, 1961: 38).

The next university press to be established in Canada was set up as recently as 1950, at Laval. The Presses de l’Université Laval was the first francophone scholarly publisher based at a university in Canada. It was followed ten years later, in 1960, by McGill University. As Harman notes, “this was the first proof in all that time that the university press tradition was taking hold in Canada” (1961: 57). There are now presses at many of the Canadian universities, including Alberta, Athabasca, British Columbia, Calgary, Ottawa, and Wilfrid Laurier, as well as francophone presses at Québec and Montréal Universities.

2.3.2 Australia and New Zealand

Further south in the English-speaking world, Australia’s university presses have followed a similar trajectory, and their history has been studied and discussed by scholars. These studies include Thompson (2006) with both an overview of Australian university presses and a case study of the University of Queensland Press, Munro’s (1998) commemorative history and memoir of the University of Queensland Press, and Fitzgerald (2005) on the University

of Western Australia Press. As in other British colonies, Australia at first relied on imports from the UK for its reading and research needs. And, as in other colonies, the first university press to open in Australia was Oxford University Press, which started an office in Melbourne in 1908. At first, this served only as a sales office, but it later began to procure and disseminate local manuscripts as well.

From early on, the need for an indigenous university press was also felt, with articles and letters regularly appearing in the local newspapers on this matter. One such letter argued: “One of the needs of some one or other of the Australian universities is a University Press. By this I mean a printing office established within University precincts, along the lines of that at Oxford, the exemplar for University Presses almost everywhere” (Fryer, 1934: 11). By the time this letter was written, a start had in fact already been made: the first local university press was located in Melbourne, with Melbourne University Press being officially established in 1922, for the benefit of students seeking stationery and second-hand textbooks. A year later, it published its first academic title: *A History of the White Australia Policy until 1920* by Myra Willard, of which 600 copies were published at the author’s expense. Under the direction of Stanley S. Addison, book publishing became an increasingly important part of the work of this press, and by the time of his departure in 1931 the press had published some sixty titles and was well established. Thompson (2006: 329) points out the importance of this university press in Australian publishing history:

Melbourne University Press has had a long and distinguished history and is, in fact, Australia’s second oldest publishing house. Under a succession of eminent directors, including respected Australian poet Frank Wilmot and the writer and critic Peter Ryan, it has made a huge contribution to Australian history and biography. Perhaps its best known publication is Manning Clark’s seminal history of Australia, the first volume of which was published in 1961 under the directorship of Gwyn James (MUP manager, 1943–62). Indeed, a list of the Australian historians who have published works under the MUP banner is a rollcall of the nation’s historical scholarship ...

The main university presses in Australia remain Melbourne University Press (although the latter now functions as “Melbourne University Publishing Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of the University of Melbourne”, according to the MUP website), the University of Western Australia Press, originally established in 1935, the University of Queensland Press, founded in 1948, and the University of New South Wales Press, which was founded in 1962. The

University of Western Australia's (UWA) vice-chancellor, Hubert Whitfeld, believed that "Australian universities ought to publish very much more than they do", and established the Text Books Board in 1935 with support from academics Walter Murdoch and Fred Alexander. It continued in this form until 1948, when it took on the name University of Western Australia Press (Fitzgerald, 2005). Scholarly publishing at the UWA Press continually struggled to be commercially viable. The market was small and the press was isolated from other cities and markets – a particular problem in Western Australia. Subsidised journals were published during the 1960s for UWA's academic departments, which were time consuming for Press staff and, despite the subsidies, rarely met their costs. Despite these struggles, the Press is still operational.

In contrast, some of Australia's university presses did not survive into the twenty-first century. These include Sydney University Press, which is now a digital (e-only) initiative. The original Sydney University Press was established by the university in 1962, although there had been discussion of a possible publishing initiative since before World War II. Some of the options investigated included subsidising an existing press, and developing an exclusive arrangement with it, or entering into a licensing agreement with OUP. The Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, Dr R.S. Wallace, travelled to Oxford in 1939 to investigate the model used for their press, and to obtain their "blessing and practical help" in establishing a counterpart in Sydney (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 1939: 16). The mission of the press was fairly standard: "The objects of Sydney University Press shall be to undertake the publication of works of learning and to carry out the business of publication in all its branches" (Sydney University Press, 2010). The Press was effectively dismantled in 1987 to become, for a time, an imprint of Oxford University Press, until the mid-1990s when Oxford University Press relinquished the imprint. During this relatively brief period of time Sydney University Press published several hundred books and many journals. It included series such as the Challis Shakespeare, Australian Literary Reprints, and journals such as *Journal of Industrial Relations*, *Mankind*, *Australian Economic History Review*, *Abacus*, and *Pathology*. The university's website (2010) still lauds "[t]he output of Sydney University Press [which] represented the breadth, and the best, of the University of Sydney."

New Zealand's development of university presses again followed a now familiar pattern, although somewhat later than in Australia. Perhaps this slower introduction of university press publishing may be associated with a certain dependence on the larger publishing market of Australia; OUP, for instance, covers both territories from its 'ANZ' branch based in Australia. Local university press publishing has nonetheless developed in this country. Otago developed a publishing programme in 1959 (in association with a local printer in Dunedin), Auckland University Press was founded in 1966, and Victoria University Press followed in the 1970s. Canterbury has also published under the imprint of a university press. A survey of such presses in New Zealand would not be complete without mention of the press founded in 1962 by D.F. McKenzie in Wellington, Wai-te-Ata Press, which is used for teaching purposes as well as publishing. These university presses tend to focus on local or regional topics for the most part, and play an important part in scholarly publishing in New Zealand.

As in South Africa, there has been minimal scholarly attention paid to the university press in New Zealand. The book history collection, *A Book in the Hand: Essays on the History of the Book in New Zealand* (Griffith, Hughes & Loney, 2000), for instance, does not feature any of the university presses – although it was published by one of them, Auckland University Press.

2.3.3 India

The British model of the university and the university press also spread to other parts of the British Empire, and to developing countries (the so-called 'Third World'). In India, it is again OUP that played an important role in early scholarly publishing initiatives, and coloured much of what would later be published by local university presses. OUP has a very interesting, chequered history in India, beginning very much as an imperial imposition and adapting over time. Chatterjee (2005) has traced this history in some detail, and notes that "its (OUP's) status as an academic press that had supported several key Indological publishing ventures in the mid-nineteenth century gave it a cachet in the eyes of Indians that other presses could not have, and it was seen as pro-India as a result". What Chatterjee calls its "self-imposed custodianship of Indological study" was important in furthering the

production of local knowledge in India, but more nationalist authors began to question its status as a quasi-Indian press after independence in 1947.

Less scholarly attention has been paid to the local university presses (for example, the collection *Print Areas: Book History in India* does not have a chapter on university press publishing apart from OUP; for the latter, see Chatterjee in Gupta & Chakravorty, 2004). India's oldest indigenous university press, in Calcutta, was founded in 1908, and has developed an impressive backlist of over 1 000 titles, yet it is difficult to find information on this publisher's history. Presses may now be found at universities as diverse as Aligarh, Varanasi, Bombay, and Delhi, but still at just twenty of India's approximately 120 universities, primarily those that emphasise research. The Oxford model is found to some extent, although not all of the university presses are known for the quality of their scholarly books – Altbach (1987: 40) notes dryly that “virtually none has attempted to build for itself a reputation of excellence in scholarly publishing”. One common aspect is the use of an academic board to govern the operations of the presses, and to oversee peer review and the selection of manuscripts.

But even Calcutta University Press, which is over 100 years old and has published the works of many distinguished Indian scholars, has been used as much as a printing press for the university, as a scholarly publishing house. Hasan (n.d.) notes that “[a] history of these institutions would read more like the history of printing establishments since the concerned universities were interested only in printing certain materials and not necessarily in spreading the message contained in them and in their wide dissemination”. This service-oriented mission is common in the developing world.

2.3.4 The university press in Africa

One of the key differences between scholarly publishing in South Africa and the rest of Africa is that publishing took root in South Africa even during the colonial era. South Africa's print history is thus longer and better developed than that of many other African countries, and comparisons are as a result better achieved between South Africa and comparable British colonies elsewhere, than between South Africa and the rest of the continent.

Nonetheless, a brief overview of the literature on university press publishing in Africa completes the picture of scholarship on university presses.

Africa's publishing history is relatively short, given its colonial history, and it had to wait for decolonisation for an indigenous publishing industry to really take off. University presses were first established on this continent only in the twentieth century. Darko-Ampem (2003: 4) makes it clear that "[t]he university press is a relatively new institution in Africa, as indeed is university education. In the former British colonies, apart from the early beginning at Fourah Bay in 1827, there were no universities till 1948, and no university presses till Ibadan established a nucleus of one in 1952." Yet, while the history of the post-independence period, and the establishment and growth of higher education in Africa has been the subject of numerous studies, the continent's publishing history has not been studied in any depth.

The university presses in Africa were, on the whole, created to solve the problems of access to student textbooks, as well as to provide local knowledge and research that was appropriate for and relevant to students. Barbour (1984: 95–96) points out that, "[w]hen universities began to be established after World War II in what were then colonial territories, the lack of a suitable range of books on the history, geography or political systems of the African continent, of its major regions or of the particular countries was a severe constraint on the development of appropriate disciplines and courses". The answer was to develop locally relevant materials, as the imported books were also too expensive.

Accessibility and affordability have been major issues for African institutions of higher education. Their presses, mostly set up after the introduction of structural adjustment programmes and the impact of World Bank policies that constrained higher education, include those located at the universities of Dar es Salaam (1979), Nairobi (1984), Makerere (1979) and Addis Ababa (1967). Notably, very few university presses have been established in the Francophone or Lusophone countries; their indigenous publishing industries are less developed on the whole. Exceptions include the *Presse Universitaire d'Afrique* in Yaoundé, Cameroon and of Dakar in Senegal. In Egypt, we find the American University of Cairo hosting a press, plus a few others in the Maghreb countries. These university presses – in

general contrast to the situation of those in South Africa – have struggled ever since their establishment as they have been weak, poorly funded, and understaffed or underskilled. They have also had to deal with the generic problems of publishing in Africa, including very small literate markets and the ever-present pressure to publish in indigenous languages (Smart, 2002). Under such constraints, the university presses have usually acted as service departments for their parent institutions, but also, as Darko-Ampem points out (2003: 13), “[a]n African university press must have an added responsibility towards the society by engaging in all genres of publishing – scholarly, academic, as well as general”. Similarly, Barbour (1984: 98), describing the viability of African university presses as doubtful, sees them as having a wider role by necessity: “if they are still in operation, it is often because they have been employed in routine government printing”.

Rathgeber (1978) carried out a study of the impact of university press publishing on intellectual life in Nigeria in the 1970s, but while her study acknowledges the influence of the British model she does not focus specifically on the history and development of Nigeria’s university presses. Her work supports the contention, found regularly in the literature, that because of wider economic problems (especially in the wake of the failure of structural adjustment programmes), political instability, unemployment, low literacy rates, popular demands for social interventions – various other more pressing problems, in fact – many universities are simply unable to support a publishing programme. Thus, even though the need for relevant and affordable materials remains, the number of university presses remains small. As a result, much of the scholarly work produced by Nigerians is still not published by Nigerian university presses, but by foreign publishers or expatriate firms operating in Nigeria (Altbach, 1987: 41).

Darko-Ampem’s research (2003) is unique in the field of publishing studies: a multiple case study of six university presses in Africa – Ghana Universities Press (Accra, Ghana), the Presses of the Universities of Cape Town and South Africa (respectively in Cape Town and Pretoria, South Africa), University of Zimbabwe Press (Harare, Zimbabwe), University of Zambia Press (Lusaka, Zambia), and University Press of Nairobi (Nairobi, Kenya) – with a focus on “structure, policies and practices” (2003: 11). He does focus on the early history with his research questions, “What was the vision behind the establishment of the press at

the time it was founded?” and “What led to the establishment of the presses?”, but his interest is mainly in the current operations of the presses. Indeed, as he acknowledges, “[t]he constraints and challenges of tertiary publishing in Africa have been the focus of much research” but little attention has been paid to the past (Darko-Ampem, 2003: 7).

Apart from these studies mentioned, the literature on scholarly publishing in Africa – as is the case for the rest of the world – tends to focus on the present. Issues that are well covered are the constraints faced by scholars and publishers on the African continent, the visibility of African scholarship (especially in terms of bibliometrics such as citation rates), and the applicability of Western models in an African context. Some argue, for instance, that “the idea of the British or American university press making money by selling monographs and research work by academics is not appropriate in Africa” (Currey, 2002: 3), an argument that has more to do with the economics of higher education and of publishing than the need for a dissemination outlet for research. Changing business models have led to a more nuanced view that “the simple product-sales models of the twentieth century, devised when information was scarce and expensive, are clearly inappropriate for the twenty-first-century scholarly ecosystem” (MediaCommonsPress, 2011). Yet such twentieth-century models, assumed to be commonly understood as in the report quoted above, have not yet been examined from a historical perspective.

Further historically based research on university presses and scholarly publishing in Africa is thus needed, to develop a better basis for understanding more presentist concerns, and to create a fuller picture of the development of scholarly publishing on this continent – which, after all, has a rather short history.

2.3.5 Describing the ‘Oxford model’

This literature review has now provided an overview of the origins and development of university presses around the world, and in particular in the former British colonies. This reveals the spread and extent of the influence of Oxford University Press and its particular model of scholarly publishing. As can be seen from this discussion of university presses in various parts of the world, “it is astonishing how much similarity there is across the range of

scholarly publishers in the English-speaking world” (Derricourt, 1996: 6) – a transnational influence that seemingly transcends national differences. Earlier research (Le Roux, 2007) has substantiated this statement, revealing the missions of university presses to be remarkably similar, especially in terms of the following four points:

1. The close relationship between university presses and their parent organisations;
2. A commitment to publishing high-quality, academically rigorous work;
3. An attempt to balance the publishing of scholarship and commercial realities, while usually remaining non-profit organisations;
4. A coherent publishing list that focuses on a specific and usually well-defined niche.

The Waldock report (1967), which was commissioned by Oxford University Press to examine its own operations, highlighted the following elements as being central to a university press:

- (a) the constitutional position of the Press in relation to its University;
- (b) the composition, structure, and powers of its senior management;
- (c) any general directives or understandings in regard to the functions of the Press as a University Press and any limitations upon the scope of its publishing activities;
- (d) the relations between the Press and the faculties in its University;
- (e) the financial relationship of the Press to the University.

Another significant aspect, which is not automatically present as part of the ‘Oxford model’, is the wider intellectual and social role of the university press. As will be seen in the next section, the university press is often expected to play a role in promoting intellectual and academic freedom.

It seems likely that the use of such a model and the patterns of power and control emerging from this (neo)imperial situation would have profound and lasting implications for the running of such presses, for the values they transfer, for the knowledge they produce and disseminate, and for the relationship between them and the societies in which they operate (a phenomenon that has not been studied in any depth). In other words, not only print itself (in the form of texts), but also *models* for publishing and disseminating print were transmitted from the colonial metropole to other territories during the twentieth century. The use and replication of such models has contributed to “the traffic of symbolic capital

across boundaries of metropole and colony” (Van der Vlies, 2004: 6). This reinforces the theoretical position that, “For well over five hundred years, print has been central to the shaping of Western society, and to the transmission of its values outwards (whether imposed or voluntarily) into colonized and connected societies and territories” (Finkelstein & McCleery, 2002: 4).

But the ‘Oxford model’ has also been remoulded and shaped by the new contexts in which it finds itself, with scholarly publishing sometimes taking a backseat to service-oriented publishing in the developing countries – as a result of which, “[e]ven the branches of Oxford University Press engage in much nonscholarly publishing in the Third World” (Altbach, 1987: 39). The model is thus a dynamic one, with a tendency to change over time and in different contexts.

Although the emphasis in this literature review has been on the English-speaking world, the university press tradition in other parts of the world, and particularly Europe, also portrays some striking similarities with the model outlined above. In France, university press publishing developed out of a tradition of learned society publishing and the academic publishing of small, independent publishers rather than at the universities themselves. University press publishing grew out of the increasing institutionalisation of research in the early to mid-twentieth century – the first university presses in France were established in Provence in 1907, in Strasbourg in 1920, and in Dijon in 1928, and the cooperative Presses Universitaires de France in 1921 – yet only really grew in stature in the 1960s and 1970s (Assié, 2007: 23, 41). Developing so late, the newly formed university presses tended to look to the Anglo-Saxon model, and especially the US model, for experience and inspiration. The current model thus exhibits many of the same characteristics as the ‘Oxford’ model, and commentators describe the present situation in the same language of ‘crisis’, ‘crossroads’ and ‘development’ (cf. Assié, 2007).

In other parts of the world, “where the influence of the British academic model and of Oxford University Press has been strong” (Altbach, 1987: 41–42), there has also been more recent growth of university presses, for example in parts of south-east Asia and Latin America. An example is the Philippines, where university presses were established in the

1960s, and have become increasingly Anglophone in language and orientation. Camilo Mendoza Villanueva (2011) has written a brief overview of the history of three Philippine university presses. However, in much of the rest of the world (and especially the non-Anglophone world), most scholarly publishing is undertaken by private commercial firms rather than by university presses.

2.4 The intellectual role of university presses

As can be seen from the literature surveyed, there are remarkable similarities in university presses around the world. If we consider that one of the most significant perceptions of South African scholarly publishing is that the university presses were seen as oppositional publishers, this too can be attributed to a common expectation of university presses, as Greco (2001) notes:

For well over a century, university presses released titles that challenged traditional thinking in the United States; prodded citizens and political leaders to evaluate economic, social, and ecological issues confronting the nation; influenced legislation in Washington and in numerous state capitals; and sparked intense debates in the marketplace of ideas. Clearly, university presses became a critically important conduit within and outside the academy for ideas, opinions, and, at times, controversies.

Similarly, Harrison (2004) argues that “general interest intermediaries, including universities and scholarly presses, have a responsibility to expose their audience to materials, topics and positions that they would not have chosen in advance”. Universities should thus serve as a platform for a wide spectrum of intellectual stances.

In other words, university press publishing has traditionally been closely associated with academic freedom and the role of the public intellectual. For some, this is a key role for university press publishing: to provoke debate, to create platforms for dissenting voices and views, and to represent a critical and even controversial stance. Ebewo (2010: 28), for instance, states that “[a] publishing house within the university community exemplifies autonomy and academic freedom”. Unfortunately, this perception and indeed principle has not always been lived out in practice, especially in repressive societies. For instance, in a highly stratified and regulated society, such as apartheid South Africa was, these processes

may be complicated and politicised. In the USA, during the segregation period, Fidler (1965: 417) has described a repressive environment having an effect on research and publication. He goes on to praise “several university presses in the South [which] published works on controversial subjects, even books with passages exploring public views and constitutional issues in relation to racial integration”.

At the same time, any university press is likely to reflect the ideological norms of its institution and of the academics who undertake peer review and selection functions. While few university presses openly support a particular political outlook, nonetheless their publishing decisions and lists are coloured by certain ideological or political orientations. For example, a study of Harvard University Press’s publishing list shows that it has tended to tilt “heavily left” especially in recent years (Gordon & Nilsson, 2011: 81). A similar study of Yale University Press found a similar outlook: “these books pass along the progressive viewpoint almost exclusively, with only a few that could be considered theme-neutral or classically liberal, and none that can be termed conservative-oriented” (Parrott, quoted in Gordon & Nilsson, 2011: 92). These studies demonstrate that the publishing lists of such university presses are considerably more liberal in orientation than the average in the USA.

In addition to ideological orientation, university presses are also sometimes said to lie “between the cathedral and the market” (Chakava, 2007) or between “God and Mammon” (Jeanneret, 2002) in terms of their orientation because of the balancing act they perform in serving both research needs and profit motivations. But university presses also occupy a specific space in the societies they serve, forming part of an intellectual and higher education environment that is for the most part funded by governments, as well as disseminating values and culture through the publications they produce. They are, too, an important component in the knowledge economy and especially in the processes of knowledge generation and certification. These presses could thus be said to occupy a space balancing the economy, state and academy. These competing pressures have been theorised in various contexts (for instance by Pierre Bourdieu (1975/76), Gisele Sapiro (2003) and others) as the competing forces or narratives of ideological, market and symbolic control.

The literature on censorship in the apartheid and earlier periods provides a good theoretical framework for understanding the constraints on publishing in this period (and will be examined in further detail in Chapter 4). However, this literature focuses mainly on fiction (literature), or on academic access to banned books (Biagioli, 2002; Merrett, 1991, 1994). McDonald (2009: xvi), for instance, recognises that his work omits non-fiction, stating clearly that “this book focuses on the questions raised by the censorship of printed books identified as literature and written, for the most part, by South African-born writers of the apartheid era”. Thus, specific information relating to the role of South Africa’s university presses in promoting academic freedom could to a large extent not be located in the literature.

2.5 Conclusion

The so-called ‘Oxford model’ of university press publishing has clearly had a great impact on the development of scholarly publishing world-wide, and particularly in those countries that were formerly British colonies. From the literature surveyed, an ‘Oxford model’ was distilled and an attempt made to trace its trajectory in various parts of the English-speaking world: the Commonwealth, including Canada, Australia and New Zealand, India and the African countries. This review reveals an imbalance in the depth and extent of studies conducted on university presses in various parts of the world, but the extant literature supports the contention that scholarly publishing has followed a remarkably similar trajectory, and developed according to similar elements, around the globe.

The literature also highlights the fact that university presses, like their parent institutions, have been closely linked to notions of intellectual and academic freedom. As the university press is an essential part of the scholarly communication cycle, it makes an important contribution to the dissemination of research, of ideas, and of values. In the literature, this may be examined from the perspective of a publishing house’s philosophy or mission, its history, or indeed its publishing list, and its ideological or political orientation highlighted. This particular focus has relevance for the content analysis of publishing lists that will be conducted in Chapter 5.

Moreover, this literature review reveals specific gaps in the research that has been conducted to date relating to the South African context. To begin with, very little academic work has focused on the history of university press publishing in South Africa, or indeed more widely in Africa. Even studies of university and university library history contain only passing references to the role and functions of the university presses in South Africa.

One of the results of the dearth of study in this area is that a number of perceptions and possible misperceptions have arisen concerning South Africa's university presses. From the literature surveyed, it emerges that one of the most significant perceptions of South African scholarly publishing is that the university presses – and especially Wits and Natal University Presses – were seen as oppositional publishers. This perception will be tested against the concrete evidence of bibliographical and archival research on the history of the university presses. Chapter 3 will thus follow with a discussion of the origins, missions and evolution of the university presses.

Chapter 3: Origins and publishing philosophy of South Africa's university presses

To understand the role and functions of the university presses during the apartheid era, it is necessary to first examine the origins of those presses, and that is what this chapter seeks to do. The focus on origins is significant, as it was at crucial foundational moments that the university presses spelt out their missions and publishing philosophies most clearly. Moreover, what this chapter aims to show is the links between the publishing philosophies – the values and ideologies – of the presses, and those people who played a key role in their direction and development. The local university presses were at first run by committees and part-time staff, and the first great influence on their character and values may thus be related to the composition of their Publications Committees. If a university press was to either maintain or challenge the ideologies of its institution or wider society, then the role and intellectual outlook of such individuals assumes great importance.

Apart from examining the origins of the university presses, it is important to trace how they evolved over time. From the perspective of the 'business' of publishing, or the operations of publishers, book history scholars have argued that attention should be paid to aspects such as staffing, funding, and infrastructural needs, as well as regulatory issues, including policies, contractual arrangements, and the implementation of standards. In other words, what Simone Murray (2007: 4) refers to as "the contemporary structures, economics and cultural politics of the book publishing industry". She specifically notes the importance of finding out more about "house origins, staffing, growth, authors, titles and imprint identity" (Murray, 2007: 7). These important aspects of the operations of a publisher influence its values and philosophy, as these will later be reflected in its publishing lists.

3.1 Higher education policies and politics

The origins of South Africa's university presses lie in the origins and development of the country's tertiary institutions themselves. Moreover, as university presses are an integral

part of the academy, any changes in the higher education sector could be expected to impact on the role and functions of the university presses.

3.1.1 Origins of the higher education sector

Higher education was introduced into the British colonies that now form part of South Africa during the nineteenth century, with the South African College (now the University of Cape Town) being founded in 1829. In keeping with their colonial status, the original universities were colleges which initially offered secondary education, and then examinations through boards in London. The University of the Cape of Good Hope was founded in 1873 to become an examination and degree-awarding institution, with all the existing colleges at the time serving as constituent members (Boucher, 1973). This institution was a colonial creation, in that it was an examining body only, reliant on universities in the imperial metropole (London) for all other aspects of university education. The explicit model for the university was the University of London model, which, as Boucher (1973: 22) explains, had become a “popular model for export” due to it being fairly cheap to run and, unlike Oxford and Cambridge at the time, religiously neutral as well (quoted in Buchanan, 2008: 36). The university was later to become the University of South Africa (Unisa), with other universities attached to it in a federated structure.

In 1916, the Universities Act established the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch as autonomous institutions, which could conduct their own examinations. The South African Native College of Fort Hare was founded in the same year, in a deliberate move to provide separate education for African students.

The origins of the University of the Witwatersrand may be traced to the South African School of Mines, which was established in Kimberley in 1896 and transferred to Johannesburg as the Transvaal Technical Institute in 1904. A struggle ensued between the Afrikaans and English-speaking groups for control of higher education in the Johannesburg-Pretoria region. After several name changes (from Transvaal University College in 1906, to the South African School of Mines and Technology in 1910), the name settled on University College, Johannesburg in 1922. Once full university status was granted two years later, the

College became the University of the Witwatersrand. The University of Pretoria emerged out of this same tussle for university status, evolving from the Transvaal University College in 1908. It achieved full university status in 1930.

These early institutions were set up explicitly along the lines of their British counterparts by the authorities, and were governed by the colonial-era Higher Education Act (1823). Some were intended to support a policy of Anglicisation, and thus had a political purpose as well as a scholarly one. Perhaps this is most clearly evident in the establishment of the Rhodes University College in Grahamstown in 1904 (affiliated to the University of South Africa), which was named after one of the great imperialists, Cecil John Rhodes. But it also had implications for the other universities, and especially the growing Afrikaner nationalism at certain institutions. Viljoen (1977: 176) notes that “it is ironical (sic) that most Afrikaner universities started as English-medium institutions modelled on the British pattern, even when they were founded and maintained from the Afrikaner community”.

The universities were greatly affected by World War II in terms of resources, but numbers of staff and students continued to grow steadily nonetheless. After the war, “[q]uestions of South Africa’s status as a nation-state were powerfully to the fore” (Dubow, 2006: 206). Science came to be portrayed as a universal(ist) project, and there was increasing professionalisation in the expanding tertiary system, which was beginning to build its own research capacity. Moreover, while “[s]cientific research had long been dominated by an anglophone elite who maintained strong imperial connections” (Dubow, 2006: 248), after the war increasing emphasis was given to Afrikaans as a medium of instruction and to the promotion of this language. Another effect of World War II was to reduce opportunities for local students, especially black students, to study abroad, and so applications to the universities from such groups of students rose. Murray cites the numbers of black students at Wits, for instance, as rising from four before the war, to 87 in 1945 (Murray, 1982: 298).

After the war, the university sector saw wide-scale restructuring, as the Nationalist government came to power in 1948, and then began to implement its apartheid policies in the area of education. There were great changes to the higher education sector at this time. For a start, there was segregation of the student body along racial lines. Then, following a

commission of enquiry headed by Dr Edgar Brookes, the federal structure of Unisa was broken up, with the constituent parts being granted full university status. It was at this time, as a result, that the Natal University College became the University of Natal, and other universities also gained autonomy, including Rhodes, the Orange Free State and Potchefstroom (see Greyling, 2008). Unisa's role was unique, in that it was designated a distance education institution, operating largely through correspondence, and it was allowed to admit both black and white students. It was also intended to be a bilingual institution, offering tuition in both English and Afrikaans.

Once the Bantu Education Act (1953) and Universities Act (1955) were enacted, the education context was re-shaped for the apartheid period, with separate institutions being developed and mandated for the various population groups. Badat (1994: 9) writes of the intentions of this policy:

The report of the Eiselen Commission (Commission on Native Education, 1949–1951) which powerfully influenced the contents of the Bantu Education Act of 1953, drew the key connection between state education policy and political and economic control of the African population. African education was to reflect the dominance of the ideology of white rule and superiority. Moreover, in accordance with the requirements of the 'separate development' programme, higher education for blacks was to be planned in conjunction with 'development' programmes for bantustans and placed under the direct control of the Department of Native Affairs.

As a result of the Extension of University Education Act of 1959, various new universities were established, along racial or ethnic lines. These included the University Colleges of the North (Turfloop), Zululand, Western Cape and Durban-Westville. Fort Hare, which had been established as early as 1916, was also affected, as, in terms of the Fort Hare Transfer Act of 1959, the University College of Fort Hare became a 'bantustan' university in the Ciskei, and restricted to Xhosa-speaking Africans. Fort Hare, however, did not see itself in the same light as the other historically black universities, and it is interesting to note that its press began publishing the following year, in 1960. The University College of Fort Hare (after a name change in 1951) did not cater to a large body of students, but its alumni include many prominent figures, including politicians, statesmen and presidents. It also played a very important role in raising and maintaining political awareness.

At the same time, more universities were also established for the Afrikaans-speaking community, specifically Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg, and the University of Port Elizabeth. Commentators note that these – both the black and Afrikaans universities – were not established primarily as research institutions; rather, “[t]hey were instrumental institutions in the sense of having been set up to train black people who would be useful to the apartheid state, and political in the sense that their existence played a role in the maintenance of the overall apartheid socio-political agenda” (Bunting, 2002: 74). Moreover, there was strict control of the new institutions, as the “bantustan universities were appendages of the central state which appointed their governing bodies, dictated their academic standards and prescribed the curriculum and ensured that government-supporting Afrikaners dominated administrative and academic positions” (Davies, 1996: 322).

With the Extension of University Education Act, the entire higher education structure was thus differentiated along racial (and linguistic, it should be added) lines. With the universities reliant on the state for a considerable proportion of their funding, and with the national Ministry of Education keeping a close eye on appointments and policies, the stage was set for a spectrum of responses: from compliance, to tacit acceptance, to resistance. These subject positions for academics, and the general responses of the universities to apartheid policies, will now be considered in more detail.

3.1.2 Academic responses to apartheid

Because of the imposition of policies of separate development on the universities, academics and students came into conflict with the state. But, as Moodie (1994: 7) notes, “the extent, nature, and origins of the conflict varied immensely between the three main university groups”. Based on the segregationist regime and the colonial heritage, South Africa’s universities have historically fallen (or been placed) into three main categories: English-medium, Afrikaans-medium, and black institutions. The first of these, the English-medium universities, are traditionally seen as liberal in ideology – these are the so-called ‘open’ universities of Cape Town, Natal, Rhodes and Witwatersrand. The designation of ‘open’ implied that these universities’ admission criteria were purely academic, and applied

without regard to considerations of race, colour or creed (Murray, 1997: xi). Dr T.B. Davie, the Vice-Chancellor of UCT, famously declared that there are “four essential freedoms” for a university: “to determine for itself on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught, and who may be admitted to study” (quoted in Moodie, 1994: 9). This has become a classic definition of academic freedom.

The open universities had a complicated relationship with the government and with society, summed up in Wits’s formulation of “academic non-segregation and social segregation” (Murray, 1997: xi). The relationship of these universities and the apartheid government is well summarised by Bunting (2002: 70):

... the four universities accepted that they were public institutions and that they were, as a consequence, entitled to government funding. However, they argued that by their very nature as universities, they were not servants of the state and thus that they would not accept that their functions could be limited to those of serving the needs and implementing the policies of the government of the day. Indeed they believed that their commitment to the universal values of academic freedom made it impossible for them to act as the servants of the apartheid state. From time to time, therefore, they objected strongly to the policies and actions of the apartheid government, even while accepting substantial subsidy funding from that government.

Moreover, as the struggle against apartheid intensified, and student activism in particular grew much stronger after the Soweto Riots of 1976, the open universities were increasingly affected by external factors, too: the introduction of the academic boycott and resulting isolation of South African academics. Increased activism also led to the rise of “anti-government” research institutes at certain of the universities (Mouton et al, 2001: 45). These research institutes and centres, as will be seen when we examine their publishing records in a later chapter (Chapter 5), appear to have operated with a great deal more autonomy than the usual departments and faculties within the universities. They were run by independent-minded researchers – often mavericks who did not fit well into the strictures of a department – and they reflected the more radical ideologies of their founders and directors in their research themes and publications. Within the confines of this study, we can only speculate as to why the research institutes were granted so much institutional autonomy. Perhaps because of independent funding sources or sponsorships? Perhaps to

promote a reasonably liberal or at least tolerant image for the university? The factors are unclear, and further research into this area would be of great interest.

While the ‘open’ universities are often depicted as liberal, even oppositional, in outlook during the apartheid years, commentators such as Mahmood Mamdani have commented that the historically white English-medium universities “were never major agents for social and political change in South Africa, despite the anti-apartheid stance they had adopted” (1998, quoted in Bunting, 2002: 73). Arguing that the white English-speaking universities are essentially conservative institutions, Margo agrees that they “always have been, and continue to be, deeply involved in the white power structure of this country” (quoted in Moodie, 1994: 33). Similarly, Dubow (2006: 10) notes that the “English-speaking establishment and its institutions were in reality often highly conservative during the apartheid era”, although later they became “indelibly associated with ‘liberalism’”. Indeed, anti-apartheid academics such as Richard Turner criticised their “pose of virtuous academic neutrality”, which he argued enabled them to continue to serve “the existing interest structure” (quoted in Taylor, 1991: 34). He went on to argue that “[t]he myth of neutrality is further undermined if one considers the nature of ‘White’ academic culture – for it is a culture dominated by a Eurocentrism, it is a culture that serves to promote and reproduce Western values.” As a result, black academics and students had to “integrate themselves into this value system – if they do not they are unlikely to succeed. ... There are few black academics; at Wits, for example, amongst the professoriate in 1984, there were just two black professors and one black associate professor – in 1988, 93% of Wits academic staff were white” (Taylor, 1991: 34–35).

In contrast, among the Afrikaans-medium universities there was greater acceptance of the Afrikaner nationalist government and its policies, or what has been termed a “convergence of interests” (Davies, 1996: 322), although this cannot be interpreted as across-the-board support. These universities include Pretoria, Stellenbosch, Potchefstroom, Port Elizabeth, (Orange) Free State, and Rand Afrikaans University (now known as the University of Johannesburg). Various commentators in the literature have pointed out that “[o]pposition, let alone conflict, was weakest among the Afrikaans-medium universities” (Moodie, 1994: 7). The reasons given are not always the same, although they tend to agree on the aspects

of a “struggle for survival in the face of rampant British cultural imperialism” (Davies, 1996: 323), as well as “immense social and peer-group pressures to ensure public conformity and private discretion in the interests of *volk* solidarity” (Moodie, 1994: 7). There were thus close ties between the National Party and many Afrikaner academics, and they were to support Afrikaner nationalism and, by extension, apartheid, by elaborating its ideological underpinnings.

Some suggest that the relationship went further than ideological compliance, to the extent of very close political ties. Mouton et al. (2001: 44) note, for instance, that “[m]ost of the Afrikaans-medium universities were staffed by predominantly sympathetic and conservative supporters of government policy. Most of the rectors of these universities (as well as the ‘bush colleges’) and members of councils, were either card-carrying members of the NP [National Party] or members of the secret Broederbond (‘Brotherhood’) organisation which was later exposed as a powerful, nationalist body that promoted Afrikaner ideology in all spheres of society.” The rector of Rand Afrikaans University was widely believed to be a member of the Broederbond, and various NP ministers had at one time been academics themselves, including H.F. Verwoerd (a sociologist). Another example is the sociologist Geoffrey Cronjé, who has been described as a “seminal contributor to the theory of apartheid” (Coetzee, 1991: 1).

This was not the only subject position open to academics at the Afrikaner universities, and opposition may also be found among these ranks. For instance, the Groep van 13 (Group of 13) protested against the loss of the Coloured vote as early as the 1950s. As time went on, the rift between the camps of so-called *verligte* (enlightened) and *verkrampste* (conservative) Afrikaners would widen, and more intellectual responses would open up, along the entire continuum.

These, then, were the positions into which the ‘open’ and ‘Afrikaner’ universities would usually fall. But the University of South Africa (Unisa), the official distance education institution, does not fall easily into one of the three categories, and has as a result been classified in a number of different ways, from the extreme of Moodie (1994: 4) describing it as “the only genuinely bilingual and multi-racial university” to Dick’s (2002: 23) suggestion

that “Unisa, like many other Afrikaans universities at that time, was publicly characterised as a *volksuniversiteit* (‘volk university’) by government officials”. Bunting (2002: 80), too, depicts the unique position of Unisa by aligning it with the Afrikaans universities:

... the University of South Africa was more akin to historically white Afrikaans-medium than historically white English-medium universities. When conflicts arose within the university system, it tended to support the Afrikaans rather than the English universities and so became the seventh member of this Afrikaans bloc. Its intellectual agenda was also typical of that of an historically white Afrikaans-medium university. It had a very large, well-qualified academic staff complement, but engaged in little or no research and maintained few international linkages.

According to Suttie (2005), this ambiguity around Unisa’s role may have been deliberate, at least in part:

It was convenient for the apartheid state and the university managers to parade Unisa as a ‘nonracial’ national university. This ambivalent identity became a feature of Unisa’s role in higher education, able to juggle compliance with a greater openness – conforming to the spirit of the law without having to adhere to its letter. It diversified its staff, allowing some individualised dissent, but discouraged views or actions that were likely to implicate the institution in any direct challenge to government policy. (Suttie, 2005: 114–115)

In the early 1960s, as politics became an increasingly important factor, “Unisa was drawn into the whirl of nationalist politics that accompanied the plan to allocate extra resources to the needs of Afrikaans-speaking students, which led to the eventual establishment of the University of Port Elizabeth (UPE) and Rand Afrikaans University (RAU) in the wake of strong lobbying by the Broederbond” (Suttie, 2005: 104). But, Suttie cautions, “it is too simplistic to view the relationship between Unisa and the National Party government in purely ideological terms” (2005: 106).

Moreover, Unisa changed its political stance to some extent over the years:

As South Africa’s political landscape changed in the wake of student activism, African trade unionism and strike action, as well as international opposition to apartheid, so Unisa tried in the era of Theo van Wijk after 1972 to construct itself as an ‘open university’. The appointment of van Wijk itself represented a setback to Broederbond control of the university when the professor of librarianship and head of the department, S.I. Malan, lost the Senate vote in favour of Van Wijk. Unisa was

to be open, in the sense of providing higher education to black and white, but still conceived in the narrow framework of Afrikaner nationalist ideology. Van Wijk preached open access to university education, but within the boundaries of segregation. Separate classes for black and white students were maintained, lecturing staff were all white and predominantly Afrikaans speaking. Moreover, meetings were conducted in Afrikaans and minutes were also recorded in Afrikaans. (Suttie, 2005: 111–112)

It is thus not straightforward to label Unisa an Afrikaans university, nor an open university, as its competing purposes create a highly ambiguous and complex picture. On the whole, though, the university complied with apartheid policies: “[d]espite Van Wijk’s attempts to construe the university in apolitical terms, its projects betrayed its pro-government credentials. The library, no less than the rest of the institution, proved amenable to apartheid policy and built a formidable repository of archives, books and journals within the political culture of the ruling party. In line with such compliance, the library worked within the parameters of apartheid censorship” (Suttie, 2005: 112).

The third category of higher education institution in South Africa is the ‘black’ university. The earliest of these was Fort Hare, which was later supplemented by specially developed ethnically separate universities: Durban-Westville (for Indians), Western Cape (for Coloureds), and for black students, the University of Zululand, University of the North, Medunsa University (for medical training) and Vista University (for correspondence education). In particular, the University of Fort Hare, like Unisa, is a complicated case. It played an important role in creating a class of black intellectuals, but it was also increasingly constrained by legislation intended to restrict the scope for black people, both socially and in terms of employment. It later played a significant role, through an increasingly politically aware and activist student cohort, in protesting various apartheid policies. The so-called ‘Bantustan’ or ‘bush’ universities were rigidly controlled by the government, but to varying extents, they too played a role in the struggle against apartheid. To a large extent, these institutions fall outside the scope of this study, although an attempt was made to include Fort Hare (see Chapter 1).

Apart from setting the universities against the government, at least on occasion, the imposition of apartheid policies had long-term and chilling effects on the role and practices

of the universities, especially in the area of research. Critical work declined at South African universities in the 1960s (due to factors as diverse as academic boycott, brain drain, political restrictions, and so on), but there were shifts in ideological outlook and in academic fashion. For instance, in the discipline of History, a trend may be discerned over the years: “there has however, since the early 1970s been a rise in work that has drawn on historical materialism and class analysis. The body of liberal historiography and liberal research on race and ethnic attitudes has come to be supplanted (sic) by this rival school of studies which has primarily shown how apartheid is a function of capitalism” (Taylor, 1991: 38). Taylor also links such shifts in ideology and in research patterns to “[t]he growth of publishing outlets offered through Ravan Press and David Philip, in South Africa” (1991: 38). Thus, “[t]he constraints on research were real enough, but research still took place, even if on occasion it had to be published abroad” (Moodie, 1994: 20) or by the independent oppositional publishers.

Resistance grew more intense and more vocal over time, and in particular in the decades of the 1970s and 1980s. This period has been characterised as a time of “increasing polarisation and the deepening of existing divides” (Mouton et al, 2001: 34). Some of these divides included the following: “Divisions between Afrikaans and English academics and between advantaged and disadvantaged scholars increased. Ideological polarisation between paradigms (Gramscians, Althusserians, functionalists and so on) became even more prominent in the early eighties” (ibid.). At the same time, the divisions between pro-apartheid and anti-apartheid academics grew, as the latter group in particular became more vocal in their critique of the government and its policies. Mouton et al. single out science councils, such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC), as being “perceived to be working in collusion with the government”; as a result, they argue, they were dismissed as being “ideologically tainted” (Mouton et al, 2001: 34). This situation would only start to normalise during the transitional period of the 1990s.

Realistically, then, “[i]t must probably be accepted that, in the short-run at least, none of the universities were or could be institutions of fundamental change in any society” (Budlender, quoted in Moodie, 1994: 34). Yet, perceptions remain of the dominant attitudes and roles played by the universities during the apartheid years. This tension, between

perception and reality, will be seen to emerge once again when we examine the scholarly publishing records of these institutions in later chapters, in the form of the publishing output of their university presses.

3.2 Establishing the university presses

There are four active university presses in South Africa, the earliest dating back to the early twentieth century. The Witwatersrand University Press (also commonly known as Wits University Press, or WUP) was established in 1922, and is the oldest university press in South Africa. The University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, which was founded as the University of Natal Press (UNP) in 1948, focuses on scholarly books as well as cross-over titles that are aimed at the general market and children. The University of South Africa (Unisa) Press has published in a wide range of social science disciplines since 1956. Fort Hare University ran a press from the 1960s until the early 1990s, but is no longer actively publishing under this imprint, despite sporadic efforts to revive it. The University of Cape Town Press, established in 1993, is now owned by a commercial academic publisher, Juta & Co, and produces a few titles a year. UCT continues to publish from time to time under the name of the university alone – as it did on occasion before the formal establishment of the Press – in addition to the imprint of the Press (as mentioned, this press will form only a minor part of the study, as its operations fall largely into the post-apartheid period). The other South African universities all publish from time to time, but not under the imprint of a university press.

In addition to the university presses, some of the earliest publishing in South Africa may be classified as scholarly, through the mission presses and publishing houses set up by immigrants to the Cape in the eighteenth century. For instance, R.H.W. Shepherd has described early publishing efforts at Lovedale Mission Press, such as the first historical work of George M. Theal, who was to become a famous and influential historian in South Africa. Lovedale Press published Theal's *Compendium of South African History and Geography* in the 1870s (Shepherd, 1945: 15).

Moreover, at the university colleges, and before a formal university press was established, there was also some ad hoc publication of reports and inaugural lectures, such as a lecture

by Reverend J. Hertz of Columbia University on ‘The Place of the University in Modern Life’ at the Transvaal University College (now the University of Pretoria) in 1906, and an address delivered by Lord Selborne to the University of the Cape of Good Hope (now the University of South Africa) in 1909. Two early notable publications in this regard by the University College, Johannesburg (then part of the University of South Africa) include the publication of an inaugural lecture by Professor J.L. Landau on *The Study of Hebrew: Its past and its future* (1919), and the publication of a series of lectures by Professor John Dalton, known collectively as *The Rudiments of Relativity* (1921). The South African School of Mines and Technology, itself a precursor to Wits University, published some early titles in its name as well, including *Economics in the Light of War* by Professor Robert Lehfeldt (1916).

3.2.1 The Oxford University Press influence

However, the first university press to set up shop in South Africa was not local; it was Oxford University Press, which opened a Southern African sales office in 1915, “with the primary purpose of selling that notoriously unvendible commodity, the Clarendon Press book” (Sutcliffe, 1978: 115). When the local universities began to establish presses in the first half of the twentieth century, they explicitly looked to OUP for a model and a framework, and created their presses in the image of OUP. An overt example may be found in the visits to Oxford by representatives of various university presses, such as Unisa (the report is available as Grässer, 1977) and Natal. It should be noted that the universities themselves looked to the institutional models of Oxford and Cambridge, too. The university press established at the University of Cape Town in 1993, in contrast, used the model of the University of London. Interestingly, Altbach (1989: 16) notes that “it was the London model that was exported to India rather than Oxford or Cambridge” – but this does not appear to have been the case to such an extent in South Africa.

What is the ‘Oxford model’ for a university press? Generally speaking, as described in Chapter 2, it is a press set up as a department of the parent university, and administered by a university committee. It has academic aims, to promote research excellence, which complement those of the university. It receives a subsidy, but has to pay its own way to some extent; for this reason, it is often a non-profit organisation and is thus in a position to

publish meritorious works that are financially non-viable. The press also confers prestige and international visibility upon the parent institution. As OUP describes itself, “the most characteristic feature of the Press is its commitment to publish learned works in the arts and sciences and to sustain the research on which some of these are based” (OUP, 1978: 3).

Echoing the Oxford model, the South African university presses were established to promote the aims of the universities themselves. These aims are largely academic and research-oriented, but they also have an educational and a cultural component (see OUP, 1978: 3). The use of a European model of this sort conferred authority upon the nascent universities and their presses, suggesting that their intellectual outlook was “supra-local” (Dubow, 2006: 16).

Actual book production for OUP did not move from the UK until after World War II. In the 1920s, Eric Parnwell was sent to South Africa to evaluate the branch and to make recommendations on options for the future. His report, as Davis (2011: 81) points out, “articulated his plan for a racially-stratified publishing policy in South Africa”. Scholarly titles continued to be published in Oxford, and exported for the white minority in the colony, while schoolbooks would be locally produced for the ‘Native Education’ programme. In 1946, the local OUP branch was permitted to begin publishing scholarly work from its Cape Town office, with its first title, *South African Short Stories*, appearing in 1947. Leo Marquard was appointed with the specific aim of publishing “special books for Africa particularly in the educational sphere” (Davis, 2011: 82). Marquard, himself a well-known liberal thinker and writer, was successful as a publisher, but given his background his focus naturally fell on academic and scholarly books rather than education (schoolbooks). During his tenure as manager, as Davis shows, OUP published a number of significant anti-apartheid and liberal titles.

But, as the legislation governing freedom of speech and freedom to publish in South Africa grew more repressive, OUP’s oppositional publishing was curtailed. From the 1970s, when OUP was to take a deliberate decision to ensure its publishing was not in opposition to mainstream politics in South Africa, the local university presses also followed a (largely

unwritten and unspoken) policy of keeping out of politics – to the extent that any publishing during this era, and linked to government funds, could be said to be determinedly apolitical.

3.2.2 South Africa's first university press: Wits University Press

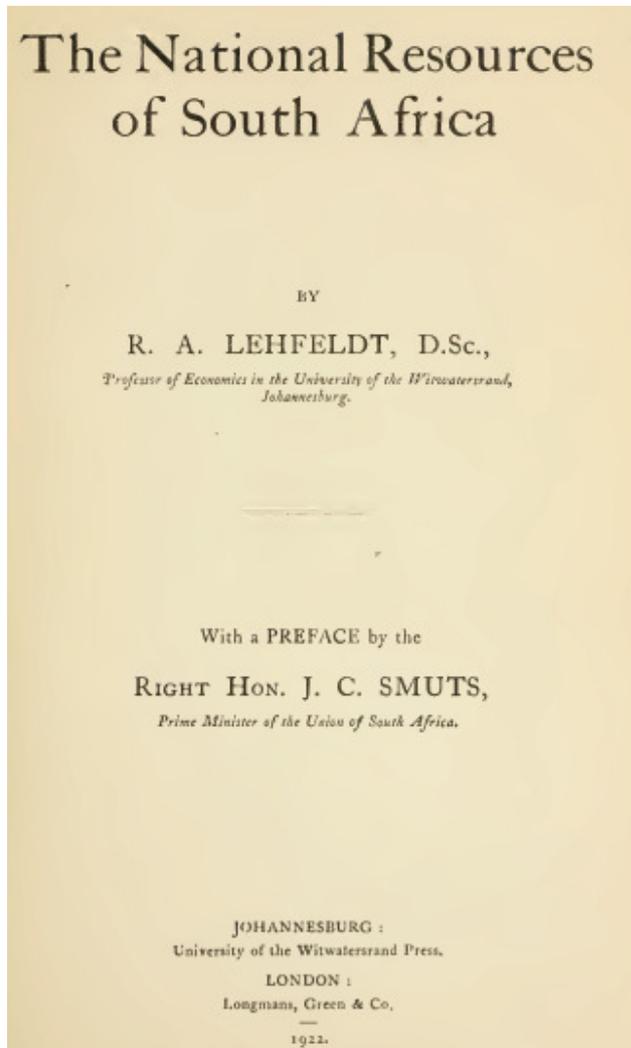
J.D. Rheinallt Jones was secretary of the Witwatersrand Council of Education, and was involved in the efforts to transform the South African School of Mines and Technology (established in 1910) into a university college. Through these efforts, the University of the Witwatersrand was established in 1922. With his own interest in studying African life and institutions as an academic discipline, he was instrumental at the same time in establishing the first Department of Bantu Studies in the new university, and setting up a new journal, *Bantu Studies*, as well as a publications series, in October 1921 (this history is summarised in *African Studies*, 5 December 1953). The notion of publishing through its own press was thus instilled very early at the University of the Witwatersrand, and was closely entwined with the study of native law (as it was known), and race relations.

This situates Witwatersrand University Press (WUP) as the first university press in South Africa to publish local scholarly material: in 1922, the fledgling press of the fledgling university published both the first issue of what was to become a highly prestigious journal, *Bantu Studies* (the scope was later broadened, as reflected in the name change to *African Studies*), and Wits Economics Professor Robert Lehfeldt's *The National Resources of South Africa* (Council of Education, 1922). The latter title bore a preface by J.C. Smuts, then the Prime Minister of South Africa, underlining its significance to the institution and the wider society. Longmans, Green & Co undertook to act as agents in the UK after correspondence with the Oxford and Cambridge university presses was deemed unsatisfactory.

Interestingly, as described in Chapter 2, this was precisely the same time as Australia's university presses were to begin publishing. Melbourne University Press was also officially established in 1922, and published its first title in 1923: *A History of the White Australia Policy until 1920*, by Myra Willard, which was published at the author's expense (Thompson, 2006: 329). This reflects the decolonising trend, visible in the higher education sector in particular, among some of Britain's settler colonies after World War I. It also reinforces the

notion, pointed out in Chapter 2, that scholarly publishing has followed a remarkably similar trajectory around the English-speaking world.

Figure 3.1: Title page of the first WUP book, 1922



The establishment of a university press at the newly created university was suggested to the Principal, J.H. Hofmeyr, by the Council of Education at the first ordinary meeting of Senate, and indeed the Council was to play an important role in funding the nascent Press. The Minutes (Council of Education, 7 March 1922) note that “the Principal reported that the Syndic of the Wits Council of Education had decided to refer to the Senate the desirability of issuing all approved publications of the Syndic under the name of ‘The University of Witwatersrand Press’ ... The Senate concurred with this suggestion.” The first Publications Committee met for the first time on 2 July 1923, with as members Professors C.M. Drennan

(Chairman), H.J.S. Heather, L.F. Maingard and C.E. Moss, and Rheinallt Jones as an accessor member. They were assisted in their task by a sub-committee of Principal Hofmeyr, as well as Emrys Evans and T. Reunert, to consider all manuscripts submitted for publication. Hofmeyr's keen adoption of the Oxford model for the press, and for the university broadly speaking, may possibly be attributed to his own education at Oxford University.

At this time, the University had six faculties – Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Law, Medicine, and Science – with just 73 academics and around 1 000 students. The publications programme of the university press, as will be seen in later chapters, was at first closely associated with these faculties and dependent on the output of this small group of academics.

The sources do not all agree on the founding date of WUP. The oldest documents record a date of 1922, when the Senate approval was given for the establishment of a press, and the first book was published. A background document on WUP circulated in 1983, however, notes that WUP was “established in 1923 to take over publication of *Bantu Studies*” (Wilson, 1983: 1). This information was carried through into the official history of the University, with Murray (1982: 138) noting that “... in 1923 the Witwatersrand University Press was founded to publish the journal and other manuscripts approved by the Council of Education, which provided the funds, and the University Senate, which gave the academic stamp of approval”. Murray (1997: 166) corrects the date of establishment to 1922 in his later work on the history of Wits University, and notes that, while WUP was “a small, under-funded operation”, the Press “was nonetheless responsible for a series of important publications”. “Otherwise,” he continues, “WUP was mainly concerned to publish works by members of the Wits staff, and after World War II it also published the inaugural lectures of Wits professors.” This kind of inaccuracy regarding dates and other matters has been found to be common even in the records of each university press.

Because of those involved in its founding, the early years of the press would be coloured by the political views of these English-speaking liberals. Jannie (“Onse Jan”) Hofmeyr, the first Principal of Wits University, at his 1919 installation spoke of the need for the university to “know no distinctions of class or wealth, race or creed” (quoted in Shear, 1996: 1). Men

such as J.F.H. Hoernlé, Edgar Brookes, and Rheinallt Jones would all be involved in setting up the South African Institute of Race Relations in 1929, while other “liberal social scientists at Wits challenged ‘race’ as a scientific concept after the 1930s” (Murray, 1997: 252). Maingard, one of the members of the first Publications Committee, was closely associated with the group of scholars in the Department of Bantu Studies around Clement Doke. This would be the political orientation of the first generation of scholars to be published by, and to influence the publishing decisions of, the Wits University Press. However, it should be noted that some academics were less politically inclined, such as Max Drennan, a professor of English with an apolitical focus on Chaucer; Henry Heather, a mining and electrical engineering specialist; and Charles Moss, first professor of Botany at the university.

When Drennan retired, H.R. (Humphrey) Raikes would take over as Chairman of the Publications Committee. Raikes, who had been an Industrial Chemist, also became Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University. An example of Raikes’s influence over the publishing strategy of the press may be seen in the fact that Dr William Harding le Riche’s study of *A Health Survey of African Children in Alexandra Township* was “undertaken at the request of Mr Humphrey Raikes, Principal of the University” (Hutchings, 1969). As the pressure of work as Principal intensified, Raikes relinquished his role as Chairman in 1946, and Prof. John Greig was elected in his place. Greig was a literary scholar who had succeeded Drennan as head of the Department of English, and was a moderate liberal. He was then followed, in turn, from the 1950s until 1982, by Prof. Desmond Cole of the Department of Bantu Studies, also of a liberal inclination.

Operationally, at Wits (as at Natal, as will be shown), the university press was at first integrated with the Library. Percy Freer was the first Librarian at Wits, a post he took up in November 1929, and he became a member of the Publications Committee in 1934. Ever since that date, the Librarian has served on the Committee – and often played a much more important role. At first, the Wits Librarian was mostly involved in exchange agreements but as of September 1937 was also tasked with editing the works published by WUP and upholding the “technical standards” of the Press (Hutchings, 1969: 9). It was soon also resolved that “negotiations for distribution of series, appointment of agents and other similar matters relating to books published by the University Press, be left in the hands of

the Librarian” (Ibid.: 10). The first book proof-read by Percy Freer was Solomon Neumark’s *The Citrus Industry of South Africa*, as the author was Afrikaans-speaking and thus had some difficulty with writing in English (this was also the first text to be sold on a “sale or return” basis in local bookstores, a landmark in terms of distribution). Freer remained actively involved in the Press until his retirement at the end of 1953. An article in the local newspaper, *The Star* (1 January 1955), reflects the close relationship between the Library and the Press: “The University Press falls under the management of the library, and although there is no separate section of the library staff detailed for work solely on publications, this will no doubt come in time.”

As the *Star* article suggests, with the Librarian playing such an active role, WUP continued its work without a single dedicated member of staff. The first suggestion to hire a Press “officer” was made by Prof. C.S. Richards in 1941. The idea was approved (Publications Committee Minutes, 14 October 1941), but there were no further developments. Freer himself made an effort to withdraw from increasingly onerous Press duties throughout the 1940s, referring to his “amateurish efforts” to keep the Press going (Correspondence with Registrar, 23 August 1944): “The output of Witwatersrand University Press publications is constantly growing, with the result that the time left for the fulfillment of my proper duties as Librarian is correspondingly decreasing.” Attempts to share publishing tasks with the South African Institute of Race Relations also came to nought. But ongoing and increasing agitation from Freer led to the appointment of the first full-time appointment to WUP, when Mrs S.E.H. Logie was hired as a temporary assistant in September 1947. The scope of her duties – which would be almost unheard-of in modern publishing – included correspondence and filing; sales; preparing copy for press; proof-reading; and advertising. Mrs Logie remained with the Press for just two years, a common pattern at that time as married women would often resign (or even be forced to do so) when they became pregnant. She was replaced by Mrs M.A. Hutchings, who would become an institution at WUP, remaining from 1950 until her retirement in 1969.¹

¹ This is the same Mrs Hutchings who compiled the first unofficial history of WUP, covering the years from 1922 to 1969.

This meagre staff was supplemented by the appointment of Mr S.A. Morley, a printer, to the post of Production Officer in 1948. During his tenure, the University discussed the possibility of setting up its own printing press, but nothing came of this idea for a number of years. In 1958, Prof. Desmond Cole – who served as Chairman of the Publications Committee until his retirement in 1982 (Murray, 1997: 241) – was requested to investigate the status at American university presses, with regard to in-house printing. The position of Production Officer was outsourced when Morley left Wits in 1951, with Mr Alan Dodson being briefly appointed on a commission basis.

With Percy Freer retiring in 1953, the University appointed Miss Elizabeth Hartmann to the position of Acting Librarian, and thus by default to the position of Publications Officer. In a sense, she would be the first female manager or “Controller” of the Press, assisted by an all-female crew – and the first woman to be appointed University Librarian in South Africa. In May 1954, female staff were greeted with the news of a Treasury ruling permitting cost-of-living allowances to married women for the first time. This ruling enabled Hutchings to be appointed permanently to the position of Publications Officer, at a higher salary, and for the new part-time temporary clerical assistant to become a permanent appointment as well. This created a certain amount of stability in the staffing of the Press, yet the high turnover of staff in particularly the clerical positions continued, often due to marriage. The Press struggled to fill vacancies quickly, due to a lack of suitably qualified and experienced staff.

In spite of the early support for a university press, the university was to question its decision to establish a press several times during the twentieth century. This revealed, time and again, the importance of a clearly defined mission for the university press. A document produced in 1962 on the mission and functions of the WUP Publications Committee sheds some light on the motivations behind the establishment of the Press:

The original purpose for which this Committee was created and funds placed at its disposal by the Council, seems to have been to make available in printed form (a) the research work and scholarly or scientific writings of members of the staff, and (b) theses of post-graduate students of the University presented for degrees higher than Honours. (Memo of the Publications Committee, MISC PS/167/62, March 1962)

Once this review was complete, and the significance of the Press re-affirmed, new staffing arrangements were proposed for WUP in 1964, with a permanent staff complement of a full-time Publications Officer, Assistant and Invoice Clerk, and a part-time typist. In requesting this larger staff, the University was asked to “take note of the expanding activities of the Witwatersrand University Press and its important contribution to the reputation and status of the University” (Hutchings, 1969: 72). The proposal was successful, and Hutchings took on the role of full-time Publications Officer, at a salary of R2 640. The first black staff member, Mr D. Ndwambi – recorded only as “Dan” in Hutchings’ history of the Press – was appointed as a sales assistant in 1968. Hutchings calls him “a willing and efficient worker” (1969: 78). He was promoted from Junior Clerical Assistant to Bookshop Assistant in 1979, and remained at the Press for more than twenty years. Another significant appointment was made in 1967, when Mrs N.H. Wilson was appointed, as she would remain at the Press into the 1980s. When Hutchings left WUP upon her retirement in December 1969, it was Nora Wilson who would take over the reins, ushering in a new era for Wits University Press.

Nora, or Nan, Wilson grew into the position of Publications Officer of the University Press, growing steadily more proficient and professional as a publisher. She saw the WUP through a very difficult period in the 1970s, when the Press was losing money and struggling from a lack of institutional support. Gradually, however, she was successful in growing the staff structure, for instance in obtaining a Deputy Head and in lobbying for the Publications Officer to become a manager at an appropriate salary level. With Prof. Cole’s retirement from the position of Chairman of the Publications Committee in 1982, there was added impetus for the position to be upgraded. After a confidential proposal was submitted to the Publications Committee in 1984, it was “[a]greed that in terms of its decision to press for the appointment of a Manager/Editor, a formal request be submitted annually to the administration” (Publications Committee Minutes, 16 March 1984, 15 June 1984). The manager would be responsible for implementation of University and Committee policies, staffing matters, financial control, and management of the publishing and bookselling activities of the Press. Wilson was promoted to this position (simply titled ‘Head’ of the WUP), and took on certain responsibilities from the Chairman. The 1982 WUP Annual Report paid tribute to Cole for his role in steering the Press:

Professor Desmond Cole, Chairman of the Publications Committee for 24 years, retired in December [1982]. As Chairman, Editor of *African Studies* and of the Bantu Treasury Series, Professor Cole made many personal sacrifices to build the Press into an organisation which is respected throughout the academic world. (WUP Annual Report, S83/240, 1982: 350)

The report also praised Cole's "practical experience and wide knowledge of all aspects of the administration of a scholarly publishing house" (ibid.), although there is little evidence in the records to support this assertion.

With her promotion to a more important role as Head of the Press, Wilson also took the opportunity to prepare a broader statement of WUP's publishing philosophy. She listed as the key aims of the press:

1. Publication and distribution of scholarly works
 2. Service to the academic community
 3. Service to Black writers and students
 4. Businesslike and economical management of its professional activities within the framework of its commitment to excellence, service and the spirit of university press publishing
 5. Promotion of the interests of the University and of its reputation for scholarship.
- (Wilson, 1983: 1)

This is a significant reworking of the original mission of WUP, and shows a distinct trend towards a more progressive, and more oppositional, outlook. It also reveals the ongoing tension between the 'cathedral' – the publication of scholarly work – and the 'market' – the business of publishing and the reduction of the subsidy on which the press operated. This professionalisation may also be seen in the expanding staffing of the university press. After a long search for a suitable candidate, Mr R.M. Seal was appointed Deputy Head in August 1985. Much was made of the fact that he had experience of working at Cambridge University Press. Unfortunately, he left under a cloud just a year later, having resigned to avoid disciplinary action.

Around the same time, WUP was again the subject of an intensive review in 1987, which called into question its very existence – largely on the basis of affordability to the university.

Documents were produced, evidence adduced, and academic support rallied, and the result was that the Press was once again found to be an integral part of university activities. The role of the Press as a publishing outlet for local scholars was also re-emphasised. It was argued that, “[i]n the present political climate, it was essential that the Press’s activities should continue and perhaps even expand” (‘Review of WUP’, S87/415, 1987: 7) – a reference to the academic boycott and resulting closure (or at least narrowing) of publishing platforms to South African academics. Thus, it was recommended, among other measures, that the Press should consider publishing more journals and more cross-over books for a wider audience, should encourage submissions from external authors, and should improve distribution and marketing (S87/768: 186).

After the formal review was completed, and the confirmation that the Press would continue its functions, the vacant positions on the staffing structure were finally advertised. Eve Horwitz (later Gray) was appointed Deputy Head in April 1988, and on Nan Wilson’s retirement in 1989, she was promoted to Head. The position of ‘Publisher’ was finally created as late as 1988, and in that position Horwitz would play an important role in professionalising WUP and putting in place a rational publishing structure. Gray (2008: 4) notes that when she joined the Press, “it was in a state of decline, publishing very little”. She was thus “responsible for rebuilding the publishing list of WUP to make it an internationally recognised university publisher, putting in place a professional publishing structure and establishing an international network for co-publications”. Gray remained at WUP until 1995, when she left to set up the new University of Cape Town Press.

As it entered the transitional period, towards the end of the apartheid era, WUP’s publishing philosophy would grow more ‘progressive’, to use its own terminology. With UNP, the press joined the Independent Publishers’ Association (IPASA) in 1989, and described itself in advertising materials as a “progressive publisher for a new South Africa” (WUP advertisement, 1990).

3.2.3 The University of Natal Press

On 15 March 1949, the Natal University College was accorded the status of a fully-fledged university and renamed the University of Natal, with its first chancellor being Dennis G. Shepstone. The university college had produced publications in the name, “Natal University College, Durban”, before a Publications Office was established, largely inaugural lectures of new professors as the institution became more established. It had also brought out the first volumes (1–13) of a large and important multi-disciplinary research project, the Natal Regional Survey, with Oxford University Press as publisher. Such publishing was, however, done in a highly ad hoc manner, and the need was clearly felt for a more systematic approach to scholarly publishing.

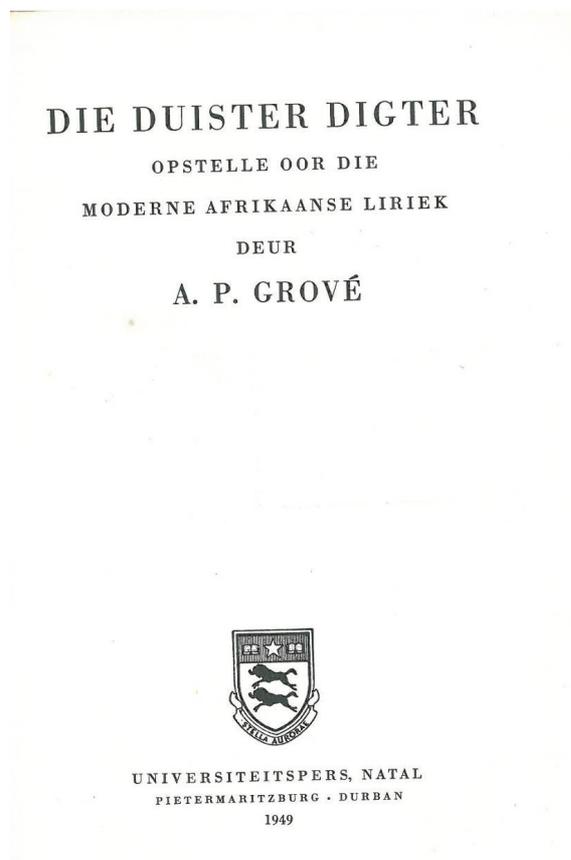
The University of Natal Press was thus established in 1948.² It started life as a service department, a Publications Office, with the key task of supervising the university’s publications (including calendars, notices, brochures, etc., as well as the journal *Theoria*) and considering the publication “of work contributing to criticism, research and teaching by members of staff, advanced students and others”. It was also authorised “to make suitable arrangements for printing and distribution of each publication” (Minutes of the Press Committee, 4 November 1987). Any publication produced under the auspices of the Publications Committee would bear “the imprint of the Natal University” (ibid.).

The first meeting of the Publications Committee (which would later change its name to the Press Committee) was 25 March 1948, consisting of six members appointed by the Senate: Professors Burrows, Sydney Frank Bush, Alan Hattersley and G.S. Nienaber (the latter two, a historian and a linguist/literary scholar, would each serve several terms as Chairman right up until the late 1960s), as well as Dr Herbert Coblans (who was the first Librarian of the Natal University College) and Dr Bernard Notcutt. At the second meeting of the Committee, in October 1948, R. Stephens was appointed as Publications Officer, and £250 was allocated for publishing expenses. The earliest title to be published under the new imprint (listed on

² As in the case of WUP and Unisa, the founding date is disputed in the sources. While the first meeting of the Publications Committee was held in 1948, and the first title was issued in 1949, some sources continue to list the founding date as 1947. See, for instance, Abbott (1972: 1): “In 1947 the Natal University College established its official press, which in due course became the University of Natal Press”. Later internal documents tend to give the date as 1948, and the weight of evidence suggests this to be the correct date.

the title page as ‘Universiteitspers, Natal’) was *Die Duister Digter: Opstelle oor die Moderne Afrikaanse Liriek* by A.P. Grové in 1949. The language of this text was atypical for this press, which would come to be characterised by English-language output, but its literary theme was a forerunner of many further works on literature. The essays collected in *Die Duister Digter* were considered of great value in teaching, and were described in publicity material as “penetrating and searching” (*Theoria*, 1952). The text was also widely reviewed in popular magazines such as *Standpunte* and *Die Huisgenoot*.

Figure 3.2: Title page of the first UNP book, 1949



While a later Chairman of the Press Committee, the legal scholar John Milton (1990: 1), would argue that “[t]he Press was never founded in any formal way by the University”, because a staffing structure and constitution were not immediately established, the setting up of the Press Committee is in itself a formal acknowledgement of the initiation of a new publishing venture. As at Wits, the character of those involved in the Press Committee shaped the emerging press. Prof. G.S. Nienaber, professor of Afrikaans at the University, was a founding member of the Press Committee, and served as Chairman for a long time. He

retired from the chair in 1968, and, in an interesting turn of events, became one of the panel of censors on Jannie Kruger's board in 1971 (McDonald, 2009). This evidence of his political affiliations is in contrast to other members of the Committee, like Prof. Colin Gardner, who was a member of the Liberal Party and later, in the 1990s, joined the African National Congress (ANC). Yet others, like Alan Hattersley, whose work focused on the British settlement of Natal, appear to have been as politically neutral as possible. The composition of the Press Committee was thus somewhat mixed in terms of political affiliation, and it would be difficult to attribute a generally accepted or consensus political ideology to the Press as a result.

The staffing situation at Natal followed a similar pattern to WUP. For a time after its inception, the Press was administered by the Press Committee and operated under the auspices of the University Library. The first Publications Officer, Mr R. Stephens, served from 1948 until 1951, with the task of spending an hour every day "registering, numbering and display[ing]" periodicals in the Pietermaritzburg Library. His dismissal for an unspecified offence created a staffing gap, in the already understaffed Library (Buchanan, 2008: 123). This gap was filled when he was replaced by two temporary and part-time Publications Officers, Dr Colin Gardner and Lindsay Young, academics from the departments of English and History respectively, serving in a part-time capacity. This was intended only as an ad hoc, temporary arrangement, although the Librarian, Mr H. Coblans, may have been premature in reporting that "[p]ublications work is thus no longer a library responsibility" (University of Natal Library Annual Report, 1951, quoted in Buchanan, 2008: 123).

The extant archives provide few details about the following years in the 1950s, and it seems that little progress was made in attempts to fill the position of Publications Officer. This uncertainty ended only when Dr William McConkey, a distinguished educationalist, was appointed Publications Officer and Secretary to the Press Committee in the early 1960s, a period when the Committee was handling increasing numbers of publications. McConkey had recently retired as Director of Education in Natal, and strongly opposed the imposition of Bantu Education (the Press would later publish his critical study, *Bantu Education*, in 1972). He remained in the post until his retirement in 1969. An Editorial in the UNP journal *Theoria* (32, 1969) paid tribute to McConkey thus:

Special tribute must be paid to Dr W. G. McConkey who has retired as Publications Officer after nine years in that position. Shepherding *Theoria* through the press formed only a section of his devoted work for the University of Natal, yet he made himself available to us at all times and attended with characteristic care and erudition to any problem on which he could offer advice. We wish to thank him for his unsparing interest. It is fitting that the first article in this issue should be his study of a crucial matter in Education at the present time.

In 1969, Mr R.A. Brown, the University Librarian at Pietermaritzburg since 1961, took on the duties of Acting Publications Officer, until his retirement in 1973. At this time, too, a permanent Secretary was appointed, in the person of Helen Cook. Brown was a librarian by training, as well as a former school teacher, and had a great interest in publishing and cataloguing. During his short tenure, he was particularly active in visiting other university presses around the world (in Britain, Australia and New Zealand, in particular), in an attempt to place the press on a more professional footing. He continued to give advice to the press, usually from London, even after leaving the university. The end of Brown's tenure signalled the end of the close relationship between Library and Press, in the sense that the Press would no longer be run by Library staff, but by dedicated publishing staff.

During Brown's tenure, an attempt was made to formalise the publishing philosophy of the university press. Thus, the mission of UNP was set out as being to:

1. Publish and disseminate to a wider public the results of research and survey work carried out within the University, and
2. Make available meritorious publications which could not be published commercially. (Abbott, 1972: 1)

This mission recalls that of the 'Oxford model', as described in Chapter 2. In addition, as later documents make clear, one of the motivating factors behind the establishment of the Press was that it conferred a certain status on the university, "and also provided a readily available means for the publication of scholarly works by members of the academic staff" (University of Natal AP&PC, 1972).

The Minutes of the Press Committee from this period also record the first (and only) reference to a black staff member: Mr F.J. Sitole, who passed away in 1972, after being with

the Press for nine years. The Committee voted to send his wife their condolences and a small stipend (Minutes of the Press Committee, 17 August 1972). As it is not stated what his role was, it may be speculated that Mr Sitole was a typesetter or parcel wrapper (job titles indicated on an organogram of that period).

After Brown's retirement in 1973, there was again a vacuum in terms of management for the university press. To resolve this situation, in 1974, Mr Percy Patrick was seconded by the University Principal to run both the Publicity Office and the University Press. He had been involved with the Press, in his capacity as Public Relations Officer, for a number of years already. Having had previous experience in publishing as the production manager for SABC publications, Patrick made a concerted effort to improve the publishing procedures at the university, producing a report on 'University Publications' (1969) and submitting an idea for a colophon (a printer's mark or logo). He also understood the importance of a university press, often quoting the words of John Brown, publisher of Oxford University Press, that it was "University Extension work of the finest kind" (Patrick, 1969: 1). In examining the quality of publishing at the University of Natal, Patrick used one of Brown's papers as a guide – overtly applying the Oxford model to UNP, and measuring the latter against this yardstick. But Patrick's role was cut short by illness just a few months later, and he was to retire from the university in 1975 before passing away in 1976.

As a result, another plan had to be made, and Ms Margery Moberly – affectionately known as Mobbs – was temporarily released from some of her Library and Archive duties for two hours a day to assist with the duties of part-time Secretary to the Press. Her key task was to complete the publication of *The Eland's People*, an important scholarly work, but she was expected to continue her work in launching the university archives at the same time. Ms Moberly, who had worked at the University since 1968, would remain with the Press until her retirement in 1997. As the part-time set-up was initially intended to be a temporary arrangement, a detailed report on 'Staffing the University Press' was produced to illustrate the actual staffing requirements and to assist planning for the future. This report (Moberly, 1976) detailed the tasks of just two staff members: the Press Secretary (a role played by Ms Cook and later by Ms Cockcroft) and a proposed Press Manager. The proposals were accepted, and Moberly stepped into the role of full-time manager or "Press Organiser" on a

three-year trial basis, from 1978. During this time, the Press was required to show that a full-time manager would make it more efficient and effective, which Moberly was evidently able to do – in 1981, she was made full-time, and permanent, Publisher to the University. An obituary for Moberly, who passed away in 2008, notes that, “[i]nitially termed the manager of the University of Natal Press, she was eventually awarded the rather grand title of Publisher to the University and built up the press from a shaky start as a somewhat amateur and part-time operation to a highly professional institution, internationally respected for the quality of its scholarly publications” (Frost, 2008: 82).

The newspaper *The Witness*, in its obituary, placed her contribution in the following context:

Perhaps her greatest triumph as a publisher was the production of *Pietermaritzburg 1838–1988, A New Portrait of an African City* to mark the capital’s sesquicentennial. It was a project which she both conceptualised and drove with relentless energy and enthusiasm. Edited by John Laband and the present Msunduzi Municipal Manager Rob Haswell (then on the staff of the university), the book embodied contributions by an astonishing 73 authors from a wide range of academic disciplines. It covered virtually every possible aspect of the city’s history from two million years before the present to what were at that time contemporary developments. (*The Witness*, 19 June 2008)

After Moberly’s retirement in the early 1990s, Natal again followed a similar trajectory to Wits, appointing a practising publisher to direct its Press and to bring in more professional publishing practices. Glenn Cowley, who was to remain as Director until his retirement in 2008, was appointed at this time, and took the press into the transitional period and the new century.

A 1990 internal document spells out that “[t]he Press was established to perform the traditional role of university presses throughout the western world, namely to serve the academic community and the world of scholarship by publishing academic and scholarly works which because of their specialized and academic nature are often not considered for publication by commercial publishers” (‘Response’, 1990: 1). The identical mission had been set out in a document called ‘Terms of Reference’, as early as the 1970s, and further formalised with the drafting of a constitution in the early 1990s.

3.2.4 The University of South Africa Press

An early attempt to found a university press at Unisa was unsuccessful. Boucher (1973), in his official history of the university, notes that, “Unisa’s early years (1920s) were spent trying to think of ways to encourage research and improve intellectual activity. An idea to create a university press had to be put aside as there was no additional money beyond the government subsidies to cover the activities of an administrative staff that started at twenty five in 1918 and grew with each successive year.” Later, although still before any form of internal publishing was contemplated, a fund was established to support publication. In 1932, a committee led by Advocate Roberts recommended to Council:

- (i) That a graduate bursary of £200 per year for three years be established, open only to graduates of the University of South Africa. This bursary will be known as the “Hiddingh-Currie Memorial Bursary” and the conditions of its award will be formulated by the Senate for approval by the Council.
- (ii) That a Hiddingh-Currie Research Fund of £100 per year be set aside to provide assistance to members of the University of South Africa, as described in Article 4 of Statute 1 (page 599 of the Calendar), in the publication of reports of original research work of scientific value. (Council Minutes, 23 September 1932: 118, 119, my translation)

The fund was created from a portion of the interest realised from the sale of the old University Buildings in Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town, “to be used for some approved University function such as the encouragement of research by special grants or scholarships”. Dr William Hiddingh and Sir Donald Currie had each contributed £25 000 towards the erection of the University Buildings, but the money was no longer needed for this purpose when the University of the Cape of Good Hope became the University of South Africa, and the campus was moved to Pretoria. The publications fund was considered a fitting way to commemorate their names. Hiddingh was one of the first advocates in the Cape Colony and played an important role in the cultural life of the Cape, while Currie supported higher education in both the UK and South Africa (he is better known in South Africa for having donated the Currie Cup for rugby). In 1974, the Hiddingh-Currie Publications Fund was placed under the control of the Publications Committee (Council Minutes, 13 November 1974). Publications qualifying for the fund would fall under the Studia series, and be judged in a similar way in terms of quality. And, in contrast to the

collaborative nature of the past, “[o]nly the University will publish works in this series from now on” (SPC Minutes, 21 August 1975: 65, my translation).

The eventual founding of a Unisa publisher in 1956³ was based on the initiative of a small group of lecturers who wanted to promote research as a focus alongside teaching at the University, and in this they were successful. From 1946, the University of South Africa was reorganised, with most of the constituent colleges becoming independent universities in their own right. The University was then given the role of ‘external’ or correspondence teaching. These early years in a new form saw a great deal of debate and controversy over the role and character of the University. For instance, there was debate over the place of research in an ‘external’ university. In April 1956, a new principal, Samuel Pauw, took office at Unisa. He “spoke of the university’s need to advertise itself”, and saw a role for a university press in this new strategic focus (Boucher, 1973: 311). At the same time, a small group of lecturers began to meet on their own initiative. They helped to establish two committees: the Committee on Academic Initiatives, which was largely responsible for organising lectures, symposia and visiting lectureships, and the Publications Committee, which was set up to provide publishing channels for Unisa academics and students.

The first Publications Committee consisted of Professors W.A. Joubert, H.S. Steyn, G.W. Perold, F.A. van Jaarsveld, G. van N. Viljoen and J.L. Steyn, and Mr A.M. Davey (Van Jaarsveld, 1961: 71). The Committee felt that the Hiddingh-Currie series provided scope for wide-ranging (*omvangryke*) publications and that there were sufficient journals for articles, but that a middle path was required (Rädel, 1960: 67). They thus set up a publications series known as the Communications of the University of South Africa (*Mededelings van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika*), with publications differentiated according to three categories:

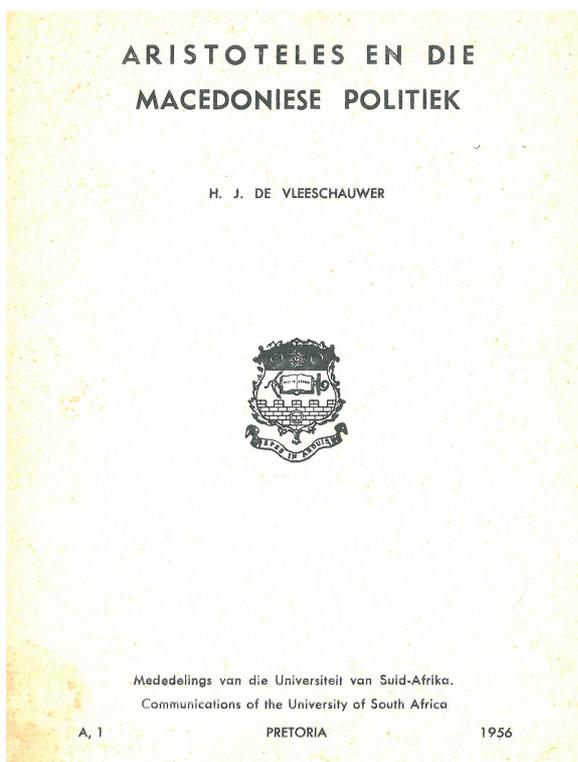
- A. Inaugural lectures
- B. Lectures and symposia
- C. Research work done by Professors, Lecturers and Students. (Boucher, 1973; Rädel, 1960: 67)

³ Again, sources disagree on this date. Despite the evidence, there was a widespread belief at the Press until quite recently that it was founded in 1957, and this ‘fact’ is to be found in a number of documents as well as in Darko-Ampem’s 2003 study (based on information obtained from Unisa Press). However, the first title issued under the new arrangement is clearly dated 1956.

The first members of the Senate Publications Committee were all respected scholars, as a quick scan will illustrate: Willem Joubert was a legal scholar, founder of legal journals and “prolific mentor of research” (Cameron, 1993: 51); H.S. Steyn was a statistician who founded the South African Statistical Association and later became Vice-Chancellor of Unisa; Guido Perold was professor of Organic Chemistry; Floors van Jaarsveld was a celebrated historian; Gerrit Viljoen lectured in classical languages, and would later become first rector of the Rand Afrikaans University and then a Government Minister (of Co-operation, Development and Education); J.L. Steyn was professor in the Department of Afrikaans-Nederlands; and Arthur Davey, also a historian, was a young scholar in 1956, having just completed his MA, but was being mentored by C.F.J. Muller and Theo van Wijk.

The first title published by the Publications Committee, in 1956, is fairly representative of the kind of publication produced in the early years: titled *Aristoteles en die Macedoniese Politiek* (‘Aristotle and Macedonian Politics’), by H.J. de Vleeschauwer, it was the short, Afrikaans-language text of an inaugural lecture by a Unisa professor and later a prominent member of the Committee, and focused on history, classics and politics – but not contemporary politics, by any means.

Figure 3.3: Title page of the first Unisa book, 1956



It is indicative of the kind of texts that would come to be published by Unisa, that De Vleeschauwer was the first author. While noted as an authority in his field, he was also a convicted collaborator in his home country of Belgium, who had fled to South Africa to avoid the death penalty (he was later pardoned). During his stay at Unisa from 1951 to 1966, he headed the Department of Philosophy from 1951 to 1964 and simultaneously the Department of Librarianship and Bibliography from 1955 to 1965. He even acted as head of the Department of Romance Languages for a short period. Dick notes that he was “a towering academic who influenced and helped to shape the curricula of a number of academic disciplines in Unisa’s Faculty of Arts for several years” (2002: 8). As for his political views, “[h]e was instrumental in the first meetings of an Afrikaans Philosophy Association, whose membership was restricted to whites only, and he began his political commentary in the local Afrikaans newspapers soon after his arrival in South Africa, ardently advocating the nationalist cause” (Dick, 2002: 23).

In contrast to Wits and Natal, the Unisa Library assisted only in disseminating the publications of the nascent Press. A report from the 1960s refers to such activities: “The result of a campaign to increase the circulation of *Mededelings van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika* had disappointing results; only 1 193 were sold, 341 more than in 1964. *Mousaion* [a journal] fared better. Together with the textbook series, a total of 9 438 university publications were distributed, either through purchase, exchange, review or free issue” (Suttie, 2005: 107).

Like the other presses, Unisa managed its publications programme without a full-time manager for some time. The publishing office was run on an ad hoc basis, largely by the head of the Publications Committee, for many years. With the success of the early publishing programme at Unisa, there was support for the notion of expanding the publishing services into a press. Thus, in the 1970s, a survey was conducted of international university presses, and it was recommended to the Unisa Council to redevelop the Department of Publishing Services (*Uitgewersdienste*) into a university press. The suggested model was, again explicitly, that of Oxford University Press. Prof. H.S.P. Grässer, the chairman of the Publications Committee at the time (and right until the end of the 1980s), visited Oxford University Press in 1977 to “investigate the running of OUP and its relation to

the University of Oxford, and to relate the findings to the publishing policy and practice of UNISA in general and the functioning of the Publications Committee in particular” (Grässer, 1977). The new publishing house would report to a sub-committee of Senate, the Publications Committee, which was responsible for overseeing quality control and peer review. These structures and policies have remained in place to this day. In general, in fact, procedures in terms of the Unisa Publications Committee have changed only marginally from the mid-1970s until the present day (‘Manifes’, 1976.)

Unisa Press’s dual role, of publishing and service, is summed up in its mission as described in an undated document from this period titled ‘Functions of the Department of Publishing Services’:

1. Publish and sell prescribed texts and other academic manuscripts;
 2. Assist with the publication of inaugural lectures, papers, Unisa journals, etc.
- (‘Functions’, n.d.)

Primarily, the focus of the publishing philosophy for Unisa’s Publishing Services department entailed the publishing of scholarly texts by Unisa academics, conceived and intended for both an internal academic and student audience. There was at first almost no focus on traditional publishing functions, including the development of a coherent publishing list, the structures and kinds of staff required, or the channels of dissemination and types of access that may be demanded. This can be clearly seen, for instance, in the fact that the ISBN allocation was not solely for the Press, but for the university as a whole. As in many other cases, the Press ended up administering a function on behalf of the university, retaining little or no authority over such processes.

The transition to a more professional publishing house was not entirely smooth, as evidenced by minutes of the monthly production meetings from the 1970s (the so-called *dagbestuur*). For instance, some of the publications took up to four years from approval to publishing. Relying largely on unsolicited manuscripts rather than a focused publishing philosophy or specific niche areas, the Press would allocate priority according to the degree of attention still necessary to complete a manuscript and take it through the production

process. Problems that arose regularly included delays in delivery from the printers, the use of Unisa's Production Department for typesetting and printing when urgent, contacting authors who lived overseas and delays in correcting proofs, for instance (a problem that may only have been overcome with the widespread use of e-mail some years later), and delays with authors handing in their manuscripts on time, even when prescribed for students.

The period of growing professionalism in the 1970s also saw a huge proliferation of series and categories for publishing. These included:

- Manualia
- Studia
- Documenta
- Miscellanea, a useful catch-all category which included both books and certain journals, such as *Mousaion*, *Codicillus*, *Progressio*, *Semitics* and *English Usage in Southern Africa* (many of the journals were given Latin names)
- Miscellanea Congregalia
- Miscellanea Anthropologia
- Miscellanea Criminalia (instituted in 1979).

The position of a dedicated and professional publications officer (a *publikasiebeampte* or *uitgewersbeampte*) at Unisa was first created and filled in 1973, with Mr Etienne van Heerden (former news editor of *The Star*) taking up the position. He was Publications Officer until 1980, then Acting Director when the position was first created, and finally confirmed as Director. In 1977, the staff was expanded with the recommendation to hire a copyright officer, contracts officer and designer. As of 1978, the sales section was incorporated into the Department of Publishing Services, with a view to improved auditing and record-keeping. Van Heerden's Assistant Director was Phoebe van der Walt, and between them they oversaw a group of 26 staff members. For a brief period after Van Heerden's resignation, the Acting Director until February 1989 was Mr S.J.J. van den Berg. He was then replaced by an internal appointment, Ms van der Walt, who had been at the Press since 1980.

As Director – and the first woman to head a department at Unisa – Phoebe van der Walt would introduce various innovations relating to the professional operations of the Press,

drawing on her experience in commercial publishing, as well as changes in the publishing philosophy. Unisa Press was divided under Van der Walt into the following divisions: administration; service publications for the university; printing and publishing; business (essentially sales and royalties); finances; and journals. Moreover, almost all aspects of publishing at Unisa were covered in-house, including copy-editing, typesetting and printing (at the university's Print Production department, which now houses the largest printing press in the Southern Hemisphere – a reflection of Unisa's role as a distance education university, which prints and posts study material to a large number of students). The hope was that "... the University may possibly one day become largely independent of commercial printers" (Publications Committee Report, 1967: 128). Van der Walt would shape the Press until her promotion to Executive Director in 2004, and retirement in 2006.

While for ease of use I primarily refer to 'Unisa Press' in this study, it was in fact only under Van der Walt's direction, in 1994, that the name Unisa Press would be introduced to describe the former Department of Publishing Services. A proposal was put forward in the early 1990s to move the press to a more commercial footing, to commission more manuscripts, and to adopt more flexible policies and procedures. The detailed proposal included an analysis of the market segmentation of the press. The Committee considering the potential commercialisation of publishing turned down the proposal, arguing that an independent business with a commercial, profit-making focus would not fit well with the mission and objectives of the University as a whole. It was recommended that the subsidy be continued and that the Press remain a fully integrated department of Unisa. Indeed, it seems that the only concrete result from these suggestions was the change of name to Unisa Press.

The publishing philosophy changed markedly once Publishing Services truly became a university press. There was an immediate shift to a more tolerant, pluralist publishing mission, although the press was never to attain the same reputation for oppositional publishing as WUP and UNP would. Conservatism would linger for somewhat longer.

3.2.5 University of Fort Hare Press

One of the continuing silences in the (somewhat sparse) literature on university presses in South Africa is the near-total exclusion of the University of Fort Hare Press. A few small references may be found, such as the following, fairly ambiguous one:

The name Tyhume soon changed to Lovedale and became the principal publishing house of Xhosa material. This primacy was reinforced when the South African Native College, now known as Fort Hare University, was established nearby in 1915. The classic association of a press with a University, so successful in Europe and elsewhere, ensured that both institutions flourished. (Hooper, 1997: 70–71)

Lovedale was never a university press in the sense suggested by this comment. (Interestingly, though, Lovedale Press was a business enterprise, most of whose profits came from printing. The journal *Bantu Studies* was printed by the Lovedale Press for a number of years. See Shepherd, 1945: 16.) However, the close relationship between the university and the press does reveal an alternative publishing model for the dissemination of scholarly and research work. Even Fort Hare’s own materials speak of “[t]he lively publishing culture that characterised the University of Fort Hare and Lovedale Press in the 1930s and 1940s” (GMRDC, 2008: 11).

But, even without taking Lovedale into account, the University published under the imprint of the “University of Fort Hare Press” from at least 1960 (the earliest text I have located thus far), and as the University College Fort Hare brought out the serial *Fort Hare Papers* from 1945. While never a prolific publisher, this sort of initiative needs to be recognised alongside the other, more established university presses. Fort Hare began its publishing programme just a year after it was formally constituted as a black homeland or bantustan institution. This was not intended as a subversive or oppositional exercise, but rather an attempt to provide a much-needed publication outlet for the researchers employed at the university. Unfortunately, further archival material regarding the origins of this press could not be located, and the decision was thus taken to exclude Fort Hare from the focus of this study. For this reason, it is difficult to speculate on the form and organisation of the press at that institution. The UFH Press may have been run by the Library, as it was closely associated in reports with the Library and Archives. When an attempt was made to revive the Press in

2008 by establishing a book publishing division at the National Heritage and Cultural Studies Centre (NAHECS), the Archivist and Director of NAHECS, Prof Cornelius Thomas, was selected to oversee the process (GMRDC Research and Postgraduate Bulletin, 2008: 11).

3.2.6 University of Cape Town Press

The University of Cape Town (UCT) Press was a new entrant to the academic publishing scene only at a much later stage than the other university presses described in this study, being established in 1993. Before this time, there was certainly interest in and support for a university press at UCT, as evidenced by the repeated requests for information on the operations of WUP (Wilson recorded four such requests for information between 1968 and 1983, S87/414, 1987: 165).

Eve Gray, who had been Director of Wits University Press, was appointed the first Publishing Director of UCT Press in 1994. According to Gray, “it started out with a mission to use print-on-demand techniques to produce short-run academic books. It might have been ahead of its time, or ahead of the technology, in this aim, as neither production quality standards nor profitability met expectations. It was taken over by Juta in 1995, in an experimental partnership between a commercial publisher and a university press” (Gray, 2000: 177). The press continues to function in this form, as an imprint of Juta, which Darko-Ampem (2003: 128) describes as a “unique combination of academic and commercial interest [which] represents a consolidation of academic excellence and integrity with sound business and commercial direction and resourcing”. It certainly merits further investigation.

3.3 Why a university press?

A question that has arisen in the course of this study is why some universities have set up university presses, and others not. Motivations for setting up a university press include enhancing the academic prestige of an institution, boosting the research reputation of a university, and providing a publishing outlet for academics. My hypothesis is that this is linked to the categorisation of universities, and to what they perceived as their roles and mandates, especially during the apartheid period. It is thus significant in terms of the

publishing philosophies of the presses themselves, and how they may have perceived their own role.

The first category I will discuss here is that of Afrikaans universities, which, according to the literature, tended to have a more instrumentalist view of their mandate, rather than an idealistic one. In addition, a number of scholars have argued that research was not prioritised at such universities; rather, the focus was on teaching. See, for example the following description of the early years in the universities in South Africa:

Professors within South Africa did not have the facilities, equipment or the finance for their laboratories and rapidly became isolated from the great centres of research elsewhere in the world. They were overloaded with the tasks of teaching and administration at the universities, where the research culture had not yet penetrated. Conducting research was inopportune, tantamount to neglecting the more immediate tasks of organising, educating and managing. (Mouton et al., 2001: 15-16)

This led to a suppressive effect on publishing generally. (Unisa, which was exceptional in many ways as an Afrikaans-dominated university, did set up a university press, for reasons relating to the research needs of a specific group of academics.) Outlets for the dissemination of research remained necessary.

For example, the Rand Afrikaans University (RAU, now the University of Johannesburg), while not establishing its own press, clearly saw the need to disseminate the research of its own faculty. It thus set up a publishing series in 1968, in partnership with a local publisher. The series was established to publish (a) inaugural lectures and other significant lectures, and (b) research by lecturers and students. The first title, a collection of essays by professors at the university, focused on *Universiteit en Onderrig* ('University and Tuition'). Prof. F.I.J. van Rensburg, the Chairman of the Tuition Committee at RAU, noted in a foreword to the first title the "generosity" of the Voortrekkerpers, which had agreed to publish the first academic title at no cost. He called this a "heartening example of cooperation between university and publisher" (in Van Zyl et al., 1968: 9, my translation) – clearly a different model to that of a university press. (It could be noted here that Voortrekkerpers, as its name

suggests, supported Afrikaans nationalism from the mid-1930s. It would later merge with Afrikaanse Pers to form Perskor.)

Stellenbosch University would also establish a 'university press' in the 2000s, a digital initiative called African SUN Media. This merits further research attention, especially in terms of comparing the business model of this publisher to the traditional university press model.

Similarly to the Afrikaans universities, the black universities also tended to have an instrumentalist view and indeed purpose. This militated against the creation of university presses, which are closely linked to a culture of research and publication, and to a certain prestige element. Some of these universities have, inaccurately, labelled publications forthcoming from their institutions as products of a 'university press', as may be seen in the case of certain publications from the University of the Western Cape, for instance.

The English universities, in contrast, were set up in the image and model of the great English universities, and particularly Oxford and Cambridge: "The intellectual agendas of the four historically white English-medium universities were set by their perception that they were international institutions engaged in the same kinds of knowledge production as universities in, for example, Britain or the USA. This knowledge was not limited to instrumental knowledge. The four universities believed that knowledge was a good in itself and hence that the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake was a major responsibility for any university" (Bunting, 2002: 72). Taylor (1991: 34) agrees: "The devising of curricula, setting of examinations, methods of teaching, appointment of staff and the general philosophy of these institutions all bear the hallmark of Universities in Europe".

It would seem almost self-explanatory, then, that Witwatersrand and Natal Universities should set up presses. In fact, the question arises, why did UCT and Rhodes not set up presses? There was apparently interest in setting up presses at the other English-speaking institutions, with Rhodes and UCT writing (separately) to the Wits Registrar for information on the structure and viability of the Press. Rather than providing a model for other

university presses, the Registrar's response was to propose collaboration with these universities, but this did not come to fruition.

Similarly, but on a broader scale, David Philip in 1971 suggested setting up a "Southern African Universities Press", a collaborative project between the 'open universities' of Universities of Cape Town, Rhodes, Natal and Wits. In a letter to the Wits Registrar dated 24 July 1971 (and similar letters were sent to the other universities mentioned), he set out his ideas thus:

It may seem surprising that I should be sending proposals for a universities press to the University of the Witwatersrand, which has its own university press. A reading of my memorandum as a whole, and especially paragraphs 3, 5 and 21, should make clear that my proposals are intended not to conflict with the existing university presses by (sic) to complement them by providing a unified promotion and marketing service, as well as an editorially supervised setting service. (Philip, 1971: 3)

The idea was to strengthen the commercial viability of South African academic publications, while also providing a publishing service for those universities without university presses. The universities, however, were wary and appeared not to perceive any clear benefits to the plan. In particular, they found the idea of being part of a profit-making publishing enterprise unsettling. Wits and Natal thus both responded, saying that they preferred to continue with their own presses. With little positive response, David Philip went on to establish his own publishing house, successfully publishing serious non-fiction and academic writing, and making a name for himself as an oppositional publisher. Later, in the 1980s, David Philip Publishers would act as publicity agents for the University of Natal Press, but the relationship was limited.

One can only speculate that there may also have been financial reasons for this failure of certain institutions to establish presses in their own names, or that the universities felt their faculty were well served by existing arrangements. For a long time, UCT published in the name of the university alone, using external service providers. It was only in the early 1990s that UCT would finally establish a formal press imprint. Rhodes, on the other hand, entered into an arrangement with a commercial publisher (A.A. Balkema) to publish its

Grahamstown series. In 1987, UNP was approached to take on this series, but declined citing a lack of capacity. Moberly noted that “[t]he approach is significant in that it emphasises how short this country is of publishers able to undertake specialist non-commercial publications” (‘Publisher’s Report’, 16 March 1987: 8). WUP was then approached, and agreed to take on the series, although this took several years to come to fruition (Correspondence, 02/02/1987, Dr H.C. Hummel to N. Wilson).

Indeed, based on ISBN records and the holdings of the National Library of South Africa, all of the universities have pursued publications programmes to some extent or another over the years. R.A. Brown, the University Librarian at Pietermaritzburg and the manager of UNP for a period, listed Natal and Witwatersrand as the only two university presses in South Africa in a report, but went on to note: “All the other universities produce publications of some sort (Annals, Communications, Publications) which usually consist of inaugural lectures, theses, or results of research. These are handled by their administrations, sometimes with the help of libraries” (Brown, 1970: 2). Universities that have had ISBNs allocated, and therefore have followed some form of publishing programme over the years, include UCT (0-7992 and 1-919713), Rhodes (0-86810), Free State (0-86886), RAU (0-86970), Pretoria (0-86979 and 1-86854), North (0-86980, 1-86840, 1-874897 and 1-9583158), UPE (0-86988), Potchefstroom (0-86990 and 1-86822), Stellenbosch (0-86995), Johannesburg Technikon (0-947048), Durban-Westville (0-947445), Medunsa (0-9583100), Vaal Triangle Tech (0-9584095), Western Cape (1-86808), Zululand (1-86818), and Vista (1-86828). These publication series produced theses and dissertations, occasional conference proceedings, and speeches from prominent university occasions, such as graduation ceremonies, but not scholarly books.

It is occasionally confusing to examine the bibliographic details of some of the books published by universities without presses. The reason is that they list the publisher as the “university press” of a particular institution, even where no such formal arrangement existed. For instance, the sociologist S.P. Cilliers’ 1971 work, *Appeal to Reason*, is listed as having been published by “University Publishers and Booksellers” at Stellenbosch. These inaccuracies can make it difficult to identify which universities established formal publishing houses (university presses), and which had occasional publishing programmes.

3.4 Conclusion

The specific models employed by South Africa's university presses are of particular interest in examining relations between the centre and the periphery, and between knowledge produced, packaged and disseminated in the South and in the North. In this regard, South Africa's university presses must be situated within the wider context of scholarly publishing in a post-colonial and specifically African situation. The model that emerges of the 'typical' South African university press is somewhat complicated by the different situations and positioning of the different universities that established presses: two (three, if one counts UCT Press) traditionally English-speaking, liberal, white universities; one university reserved for black students; and one predominantly Afrikaner university that nonetheless was open to all population groups because of its focus on distance education. Given this complexity, it would be difficult to assess whether a "common culture of academic publishing" (Derricourt, 1996: 6) has emerged, or whether the model has adapted and evolved to fit different contexts and situations.

The university presses were established at significant moments in the history of the country and of their parent institutions. WUP was established at the same time as the university adopted the name of University of the Witwatersrand, formally putting an end to debates as to whether a university should be established in Johannesburg. This period, just a decade after the Union of South Africa had been established and almost immediately in the wake of the First World War, signalled an expansion of the university sector in South Africa, and a growing emphasis on the local or national relevance of research (Dubow, 2006). The need for local publication outlets for both emerging and internationally recognised researchers was acknowledged, and was fulfilled by the creation of WUP at one of the country's most research-intensive institutions. Revealing the similar trajectory of higher education development across the former British colonies, Wits established its university press in the same year, 1922, as Melbourne was to establish the first Australian university press.

The University of Natal Press also came into being as its parent institution received its own statute as an independent university, in the late 1940s. The new Principal, Dr E.G. Malherbe, officially assumed duty in April 1945. Malherbe immediately initiated the pursuit of

independent university status for the College, and sought to promote the research mandate of the institution. The dissemination of research goes hand in hand with the function of a university press, and so UNP was born. By coincidence, the establishment of this university press coincided with the coming to power of the National Party.

Unisa started publishing in 1956, with a new Principal and in a context of debate over the future direction of the institution: as part of the government's policy of extending apartheid throughout the education system, Unisa's constituent parts had been broken off to become independent institutions of higher learning in their own right, and the remaining body was tasked with focusing on distance education – potentially at the expense of research. However, at the initiative of a group of research-minded professors, a publishing programme was established and, as the years progressed, “Unisa [became] intent upon imitating state-sponsored initiatives and building an acceptable research capacity that could promote its reputation in fields that enjoyed government approval” (Suttie, 2005: 112).

The mandates of the newly formed university presses were broadly similar. The common elements that emerge from the mission statements of the newly formed publishing committees may be summarised as follows:

- A close relationship with the parent institutions, often reflected in a service mandate;
- A commitment to excellence, and the use of peer review to maintain standards;
- An initial non-profit model, with a university subsidy;
- Little attempt at list-building, beyond support for the research strengths of the institution.

As may be recalled from Chapter 2, these points – especially the first three – recall the generic elements that make up the ‘Oxford model’ of university press publishing. Deviating from the Oxford model at first, the presses largely began life as publishing divisions within the university, rather than self-standing departments of the university. Their evolution over the years into a fully-fledged publishing house is similar to the trajectory followed by a number of university presses in other countries as well. One example is the still small

Canterbury University Press in New Zealand, which was established as a “publications committee” in 1964, but has since developed into a “full-time publisher” since 1991 (Canterbury University Press, 2009). But all of the local university presses have gone through an evolution from their origins to the professional publishing houses of today. Again, this is not a local phenomenon, but a world-wide trend, as Jagodzinski (2008: 4) points out: “The earliest university presses in the United States were far from the professional operations of today. They often served as no more than job printers for universities, printing catalogues, unvetted faculty publications, or annual reports.” This trend is echoed by Kerr:

In the beginning, the motive power in university press publishing was supplied by a few far-sighted university administrators, energetic scholars, broad-minded librarians, enlightened alumni, and devoted practitioners of the art of printing, and the incentive provided by such individuals remains today one of the most valuable assets of a university press. Now, however, the moving power has passed into the hands of a new group of professionals, men and women dedicated to the aims of scholarship but also trained in the techniques of publishing. (Kerr, quoted in Basbanes, 2008: 74)

The “motive power” behind the South African university presses was certainly a few far-sighted university administrators and researchers, as this chapter has shown. The composition of the Publications Committees was an important factor in the establishment, structure and values of the presses. It was through the committees and later through their directors that the university presses were in a position to reflect, maintain or challenge the ideologies of their institutions and of the wider society. The local university presses, in keeping with the ‘Oxford model’, were dominated by their Publications Committees for many years. This was particularly the case when they were understaffed and located within other departments of the university. The growing professionalisation of the staff led to the person of the director or manager playing an increasingly important role in determining the direction and editorial philosophy of the presses.

Indeed, the director of a university press has an important dual role to play, both academic and managerial. It would be interesting to consider whether the character of the directors has influenced the path of the university presses in South Africa. In a proposal for the formation of a new Department of Publications at Wits, H.E. Andriés noted the following important characteristics of a “Controller” or publishing manager: “He (sic) should

understand both English and Afrikaans and yet be neither Afrikaaner (sic) nor Englishman, but sympathetic to the points of view of both, and neither Jew nor anti-Jewish” (July 1939: 4). This rather bizarre proposal was not taken forward, but it illustrates the political role that a director also plays, whether wittingly or not, and their location within the broad pressures of society at large. Percy Patrick, who was involved with the UNP, spoke of the need for a press manager who was “a man (sic) of calibre with great clarity of thought and with the strength of character to guard jealously the standards of all publications” (Patrick, 1969: 6).

Thus, at the local university presses, there has been a clear though gradual move towards professionalisation, especially through the person of the director or publications officer. Over time, people with experience in publishing, and often commercial publishing, were appointed to this position. Their role was supplemented by increasing numbers of dedicated staff members, especially in the editorial and marketing spheres. This pattern is similar to that found in other parts of the world, where university presses have emerged from the foundations laid by library publishing programmes and publications offices.

Another interesting trend is the move from a male-dominated set-up, to the increasing inclusion of women, at first as editors and administrators, but later also as managers. This trend has become so pronounced that today, the university presses are all managed by professional publishers and by women. The ratio of male to female authors, however, remains skewed towards men, as will be seen in Chapter 5, where an author profile for the presses is described.

Chapter 4: Academic freedom and opposition: Towards a methodology

This second part of the literature review and methodological exposition for this study sets out to describe and analyse debates in the literature regarding academic freedom, and the activities and responsibilities of academics during the apartheid era. The aim is to develop a methodology for analysing and categorising the output of South Africa's university presses. The underlying assumption is that the role of the university should involve a commitment to the pursuit of truth and to the dissemination of knowledge. This sets the framework for considering the contribution of the university presses to academic freedom, since they are key disseminators of research. Some of the questions emerging in the literature relate to the responsibility of academics (and of institutions, such as the universities and their presses) in terms of academic freedom. In the literature, we find repeated tropes of victimhood, complicity, and collaboration, as well as resistance and opposition. Views differ as to how much dissent was tolerated and to what extent academics resisted or colluded with the system. By implication, there was a shifting continuum of possible responses to apartheid, and subject positions shifted over time and in differing contexts. This continuum is conceptualised in this chapter, and further developed into a methodological tool for the analysis of academic publishing outputs. Particular attention is paid to the potential use of categorisations suggested by, among others, Heribert Adam, Pierre Hugo, and Mark Sanders. Such a tool has not previously been applied in the field of book history or publishing studies.

An attempt is also made to extend the study to clarify the links between academic freedom and scholarly publishing, but as will be seen little scholarly attention has been paid to this issue previously, particularly in the South African context. For this reason, the literature review was extended to include a discussion of oppositional publishers more generally. This is of relevance to the university presses, because of the repeated assumption that they, too, played a role as oppositional publishers in South Africa. Thus, the discussion provides a valuable basis for comparison and discussion.

4.1 The legal environment: Censorship

An understanding of the legal and punitive environment associated with academic expression and publishing is required, to create the context for the specific role of and effects on academic freedom of the apartheid era. The political sanctions associated with government censorship form part of the wider context of knowledge production as well as publishing. As far back as the 1700s, the Dutch authorities in the South African colonies prevented publication that they considered subversive (see Delmas, 2011: 116), while a century later the British authorities suspended publications for contravening a stipulation “not to publish material of a political nature” (Oliphant, 2000: 111). The early censorship of newspapers and incidence of state intervention, as Oliphant points out, set the pattern for the future. He argues that, “[t]hroughout the history of South Africa, and with different degrees of intensity, the State would intervene to safeguard the interests of minority rule” (Oliphant, 2000: 111).

A brief review of the legislation associated with censorship may be helpful here. Kahn (1966) has traced the origins of such legislation to the influence of English law, rather than Roman Dutch law. The origins of South African legislation may be found in the Obscene Publications Act (1892) of the Cape of Good Hope, which aimed “to prevent the Sale or Exhibition of Indecent or Obscene Books, Pictures, Prints and other Articles” (quoted by the Film and Publications Board, 2010). In an echo of what was to come, the Act did not create an enforcing body but rather established powers of search and seizure: the Resident Magistrate could authorise any “constable or police officer to enter in the daytime” into any house, shop, room or “other place”, using force where necessary, and to “search for and seize” any indecent or obscene publications found (Ibid.). Further legislation, controlling the importing (customs acts) and distribution (postal acts) of publications, supported this authority. Before Union in 1910, each of the colonies making up South Africa was governed by its own legislation in this regard.

This legislation was followed in 1931 by the Entertainments (Censorship) Act, No 29 of 1931, which aimed “to regulate and control the public exhibition and advertisement of cinematograph films and of pictures and the performance of public entertainments” (FPB,

2010), evidently in response to the distribution of new media. The Act also created a Board of Censors with powers to approve or reject films. Kahn (1966: 286) notes that “[l]ittle use was made of the statutory powers to suppress locally-produced books or other publications”. However, because this Act focused on the control of films and public entertainment, rather than publications, it was later felt that it should be expanded, to find ways and means of combating “the evil of indecent, offensive or harmful literature” (Kahn, 1966: 286).

A Commission was thus established in 1954 to investigate the matter, under Professor Geoffrey Cronjé of the University of Pretoria. Cronjé – a sociologist and criminologist who became notorious for his justifications of apartheid – would argue in his report in 1957 (quoted in Kahn, 1966: 291) that “[t]he publishing of undesirable literature amounts to nothing else than abuse of the freedom of publication – for the benefit of the publisher concerned, but to the detriment of the community”. From this report and the ensuing debate on what was “undesirable”, emerged the first apartheid-era censorship legislation, the Publications and Entertainment Act, No 26 of 1963. The Act created a Publications Control Board, which had the authority to prohibit “undesirable” publications, on the basis of the following categories (quoting from the Act):

- Is indecent or obscene or is offensive or harmful to public morals;
- Is blasphemous or offends the religious convictions or feelings of any section of the inhabitants of the Republic;
- Brings any section of the inhabitants of the Republic into ridicule or contempt;
- Is harmful to the relations between any sections of the inhabitants of the Republic;
- Is prejudicial to the safety of the State, the general welfare or the peace and good order;
- Discloses information relating to certain judicial proceedings.

If a publication contravened any of these provisions, it could be banned; the knock-on effects would penalise the publisher (for printing and publishing the material), booksellers and librarians (for distributing, displaying, exhibiting or selling the material), and book-buyers (for possessing undesirable and banned material). However, exceptions could be

made for scholarly publications, as they could be considered technical, scientific or professional publications for a specific readership, not for general distribution.

This legislation was amended a decade later, with the Publications Act, No 42 of 1974. The Publications Control Board was replaced with the Directorate of Publications. The categories that made up an “undesirable” publication were expanded, but the concepts of artistic or literary merit, total impact, and the author’s motive were also introduced as mitigating factors. The right to appeal against a banning was also extended. This legislation remained in force until the transitional era, when sections of the Act were repealed due to the Abolition of Restrictions on Free Political Activity Act, No 208 of 1993. Then, in 1996, the new Films and Publications Act, No 65 of 1996, was promulgated. This Act marked the end of the era of censorship in South Africa, as the terminology in the new legislation relates to classification rather than suppression. Notably, though, there may be new, post-apartheid attempts to reintroduce censorship, for the ostensible purposes of protecting state security.

In addition to the censorship laws dealing directly with publications, a host of other apartheid-era legislation could also affect the distribution of a book or the publication of an author. Essery (2005: 23) quotes Sparks as noting that “there were 120 pieces of legislation that one way or another restricted what could be published on pain of prosecution”. Oppositional publisher David Philip (1991: 14) remarked on the implications of this huge body of legislation: “If one were to actually read and take seriously the details of their legislation for instance on censorship and banned people, and the penalties for infringements, one would end up publishing nothing”.

With the increasing role of censorship legislation, and the wide powers of the Publications Control Board, censorship – and the threat thereof – was a real part of the context for any publisher in South Africa. Censorship can fulfil various roles in a repressive society, especially as regards the control of knowledge production, and has varying effects:

First, censorship is seen as an overtly political act whose tactics are linked to the perceived legitimacy and security of the State. Second, the very need for censorship is a tribute to the power and importance of rational thought and the written and printed word. Third, it is a clear contradiction of universally held concepts of the

purpose of a university and, in fact, constitutes a form of institutional violence against them. Fourth, cut off from a body of published work to varying degrees, academics have left the country, resorted to privatism, or acquiesced in the system and indulged in self-censorship. Fifth, censorship has contributed to a number of schisms. Within universities it has created a divisiveness based on actual or desired responses by different groups, but more importantly, it has opened up a divide between universities and the communities which surround them, diminishing their social relevance. (Merrett, 1991: 11–12)

Analysts (such as Du Toit, 1981; Hachten & Giffard, 1984) have noted that the two main targets of censorship were obscene and political publications, although the literature tends to highlight political factors. They also note the unsophisticated approach to banning, especially in the decade between 1963 and 1974, when “the authorities appeared to select targets on the basis of title keywords such as ‘black’, ‘socialism’, and ‘revolt’” (quoted in Merrett, 1991: 7). However, censorship was not always, and not only, overtly applied in the form of banning books. Rather, as Merrett points out, the authorities created a pervasive atmosphere of repression, while explicitly stating their support for academic freedom – two mutually exclusive categories:

South African censorship has had both its blatant and its subtle characteristics. The law has been used extensively to suppress dissenting opinion, and in the eyes of some this gave the system legitimacy. At the other extreme was the use of fear to engender silence and complicity, a fear derivative of detention, torture, long prison terms and the weapon of the freelance right-wing agent. A more subtle tactic was what Marcuse calls ‘repressive tolerance’. A certain level of dissenting discourse was permitted, enough to encourage an image of a reasonably liberal society, while the influential channels of communication were denied. (Merrett, 1994: 7)

In addition to such legislative restrictions, within institutions there was control of dissent. For a start, there was far-reaching control of the appointment of academics and the administration of the universities. At all the black universities, for instance, state strategy was to “appoint their own men, some of them recent graduates, invariably from the Afrikaans-medium universities, and promote them rapidly” (Balintulo, 1981: 150). A number of universities came under Broederbond control, directly supporting the Nationalist government. And pressure was also brought to bear to prevent the appointment of certain academics. For instance, at UCT in 1968, the government intervened to prevent the appointment of Archie Mafeje in the Department of Social Anthropology. He was to leave

the country as a result. A number of black academics were thereafter appointed on temporary contracts to avoid such government intervention.

Apart from such politically motivated repression, there was also a form of direct institutional repression, in which universities could apply punitive measures, or the threat thereof, to prevent academics from stepping out of line. While a certain measure of dissent may have been tolerated, any direct challenge to the institution or the government would not have been permitted. The political and legal sanctions against academics and against publishers, then, were both overt and covert.

4.2 The universities and academic freedom

“... the history of the University is, with occasional periods of weakness and obscurantism, the history of freedom”. (Hertz, 1906: 8)

The role of a university in society is closely linked to questions of knowledge production and of academic freedom. Even during the most repressive days of apartheid, academic freedom was tolerated, at least to some extent, at the universities. But this was not without limitations. In South Africa, the universities were subject to the same polarising forces encouraging a choice between acquiescence and resistance, as were other parts of society. This led to the politicisation of campuses across the country, and the growing involvement of staff and students in political activities (both for and against the government). There were also protests, although little concerted or systematic activity, against infringements on academic freedom. This literature review will focus on the debates around academic freedom during the apartheid period, and not on how the debate has changed in the post-apartheid era. It will also not include analysis of the academic boycott, imposed externally and somewhat inconsistently on the South African universities (a good source in this regard is Harricombe & Lancaster, 1995).

4.2.1 Debating the definition of academic freedom

Academic freedom became an increasingly contested issue, along with the notion of institutional autonomy from government or political interference. The literature on

academic freedom in South Africa indicates that there is little consensus on the definition of the term, nor on how it has been applied in practice at the various universities. A much-debated, yet probably the most-used, definition is T.B. Davie's classic formulation of academic freedom in terms of the "four freedoms": the right of the university "to determine for itself on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught, and who may be admitted to study" (which has been widely quoted in the literature). Another useful definition is that of Sir Edward Boyle, who repeated the formulation used in the Robbins Report when presenting the 1966 Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture at Wits University:

For the individual teacher academic freedom means the absence of discriminatory treatment on grounds of race, sex, religion or politics, and the right to teach according to his own conception of fact and truth rather than according to any predetermined orthodoxy. It involves freedom to publish and subject to the proper performance of allotted duties, freedom to pursue whatever personal studies are congenial. (quoted in Bozzoli, 1974: 431–432)

The inclusion of the freedom to publish in such a definition is unusual, but this is otherwise a restatement of the so-called 'liberal' view of academic freedom. These definitions, which fall on the liberal side of the political spectrum, are also commonly found in the international literature (see, e.g. Horn, 1999). But there are also competing definitions of academic freedom from the apartheid period. Marcum (1982: 57), for instance, notes that "Afrikaner academics have traditionally seen the issue of academic freedom from a narrower perspective. To them it has meant the freedom to develop and safeguard a group's language and culture within its own academies. Thus they view academic freedom principally in collective, ethno-cultural rather than individual terms and are inclined to accept the need for conformity to certain *volk* values." This notion of collective or 'republican' academic freedom is the other side of the debate around definitions.

To some extent, academic freedom was enshrined in the acts establishing the universities themselves, as they contained what was known as a 'conscience clause', which protected staff and students from discrimination on the basis of their beliefs and opinions (Botha, 2000: 130). It could be noted that this clause was primarily intended to protect religious views, not political ones. However, as Greyling (2007: 58) notes, there was no such clause in

the acts establishing the black universities, which effectively “denied [them] academic freedom and undermined the status of the colleges as institutions of higher learning”. Another university that deliberately removed the conscience clause from its charter was Potchefstroom University, which asserted – even in its official name – that all academics should uphold “the Christian historical character of the university” (Ostrowick, 1993: 5). The University of the Orange Free State later also attempted to remove the conscience clause from its charter, but was unsuccessful (Ostrowick, 1993: 7).¹

Apart from definitions, the literature largely focuses on threats to academic freedom. Academic freedom may be threatened by the state, by the academy itself, or by civil society (cf. Mittelman, 1997). While, in the post-apartheid period, the focus falls on threats to academic freedom from forces such as managerialism, commercialism, quotas and the shifting mandates of universities, in the apartheid period the aggressor was usually identified more simply with the state, with academics as victims. In other words, where threats are now seen more as internal factors, they used to be conceived of as external pressures: “Even those who do not simplistically confuse academic freedom with individual freedom of speech still tend to conceive it in essentially similar terms as a right to protection from external interference” (Du Toit, 2000: 97).

Academic freedom itself was not directly limited by legislation under the National government, but the effect of several other laws, along with a repressive atmosphere, combined to stifle such freedom. These laws included the Suppression of Terrorism Act, the Suppression of Communism Act and the Defence Act, in terms of which people who were seen to be provoking or inciting political action could be banned. “Inciting political action” was rather widely interpreted, and could be linked to the content of an academic’s lecturing or publications. The repressive measures enacted against universities that were seen as non-compliant included the firing and even arrests or deportation of liberal or anti-apartheid academics, a ban on staff engaging in political activity, and state appointments. During the 1960s and 1970s, especially, there were “severe restrictions on the

¹ The policy and ideology of Christian National Education as such is not analysed in this study, but it remains an interesting and important aspect of the history of higher education in South Africa.

administrative autonomy of, and academic freedom at, the black universities” (Badat, 2008: 72). Merrett (1994: 33) adds:

There has been no better example in South Africa of the hypocritical semanticism of the post-totalitarian state than the Extension of University Education Act of 1959, which segregated university education, gave the state power over the appointment of staff, dismissals and curricula at state-run black universities, and prevented intellectual contact. It also empowered the rectors of the five University Colleges to control student publications and relations with the press. Staff were forbidden to comment publicly on any government department, and to engage in political activity.

The tradition of guarding academic freedom at South African universities against such threats has a relatively long history, dating back to when “liberal social scientists at Wits challenged ‘race’ as a scientific concept after the 1930s” (Murray, 1997: 252). Institutionally, Wits and UCT spoke out the loudest against apartheid and its limitations on their academic and institutional freedom, although there were academics and students at most of the universities who resisted to a greater or lesser extent. In 1957, in protest against the extension of apartheid policies to the universities, these two institutions published a booklet titled *The Open Universities in South Africa*. This booklet set out their definition of academic freedom, and has generally been perceived as an oppositional gesture; Du Toit concedes (2000: 82) that, “in the context of the anti-apartheid struggle from the 1950s the liberal discourse on academic freedom did have a significant oppositional function”. A follow-up document, *The Open Universities in South Africa and Academic Freedom*, was produced in 1974 (see Bozzoli, 1974).

An important aspect of the apartheid-era definitions of academic freedom is that they linked such freedom to institutional autonomy. With the state governing the universities through legislation, controlling their budgets through its funding, and bringing pressure to bear on various operational aspects (such as appointments of academics and admissions of students), higher education institutions were not particularly autonomous. Indeed, the essays collected in *The Open Universities in South Africa* booklet actually avoided criticising apartheid itself, but instead focused on the government’s “unwarranted interference with university autonomy and academic freedom” (*The Open Universities*, 1957). As will be

seen, in the absence of institutional autonomy, the selection and other publishing procedures of the university presses would also, of necessity, be constrained.

Academic freedom has also been seen as separate from institutional autonomy, however, and Andre du Toit (e.g. 2000) in particular argues that we should see it in a “contextual” sense. The 1957 booklet argued along these lines as well:

It is appropriate, however, to remark generally that academic freedom, like other ‘great, abiding truths’, is only ‘abiding’ in so far as each generation reinterprets and makes that truth its own. The concept of academic freedom is, like all concepts, subject to some reassessment in the light of changing needs and changing social circumstances, though the core of belief remains unchanged. (‘The Open Universities’, 1957)

If academic freedom is contextualised, then the role and responsibility of the individual academic assumes greater importance. This is why it has been so significant in this study to examine the individuals who managed the Publications Committees and ran the university presses; they had a direct influence on selection decisions and publishing philosophy – on access to the university presses, in short.

4.2.2 *The responsibility of the intellectual*

In the literature, a debate may be found concerning the role and responsibility of the academic – usually referred to in broader terms, as the “intellectual” – and the university. This debate is encapsulated in terms such as the “public intellectual” (à la Habermas), “traditional” and “organic intellectuals” (à la Gramsci), and “movement intellectuals”, operating within a “culture of critical discourse” (à la Gouldner). This debate is largely located within the field of sociology, and specifically in what is known as the sociology of science or of intellectuals, although it also has resonance with the field of intellectual history. It has been argued that this sub-field “should be required reading for those engaging with the discourse of intellectuals and academic freedom” (Du Toit, 2000: 93). Du Toit (2000: 102) goes on to ask: “Can the university’s claims to academic freedom go together with a recognition that it can and must be held socially and politically accountable?” – and this is the key question framing the debate.

Many argue on the side of accountability, that academics have a social responsibility in addition to an intellectual one. Sanders (2002: ix), for instance, outlines a “theory of intellectual responsibility” in his work on the role of academics during apartheid, titled *Complicities*. Such criticism of academics tends to be associated with Habermas’s ideal of the “universal intellectual”, who is seen as having a responsibility to intervene on behalf of “rights that have been violated and truths that have been suppressed” (quoted in Sanders, 2002: 5). The American Association of University Professors stated in the mid-1970s that “[t]he college or university faculty member is a citizen and like other citizens, should be free to engage in political activities so far as he is able to do so consistently with his obligations as a teacher and scholar” (quoted in Hugo, 1977: 256).

This argument is also known as the “moralist” school of thought (Karabel, 1996: 205), and it is well summed up by Vaclav Havel, speaking in the context of repressive regimes and threats to academic freedom:

The intellectual should constantly disturb, should bear witness to the misery of the world, should be provocative by being independent, should rebel against all hidden and open pressure and manipulations, should be the chief doubter of systems, of power and its incantations, should be a witness to their mendacity. (quoted in Karabel, 1996: 205)

Similarly, Robert Birley has made a strong appeal for the importance of intellectual dissent in a repressive society:

It is certainly not the business of a university to become a kind of unofficial political Opposition. But this does not mean that it should ignore what happens in the world outside it. The fate of the German universities in the 1930s should be a warning to us. They believed that, as long as they preserved the right of free research and free teaching within their own walls, they did not need to concern themselves about what else was happening in their country. As a result, they did nothing to oppose the rise to power of a political party which made it quite clear that it intended to destroy the academic freedom which the universities enjoyed. I should say that a university today should be deeply concerned about the denial of justice beyond its own walls. (quoted in Bozzoli, 1974: 433)

Karabel examines what makes academics choose one side or another, if they accept their “moralist” position as having a social responsibility: “A key question, then, is why some

intellectuals align themselves with the forces of ‘revolution’ while others take the side of ‘continuity’ and of ‘reaction’” (Karabel, 1996: 206). It is interesting, then, that he does not assume that social responsibility and resistance to the government are necessarily coterminous. He continues:

... those who occupy dominant positions within their respective spheres share an obvious interest in the status quo. It is thus misleading to assume, as does much of the existing literature, that intellectuals will typically adopt an oppositional stance towards the existing order; most of them have, after all, attained a relatively privileged position within it, and their well-being often depends upon the acquisition of resources controlled by political and economic elites with whom they are socially and culturally linked. (Karabel, 1996: 209)

Indeed, it appears from the sociological literature that specific circumstances lend themselves to political opposition rather than accommodation. These may be summarised as the following (derived from Karabel, 1996 and other sources):

1. The presence of well-organised and politically radical social groups, such as opposing political parties, working classes, or social movements. This was clearly the case in apartheid South Africa: “the country had a long and honourable tradition of civil rights advocacy based within the non-racial movement that became particularly prominent in the early 1980s with the founding of the United Democratic Front” (Merrett, 2001: 54).
2. The absence of a strong business class. It can be argued that this was the case for the majority of South Africans, if not necessarily the white minority.
3. A high ratio of ‘relatively unattached’ intellectuals to those employed by large-scale organisations. Such “organic intellectuals” could be found throughout the struggle movement, in exile, writing for the media, and elsewhere.
4. The presence of a moderately repressive regime that lacks the means and/or the will to stamp out dissent. While the apartheid government can be characterised as more than “moderately repressive”, there was room for dissent. Moreover, as Karabel (1996: 212) points out, “[r]epression and censorship typically antagonize important segments of the intelligentsia and fan the flames of discontent, especially when they are imposed in an inconsistent limited fashion”.

5. Weakness or divisions within the ruling group. The proponents of separate development were never entirely monolithic; rather, there were always shades of difference and division, as in the debate between Afrikaners who were considered as falling into one of the two political camps of the so-called *verkramptes* (conservatives) or the *verligtes* (enlightened).
6. When the state is unable to protect the ‘people’ or the ‘nation’ from economic, political, or military encroachments from other states that occupy more powerful positions within the world system. While South Africa may not have been invaded militarily (the apartheid government did spend a great deal of time and money on defending its borders and fighting proxy wars), the political and economic influence of the anti-apartheid lobby and the United Nations played a major role in creating an untenable environment for apartheid to continue.
7. The presence of sharp boundaries between social groups, including the boundary separating intellectuals from non-intellectuals (i.e. the ‘people’). The systematic exclusion of black academics from the historically white universities, and the class gulf between the educated elite and the masses are evidence enough of such boundaries.
8. The existence of historically-grounded cultural repertoires of resistance to authority. Colonial societies usually have some history of resistance to authority, and in South Africa there is a history (and in some cases an ongoing celebration) of such resistance: the Anglo-Zulu War, for instance, or the Anglo-Boer War serve as examples.

These criteria support Van der Berghe’s contention that “the optimum milieu for a creative intelligentsia is an unjust and indefensible society with a moderately and inefficiently repressive regime and an urban population living reasonably comfortably” (quoted in Merrett, 2001: 57). Moreover, resistance thus becomes a cornerstone of academic activity, as Edward Said argues: “To make the practice of intellectual discourse dependent on conformity to a predetermined political ideology is to nullify intellect altogether” (quoted in Higgins, 1998: 16). In such conditions, there was space, and even impetus, for academics to play their role as public intellectuals by resisting the state.

4.2.3 Scientific neutrality and the ivory tower

In contrast, however, we have the opposing position, in which some would argue that it was *not* the role of the universities to become politically involved, and that, instead, academic freedom not only required but demanded a stance of scientific objectivity and political neutrality: “The freedom to pursue political issues and to promote political causes is not part of academic freedom; it is part of other freedoms such as freedom of speech which includes the freedom to hold and impart opinions” (Commission of Inquiry, 1987, quoted in Du Toit, 2000: 108).

This was the view of Theo van Wijk, Principal of Unisa in the 1970s and 1980s. He argued in favour of the university’s ‘independence’, and attacked those who, as he saw it, were attempting to draw Unisa into “the maelstrom of social and political movements” (quoted in Suttie, 2006: 290). The role of the academic was, in his eyes, “non-political”, as “a university should not pronounce officially on controversial issues, largely because individual academic freedom is protected by institutional non-partisanship” (quoted in Suttie, 2006: 301).

While Moulder (1977: 245) describes the literature on the idea of a politically neutral university as “sparse”, he has provided an overview and critique of such beliefs. Even the open universities agreed at times with such sentiments, though they appear to contradict their otherwise oppositional stance:

The open universities are not ‘political’, as is sometimes alleged. Indeed, taking a political stance and being committed to an ideology would violate the very nature of a university. Nevertheless, they have felt compelled to comment upon certain aspects of the society of which they form a part. They do so in the belief that universities can fulfil their proper function only in a society which respects academic freedom together with other civil liberties. Academic freedom is so woven into the fabric of human freedom that it is jeopardised by infringements of human freedom. (‘The Open Universities’, 1957: 46)

In contrast, many argue that such neutrality is impossible. Van der Merwe and Welsh (1977: vii), in their important collections on South African universities during the 1970s, deliberately note that one of the “pressing issues” which they seek to examine is “the extent to which a university can or should remain ‘neutral’ on public issues and government

policies”. Similarly, Bozzoli (1977: 194), writing in the same collection, rejects political neutrality as an option for a university, while Budlender (1977: 260) condemns the concept of a politically neutral university as a myth. Botha (2000: 124) goes on to elucidate that, “[t]he so-called apolitical character of the university becomes highly questionable when it appears that the university uncritically actively or tacitly supports a questionable political policy that sustains its own existence”.

Some have noted, then, that the position of academic neutrality was in fact a smokescreen for complicity with the government and its policies. They note that the apartheid state “provided the basis for considerable autonomy and freedom, so long as the university did not jeopardize this freedom by engaging in ‘political ideology and public action’ that would bring it into conflict with society or the state” (quoted in Higgins, 2000: 8). This position has received sharp criticism, for supporting apartheid policies simply by doing nothing to oppose them. For instance, Richard Turner wrote in *The Eye of the Needle*: “Their [the open universities’] pose of virtuous academic neutrality in fact means that they are efficient servants of the existing interest structure” (quoted in Taylor, 1991: 34). Beale (1994) supports this position, noting that “[r]ationalisations were also offered in support of a notion of science as apolitical and value-neutral, thereby freeing scientific communities of taking responsibility for the ends and consequences of their research”. Greyling links the issue to social change: “A university is a powerful institution that has the means to change society, but refraining from doing so when justice is being denied beyond its own walls and calling it university neutrality, is in fact acquiescence” (Greyling, 2007: 13).

Recognising the complexity of the situation, and the scope for critique from all sides of the political spectrum, Moulder (1977: 248) concludes that it is not clear when a South African university is being too political, and when it is not being political enough – a question that resists resolution. But these, then, are the theoretical intellectual and political positions available to the academic in a repressive society. What, then, were the responses of the universities and their academics to the effects of censorship and attacks on their academic freedom? And how can they be conceptualised, along a spectrum from complicity to resistance?

4.3 Between resistance and collusion: A methodological approach

The key methodological instrument for this study, of a continuum of subject positions or intellectual responses available in the academic sphere, was developed out of the literature. It emerged that there was a need for such a tool to examine patterns in intellectual thinking, given the complexity of stances available. The use of a tool also enables a comparison to be made between institutions such as university presses, even though their environments may have differed, when applied empirically to the concrete evidence such as the actual knowledge production output of those presses.

4.3.1 Conceptualising the continuum

In the field of political sociology, there has always been an interest in power and access to power. More recently, this field has been applied to the domains of science, research and higher education (cf. Frickel & Moore, 2006). These theories conceptualise power and politics, in this context, in the following way:

We thus see power, in part, as a variable function of actors' relative social location within more or less stable institutional configurations relative to the flexible networks that span those institutions; we see politics as collective action seeking to explicitly reproduce those configurations or, alternatively, to substantially change them. (Frickel & Moore, 2006: 10)

This is a useful way of considering the location of academics within universities, their intellectual responses, and their access to platforms for the publication of research findings, i.e. knowledge production.

The responses to the imposition of apartheid policies on higher education and the resulting restrictions on academic freedom were varied, falling along a continuum from resistance to complicity. Some have suggested that the responses can be simply divided along language lines, as in this study from 1969: "In their reaction to government policy as it has affected academic life, the White universities have sorted themselves into two groups, the one vigorously opposing the government, the other either making no protest or coming out in support of governmental legislation. This sorting has occurred along language lines, with the

English-medium universities forming an active opposition to the government and the Afrikaans-medium and Bi-lingual and Non-White colleges supporting the status quo” (Ashley & Van der Merwe, 1969: 287). But this is an over-simplification, as will be seen. Responses to apartheid were complex, ambiguous and even contradictory at times.

A system for classifying responses to apartheid has been proposed by political sociologist Heribert Adam (1977). He suggested six roles for the “dissenting academic” – apart from the additional roles of support for the apartheid government. These will be used to structure the discussion here, as well as when analysing the content of publications in the next chapter. At the same time, other models of political sociology and of the sociology and anthropology of knowledge were also examined and considered. Adam’s categorisation was considered more appropriate than other models, because it specifically addresses the subject positions of academics under the apartheid system and thus has direct relevance to the theme under study. Although it may appear rigid or static, the model does not assume the categories as stable or fixed in time, as do some theories of interest groups and political influence; rather, it allows for shifts on a continuum and for a greater level of complexity. Sanders’s (2002: ix) “theory of intellectual responsibility”, which he uses to explain the activities of individuals during apartheid, is of additional interest but does not accommodate the same range of subject positions as the model proposed by Adam. Finally, Pierre Hugo’s work (1977, 1998) on Afrikaner academics was used to supplement the ‘collaboration’ end of the scale: those academics who supported or at least did not oppose apartheid policies.

a. Privatism

The first response of dissenting intellectuals, according to Adam (1977: 269 ff.), could be that of privatism. This term implies a withdrawal from active politics, and the selection of safe and non-controversial research and teaching topics. The position may also imply self-censorship. As an example, Adam criticises the absence of under-development of the discipline of Political Science at the English-medium universities during the apartheid era. As has been pointed out, various commentators depict academic neutrality as a retreat from responsibility, rather than a valid subject position.

b. Exile

The second response Adam refers to as exile, which may imply physical (voluntary or involuntary) exile in another country. Exile may also arise as the result of the ‘brain drain’ to better resourced countries. Adam describes the publications of exiled academics as often offering an unbalanced, emotional perspective, because of their removal from the local environment. Because this response takes the academic out of the local academic and political sphere, it is sometimes difficult to assess the contribution of such academics to local debates.

c. Liberal retreat

The third response is that of liberal retreat. Adam castigates liberals – largely equated with white academics – for the lack of realism in their “visions for the future”, such as a ‘colour-blind’ South Africa. He sees them as being increasingly isolated by black or radical academics, and as being peripheral or even irrelevant to the key intellectual debates. Their position is thus one of retreat from direct engagement with the political system. This is the position most often associated with the ‘open’ universities, and it was considered an important form of opposition during the segregation era (before apartheid) in particular. The concept of liberalism is thus ambiguous in the South African context, having both positive and negative connotations, depending on perspectives.

d. Militant-radical stance

The fourth response implies a confrontational stance from academics, who go beyond the ‘ivory tower’ to become supportive of politics. This stance rejects reform of the apartheid system, rather arguing for confrontation and (even violent) overthrow. Adam describes this as a moralistic position, which may see the academic as having the duty to be a “witness” to atrocities, for instance. This loose grouping is similar to what has also been described as the ‘revisionists’ and even the ‘radical revisionists’ (see e.g. Yudelman, 1975: 92). But, like exile, goes beyond the scope of the academic sphere and into the political sphere.

e. Change through association

The fifth response, while also envisaging the overthrow of apartheid, is far more gradualist in approach. This position enabled academics to attempt to reform their institutions – and

society – from within, but as both Adam and Hugo point out, this did leave them open to the threat of co-option. Such a subject position may thus be perceived as playing it safe and even as complicity, through tacit acceptance of the existing system. It is often associated with either English or Afrikaans white academics, who desired political change but were not willing to risk social or other forms of ostracism.

f. Political reform

Academics opting for the sixth response cannot limit their reactions to the academic sphere. Rather, they become openly involved in what Adam calls “competing organisations”, such as political parties or civil society organisations. These academics cannot necessarily be analysed in terms of their research output, because they focused on a more popular audience and on community engagement. As in the case of exile and of the militant-radical response, this subject position is situated beyond the local academic sphere.

Adam’s categorisation may be extended by that of Hugo, in his examination of dissident Afrikaner academics. Hugo (1977) has categorised those who did not support apartheid and who wanted to promote academic freedom in terms of “apprehensive” and “cautious activist” academics, using Lazarfield and Thielens’ categorisation, in addition to the very small category of those who did protest, and the very large category of those who supported the status quo. The label “apprehensive” refers to those who may support a dissident view, but prefer to remain silent out of concern for the potential (especially personal) consequences – such as a fear of not being promoted, of research grants being withheld, of victimisation, and so on. This appears to be a sub-set of what Adam calls privatism.

Cautious activists, in turn, “do want to stand up for their convictions, but they become strategists who hold their ammunition for situations where the aims seem attainable, and make concessions on the issues which, in the present temper of the time, they consider undebatable” (quoted in Hugo, 1977: 251). They thus prefer to “reform from within”, and improve existing policies, in a form of gradualism. This supports Adam’s category of ‘change through association’.

A further category of intellectual responses that does not easily fall within Adam's classification is the Afrikaner notion of *lojale verset*, usually translated as either "loyal resistance" or loyal opposition". Dating back to the work of poet N.P. van Wyk Louw, the concept of *lojale verset* refers to the promotion of a culture of criticism among Afrikaans intellectuals: "Great criticism emerges when the critic places himself ... in the midst of the group he criticizes, when he knows that he is bound unbreakably ... to the volk he dares rebuke" (quoted in Sanders, 2002: 62). Sanders (2002: 203), in developing his conceptualisation of the complicity of academics during apartheid, refers to this concept as "responsibility-in-complicity". This concept has at times been seen as a critique of apartheid, and at other times as an apology for apartheid, but in either case it did not envisage political change, at least not to a large extent. The inclusion of such a category enhances the continuum under development, as it carries the potential intellectual responses through to the extreme of complicity, as opposed to the focus of both Adam and Hugo on dissent.

These additional concepts thus extend our understanding of Adam's model, specifically to that area of the continuum that was more complicit with or supportive of the apartheid system. In the section that follows, I will describe the potential responses of academics and their universities to the repressive context in more detail, using Adam's, Hugo's and Sanders's classifications, but in the order from most resistance to least. From this discussion emerges a potential methodological tool.

4.3.2 Protest and resistance

The position of political reform has been associated with certain institutions and academics to a greater extent than others, although it should be noted that radical academics and those who actively opposed apartheid could be found at both English and Afrikaans institutions. It has been argued that, "(d)espite authoritarian controls and repressive practices, social institutions may, on occasion, become sites of struggle and generate outcomes, which are contradictory to the interests of the dominant classes" (Badat, 2008: 75). Many of those affected by censorship and limitations on academic freedom were intellectuals, and particularly academics – although the student bodies of the universities tended to be markedly more radical than the teaching staff. The literature provides

numerous case studies of radical academics; Merrett (1994: 51 ff.) gives the examples of Eddie Roux and Richard Turner. While these are extreme examples, they do provide a sense of the risks associated with political opposition, even for academics.

Edward (Eddie) Roux was both a political activist and an academic. He is most renowned for his account of the African nationalist movement in South Africa in *Time Longer than Rope*, which was published overseas, in London, by Victor Gollancz (1949). (A newer edition was brought out by the University of Wisconsin Press in 1964.) An earlier title, a biography of S.P. Bunting, was first published by African Bookman in Cape Town in 1944 – also an oppositional publisher, if an early one. Having been a member of the Communist Party of South Africa, and still politically active and outspoken, Roux was subject to a banning order in 1964 which prohibited him from teaching, publishing, attending gatherings, being quoted or leaving Johannesburg. He died just a short time afterwards, in 1966. Even a book based on the life of Roux, *Rebel Pity*, was banned from 1971 until 1993 (Beacon for Freedom of Expression, n.d.). He also edited *The Rationalist*, which included contributions by dissenting intellectuals across the racial divide.

Richard (or Rick) Turner was a lecturer in political science at the University of Natal in the 1970s, and was a friend of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko. Turner was banned in 1973 after publishing his book, *The Eye of the Needle: Towards participatory democracy in South Africa* (first published in 1972 by Spro-Cas, the Study Project on Christianity in Apartheid Society, which was the forerunner of Ravan Press, and then in 1978 in the US by Orbis Books). The book was withdrawn from distribution as a result of the banning order; although, technically speaking, the book itself was not banned, the effect of a banning order on the author was much the same. Turner remained a member of staff at the university, but was not allowed to lecture. After Biko's death in police custody in 1977, Turner was also killed in 1978, the victim, many believed, of a political assassination. Lawrence Schlemmer, who was closely associated with Turner and other radical academics, was present at this shooting, and was himself to receive death threats. His offices and home in Durban were later firebombed, in 1986.

Some areas of academic interest were subject to closer scrutiny and ran a greater risk than others. De Baets (2002: 429) provides a list of topics – a wide-ranging list, it should be added, and yet probably not comprehensive – that were likely to bring an academic into conflict with the state and to incur sanctions:

... contemporary history; the emergence of African nationalism (including the history of the various political organizations involved) in South Africa, South West Africa (Namibia), and elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa; the development of Black Power organizations in the United States; and the history of communism and communist parties in Europe.

More risky still was a focus on the state itself, and in particular its security apparatus. An example of such a publication is Foster, Davis and Sandler's (1987) study of the legal and psychological basis of the torture of Internal Security Act detainees. The book contained first-hand descriptions of the methods of the security police. Merrett describes a statement by the publishers, David Philip – "as all the respondents were detained under the Internal Security Act the current emergency regulations do not apply to the publication of this book" – as "a classic example of imagination and courage in pursuit of the documentation of truth" (Merrett, 2001: 56–57).

A number of academics who wrote on such topics experienced harassment, banning and even exile. An example of a book that was banned was the radical work of history, *Three Hundred Years: A History of South Africa*, published by the New Era Fellowship in 1952. Written by Hosea Jaffe under the pen name Mnguni, the book was banned for more than thirty years, until 1984. The book was published as part of an opposition campaign against the celebrations of the anniversary of 1652, the year in which Dutch settler Jan van Riebeeck landed at the Cape. The author later went into exile in Europe. Similar voluntary exiles included the renowned academics Shula Marks, Harold Wolpe, Stanley Trapido, Frederick Johnstone, and Martin Legassick. The category of exile academics will not be described in detail here, because they did not to a large extent publish locally through the university presses; exceptions will be described in Chapter 5. They are also difficult to capture on the continuum because they are removed from the South African academic and political sphere.

Merrett notes that the student press also came under fire: *Varsity*, a newsletter at UCT, was suspended from 1967 to 1968; the editor of the *Wits Student* was deported in 1972; *Vlieg*, a literary magazine run by students and academics at the University of Pretoria, was banned by the Rector in the 1970s; and the *Wits Student* was again censored by the Vice-Chancellor in 1979. The University of Natal's magazine *Dome* was also strongly critical of the government and was often banned as a result, as was *Wits Wits* (a deliberate repetition and play on words). The printing press on which *Dome* was produced reportedly had to be moved around to prevent it being confiscated by the security police. Many academics also had their work censored, and Merrett attributes this to the reason that "...the South African government required intellectual suppression in order to survive" (Merrett, 1994: 197).

As state policy evolved, in the 1980s, universities and their departments became "relatively well-protected", and "the idea that academic freedom demands the academic responsibility of documenting state repression became more widely accepted in universities than hitherto" (Merrett, 1994: 147). Resistance could manifest itself in various ways: "The universities, as such, have limited their expression of dissent to academic writings, public meetings, and symbolic protests, so far as permitted by increasingly restrictive legislation" (Thompson, 1977: 290). Yet some academics suggest that there was very little oppositional *publishing* as such within academic circles in South Africa: "No intellectual journal exist[ed] in which opposing points of view are thrashed out" and there was no "deep-probing debate" across the political spectrum (Welsh & Savage, 1977: 144). They argue that academics avoided "the most socially relevant and historically significant questions about their own society" (Welsh & Savage, 1977: 145) – a clear case of privatism.

Significantly, a number of academics or intellectuals also resisted apartheid from outside the sphere of the university. In some cases, their opposition was simply too militant to be contained in the public sphere of an academic institution. Others opted for different vehicles for resistance and opposition, such as societies and associations. Their publications, while significant, did not follow the gatekeeping channels usually associated with scholarly publishing. Thus, to provide a brief example, Roux would publish an Afrikaans edition of *Why I Am Not a Christian* by Bertrand Russell on behalf of the Rationalist Association of South Africa in 1955 (Slater, 1996: 177). It was banned shortly thereafter, on the grounds of

blasphemy. Groups such as the Pasquino Society formed to oppose censorship, and although this society did not publish under its own name, its members – largely academics at Unisa – self-published the literary journal *Ophir*, amongst other works. Indeed, literary journals and so-called ‘little’ magazines like *Stet* were a significant outlet for oppositional writing and thinking (see Deysel, 2007).

4.3.3 Compromise and complicity

In spite of examples of activism and resistance, and overt support for academic freedom, the universities have received severe criticism since the end of apartheid for their perceived compromises and complicity. For example, the position espoused by *The Open Universities* has been criticised for not going far enough, and they have been castigated for accepting segregated admissions. Thus, the universities have been taken to task for not promoting academic freedom to a greater extent: “The debate about freedom of information should have been developed more vigorously in the universities, which have a dubious history in this regard. ... Their opposition to censorship may be described as ritualised liberalism, lacking a determination to pursue fundamental change” (Merrett, 1994: 198). This section thus fits with Adam’s categories of ‘liberal retreat’, as well as ‘change through association’, to some extent.

The open universities have also been criticised for hiding behind their liberal stance, and for not openly resisting the apartheid government. “The traditionally liberal or ‘open’ universities have brought pressure to bear from time to time, but this has been criticized as standardized liberal opposition to apartheid, which has not involved a call for fundamental structural change” (Merrett, 1991: 7). Moulder (quoted in Taylor & Taylor, 2010: 900) notes that during apartheid the English-medium universities were criticised from the right for protesting against the state’s contraventions of their university autonomy; but they were also criticised from the left for not protesting against the many other state contraventions of human freedoms. Greyling (2007: 172) notes that these universities “are guilty of collusion and acquiescence, not only to the government, but to the general prejudices of white society, which they reflected. The English liberal tradition, as well as the criticism of and resistance to apartheid that emanated from English-medium campuses, are useful

smokescreens to hide behind.” Similarly, Asmal (2002: 160) argues that the “majority of academics at higher education institutions quietly worked the apartheid system without questioning its premise, turning a blind eye to its injustices”.

It is thus “a straightforward sociological observation that although the open universities may have committed themselves to liberal values, their liberalism was filtrated through structures which were racially based . . . Theirs [white academic and administrative staff] was a liberalism which was qualified by their socialization into, and location in, a situation of racial privilege. In short theirs was a ‘racial liberalism’ ... This has meant that academic freedom has been compromised more than the liberal formulation could possibly imagine” (Taylor & Taylor, 2010: 900). Echoing the debates around the responsibility of the “public intellectual”, Taylor and Taylor take the argument further still:

It is our argument that what is required here is to see academic freedom as being tied to the virtue of intellectually confronting, exposing, and transcending the injustice of systemic white racism; and, at its core, this requires a public intellectual duty to pursue ‘a consistent and exacting universalism’ ..., a commitment not to shy away from the fact that even the formerly ‘open universities’ cannot be seen to be independent of and disconnected from questions of racial privilege and advantage for white people, oppression and exclusion for black people. For, decade after decade, the ‘open universities’ served hugely disproportionate numbers of white people, enabling cumulative advantages that have fuelled economic and social inequality. (Taylor & Taylor, 2010: 901)

This criticism may be summed up, somewhat harshly, in Mahmood Mamdani’s description of the open universities as “islands of privilege, in which intellectuals functioned like potted plants in green houses. They had intellectual freedom but they lacked social accountability” (quoted in Du Toit, 2002: 93).

Of course, the situation was more complex than the poles of complicity and resistance. Marcum (1982: 56), writing in the 1980s in the midst of apartheid, saw the situation with more ambivalence and as being more ambiguous:

The open universities do not claim to have a perfect record; they concede that survival as a liberal institution in South African society often demands compromises that they view as necessary in the circumstances but which may be seen by others as weakness. The generations to come cannot but conclude that our open universities

did not withdraw like the German universities in the 1930s, when Western values were destroyed.

Similarly, Mervyn Shear (1996: xxvii) has attempted to provide a more balanced picture of the open universities during the apartheid years; he “looks at the documented record of the University of the Witwatersrand in an attempt to assess its position on racial discrimination, its opposition to infringements of fundamental human rights in South Africa and its contribution to the anti-apartheid struggle and to the promotion and maintenance of academic freedom”. He concludes with an equally ambivalent, even conflicting view on the University of the Witwatersrand, particularly with regard to the extent to which it opened its facilities to all South Africans and “what its contribution was to the transformation of South Africa” (Shear, 1996: 275). It is interesting to note that he does not mention publishing at all as an oppositional strategy.

4.3.4 Cautious activism

The record of the open universities, with regard to academic freedom, is thus ambivalent, which is perhaps only to be expected given the complexities of the apartheid era. But what of the universities that were not labelled as ‘open’ or as oppositional in stance? The Afrikaner universities have been characterised as *volksuniversiteite*, which accepted the subordination of the university to the state (Degenaar, 1977: 165). On the whole, they appear to have remained silent in terms of criticising the government, although there were some pockets of dissent.

A generalised support for apartheid policies among Afrikaans academics has been identified in various studies: “The absence of protest from Afrikaner-oriented universities in the face of government action which, by implication at least, has curtailed their freedom in the matter of staff appointments and student admissions can be understood readily in terms of the basic outlook of their leaders to racial and ethnic relations in general and the whole matter of Afrikaner survival in the South African context” (Ashley & Van der Merwe, 1969: 291). This may be supported by the vote of confidence in the Nationalist government signed by a group of 1 500 Afrikaner academics in the early 1970s; an extract reads, “We herewith

declare that we give our active support to the principle of separate development” (quoted in Hugo, 1977: 259).

Moreover, while support for separate development was not found across the board, there was little overt protest from the Afrikaner universities. Criticism was often confined to *volkskritiek* or *lojale verset*, and remained within the confined circles of the Afrikaans academics themselves. Thus, Hugo also takes Afrikaner academics to task for their failure to resist infringements of academic and other freedoms more vigorously. He argues:

Can one account for the absence of an intellectual critique on the grounds that penalties imposed for dissent among Afrikaners were simply too onerous to bear? The silence of academics in many other societies would easily be explicable in these terms. No intellectual energy needs to be expended on an explanation of the compliant behaviour of academics in places like Nazi Germany, Stalinist Russia or any of the worst totalitarian Twentieth Century dictatorships. In these places dissidence requires understanding more in terms of the dynamics of suicidal behaviour. No such sanctions faced white South African opponents of the government. Incarceration, banning or other serious forms of state penalty (passport withdrawal, telephone taps etc.) did not paralyse or even seriously occupy the minds of most ‘liberal’ white opponents of the Government unless they (people like Rick Turner, David Webster and Beyers Naudé come to mind) had become a severe thorn in the Government’s flesh by, for example, playing an influential role in black trade unions or in advancing the perceived interests of prohibited organizations such as the African National Congress. (Hugo, 1998: 52)

In other words, Hugo (1998: 53) argues that “[w]hite academics during the apartheid years did not face what Moyo ... in a related Zimbabwean context, has described as a choice between ‘survival and scholarship’”. He thus condemns Afrikaner academics for not standing up to the Nationalist government to a greater extent than they did.

4.3.5 Self-censorship

A tactic that commonly arose as a response to censorship and restricted academic freedom, which cannot neatly be classified as either resistance or collusion, is that of self-censorship (a sub-category of ‘privatism’). Merrett (1994: 195) describes the multiple effects of censorship on scholarship:

In the 1960s and the early 1970s, academics frequently referred to censorship's effect upon scholarship. For instance, it was blamed for the exiling of South African researchers and research; and the impoverishment of local work and the suspicion with which it was viewed overseas. The effective cordoning off of areas of South African life to critical study by apartheid led to the phenomenon of privatism, the choice of safe, conservative work of a non-controversial nature. Some academics protected their work from suppression by cloaking it in language only understood by a few fellow practitioners. This trend amounted to severe self-censorship.

It has thus been argued that self-censorship at the university was an inevitable result of repression, and that academics turned to this as a survival technique. Self-censorship refers to the voluntary or deliberate act of avoiding trouble with the law by researching or publishing only material that would not challenge the state. In other words, as André Brink argues, "the most important ally of the oppressor in the act of oppression can be the collaboration of the oppressed himself" (quoted in Merrett, 1994: 144). As Merrett (1994: 217) notes, this form of censorship "is rarely discussed, has never been properly analysed and in many ways defies empirical research" – it is, after all, difficult to describe a negative. He goes on to suggest that, "[i]n the 1960s and 1970s the aura of the state security system was enough to deter writers and academics from publishing material that was thought to be challenging. The threat was both psychological and real" (Merrett, 1994: 217). Yet, this phenomenon is almost invisible: "Whereas precensorship is often invisible to the public, postcensorship, aimed at the consumption of research products, is not: lectures may be boycotted or publications blacklisted, banned, pulped, or burned" (De Baets, 2002: 19).

Self-censorship may thus be used as a tactic to avoid conflict with the state, as well as to maintain relations with the community outside the university. It may be imposed by the publisher, as in the case of Leo Kuper's chapter in the *Oxford History* (described in greater detail below), or it may be a strategy used by authors, to ensure that their work can continue to be published and circulated, and to avoid punitive measures. Both kinds of self-censorship may be found during the apartheid era. For example, Peter Randall (1974: 76) of Spro-Cas and Ravan Press described how self-censorship could be imposed, giving examples from his own writing and publishing career:

Writers in South Africa have to be constantly on their guard not to offend against the galaxy of laws governing freedom of expression, with the severe penalties that may

be incurred by the unwary. In addition, it is an offence to quote banned or listed people, including almost every major black political figure of the past twenty years outside the separate development system, and most of the significant black writers of this and the previous generation. For example, Andre Brink in *Anatomy of Apartheid* (Spro-cas Occasional Publication 1) wished to quote the African writer Ezekiel Mphahlele but this had to be deleted by the editor before going to press. Similarly, Nadine Gordimer was unable to quote the same writer, and others who were relevant for her scholarly purpose, in *The Black Interpreters: Notes on African Writing* (Spro-cas / Ravan, 1973). Similarly, in the final Spro-cas report, *A Taste of Power*, I was unable to draw on the work of Dr. Rick Turner and other banned people. All the Spro-cas study commissions faced similar problems and were often frustrated by having to impose a self-censorship which inevitably affected the quality of their reports.

In terms of scholarly publishing, Welsh (1979: 28) provides an example of important research being carried out in South Africa, but not making it through the publication stage, most likely due to self-censorship:

Significantly, nearly all the universities stressed the need for research into the problems arising out of the racial issue. One of the projects funded was a study of the origins and incidence of miscegenation in South Africa during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A more controversial topic in the South African context can hardly be imagined! It appears, however, *never to have emerged as a published study*. (emphasis added)²

Moreover, Welsh (1979: 34–35) describes the self-censorship of academics before publication, especially in cases where researchers required permits from the Department of Bantu Administration and Development to conduct research in ‘Bantu’ areas and knew they would have to submit drafts of their writings ahead of publication. Savage (1981: 48) refers to “self-restraints” rather than self-censorship, but notes that this avoidance of sensitive areas of research was widespread during the apartheid period.

Self-censorship could be seen as an almost inevitable consequence of the restrictive environment. Welsh and Savage (1977: 139) note the “powerful segregationist norms in the white community outside” the university. But self-censorship can also arise because of the norms within the institution itself. Bourdieu has described the “university field” as being engaged in a “circuit of continuous exchanges”, and thus of manifesting “active inertia”:

² This is not to imply that such controversial studies were *never* published, although the example given here did not make it into print due to gatekeeping practices.

“tremendous efforts are exerted by scholars in order to replicate their own methodologies, theories, and paradigms” (quoted in Berlinerbrau, 1999: 117). The effect is to create an insider culture, and to dissuade academics from venturing outside of what is considered acceptable. This could easily lead to self-censorship on the part of academics, and certainly also on the part of university presses. Developing Bourdieu’s thesis, Martin Bernal argues that “[u]niversity presses, on the whole, serve to constrict, not enlarge the flow of intellectual alternatives available to the reading public” (quoted in Ibid.). He goes on:

Control of university presses, and major influence over the commercial ones, allows academics supporting the *status quo* to ‘maintain standards’ – as they would express it – or, in other words, to repress opposition to orthodoxy. (quoted in Berlinerbrau, 1999: 117)

Allied with the tactic of self-censorship is what Adam, Merrett and others call ‘privatism’, which refers to “safe, conservative research of a non-controversial nature” (Merrett, 1991: 9). There are a number of references to these strategies in the literature on academics during the apartheid period. Marcum (1982: 55) notes that, “in the absence of a societal tradition of respect for Anglo-American values of academic freedom”, in South Africa at the time, “[t]imidity, safe scholarship and mediocrity [were] inevitable tendencies in such a climate of overt political pressure.” Others have spoken of a “a bias towards researching safe topics” and described how “academics have moved towards adopting an apolitical technocratic managerial role in serving the interests of the top levels of society” (Taylor, 1991: 41). This leads to the avoidance of certain, more controversial or politically charged research themes:

... the heart of the problem of social research in South Africa [is] the elimination at an earlier stage of the very questions which might lead to answers embarrassing to those who seek to maintain White supremacy. The simplest way in which this is done is by not addressing questions of race relations at all but joining in academic and intellectual debates which are concerned with other matters. (Rex, 1981: 19)

The problem has been identified within a number of disciplines – and, indeed, in other countries, with Fidler (1965), for instance, describing the avoidance of controversial work at universities in the USA and Horn (1999) revealing the practice in Canada. For instance, Garson identified this predicament among historians in South Africa, noting “the temptation

simply to cease asking the questions that can only be answered by using the censored material. The effect would be to leave whole segments of South African history entirely to historians working and publishing abroad only” (Garson, 1973: 6). Davenport, in 1977, observed that historians were “divided ideologically between those who supported the government and wrote appropriately packaged history and those who did not, as well as between those who believed class interests to be the critical motor of history and those who argued otherwise” (quoted in Carruthers, 2010: 385). Thompson (1977: 292) criticised historians and other academics for their resort to privatism:

The most fundamental problems in South African society are taboo subjects for open-minded, uninhibited scholarly research. To examine the titles of South African dissertations in history and the social sciences is to realise how careful the authors are to avoid issues such as miscegenation, law enforcement, and the role of the judiciary.

In turn, Taylor describes sociologists “play[ing] it safe; either through grappling with grand theory, dabbling with abstracted empiricism or juggling with future scenarios for a post-apartheid South Africa” (Merrett, 1994: 196). Slabbert (quoted in Budlender, 1977: 262) sums up the significance of the academic’s decision in this regard:

In South Africa especially there is a political difference in the decision of a sociologist to either teach on the growth of voluntary organisations in Scotland or the reason for a colour bar in industry in South Africa.

Van Niekerk (1987) has examined self-censorship in the field of law, and specifically law publishing, noting that its effects on the articles published in journals far outweigh the direct consequences of censorship, for instance in the known instances of direct threats made to publishers in respect of printing contracts and subscriptions. He blames self-censorship for the existence of an “extensive no-go area for academic scrutiny around a vast area of the justice domain ... [resulting in] a priori abdication of a role of academic dissidence” (Van Niekerk, 1987: 175).

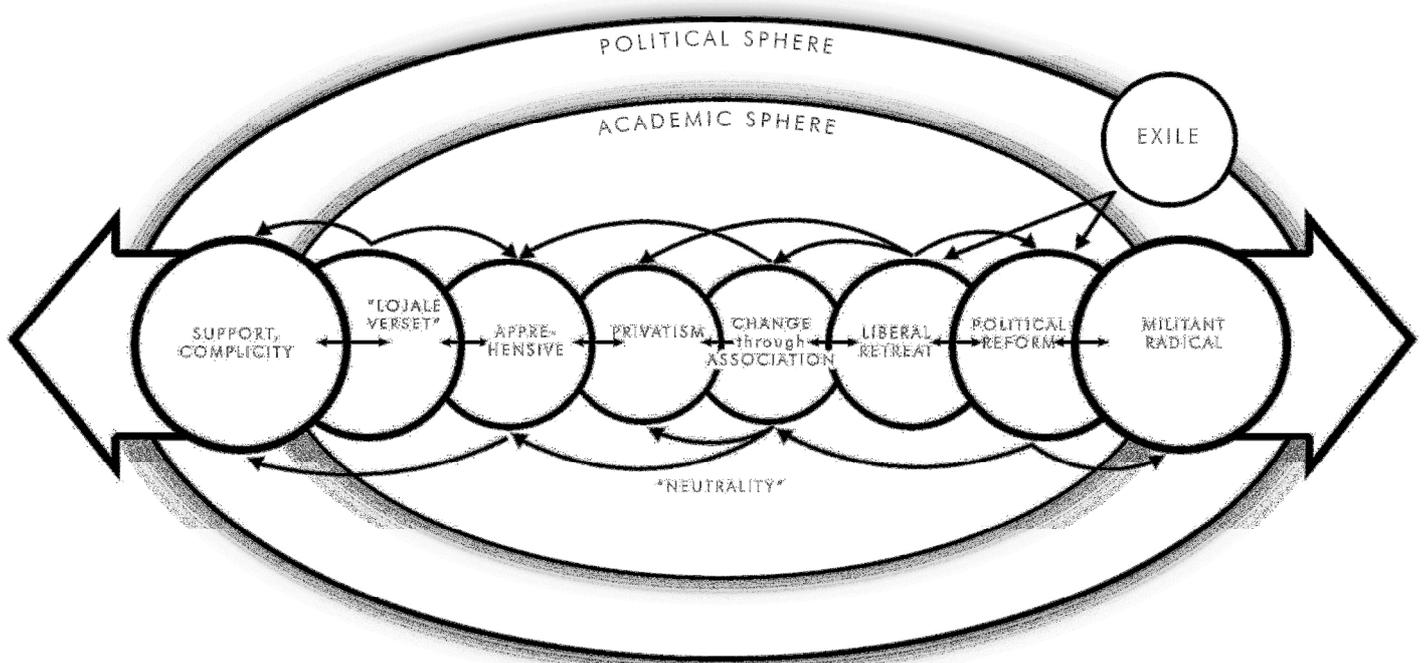
The significance of both self-censorship and privatism is that these may lead to more insular, mediocre research, which does not respond to the key issues of the day. More strongly, self-censorship is widely seen as cowardly and detrimental to good quality research. The

Academic Freedom Committees of the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand argued in 1974 that self-censorship and privatism had “undermine[d] high standards of scholarship” (quoted in Merrett, 1991: 9). As René de Villiers of the Progressive Party argued, “pre-natal censorship [is] ... the high road to mediocrity and to deadly conformity” (quoted by Merrett, 1994: 79).

4.3.6 Depicting the continuum

From the above discussion, a diagram depicting the continuum of intellectual responses to apartheid may be developed (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: A continuum of intellectual response in the apartheid context



Source: Based on Adam, 1977; Hugo, 1977; Sanders, 2002.

The diagram depicts the continuum in a visual medium. Reading from left to right, the intellectual responses can be classified as moving from a position of complicity, through scientific neutrality, to radical opposition. The overlapping circles show that each position is characterised by a wide range of behaviour and of scholarly output. Moreover, as the arrows show, an academic's place on the model is not necessarily fixed; rather, it could shift over time and in different contexts, and responses could fall into more than one category at different times. It is important to note that some of the positions fall outside the academic sphere (notably the militant-radical and exile categories); they may thus be of relevance to a wider consideration of opposition to apartheid, but not to the intellectual responses from within universities. Academics at times would move outside the academic sphere to protest more openly or effectively. The model thus shows the extent to which the political sphere dominated the academic sphere.

4.3.7 Application to publishing: The example of Oxford University Press

The case of Oxford University Press in South Africa is an interesting illustration of shifts along the continuum. As Caroline Davis (2011) shows, the press went through a period where it balanced its list between academic publications, which were often oppositional, and educational textbooks, largely for the Bantu Education market. Under the direction of Leo Marquard, a Liberal Party stalwart, after 1946 a "tradition" of "anti-apartheid publishing" was established (Ibid.: 83). David Philip lists key texts from this period (from Philip, 1991: 11) as: Alan Paton's *Hofmeyr*, Edgar Brookes's *Civil Liberty in South Africa*, Monica Wilson's *Langa*, Desmond Hobart Houghton's *The South African Economy*, T.R.H. Davenport's *The Afrikaner Bond*, David Welsh's *The Roots of Segregation*, and Marquard's own *Peoples and Policies of South Africa*. OUP supported this clearly liberal publishing programme through educational publishing, in particular textbooks for black schools. As Davis points out, this cross-subsidisation led to an interesting contradiction in policy, between opposing the Nationalist government on the one hand, and supporting their segregated education system on the other. She describes the example of Bantu Education being "directly attacked in a publication that Marquard and Philip themselves commissioned and edited, Mary Benson's 1963 biography of Albert Luthuli" (Davis, 2011: 86).

Davis also describes how OUP became less oppositional over time, especially as the 1960s progressed. After Marquard's retirement in 1962, the impetus for oppositional publishing lessened while at the same time the government became more repressive. Under the more repressive legislative environment, OUP not only became less critical, but it also resorted to self-censorship. In a case which had a widespread influence on the South African university presses, the *Oxford History of South Africa* was published in 1971. Leo Kuper's chapter on 'African nationalism in South Africa, 1910–1964', given its theme and focus, unavoidably quoted many banned people and publications, and OUP feared the book being banned as a result. Merrett (1994: 62) summarises that "[t]wo years' work on primary sources resulted in infringements of the law regarding the quoting of banned persons and unlawful organisations, an inevitable consequence given the topic." The publishers' decision was to print two separate editions: while the international edition included the chapter by Kuper on African nationalism, the local edition contained only 53 blank pages where his chapter should have been.

This decision was not without strong criticism, not least from Kuper himself. He accused the publishers of acting in "the self-appointed role of surrogate censor" and of "committing an act of political regression", going on to argue that:

Such fears may be aroused that the self-censorship goes well beyond the strict requirements of the law. Often this self-censorship is not disclosed to the reader. The third stage is the enforcement of the censorship laws against writers by persons acting on their own initiative and not charged with that function by the government. It is a surrogate censorship which enormously increases the effectiveness of repression. It was this step which the Clarendon Press and the editors initially took in excluding my chapter. (Kuper, 1975: 50)

This is a significant criticism, especially given Kuper's standing as "probably the finest sociologist to have emerged from the South African milieu" (Lever, 1981: 255). Amidst much criticism, in a final irony, the publishers were later informed that the book would not be banned in its uncensored version:

The book, whose international edition included the missing chapter, was never banned. This was not required as the publishers had achieved the state's purpose through a blatant act of self-censorship. The South African edition contained a note of regret, but a statement by Kuper was not included. It was, however, published in

the international edition after ‘protracted and painful correspondence’ initiated by Kuper. A representative of the PCB, in explaining his body’s lack of involvement in the blank pages saga, said he found them so irritating he wished he could ban the book. (Merrett, 1994: 62–63)

David Philip (1991: 43), who was then a publisher at OUP and involved in the decision to publish with the blank pages, situates the decision within the highly repressive political context and the threat of sanctions. He explains that “[t]he supporters of the publish-and-be-damned argument were mainly outside South Africa; those in favour of publishing with the offending chapter blank were mainly inside the country. Who was right? I am sure only that it was a terribly difficult decision at the time.” This reveals the limited extent of dissent possible within the country at the time.

Some saw the decision as a courageous one, drawing attention as it did to the issue of censorship in South Africa, and opening up some debate on the matter. For example:

This [the OUP] episode starkly brings out the existence of self-censorship and several social scientists I have spoken to admit to having engaged in this practice. ... The testimony to the power of ideological control ultimately lies in the field of unconscious self-censorship: much of what could be termed the sociological imagination originates from the subconscious and ideas formulated there may be unconsciously suppressed by self-protective mechanisms. (Savage, 1981: 58)

The lasting result, however, of the *Oxford History* debacle was a withdrawal, on the part of the publisher, from politically oriented publishing. “By 1971, the parent OUP in England, evidently fearing for the safety and profitability of their South African enterprise, ordered the latter to withdraw from publishing texts on local history and politics and to concentrate instead on increasing the company's share of the growing market for books for African primary schools: in effect, self-imposed censorship, in accordance with the hardening apartheid ideology of the time” (Hacksley, 2007). Other commentators draw similar conclusions: “For nearly the next twenty years – the years of dominance of the apartheid state – Oxford University Press Southern Africa would no longer be regarded as oppositional publishers. They followed Longman into the African school market and concentrated again on being distributors of imported books” (Altbach & Hoshino, 1995: 418).

In consequence of OUP's decision to move away from critical academic work and towards educational publishing, in 1971, David Philip left Oxford University Press in Cape Town to set up as an independent publisher with his wife Marie. "Rather than allow the expression of alternative views to be silenced in this way, and believing in 'the truth of the imagination', David Philip cashed his pension and, operating together with his wife Marie, launched David Philip Publishers. It was their avowed intent to publish under the slogan 'Books That Matter for Southern Africa', by which they meant "academic books and serious trade books for the thinking public" (Hacksley, 2007). Oppositional publishing would henceforth largely be undertaken by independent publishers, outside of the academic sphere.

If we were to plot the position of OUP on the continuum (Figure 4.1), then it would clearly show a shift over time: from the relatively oppositional category of political reform, to liberal retreat, to self-censorship and privatism. But there were also multiple positions occupied at a single time, as described.

4.4 Oppositional publishing in South Africa

As has been shown, there is a constant interplay in South African history between repression and resistance, protest and complicity. In an oppressive context of this kind, an 'agent of change' (to appropriate Elizabeth Eisenstein's iconic use of the term, from 1979) would fall on the side of resistance. Thus, the 1970s saw increased pressure on freedom of speech, and a more constrained context in which to publish. For example, "[i]n 1948, 100 titles were banned by the new apartheid government; by 1971 this number had grown dramatically to about 18 000" (Suttie, 2005: 112). At the same time, opposition to apartheid intensified, and "[t]he choice facing publishers was between confrontation and capitulation" (Hacksley, 2007). A number of people chose confrontation through the medium of publishing, and thus several new kinds of highly politicised publishers were formed – such as David Philip, Ravan Press, Skotaville, and Ad Donker. With growing restrictions on what South African publishers could produce throughout the apartheid period, and especially increasingly rigorous censorship laws, a form of publishing that could be defined as oppositional emerged.

As the focus thus far in this chapter has fallen on the university response to the restrictions of censorship, the perspective now moves to the response from publishers, who disseminated the scholarship of the academics described above. Even while these publishers may be seen as operating largely outside the academic sphere which encapsulates the model elaborated earlier (see Figure 4.1), their emergence as an alternative publishing outlet for the most outspoken, dissident and radical academics in South Africa underscores their importance, in the absence of radical university press publishing. At the more resistant, oppositional end of the spectrum of responses, such publishers provided a significant platform for anti-apartheid voices. To examine them is thus to enhance the model, as it applies to university press publishing (see Chapter 5), as well as to provide a counter-example of committed, value-driven publishing. These were not publishers that would hide behind a screen of academic neutrality; rather, they saw themselves as having a social responsibility to transmit certain values and ideologies through the medium of their books.

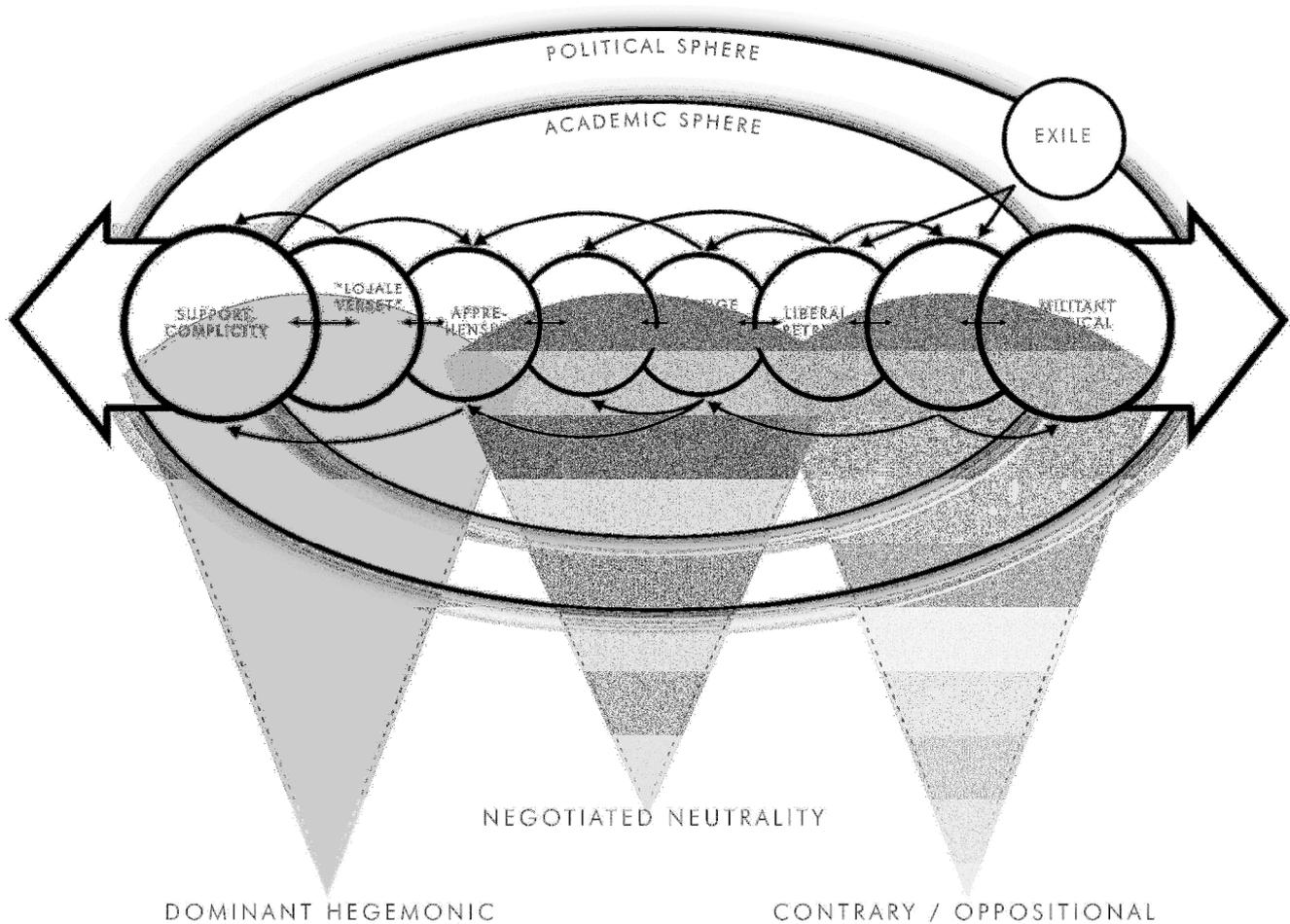
4.4.1 *The international literature*

In the international context, oppositional publishing has also emerged in contexts of state oppression, although the terms used in the literature vary widely: we may be speaking, variously, of alternative, subversive, undermining, anti-establishment, left-wing, radical, interventionist, or progressive publishing, and there may also be an overlap with what is broadly known as independent publishing. For example, Stanley Ridge (2005: 96) describes the African Bookman as a “progressive publisher”, which is a term that is deliberately broad in scope, including liberal, communist and generally non-racial sentiments. In turn, Peter McDonald (2012) uses the phrase “interventionist publishing” to describe such publishers as the African Bookman and Taurus; although he does not define the term, it is clearly intended to be used in the same way as progressive publishing in the example given above. The term I prefer to use is that of David Philip (1991), i.e. “oppositional publishing” – which may be defined, quite simply, as “anti-apartheid and pro-conservation” (1991: 43). More broadly, Wright (2009) defines oppositional publishing as “books that challenge the ways things are”.

This concept of opposition may be further clarified with reference to Stuart Hall's categorisation of the different subject positions available to an audience when receiving a message – for example, when reading a book. Hall (1973) describes three possible positions: the dominant-hegemonic position, the negotiated code or position, and the globally contrary or oppositional code. In other words, the social positioning of a publisher and of a reader would affect how they interpret knowledge and information. If these are situated within the historical and geographical context of scholarly publishing in apartheid South Africa, then the positions could be translated as, first, the pro-Establishment publishers and their work – and readers who accepted such work – in the dominant-hegemonic position; secondly, publishers and readers adopting the negotiated position would be those who largely accepted and complied with legislation, but who had personal reservations and who allowed for exceptions in certain, localised situations; and thirdly, those who opposed the government and the political and legal framework in which it functioned – the oppositional publishers, the anti-apartheid lobby, and their readership, who engaged in a “struggle in discourse” (Hall, 1973: 517). Hall notes, and this is true of the apartheid era and responses as well, that these positions are “shot through with contradictions” (1973: 516). These positions clearly echo the responses depicted in the continuum (see Figure 4.2 for an amplified model).

Notably, oppositional publishers would fall only on the extreme right side of the model, although there is some difference in how radical each publisher can be considered to have been. Renoster Books, for instance, has been described as having “liberal-literary” values, while Ravan and Skotaville were considerably more radical (McDonald, 2009: 282). Thus, while all may be classified as falling within the “oppositional code”, the use of the continuum enables us to begin to clarify differences in approach and ideology within these broad categories. While this is not the main focus of this study, it is an interesting aspect for further research.

Figure 4.2: An amplified continuum of intellectual response in the apartheid context



In other parts of the world, too, a similar oppositional position may be identified, in terms of publishing. For instance, in Spain during the Franco period (1939–1975), publishing was subjected to censorship, surveillance and control. Schweitzer (2008) notes that “publishing houses had three major possibilities for their orientation: a direction remaining ideologically close to the regime, neutrality or opposition” (again, echoing Stuart Hall’s and the continuum’s categories of response). Specifically, “[o]ppositional publishing houses encountered big problems with censorship and were not able to achieve a considerable market position until the mid-1960s. Even then they often had economical problems. Their boom period was short and ended soon after Franco’s death when public interest in political publications declined.” Schweitzer identifies one of the key characteristics of oppositional

publishing as alternative distribution channels, such as the use of direct sales. Oppositional publishing followed a similar route in the much shorter Fascist period in Italy, although Dunnett (2002) notes that the area has not been well studied to date.

In Turkey, alternative or oppositional publishing has also been associated with anti-government and dissident views (Albert, 2008). The model described by Albert, as used in various countries, includes the publication of “books with radical substance and content”, and a non-commercial business structure (e.g. having no owner, or no hierarchy), while distribution may also be non-traditional, primarily through specifically formed book clubs or direct sales, funding is usually non-profit, and very little money is spent on marketing. This model is similar to that used by Ravan Press in South Africa, as will be shown.

Minority and independent publishing in countries such as the UK and USA also reveals some important parallels with oppositional publishing. Philippa Ireland (2012), for instance, in her examination of black British publishers, such as New Beacon Books and Bogle L’Ouverture, describes the primacy of the political mission of such presses, which aimed to promote publishing by, for, and about black people, over the usual commercial mission of publishing. The general problems of independent publishers, such as lack of access to funding and to mainstream distribution channels, are also those of oppositional publishers, as will be seen, although the latter face additional obstacles in the form of political repression. However, looking at the rise of black, minority or independent publishing in other countries, outside the mainstream channels of publishing but nonetheless representing a substantial mass of authors and publishers, leads us to a fundamental question about the history of publishing in South Africa: why has there not been a similar rise of black-owned publishers in South Africa, whether competing with or distancing themselves from mainstream (white-owned) publishing? A consideration of this question falls outside the scope of this study, but it is an important issue for future research.

4.4.2 South African literature

The South African literature on what has come to be known as oppositional publishing (such as Cloete, 2000; Essery, 2005; Venter, 2007) tends to locate the first stirrings as far back as

1943 (before the Nationalist government came to power, in 1948), with Julian Rollnick's African Bookman – “the first oppositional publisher in South Africa,” according to Philip (1991: 42), “with a consistent political attitude informing and influencing all his books”. What was ‘oppositional’ about this publisher appears to be its commitment to publishing black South African authors, as well as politically involved authors, including Govan Mbeki, E’skia Mphahlele, Eddie Roux, and Julius Lewin – and the Natal academic, Arthur Keppel-Jones (Ridge, 2005). Rollnick’s “avowed purpose,” according to David Philip (1991: 42), “was to publish ‘literature suitable in language, content and price for African readers’”. This publishing house was short-lived, and its impact has not been studied in sufficient detail, although it produced more than sixty books in around four years.

Strikingly, there appears to have been little oppositional publishing in the 1950s and 1960s, and the reasons for this are unclear from the existing literature. Kantey (1990: xii) has referred more broadly to the 1960s as the “decade of black silence”, and that could form part of the reason. Cloete (2000) notes the rise of Black Consciousness, and suggests a tentative link between the growth of that ideology in the late 1960s and early 1970s and the rise of oppositional publishing. Philip (1991), in turn, has suggested that external publishers fulfilled this role in the 1960s, for instance at Oxford University Press under Leo Marquard. This is another area that merits further study.

More – but still insufficient – attention has been given to the greatest exponents of oppositional publishing in South Africa, who were most active during the most oppressive period of apartheid history, the 1970s and 1980s: David Philip Publishers (founded 1971), Ravan Press (1972), and Skotaville (1982), and to a lesser extent Renoster (1971), BLAC (1973), Ad Donker (1973), Taurus (1975), Buchu Books (1987) and Seriti sa Sechaba (1988), as well as smaller, short-lived publishing programmes. These publishers may be defined as oppositional largely because of their common commitment to publishing works opposing the government. It needs to be pointed out, however, that the majority of the literature on the oppositional publishers is inadequate for scholarly needs; it consists largely of memoirs, interviews, anecdotes and discussions. Essery’s (2005) study of David Philip (which also includes comparisons with Skotaville and Ravan) is an exception. There thus remains considerable scope for study in this area.

The discussion of oppositional publishing that follows reveals the difficulties of applying a conventional book history model, such as that of Darnton (1982) or of Adams and Barker (1993) (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2 in Chapter 1), to this highly unconventional model of publishing. For a start, neither model makes space for what should go even before the phase of ‘publication’ – the strategy, mission and orientation of the publisher. This may be because neither model places the publisher, as an organisation, at the centre of their model. Rather, in the case of Darnton, the focus falls on all the individuals involved in the production of a book, while Adams and Barker emphasise the book itself as the central figure. This study, in contrast, is an examination of publishers, and while both individuals and books are of importance, they are subsumed within a larger, institutional whole.

Secondly, while both models mention the presence of political, intellectual and social influences in addition to the economic or commercial pressures, it is difficult to know how to foreground these in a case where commercial motivations are of distinctly secondary importance. Under apartheid, every stage of the publishing process was overshadowed by legislation, government control and at least the threat of censorship or punishment for these publishers. Thirdly, Darnton’s model, in particular, envisages a predictable and conventional manufacturing or production process, involving a wide array of actors such as printers, binders, shippers and booksellers. As has been noted above, in the international context, the production and distribution of oppositional publications is considerably more varied and less conventional, and may involve a very small group of people fulfilling almost every role. Lastly, the final phases of readership (or reception and survival, in Adams and Barker’s terms) are again complicated by the intervention of the government, in the case of banned books or authors. Texts would often ‘survive’ in unusual or even illegal forms, such as photocopied pages being circulated, while others failed to reach their intended audience.

This discussion thus follows a slightly different publishing cycle: the publishing mission or philosophy is foregrounded, followed by the business model of the publisher and the very important question of funding. The author profile is then considered, along with questions of gatekeeping. The production phase is not highlighted, because the publishers themselves considered it of much less importance than distribution and the creation of awareness – this

is not to say it does not have any importance, and indeed the paratextual study of oppositional books could be considered a fruitful area for further study. To these publishers, books were simply a medium for their message, rather than a product of importance in itself. Readership and impact are thus also emphasised.

4.4.3 Mission-driven publishing

The broader context within which the oppositional publishing model may be located is primarily political – although there were obviously also commercial, social and intellectual influences – and this political context may be characterised as one of oppression, and especially political and legal sanctions against those opposing the regime. The censorship laws, and other legislation aimed at minimising dissent (described in more detail earlier in this chapter), created an atmosphere of repression and forced publishers to rigorously screen manuscripts and authors prior to publication. Non-compliant publishers faced constant scrutiny, the banning of books and subsequent loss of revenue, harassment, and even arrest.

Within this repressive environment, intellectual and cultural influences were often controlled as far as possible – as the regime attempted to mould thoughts and attitudes, and to limit outside viewpoints. In response to this context, the aim and focus of the oppositional publishing houses was not the traditional capitalist aim of making profits, but was rather overtly political and strongly anti-government: “In South Africa, alternative publishers were especially characterised by their strong political focus and their antagonistic, undermining attitude to the apartheid regime and establishment” (Venter, 2007: 95). In fact, an oppositional publisher must be defined in relation to that which it opposes – and in South Africa, this was primarily the State but also, to a lesser degree, the mainstream publishing houses associated with it. Thus, the African Bookman’s “consistent political attitude” informed the publishing philosophy and mission of that publisher. Similarly, Ravan Press explicitly set out with just such a political agenda in mind: “We are part of that section of South African society engaged in changing the present social system ... we aim to produce books that inform the struggle in the present ... and create a climate in which the new society can be discussed” (quoted in Essery, 2005: 31). With their explicit

opposition to censorship, such publishers regularly risked the banning of their works as well as harassment by the security police. Extreme examples are those of Jaki Seroke (Skotaville), who was imprisoned in terms of the Internal Security Act in 1987, and Peter Randall (Ravan), who was banned in 1977. The other oppositional publishers all experienced varying degrees of police harassment, such as surveillance, searches, and stock seizures.

The agenda in the case of David Philip is similarly reflected in their slogan: ‘Books That Matter for Southern Africa’. David and Marie Philip founded their own publishing house in 1971 after OUP’s withdrawal from political publishing, and this was thus seen as an important part of their mission: “Publishers of integrity are, or ought to be, endemically independent, always prepared to give voice to criticism of the establishment, always the supporters of freedom and creativity, holding open the doors for discussion and debate” (Philip, 1991: 41). Moreover, the Philips overtly wanted to focus on politically oppositional and relevant publications, as an interview makes clear: “We had been told that we should stop publishing political books [at OUP], we should concentrate on books for African schools, which was one of the things that we were doing. I just felt it necessary to carry on with publishing political books” (David Philip, quoted in Davis & Ehling, 1994: 133).

The mission in the case of Renoster Books and its successor, Bateleur Books, as well as Ad Donker and Taurus was not only political, but also driven by the imperative of publishing significant local literary voices. Their political motivation arose out of this primary mission, in that the publishers were opposed to the censorship of specific literary works and to the marginalisation of black authors. Renoster was founded by the well-known author Lionel Abrahams, with Eva and Robert Royston, in 1971; Ad Donker founded his own publishing house in 1973; and Taurus was formed in 1975 specifically to publish the work of André P. Brink and later other important literary figures.

Skotaville’s mission was overtly political, too: it was established by Jaki Seroke and Mothobi Mutloatse, who had both previously worked at Ravan Press, specifically to create a space for the “needs, aspirations and objectives of Black writers” to be recognised without being “subject to the criteria, constraints and restrictions” imposed by “commercial publishing houses” – and to be a “voice for the voiceless” (Seroke, 1984: 201). Moreover, the new publishing house was intended to “serve the cultural struggle, in the broader national

liberation struggle in our country” (ibid.). Skotaville was closely linked with the ethos of Black Consciousness and with the African Writers’ Association – indeed, Ndebele (1989: 416) would comment that the AWA’s “singular achievement has been the establishment of Skotaville”. The very name of Skotaville revealed its political affiliations: it was named after former ANC Secretary-General Mveli Trevor Skota. Moreover, Skotaville’s political mission is reflected in its very structure, as a black-owned small press. This was taken further with the establishment of Seriti sa Sechaba, the first publisher owned by a black woman, after Dinah Lefakane left Skotaville to found a feminist press in 1987.

4.4.4 Business models

As can be seen, then, an oppositional publisher is situated within a repressive political milieu, and is mission-driven, rather than profit-driven. They seek the freedom to publish works that encourage debate (and, in some cases, to change society itself), rather than focusing on gross margins and the market. This echoes the mission of similar minority-run publishers overseas; for instance, black-owned presses in the Harlem Renaissance have been described as “not interested in making money, but in publishing what needed to be published” (quoted in Young, 2006: 66). This echoes Bourdieu’s sub-division of the field of cultural production into the field of restricted production (dominated by the pursuit of symbolic capital, or the recognition of the symbolic value of its product) and the field of large-scale production (dominated by the quest for economic profit) (Bourdieu, 1985). “Broadly defined [alternative publishing] includes anything outside mainstream commercial publishing, where the market is the final determinant of what is published. In contrast, [in alternative publishing] the publishing mission takes precedence over the business mission” (Cloete, 2000: 43). This implies risk-taking and an interest in long-term interest rather than short-term gain, as further described by Bourdieu:

The entrepreneur whose motive is economic profit puts out cultural products that accommodate an evident demand in order to maximize profits over the short term by means of a fast turnover. The entrepreneur whose aim is cultural prestige rather than fast profit takes risks with his products, since it will only become clear in the longer term whether they are to become highly rated (and sold) as cultural objects. (Bourdieu’s theory, described by De Glas, 1998: 380)

The additional motivation of the oppositional publishers, however, was neither profit nor prestige, but activism for the purpose of political change – a significant difference in publishing strategy. And, because the political mission takes precedence, funding – often external donor funding – is key: “Most oppositional publishers have been largely funded from abroad and usually classify themselves as non-profitmaking” (Philip, 1991: 45). To a large extent, such donor funding fell away with the end of apartheid, and the oppositional publishers did not survive, apart from David Philip which followed a more market-driven or commercial model. The African Bookman, too, foundered because “[t]he venture as a whole has failed to pay its way” (Rollnick, 1945, quoted in Ridge, 2005: 102).

The mission-driven nature of this form of publishing led to the use of specific kinds of business models. These can largely be classified as two kinds: mainly non-profit and non-traditional, on the one hand, and mainly commercially oriented and professional, on the other. The first kind may be illustrated by several oppositional publishers. For example, Ravan Press was determinedly non-profit – Randall (1997: 2) describes the “intense idealism” that ensured that “the profit motive did not feature at all” – and had a non-traditional company structure, making decisions through debate and consensus rather than implementing a clear strategy. As Grundlingh (1997: 28) notes, “[a]s an outsider one gained the impression that the operation was being run without a visible formal hierarchical order; no sumptuous offices for directors and often decisions were taken while sitting on a wooden bench in the backyard”. The Press became dependent on external funding over time, although it began without such aid. After Randall’s banning in 1977, Ravan was managed by Mike Kirkwood and then by Glenn Moss (from 1991). Despite their efforts, in the 1990s, “closure was a more viable option than rescue, given the financial implications” (Moss, 1997: 14). Moss (1997: 14; emphasis in the original) highlights the link between the company’s mission and business model thus:

... its weaknesses as a publishing *company* were the direct result of its strengths as a socially-engaged and committed *publisher*, and its internal systems in all the basics of publishing – warehousing, marketing, financial management, planning, sales representation – were so flawed as to defy restructuring.

Skotaville, in turn, was structured as an “indigenous collective initiative” (Mutloatse, 1992: 212), which is similar to Ravan’s structure under Kirkwood, although legally speaking it was a non-profit limited company. While originally the intention was to remain independent, to the extent of not depending on any outside source for funding, Skotaville largely survived through external donor funding, from sources such as the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, and the South African Council of Churches. Initial hopes that the Press would become self-sustaining were not fulfilled, and by 1992 Mutloatse was appealing for aid: “We urgently need this specialized assistance to help us relaunch Skotaville on a firmer business footing, so that we can weather the storm of transition from the apartheid era to a non-racial, united and democratic South Africa” (quoted in Essery, 2005: 39). Seriti sa Sechaba was also heavily dependent on external funding, notably from USAID.

Taurus started out as a partnership, and later became a company, more for legal than financial reasons. In this partnership, none of the profits of the company were paid out to the directors – all revenue was redirected back into the company, to subsidise bannings and future projects (Coetzee, 1984). It should be noted, though, that as university lecturers the directors of Taurus all had ‘day jobs’ and they did not have to live off the proceeds of their publishing. Moreover, in terms of production, Taurus relied almost entirely on in-house typesetting, refusing to work with what they perceived as “over zealous and ‘moralistic’” typesetters (Coetzee, 1984: 32). Once again, the non-commercial outlook was not viable over the longer term.

The second kind of business model may be seen in the operations of David Philip and Ad Donker, for instance. David Philip had a much more professional, mainstream publishing structure, perhaps as a result of the Philips’ experience in publishing. They started with their own start-up capital, and used a variety of income streams to maintain cash flow, including the sale of subsidiary rights, the use of author funding to reduce risk, and an international network of distributors to reach a wider market. Moreover, because they were such a small operation, a great deal of the publishing value chain was conducted in-house. For instance, for the literary magazine *Contrast*, Marie Philip noted, “We typeset and laid it out and distributed it” (Davis & Ehling, 1994: 134). The scope of the publishing operation is made clear: “There are twenty-one of us and we do the whole operation from editing, design,

production, invoicing, accounting, warehousing, promoting sales, and foreign rights. We publish 20 titles a year” (David Philip, in Davis & Ehling, 1994: 139). Their understanding of the value chain, and especially their success in inserting their publications into the more mainstream channels of distribution and marketing, led them to have a widespread impact over more than three decades, and to become perhaps the most visible and viable of the oppositional publishers.

Perhaps as a result of their largely unorthodox business models or their inability to reach a sustainable market, as well as the drying-up of funding after the end of the anti-apartheid struggle, few oppositional publishers survived into the twenty-first century. Ravan would be bought up by Hodder & Stoughton Educational South Africa in 1994, having survived just long enough to see the new South Africa come into being. The acquisition was intended to be a move to save the company financially, but it resulted in the imprint falling away altogether. Through later mergers and acquisitions, Ravan’s backlist is now part of the mainstream trade publisher Pan Macmillan’s list. Similarly, Taurus ceased publishing in the early 1990s, and its stock was bought by Human & Rousseau, also a mainstream publisher in South Africa, and now owned by Nasionale Pers / Media 24.

But even the more commercially successful publishers have not continued publishing in the same form. David Philip has survived only as an imprint of New Africa Books, after the Philips retired in late 1999 and sold a share to that (black-owned) organisation. Ad Donker was bought out by Jonathan Ball, another independent. Skotaville lives on, in theory, as part of a much reorganised media firm run by Mutloatse, the Mutloatse Art Heritage Trust. None of these is still an active, productive imprint. The full range of factors leading to the demise or decline of these publishers deserves further scholarly attention.

4.4.5 Authors and list-building

Once again, Pierre Bourdieu’s division of publishers is useful in categorising the oppositional publishers in South Africa. He makes a distinction between those publishers that are willing to take a risk with new authors, for long-term gain, and those that prefer to publish established, best-seller authors, for mass consumption and short-term gain (Bourdieu,

1985). The oppositional publishers were certainly on the side of long-term gain, even if in their case it was political change and social relevance, rather than literary merit or commercial gain *per se*. They thus followed a relatively eclectic publishing strategy, publishing both fiction and non-fiction. The latter, non-fiction category often consisted of titles with a scholarly bias that would otherwise have been published by a university press or scholarly publisher: history, politics, sociology, and so on. For instance, Skotaville's list focused largely on politics, theology and education, with about 20% dedicated to fiction.

Moreover, the oppositional publishers were deliberately provocative, in that their aim was to publish critical voices, progressive ideas and books that gave ordinary people a sense of their power. They thus published many young, untried authors and used various experimental formats, such as what came to be known as protest literature or the 'proemdra' (a combination of prose, poetry and drama). These formats are seldom associated with more mainstream publishers, perhaps in part because some of these ventures were subsidised or partly donor-funded: "The alternative publishers could afford the financial risk of dabbling in odd ventures and as a result discover new authors – Ravan Press published J.M. Coetzee's first novel *Dusklands* – because they had foreign funding in support of the cause of anti-apartheid" (Greyling, 2003: 56). Randall (quoted in De Waal, 1996) comments on the decision to publish this "unknown author": "My sober judgement was that this unsolicited manuscript by an unknown author, which had been rejected everywhere else, was the work of a writer of genius". He gambled on a large print run of 4 500 copies, and the work was both a commercial and critical success. Thereafter, Coetzee was able to interest an international publisher, Secker & Warburg, in his work. As Wittenberg (2008: 135) notes, one of the reasons for Coetzee seeking an overseas publisher was that he was concerned about the possible reception of his second novel, *In the Heart of the Country*: "if published in South Africa, might conceivably be banned on one or both of the following grounds that (1) it impairs good race relations, (2) it is obscene etc". Coetzee directly addressed Ravan's stance on censorship and self-censorship in South Africa:

Assuming that Ravan were interested in publishing the book, and assuming that I had no objections, would you be prepared to submit the MS to the Publications Control Board for scrutiny? And if they asked for cuts, what would you do? If you were not prepared, on principle, to submit any MS to the PCB, would you be

prepared to publish a book which, although in your opinion of literary merit, stood a good chance of having official action taken against it? (Coetzee, 1975, quoted in Wittenberg, 2008: 135)

In the event, the answers to these questions were moot, as Coetzee went ahead with international publication, and the book itself was found “not undesirable” by the critics. Ravan was, after much negotiation, allowed to publish a small local edition some time after the original UK edition.

Similarly, Renoster took the risk of publishing black authors and poets who were then almost entirely unknown, such as Oswald Mtshali (*Sounds of a Cowhide Drum*, 1971) and Wally Serote (*Yakal'inkomo*, 1972). Donker (1983: 32) notes of the former that, “[b]efore the year [1971] ended five printings had been made; a year after publication some 16 000 copies were in print, making it South Africa’s poetry best seller.” But the imprint was not able to attract further authors, and collapsed within a year.

In regard to the authors published by such oppositional publishers, we must also consider the selection or gatekeeping practices associated with such publishers. In a number of cases, this was linked to the perceived relevance of the works, and not their potential commercial value. For example, the small oppositional publisher Taurus was formed precisely to publish an important literary work, rather than for monetary gain (Coetzee, 1984). Andre P. Brink’s novel, *Kennis van die Aand* (‘Looking on Darkness’), had been banned in 1973 – the first significant Afrikaans work to be banned by the Publications Control Board – and his next manuscript, *'n Oomblik in die Wind* (‘An Instant in the Wind’) – a novel about a relationship across the colour bar – was rejected by the mainstream Afrikaner publisher Human & Rousseau in 1975 (Venter, 2007: 106). Three lecturers at Wits – Ampie Coetzee, Ernie Lindenberg and John Miles (with the later addition of Gerrit Olivier in 1983) – decided to form a publishing house and publish Brink’s new book. They printed only 1 000 copies, in great secrecy, and sold out the entire print run within two weeks. Ironically, the novel was not banned after all. In a further irony, Human & Rousseau would later buy up the Taurus backlist, in 1992, and issue their own edition of the novel in 1994.

At Taurus, the selection policies were part of their *raison d'être*. Coetzee (1984: 32) notes that “[w]riters whose manuscripts were refused by the large publishing houses because of the Publishing Laws, or who were advised to censor parts of their manuscripts, or who were starting to oppose the establishment publishers as they made no stand against censorship, came to Taurus”. The small publisher produced more than eighty titles, including two of Nadine Gordimer’s novels (in association with Jonathan Cape), as well as books by Breyten Breytenbach, John Miles and Dan Roodt. Several of their titles were banned, such as *Stanley Bekker en die Boikot* (‘Stanley Bekker and the Boycott’) and *Donderdag of Woensdag* (‘Thursday or Wednesday’) both by John Miles and *Sonneskyn* (‘Sunshine’) by Dan Roodt (see Coetzee, 1984). Venter (2007: 112) points out that Taurus also published non-fiction, focusing on political and social issues.

Skotaville quickly became associated with an influential stable of authors as well. Their immediate significance was signalled by the publication of Archbishop Desmond Tutu’s first book, *Hope and Suffering* (1982), which Mutloatse edited himself, and for which he also wrote the foreword. Tutu’s work sold exceptionally well, both in South Africa and abroad, being translated into languages as diverse as Dutch, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish, German and Japanese. In fact, Mutloatse was to boast that “the German version alone sold over 80 000 copies, an unheard-of feat for a non-German and African cleric” (quoted in Makoe, 2011). Other authors also became household names: Neville Alexander, Allan Boesak, Frank Chikane, Phillip Kgosana, Bob Leshoai, Chabani Manganyi, Don Mattera, Fatima Meer, Itumeleng Mosala, Buti Tlhagale, Siphon Sepamla, Tim Couzens, Motsoko Phoko, Jonathan Jansen, and Bishop Mvume Dandala, among others.

Ad Donker’s publishing decisions were somewhat more commercially oriented, but because he published some significant oppositional authors, his publishing house, too, came to be seen as subversive. Donker would add to his list Wally Serote, Siphon Sepamla and other New Black Poets, as well as the playwright Athol Fugard, for instance, with his drama, *Tsotsi*. He also saw the merit in republishing local literary classics, such as Bessie Head, Olive Schreiner, Sol Plaatje, and Bloke Modisane. Donker continued with his publishing programme despite government threats to withdraw his residency permit (he was a Dutch national), security police surveillance, and illegal searches of his house.

Given the high calibre of many of the authors published, then, it may be noted that oppositional publishers not only served a marginalised group of authors, but also a mainstream group of authors whose *ideas* were marginalised because they contradicted government policies. Moreover, in addition to experimental formats and fiction, several oppositional publishers also made a name for themselves publishing non-fiction, in particular history and political commentary. While some of the titles were popular in orientation, others were more academic. This brought them into direct competition with the university presses.

A further note on the relationship between authors and publishers also needs to be made, given the racially divided societal context of oppositional and other forms of publishing. This is to point out that the vast majority of publishers were – and still remain – white-owned and managed, while a number of the most important authors published were black. John K. Young (2006) has theorised about the significance of this relationship in the American context, in his book, *Black Writers, White Publishers*. He notes that, “what sets the white publisher-black author relationship apart is the underlying social structure that transforms the usual unequal relationship into an extension of a much deeper cultural dynamic” (2006: 4), and goes on to analyse “the ways in which a concentration of money and cultural authority in mainstream publishers works to produce images of blackness that perpetuate an implicit black-white divide between authors and readers, with publishers acting as a gateway in this interaction” (Ibid.: 6). Young’s work illustrates the extent to which black authors have negotiated white power structures in order to reach their audience, through a complex act of confrontation, collaboration and even compromise. While much of what Young describes applies equally well to the South African situation as to the American, there are certain important differences. For instance, the missions of the oppositional publishers aimed not to perpetuate divides among racial groups, but to overcome them – indeed to overthrow a racially oppressive government in so doing. Moreover, Young’s description relies largely on a white-dominated publishing industry representing “blackness” to an implicitly white audience, but this was not the case to the same extent with the oppositional publishers, who deliberately targeted a multiracial audience (see the next section for more on distribution and marketing efforts, and the following section of readership).

What is interesting to note is that this situation, of black writers and white publishers, has persisted in this country. While black writers and leaders in South Africa have called for more black-owned publishing houses, these have on the whole either failed to materialise or not survived. This is a matter that requires further research, to ascertain the reasons for their failure and to consider whether there is still a need for racially distinct publishing houses that could enable black authors to reach out to their readers without the mediation of white publishers.

4.4.6 Distribution and marketing

Related to their occasional use of unorthodox financing models, as described above, oppositional publishers sometimes resorted to alternative distribution channels, at times to circumvent censorship. Censorship in South Africa was applied as a post-publication measure, which implies that “books were banned after they were already in the marketplace” (Matteau, 2007: 83). This intervention thus directly affected publishers at the stage of distribution and bookselling, and this is precisely the stage of the publishing value chain where they were weak. For instance, it has been argued that the African Bookman collapsed because “it could not resolve the problems of promotion and distribution” and thus could not reach “its potentially considerable market” (Philip, 1991: 42). The publisher seemed to rely on informal methods of distributing its publications, such as through agents., as Rollnick experienced various difficulties in “the physical channels of distribution and advertisement”. He elaborates:

... no bookshops cater for this trade; mail-order despatch implies too great an effort on the part of the reader; newspaper space for advertising is crippling in cost; trading stores are not keen on stocking the literature; agents sell too little to merit the high organisational expenses involved. (quoted in Ridge, 2005: 100)

In an attempt to circumvent such difficulties from the mainstream distribution channels as well as censorship, direct sales was a tactic used from time to time, but the market was not so underground or unusual as to warrant this on the whole. Ravan, for instance, used unorthodox distribution methods. In an interview in 1980, Mike Kirkwood of Ravan noted that, “[t]he whole black readership in this country operates largely outside the normal

channels of bookshops. ... So we use non-commercial outlets, outlets that derive from the writers' groups that we publish. Before the first issue of the magazine [*Staffrider*] was published, we had lined up a whole army of distributors who knew what the magazine was doing and that their particular communities would be interested in it" (Kirkwood, 1980: 25–26). This form of direct engagement with the readership predates the kind of communities now being developed with the help of social media.

David Philip (1990: 14) has described a failed experiment of his own in direct sales; he continued to use more mainstream distribution methods as a result:

In 1987 we published *Detention and Torture in South Africa* by Don Foster and Dennis Davis, a powerful indictment of our security police. So sure were we that it would be banned, and so important did we consider the book and its widest possible distribution, that we decided on drastic action. We made a list of 600 sympathetic persons whom we regarded as likely purchasers and, before the book appeared in the shops, dispatched 600 copies to them, with a letter explaining that we wished to ensure a wide distribution for what we regarded as an important book and that we enclosed our invoice in the hope that they would be prepared to pay for the book, but that if not they could either return it or keep it without obligation. However, our optimistic expectations were not fulfilled. We lost over R2 000 and received angry letters from some of our friends, who objected to being expected, however gently, to pay for goods delivered but not ordered. And the book was never banned anyway. A marketing experiment that failed!

Thus, unorthodox distribution methods were often ineffective in actually reaching their intended audience.

Taurus went as far as using *samizdat* methods of developing mailing lists and distributing their publications directly to a group of 'subscribers' (Coetzee, 1984: 32). Their business practices thus fell outside of the usual distribution channels. However, the local oppositional publishers should not be seen as a South African version of *samizdat*. *Samizdat*, as it emerged in communist countries such as the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia refers rather to an underground mode of often self-published material – and indeed, the word *samizdat* may be translated as 'self-published' (cf. Johnston, 1999). In the South African context, this is more similar to the pamphlets printed and passed around by underground political groups, such as the African National Congress in exile, than to the formation of publishing houses which operated in a commercial environment. The similarity emerges in the attempt

to bypass censorship laws, but application of this model of publishing is clearly not sustainable if one is talking about the activities of David Philip or Ravan Press. A common factor of South African oppositional publishing, at least in regard to the publication of books, is that it was more mainstream than *samizdat* publishing. In fact, the success of the oppositional publishers in reaching a wider audience and creating publicity for their authors usually relied on their insertion into more mainstream channels of distribution and bookselling.

4.4.7 Readership and impact

The readership for oppositional publishers is often as politically defined as the publishers themselves. Usually, both in the international context and in South Africa, the majority of readers are located to the left of the political spectrum. In South Africa, the readership targeted was both local and international, but was largely focused on those who supported the struggle against apartheid. Some of their publications were undoubtedly not meant for elite consumption, as they were being produced for a wider audience – politically defined rather than demographically or by class. Skotaville, for instance, was clearly aimed at a mass and multiracial market (Cloete, 2000: 51). As noted in the interview with Kirkwood quoted above (1980), at Ravan too there was a significant focus on reaching both a black and a white readership; he estimated the readership of *Staffrider* as being 90% black. Oliphant (1991: 69), however, cautions against seeing a black, “mass” audience as necessarily large: “For oppositional publishers concerned with reaching the oppressed, this market has since the penetration of literacy on this sub-continent, been relatively small”. Nonetheless, the existence of a multiracial audience was a significant factor for the oppositional publishers.

Apart from the local market, there was also a readership overseas. Kirkwood described Ravan’s international readership as important, but not substantial – “I wouldn’t think it’s more than 500 copies” (Kirkwood, 1980: 26). In contrast, the Philips always saw their international market as being of great significance, with Marie Philip commenting that the publishing house “did not intend to limit [itself] to the small reading market of Southern Africa” (quoted in Essery, 2005: 20). This is borne out by the attention paid by David Philip to developing co-publishing and licensing links with other publishers – notably James Currey

and Rex Collings – and to attending the Frankfurt Book Fair. However, over time the international market dwindled, partly due to declining interest in South African issues once apartheid had come to an end.

Even books that were banned had a readership. Rachel Matteau (2007) has conducted an interesting study of the circulation of banned books in the apartheid era, as has Andrew van der Vlies (2007). Matteau (2007: 85) notes that the unintended consequence of censorship, for instance, could be the creation of publicity, with the Government Gazette’s listing of banned books served as a form of ‘catalogue’ for certain groups of readers. She also goes on to describe how the readership for banned and oppositional books formed reading communities. Further examination of the distribution and readership of banned books is merited.

The lasting impact of the oppositional publishers is difficult to measure, but it has been argued that they helped to shape attitudes to change and encouraged political and social debate. Randall (1997: 31), for instance, argues that “Ravan publications did much to rephrase the debate about the South African past and to bring into focus earlier struggles against oppression”. Moreover, these publishers “played an important role in building the awareness, ideas and committed action that put an end to apartheid” (Cloete, 2000: 43; see also Essery, 2005: 8). As a result, Lionel Abrahams, for instance, describes Ravan as having had a “unique and tremendously significant history” (quoted in Morphet, 1996).

4.5 Conclusion

To provide a broader context for a study of the university presses, this chapter examines restrictions on freedom to publish, such as censorship and infringements on academic freedom. The varying debates around the importance of protecting academic freedom, playing a public or engaged role as an academic, or maintaining scientific objectivity and neutrality, are described. It is from precisely the perspective that academics should play a political or public role, that the universities have been criticised for their wavering stance on academic freedom and on apartheid.

The different intellectual positions taken by various academic institutions and their faculty, in response to the growing repression of the apartheid state, are then described. These positions are plotted on a continuum of response based on the work of political sociologists Heribert Adam, Pierre Hugo and Mark Sanders – from protest (what Adam terms political reform and the militant-radical stance), through compromise and complicity (change through association and liberal retreat), to a lack of engagement (privatism and exile), to open support for the government and its policies. The response of self-censorship (similar to, but distinct from, privatism) is examined in particular, because this is a strategy associated with publishers as well as academics. The particular example of Oxford University Press, and its growing distance from political involvement after a self-censorship debacle, is described.

This chapter has also served to highlight the development of a methodological model for this study. From the literature, a conceptualisation of a continuum of intellectual responses from academics proved useful and relevant. But there are shortcomings to this framework in that it does not cover the responses of academics who did not dissent, i.e. those who supported the apartheid government, either tacitly or openly. The model is then amplified, through application to the oppositional publishers. Attention was thus paid to the response of publishers to the growing restraints of the apartheid government, and in particular the growth of oppositional publishing. The discussion throws up both parallels with, and differences from, international examples of oppositional or independent publishing, and could thus be used, for instance, for further comparative work. It should be noted that the continuum also allows for shifts in philosophy or intellectual response over time to be considered.

At this point, however, the continuum has only been conceptualised in terms of the literature, and has not been empirically tested. In the following chapter, I test the continuum against evidence: the knowledge production or output of the university presses, as a proxy for measuring their responses to resistance or dissent – to the mission of oppositional publishing, in fact. Because Adam's model, in particular, is applicable to academics and their output, it is singularly well suited to a study of knowledge production and to the products of research. This will be the first time, however, that it has been applied

in the context of publishing and to the concrete output of a publishing list. The lack of analyses of publishing lists or South African book history studies is a clear shortcoming in the literature examined thus far.

Clearly, there is a perception that the university presses may also be perceived as oppositional publishers, but there is also some doubt concerning the attribution of the label of oppositional publishing to the university presses. Chapter 5 of this thesis will focus specifically on this question, with an eye to whether an examination of the historical record, and the concrete publishing lists of the university presses themselves, can provide a fuller answer.

Chapter 5: Between complicity and resistance: Assessing the university presses' shifting profiles

As this study has already pointed out, there are a variety of roles and perceptions of the university presses during the apartheid period. Indeed, it could be said that, like any publisher, the university presses have developed particular reputations – accumulated cultural and symbolic capital, to use Bourdieu's terms – as a result of their publishing lists. For instance, they have conferred prestige on their parent universities by publishing the work of distinguished academics and by bringing out award-winning scholarly books. The reputation of both individual titles and authors, and the overall 'brand' of the university press as the result of the accumulation of such titles and authors, have affected the acquisition of cultural distinction. The selection of these titles is influenced by a great many individuals and institutions, including the editorial staff of the press, the members of the Publications Committee or other advisors, and the academics used for the purposes of peer review. But how do these reputations and perceptions stand up to the actual, empirical evidence of the publishing output of the university presses? This chapter will focus on answering this question.

As described in Chapter 4, a debate has emerged in the literature, regarding the role of South African academics during the apartheid period. This debate is linked to the definition of the concept of academic freedom, but also touches on political affiliations and issues. This chapter is a contribution to that debate, as it too examines academic freedom and academic responses to apartheid – using the model of a continuum of intellectual responses, from complicity to resistance – on the basis of empirical evidence, i.e. the actual publishing output or knowledge production of the country's university presses during that period. This perspective, based on real publishing lists, provides a more concrete underpinning to perceptions of the activities of intellectuals and publishers during this era. Moreover, an examination of both knowledge production and intellectual responses brings together the social history and the intellectual history focus of this study, supporting Peter

Burke’s argument that “the political history of knowledge may be viewed as a conflict between two principles, transparency versus opacity, the balance of these forces varying with regions and periods” (2007: 532).

In this chapter, attention will focus on the ideological attitudes and values transmitted by scholarly, university publishers as knowledge producers. There are two key elements to the chapter: a content analysis of the publishing lists, using the categories proposed in the continuum developed as a methodological tool for the study; and a profile of the authors who published their work through the university presses, which is a different means of analysing the publishing lists. These analyses are then placed in the context of the gatekeeping practices of the university presses, so as to provide intellectual ‘clues’ to the inclusion and potential exclusion to access of ideas, ideologies and individuals during a politically repressive era.

5.1 Publishing profiles: A content analysis

We turn now from the origins and missions of the South African university presses to questions of their actual publishing practice. The answers need to be rooted in real evidence, or they run the risk of becoming anecdotal and even inaccurate – and because of the dearth of studies and of available data so far, a number of possible misconceptions have already arisen. This section of the study is thus based on analysis of the publishing lists of the university presses, representing their actual knowledge production.

5.1.1 Methodology

As described in the Methodology section of Chapter 1, a significant step in the methods used in this study was the development of comprehensive bibliographies for the actual publishing lists of the local university presses, for the twentieth century period (up to the year 2000). The study relied on the methods of historical bibliography, which assumes that books themselves are a significant source of information on production, information exchange, and their social context and history.

The compilation of the bibliographies (which may be found on the accompanying CD) has created a new resource for the study and analysis of the university presses from various angles. In this study, the analysis of the titles and the development of a publishing profile was undertaken in order to place their publishing history within a wider historical context. Keeping in mind Murray's (2007: 6) criticism of the "larger failure of quantitative studies of the book to engage in dialogue with the key trends in qualitative humanities research over preceding decades", the study makes a deliberate attempt to contextualise the bibliographies, to analyse them, and to draw out their implications in a wider historical sense. Broad theoretical insights from both book history and political sociology have been called into play, to enhance the qualitative analysis of the bibliographies and the social histories they reveal.

As mentioned in Chapter 1 (Section 1.4), the key method used for engaging with the bibliographies was content analysis. This analysis was performed on the whole sample of publications produced under the auspices of the core university presses (Wits, Natal and Unisa), within a specific period (1960–1990). This produced a total of 2 024 titles for analysis. For the purposes of the content analysis, categories have been limited to those described by the model developed in the previous chapter: the continuum of intellectual responses of academics, based on the classifications of Adam, Hugo and Sanders (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Moreover, the content analysis is supplemented by an author profile of the three key presses, Wits, Natal and Unisa. This profile provides further context to the description and categorisation of the content and themes of publications. The focus thus falls on both the texts and their producers, as well as the intermediary channel of the publishers themselves.

Previous content analyses from a political angle have been carried out in just a few areas of South African academic output. For example, Pierre Hugo (1998: 51) examined the journal *Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe* (Journal for Human Sciences), published by the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Kuns en Wetenskap (South African Academy for Art and Science), and observed an "absence of ... a critique of official race policy" by Afrikaner academics: "no single article or book review contained anything even remotely critical of any aspect of the government's racial policies". In contrast, he notes, a number of articles were in fact

sympathetic to and supportive of apartheid policies. He concludes that “Afrikaner academics cannot (with the partial exception of *Woord en Daad*) point to a significant body of literature that would affirm their allegiance to the ‘politics of truth’ by way of their critiques of official racial policies during the high tide of apartheid” (1998: 51–52).

Van Niekerk’s examination of law journals in South Africa revealed similar results: he concluded that South African law periodicals almost exclusively contained “laudatory, uncritical articles deferring to the judiciary” (quoted in Merrett, 1991: 9). His results revealed just four outspoken articles in respect of the judiciary that were published in the 1970s. The result is an imbalance of power and knowledge: “Consequently, the debate has been heavily tilted toward those wielding power rather than those attempting to keep the powerful in check” (Merrett, 1991: 9).

In the field of geography, Chris Rogerson and S.M. Parnell (1989: 13) found evidence of privatism rather than actual government support, finding that, “throughout much of the 1960s and even early 1970s, many spatial analysts busied themselves with legitimising South Africa’s heinous geography either by pursuing purposeless descriptive meanderings or, more dangerously, through the implicit or explicit endorsement of the language and praxis of apartheid”. However, in contrast to the situation noted above, they also found a “substantial literature of indigenous radical writings which was highly critical of apartheid” (not one of which, if we follow their bibliography’s listings, was published by a local university press). We should thus be cautious of generalising findings from one discipline – or one publisher – to all others.

A different form of content analysis has been conducted by Jonathan Jansen, of the corpus of research produced by a single institution, the University of the Western Cape. Jansen found, contrary to his expectation of what sort of research would be carried out at “the most progressive black university in South Africa”, that “most work was often conservative (working within the apartheid policy framework), sometimes liberal (mildly critical of the moral and discriminatory aspects of apartheid), but seldom radical” (1991: 3). While this finding went contrary to expectations, it fits in with the other content analyses conducted.

As a result, it is important not to approach a content analysis in an overly simplistic way. There are many nuances in terms of how people reacted to apartheid, as well as ambiguities, contradictions and shifts over time. Thus, it is clearly incorrect to equate scholarly publishing in Afrikaans with support for apartheid, or publishing in English with liberal or oppositional publishing. However, it remains true that the general tendencies did run in these directions: the university presses that published more in English (Wits and Natal) did tend to publish more liberal work, while the press that published to a greater extent in Afrikaans (Unisa) did tend to publish more conservative work, overall. Equally, it is overly simplistic to assume that any publication dealing with ‘black’ or ‘white’ issues is concerned with race relations; as will be shown, there was widespread usage of the apartheid race classifications, and not necessarily with any accompanying criticism or otherwise of these categories. This analysis will thus attempt both to sketch broad trends and tendencies, and to point out individual cases that may have stood out from the norm.

Moreover, all of the university presses also fulfilled their role and mission by publishing scholarly work that was entirely apolitical and in no way commented on apartheid – whether positively or negatively. The focus of this content analysis does not dwell on such studies, but such work, the “bread and butter” of the publishing list of any university press, must also be considered from the perspective of how it contributed (or not) to the ideal of a responsible academic. As discussed in Chapter 4, the notion that any scholarly work may be considered divorced from its wider political and social environment is a false one. As a result, for the purposes of this content analysis, such work may be considered apolitical, non-controversial scholarship, and may largely be classified under the category of privatism, or the negotiated code of apparent neutrality.

5.1.2 Publishing profiles

The bibliographies compiled for this study enable us to either verify or challenge perceptions of and beliefs about South African university presses and their publishing histories. One of these perceptions is that the university presses have published very little and thus contributed little to the wider knowledge generation cycle. For instance, Ebewo (2010: 30) states that, “[s]ince its inception in 1922, WUP has been able to publish only 102

titles – barely one volume per year. This paucity of production is equally true for other such presses.” Murray (1997: 166) describes the same publisher as “a small, under-funded operation”, which was “none the less responsible for a series of important publications” although it was “mainly concerned to publish works by members of the Wits staff”. Yet the reality is different: the bibliography now compiled for WUP lists nearly 2 000 individual items (not counting reprints and new editions of previously published work) between 1922 and 2000; this is much more than just a few internal titles and inaugural lectures. Moreover, the bibliographies list around 800 items for Natal University Press, and 750 items for Unisa Press. Even Fort Hare published more than 100 items in its erratic existence. The misperception that the scholarly output was so low may be due to a confusion between titles published and titles still in print, or it may be attributed to the distribution and readership of university press titles.

UNP may come off even worse in terms of perceptions around the quality of publications, if not quantity. Professor C.W. Abbott, while Chairman of the UNP Publications Committee, stated that “over the years it [UNP] had published a few very worthwhile books and some useless ones”, although it seems he believed “the former outweighed the latter” (AP&PC, 1972). The bibliographies do show a number of important works being published by UNP, and quite a large number at that – not just “a few”. In fact, all of the university presses developed decent backlists over the years, in contrast to perceptions in the literature – a 1977 document lists the number of in-print backlist titles at WUP as being 88, and at UNP as being 40, “not counting minor publications such as lectures” (see ‘Memorandum to the AP&PC’, 1977: 10).

In his study of African university presses, Darko-Ampem made some attempt to gauge the extent of publications per year from the university presses he surveyed, with the following conclusions: “[WUP] publishes on average 16 titles per year, has 159 titles in print, and a list ranging from the purely scholarly to the intelligently popular, encompassing history, theatre, physical anthropology, business studies and art” (2003: 128). These numbers are relatively accurate. But, as the bibliographies cited show, the figures cited for Unisa Press are not as accurate, as that press certainly did not publish an average of *68 new titles* a year (these were cited as: 1995 – 69; 1996 – 83; 1997 – 89; 1998 – 56; 1999 – 47) (Darko-Ampem, 2003:

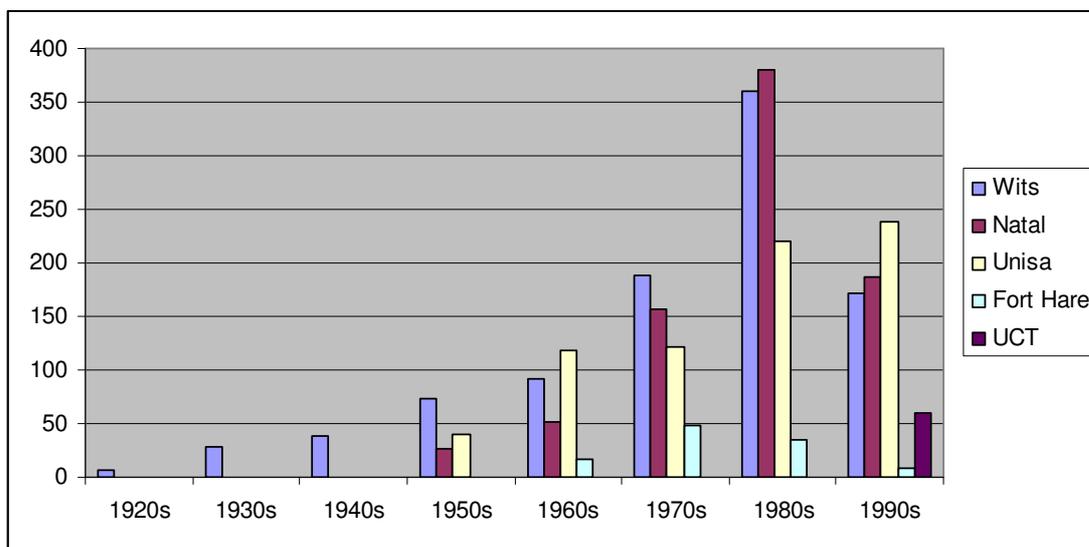
128, 164). The figures provided by Unisa Press probably included all categories of publications produced, including service publications such as readers and casebooks, but these are not original scholarly books and should not be counted as such. These shortcomings reveal the weakness of relying on the notoriously inaccurate record-keeping of the presses themselves.

Darko-Ampem also considered the areas of specialisation at the presses, noting that Unisa Press published “mainly textbooks, readers, journals and works of general scholarly interest. Its journals are in the areas of communication science, education, political science, development administration, music, law, art and fine arts, English studies, information science and psychology” (2003: 128). As will be seen, these may be the subject areas of certain journals, but are not the most prolific areas for publishing books. Moreover, Gray (2000: 177) describes the perception that “[t]he University of South Africa Press published little besides distance education materials for its own students”. Again, the bibliography reveals a different truth: that the university press in fact published little that was intended for students, and focused largely on journals, inaugural lectures, and a number of scholarly texts, although a small number of textbooks was produced. The misconception in this case may be due to the prevalent tendency to conflate the publishing function and the printing function of Unisa, although these have always remained separate departments with differing aims and missions.

While the figures are in fact more substantial than previously supposed, as may be seen from Figure 5.1, the overall output from the university presses has been rather low in terms of global averages. The figure has at times risen above the oft-quoted average of between ten and twenty new titles a year per press (SA Publishing, n.d.), but remains small when compared to international figures. Indeed, compared to other countries, South Africa’s research output (and published research, specifically) may seem thin. There was never a huge output from the university presses – even at its peak, it remained below 40 titles a year per publishing house. This is approximately the output of a medium-sized university press in the USA, the country with the largest number of university presses nowadays. In their early years, the presses published just a few titles, somewhat sporadically. In contrast, for instance, a large university press such as Yale issued as many as 125 books during its first

five years (Basbanes, 2008: 13). The fairly low numbers reflect factors such as the small author pool in South Africa, as well as the small market locally, and the limited resources and capacity of the university presses. David Welsh (1975: 27) offers a further explanation of the country’s limited research output: “Official reports published in 1938, 1939 and 1940 showed conclusively that university institutions were conducting only limited research, in all fields. They were under-staffed, starved of funds for research, and handicapped by inadequate libraries.” These remain areas of concern for local universities.

Figure 5.1: Numbers of titles published per decade



Source: Archival and bibliographical research.

Figure 5.1 reveals some interesting insights. For instance, it is significant to note that, in the 1980s and 1990s, Natal was to overtake Wits in terms of output, although the former was perceived as a smaller, more niche publisher – “[t]he University of Natal Press published a small but creditable list with a strong regional focus”, as Gray (2000: 177) puts it. This reflects the difficulties – financial and other – at WUP during this period, especially as a hangover from the 1970s. The graph also shows a marked decline in production in the 1990s, after a peak in the 1980s. The 1990s were to prove an even more trying decade for the university presses, as funding models changed, subsidies declined, and the university system was radically reconfigured. In general, publishing in South Africa underwent a slump in the 1990s. In fact, during the 1990s, only Unisa with the insulation of its relatively large subsidy continued to improve its output.

If we drill a level deeper than the overall number of titles produced, in terms of the key categories or themes of books published, it is clear for each of the presses that there has been only a limited attempt at list-building and at niche development. The strengths of the presses generally reflect the research strengths of the parent institutions, and their priorities. At WUP, the top five subjects during the twentieth century were: medical, geology, engineering, literature and history, followed by economics. These top five subject areas make up just over half (50.9%) of all titles. At UNP, the top subject areas were economics (including labour issues), history, medical, literature, political science, and agriculture, with these top six accounting for 56.2% of all titles. UNP would define its own niche areas in 1987 as history 'and related disciplines', natural sciences, and literature. The top subject area at Unisa, especially from the 1980s, was religion, followed by law, economics, history and literature, with linguistics and education narrowly behind. Again, the top five account for more than half (52.7%) of all titles, with this figure growing to a full two-thirds of all titles published if the top seven categories are included.

This summary thus reveals the extent of specialisation at the university presses. However, it should not be assumed that this dominance of a few subjects indicates an automatic attempt at list-building, as it may rather reflect the universities' general performance in certain specific disciplines, through the dominance of certain prolific departments at certain periods. In other words, we should be cautious when considering how much is self-initiated, and how much externally imposed. On the whole, in fact, the archives reveal that little attention was paid to list-building or commissioning at any of the university presses until the late 1980s.

Moreover, if we compare these areas of specialisation to those most commonly found at US university presses – the largest potential group for comparison, and one that has been studied in sufficient detail to allow for comparison – a more nuanced picture emerges. South Africa clearly has a different kind of academic market and readership to that of the US. Parsons (1990) has shown that at the US university presses, the top subject areas in the 1990s were history (93% of all presses surveyed listed this as a key publishing area), women's studies (75%), political science (71%), literary criticism (70%), and anthropology (67%). There was a definite preference for the social sciences and humanities. Religion was

found as a key area at 51% of the presses, economics at 41%, and medicine at just 40% – in contrast to the South African university presses, which have published widely in these latter fields. The potentially controversial field of women’s studies has hardly featured locally, until after 2000. It is interesting, too, that South Africa’s university presses have not only been active in the ‘traditional’ areas of the social sciences and humanities, which are considered the mainstay of university press lists.

Another interesting difference relates to the publishing of critical political works. While political science is a very significant publishing area at US university presses, this was found to be far less the case at South Africa’s presses. The difference can certainly be attributed, in part, to the constraints imposed by a repressive apartheid government on academic freedom generally and publications specifically. Another factor is the under-development of political science as a discipline at South African universities during the apartheid period (Adam, 1977). But there is also a difference in how politics is handled at the local presses – it was often regarded as “safer” to publish a text dealing with a historical topic rather than current events, although a historical work can still be critical, even if obliquely. However, while some historians saw history as “a social science with practical applicability” and used their historical studies “to make the transition from historical conclusion to current political comment” (Smith, 1988: 111), this was not the case for many academics and their publications. In the changing political environment, scholarly publishing in South Africa thus tended to steer clear of controversial (and politically dangerous) topics.

Another interesting trend worth mentioning, which has emerged strongly from the bibliographies as well as earlier research (Le Roux, 2007: 28), is the overlap between the niches or specialised fields of the university presses. As may be seen in Table 5.1, which summarises the editorial policies of the university presses, the impression given is that these presses have not really taken the opportunity to analyse their own lists, nor to consider their own niches. Rather, they appear to compete on a wide range of topics, and for a limited author pool.

Table 5.1: Editorial Policies of University Presses in South Africa, 1960–1990

Publisher	Production categories	Subject fields	Area focus	Number of titles p.a.
Wits University Press	Single-author books Co-authored books Edited books Textbooks Field guides	African studies Anthropology Archaeology Art Biography & memoirs Economics Engineering & geology History Literature & media Medicine & health Politics and law Science (esp. 'popular science')	Mostly SA Some Southern Africa & Africa	20 on average
Natal University Press	Single-author books Co-authored books Children's books	Agriculture Anthropology Art & photography Biography Economics History, especially regional Labour issues Literature & media Medicine & health Natural sciences Philosophy Political science	SA, especially KZN	Just under 20, on average
Unisa Press	Single-author books Co-authored books Edited books Textbooks Art books Festschriften Journals	Art & architecture Business & economics Education History Law Linguistics Literature & culture Politics Religion & theology	SA	15 on average
Fort Hare	Inaugural lectures Single-author books	Social sciences	SA	3 on average

Sources: Bibliographies compiled; Le Roux, 2007: 31-32.

Indeed, there is such a lack of specialisation and so much diversification and overlapping that it appears that the university presses have been driven more by unsolicited manuscripts than by a rational analysis of their own strengths. This problem has been recognised for some time, with a recommendation in 1972 that UNP should move away from its “miscellaneous collection of different subjects” towards specialisation, for instance in the early history of Natal (AP&PC, 1972). In the 1980s, too, various proposals were made

for WUP to pursue a more aggressive acquisitions policy. For instance, a Publications Committee Working Group was set up to consider changes in publishing philosophy, and it recommended a more active commissioning policy in three key areas: African studies, the research strengths of Wits University, and textbooks for both students and schools (S84/280, 1984: 421). Over time, a shift towards more commissioned work and a more focused acquisitions policy is visible, but this remains something of a weakness among the university presses.

From the broad overview, attention turns now to the specific: the publishing profiles of the individual university presses, with a content analysis of all titles published between 1960 and 1990, as measured against the continuum of intellectual responses.

5.1.3 Wits University Press

Wits University Press, as has been seen, is often associated in the literature with oppositional publishing. This is partly due to the university's own involvement in and reputation for promoting academic freedom. The production of such pamphlets as *The Open Universities in South Africa* (1957) is, at least in part, responsible for this reputation. Student and academic activism is another aspect. In its own records, WUP promoted this image: "The Press, over the years, had built up an enormous trust and confidence, particularly among the black population, because of the type of work it produced" ('Review of WUP', S87/415, 1987: 1). Another document looks to the future: "Post-apartheid, the Press would enjoy full credibility. It already had a reputation in the black community for publishing on merit" (Minutes of Senate, 15/06/1987, S87/956: 19). But if we examine the actual publications produced under the brand of the university press, then the record is less straightforward.

WUP's early titles could be placed in a political category – largely what Adam (1977) characterises as 'liberal retreat'. Both Wits and Natal published a number of 'liberal' commentaries (in the special sense in which 'liberal' is used in South Africa, as described in Chapter 1) by such stalwarts of the Liberal Party as Edgar Brookes, Hilda Kuper and J.D. Rheinallt Jones. In particular, at Wits University Press, under this banner, we can cite

authors such as W.G. Stafford (*Native Law as Practised in Natal*, 1935), Leo Marquard (*The Native in South Africa*, 1944), in philosophy, R.F.A. Hoernlé (*Race and Reason*, a tribute to Hoernlé, 1945), and in psychology, I.D. MacCrone (*Race Attitudes in South Africa*, 1957 and *Psychology in Perspective*, 1932) – although the liberal economist, S.F. Frankel, and the historians, William Macmillan and Margaret Ballinger, hardly published within South Africa. The key focus of WUP's early years was the publication of liberal studies on native law, as it was then known, and race relations (cf. *African Studies*, 5 December 1953). Some of the most significant of these studies may be found in a bibliography prepared by Beverley Kaplan in 1971: *Race Relations in South Africa, as illustrated by the writings of Mrs. A. W. Hoernlé, Professor R. F. A. Hoernlé and Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones*. Ally et al. (2003: 79) point out that “[t]he liberalism of this strand of South African sociology was decidedly opposed to racialism, but the paternalism, which underpinned their attitude, is clearly evident in their writings and research postures”.

A feature that emerges from the strong preoccupation with race and race relations is the general acceptance and use of apartheid categories of classification, such as ‘Bantu’, ‘the African’, ‘Coloured’ and so on, as well as the use of both ‘Bantustan’ and ‘homeland’. Indeed, a gradual shift in terminology from ‘Bantu’ (up to the early 1970s), to ‘Black’ (from the early 1970s), may be discerned. There is also a shift evident from the term ‘Hottentot’ (now considered pejorative) to ‘Khoisan’, during the course of the 1970s. An example of a very influential liberal text in this regard is *The Cape Coloured People 1652–1937* (J.M. Marais, 1957). This pioneering work, a study of white policy towards coloured people, was not originally published by WUP, but by Longmans. The story of how it came to WUP reveals how external events can have an impact of publishing, as well as the extent of Wits University's ties, world-wide: 400 copies of the 1939 Longmans edition had been sold, when the rest of the print run was destroyed as a result of a German bomber destroying the Longmans warehouse in London. Owing to their ongoing relationship, Longmans approached WUP to consider a reprint, but this was put off until the end of World War II, due to paper shortages. It was only some time after the war ended that the question of a reprint was taken up again, and the work finally re-appeared in 1957.

A review of the book from that period reveals Marais' liberal credentials, which appear to have been well-known internationally:

The fact that Dr. Marais was born at the Paarl is a reminder that the predominantly Afrikaner (sic) western districts of the Cape have produced some of the staunchest opponents of the official segregation policy. True, the author does not set out either to praise or to blame that policy; but his insistence that justice "does not allow the use of two measures, one for ourselves..., and another for those who differ from us in nationality, or race, or the colour of their skins", and, still more, the conclusions which he draws from the facts accumulated during nine years of devoted labour, show clearly enough that he has no love for it. (Walker, 1940: 323)

MacCrone's study, *Race Attitudes in South Africa: Historical, experimental and psychological studies*, also came out in a WUP edition in 1957, although the original of this classic work dates back to 1937, when it was published by OUP on behalf of Wits. This work has also frequently been described as "pioneering", and as "a mixture of psychology, sociology and history which acquired many imitators in later years" (Yudelman, 1975: 86). The reprinting of these classic liberal works reveals that WUP and its Publications Committee were eager to be associated with some of the university's most influential scholars, and with their liberal political stance. Just two years later, in 1959, the university would bring out its statement on academic freedom, in association with UCT.

1960s

The opening year of the content analysis, 1960, would see a modest publishing programme for Wits University Press: four inaugural lectures, one service publication for the library, two research studies (both emanating from the Ernest Oppenheimer Institute for Portuguese Studies), and one isiZulu play in the Bantu Treasury series. None of these publications can be said to make a political statement, except perhaps in terms of the author (a black male) of the Bantu Treasury title, Elliott Zondi. As with all of the authors published in that particular series (black males, writing original literature in their own languages), he did not fit the usual author profile of the university press.¹ The decade continued in this vein; the 1960s, generally speaking, saw few politically oriented publications.

¹ A case study of the Bantu Treasury Series would be too detailed for the purposes of this study. However, given its value and importance, further research has been carried out into this series. See Le Roux, 2012c.

If we look at key dates in the struggle against apartheid, we might expect to see some reflection in the publishing lists of the university presses. But, even allowing for a delay for research, peer review and the publication process, these events seem to pass with only minor comment. As Suttie (2005: 102–103) mentions with regard to the impact of the Sharpeville Massacre of 1960 on the Unisa Library, “since it did not have an immediate bearing on segregated higher education, the violence passed without comment”. Indeed, a reading of the minutes of Publications Committee meetings (from any of the local presses) elicits no commentary, discussion or even acknowledgement of wider political events; it was business as usual. The impression created is that the university presses considered themselves apart from and unaffected by politics.

However, the decade would see the publication of some rather outspoken lectures from the ‘Republic in a Changing World’ lecture series and the Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture series (established in 1959 to “support the university’s dedication to the ideals of academic freedom”, according to publicity material). These, and other similar academic freedom lecture series – such as the T.B. Davie lectures at UCT and the E.G. Malherbe and Edgar Brookes memorial lectures at UNP – are an interesting case study of knowledge production. Often highly critical of the government, and even of the university hosting the speaker, the lectures appear to have been subject to little censorship. The speakers were frequently based at international universities, and thus not subject to the constraints on locally based academics. The lectures were often published and widely circulated – but, and this is a key distinction, not always by the university presses and never at the instigation of the university presses. Rather, the Academic Freedom Committee and the Student Representative Council were responsible for the series. Their publication by the university presses, I would argue, may be seen more in the light of a service to the institution than as a form of oppositional publishing.

Sociological studies of race relations were an important part of the list for a number of years, although only a few were published by WUP after the 1960s as this area of study declined in favour. One of the last to be published was Henry Lever’s *Ethnic Attitudes of Johannesburg Youth* (1968), a revision of his PhD thesis on social distance, which owed a debt to MacCrone’s earlier work. Lever focused on race relations and ethnicity in his

sociological studies, and he later came to the conclusion that, “[i]n spite of their desire to present a moral countenance and reasoned arguments, an element of pure racism is evident in the writings of all those who espouse apartheid” (1981: 252). His published works were not necessarily anti-apartheid, but they were written from a subject position that called into question the basis of apartheid philosophy and policies, a position that he described as “pluralist” (Lever, 1981: 256). It has been noted that “the innovative study of white South Africans' attitudes” – such as that conducted by Lever – “was not matched by comparable research among black South Africans” (Seekings, 2001: 5).

Thus, WUP had a strong list of liberal authors from early on, although this became less visible in the 1960s and 1970s, as South African politics became more polarised and the position of liberalism generally weakened. Liberals in South Africa have come in for a great deal of criticism over the years, and a publication from the 1960s illustrates some of the contradictions inherent in the liberal position. In 1964, Gordon Lawrie, Director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, published a commentary on the Odendaal Report, titled *New Light on South West Africa*, at first in the journal *African Studies* and then as a stand-alone research report through WUP. The Odendaal Commission was set up to examine the situation of South West Africa (now Namibia), a territory falling under South African governance at the time. The report recommended the extension of the policy of homelands for each of the population groups; “it argues,” according to Lawrie’s summary, “that the provision of homelands for the different ethnic groups is the best, if not the only, way to ensure harmonious development” (1964: 1). Lawrie points out the implications of such a policy in some detail, but in carefully neutral language throughout. Focusing on the economic rather than political implications, he concludes: “The Report *for all its merits* seems at times to have forgotten the realities of the harsh and barren land that is South West Africa” (Lawrie, 1964: 11, emphasis added). Yet, while Lawrie was clearly aware of potential criticism of the report, as he included a section on the “International Setting of the Report”, and its reception in circles such as the United Nations, he himself was careful to remain as neutral as possible and to offer no overt criticism.

This liberal ‘balancing act’ can be seen continuing as a thread through the publishing list. More militant studies of politics and current affairs generally were not a significant area of publishing at WUP until the relatively ‘safe’ period of the late 1980s and early 1990s.

1970s

The 1970s were a period of decline for WUP, with the publishing output being cut due to declining sales and revenue (an external force that will be described in greater detail in Chapter 6). However, some titles do stand out in this regard; discussion of these shows that an ‘oppositional’ title could sometimes be considered critical simply for bringing attention to a problematic or sensitive area, even if the title did not provide critical comment: “Some would argue,” Taylor says, “that simply to reveal the injustices of apartheid and to morally reject it is to take a critical position” (1991: 30) – although he did not place himself in that category. One such instance is the series of bibliographies and digests of decisions made by the Publications Appeal Board produced by Louise Silver from the late 1970s, and her *Guide to Political Censorship in South Africa*. Her selections raised the significant issue of restrictions on free speech and the freedom to publish, without overtly judging the legislation involved. A review of the latter publication noted this, complaining that “[t]he reader is left, for the most part, to make up his or her own conclusions about the reasoning and jurisprudence of the Publications Appeal Board” (Choonoo, 1986: 417). The reviewer adds, “Silver may have arranged these decisions so as to let the contradictions speak for themselves” (Ibid.: 418). The conclusion is that this balancing act cannot (and should not) be sustained: “One yearns for more of Louise Silver’s own opinions apart from the brief interjections on the new reasonable tolerance of the board. In these days, maintaining a neutral stance on such a subject is difficult to comprehend especially when total censorship is already upon us” (Ibid.). This retreat into neutrality is on the one hand an example of ‘liberal retreat’, and on the other a regression into ‘privatism’.

More opinionated work – moving from the ‘liberal retreat’ category to the ‘political reform’ classification – arose from a focus on labour and law. By the 1970s, all black oppositional parties were either banned or underground, and “trade unions became the only legal way to secure political gains for blacks, and became substitutes for the political parties that had been banned” (Ally, 2005: 87). Similarly, studies of trade unions, labour and law served as

substitutes for direct studies of politics. Thus, “[p]artly in reaction to black consciousness and partly in response to wider intellectual trends, the early seventies saw the reorientation of significant sectors of white students and academics towards the labor movement” (Suttner, 1985: 74). For instance, in a few publications for the Centre for Business Studies, including *The Right to Strike*, Loet Douwes Dekker would explore the political role of trade unions and labour action. In later work, after the end of apartheid, Dekker – a former unionist himself – emphasised the significant role of civil society in contributing to the fall of the apartheid regime (see e.g. Dekker, 2010). This reflects the ‘political reform’ classification on the continuum, as such academics tend to be openly involved in political organisations and civil society, beyond the sphere of academic protest.

Some titles are somewhat more ambiguous in their political orientation. The Centre for Business Studies’ report on investment, *A Case against Disinvolvement in the South African Economy* (1978), for instance, argued that numerous changes had been made for the better in South African society, and that foreign investors should not disinvest from or boycott the country. This is not necessarily a pro-apartheid stance, as it was based on an economic and not a political rationale, but it can also not be described as oppositional. Such ambiguous titles tend to fall in the ‘change through association’ category of publications. They indicate a ready degree of compliance, and suggest that the authors and their publishers in fact supported the status quo at this point, perhaps with a few reforms.

1980s

Another significant liberal academic at Wits was the historian Phyllis Lewsen, a founder member of the Black Sash and member of the Liberal Party. Her critique of the South African political situation in 1981 (published by WUP in 1982) was made by way of a discussion of a much earlier constitution. This was a highly effective technique: “Her feeling for metaphor and irony made her Raymond Dart Lecture in 1981 on the South African Constitution of 1910, a subtle critique not only of that controversial charter, but also of P.W. Botha’s equally undemocratic ‘New Constitution’ proposals (introduced in 1983), and much debated at the time of her lecture” (Starfield & Krige, 2001: 189). Yet her major works went unpublished by the university press: these included a monumental biography of the politician John X. Merriman (Yale University Press and Ad Donker, 1982), and her

contributions to collections such as *Democratic Liberalism in South Africa* (David Philip, 1987) and *Voices of Protest: From segregation to apartheid, 1939–1948* (Ad Donker, 1988). In the latter work, Lewsen referred to segregation as racist and as a crime against humanity, and we can speculate that this work, in particular, was too politically outspoken to be published by the university press – she clearly favoured publication with the independent oppositional publishers. Lewsen’s memoirs were published in 1996 by the newly established UCT Press.

Still more critical material emerged from the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALs) at Wits University, which may possibly be classified as advocating ‘political reform’, or even a ‘militant-radical stance’. A sample of titles clearly reveals this ideological slant: *Outcasts from Justice: The consequences of banning orders under the Internal Security Act*, by Sarah Parry (1981); *Ruling with the Whip: A report on the violation of human rights in the Ciskei* (1983), and *Mabangalala: The rise of right-wing vigilantes in South Africa* (1986) by Nicholas Haysom (1983) and the edited proceedings, *Emergency Law* (edited by Nicholas Haysom and Laura Mangan, 1987); as well as *The Freedom Charter: A blueprint for a democratic South Africa*, by Gilbert Marcus (1985). Haysom’s work on violence and human rights violations in particular was considered cutting edge and falls within the category of academics “bearing witness” (i.e. the ‘militant’ category). The publicity material for the work highlighted the “harrowing picture of vicious, unbridled assault against anti-apartheid activists (sometimes with police compliance)”.

John Dugard, who was later to become a Special Rapporteur to the United Nations, produced reports on security legislation in South Africa (1982) and *The De-Nationalization of Black South Africans in Pursuance of Apartheid*, which he sub-titled *A Question for the International Court of Justice* (1984). It is not entirely clear whether such titles can be attributed to Wits University Press – the title pages read “Centre for Applied Legal Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg”, which means that the imprint of the press itself was not used. But at the same time, the Press was providing a publishing service for such titles, including conferring an ISBN and assisting with production and distribution. The Publications Committee also played a role in approving all university publications.

Seminars held at the African Studies Institute were also regularly published by WUP, and their topics, too, were somewhat more politically oriented and critical than the average publication by that press. An example is *Food, Authority and Politics: Student riots in South African schools* by Jonathan Hyslop, published in 1986 (and later re-published by Ravan Press in 1991). Further seminar papers published included a Marxist critique of the South African economy (*Economic Crisis in South Africa: 1974–1986* by Stephen Gelb, 1986) and an examination of the links between industry and the state (*Manufacturing Capital and the Apartheid State* by Daryl Glaser, 1987). These are more theoretical than the ‘militant-radical’ publications of CALS, but no less critical. Although the press played at best a service role in producing and disseminating such works, it is perhaps from such titles that WUP received its reputation for publishing oppositional texts. Titles emanating from the Institute for Social Research and later the Centre for Applied Social Sciences at the University of Natal had a similar effect on the reputation of the university press there.

The response rate to key political events also appears to have been slower at the university presses than at other publishers, even where the latter published serious academic analyses – this genre may indeed benefit from a certain measure of distance. For example, WUP’s response to Sharpeville, *The Road to Sharpeville* by Matthew Chaskalson, appeared more than two decades later, in 1986. The same occurred with the Soweto Uprising in 1976, and the State of Emergency of 1986. Thus *Why was Soweto Different?* by Jeremy Seekings, appeared over a decade after the uprisings, in 1988, while the literary study, *Authorship, Authenticity and the Black Community: The novels of Soweto 1976* by Kelwyn Sole, was published in 1986. (To be fair, the latter title would not have been possible at an earlier time, given that it analyses novels that were published *about* Soweto, but inevitably sometime *after* the uprisings.) In contrast, a socialist analysis of the Soweto revolt was published internationally by 1979: *Year of Fire, Year of Ash. The Soweto Revolt: Roots of a Revolution?* by Baruch Hirson (Zed Press).

Moreover, in a reflection of the largely white author profile (to be described in more detail in the next section), there is little evidence of awareness of shifts in political thinking, such as the rise of Black Consciousness during the 1970s. Instead of explicit references to reform in South African society, a number of titles deal (somewhat more vaguely) with a “changing

southern Africa”, “changing South Africa”, and “changing society”, largely in the mid-1980s, when it had become clear that the Nationalist state’s hold on power was increasingly tenuous. There was greater concern over the effects of the academic boycott; a report at the end of 1985 argues that “[i]nadequate funds, a shortage of staff, and political boycotts continued to affect the Press’s operations” (‘Report on the Activities of the WUP in 1985’, 27/02/1986, 286/308: 1).

The results of this content analysis thus do not portray Wits University Press as an unambiguously oppositional publisher, although it certainly had liberal and even progressive leanings. Its early publications can often be classified as ‘liberal’ and ‘change through association’, but as has been shown there is a move over time to more ‘political reform’ and even a few ‘militant-radical’ titles, largely affiliated with research centres or institutes.

5.1.4 University of Natal Press

During the early years of the University of Natal Press, a number of titles dealing with current issues were produced, largely under the auspices of the Natal Regional Survey series. A sample title from this “great socio-economic survey” series (*Theoria*, 1953), which was produced by Oxford University Press for a few years before UNP was established, is *A Natal Indian Community: A socio-economic study in the Tongaat-Verulam Area* (Gavin Maasdorp, 1968). This kind of ‘socio-economic’ study drew attention to matters of race relations and demographics, but did not necessarily critique government policy.

1960s

UNP was responsible for producing the journal *Theoria*, and volume 15 of 1960 bears this comment in the Editorial, which reveals a wider awareness of the political situation while also situating the publishing programme as “non-political”:

Non-political as it is, *Theoria* 15 bears at least one mark of the unhappy situation in which our country finds itself at present. It was the ‘Emergency’ which (no doubt inadvertently) provided one of our contributors with the leisure to write a long article. We are happy to be able to publish a criticism of *Antony and Cleopatra* written by Mr D. R. C. Marsh during his sojourn in Pietermaritzburg gaol; and we hope it will serve as an example to others who may find themselves in the same box

in course of time, of how to make a virtue of necessity and dispel pleasantly and fruitfully at least some of the tedium of their plight. (*Theoria*, 1960: 1)

The opening year of the content analysis, 1960, was not a prolific one for the still small and emerging University of Natal Press, with just four publications produced during the year. One of these, however, was the work of celebrated liberal sociologist Hilda Kuper, on *Indian People in Natal*. The work was well received, especially internationally, with positive reviews in journals including the *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, *American Anthropologist*, and the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences*. With continuing popularity, it is unsurprising that more than ten years later, in 1974, a US edition would be produced by the Greenwood Press, having acquired the territorial rights from UNP.

The following year, 1961, saw just one publication being produced by UNP, and that the text of a lecture delivered at the university: *A Review of Zulu Literature* by C.L. Sibusiso Nyembezi. This publication is significant, however, in terms of UNP's author profile, because it represents the first publication by a black author at that press. Shortly afterwards, in 1962, the profile would be supplemented by Absalom Vilakazi's anthropological study, *Zulu Transformations: A Study of the Dynamics of Social Change*. Also in 1962, the Press was to publish the surprisingly critical proceedings of a conference on *Education and our Expanding Horizons* (with a gap of a few years after the conference itself was held). Reviewers at the time commented directly on the oppositional stance of the work: "Coming at a time in South Africa's history when politically and racially the days were full of tension – when, indeed, a State of Emergency had been declared by the Government only a few days before the Conference began – the very forthrightness and free expression of all participants in itself makes stimulating reading" (Review in *Race Relations News*, quoted in UNP book list, 1969: 4).

Like WUP, UNP would come to be associated with a tradition of liberal thinkers. Some were very eminent figures in South African politics, such as Francis Napier Broome, the retired Judge President of Natal, whose memoir *Not the Whole Truth* was published in 1962. Perhaps the most celebrated liberal author was Edgar Brookes, with such works as *A History*

of Natal (with Colin de B. Webb, 1965) and *A History of the University of Natal* (1967). These publications were very well received, as evidenced by advertisements and reviews of the time. Similarly, other historical works – notably the *James Stuart Archive of Recorded Oral Evidence Relating to the History of the Zulu and Neighbouring Peoples* (John Wright has written an interesting account of the compilation and publication of these volumes, see Wright, 1996), as well as others – were also well received by the local press and academic journals alike. The press thus began to develop a reputation for publishing high-quality scholarly research in the areas of regional history (Natal and Zululand, now KwaZulu-Natal) as well as military history.

The historical work of Edgar Brookes, and of titles such as Colin Tatz's *Shadow and Substance in South Africa: A Study in Land and Franchise Policies Affecting Africans, 1910-1960* (1962), also illustrates another trend. A tendency can be identified among South African academics during the apartheid period to examine politics from the distance of a historical study rather than through the medium of a current critique. A later example is that of Bill Guest and John Sellers' title on *Enterprise and Exploitation in a Victorian Colony* (1985), which delivered a critique of clashes between "the dominant White society and the Black and Indian communities, and their political repercussions" (*Theoria*, 65, 1985). This was an oblique means of commenting on the politics of the day, through the channel of a highly scholarly and extensively researched study. Grundlingh (1990: 21) points out that it was almost common practice to avoid "remarks in theses which had immediate political relevance, especially if the remarks contradicted their [academics'] own political views". De Baets notes that, "[i]n many countries, contemporary history is certainly the most dangerous field of study" (2002: 19). Thus, a historical study could be used to comment indirectly on current events. Moreover, in a sensitive political environment, much scholarly publishing in South Africa tended to steer clear of current, controversial (and politically dangerous) topics, but this does not imply an absence of commentary.

Several examples of apparently neutral, 'objective' scientific research may also be found in the publishing list of UNP. Not all of these may be considered political in the sense of commenting on or critiquing current government policies, but some nonetheless draw attention to ongoing matters of race relations and the "black problem" or "native problem",

as it was often known. These are not necessarily an example of the ‘privatism’ category, but can also fall under the ‘change through association’ or ‘liberal retreat’ banner. Over the years, a number of publications would show an awareness of race relations and racial issues. As at WUP, there are frequent references to the apartheid racial classifications of “the African”, “the Indian”, “whites”, and “Europeans”. Some titles also assume a paternalistic tone, as in *A Handbook to Aid in the Treatment of Zulu Patients* (1958), but there is little evidence of overt support for the apartheid government and its policies.

For instance, UNP published the PhD thesis of Basil Jones, a Senior Lecturer in Surveying, in 1965. The study, titled *Land Tenure in South Africa: Past, present and future*, examines “the apportionment, tenure, registration and survey of land in Southern Africa” and proposes the establishment of a cadastral system for the “Bantu areas of South Africa” (according to the back cover blurb). Jones is entirely uncritical of, for instance, the Native Land Act (1913), although he describes its features in some detail. He notes the implications of the Act: “The Natives Land Act and the Native Land and Trust Act had the effect of setting definite limits to the Bantu areas” (Jones, 1964: 73), and argues that one of the consequences is that “it will become necessary to remove a large portion of the rural [Bantu] population to urban areas where provision must be made for the establishment and development of residential townships and small holdings”. Such a study echoes Rogerson and Parnell’s (1989: 16) criticism of research that ignores “the racial partitioning of South African space” and “the political manipulation of space”. It also stands in marked contrast to Colin Tatz’s study of land and franchise policies, published just a few years before (1962). Thus seeming neutrality may work in support of the government’s policies, whether intended or not, by coming across as tacit acceptance.

1970s

An interesting example that deserves further comment is another text by Edgar Brookes, a history title that was more political than much of his other work. His study, *White Rule in South Africa, 1830–1910*, was published by UNP in 1974. This was a new and much revised edition of his celebrated *History of Native Policy in South Africa from 1830 to the present day*, originally published by Nasionale Pers in 1924. According to Rich (1993: 69), even the

original text was considered a “political hot potato” at the time of its publication, in spite of its support for segregationist principles:

None of the English publishers in South Africa at the time would publish his doctoral thesis entitled ‘History of Native Policy in South Africa’ and he was forced to turn to the Afrikaner Nationalist leader, General J.B.M. Hertzog, for assistance. The book came out in 1924 at an opportune time as a general election was pending. Hertzog saw in Brooke’s work historical justification for segregationism in South African “native policy” and agreed to get Die Nasionale Pers to publish it.

Brookes was later to renounce his support for segregation, and the new, revised edition of the book was submitted to OUP in the late 1960s. But – keeping in mind that this was around the time of the self-censorship controversy around the *Oxford History of South Africa* – the revised edition was rejected by OUP, in its new guise as an apolitical publisher focusing on schoolbooks, and it was then taken on by UNP. This was not much of a political risk in the eyes of UNP, given that it had for so long been associated with the work of Edgar Brookes, and the fact that it was a new edition of a work that had been available in the public domain for some time. Nonetheless, it may represent a shift towards cautious activism on the part of the press.

Another unusual publishing selection was made with the decision to publish an English translation of a classic isiZulu text, in 1978. Unlike WUP and its Bantu Treasury Series, UNP was not known for publishing such literature, but its association with the Killie Campbell Africana Library led to several classic works being revived. Moreover, the years 1977 to 1980 saw a flurry of books emerging from a number of publishers, not least UNP, to commemorate the centenary of the Anglo-Zulu War. Thus, in 1978 H.C. Lugg’s translation of *Abantu Abamnyama Lapa Bavela Ngakona* by Magema Fuze was published, as *The Black People and Whence they Came: A Zulu View*. First published in 1922 in isiZulu, the text was not available in English translation for more than 50 years and remained virtually unknown in scholarly and political circles, largely due to the constraints of language.

Fuze has since been studied in greater detail, in particular as a pioneer black intellectual (see, for instance, Mokoena, 2011). Hlonipha Mokoena has commented on the ways in which the translation repositioned the text in a certain light: for instance, as literature and

oral history rather than an authoritative history. She comments (Mokoena, 2009: 596–597) that the editor, A.T. Cope, “divided the text into categories not present in the original work: ethnography, history and Zulu history”, and that various excisions, alterations and judgements were made on the work by the translator and editor – editorial interventions that came about through the mediation of the publishing process. “Implicit in this approach,” comments Mokoena (2009: 597), “is the tendency of the translator, editor and other commentators to annotate the text with supplementary information and ‘corrections’, which emphasise the errors of the author”. The editor and translator also explicitly positioned the text historically and geographically, as the “first book ever written by an African of this Province [Natal]” (quoted in Mokoena, 2009: 597). In contrast to this view, a contemporary reviewer found that “[i]n Professor Cope, Fuze has a sympathetic and unobtrusive editor” (Edgecombe, 1980: 67), and this was generally supported by other reviews as well (e.g. *Journal of Religion in Africa, The Witness*). The work cannot be seen as dissenting, necessarily, but to publish the views of a black intellectual was to make a political comment of a different sort – a form of cautious activism.

However, there were also more openly critical studies of current events in the Natal region. As at Wits, some of the research emanating from centres at the university was more radical in criticising the government than the usual publications produced by the university press. These centres include the Institute for Social Research, Centre for Applied Social Sciences, Centre for Adult Education, and especially the Centre for Social and Development Studies and Indicator Project South Africa, under Professor Lawrence Schlemmer. Their impact was certainly felt, as this example shows: “As far as the low intensity conflict in Natal was concerned, the Centre for Adult Education at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg performed a magnificent job of data collection and analysis: its work had a profound effect on perceptions of the Natal conflict and is a model of international standing for repression monitoring” (Merrett, 2001: 56). Indeed, some of their work may have been considered too controversial (too ‘militant-radical’) for the university press, as they frequently were disseminated through independent publishers such as Ravan Press.

Examples of such research, which did end up being published by UNP, include a report on *Student Protest and the White Public in Durban* (the back cover blurb describes “a report on

a brief investigation of the responses of white citizens in Durban to a public protest organized by students of the University of Natal in June, 1972”) by Aubrey Smith, Lawrence Schlemmer and Patricia Croudace (1973), and one on *Reactions to Political Pressure in South Africa* (“an exploratory study among whites” by Foszia Fisher, Raphael de Kadt and Schlemmer, 1975). While a number of these studies focus on attitudes among white South Africans, given the racial make-up of KwaZulu-Natal there was also a corresponding interest, from the late 1970s at least, in Indian attitudes – and using Indian researchers. So we find, for instance, a study of *Urban Relocation and Racial Segregation: The case of Indian South Africans*, by Gavin Maasdorp and Nesen Pillay (1977), followed by *Indian Attitudes to the New Constitution and to Prospects for Change* by Yusuf S. Bhamjee (1985). Maasdorp and Pillay’s study was certainly aware of “the racial partitioning of South African space”, in contrast to the study cited above. In a similar way, a paper on *Industrial Decentralization under Apartheid* by Paul Wellings and Anthony Black (1984) examined decentralisation from a political perspective, as well as an economic one, concluding that industrial decentralisation was a “tool of apartheid”.

1980s

As can be seen by the latter example and its outspoken language, studies in the 1980s grew still more oppositional in approach, choosing topics that would previously have been considered too risky. This reflects a move away from privatism and tacit acceptance. Moreover, these studies expanded to include surveys of all population groups, for example, *Attitudes Towards Beach Integration: A comparative study of black and white reactions to multiracial beaches in Durban* (Valerie Moller and Schlemmer, 1982) and *Broken Promises and Lost Opportunities: A study of the reactions of white and coloured residents of Port St Johns to the control of the area by a black administration* (Clive Napier and Schlemmer, 1985). The economist Jill Nattrass’s 1983 study of poverty among black people, *The Dynamics of Black Rural Poverty in South Africa*, which emerged from the Development Studies Unit at the University of Natal, was both empirical and critical in approach. She suggested that poverty was not only or not primarily an economic issue, supported by political factors, but a political issue, with underlying economic causes as well. Her work had a wide impact, not least on scholars in her own department at the university. One of these, Julian May, produced *Differentiation and Inequality in the Bantustans: Evidence from*

KwaZulu in 1987. This quantitative study was intended as a corrective to the scanty government data available on the bantustans or homelands, and the author certainly saw it as a contribution to political reform.

The publication of conference proceedings could also at times be a channel for the dissemination of more outspoken work. UNP had published conference proceedings for some time, such as *Constitutional Change in South Africa* in 1978 (edited by John Benyon), albeit intended for a limited audience. But the 1980s saw much more openly critical work being published. Thus, Schlemmer's publication of conference proceedings, such as *Conflict in South Africa: Build-up to revolution or impasse?* (1983) and Alan Bell and Robin Mackie's *Detention and Security Legislation in South Africa* (1985) for the Indicator Project South Africa reflects an oppositional approach. Mervyn Frost's inaugural lecture as professor of political studies examined *Politics, Reform and Oppression* (1987), perhaps unsurprisingly given that his later studies tended to focus on political ethics. Douglas Booth (1987) would analyse political processes through the lens of *Black Liberation Politics* and *Desegregating South African Sport* (1988), perspectives that would not easily have been published ten years earlier. With their analysis of white right-wing political parties, *Vir Volk en Vaderland: A Guide to the White Right* (1989), the sociologists Janis Grobbelaar, Simon Bekker and Robert Evans revealed the fragmentation of the ruling party and of the ideologies still propping up apartheid.

However, it is only with the transition to a 'new' South Africa that key *current* events began to be reflected, and relatively quickly, within the publishing output of the local university presses. For instance, Monica Bot's analysis of *School Boycotts 1984: The Crisis in African Education* appeared in 1985, just a year after the boycotts; it was produced as part of the Indicator Project. Unusually, a book in the field of literature similarly appeared soon after the publication of a number of new 'struggle' poets (there tends to be a greater time lag in disciplines such as literary studies). Thus, *Black Mamba Rising: South African worker poets in struggle* edited by Ari Sitas and featuring Alfred Qabula, Mi Hlatshwayo and Nise Malange, appeared in 1986 (co-published with Cosatu's 'Worker Resistance and Culture Publications'), yet was able to include analysis of poetry published as recently as 1984, in the case of Mi Hlatshwayo's works published by FOSATU. This diminishing time lag reflects the waning

dangers associated with critique of the government, as well as the growing sense of urgency as political events came to a head.

In contrast, the far more radical student body had been responding to political events with much greater immediacy. For example, the Black Students Society at the University of Natal produced a title called *June 16* shortly after the Soweto Uprising. The title was banned, according to the Beacon for Freedom of Expression (n.d.). Similarly, several pamphlets produced by the Student Representative Council at the University of Cape Town tackled oppositional themes head-on, and were subsequently banned. A book published by the Wits Alternative Service Group, *The Nyanga Story*, was not banned, but “censored for political reasons” in 1982 (Beacon for Freedom of Expression, n.d.).

A shift in publishing strategies may thus be seen over the years, from a liberal tone and a focus on non-controversial topics (privatism), to more engaged, ‘militant-radical’ or ‘political reform’ publications. While there is not a great deal of evidence from the content analysis to show a marked change in editorial policy, the late apartheid period did signal a growing political awareness at both WUP and UNP. Indeed, in UNP’s Press Committee minutes, the item literally appears on the agenda in 1988: “Alternative publishing”. (The terse comment followed: “Agreed that nothing should be done in this regard at this stage” – see Minutes of the Press Committee, 23 March 1988.) In 1988, too, director Mobbs Moberly signed a statement from a group of South African publishers “affirming the freedom to publish” (Minutes of the Press Committee, 18 August 1988).

Into the 1990s: Progressive publishing

Both WUP and UNP joined the Independent Publishers’ Association of South Africa (IPASA) when it was established in 1989. The aim of this body was to promote freedom of speech and access to information, through lobbying for the repeal of repressive legislation and providing a platform for what became known as “progressive” publishers. As part of this platform, WUP and UNP were able to take part in a promotion at bookseller CNA of such “progressive” publishers’ books in 1990, under the banner “The New South Africa”. The other publishers included in this promotion were: David Philip Publishers, Skotaville, South African Institute of Race Relations, Taurus, Seriti sa Sechaba, Ravan Press, Ad Donker, Buchu

Books and Justified Press – all what are now grouped together as ‘oppositional’ publishers. UNP’s title *The Drum Decade*, edited by Michael Chapman (1989), was selected, as were WUP’s *Yours for the Union: Class and Community Struggles in South Africa* by Baruch Hirson (1990), and a selection of plays by Athol Fugard, *My children! My Africa!* (1990). Chapman’s title was a selection of more than thirty stories that had been published in *Drum* magazine in the 1950s, including some very significant figures in South African literature: Richard Rive, Es’kia Mphahlele, Can Themba, Nat Nakasa and James Matthews. Chapman would note in his introduction (and this would, too, be quoted in advertorial matter): “The writers were concerned with more than telling a story. They were concerned with what was happening to their people” (1989: i).

At this time, in the early 1990s, WUP’s advertising shows a shift to a new paratext, with a new corporate logo, and the slogans “Exciting and challenging publishing for a new South Africa” and “WUP looks to the future”. At the same time, however, UNP was bemoaning its “narrowness of list and its remoteness from the current debate in South Africa” (‘Response’, 1990: 3). They went on to describe an opportunity:

At this time in South Africa there is an acute need for enlightened publishers to take a lead in the publishing of research material, works that bridge the huge divides in our society, that compete with overseas publications in terms of price, that focus on local issues and problems and engage what has been termed ‘the current debate’, that challenge South Africans and begin the long haul to a post-apartheid society – any of these may be considered proper fields of activity for a University press. (Ibid.)

In an internal document titled ‘Reconsiderations, 1989’, the UNP position is explicitly laid out: “Not only does the Press help to publicise the University’s research, it also helps to make known its position as an anti-apartheid organization” (‘Reconsiderations’, 1989: 1). The document elaborates: “Most importantly this is through its contacts with overseas publishers and distributors through whom the Press is keeping open channels of communication with the outside world. Including in its list of publications books which deal directly with the contemporary debate would also be significant in this regard.” Thus, the shift in editorial policy, reflected in the publishing lists, was a deliberate one, based on discussion and agreement on the way forward – for both the Press and the country at large.

The transitional moment in South Africa was seen as an opportunity for the university presses, as this UNP discussion notes: "... there are particular publishing challenges in a changing South Africa. If we are allowed to look beyond mere survival I believe we can meet these challenges to make a significant contribution to the University's efforts in the nineties" (Minutes of the Press Committee, 20 June 1990).

5.1.5 Unisa Press

In contrast to Wits and Natal, Unisa was far more conservative in approach and inclination, although this does not mean that everything published fell on a particular side of the political spectrum. Unisa was, at least theoretically, a bilingual institution (Afrikaans and English), but was perceived to toe the government line in a manner similar to the 'pure' Afrikaans universities. In light of the wider trend identified in the content analyses described briefly at the beginning of this chapter, Albert Grundlingh (2006: 133) notes that, "[o]n the whole ... the books and articles published by Unisa staff and the themes chosen by their students did not reflect much 'radical' influence". This content analysis supports that contention. The analysis also reveals the limits of using the continuum of intellectual stances, as the model does not allow for all the shades of political response at an Afrikaner *volksuniversiteit* during the apartheid period. Nonetheless, it remains a useful methodological instrument, as we can certainly identify publications that fall into the 'privatism' and 'change through association' categories, if not the more liberal or militant ones. These are the categories Hugo labels 'apprehensive' and 'cautious activism', respectively.

1960s

In 1960, just a few years after being established, Unisa's Publications Committee approved four inaugural lectures, four lectures, and nine research papers for publication. A sampling of the titles is somewhat representative of the political views of Unisa authors: the A series (inaugural lectures) included *Waarom die Groot Trek Geslaag Het* ('Why the Great Trek Succeeded') by History Professor C.F.J. Muller, the B series of lectures and conference proceedings included the papers from a symposium on *Kulturele Kontaksituasies* ('Cultural Contact Situations'), and the C series of research work included a Festschrift for H.J. de

Vleeschauwer. As has been noted (in Chapter 3), the latter author was politically dubious, to say the least. Having been convicted as a Nazi collaborator in Belgium, his political views were ardently nationalist and racist (see Dick, 2002 for a wider discussion of his time at Unisa). The kinds of texts that were published in this opening year also indicate a number of trends that would be followed by Unisa in its publishing programme: a focus on history, often from a white and nationalist perspective; sociology, focusing on ‘cultural’ and ethnic issues; and apparently apolitical, non-controversial studies such as linguistics, which would often reveal certain political sympathies on deeper reading – or at the very least a tacit acceptance of the status quo.

History, in particular, was a key niche area for Unisa publishing, emerging from the strong History Department. Supplementing C.F.J. Muller, was the Afrikaner historiographer F.A. van Jaarsveld, as well as G.D. Scholtz, Jacob Brits, Ben Liebenberg and others. A sampling of historical titles reveals a preoccupation with historiography and nationalist themes (especially the Great Trek and Second Anglo-Boer War). The first of these themes appears regularly: *Ou en Nuwe Weë in die Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedskrywing* (‘Old and New Paths in South African Historiography’, Van Jaarsveld’s inaugural lecture of 1961); *Die Hervertolking van ons Geskiedenis* (‘The Reinterpretation of our History’, edited by Van Jaarsveld, Muller and Scholtz, as well as Theo van Wijk, 1964 – note the use of the word ‘our’); and *A Select Bibliography of South African History* (1966 and many later reprints); as well as in titles from the 1970s, such as *Oor vertolkingsverskille in die geskiedskrywing* (‘On differences in interpretation in historiography’, Mathys van Zyl, 1971); and *Opstelle oor die Suid-Afrikaanse historiografie* (‘Essays on South African Historiography, edited by B.J. Liebenberg, 1974). These are just a few examples from a wider list focusing on historiography and approaches to the study of history.

The second key theme, equally, produced a large number of titles. Van Jaarsveld and other historians have pointed out that Afrikaner historical writing revolved around the themes of the Great Trek and the Second Anglo-Boer War: he explains, “it was a dynamic period and a peculiarly romantic one; it was the period of great epic achievements by the Afrikaner people” (quoted in Smith, 1988: 65). These histories were part of the trend in Afrikaner historiography of casting Afrikaner history in terms of nationalism and ideology (see Smith,

1988). It has been argued that such promotion of specific Afrikaner ideologies in itself constituted support for the apartheid regime and its ideologies. Thus, in addition to Muller's 1960 title, mentioned above, and his other titles on the experiences of other Voortrekkers, we find *Die Tydgenootlik Beoordeling van die Groot Trek, 1836–1842* ('The Contemporary Evaluation of the Great Trek, 1836–1842', Van Jaarsveld, 1962), *Die Beeld van die Groot Trek in die Suid-Afrikaanse Geskiedskrywing 1843–1899* ('The Image of the Great Trek in South African Historiography', Van Jaarsveld, 1963); *Nederland en die Voortrekkers van Natal* ('The Netherlands and the Natal Voortrekkers', Liebenberg, 1964); and a later reprint of Muller's important work, *Die Oorsprong van die Groot Trek* ('The Origins of the Great Trek', 1987). Again, this is but a sample of the numerous titles produced.

But Muller's important and prize-winning (he was awarded the Stals prize for History by the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in 1977) work, was almost not published by Unisa Press at all. *Die Oorsprong van die Groot Trek* was first published by Tafelberg in 1974, and only by Unisa Press in 1987, when a second edition was required and the original publisher declined. Ken Smith (1988: 77) argues that Muller "could not be classified amongst those who wrote history from a specifically republican or nationalist standpoint", but much of his work did focus on the Great Trek and other nationalist events, and it was certainly not critical of apartheid policies or ideologies.

Van Jaarsveld's role as an Afrikaner historian is also a complicated one. While widely celebrated for his prolific studies of Afrikaner (and broader South African) history and historiography, he was also criticised for his approach to historiography, and especially for not mythologising Afrikaner history to a greater extent (as in Du Toit's "academic tarring and feathering" of him in 1984). His early years as a historian were characterised by a struggle for recognition, amidst an attempt to revive local historiography (cf. Mouton & Van Jaarsveld, 2004). Alex Mouton and Albert Van Jaarsveld (2004: 184) argue that these experiences influenced his political beliefs and coloured his own work: "The knocks Van Jaarsveld took, made him more conformist, culminating in his ultra-conservative and chauvinistic book, *Afrikaner quo vadis* [published by Voortrekkerpers] in 1971. It would take the shock of the collapse of the Portuguese empire in 1974 and the Soweto uprising of 1976 to return him to a more enlightened and realistic stance." On the whole, though, his

ideological approach has been described as being “very much in line with Afrikaner nationalist political thinking” (Smith, 1988: 84), and he was a close friend of the very conservative historian G.D. Scholtz. His political leanings are an important factor in considering his academic work because, as Mouton notes, “[f]or Van Jaarsveld, being an historian was not just a job; it was a calling to be a public intellectual” (2011: 153). As one of the most prolific and respected historians of his time, it is significant that he chose to publish only a handful of his works through Unisa Press.

In contrast, Van Jaarsveld’s friend, the historian and journalist G.D. Scholtz, who also published just a few items with Unisa Press, was unapologetically supportive of apartheid. In addition to his work with Unisa Press, which was not particularly controversial, he wrote some outspoken works: *’n Swart Suid-Afrika?* (‘A Black South Africa?’, Overberg Publishers, 1964) and *Die Bedreiging van die Liberalisme* (‘The Threat of Liberalism’, Voortrekkerpers, 1965) as warnings of the dangers of not following the path of separate development. These fall at the far left of the continuum, in support of apartheid.

Similarly, B.J. Liebenberg published a number of his historical studies at Unisa, where he was a professor, but not his controversial study of Andries Pretorius, based on his Unisa doctoral thesis. The latter study, *Andries Pretorius in Natal*, was published by Africana Books, and caused a stir because it portrayed the Voortrekker leader in a relatively unbiased – and thus partly unflattering – light. This reflects the wider tendency both among colleagues in the Department of History and the wider university, as well as within the ruling party and its adherents, to sustain internal debates about the ideological dimensions of apartheid. This also reflects Unisa’s adoption of N.P. van Wyk Louw’s concept of *lojale verset*. However, none of these debates, even when considered ‘reformist’, envisaged fundamental changes to the apartheid framework itself. In other words, it becomes clear that Unisa allowed a certain amount of dissent, but no direct challenge to the government of the day, a stance characterised as “repressive tolerance” (Marcum, 1981).

There is also a sub-set of publications from the 1960s, which aimed at making sources available in the area of race relations, but not necessarily from a particular political viewpoint. An example of these is A.E. du Toit’s publications of *The Earliest British Document*

on Education for the Coloured Races (1962) and *The Earliest South African Documents on the Education and Civilization of the Bantu* (1963). In this class, too, we could place the later *Bibliography of Official Publications of the Black South African Homelands* (Dirk Kotzé, 1979 ff.). These might be considered examples of privatism, but this kind of awareness creation, in the absence of political comment, was also found among the liberal tradition at WUP and UNP.

To some extent, a range of views emerges when examining the publishing list in terms of awareness of the apartheid categories of “population group”: black, white, coloured, and Indian. Many studies uncritically examine aspects of (racially differentiated) society, such as “die Blanke platteland” (‘the White rural areas’, Smit, 1973) and “die Naturelle-Administrasie” (‘Native Administration’, Van As, 1980). A host of linguistic and anthropological studies focus on the “Bantu”, the “Nguni” and the “Hottentot”. This use of the terminology of apartheid indicates little challenge to the status quo, and even a level of compliance with the system – the tacit acceptance implied by the category of privatism or ‘neutrality’.

1970s

The next decade shows a similar shift within the boundaries of “repressive tolerance”. At one end of the continuum, an overtly biased text is that of Jan Hendrik Moolman, *Ru-apartheid en afsonderlike ontwikkeling in Pretoria* (‘Pure apartheid and separate development in Pretoria’, 1972). Moolman, who was head of the Department of Geography at Unisa and later Director of the Africa Institute of South Africa, coined the concept of *ru-apartheid* (which could be translated as ‘pure apartheid’), which implied total segregation of the races in a geographic area. However, he argued that he did not support the imposition of *ru-apartheid* on South African cities, but rather (what he considered the watered-down version) the notion of separate development, with separate, duplicated facilities in two overlapping urban segments. This was an influential idea, with other academics applying the concept to urban settings around South Africa (cf. Nöthling, 1973). Moolman also produced population distribution maps of South Africa and a study of Bophuthatswana, one of the apartheid-era homelands or bantustans. He was a clear supporter of apartheid policies, as evidenced by his publications.

A similarly biased text was *The Marketing of the International Image of South Africa* (Cronjé and Lucas, 1978). Geoffrey Cronjé, in particular, was well known for his outspoken support for apartheid policies, which came through even in his scholarly work. However, this title is a more complicated example than the last, largely because of the diversity of contributors to the edited collection. On the one hand, this collection of conference proceedings speaks of the “success of the South African socio-cultural industry” (1978: 118) and of the importance of whites doing “what is best for Blacks” (Ibid.), but on the other hand, a black contributor to the conference argued in the same volume that “the first thing that must be done is to remove all apartheid legislation” (1978: 252). There is also a recognition of “the fact that we discriminate in law on the basis of colour and the need to demonstrate to the world at large that we are moving with will towards an accommodation that people of all colours in the Republic will accept” (1978: 238). Once again, this reflects the room for dissent at Unisa, and the support for the expression of differing viewpoints – the mindset of *lojale verset*.

Certain titles dealing with current affairs were not as supportive of government policy. One example is Willem Kleynhans and his comparative study of political parties, *Politieke Partye in Suid-Afrika: 'n Empiriese vergelykende beskouing* ('Political parties in South Africa: An empirical comparative view', 1974). While Kleynhans began his career as a political scientist in support of the National Party, from 1955 onwards he became steadily disenchanted – beginning with the disenfranchisement of Coloured voters in the Western Cape. As part of the 'Group of 13' lecturers from Unisa and the University of Pretoria, he took part in protests and petitions against the narrowing of the electorate. Like others in his position at the Afrikaans universities – *verligte* or progressive intellectuals – it appears that he was punished by delays in promotion. The acceptance of Kleynhans's views by anti-apartheid activists is exemplified by approving quotations of his work in one of SPRO-CAS's oppositional publications, *Directions of Change in South African Politics* (1971). But it is difficult to classify Kleynhans's work according to the continuum's categories of dissent; he may perhaps best be placed in the 'change through association' category.

Commentary on politics could also be made through the medium of labour studies, as at the other university presses. Thus studies of trade unions, black-white relations and “black

labour” (Bendix, 1976) emerged, especially from the Institute for Labour Relations. N.E. Wiehahn produced his inaugural lecture at Unisa, on *The Regulation of Labour Relations in a Changing South Africa* (1977), before going on to put his name to the government’s Wiehahn Commission on labour legislation in 1979. This report was then examined, in turn, by B.U. Lombard and others, in *The Challenge of the New Industrial Relations Dispensation in South Africa* (1979). Francine de Clerq (1979: 72) has suggested that this area of study, focusing on industrial relations and labour, was a reflection of significant internal debates within the ruling class “over the nature and scope of concessions necessary to buy over certain strata of the black population to act as a buffer between the white ruling minority and the black masses”. She adds that, after the implementation of the Wiehahn and Riekert Commissions’ recommendations, “[n]ew ways need[ed] to be found to organize relations between the State, the employers and the workers, and to coerce the black labour force into more effective institutions of labour control and discipline” (De Clerq, 1979: 72). Such studies thus tended to support the status quo, but not necessarily uncritically.

1980s

Going into the 1980s, we find a continuation of this theme, with an abundance of studies of industrial relations, which range across the political spectrum, reflecting “internal debates”. Some support apartheid openly, while others are examples of privatism, or withdrawal from political comment; still others are more liberal in orientation and some advocate reform from within – the ‘change through association’ category of academic dissent. The titles give a sense of the ongoing internal debates on these issues: *Swart Arbeid, Knelpunte in Arbeidsbetrekkinge* (‘Black labour, sticking points in labour relations’, by Jacobus Farrell, 1978); *Urban Blacks in Urban Space* (J.H. Lange & Retha van Wyk, 1980); *Free Enterprise, Political Democracy and Labour in South Africa* (D.W.F. Bendix, 1980); *Black and White Labour in One Common South African Industrial Relations System* (Mike Alfred & D.W.F. Bendix, 1980); *The Black Manager in a White World* (Linda Human, 1981); *Problems of Black Advancement in South Africa* (Karl B. Hofmeyr, 1981); *Black Advancement: The Reality and Challenge* (seminar proceedings, 1982); and *The Future of Residential Group Areas* (M. Rajah, 1986 – this being one of the first Indian authors at Unisa Press).

Another group of publications that is difficult to classify is the series of conference proceedings emanating from the Institute for Theological Research, after it was established in 1975. These are not necessarily more critical than other works from Unisa Press, but they expressed an openness to a wide spectrum of viewpoints. This may in part be attributed to the Director of the Institute, Willem S. Vorster, a New Testament scholar at Unisa who was as well-known for the quality of his work as for his openness to opposing views: “Vorster was a critical scholar: nothing was just accepted and no view propagated without critical scrutiny ... without fear he vented his critical thoughts and was always ready to explain the ‘critical faith’ he believed in” (Le Roux, quoted in Botha, 1998: x). He thus used the vehicle of the ITR conferences to explore areas beyond the traditional confines of religion, and especially to examine wider social issues. A selection of the titles published gives a sense of the wide scope of ideas examined:

- *Church and Industry* (no. 7, 1983)
- *Sexism and Feminism in Theological Perspective* (no. 8, 1984) – the first time feminist theology received academic attention in South Africa.
- *Views on Violence* (no. 9, 1985) – a text that paid attention to structural violence in society, and the inherent violence of apartheid: “It is the systematic denial of rightful options to certain people on whatever grounds, whether it be race or class, that does violence to their person” (1985: 45).
- *Reconciliation and Construction: Creative options for a rapidly changing South Africa* (no. 10, 1986).
- *The Right to Life: Issues in Bioethics* (no. 12, 1988).
- *The Morality of Censorship* (no. 13, 1989).
- *Building a New Nation: The Quest for a New South Africa* (1991) – a publication that “endorse[d] a rejection of anything that smacks of apartheid” (1991: 44).
- *Religious Freedom in South Africa* (no. 17, 1993).

Title number 13, *The Morality of Censorship*, illustrates the difficulties in attempting to categorise some of Unisa’s publications. On the one hand, continuing conservatism may be seen in the make-up of the contributors: seven authors, six white males, and one white female – including Prof J.C.W. van Rooyen, who was chairman of the Publications Appeal

Board at the time. But a growing liberalisation, and a commitment to ‘change through association’, was also reflected in some of the contributions themselves: “In our society we have a publicly unresponsive and unrepresentative government, which has a monopoly on instruments of coercion without being accountable to the large majority of the population it is supposed to serve, but instead dominates” (1989: 24). In this chapter, Venter went on to call on his fellow academics to change: “Let us not fiddle while Soweto burns” (1989: 33). It had taken a full thirteen years for the Soweto Uprising to be mentioned in a Unisa Press book. What is achieved in this collection is similar to what was attempted in the Unisa journals: the inclusion of a wider variety of viewpoints and contributors, at a point when these were considered low risk, as Gardiner (2002: 12) points out: “What was being attempted by *Unisa English Studies* was the inclusion of an inoffensive work by a black poet into an otherwise white collection with as little political risk as possible”.

Into the 1990s

Lingering conservatism may be seen in the debate over the title of a collection published in 1991: *White But Poor: Essays on the History of Poor Whites in Southern Africa 1880-1940* (edited by Maurice Boucher and Robert Morrell). Grundlingh (2012), in an interview, noted that Unisa Press was in many respects conservative in the late 1980s, and described the disagreements over the title of the work. The Press, and a number of other scholars, saw the title as objectionable, because it was felt that it reflected badly on white people. However, the Press went ahead with publication, and elected to keep the title after strong support from a group of academics at Unisa.

Another member of the History Department was Jacob P. Brits, who studied political history. His major work, *Op die Vooraand van Apartheid 1939–1948* (published by Unisa Press in 1994), looks at the historical trends leading up to 1948, the year the National Party was elected into power. It was considered very even-handed in approach, neither supporting nor condemning the National Party. In a review of the book for the *South African Historical Journal*, Furlong (1996: 216) remarks on this balanced approach: “Although strongly critical of the actions of white politicians, he [Brits] speaks from within the Afrikaner tradition, critically but sympathetically, rather than as an iconoclast”. Furlong goes on to commend Brits’s “careful concern to appear evenhanded” (ibid.). Similarly, Lubbe (1996: 227)

describes Brits as “‘n selfkritiese Afrikaner-historikus” (‘a self-critical Afrikaner historian’). Brits’s earlier work through Unisa Press examined the right-wing politician Tielman Roos, and was titled *Political Prophet or Opportunist?* (1987). This approach may be characterised as in keeping with *lojale verset*.

While never acting as a provocative or oppositional publisher, then, Unisa Press appears to have become more responsive to external events and influences during the 1980s and into the 1990s, and I posit a link with the wider opening up of South African society. For example, this period would see a text such as *Building a New Nation* published in 1991 – a text that would likely not have seen the light of day in the 1970s. In the 1990s, especially, there is a distinct editorial shift, to include a growing interest in post-apartheid politics. The number of black authors increased, at the same time as ‘black’ issues received renewed focus. Thus, the 1990s revealed titles like *Dilemmas of African Intellectuals in South Africa* (Themba Sono, 1994); *A Man with a Shadow: The Life and Times of Professor ZK Matthews* (Willem Saayman, 1996); *The ANC and the Negotiated Settlement in South Africa* (Isaac Rantete, 1996); *South Africa in Transition: Focus on the Bill of Rights* (Gretchen Carpenter, 1996); *From Protest to Challenge: A Documentary History of African Politics in South Africa* (Thomas G. Karis and Gail M. Gerhart, volume 5, 1997). This direct engagement with current events, and the new perspectives offered, represented a real shift in publishing philosophy.

The application of the continuum to the concrete evidence offered by the actual publishing output of the university presses thus reveals several interesting findings. Perhaps the most significant is the degree of flux in the intellectual responses of the presses over the years, showing more conservatism than anticipated among the so-called open universities, and more liberalism (or perhaps ‘repressive tolerance’) than expected at the more hegemonically aligned university. Moreover, results show that, over time, the positions and publishing strategies adopted by the South African university presses shifted, becoming increasingly liberal and even, to some degree, oppositional.

5.2 Author diversity

The model developed for assessing the contribution of the university presses is also concerned with issues of exclusion and gatekeeping. The aim of this section is to extend the analysis conducted this far, based on thematic content, and to examine and develop a profile of the authors who submitted their manuscripts for publication. Who was published, and, just as importantly, who was not? The literature on oppositional publishing suggests that oppositional publishers published both marginalised authors (such as first-time authors, women and black authors), as well as mainstream authors writing on oppositional topics. Moreover, the selection of authors implies an important gatekeeping role: “The publishing house determines who is ‘part of the scene’, who can call themselves a ‘writer’; the publishing house regulates the appearance of works on the market, coaches the author, decides who will continue to be published” (De Glas, 1998: 386).

There are few formal models in the literature for how to develop an authors’ profile for a publishing house. De Glas (1998: 387) has used a certain set of criteria to determine the distinctive character of a publisher’s list. The first attribute is the continuity or exclusiveness of attachment of an author to one publishing house rather than another; the second the number of titles produced by each author; the third, the profitability of an author; and the fourth, the author’s contribution to the prestige of the publishing house. It is difficult to use such measures to analyse a scholarly publishing list, however, in contrast to the trade fiction lists examined by De Glas. For one thing, few, if any, scholarly authors show any loyalty to a specific university press when publishing; as a result, there is little continuity of attachment of academic authors. The third measure, too, is not always relevant, in the context of non-profit or cost-recovery publishing, rather than a commercial enterprise built upon profit.

Rather than relying on such criteria for literary and commercial authors, then, demographic criteria might be used to help to establish the profile of who was publishing at the university presses: the racial classifications of black and white, the distinctions between male and female, the languages used, and the age of authors (e.g. established as opposed to young, emerging scholars). All of these demographics reflect the power dynamics at work within

the institutions themselves as well. This focus on power enables us to examine the unequal access to publishing platforms of different academics.

5.2.1 Author profiles

As Merrett (1994: 103) notes, “[p]erhaps unsurprisingly, the universities reflected the norms of the society which surrounded them”. It is immediately clear that most of the publications reflected their context in certain ways. For one thing, the vast majority of the early texts were in the language of teaching of the institutions (English at Wits, Natal and Fort Hare, and Afrikaans at Unisa), and the majority of the texts published by the university presses were written by white men, often professors at the parent universities hosting the presses (see Figures 5.1 to 5.4). This is similar to other sectors of academic publishing, where the majority of authors – Galloway & Venter (2006) put the figure at over 80% – for the greater part of the twentieth century were senior, white, male academics. This is unsurprising in the sense that the universities in South Africa were largely homogenous communities – overwhelmingly white, male, English-speaking and privileged. They formed the cultural and numerical majority within the sphere of the universities, in stark contrast to their position as minorities in South African society. Moreover, the society in which they functioned was extremely heterogeneous and, indeed, highly unequal. As a result, it may be possible to state that the university presses supported only a certain elite – not necessarily a political elite, but certainly a cultural and intellectual one – as authors in their publishing programmes. Indeed, the focus of this study may be seen as the output of elite groups, as those without access to university press publishing fall outside the scope of the research. Their voices are not carried through this channel.

An important aspect of the authorship, which both affects and is affected by the publishing philosophy of the presses, is that the publications were written by producers and for producers, i.e. for elite consumption, as is the case for scholarly publishing generally. In contrast, oppositional publications were written by producers for a wider, mass audience (which was politically defined rather than demographically or by class). As noted earlier, Bourdieu makes a distinction between those publishers that are willing to take a risk with new authors, for long-term gain, and those that prefer to publish established, best-seller

authors, for mass consumption and short-term gain (Bourdieu, 1985). The university presses fall on the side of long-term gains, because their missions emphasise lasting academic merit over short-term profits.

However, it should be noted that the gatekeeping practices of the university presses tend to work in favour of more established authors, and against the publication of young, untested authors. There is thus a definite leaning towards a conservative, cautious approach in selecting authors and their works. Thus, in contrast to the oppositional publishers, the university presses did not publish many new, untried authors, nor authors who may be considered marginalised. Where there is an overlap in the author profiles of the oppositional publishers and the university presses, this is usually a group of established scholars who have collaborated to produce outspoken, ‘militant-radical’ works with the oppositional publishers, while publishing their ‘safe’ research with the university presses. With time, there has been a gradual increase in the number of female authors, as well as black scholars, and a small but noticeable international contingent as well.

As a result, the author pool was very small, and remains under-developed even today. For literary publishing, it has been suggested that, “the imbalance due to a preponderance of older productive authors (who had long given the list its prestige) served to mask the fact that few young authors, who might introduce new idioms or stylistic influences, were being recruited” (De Glas, 1998: 391). There is a similar imbalance in terms of the university presses’ author pools, and more broadly concerns have been expressed about the ageing cohort of scholarly authors at South African universities (Mouton, Boshoff & Tijssen, 2006: 48–50). The most prolific authors, moreover, were not necessarily the same as the most prestigious authors.

White men, then, were seen as the norm among authors submitting manuscripts for consideration by the university presses. Even more broadly, in terms of other forms of publishing, the same effect pertained. Generally, in South African publishing, “Afrikaans, English and black authors [have] had very different publishing possibilities” (Deysel, 2007: 11):

The constraints imposed on them differed in terms of the regime of the day and their respective reader pools. English authors had few publishing opportunities within South Africa, and were mainly published by British and American publishers. They had to fight for South African English to be accepted as worthy publishing medium, and were struggling to create an indigenous literature in English. Through the apartheid state, black authors were especially repressed, and, out of necessity, they turned to literary magazines in order to be published. Afrikaans was published aggressively....

This is true also for scholarly publishing in South Africa, and may be seen in the demographic make-up of the author profiles of the university presses. Figures 5.2 to 5.4, which follow, depict the author profiles of the presses, according to the variables of race and gender based on information derived from the bibliographies compiled for the presses (see the accompanying CD for further information on the bibliographies).

Figure 5.2 Author profile by race and gender, WUP

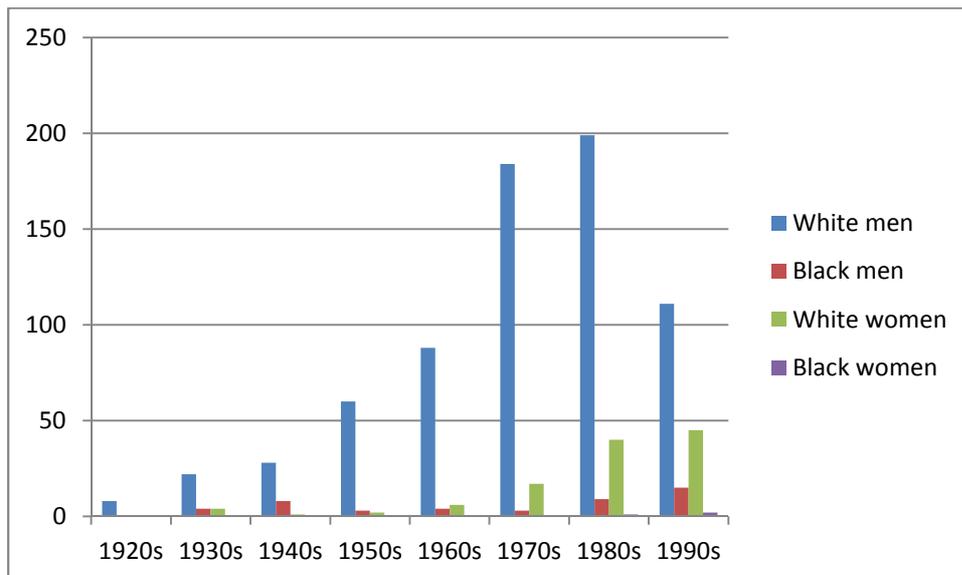


Figure 5.3 Author profile by race and gender, UNP

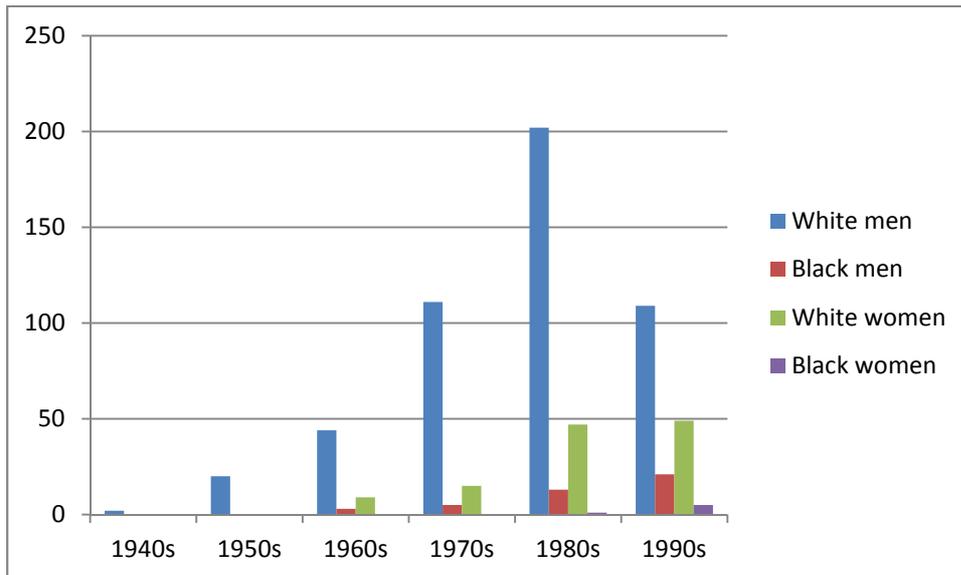
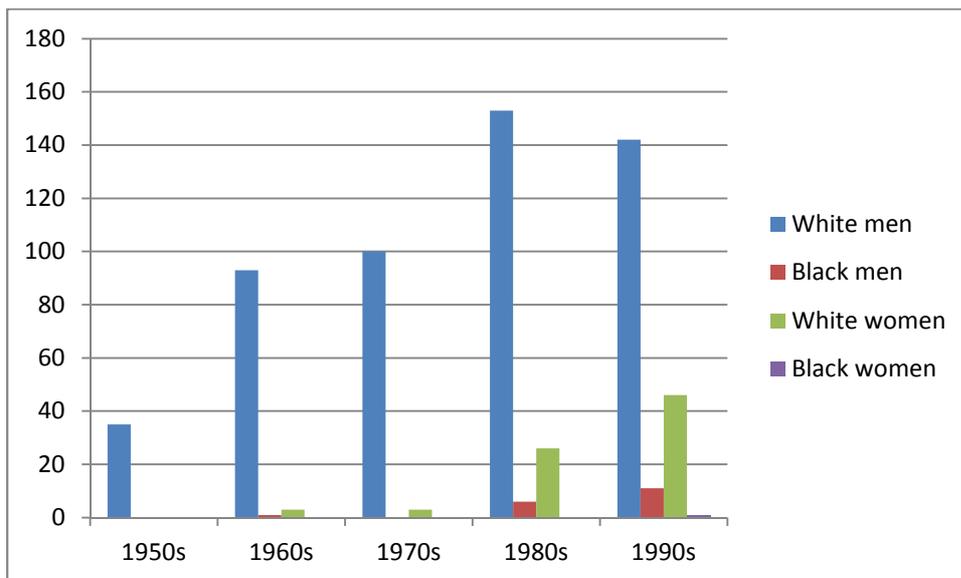


Figure 5.4 Author profile by race and gender, Unisa



The figures are remarkably consistent, given that they plot the producers of knowledge and the publications output at three very different institutions. Use a timescale to plot shifts in the author profiles over time, we see an overwhelming bias towards white male authors through the whole period. Thus, while the figures do show a distinct trend of growth in the numbers of white female authors, and some growth among black male authors as well towards the end of the period, they also show the continuing dominance of white men as

authors of South African scholarly books. It is only in the 1990s that black women academics really started to make an impact as a category, yet still on a very small scale and off a very low base.

The question of language highlights another angle of the publishing philosophy of the university presses. Language is a contested issue in South Africa, yet the language of the great majority of scholarly titles produced by the university presses is English. Because it is an international language, English is often considered the language of scholarship in South Africa, so this is hardly surprising. At South Africa's university presses, some attempt has been made to publish in Afrikaans and occasionally in other local languages, but this is no longer the norm, as scholarly publishing has increasingly moved towards English as the medium of communication. The decision to publish in English is "a deliberate marketing decision, as it increases the potential world-wide market for such books" (SA Publishing, n.d.). Bozzoli (1977: 192) noted in the 1970s that "except in the case of the departments for languages other than English, the papers and books published by English-university staff are written exclusively in English and many appear in journals in Great Britain and North America". At the same time, there have been increasing political and cultural pressures to publish in the other official languages of the country.

At Unisa, for instance, an attempt has been made to publish in Afrikaans and occasionally in other local languages, but this is no longer the norm there. The majority of the early titles were in Afrikaans, while there was a later policy of producing bilingual texts, i.e. a simultaneous English and Afrikaans edition of a work. The language policy at Unisa in fact strongly encouraged bilingualism, and the Press's output reflected this. The first English-language title came in the first year of publishing, with number four in the A series, *Linguistic and Literary Achievement in the Bantu Languages of South Africa*, by Dirk Ziervogel (1956). African-language titles were mainly published in service of the university's large African Languages Department, and of its students, in the form of textbooks. At the University of Natal Press, there were a few titles published in translation (e.g. Magera Fuze), and an isolated case of one or two Afrikaans-language publications, usually in the field of Afrikaans literature. But this does not appear to have been an important part of the editorial policy there.

In contrast, at Wits University Press, an important aspect of the editorial policy from the outset was the promotion of African language publishing, largely due to the influence of Clement Doke, professor in the Department of Bantu Studies. Maake (2000: 145) argues that, as a result, “[o]nly one university can be associated with publishing in African Languages.” Today, the situation has changed somewhat, but this was certainly true of the twentieth-century period.

5.2.2 Black authors

Attention will now specifically be focused on one demographic area, the publishing of black authors, a highly marginalised group within the academic sphere. As early as 1945, R.H.W. Shepherd of Lovedale was extolling the principle that “Bantu (sic) authors should be encouraged as much as possible” (1945: 17). As a result, the author profile of the Lovedale Press is impressive, including many of the greatest black authors in South Africa (almost entirely men, it should be mentioned). But Shepherd went further, convening meetings and workshops for black authors, sometimes in collaboration with academics at Wits, such as J.D. Rheinallt Jones and Clement Doke of the Department of Bantu Studies. The university presses have not had such an impressive record in respect of developing black authors.

At WUP, the first black author published was the Reverend John Henderson Soga, with an edited version of his anthropological text, *The South-Eastern Bantu*, in 1930. But by far the most black authors were published through the channel of the Bantu Treasury Series, such as Benedict Wallet Vilakazi, in 1935 (with a volume of isiZulu poetry) and James Jolobe in 1936 (with isiXhosa poetry). Other prominent authors also featured in the Bantu Treasury Series, among them S.E.K. Mqhayi, Sol T. Plaatje (with a translation of Julius Caesar) and Sophonia Mofokeng. However, it could be said that even through the publication of such authors in the Bantu Treasury Series, WUP was supporting a certain intellectual elite, as the authors largely came from a specific group of black intellectuals, who formed part of the New African Movement. Indeed, Masilela (2009: 5) suggests that the establishment of the series was an important aspect of “the hoped-for cultural revolution”, and was “fundamental in cultivating the intellectual and cultural space of the New African

Movement". It could also be argued that WUP, like other white-owned publishers in South Africa, was contributing to the white commodification of black literature.

However, going further than simply publishing their work, Clement Doke also supported the appointment of black academics at the University. Ten years before the Nationalists came to power, and twenty before the implementation of Bantu Education (or separate education for separate races), the appointment of Vilakazi as an academic provoked a great deal of criticism and controversy. But Vilakazi was not just a token appointment: he submitted his MA thesis in 1938 on 'The Conception and Development of Poetry in Zulu' (with Doke as supervisor), a portion of which was published in the journal *Bantu Studies*. Vilakazi later earned his doctorate in literature, in 1946, with 'The Oral and Written Literature in Nguni' (again under Doke's supervision) – the first D.Litt to be awarded to a black South African (Doke, 1949: 165). The year 1948 then saw the publication of Doke and Vilakazi's huge collaborative work, the *Zulu-English Dictionary*. (This was published posthumously, as Vilakazi died of meningitis in 1947.) The two volumes of "dictionaries remain among the most comprehensive and scholarly yet produced for any Bantu language" and are still in use, although updated (Murray, 1982: 139).

At the same time as these distinguished black authors were being published, Wits continued to publish a range of titles by white liberal authors. Black authors were mostly confined to the fields of either literature or linguistics. Indeed, it is only in the late 1980s that the list opens up to include black authors on a wider range of topics, including nursing, health policy studies, migrants, and education. (A similar trend may be identified at all of the university presses.) One example is that of Es'kia Mphahlele, who returned to South Africa from exile in 1977, and became the first professor of African literature at Wits in 1983. He was published by WUP in 1986, with a title on *Poetry and Humanism: Oral Beginnings*. This very short pamphlet was the published version of a lecture presented in the Raymond Dart lecture series, not a substantial original work. Mphahlele was not comfortable in his position as a black lecturer at a predominantly white university, and did not remain there for long.

The selection of texts was also gendered. As far as women are concerned, WUP published some very distinguished academics, such as Maria Breyer-Brandwijk (*On the Phytochemistry*

of *Some South African Poisonous and Medicinal Plants*, 1938), Hilda Kuper (*The Uniform of Colour*, 1947), and the coal scientist and palaeobotanist Edna Plumstead (*Coal in Southern Africa*, 1957). Edna Janisch first self-published her *Section Drawing from Simple Geological Maps* in 1933, but later editions were published by WUP in 1938 and 1946. In 1960, WUP published the work of the first woman professor at Wits, Prof. Heather Martienssen of the Department of Fine Arts. While the numbers of female professors and authors grew over the years, there remained a distinct imbalance throughout the apartheid period, with an inclination towards the publication of white men. There is thus a sexist element to selection as well.

The trend at Natal was similar: a pattern of publishing mostly white men and some women, while black authors (almost exclusively men) were published in literary fields. The first black author published by UNP was C.L. Sibusiso Nyembezi, with the text of a short lecture given at the university, published as *A Review of Zulu Literature*, in 1961. Cyril Nyembezi was a lecturer in African languages and literature at Wits University at this time (he had previously lectured at Fort Hare, but resigned his post in protest against the Extension of Education Act of 1959), and was also published by WUP (with *Zulu Proverbs*, in 1954).

UNP followed this publication with an anthropological work by Absalom Vilakazi, *Zulu Transformations: A Study of the Dynamics of Social Change* in 1962. The latter book was described in a 1969 catalogue (UNP book list, 1969: 3) as: “the first work by an African student in the field of Social Anthropology to be published in the Republic of South Africa. Written ‘from the inside’, the material has a reality about it which is frequently lacking in anthropological books.” A review by Hilda Kuper (1964: 183) similarly overtly mentions the author’s race and ethnicity (as a black, Zulu man), signalling just how unusual this publication was for the time. She notes, in an overt mention of the author rather than his work: “it is not usual to consider the background of a particular field worker pertinent to a review of his monograph”, before going on to add that “it is useful if not essential to know that, as he deliberately indicates, he himself is a Zulu and a Christian, as well as a trained anthropologist who presented *Zulu Transformation* (sic) for a doctoral thesis to the University of Natal, South Africa”. (Kuper herself, as shown in the content analysis above, was an established female academic, who was published by both WUP and UNP.)

UNP did not actively seek out black authors, perhaps in part because unlike WUP it did not support the publishing of local literature or African languages in its earlier years. But UNP is notable for the publication of Indian authors, and of publications dealing with Indian issues. This is largely related to its location in KwaZulu-Natal, and its enduring interest in regional matters, as shown in the content analysis.

At Unisa, the author profile is dramatically skewed towards white male authors. Indeed, by 1964, it had developed that the members of the Publications Committee also constituted the majority of authors published, including Profs D.R. Beeton, M.J. Posthumus, and H.J. de Vleeschauwer. The first black author to be published by Unisa Press was A.C. Nkabinde, with his linguistic study, *Some Aspects of Foreign Words in Zulu* (1968). Nkabinde was an important figure in the field of linguistics, as well as later becoming the first black rector of the University of Zululand. He was also chairperson of the Language Subcommittee of the SABC Board. This was followed in 1972, by the *Handbook of the Venda Language* (with the authors Dirk Ziervogel, P.J. Wentzel and T.N. Makuya), and in 1973, by *Xironga Folk-Tales* (compiled by Erdmann J.M. Baumbach and C.T.D. Marivate). It appears that black authors were seen as most acceptable when writing about their own languages, although at Unisa this was even tempered by the addition of white linguists. This patronising attitude remained firmly in place as late as 1984, when the next single-authored text by a black author was published – a theological text on *God's Creative Activity Through the Law: A constructive statement toward a theology of social transformation* by Simon Maimela. Nor was this an opening of the flood-gates; such authors remained few and far between until the early 1990s, a reflection of the slower rate of change at Unisa, perhaps.

This means, in effect, that even the liberal and oppositional texts published by the university presses were written by white authors (including some very distinguished academics). A case in point is a text published by David Philip in 1987, *Democratic Liberalism in South Africa* (Butler, Elphick & Welsh, 1987), and which was written by “the cream of the crop of South African white academia” (McDonald, 1988: 97). Kgwane (1977: 234) bemoaned the fact that “even research work at the Black universities is carried out by white academics”, a situation that many see as continuing into the post-apartheid era (cf. Jonathan Jansen,

2003: 11, who argues that “black intellectuals do not enjoy the same access to leading publishing houses and resources as do white intellectuals”). Raymond Suttner (1985: 73) has noted, especially of the 1960s, that, “[b]ecause state repression was primarily directed at black political activities, this was a period when (mainly white) liberal and university political activities achieved considerable prominence, more or less in isolation from blacks, but also, in a sense, as surrogates for black opposition”. He sees one of the consequences as the “artificial prominence” of white liberal academics (Ibid.).

This finding is not entirely surprising, given that the staff compositions of the universities consisted largely of white men, and access to various aspects of academia and knowledge production (including the university presses) was controlled by white men. In fact, “the open universities were overwhelmingly staffed, administratively and academically, by whites, the majority of whom had political views which were probably little different from those of the large body of white South Africans. Most would have deemed themselves committed to academic freedom; only a small minority, before the early 1990s, would have been committed to majority rule. Theirs was a liberalism which was qualified by their socialisation into, and location in, a situation of racial privilege. In short, theirs was a ‘racial liberalism’” (Southall & Cobbing, 2001: 5). This white domination of academia and its processes, Evans (1990: 23) argues, led to the “exclusion of blacks from shaping the intellectual life of South Africa”. However, Mahmood Mamdani has criticised the universities for not doing more to cultivate a black academic cohort, arguing that “[t]here was a native intelligentsia, but it was to be found mainly outside universities, in social movements or religious institutions” and that this intelligentsia “functioned without institutional support” (quoted in Sanders, 2002: 12).

As a result, there were perilously few potential black authors, given the presses’ inward-looking stance when soliciting manuscripts and their faculties’ being closed to staff from certain racial groups. Black academics were limited by the restrictions of the segregated higher education system. This restricted their access to education, and also their knowledge production and publishing opportunities. The legislated segregation of black and white academics into separate institutions in effect introduced an additional level of exclusion

when it came to publishing as well; the main barrier to the publication of marginalised groups was structural and systemic, as Taylor (1991: 31) points out:

The lack of critical black intellectual work is primarily related to the fact that blacks in South Africa, due to apartheid, lack adequate access to higher education and institutional bases from which critical work can be developed. Specifically at university level the structures of apartheid restrict the small number of black students who can benefit from higher education at the black 'universities', the type of education they receive at these institutions and access to the 'open' universities.

The structure of higher education thus contributed to the "patterning of the racial and ideological composition of academic staff", as Badat (2008: 72) notes. He provides figures to back this statement up:

In 1970, black academics represented only 19,1% (87) of total academic staff at black universities, and in 1974, 28.8% (161). White conservatives dominated top posts. At the African universities, in 1979 only nine out of 105 professors and 14 out of 146 senior lecturers were black. Only at junior level was there greater parity – 89 white and 73 African lecturers.

Margo Russell (1979: 137) provides similarly skewed figures, noting that "South African universities in 1950 were essentially white institutions", with just 47 black faculty out of a total of 2 000 (2.3% of the total). By the mid-1960s, the ratio had improved modestly to 8%. Even so, black academic staff were largely employed only on a temporary and junior basis.

The lack of black authors is not only due to the limited pool of black academics, but also to the marginalisation of black academics. Indeed, it has been argued that "...the normal structuring of the academic debate is affected by the way in which Black academics are excluded from the mainstream of (South) African life or at least from playing a major part in it ... while the Afrikaans universities excluded the Black academic from research altogether, the English-speaking universities used him in a subordinate role to collect data on projects conceived by his White masters" (Rex, 1981: 19). This role may certainly be seen in the historically black universities in South Africa, where a disproportionate teaching load was placed on the shoulders of black academics, while the (often white) professors were free to concentrate on research and publication.

Yet Wits University Press, at least, saw its role, by the 1980s (when there was both increased government crackdown and a policy of ‘repressive tolerance’), as “service to Black writers and students” (Wilson, 1983b: 1). Indeed, in the 1980s, WUP’s editorial policy began to change. There was a growing feeling that “service” to the University was over-emphasised and that it should be replaced with an aggressive and competitive policy of more commercial publishing. There was some disagreement, it seems, as to whether the Press required “a new role and a new policy” allowing it to “operate as a profit-earning trade publisher similar to Ravan, David Philip or Ad Donker” – significantly, all of the publishers named here were oppositional publishers – or whether “[t]he new policy should not be seen as an attempt to convert the Press into a profit-earning trade publisher, but rather as an attempt to wean academics at the University to the idea that there are advantages in publishing their scholarly work through the Press” (Ibid.: 4). At this late stage, an attempt was thus made to facilitate participation in the publishing process by groups other than the ‘norm’. The effects may be seen in the slow, but distinct, trend towards the great inclusion of black and female authors over time.

What this implies is that the legislated segregation of black and white academics into separate academic institutions in effect meant that a gatekeeping and selection function was applied even before peer review, and that the main barrier to the publication of marginalised groups was structural and systemic. In other words, the grossly inferior facilities for black academics at what are now known as the historically black universities included inferior and limited access to publication or dissemination outlets. Kgware (1977: 232) warns of one of the dangers of such a lack of publishing: “Unless we [black academics] engage more vigorously in research and publication we may find we have lost our freedom as academics not through restriction but through neglect”.

5.2.3 Publishing struggle activists

Another important group of academics, which will be highlighted for the purposes of the author profiles, is the radical dissidents. On the whole, these fall outside of the continuum, as they tended to be most active outside the academic sphere altogether. Moreover, a number of significant anti-apartheid and activist academics chose not to publish their work

at the university presses, turning instead to the independent oppositional presses. In other words, their contribution cannot be captured from an analysis of publishing lists. As precise reasons are unclear, speculations may only be made on the basis of observations. For example, as mentioned earlier, Richard Turner of Wits published his research titled *The Eye of the Needle: Towards Participatory Democracy in South Africa* at Spro-Cas / Ravan in 1972 (instead of at WUP). Similarly, Eddie Roux published only his most scholarly and apolitical work with WUP: the uncontroversial *Veld and the Future*, in 1963, as his PhD was in plant physiology. Similarly, WUP was able to publish some of the less controversial and more academically neutral works of Peter Randall, on the theme of education, after he had been banned and forced to leave Ravan Press and took up academic work at Wits.

A catalogue of scholarly books banned (listed in De Baets, 2002: 431) reveals some of the more common publishers for such radical academics: these included international university presses and commercial academic publishers. For instance, Leo Kuper's *An African Bourgeoisie* was published by an international university press (Yale) in 1964; Hans Kohn and Wallace Sokolsky published *African Nationalism in the Twentieth Century* with the US commercial academic publisher Van Nostrand in 1965; Shula Marks and Stanley Trapido edited *The Politics of Race, Class and Nationalism in Twentieth-Century South Africa* for Longman (London) in 1988; and in the same year, Harold Wolpe published *Race, Class and the Apartheid State* for James Currey (co-published with the Organisation of African Unity's InterAfrican Cultural Fund and Unesco Press, but not a South African publisher). The oppositional publishers, Ravan and David Philip in particular, were also seen as options. A senior academic remembers that, during the 1980s, radical academics from Wits and Natal tended to publish all of their work at Ravan (Grundlingh, 2012).

In fact, during a review of WUP in 1987, questions were asked as to why so many Wits academics were publishing at Ravan Press, specifically. The response from Nan Wilson was that the academics had become impatient with the Press's refereeing procedures, finding them too scholarly, too rigorous, and too drawn out in time. Moreover, she argued that there was a perception that Ravan had a more radical image and better distribution. It was thus found more acceptable internationally, at a time when there was an academic boycott,

for a local academic seeking a publishing outlet (Wilson, quoted in 'Review of WUP', S87/415, 1987: 2-3).

Thus, the radical academics tended to be published by the recognised oppositional publishers, such as Ravan Press and David Philip Publishers, or else turned to international publishing houses. Some academics were unsuccessful in having manuscripts accepted overseas during the academic boycott, and they sometimes turned to the local presses as an alternative. On the whole, though, where we do find them published by the local university presses, it is either in the form of uncontroversial academic work, or under the auspices of academic freedom lecture series. The latter series were commonly found at a number of universities – such as the T.B. Davie academic freedom series (UCT), the E.G. Malherbe academic freedom series (Natal) or the Edgar Brookes memorial lecture series (Natal) – and provided a channel for dissenting, or at least less compliant, voices. They were published by the university presses, however, more in the spirit of service to their parent institutions than as a channel for oppositional publishing. What this suggests is that the university presses did not have the standing – the cultural capital, to use Bourdieu's terms – to attract politically outspoken authors. This clearly would affect the placement of the university presses on the continuum, in contrast to the oppositional publishers, as the results do show a bias towards more conservative work, supporting the status quo. The 'political reform' and 'militant-radical' works tended to be published outside the academic sphere, with independent publishers.

Some academics chose to publish both at oppositional or international publishers, as well as at their university presses. Shula Marks, even while based overseas, tended to seek South African co-publishers wherever possible for her titles, including *Patriotism, Patriarchy and Purity: Natal and the Politics of Zulu Ethnic Consciousness* (WUP, 1986); *'Not either an experimental doll': The Separate Worlds of Three South African Women. Correspondence of Lily Moya, Mabel Palmer and Sibusisiwe Makhanya* (UNP, 1987); and *Divided Sisterhood: Race, Class and Gender in the South African Nursing Profession* (WUP, 1994). Similarly, Lawrence Schlemmer, a well-known liberal academic, published a number of titles with UNP, but also published regularly with SPRO-CAS and Ravan Press. The eminent Edgar Brookes also published a few titles with UNP, but his major study, *Apartheid: A*

Documentary Study of Modern Africa, was published by Routledge in London in 1968. The main aim for such scholars was the widespread dissemination, at an affordable price and through accessible channels, of their work in South Africa. By following such a strategy, they could produce both more rigorous scholarly work and more outspoken work, by using different channels. Texts falling within different categories on the continuum would thus deliberately be placed with different kinds of publishers.

However, it should not be assumed that only the radical academics elected not to publish their work with the university presses. Examples may also be provided of numerous other academics – from across the political spectrum – who published both at the university presses associated with their own institutions, and with other publishers. A significant example is the influential history textbook, *500 Years: A History of South Africa*, which was edited by C.F.J. Muller, Head of the Department of History at Unisa. The textbook was published by H&R Academica (in 1969 for the first English edition, and 1968 for the first Afrikaans edition), not at Unisa Press. Several of Muller's other works were also not published at Unisa, and one of his most important works, *Die Oorsprong van die Groot Trek*, was first published by Tafelberg in 1974, and only later by Unisa (1987). Even before the apartheid period, moreover, there was a common pattern of important academics publishing their work at international publishers. A good example is that of the prominent academic E.G. Malherbe, who had a series initiated in his name at the University of Natal, but chose to publish his own, often controversial, work overseas – e.g. *The Bilingual School* (Longmans, 1946). Similarly, and even earlier, E.J. Krige published *The Social System of the Zulus* with Longmans in 1936, with support from Wits.

In other words, the perceived political leaning of a publisher was certainly not the only factor for an academic making a publishing decision. More significantly, it has always been considered important to the career of a South African academic to publish overseas, so as to reach a wider audience. With the ongoing perception that the local university presses could not offer such distribution nor such prestige, the pool of titles offered to them would always be limited.

5.3 Gatekeeping practices

It has been established, then, that the local university presses did not, to a great extent, provide a publishing outlet either for black academics or for white anti-apartheid academics. Part of the reason lies in the structure of higher education, as discussed, and in the preferences of academics themselves, but it is important to ascertain whether the gatekeeping practices of the university presses – such as peer review, censorship and self-censorship – also played a role. The selection practices of the presses may reflect what Keenan (1981) has characterised as “open minds and closed systems” at the universities.

5.3.1 *Peer review*

There is a certain suspicion of peer review among black academics in South Africa, usually based on anecdotal evidence of bias and censorship. There may be good reason for such scepticism, as Biagioli points out: “While today it is said that peer review ensures the readers of the trustworthiness of the text in front of them, and assures taxpayers that their monies have been put to good use by scientists, its genealogy suggests that, at first, the interests protected by peer review were primarily those of the state and its academies, not those of the broader scientific or scholarly community” (2002: 17).

Peer review, like censorship, aims to delineate what may and may not be published. In countries where state censorship has persisted into the modern era, it is perhaps not surprising that a continuing link between review and censorship has been posited, with the reviewer acting as an unofficial ‘agent’ for the state censors, in a sense. It has been alleged that in South Africa, especially under the apartheid government, peer review was used as a tool and a pretext for advancing non-literary and non-academic agendas – what Sapiro (2003: 449) terms “extra-intellectual values”. To some extent, as with the early introduction of peer review, this could be ascribed to the circularity of funding: the state subsidisation of research conducted at the universities, and of the publishing of that research. Moreover, peer review is usually coordinated or overseen by a Publications Committee, which, like other managerial groups in a university, will be dominated by particular interest groups and based on certain values. Such a committee would also, for the majority of the apartheid

period, have been all-white and, for a long time, all-male, at the South African university presses. This was shown in the description of the composition of the Publications Committees at the various presses, in Chapter 3.

An examination of the peer review policies at the university presses shows that, while review was considered important from an early stage, it was unevenly applied in a closed system of inputs and outputs. The imperative of promoting research at the universities in South Africa, and of publishing the work of local academics, had clear implications for peer review. As Roberts (1999) points out, “[w]ithout some sort of rigorous mechanism for judging academic work on an international basis, the publication of scholarly articles and monographs can become a somewhat incestuous, sheltered process”. This was a common problem at university presses, especially in their early years, and may be seen replicated in the early works published and early practices followed by WUP, Unisa and Natal.

WUP early established a system of accepting or rejecting works on the basis of “academic merit”, using readers for their potential manuscripts from as early as 1931. As early as the 1930s, too, they were aware of the political potential of peer review, as evidenced by the Minutes of 4 June 1936: “Resolved. (a) to request Professors Maingard, Stammers and Van den Heever to read the book and report to the Principal whether it is likely to harm the University by exacerbating racial feeling and (b) if the reports under (a) are satisfactory to recommend that the University agree to sponsor the publication.” The book in question was Dr Ian MacCrone’s *Race Attitudes in South Africa*, later published by OUP with sponsorship from Wits.

The Wits Publications Committee also resolved to pay readers for their work, suggesting a £5 honorarium in 1938 (Minutes, 9 December 1938). Remarkably, this amount was not changed for more than twenty years, until 1960, when it was increased to £10 for readers not employed by the University (Minutes, 15 June 1960). In October 1968, the fee was extended to both internal and external readers, and in March 1969 was increased to a maximum of R50.²

² The currency having changed in 1961, with South Africa becoming a Republic.

During this period, the criteria for selection of books were based on both merit and the likely market for the books, especially for external authors. In 1959, the standards for accepting manuscripts were set out in the Minutes of the Publications Committee (7 August 1959), as follows: (1) two referee reports would be required; (ii) examiners' reports (in the case of PhD dissertations) would not be accepted in lieu of referee reports; and (iii) a book would, in general, not be accepted for publication until it was ready for the press. The evidence of reader reports in the WUP archives reveals close reading, based on questions of academic merit and relevance. On the whole, these standard peer review mechanisms have worked well as a quality control mechanism, but there have been complaints over the years of a lack of objectivity and the time taken to reach a decision (Wilson, 1983: 1). WUP would proudly record that, between 1976 and 1986, they considered applications for 121 "major works" (S87/414, 1987: 156). Of these, only 32 were accepted for publication. This indicates both their high standards of review and their high rejection rates.

The UNP standards for peer review also focused on academic merit, as well as considering commercial factors such as the probable market for a title and competing publications. The policy for peer review may be elicited from reader reports, as UNP, in contrast to Wits and Unisa, did not draw up a strict set of guidelines on peer review for a very long time, and relied to a large extent on the members of the Press Committee to serve as reviewers and to play a very active part in the selection process.

An example of the various factors making up peer review at UNP illustrates the interplay of academic and commercial factors. Phyllis Warner's manuscript *Ritual and Reality in Drama* was accepted for publication in the 1960s and even actually featured in the 1969 book list. However, it was later turned down and not produced, as the potential prescriptions at various universities did not materialise. In other words, in spite of its academic merit, the book could not be published as the market was deemed too small, and risky in the absence of firm orders from the universities.

The members of Unisa's early Publications Committees soon recognised the potential pitfalls of an unregulated system of acceptance and rejection, and raised the matter of a

formal peer review process, as may be seen in the following extract from the minutes of one of their meetings in 1967:

Discussion followed on the appointment of referees in general. Prof. van Rooy proposed that persons outside the University be approached in every instance. His view was that colleagues' complete objectivity could be hampered at times. The Chairman [Prof. J.H. van der Merwe] and Prof. Blignaut then raised an objection to Prof. van Rooy's proposal, pointing out that, in certain fields, the University's staff possessed the only experts. Prof. van Rooy rephrased his proposal and put it to the Committee that, as a general rule, MSS be referred to referees outside the University where such persons were available – otherwise expert opinion should be sought from among the University's staff. (Minutes of a meeting of the Publication Committee, 27 October 1967, my translation)

The extract reveals concerns with objectivity, tempered by a certain arrogance – did the “University's staff” *really* possess “the only experts” in any field? The peer review procedure was established at this time as choosing two referees for each manuscript, and paying an honorarium for their work (a key difference from procedures in journal review, which is almost always unremunerated, but which involves far shorter texts) (Van Jaarsveld, 1961: 71). This procedure remains the same to this day, but the innate differences in opinion were not yet resolved, as revealed by this 1970 report on the functions of the Publications Committee:

Each manuscript that is submitted for publication in the current series must be studied by each member of the Committee with a view to a motivated recommendation, otherwise selection becomes a sham. If one or more members – or even all the members – are not experts in the field of the manuscript, selection in any case becomes a sham. In such cases, the assistance of one or more experts is requested, but it is sometimes difficult, because this is all done on a voluntary basis. Sometimes experts outside of the University must even be approached. But even in the most ideal situation, namely that all of the members, or at least a good few, are experts in the discipline which the manuscript deals with, it is a heavy burden on the members to conscientiously go through the large number of manuscripts and make motivated recommendations. (Posthumus, 1970: 1, my translation)

Peer review would at times also be bypassed, in an informal manner. Prof. C.F.J. Muller recalls an instance: “I remember that when Van Jaarsveld submitted a historical

contribution to the Publications Committee, Van Wijk gave his critique not to the Committee, but very diplomatically, in private to Van Jaarsveld. The latter appreciated this, took the critique to heart, and declared to me that his colleague was a better historian than he was” (Muller, in Liebenberg, 1988: 16; my translation).

It was only later that external reviewers would be used on a regular basis, and that Unisa Press would take on the responsibility for correspondence with the reviewers. Indeed, as recently as 1989, Unisa Press would turn down co-publishing proposals and manuscripts, because “we usually only publish books by our own academics”, and “(w)e must advise you that the University of South Africa only publishes textbooks for its students as well as research manuscripts selected on grounds of a high academic standard” (Van der Walt, 1989a; 1989b). This situation soon changed to the more professional division between Unisa Press and the rest of the university, in that local academics were expected to compete, through the peer review process, in the same way as potential external authors.

The general shift from informal review to a more professional peer review system mirrors an international trend: “In sum, we have moved from a scenario in which publishers and producers were the same people, housed in the same ... institution, who met once or twice a week and took turns at reviewing each other’s work, to a situation in which a sharp division of labor (and often an institutional division too) has been introduced between producers, editors, reviewers, and publishers” (Biagioli, 2002: 33).

5.3.2 Censorship

The legislative apparatus associated with censorship in South Africa, and the increasingly repressive environment created by such legislation, is described in more detail in Chapter 4. In this section, attention will be paid to the effects of censorship and book bannings on the local university presses. As a result of the publications control legislation, various international university presses experienced the banning or censorship of their books in South Africa, usually due to the author being subject to a banning order rather than because the content was considered overtly political or explosive. For instance, the University of Texas Press published a volume of poetry by Dennis Brutus, who had been banned, and the

book in turn could not be circulated within South Africa. OUP, as shown in the case study described in Chapter 4, had a chequered record, with potentially controversial works by Athol Fugard (1974) and W.B. Ngakane (with a translation of Prester John, 1964) being passed for publication, but authors such as Lewis Nkosi (1964) being banned. Rhodes University was also able to publish work by the liberal writer Alan Paton in 1951 (McDonald, 2009), and indeed, none of Paton's works appear to have been banned – although his liberal critiques may at times have been uncomfortable, they were not considered dangerous.

The oppositional publishers, and particularly Ravan Press and David Philip, were more affected by censorship. Peter Randall (1974: 77) of Ravan describes the effects – both financial and otherwise – of one of the Spro-Cas publications being banned:

So far, one Spro-cas publication has been banned outright by the Publications Control Board. This is *Cry Rage*, a collection of poems by two black writers. No reasons were given by the PCB [Publications Control Board], nor did it bother to inform the publishers, who learned of the banning from the press. Fortunately, the first printing had been almost sold out, but about two hundred copies had to be withdrawn. If it had not been banned, *Cry Rage* would undoubtedly have been reprinted and the authors would have received considerable royalties. The fact that 4,000 copies were sold in less than four months indicates that the book was set to become a South African best-seller. Now not only has South Africa been deprived of an authentic expression of black feelings, but the poets have been denied their rightful financial return.

On the whole, publishers tried to avoid such consequences – and particularly the financial loss! – as well as self-censorship by submitting to the government's censorship regime. The OUP management, for instance, appears to have “welcomed the establishment of a censorship board because [Director Cannon] said it made life easier for a publisher than self-censorship” (James Currey, quoted in Davis, 2011: 89). At the same time, “avoidance of public debate about South Africa became the official management strategy” (Ibid.: 91). And OUP continued with self-censorship into the 1970s and 1980, in that “[Director] Gracie systematically rejected all political or controversial titles, and sent proposals instead to London or the Clarendon Press” (Davis, 2011: 95). Davis gives examples of texts rejected on this basis.

WUP admitted that it, like OUP, complied with the legal requirement to submit certain titles for permission to publish. The Publications Committee discussed the legislation relating to banned books and banned authors at a meeting in 1971, and obtained a legal opinion on the “duties and responsibilities” of WUP in this regard (Minutes of the Publications Committee, 1971, S71/620: 4) – there was certainly no question of dissent raised at this point. This acceptance of the rules continued into the 1980s: “On three separate occasions WUP successfully applied for Ministerial, and on a fourth for the Publication Board’s permission to publish for research purposes. Permission has never been withheld (sic)” (Wilson, 1983: 2). Wilson (Ibid.) saw the publisher in this situation as “a victim of a system of which it is also an opponent”, but WUP’s opposition was not explicit. Rather, their engagement with the Publications Control Board implies support for the system, unlike the independent oppositional publishers, who refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of the censorship apparatus in any way.

At Unisa, the question was not even raised. Unisa Press did not submit any texts for approval, perhaps because none of those selected for publication was considered controversial in any way. The University also tended to clamp down on more subversive work at an earlier stage, before it reached publication.

In 1984, a manuscript arrived at UNP that reveals the constraints on publishing in South Africa. David Rycroft and Bhekabantu Ngcobo’s translation of Zulu poems (*The Praises of Dingana: Izibongo zikaDingana*) which was submitted for the Killie Campbell Africana series, created potential problems, because Ngcobo was in exile and a banned person, and as such could not be published or even quoted. The Press Committee discussed the “troubling” matter, and made the decision to request an exemption to publish in spite of Ngcobo’s “disability”, as well as to request legal advice on the matter (Minutes of the KCAL, 4 July 1984). After consulting with the Attorney-General of Natal, it was found that special permission would likely not be needed, because of Ngcobo’s role as translator and transcriber, not as an author. As a result, prosecution was seen as an unlikely consequence of publishing. The decision was therefore made to proceed with publication: “It was established after discussion that the Security Act did not apply in this case as Mr Ngcobo’s

main contribution was as transcriber” (Minutes of the Press Committee, 29 August 1984). This legal recommendation had its precedents: a similar case, of W.B. Ngakane’s translation of *Prester John* for OUP, had been referred to the Ministry of Justice but passed by the censors in 1964 – Ngakane was a banned person, but ‘only’ the translator of the work in question, and, as such, was deemed ‘acceptable’.

The fact that the UNP Press Committee felt the need to discuss the potential sanctions at some length, and even to obtain legal opinion on the matter, shows the extent to which publishers felt they had to comply with the censorship legislation. It also reveals a tacit acceptance of the rule of law, as none of the comments recorded supports the notion of publishing based solely on the merit of the work; all appeared to accept Ngcobo’s status as a banned person and to consider the consequences from a pragmatic point of view: Would the Press be sued? Would booksellers be able to stock the book? Would people be able to buy it? Moreover, no hint of criticism of the system was raised during these discussions – or at least, recorded in the minutes for posterity.

A different form of censorship may be seen in the experiences of John Laband and his title *Fight us in the Open: The Anglo-Zulu War through Zulu Eyes*, published by the University of Natal Press in 1985. After Oscar Dhomo, a historian but also the Minister of Education and Culture of KwaZulu and secretary-general of Inkatha, had read it, Laband was forced to excise evidence that Mnyamana, grandfather of Buthelezi, had displayed poor generalship in the 1879 war (De Baets, 2002: 435). Any such comment, it was felt, would reflect badly on the Zulu royals and the Zulu nation generally. As this incident shows, censorship may also be related to sensibilities on other sides of the political spectrum. It also reveals the extent of Inkatha’s influence in KwaZulu-Natal.

While the number of titles banned by the apartheid government’s censorship apparatus numbered in the thousands (cf. McDonald, 2009), no local university press titles were ever banned. Rather, these publishers seem to have chosen a path of self-censorship amidst the repressive measures applied to their academics. Thus, the impact of censorship can mostly be felt in the rise of self-censorship.

5.3.3 Self-censorship

The literature relating to self-censorship, and its inevitable emergence as a result of the oppressive censorship regime, is described in Chapter 4. In this section, attention again turns to the local university presses, to ask the question: Were the university presses engaged in self-censorship of their titles? As difficult as this is to ascertain, this was certainly the perception at WUP. Nan Wilson (1983: 1) noted in a report in the mid-1980s that a common complaint from authors was that “[t]he WUP is not prepared to take the chance on publication of a work which may be banned”. Her response (1983: 1–2), in contrast, was that:

This statement has no foundation. To my knowledge, no works of this type have been submitted, and quite unequivocally academic merit, not the ‘authorities’ possible reaction to a work has remained the criterion for acceptance. *‘Self-censorship’ has never been part of WUP policy.* Indeed, it was a suspicion that self-censorship would be required that led the Committee and Editorial Boards to decline total subvention of our two journals which had been selected for ‘national research journal’ status by the Bureau for Scientific Publications in 1978. (Emphasis added)

In the surviving records for WUP, there is no documentation to provide evidence of self-censorship. However, there were some unusual decisions regarding selection and approval of certain manuscripts. For example, in the early 1990s Roger Southall’s manuscript on labour received glowing reader reports, but was later rejected. *Solidarity or Imperialism? International Labour and South African Trade Unions* was then published in 1995 by the newly formed University of Cape Town Press. Paul Rich’s work on liberalism, *Hope and Despair*, was similarly rejected, but went on to be published in 1993 by British Academic Press in the UK and IB Tauris in the USA. A work of historiography, *History from South Africa*, was published only in an international edition in 1991 by Radical History Review, after being rejected by the WUP Board. As there was little need for self-censorship during this period, and censorship generally was much less harsh, we can only speculate as to the reasons for the rejection of these apparently worthy publications. No reasons are given in the records.

Yet the perception or incidence of self-censorship is certainly not surprising, given the milieu. The university presses were in a still more precarious situation than other forms of publisher, given their funding: the state subsidisation of research conducted at the

universities, and of the publishing of that research: “... because of the pre-disciplining’ of academicians, the simple requirement that manuscripts had to be reviewed by the whole academy or by a committee made it almost impossible that anything controversial would go to press. The institutional contexts in which the texts were produced and the authors’ direct dependence on the sovereign for their employment further reduced the probability that the work would be seditious in any way” (Biagioli, 2002:15). Being reliant on funding from donors insulated the oppositional publishers to a greater extent from potential political interference or the threat of the withdrawal of funding.

Altbach (1989: 24) notes in the international context that the use of an academic board may also insulate a university press from political interference, referring to the Indian example:

Most Indian university presses are governed by academic boards composed of administrators and faculty members at the sponsoring institutions. This situation has to some extent insulated them from direct interference in their operations, although the pervasive academic politics evident in India has naturally affected the presses as well. Few university presses publish books by faculty members from outside their sponsoring institutions, and virtually none has attempted to build for itself a reputation of excellence in scholarly publishing.

In other words, a stance of virtuous neutrality may also be detrimental to the quality and relevance of the publishing programme of a university press. Moreover, the university presses would have learned from the cautionary experience of the OUP, as described in Chapter 4.

In all my sifting of the archival documentation, only a couple of instances could be found of the *potential* suppression of a title or an author at the university presses in South Africa. Of course, it is quite possible that further instances were not recorded, as the archival record is incomplete – as discussed in Chapter 1. It is also difficult to elicit what is *not* said in the surviving documents. A 1950 review of Hilda Kuper’s “depressing” study of interracial relationships in Swaziland, *The Uniform of Colour* (WUP, 1947), for example, noted that, “[d]espite the gruesome quality of the tale, the author has obviously pulled her punches in what must have been the vain hope of avoiding offense in South Africa” (Goldschmidt, 1950: 101). This indicates some self-censorship by the author, pre-publication.

There is also mention in the 1970s, for example, of the review reports for Unisa Press of a manuscript on *Russia and the South African War, 1899–1904* by Elisaveta Foxcroft. After mention that the Publications Committee was unsure of its “marketability”, although they were convinced of its academic merit, it fades from the records (Dagbestuur, 21 August 1974; Dagbestuur, 30 October 1974). Confusingly, the manuscript appears from the record to have been accepted: “the author points out that, given the international situation after the Angola crisis, this is now the psychological moment to publish the work” (Dagbestuur, 8 April 1976, my translation). Perhaps the international situation was considered too fiery for Unisa Press? In any case, the book was not published by the university, but went on to be published by the religious publisher, CUM Books, in 1981. This was not a case of self-censorship on political grounds, but it remains an interesting example.

Another example from Unisa Press is a manuscript that was submitted on the *Politieke Posisie van die Kleurling* (‘Political Position of the Coloured Person’).³ No author is mentioned in the records. It was reviewed by only a single referee – unusual in terms of Unisa Press’s peer review policy – and it is clear that it was considered too politically risky for the university to put its seal on it, as it was summarily rejected. Interestingly, OUP also rejected Pierre Hugo’s similar work on *Working within the System: A Study of Contemporary Coloured Politics in South Africa* in the 1970s (Davis, 2011: 95). The text was finally published as *Quislings or Realists? A Documentary Study of ‘Coloured’ politics in South Africa* – by Ravan Press, in 1978 – and was well received. This area of race-related politics was clearly a controversial field in which to publish at the time.

A third example at Unisa relates to self-censorship by the institution, prior to publication. In the late 1970s, historian Albert Grundlingh produced a study of treason and Boer collaboration during the second Anglo-Boer War, which he titled *Die Hendsoppers en Joiners: Die Rasionaal en Verskynsel van Verraad* (later published in English as *The Dynamics of Treason: Boer Collaboration in the South African War of 1899–1902*). The book emerged from his MA studies at Unisa, but he encountered opposition to the topic, as many Unisa

³ Note that, in the South African apartheid-era context, ‘coloured’ referred to a person of mixed blood, a separate classification from that of ‘black’.

academics felt that it reflected badly on Afrikaner history – and thus on the institution as well. The role of research should not be to denigrate one’s own people, it was argued. Unisa Press having rejected the book, it came out through HAUM in 1979, and in a second Afrikaans edition (1999) and then an English translation (2006) through Protea. The work is now considered pioneering in its field, but its non-conformist stance was unacceptable at Unisa during that period. The same went for Grundlingh’s PhD research, which was published as *Fighting their own War: South African Blacks and the First World War* by Ravan Press in 1987. This example shows the limits of “repressive tolerance” at Unisa Press.

At UNP, the record does not show that any controversial or politically oriented publications were rejected, but it is again difficult to tell. In the minutes of the Press Committee, only a one-line explanation is provided for any manuscripts rejected: “It was decided not to publish this manuscript” – without any justification or discussion being added. For instance, this single line may be found next to the manuscript for Jeff Opland’s *Xhosa Poets and Poetry* in 1985 (Minutes of the Press Committee, 31 October 1985). This acclaimed book would only be published much later, in 1998, by David Philip Publishers. Other examples may also be highlighted. For instance, the Minutes drily note that “Professor Duminy’s offer of a collection of political pamphlets met with little enthusiasm among committee members” (Minutes of the Press Committee, 18 August 1982) – once again showing the reluctance to publish on current politics.

A more difficult case to assess at UNP is that of Maurice Webb’s semi-autobiographical *The Colour of Your Skin: 35 Years of South African Race Relations*. The manuscript was found among his papers in the early 1980s, and was submitted and then accepted for publication after peer review. But the book was never actually published, and the reasons are difficult to ascertain from the records available. Was this a case of self-censorship? It is difficult to be completely sure.

Thus, in the absence of a more complete record and in the absence of corroborative evidence from other sources, it is difficult to say with any certainty whether the university presses actually practised self-censorship– but the signs are certainly there, to indicate that this was practised. Such self-censorship is an extreme form of privatism, and thus cannot

easily be reflected on the continuum itself, but the bias towards ‘safer’ topics and a more cautious or conservative approach is certainly reflected in the placement of the university presses on the continuum.

5.4 Conclusion

This chapter considers whether “[t]he university’s role in society is not to provide a platform for all shades of opinion, but rather to decide what will count as knowledge, and to exclude what does not count as knowledge” (White, quoted in Du Toit, 2000: 107). This may be seen in the unequal access to publishing platforms and resources among different groups of academics. The content analysis and author profiles of the university presses reveal a range of intellectual responses to apartheid, from the point of view of the authors, the content of their scholarly output, and the publishing philosophies of the presses themselves. While the university presses attempted to offer a diversity of opinions and viewpoints, they were not, strictly speaking, oppositional in approach. The adapted continuum of approaches was found useful as a framework for categorising works produced by the presses, and it was shown that the local university presses can largely be placed in the centrist negotiated code or position (to use Hall’s terminology), although at times they moved more towards supporting the dominant code, and at other times towards a more oppositional stance. Specifically, the university presses did not create a space for radical views or for the already marginalised voices of black and female academics. Instead, the university presses reflected their polarised society to a large extent.

From the 1970s, in particular, when OUP was to take a deliberate decision to ensure its publishing was not in opposition to mainstream politics in South Africa, the local university presses also followed a (largely unwritten and unspoken) policy of keeping out of politics – to the extent that the vast majority of publishing during this era could be said to be determinedly apolitical. They were at times liberal, but seldom oppositional. To assert that the presses were not oppositional should not be seen as a criticism of the scholarly work produced. Indeed – like university presses everywhere – the local university presses published important and high-quality scholarly studies over the years, which may have nothing to do with political engagement. To provide just one example, WUP’s work on *South*

African Frogs (Neville Passmore and Vincent Carruthers, 1979) won an award from Sappi and is still considered a standard reference in its field. It seems almost incidental that it does not contribute to the oppositional reputation of that press, since it makes such a contribution to the symbolic capitalism of prestige and academic reputation. In fact, under the continuum classification, such work, excellent though it may be from a scholarly point of view, could be classified as privatism because it does not engage with social issues. This shows the potential rigidity of the continuum, as there are times when the South African university presses simply behave like university presses, and times when the local context impinges to such an extent that it must be taken into account.

An attempt was made, in analysing the publication lists, to see if there was a response in titles produced after landmark dates, such as 1948 (the Nationalist Party coming to power), 1960 (the Sharpeville massacre) or 1976 (the Soweto riots). At OUP, in the 1970s, “[t]here was a sharp decline in historical, political and sociological texts, and those that were published had reduced print runs” (Davis, 2011: 95). However, at the local university presses there was hardly a similar decline, in part because they had remained at a distance from political interference all along. The landmark dates passed without comment or publication, until some years later. A reading of the official records of the local presses elicits no commentary, discussion or even acknowledgement of such events. As mentioned, the impression created is that the university presses considered themselves apart from and unaffected by politics. Thus, even if they were publishing books that may at times be classified as ‘militant-radical’ or ‘political reform’, their own stance appeared to be one of withdrawal. This holds true for most, but not all, of the apartheid period, as their editorial policies did shift to become more politically aware and more outspoken. The late 1970s and 1980s see an upswing in politically aware and critical texts. Thus, while intellectual historians have argued that the “[i]nfusion of new intellectual ideas from the early 1970s helped to open up space for political contestation” (Dubow, 2006: 268), this was not reflected at the university presses until a later date.

In addition, what this study also reveals is that the university presses were not the first port of call for most local academics. Thus, for instance, Henry Lever (1981) prepared an authoritative literature review of sociological works in the early 1980s, which included just

two works published by local university presses (one his own work, published by WUP in 1968, and the other by Colin Tatz, *Shadow and Substance in South Africa*, published by UNP in 1962). So, too, Jane Carruthers (2010), in a literature review of key historical texts, listed a number of significant historical studies from the 1970s and 1980s, all of which were published by Ravan Press, bar one – and the exception was published by Cambridge University Press.

Moreover, it is telling that, in Christopher Merrett's (2001) list of 'Organisations that documented, analysed and published information about the South African State of Emergency, 1986–1990', none of the university presses as such is listed. He does, however, list seven "commercial" publishers: David Philip, Indicator South Africa, Jonathan Ball, Madiba, Ravan, Southern, and Taurus. He also lists a few research institutes associated with the universities – Centre for Adult Education (CAE, linked to Natal), Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS, linked to Wits), and the Indicator Project – some of which published a proportion of their work through the university presses, in an example of service to the university. Thus, the most important oppositional work – even when scholarly in tone and audience – of the apartheid era was not published by the university presses.

In addition to avoiding more radical work, it seems that some publications may also have been toned down prior to publication. Thus, while little – indeed, no – evidence could be found of overt or direct censorship of titles published by any of the South African university presses, it seems clear that a degree of self-censorship was practised, coupled in some cases to the practice of peer review. As a result, the more activist or militant authors rather tended towards either publishing abroad or with the independent publishers, such as Ravan Press or David Philip – presses that did not depend on government funding and approval for their very existence. In other words, the review and selection processes may have extended to the extent of self-censorship of politically uncomfortable topics.

The result of this combination of factors was that oppositional academic publishing became the domain of a few independent presses in South Africa until the last years of the apartheid regime. Gray (2000: 176-177) is thus right to argue that the university pressed "failed to provide a voice for [their] radical academics".

The next chapter provides a wider contextual view of the university presses, in part to provide an explanation for this apparently damning assessment.

Chapter 6: The wider university and socio-political context

6.1 Introduction

The focus of this study is the history of the university presses, in other words a social history within a specific institutional context. The values and ideology of specific institutions would be expected to have a clear impact on publishing philosophy and selection decisions (as described in the previous chapter), as well as on the operations and business decisions made. While the previous chapter examined the publishing output of the university presses, in terms of a specific model, this chapter examines the wider institutional and external factors accounting for the publishing decisions. What socio-historical forces, it is asked, impacted on the university presses, either enabling or constraining them in the development of the publishing lists deconstructed in Chapter 5? Thus, an attempt is made to insert the university presses into their wider social context, and examine the constraints imposed by their academic and wider milieu. Without considering such aspects of the presses' history, it is argued, the discussion of the presses' publishing lists risks remaining in the realm of description, and not moving forward into the areas of contextualisation and analysis.

Thus, for the purposes of this discussion, the continuum of intellectual responses will be placed in the context of the publishing value chain or cycle (as elaborated in Chapter 4, in the discussion of oppositional publishers). The publishing cycle structures the analysis: starting with the publishing mission and business model as the foundation of the publishing house, followed by the production value chain, as well as aspects of distribution, readership and impact. An important aspect of the origination and production value chain, the author profile, was considered in detail in Chapter 5 along with questions of gatekeeping, and will thus not be repeated here. Moreover, comparison will be made with the operations of the independent oppositional publishers, to show the differences in approach and the specific constraints under which a university press must function. The key similarity between these forms of publishers – that they are all mission-driven, rather than profit-driven – is also

examined. This chapter thus adds further insights to the application of the model to studying a publisher's history, and the potential benefits vis-à-vis traditional publishing models will be considered.

6.2 Mission-driven publishing

Like the independent oppositional publishers described in Chapter 4, a university press is mission-driven, rather than profit-driven. Once again, this echoes Bourdieu's (1985) subdivision of the field of cultural production into the field of restricted production (dominated by the pursuit of symbolic capital, or the recognition of the symbolic value of its product) and the field of large-scale production (dominated by the quest for economic profit). University presses clearly operate within a field of restricted production and aim at the quest for symbolic capital. However, the mission in the case of the university presses is related to academic merit and prestige, rather than directly to political change as for the oppositional publishers – as may be seen in the founding missions of the South African university presses, outlined in Chapter 3. The university presses, in this way, share a close affiliation with their parent institutions, the universities.

6.2.1 Identity and the university

The insertion of the university presses into their parent institutions, and their inevitable links to that institution's symbolic capital, may be traced through the paratextual elements of their imprints and conventions around their title pages. This examination of the paratext enables us to trace the relationship between the presses and the universities in a way that complements and supplements the archival record.

Wits University Press established its own imprint around December 1937, although all previous titles had made mention of the university in some form or another (see, for example the title page of the press's very first book from 1922, in Figure 3.1, which referred to the "University of the Witwatersrand Press"). All titles would henceforth, after 1937, carry the precise words "Witwatersrand University Press, Johannesburg" on the title pages and often, but not always, on the spine and back cover. This wording was scrupulously

controlled, with a dispute occurring in 1952 in regard to Dr Hamish Gilliland's *A Student's Key to the Monocotyledons of the Witwatersrand*. The Publications Committee Minutes of 30 October 1952 note that "Dr Gilliland had not consulted Mr. Freer about the final appearance of the book and that consequently the words 'U. of W. Press' appeared on the cover instead of the correct title 'WUP'". This led to a tightening of procedures, revealing the centralised authority structure of the university.

In the late 1970s (around 1977), WUP began to use the crest of the University beside its name, as a colophon, in addition to the text stating 'Witwatersrand University Press' (see Figure 6.1). This suggests that the Press wished to be more closely associated with the symbolic capital and prestige belonging to the over-arching institution, at a time when the Press itself was experiencing some decline. The mission of the Press remained a service function to the university, rather than to publish independently.

After a major review of the Press in 1987, a new logo was commissioned to signal a new, more commercial direction for its operations. This colophon – a curved, more artistic representation of the initials WUP – was used from about 1990. This was also a time of increasing advertising, which showed some growth in the use of desktop publishing and graphics in marketing materials. The mission of the Press was updated around the same time, to reflect a more independent and commercial orientation. In advertising materials from the period, the new colophon is linked to a new, more progressive image for the Press as well.

In the early 2000s, the logo was again updated, and the name shortened to Wits University Press (rather than Witwatersrand). It is now often colloquially known as Wits Press. The current colophon represents a stylised W, which is reminiscent of the shape of two open books. The link to the authority and status of the parent institution has thus diminished over time, as the Press has gained renown in its own right. The output of the Press also became more outspoken over time, with a general shift on the continuum towards the more oppositional categories.

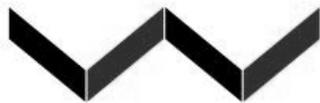
Figure 6.1: Changing colophon for WUP: c. 1970s, 1990s, and 2000s



**WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY PRESS
JOHANNESBURG**



WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY PRESS



WITS UNIVERSITY PRESS

Natal followed a similar pattern to WUP, once again, with some changes in the wording of its name: Natal University Press, University of Natal Press (finally settled in 1969), and later University of KwaZulu-Natal Press after the mergers in the higher education sector of 2004. At first, the Press used just the words, “University Press, Natal” or “University of Natal Press”, on the title page of its publications (see Figure 3.2, which shows the title page of the first book, using the Afrikaans words “Universiteitspers, Natal”). The wording was definitely *not* Natal University Press – a semantic matter that was debated at some length by the Committee, according to the Minutes of 27 October 1969 – but rather University of Natal Press. For example, the 1953 title, *Manual of a Thematic Apperception Test for African Subjects* by Sidney Lee, used the words, “Pietermaritzburg, University of Natal Press, 1953” on its title page.

A long process was followed to establish a more appropriate and more individual colophon for the Press, with Percy Patrick first submitting a design in August 1974, shortly before he fell ill. Notably, Patrick was a public relations expert, and was the first to attempt to improve the image of the press as an institution in its own right. Later, his successor Mobbs Moberly took up the task, although it was to take several years and a number of designs before the now familiar graphic design was selected, in 1982. Like WUP's curved letters, this design was based on the initials UNP, with a large U, followed by a smaller n and p running into each other. This design may still be seen on the Press buildings in Pietermaritzburg. The name and logo would change again once the university had merged to become the University of KwaZulu-Natal (UKZN) in 2004, with the inclusion of an African-flavour beadwork element and the stylised letters spelling out UKZN Press. Like WUP, then, the Press thus has gradually moved away from a direct identity with the parent institution, in terms of its brand identity.

Figure 6.2: Changing colophon for UNP, c. 1970s, 1980s and 2000s

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL PRESS
PIETERMARITZBURG



UNIVERSITY OF NATAL PRESS



In contrast, it was only as late as 1970 that Unisa titles would include the words “Unisa Publication” on the inside front cover for the first time, in an initial attempt at branding the university press imprint. Previously, all titles had simply carried the name of the University of South Africa, in Afrikaans or English depending on the language of the title itself. In the 1980s, the crest of the university was increasingly used, in addition to the words, “Published by the University of South Africa”.

From the mid-1990s, the name of the Department of Publishing Services formally changed to Unisa Press, and this wording was used on title pages. It was only after the higher education mergers in 2004, that a number of logo designs were considered for an individualised colophon. For a brief period, a bird design was used as the logo of the press. However, with growing corporatisation of the institution, the parent institution required that the logo be changed to fit in with the standardised corporate image of the university.

Figure 6.3: Changing colophon for Unisa Press, c. 1980s, 2000s



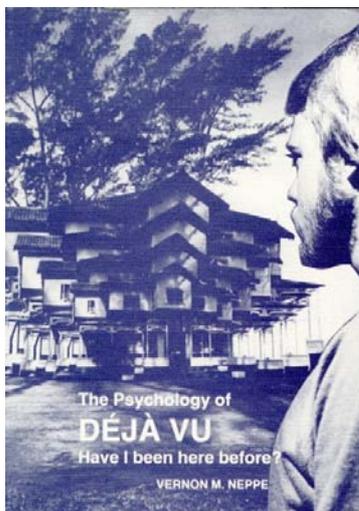
UNISA 1988



The standard elements of the brand name 'Unisa', the colours, and the visual element of the flames, were thus retained, with the word 'PRESS' added at the end. This is the same as for other institutes and centres at Unisa, and reveals the view that Unisa Press is a department of the university, and not in any way an individual entity. The service mandate of the Press, in keeping with this view, is emphasised at Unisa, to a greater extent than its mission to promote and disseminate scholarly communication and knowledge production.

A production problem at WUP illustrates the practical necessity of regulating the use of an imprint at a publishing house. Vernon Neppe's *The Psychology of Déjà Vu: Have I been here before?* was published in only one edition in 1983, with a limited print run. WUP apparently did not communicate adequately with the printers, CTP Book Printers in Cape Town, and thus the back cover did not contain all of the information it should have – as a result, other than the ISBN, it was left blank. Moreover, the spine contains only the emblem of the publisher – WUP – and no title or author's name. These errors, particularly those on the spine, combined with the fact that it was the first and until very recently the only book on the subject of déjà vu and was written by the recognised world expert on the subject, have made this book into a rare and expensive collector's edition. Moreover, the unusual front cover by the photographic artist, Warren Liebmann, adds to its worth as a collector's item (see Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4: Cover design of *The Psychology of Déjà Vu*



An examination of the use of imprints and colophons thus reveals interesting aspects of the mission and identity of the university presses. At WUP and UNP, we see increasing independence of identity from the parent institution, while at Unisa an initial move towards independence was curtailed when the university moved to standardise all logos associated with its brand – to assert the centralised identity of the merged institution.

6.3 Business models and funding

The mission-driven nature of university press publishing has led to the use of specific kinds of business models. These have shifted over time, from being almost entirely non-profit, towards a more commercial and professional orientation. Within the apartheid era, the subsidised, non-profit model was dominant. The organisational structure of the university presses was restricted by the institutional set-up in which they found themselves. Initially, they were run somewhat informally, usually from the Library, with a part-time or full-time Publications Officer, as described in Chapter 3. As their duties expanded, so their staff complement also grew, usually along functional lines. Thus, the functions of editorial, administration, production and management were separated and became formal positions as time passed. The status of the manager or director also changed over time. This growing formalisation contrasts with the situation at most of the oppositional publishers, which did not develop, on the whole, beyond the point of a small, informally structured staff.

An important part of both the business model for a publisher, as well as the context for a higher education institution, is the means and source of funding. The universities in South Africa were not autonomous business units, entirely responsible for their own budgets and revenue. Rather, they functioned within a state system, in which they were subject to parliamentary oversight and budgetary control. This limited the scope of what a university could do. Bourdieu has pointed out the link between funding and a publishing list, indicating that, for universities, “[t]he state, after all, has the power to orient intellectual production by means of subsidies, commissions, promotion, honorific posts, even decorations, all of which are for speaking or keeping silent, for compromise or abstention” (Bourdieu, 1985: 27). Thus, “[g]overnment authorities make it clear to university officials that continued good relations, budgetary allocations, and research funds depend on the appropriate academic

and political behaviour on the part of the faculty” (Altbach, 2000: 270). This suggests a structural reason for the intellectual responses of academics, and their leaning towards privatism and cautious activism, rather than radicalism.

In turn, the university presses functioned as departments of their respective parent institutions, rather than as autonomous business units. Again, this limited the scope of their activities. The primary source of funding was a subvention from their parent institutions; they were then expected to recover costs as far as possible. In recent years, the pressures to become more profitable have grown increasingly intense, with the result that all manuscripts are now evaluated on the basis of academic merit as well as whether they can cover their own costs. Previously, the non-profit orientation of the university presses meant that they did not always operate according to viable business principles. Concerns are repeatedly raised in the literature about the sustainability of this business model, as in the following report: “Some in-house university publishers in South Africa publish books on a not for profit basis and simply wish to cover costs on the sale of books. These books are by and large sold at a rate far below the market value for equivalent publications” (CIGS, 1998: 41). Nonetheless, income was very important for all of the university presses, even if only intended on a cost-recovery basis.

This section will examine the sources of revenue for the university presses, and the impact of their non-profit orientation on their business models. It becomes clear that the circumscribed sphere in which the university presses operated had a direct effect on their ability to make oppositional publishing decisions; the independence of the oppositional publishers gave them a great deal more freedom when developing their lists.

6.3.1 Subsidies and grants

Funding for university presses is usually mixed, but is based in large part on support from their parent institutions. This funding may be direct or indirect, in the form of operating subsidies, infrastructure, or publication grants, and the proportion of costs that it covers will vary from one institution to the next. In addition, funding is usually supplemented by sales,

as well as by departmental contributions, subventions from the authors themselves, or funds from donors, societies and foundations (cf. Meisel, 2010: 135).

In South Africa, the university presses have been primarily funded by an annual grant or subvention from their parent institutions, although they were later expected to supplement this income. The grant was intended to subsidise the costs of staff salaries, office accommodation, equipment and operating expenses. Publishing expenses were sometimes budgeted in addition to operating costs, but more often were expected to be financed (and cross-subsidised) from sales and other revenue. The basis for this grant is the recognition that these are non-commercial and not-for-profit presses: “The University should accept the principle that its Press is a service and not primarily a money-making organization” (NU Digest, 1981: 4).

The increase in importance and scope of the work of WUP, for example, is reflected in the growing size of its grant from the University: from £500 in 1939, this increased to £600 in 1940, and by 1954 had doubled to £1 200 (NUP’s grant for the same period, in 1952, was just £450). At the same time, income from other sources, and particularly sales, became an important component of the funding of WUP, with a memo in 1960 remarking that two-thirds of the Publications Committee’s funds were derived from the sales of its books (Memo of the Publications Committee, 1962). In the 1970s, the subvention from the University rose to around R6 000 annually. The early 1980s, however, saw the loss of the subvention altogether, as the University indicated that it would not continue to fund a “revenue-making” concern (Publications Committee Minutes, S83/380, 17 March 1983: 362). This reflects a misunderstanding of the role and function of a university press, which has to balance the needs of merit and the market (cf. Jeanneret, 2002).

Funding has always been problematic for the university presses, with their planned expenses usually exceeding their annual grants. As early as the 1950s, WUP was already considering a change of editorial policy, to publish schoolbooks, as a means of gaining a regular source of income. However, despite a number of proposals, no schoolbooks were published, apart from Bantu Treasury titles. A stark reminder of the economics of scholarly publishing is provided in a 1983 report on cost-cutting measures at WUP:

Tight financial control is maintained to squeeze value from each cent. At least two quotes are obtained for book printing; no invoices are passed without meticulous checking; cost-cutting is routine. For example, staff supply old newspapers for the inner wrapping of book parcels; incoming envelopes of all types are re-used; old proofs provide scrap paper; cartons are re-labelled; one telephone extension has been relinquished; no lights are used in passages, stores and cloakrooms unless essential. (Wilson, 1983b: 2)

With a lack of sustained institutional support, WUP, like the other university presses, would always be attempting to improve its financial situation, battling with the constraints of being part of the university administration. In particular during the 1970s, the Press struggled to remain viable, and seldom managed to cover its costs. The chief source of revenue during this period was the Bantu Treasury Series, and especially those titles that had been prescribed for use at black or Bantu Education schools. Oppositional titles made very little money for the Press, and so the financial situation was inextricably bound up with publishing decisions. Moreover, the Press was to undergo several reviews by the University, questioning its very right to existence, usually on the basis of costs and affordability. One such discussion at the Publications Committee concluded: “If the long-term objective is to make the Press financially independent of the university – and this has been stated – then it follows that ultimately the Press must become administratively independent of the University” (Publications Committee Minutes, 16 March 1984; 15 June 1984). But this was not to be, and the constraints on WUP’s operations – and thus inevitably on its intellectual and ideological stance – continued.

In contrast, UNP does not appear to have experienced the same ongoing intensity of pressure as WUP to be self-sustaining, although correspondence from the 1960s reveals the Press arguing strongly for the right to retain its subsidy, even when a profit was made in a financial year. It was even necessary for the Chairman of the Press Committee, Professor Nienaber, to write to the Finance Officer, E.L. Beyers, spelling out the mission-driven nature of the university press:

It is not the function of the University Press to compete with the publishing trade in the production of commercially profitable books. If we were to venture into that field, our activities would soon lead to sharp criticism of the University. The University Press has the special function of publishing books which are academically meritorious and which should be published, but which because of their specialised

nature, seem to be of interest to a limited body of readers, usually subject specialists, and are therefore not acceptable to commercial publishers as economic propositions. (Nienaber, 1968)

Twenty years later, Mobbs Moberly was still making a very similar argument: “Despite repeated protestations that academic publishing cannot be a profitable enterprise we are still being urged to publish more books that sell large numbers, to make profits, to become self-supporting, etc.” (Minutes of the Press Committee, 23 March 1988). This “competition with the publishing trade” included the decision not to publish less academic, more politically activist books, and the press continued to focus on books of a “specialised nature”. This would lead to the press being more cautious in its publishing decisions, and even to veer into the areas of ‘scientific neutrality’ and ‘privatism’.

UNP’s financial records do show some growth in sales and income, but the costs of publishing high-quality scholarly books were an ongoing concern. In 1970, for instance, the balance sheet reveals an operating loss in spite of improved sales, largely due to increased costs (Press Committee Minutes, 20 August 1970). The publishing list was also unbalanced, in that in any given year a single title might account for up to a third of the income – in 1968, for instance, the top seller was Audrey Cahill’s *T.S. Eliot and the Human Predicament*, with the sales of 636 copies accounting for 28% of the total income of R4 376 for the year. This is a title that could have no political impact, by reason of its subject matter. By the mid-1970s, however, the Press was regularly operating at a profit; 1975 saw a profit of R2 121,93, and a university grant of R6 000 – about the same level as WUP at this point. The non-commercial nature of the Press may also be seen in the fact that the book *The Eland’s People* took four years to break even – a state of affairs that was considered “highly satisfactory” (Minutes of the Press Committee, 1980).

The University of Natal Press also aimed to cut costs where possible, and improve sales through the following means:

1. Careful selection of titles with particular consideration of their saleability;
2. Publication of small editions;

3. Cutting of costs in book production (largely through the use of in-house production capacity);
4. More realistic pricing;
5. Greater attention to promotion and marketing. (NU Digest, 1981: 3)

This list shows the growing importance of gatekeeping – “careful selection” – and the global trend of an increasing focus on marketing and saleability. With such measures and mindset in place, in 1981 sales were to reach an “unprecedented peak” of R50 000 (compared to ‘just’ R29 000 in 1980). A letter from the Principal, P. de V. Booysen, to Moberly in 1984 reveals the university’s ongoing interest in the Press becoming self-sustaining: “Both the productivity and the profitability of the University of Natal Press are noted with considerable pleasure” (Booyesen, 1984). The Press thus moved from a situation where it had insufficient funding for more radical, potentially loss-making works, to one where its income was seen as important for university coffers.

At a comparable time, in 1988, Unisa’s Publications Committee recorded in its minutes that it required an average subsidy of R83 000 per year. This indicates that Unisa Press received a much larger grant than the other university presses, but at the same time, a far greater scope of work was required of the Press. In particular, the Press was responsible for a great many more service publications, such as compiling readers for students. The subsidy was thus very closely related to the production of certain categories of publications, and these certainly did not include the more activist kind of books. The subsidy has become more modest over time (in real monetary terms), and the ensuing need to adhere to the University’s financial practices and procedures has introduced a level of red tape that is unfortunate in a publishing house. The Press had very little latitude, within the rigid funding allocations and bureaucratic constraints of Unisa, to develop a real publishing list for much of the apartheid period. Notably, however, its niche publishing and the continuing subsidy insulated the Press from the difficult period experienced by many other publishers in South Africa in the 1990s, with changes in the school curriculum and reduced buying of school textbooks.

Yet, over time, Unisa Press was also required to examine its own sustainability and the possibilities of cost recovery. Thus, in 1989, a consultant named Milly F. du Bois and Associates sent in a proposal to Unisa for evaluating “the viability of a fully fledged publishing house within the university environment” (Van der Walt, 1989a), with the aim of ensuring that “it no longer constitutes an undue drain on the finances of the organisation” (Du Bois, 1989). The proposal was not approved, but resulted in a change in terms of which the financing of Unisa Press became much more dependent on sustainability. Previously, the University Council had provided all funding for publications, but after this time the Press had to generate funds for its scholarly books. A self-sustaining, separate budget was created for this purpose, and it indeed proved possible to finance scholarly books through sales, permissions income, cross-subsidisation, and occasional sponsorships. The journals and other service publications, and the operations of the Press as a whole (i.e. staff salaries and overheads) continued to be subsidised by the University, lending a form of protection that is common in scholarly publishing.

The change in financing led to a shift in priority and focus in terms of the publishing philosophy of Unisa Press. The Press had previously been prevented, up to a point, from publishing books which were expected to be commercially successful, so as not to compete with other publishers. This policy meant that certain titles had to be relinquished once production costs were recovered, as they were deemed too profitable! One example was the *North Sotho Dictionary*. The policy was spelt out clearly: “When a person applies to the Publications Committee to have his/her manuscript published, written proof should be tendered, where applicable, together with the application that two or more external publishers have been approached and that they are not interested in publishing the manuscript” (Senate Publications Committee minutes, 18 April 1980: 3, my translation). With the later shift to a self-sustaining, cost-recovery model, the Press was able to attract different kinds of titles, and develop a credible front- and back-list as well as a reserve fund. This is reflected in the gradual liberalisation of the publishing output, as described in Chapter 5.

On the whole, then, the university presses in South Africa were supported by their parent institutions through subventions. External funding was sometimes sought to supplement

this capital, especially for large projects. In 1956, to cover the production costs of the images for the textbook *Bantu Gynaecology*, WUP co-published the work with the Photo Publishing Company of South Africa. Later, WUP's Tsonga dictionary project received additional financial support in the mid-1970s. At UNP, a large-scale history of the city of Pietermaritzburg was partly funded by the local Chamber of Commerce and by subscriptions from the general public. Interestingly, the Wits Publications Committee occasionally made loans or grants to academics for their work to be produced by another publisher. For instance, when in the 1930s Dr Ian MacCrone was thinking of publishing his *Race Attitudes in South Africa* through Oxford University Press, he was given a loan of £275 to be repaid later out of profits (cf. Hutchings, 1969: 9–10). The title was published “on behalf of the University of the Witwatersrand, by the Oxford University Press”, according to its title page (1937).

Another form of support from the universities was the indirect subsidy in the form of the provision of office space and facilities. In this study, I will not go into detail about the office accommodation provided for each of the presses over the years – although the records provide much information and a great deal of agonising. What is striking, in brief, is the way in which the small staff complements of each press have been moved around, shuffled from building to building or even campus to campus as convenient, with little consideration for what form of offices and accommodation would be most suitable for a publishing house and its book warehouse.

The presses have also struggled to obtain funding to update their equipment, for instance when desktop publishing and computer facilities began to be widely used in the publishing industry. This lack of dedicated facilities – in contrast to the facilities provided for, say, the libraries of these institutions – strongly suggests that the importance of the university presses to their parent institutions has fluctuated, and that they are seldom seen as being of primary interest to the university administrators.

6.3.2 Sales

Sales may also be considered an important part of funding. However, it is not clear whether the growth in South African universities and their libraries after the 1950s increased the sales of local university press titles. The larger number of university libraries did lead to a regular sale of a certain number of copies of most titles, but sales appear to be linked more closely to the prescription for student sales of a textbook, or the cross-over appeal of a scholarly study – the wider social impact. What we find, in fact, is that while the average number of titles published by the university presses rose between 1960 and 1980, the number of copies sold per title dropped. Moreover, international interest reached a peak at the height of the anti-apartheid activist period, and then declined to some extent.

In the 1970s, for instance, WUP experienced a decline in sales and thus in revenue, with a deficit – an “over-commitment”, according to the Minutes of the Publications Committee (3 August 1971, S71/620) – being incurred for several years in a row (e.g. 1971, 1972, and again in 1976, 1977). For instance, 1977 saw a sales decline of around 10% compared to 1976 – this after 1976 had already seen a decline. This led to a reduction in the publishing list, as the number of titles previously published could not be sustained. At this time, the fortunes of the Press were highly dependent on sales of the Bantu Treasury titles, most of which were prescribed for use in black schools, for teachers’ certificates, and at Unisa. Reprints of 10 000 or 20 000 copies were common (even up to 75 000 copies in one memorable case), and brought in welcome revenue to supplement the low income from monograph sales. This suggests that the Bantu Treasury titles were not being published for a primarily ideological purpose, but rather for the very functional purpose of making money out of Bantu Education schools. However, their continuing sales made it possible to diversify the publishing list, to include more titles that lacked ‘saleability’.

In the late 1970s and 1980s, sales at WUP began to pick up again, with the 1978 sales figures reaching a high of R43 378 (as compared to just R22 713 in the previous year, 1977). The recovery from the 1970s slump is illustrated in Table 6.1. Thus, by 1980, Wilson could record that “[t]he first year of the eighties was a bonanza for the Press. Book sales exceeded R80 000 and were the highest ever” (WUP Annual Report, S81/135, 1981: 220). Of these

sales, 57% came from the Bantu Treasury Series, which provided a “steady income” (Ibid.). Similarly, of the sales in 1982 (which were only slightly up on 1980), 62% of revenue may be attributed to the Bantu Treasury Series.

The dependence on sales from the Bantu Treasury Series meant that a decline was recorded whenever prescriptions fell. Thus, in 1981, sales income declined once more – not quantified in the records, as may be seen by Table 6.1 – due to reduced prescriptions for the following year.

Table 6.1: Sales from Bantu Treasury in terms of revenue and units sold, WUP

Year	Revenue	Units
1977	R22 713	14 936
1978	R43 378	47 642
1979	R69 096	58 611
1980	R80 000 (approx.)	n/a
1981	n/a	n/a
1982	R88 960	92 207

Source: WUP archival documentation.

But the slump in sales was not only due to local factors, as there has been a world-wide trend of declining sales of university press books. As John B. Thompson (2005: 93–94) writes,

The decline in sales of scholarly monographs has undoubtedly been one of the most significant trends with which academic publishers have had to deal over the last two decades – more than any other single factor, it has transformed the economic conditions of scholarly publishing. The unit sales of scholarly monographs have fallen to a quarter or less of what they were in the 1970s, and what was once a relatively straightforward and profitable type of publishing has become much more difficult in financial terms.

Examples of texts with significant numbers of sales – “bestsellers” – at the university presses may nonetheless be found. For instance, a successful title at Unisa was the third in Series D: *A Select Bibliography of South African History* (1966). This text had a high print run for the time (the 1960s), of 1 000 soft cover and 1 000 hard cover copies, and printing costs were

considered very high at R2 450. The optimistic print run (the average was between 200 and 600 copies) was made on the basis of good advance orders from schools:

The Cape, Natal, O.F.S. and Transvaal Education Departments have been approached and the Cape and Natal have expressed their interest in the publication. It is confidently believed that large orders will be received from high schools in all four provinces once the education departments have reviewed the publication. ... Besides enjoying a very much wider publicity and appeal than any earlier publication, it seems certain that the History Bibliography, apart from its prestige value and its publicising of the University (as well as its other publications), is the first truly economic proposition the Publication Committee has had... There is a very distinct possibility that the profits on this publication will contribute substantially towards the financing of later publications. (Report on Publication Committee Affairs Prepared for Board of Tutors Meeting, 1966: 4–5, my translation)

Notably, the report quoted above mentions the symbolic capital – the “prestige value” – of this book, in addition to its importance in terms of income. Even when considering sales, then, the university presses remained true to their missions.

At WUP, field guides such as *Trees and Shrubs of the Witwatersrand* (John Carr, 1964) and *The Frogs of South Africa*, and the English-Zulu dictionary sold very well, as well as textbooks like *Man's Anatomy: A Study in Dissection* (Tobias, Arnold & Allan, 1963). Reuben Musiker's bibliographical guides were popular too. At UNP, books prescribed for students tended to sell well, such as the “regularised text” of *Sir Gawain and the Grene Gome* (R.T. Jones, 1960) and *Digtters uit die Lae Lande: An Anthology of Modern Netherlands Poets* (A. Grové & E. Endt, 1963). The latter text continued to be reprinted well into the 1990s. Significant scholarly texts such as *A History of Natal* (Brookes & Webb, 1965) and *A Guide to the Official Records of the Colony of Natal, 1843-1910* (C. Webb, 1965) went through numerous reprints and new editions, reflecting ongoing demand and good sales. Moreover, titles such as *Aids to Bird Identification* (selling 2 700 copies) and a textbook on obstetrics may be singled out. Significantly, none of these top sellers was political in tone, suggesting that the core market was scholarly or academic, but not politically minded. The university presses have thus experienced some success in supporting their publishing programmes through subventions, sales and other sources of funding.

6.4 List-building and diversity of output

The production value chain at the university's was heavily influenced by their missions, and by the missions and agendas of their parent institutions. As has been seen, the subvention of the presses was closely linked to the kinds of publications they were expected to produce – a direct influence on their attempts at list-building. Thus, even where university presses may have sought to play a more oppositional or progressive role through their publishing output, they were often constrained by the university's demand that they provide services to the parent institution.

6.4.1 *Service to the university*

A significant aspect of the publishing philosophy and operations of the university presses is thus their service orientation. The university presses did not only publish scholarly works such as monographs and later edited collections, but also various publications in service to the universities, their parent institutions. This dual role was recognised by UNP: "The Press should be allowed to grow in order to expand both its book publishing activities and its direct services to the University" (NU Digest, 1981: 4).

For example, a key role for the local university presses, at least at their inception, was the publication of the inaugural lectures of new professors and the lectures given by distinguished visitors. Indeed, the university presses, in South Africa as elsewhere, have played an important part in standardising the expectations and requirements for professors to attain that status, thus contributing to the professionalisation of academia in South Africa. The early publications at Unisa Press, for one, clearly reflect this role: the first title came in at just 33 pages, and the majority were under 50 pages, with a few as large as 90 pages at a time – which is typical of the inaugural lectures that these early publications represented. Thus, the publishing of inaugural lectures was considered an integral part of the mission for Unisa Press from the very beginning.

Indeed, Unisa's somewhat limited and service-oriented publishing programme was considered highly successful over its first ten years. Six inaugural lectures were published in

the first year, and up to 145 titles were published in the three main categories in the first 12 years. As of 1965, bibliographies were added to the list (series D), and later works of a more mathematical or scientific nature (series M). A typical title in series D was the annual *Summaries of Theses Accepted by the University of South Africa* (clearly showing the publishing department's role as providing services to the university), while the first M series title was *Invariance Properties of Variational Principles in General Relativity*.

The service mandate was thus of great importance at Unisa, where, “[i]n addition to its task of attending to the publication of the University's Communications, the Committee has to take care of the publication of the Handbook and Reprint Series, and it has also had added to its functions the watching brief over departmental bulletins” (Goedhals, 1970: 1). There were also problems with various research departments and institutes in Unisa starting up ‘mini-publishers’ to produce their own publications; these included the Institute for Foreign Law and Comparative Law, Transport Economics Research Centre, and the Institute for Criminology. Van Heerden complained of this unregulated proliferation of publishing in the name of the university, asking whether it was “desirable that there are now, especially where Institutes and Centres will from now on manage their own book production, various small publishers mushrooming up with occasional references to UNISA as the mother body? Can all these publications not, with the necessary prominence given to the Institutes and Centres, and where necessary to their financial benefit, be handled by our own central UNISA publisher?” (Van Heerden, 1977, my translation). This query reveals that, where Unisa was responsible for the publication of more politically aware and possibly contentious material, it was usually under the auspices of an independently funded research institute, and not the (centrally funded) university press.

Later years saw a gradual shift in emphasis from service publications to scholarly books. A separate ISBN was later created for the publication of inaugural lectures, to distinguish such ‘service’ publications from the increasingly professional books and monographs being produced. The publication of another service publication, the *Summaries of Theses*, ceased in 1972, due to high costs and low sales (Senate Publications Committee Minutes, 21 June 1972). However, while the Press was moving in a more professional and commercial

direction, analysis of the actual output shows that the commitment to and focus on Unisa study material and services to the university would remain a high priority.

Nonetheless, the mix of publications produced at Unisa Press also changed over the years, to include more cross-over texts in the 1990s, as Phoebe van der Walt (then Director of Unisa Press) explained:

It used to be University policy to concentrate on research and publications of high academic merit. Now we are moving into the textbook market. We are developing joint ventures both locally and internationally which could be very advantageous to the publishers as well as to our students. Distance education is seen as one of the solutions to the educational backlog in the country. (quoted in Taylor, 1997)

It has often been taken for granted that the local university presses have always published textbooks, especially for their own students. For instance, Andrew (2004: 76) notes that: “The South African University Presses therefore tend to publish at the upper end of the general book market, as well as publishing tertiary textbooks”. This has been the case more in later years, but the majority of textbooks for South African students continue to be published by commercial academic publishers, both local and international. The local university presses have published tertiary-level textbooks where possible, in an attempt to supplement their income and cross-subsidise more scholarly works with a niche audience. An example of a successful textbook may be found at Unisa in 1967, with *Handbook of the Speech Sounds and Sound Changes in the Bantu Languages of South Africa* (simultaneously published in Afrikaans as *Handboek vir die Spraakklanke en Klankveranderinge in die Bantoetale van Suid-Afrika*), edited by Dirk Ziervogel. This hardcover, 335-page book would go through several editions and reprints. UNP would also publish tertiary textbooks, where possible, and was even known to reject manuscripts for publication where the necessary prescriptions could not be obtained.

The inaugural lectures published under the imprint of the various presses would at times have been handled by the Administration rather than by the presses themselves. WUP only took over the publishing of inaugural lectures for Wits in 1948, and this function continued until the mid-1980s, when rising costs made it unworkable to continue publishing all inaugural lectures (Publications Committee minutes, 15/10/1985, S86/179: 2). In addition to

regulating its own publications, WUP had to regulate other university publications, not all of which were published under the auspices of the university press. A 1965 report to the Wits Publications Committee complained that publications were “periodically produced with the name of the University as publisher but without the knowledge or approval of the W.U.P.” (Hutchings, 1969: 74). Authority was delegated to the Publications Committee to supervise and, in a sense, approve all publications by members of the academic staff, academic departments and institutes within the university. This was clearly an ongoing problem: new regulations promulgated in 1984 state that “University publications” must:

- 2.1 have their layouts approved by the Publications Committee;
 - 2.2 carry the full official address of the publisher;
 - 2.3 carry an ISBN, ISSN or both;
 - 2.4 be lodged in the copyright libraries [legal deposit libraries of South Africa].
- (Regulations, 18 July 1984)

In the 1980s, WUP’s editorial policy began to change. There was a growing feeling that “service” to the University was over-emphasised and that it should be replaced with an aggressive and competitive policy of more commercial publishing. The Publications Committee set up a Working Group (consisting of Professors B.D. Cheadle, R. Musiker, H.E. Paterson, and C. van Onselen, as well as Press Director Nan Wilson), who “strongly argued that the Press has become rather passive and even negative in its approach, and that its future health and viability depended on the adoption of a much more active publishing policy in which opportunities be created and worthwhile works sought out and even commissioned from the academic community” (PC Working Group, 1983: 1). Suggestions for a new philosophy included:

- active solicitation of manuscripts in specific fields such as Black writing in English, labour relations and African studies generally, in which innovative work was being done within the university, and also in areas such as law and the medical sciences for which Wits had a good reputation;
- student and school textbooks;
- “books with a more general appeal such as anthologies”. (Ibid.: 3)

There was some disagreement, it seems, as to whether the Press required “a new role and a new policy” allowing it to “operate as a profit-earning trade publisher similar to Ravan, David Philip or Ad Donker”, or whether “[t]he new policy should not be seen as an attempt to convert the Press into a profit-earning trade publisher, but rather as an attempt to wean academics at the University to the idea that there are advantages in publishing their scholarly work through the Press” (Ibid.: 4). Significantly, all of the publishers named here were oppositional publishers. But the publishing policy did not change to a great extent at this time, neither becoming much more oppositional nor much more commercial. It is only perhaps ten years later, in the 1990s, that a real shift in both of these directions could be seen.

At UNP, too, inaugural lectures were the preserve of the Press until 1975, and then resumed after a brief hiatus. In the 1980s, there was much discussion as to the best means of publishing such lectures, which were considered, frankly, unnecessary and even a waste of money. This discussion led to the gradual phasing out of inaugural lectures as part of the press’s service mandate. In general, though, UNP did not have a service-oriented mandate to such an extent as Unisa and WUP, although the manual, ‘A Short Guide to Publishing’, was produced in 1982 to assist academics to produce and to standardise their publications in accordance with university regulations. As a result of this role in standardising university publications, as at Unisa, there was tension at times between the Press and those departments that regularly published in their own name, such as the Department of Economics and the Institute of Social Research. Again, these independent institutes produced some of the most oppositional research outputs that came out in the name of the University and its Press, but the role of the Press was one of service rather than commissioning.

In the early 1990s, after discussion relating to the direction and editorial policies of the Press, an imprint was especially created at UNP, named Hadedha Books, to publish books that “look beyond the academic community to the wider reading public” (Hadedha publicity leaflet, 1993). This is a clear signal of growing commercialisation, and a shift in the mission of the university press, in the post-apartheid era.

The editorial policies of the university presses thus shifted over time from a dual role, of publishing scholarly books and providing services to the university, to a more commercially oriented role focusing on scholarly and cross-over books for a wider audience. From the late apartheid era into the post-apartheid period, this would involve more list-building and commissioning than before, as well as more of an outward than inward focus in terms of authors and audience. In spite of differing roles and mandates within their institutions, this happened at much the same time for all three of the university presses, perhaps largely due to increasing pressures towards commercialisation at the universities themselves. At the same time, the independent oppositional publishers were struggling for survival in a post-apartheid world which saw their funding diminish and sales fall. That the university presses managed to survive is due, in part, to continuing support from the universities, as well as the enduring importance of providing a platform for scholarly publishing and knowledge production.

6.4.2 Journals

Another aspect of product or list diversity is the publishing of academic journals. Again, the trajectory of journals publishing at the university presses reveals the competing pressures of anti-apartheid activism and growing commercialism. At first, all of South Africa's university presses combined the publishing of journals and books, but today only Unisa Press has an active journal publishing programme. This is largely due to economic considerations, rather than symbolic capital or ideological or political factors.

For instance, WUP published *Bantu Studies* (later known as *African Studies*) from its inception, as well as the *South African Journal of Medical Science* (founded in 1935 by the Medical Graduates Association, the journal was taken on by WUP from 1939) and *English Studies in Africa* (founded in 1958). However, a journal-publishing programme is often a costly exercise. Thus, in later years, with the Press coming under increasing pressure to be self-sustaining, and to produce an income from its publishing programme, journals were shaved from the list. This would lead, among other consequences, to the decision to cease publication of the *South African Journal of Medical Science* altogether in 1976 (after 41 years of publication), and in the mid-1990s, to move *African Studies* to a commercial publisher

(then Carfax, now part of Taylor & Francis). At around the same time, *English Studies in Africa* took over its own production, and later moved to the stable of Unisa Press journals.

In turn, UNP was closely associated with the publication of *Theoria* as of volume 4 in 1952 (it was previously published by Shuter and Shooter), while its Publications Committee was involved with the journals from as early as 1948: “For many years now *Theoria* has been firmly established as a publication of the University of Natal Press, serving as a record of scholarship and criticism within the University, while also welcoming contributions from outside, nationally and internationally” (*Theoria*, 1987, 70: i). An editorial note from volume 50 (1978) describes the aims of the journal, within the wider political context, referring to the censorship regime of the time:

We issue this number of our journal in a mood of reflection. To have reached the fiftieth volume is perhaps notable when we consider the short life-span of many periodicals and the distance separating us from larger centres of the academic world (a distance which widens as this country becomes more isolated). In the first issue of *Theoria* in June 1947, the editors stated that their aim would be to “try to build bridges” and “promote an outlook of humane criticism in as many fields, and as many groups of people, as possible”. Whether we can uphold such an ideal is sometimes in doubt. We have support in a growing amount of articles sent in year by year. But there are stumbling-blocks like the difficulty of interpreting laws of censorship and the possible muzzling of contributors. Above all, material resources are meagre and we know that every page counts, only too literally. Having resources at all is cause for gratitude.

Some very critical articles would be published in *Theoria*, such as an incisive critique of censorship (volume 55, 1980) and Mervyn Frost’s ‘Opposing apartheid’ (volume 71, 1988). The journal thus also served to cement UNP’s reputation as a critical and even oppositional publisher, even though it provided only a publishing service rather than having editorial input into the direction and tone of the journal.

Approaches were later made to the UNP to publish other journals, such as the *Journal of Behavioural Sciences* in 1976. While the Press was amenable to such requests (although concerned about its capacity and resources, naturally), the Principal rejected the idea, instructing the Press to concentrate on books. The following decade, in 1989, UNP was again being asked to “look into the question” of journal publishing, by examining how other

university presses managed these publications (Press Committee Minutes, 22 March 1989). This did not lead to an extension of their journals programme, however. Indeed, the opposite occurred in the 1990s, with *Theoria* also being taken on by a commercial academic publisher. Since 1997, the journal has been published by Berghahn Books, although it still makes references in publicity materials to being “based in South Africa”.

Unisa’s journals programme was both more ambitious and better funded from the start. From the beginning, Unisa supported the publication and dissemination of journals:

... the journal *Mousaion* for library science, under the editorship of Professor de Vleeschauwer, was taken over as a university publication. The Faculty of Law’s *Codicillus* was a worthy and widely circulated forerunner of several journals published by various departments, while the inter-faculty journal, *Acta Classica*, owed much to the initiative of the teaching staff of the Department of Classics. (Boucher, 1973: 321)

In 1969, approval was given for the publication of three more departmental journals at Unisa: *Kleio* (History), *Ars Nova* (Musicology) and *Semitics* (Semitics). Established journals at this time included *Codicillus* (Law), *De Arte* (History of Art and Fine Arts), *Dynamica* (Business Economics), *Theologica Evangelica* (Theology), *Unisa English Studies* (English), *Limi* (Bantu Languages) and *Mercurius* (Economics) (Senate Publications Committee report, 1969: 2). *Africanus* (Development Administration and Politics) and *Educare* (Education) were approved in 1971 (Publikasiekomitee Minutes, 26 February 1971), and *Communicatio* (Communication) and *Unisa Psychologia* (Psychology) in 1974 (Dagbestuur, 14 March 1974). These were later joined in the fold by *Musicus* (Music), *Politeia* (Political Sciences), and *Theologia Evangelica* (Theology). Figure 6.5 depicts a selection of these journals. The journals policy advocated that “[a]ny journal produced by the University should in the first place be aimed at University students. The key principle is that a Unisa journal should always speak to the student, i.e. purely student-oriented although no prescribed study material may be included...” (Boucher, 1973: 374). In other words, the publishing of academic journals was for some time seen as a support function for students, rather than a significant platform for research.

The journals programme continued to grow over the years, as subventions fell away, and the Press was able to attract journals that were no longer subsidised or produced by their own institutions (e.g. *English Studies in Africa* from Wits). It became the home for a good many important South African journals, especially in the humanities and social sciences. A significant international co-publishing agreement was later signed, in the mid-2000s, between Unisa Press and Taylor & Francis to jointly publish a number of journals, which sought to improve their visibility and accessibility while maintaining affordability for scholars on the African continent. Thus, while WUP and UNP scaled down their journal publishing programmes, outsourcing these over time to international commercial academic publishers, Unisa Press has remained the only local university press with a strong journals publishing programme. Once again, this may be linked to the University's stronger subvention and its perception of journals as having a teaching or student support function.

Figure 6.5: Journals at Unisa, c. 1970s



Source: A publicity photograph for Unisa's journals programmes, used in the *Unisa Bulletin* in 1974.

The publication of academic journals by the university presses is thus not a strong indicator of the intellectual responses depicted in the continuum, as was the case for books. The role of the presses was one of service, rather than an extension of their knowledge production and dissemination mandate.

6.5 Distribution and reception

The dissemination of knowledge is a key component of the mandate of a university press, as it seeks to complete the research cycle by making work as widely available and accessible as possible. But the readership of a publisher also has an effect on its reputation, and on the image it develops – its brand or symbolic capital. As we are considering the reputation of the university presses for oppositional publishing, it is worth examining the readership, dissemination and impact of these presses in more detail.

6.5.1 Audience

The readership for university books is by definition a scholarly one – i.e. the producers and the readers are the same group, namely academics – although there is at times an overlap with the educated market for serious non-fiction. In addition to the local academic and university library market, however, the university presses also deliberately aimed at a wider audience. For example, WUP made a point of saying that it “produced work for black readers” (‘Review of WUP’, S87/415, 1987: 2). Given the marginalisation of black academics, this black audience was by definition located outside the university. However, little evidence could be found of a significant black readership for any of the university presses. Their scholarly work was overwhelmingly reviewed by white readers in academic journals, even internationally. Where their books were prescribed for black schools, then a black audience was indeed reached, but this was not the primary aim of publishing such texts. In contrast, the oppositional publishers actively sought out a black readership, often through the use of unorthodox means of distribution.

In addition to a local audience, the university presses also aimed many of their titles at a wider, international audience – what Lewis Nkosi (1994) has described as a “cross-border”

audience. Nkosi was referring to an audience that reads across “borders”, including geographical, racial and other, more esoteric, forms of border. This audience was also not the primary target market, especially in terms of immediate relevance, but given the nature of exile and anti-apartheid politics, they did constitute an important part of the readership.

In terms of their international readership, moreover, the university presses were certainly affected by the international political context, and specifically international activism against the apartheid government and the academic boycott. Censorship was a key factor in the international academic boycott of South Africa, as universities and other bodies strove to underline their “total opposition to the policies of apartheid and of censorship of academic work, books, literature, etc. [believing] that the most effective action is the maintenance of a total boycott on any form of contact with South African universities” (Merrett, 1994: 198; see also Haricombe & Lancaster, 1995). Haricombe (1993: 512) describes some of the effects of the academic boycott as “refusal by some international journals to accept publications emanating from South African authors; denial of participation of South Africans at international conferences; refusal by the international academic community to collaborate with South Africans or to visit South Africa; and the refusal by certain publishers and booksellers to provide information resources”. At the university presses, it is difficult to find such a clear-cut impact of the academic boycott. In one example, Mobbs Moberly of UNP reported in 1975 that the *Conch Review of Books* would not accept advertisements for UNP books from “apartheid South Africa” (Press Committee Minutes, 21 October 1975), while WUP experienced a similar problem in the mid-1980s. The reaction, it appears, was largely one of frustration.

However, the academic boycott does not appear to have adversely affected the local university presses to a great extent in terms of sales. Rather, there was an interest in and appetite for books on South Africa, and the international market continued to purchase books – give or take a few hiccups with distributors – throughout the apartheid period. (Local sales may also have been boosted by the lack of availability of suitable international materials due to the academic boycott, but it was not possible to verify this.) Thus, resistance activism created a ‘ready-made’ audience for many oppositional titles, in an unusual instance of an ethical force outweighing market forces. In fact, as some

commentators have pointed out, there appears to be less interest in South African books since the end of apartheid, and the ending of the anti-apartheid lobby. This large, international and highly engaged audience has all but disappeared with the ending of apartheid, leaving publishers with the unenviable task of seeking out new readerships with an interest in South Africa and its knowledge production.

The question of markets for the current period thus appears to be much more problematic now than it was during the twentieth century. Indeed, some have suggested that the market for university press books has disappeared altogether: “While the essential mission of a university press is to publish works for and by academics, and to keep alive scholarly debate in the community, this has become increasingly problematic in the absence of real markets for university press books” (Gray, 2000: 178). This leads to a related perception, that university presses are in decline: “Scholarly publishing is in decline due to the drop in the levels of funding of universities, libraries and research institutes” (Ngobeni, 2010: 80). The publishing figures available do not bear this out. Scholarly publishing may not be a vigorous commercial success in South Africa, but it is certainly holding its own.

6.5.2 Distribution

Linked to the question of readership, whether local or international, is distribution. A perception which has prevented a number of academics from publishing with the local university presses, is that their reach is very limited. The following quote illustrates the common perception:

There are at present few incentives for local academics or editors to produce books that are locally oriented. Foreign publishers such as Routledge and Blackwell are well established brand names in academic circles, who are receptive to a broad range of academic subjects. The books that they produce are of a high quality and can be aimed at a wider, international reading market. Academics who do have books published by a university press, do not tend to gain much exposure or financial reward for their publications. Academics have for this reason turned to foreign publishers to have books published with international rather than local appeal. (CIGS, 1998: 40)

Similarly, Professor Abbott of UNP would argue that “the main problem of the Press was that it did not have very strong sales organization. As a result of this many members of the university staff were under the impression that their work would receive wider distribution if given to an outside publisher” (University of Natal AP&PC, 1972). The university presses were always to struggle to get their books accepted by local booksellers, who considered them “too specialised and too conservative” (Press Committee Minutes, March 1984). This comment on their apparent conservatism is ironic, given that more oppositional publishers would also struggle to get their books into mainstream booksellers.

Yet, in spite of this concern about limited distribution, the presses have been concerned with marketing and distribution from their inception. In 1922, when WUP published the first title under its imprint, it already used Longmans, Green & Co in the UK as distribution agents because of an awareness of the importance of widespread dissemination of research work. Correspondence regarding distribution can be found throughout the archives of the university presses. For instance, there is ongoing correspondence between WUP and Oxford, concerning possible distribution in the UK, as well as with a range of other booksellers and distributors, including Simpkin Marshall in the UK, and Griggs Bookshop, CNA and Constantia Booksellers (appointed sole agents in 1946) for local sales. Simpkin Marshall would distribute WUP’s books from 1937 until 1940, when the firm was damaged during the Second World War and liquidated. The losses were borne by the Press, which had luckily taken out insurance against war damage for books being sent to the UK. For a period after the war, Kegan Paul became WUP’s UK agent, especially in the field of African studies.

The Wits point of view is put across strongly in a letter written to OUP in 1941: “We feel that publishing in this country, while it is satisfactory as far as the Union is concerned, will not give adequate publicity to what we consider to be useful material” (Raikes, 1941). During the war, however, OUP felt unable to assist WUP in this task. Indeed, even after the war, negotiations floundered and an agreement with OUP could not be reached. The impact of the war had both a local and international dimension: on the one hand, publication of several books had to be deferred due to a shortage of paper, and on the other hand, distribution in the UK was severely disrupted. As late as 1963, negotiations continued, to no

avail, despite members of the Publications Committee visiting the UK and paying visits to various potential agents.

Distribution in the USA was not as successful as in the UK, but efforts were also made in the direction of the largest English-language market for books. In 1948, Percy Freer actually declined representation in New York, writing to the firm of L. Hoffman in Brooklyn, “We have so few publications of interest to the American people” (Freer, 1948). This sentiment would change with time. In the mid-1950s, Dr C Kenneth Snyder, the US Cultural Affairs Officer, gave WUP advice on the matter, and as a result an approach was made to several US university presses to act as agents for WUP books. There was no success from these approaches, but in 1957 WUP participated in its first overseas exhibition, sending books to the Second International Book Exhibition in Chicago. For a time, the Humanities Press Inc. was the agent for a number of books. Approaches were also made to Australian agents, but without resolution. Agency agreements also did not always work out, and with the ongoing lack of success in finding reliable agents overseas, the Press elected to sell all books directly, to all parts of the world, as of 1969. In spite of all these efforts, however, in the early 1980s WUP authors were regularly complaining that “WUP does not sell enough books” (Wilson, 1983: 2), and it was admitted that “recent attempts at negotiating agency agreements have not been particularly successful” (Ibid.: 3).

The University of Natal Press also made a concerted effort to find good distributors and to work on publicity for the books it produced, on the premise that “ways to increase sales further must be sought, particularly in regard to the British and European market” (NU Digest, 1981: 3). From as early as Patrick’s involvement in 1969, he argued that it was “absolutely essential that a highly efficient central distribution office should be equipped to handle *all publications*” (Patrick, 1969: 2, emphasis in the original). Similarly, Brown would quote the *Times Literary Supplement* in a report on UNP, saying, “[i]f the older university presses still dominate academic publishing, their strength is likely to be less in the discrimination of their editorial judgement or their typographical skill (though both are important) than in the efficiency of their distributive machinery and the drive of their sales organisation” (Brown, 1970: 2).

Arrangements were attempted and changed if they did not work out. For instance, an agreement was established with Southmoor Books in the UK during the 1980s, when an earlier agreement produced little revenue. The distributor in the UK later changed to Leishman and Taussig, as well as the Africa Book Centre. Similarly, an agreement with Lawrence Verry for distribution in the US (from the 1960s until the early 1970s) was replaced by an agreement with International Specialized Book Services, or ISBS (1985). The use of a US distributor was also affected by the anti-apartheid lobby. For a period in the late 1980s and early 1990s, a successful collaboration with David Philip Publishers saw the latter publicising UNP books within South Africa; an earlier agreement with Struik did not work as well.

As for Unisa, distribution appears to have been an ongoing problem. Little attention was paid to the issue of circulation when the Publications Committee was formed and books started to be produced. As a result, internal warehousing became an increasing burden, as the following description shows:

It seems certain that the increased number of titles published each year will continue to increase as the University expands. This is highly desirable, of course, but it has, as a corollary, the intensification of certain problems. These are chiefly: the administration of the Publication Committee, the financing of publications, and directly allied to this, the need to expand, by means of more adequate advertising, the distribution and sales of the University's Communications. These have always been serious problems, but they have now become acute. (Goedhals, 1970: 1)

A report to the Publications Committee in 1970 on the administrative functions accompanying the publishing function (*uitgewerstaak*) of the University (Posthumus, 1970, my translation), criticises their ability to distribute Unisa publications: "At the moment, part of the print run of the series publications are distributed to subscribers and sent out as exchange copies. The rest lie on the shelves – and will just keep lying there." At the same time, it notes, "We cannot expect more of the Publication Committee than some limited advertising aimed at preventing the build-up of stock on the shelves."

A committed distribution partner, however, remained an elusive part of Unisa's publishing programme for a long time, and orders and fulfilment became an integral part of the Unisa

Press staffing and structure as a result. Even though the internal administration of orders and subscriptions was inefficient, the University imposed this constraint by preventing the Press from operating in a more professional manner. International distribution agreements were only finally signed after the end of the millennium, to improve circulation in Europe and the USA.

The distribution of university press publications has thus always been problematic and limited, in spite of efforts to extend their reach. Unlike the independent oppositional publishers, the university presses made little attempt to use unorthodox or non-traditional distribution channels. Like the oppositional publishers, however, they struggled with the perennial problem of accessing mainstream marketing and distribution channels.

6.5.3 Marketing

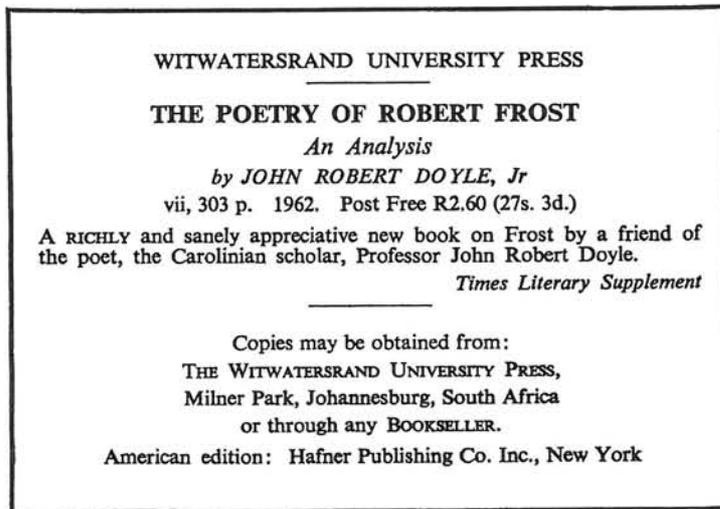
Closely linked to policies and problems of distribution, is the issue of marketing and the creation of awareness among the target audience. Marketing efforts appear not to have featured strongly on the agendas of the university presses – or not as strongly as they would for commercial publishers not receiving a subvention. Nonetheless, a brief analysis of the advertising and reviews of university press books provides another angle on the publishing philosophy of the presses, and on their wider reception and impact. It also reveals how they saw themselves and what image they wanted to portray.

It took a while, for instance, for Wits University Press to professionalise to the extent of actively marketing the books produced. In 1948 (a full 26 years after their establishment), WUP produced their first list of books published – a precursor to later catalogues. They also began to advertise sporadically in journals from around 1947. Their first international exhibition was in Chicago in 1957, and from 1964 WUP began to exhibit at the Frankfurt Book Fair and at other exhibitions in Europe and as far afield as Hong Kong. A representative of WUP first attended the London Book Fair in April 1983, but was disappointed in its scope and suggested concentrating on Frankfurt instead (Publications Committee Minutes, 1 August 1983).

In the 1960s, marketing efforts remained somewhat haphazard, although regular advertisements may be found in WUP's own journals and at times in other local or international journals as well. These are all very simple, text-based advertisements. From the mid-1970s, a consolidated annual list would be produced by Nan Wilson, summarising the marketing efforts of the WUP for each year. This was at the same time as WUP's subsidy was under threat, and the Press was struggling for survival. The marketing lists reveal a wide array of attempts to improve the reach and sales of WUP books: advertisements (both paid advertising and reciprocal advertising in university-affiliated journals), directory listings, advertising on campus, and leaflets and brochures. The lists also provide some insight into the policies behind marketing certain kinds of books. For instance, they show that a great deal more resources and effort were put into marketing the popular, cross-over title *Frogs of South Africa* than the average WUP title, with a launch event, television and radio interviews, and the printing of 6 000 brochures for booksellers and others. Current reviews on Amazon indicate the lasting importance of this work: "Since its first appearance in 1979, this study has been widely regarded as the standard work on the frogs of the region" (Amazon.com, 2012).

An examination of WUP's marketing materials, and specifically its internally generated advertisements, also reveals changes over time in design and orientation – similar changes to those seen in the shift in intellectual response traced by means of the continuum in Chapter 5. As noted, in the 1960s, these were largely sober, text-based adverts, with a minimum of information provided – perhaps an extract from a review at best, in addition to a single-sentence description. Figure 6.6 shows a typical example from 1963, which quotes the *Times Literary Supplement* and reveals a co-publishing arrangement for a US edition. Yet, as the figure shows, there was little consideration of readership or audience needs, and there is no attempt to comment on current affairs.

Figure 6.6: WUP advertisement, 1963



Source: Advertisement in *English Studies in Africa*, 6(1), 1963: 118.

This approach changed, during the 1970s and 1980s, to a more graphic, attractive layout, although images were not yet included. Longer abstracts were included, and extracts from academic reviews were more regularly used to entice readers. Figure 6.7 shows a typical example, dating to 1985. Around the same time, the crest of the university was used alongside the colophon for the Press – as may be seen in the advertisement in Figure 6.7 – and that the paratexts of the books published reveal a greater interest in design for a wider, more popular audience. The content analysis of Chapter 5 reveals a similar opening up in the publishing lists, with an increasing outward focus and a growing oppositional outlook. The example given in Figure 6.7 overtly relates the theme of the historical book advertised to “present-day South African society”, revealing WUP’s growing engagement with current affairs. The racial division of society is also clearly mirrored in the use of racial classifications and terminology.

Figure 6.7: WUP advertisement, 1985

Migrant Labour in South Africa's Mining Economy

Alan H. Jeeves

This book is a history of the migrant labour system which developed on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand in the period 1890 to 1920. Two related objectives emerge from this analysis. Alan Jeeves traces the rise and ultimate fall of a fascinating and hitherto little understood group, the independent labour recruiting companies and their ruthless White (and, occasionally, Black) agents. Secondly, he explores the way in which the system of migratory labour, with the emerging industrial colour bar, combined to produce a racial division of labour which is still a source of conflict and controversy for present-day South African society.

xiv, 323 pp. Soft cover. Price R20 + GST + postage

A joint publishing venture with McGill-Queen's University Press of Canada

Please note that this edition is for sale only in the Republic of South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and South West Africa/Namibia. Residents of other countries should place their orders direct with McGill-Queen's University Press.

Witwatersrand University Press
1 Jan Smuts Avenue
2001 Johannesburg



Source: Advertisement in *English Studies in Africa*, 28(2), 1985: 80.

WUP's marketing lists of the 1980s also reveal the impact of politics, and in particular the academic boycott, on the distribution and marketing efforts of South African publishers: in the early 1980s, a note is added that certain international journals, such as *Africa* and the *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics*, refused to publish advertisements for WUP books "on political grounds" or due to political sensitivities (S86/307: 3). In the late 1980s, McGraw-Hill refused permission to use a quotation from one of their books in a WUP book, giving the reason that they had severed all commercial links with South Africa (S88/316: 8). The International Association of Scholarly Publishers also refused WUP's application for membership, in 1984. This international engagement contributed to the growing political awareness at the university presses themselves, and may even have assisted in making their publishing programmes more committed and oppositional.

The first indication that the impact of international academic boycotts was on the university press agenda comes in a 1982 letter from “Bookweek Africa” (run by the African Book Publishing Record), which was discussed at the next WUP Publications Committee meeting (Minutes, 17/03/1983, S83/380). The item, “International boycotts”, featured regularly in the minutes after that date. The original letter reads as follows:

There has been a decision by “Bookweek Africa” not to include South African-published material, with the exception of a number of books from radical, anti-apartheid publishers who actively encourage black expression in South Africa. ... We realize that this of course amounts to censorship, but the fact is – and it is a fact not always fully appreciated by South African publishers – that the whole matter is an extremely sensitive issue, and most black African publishers would strongly object to having their books displayed alongside those from South Africa, although I am not suggesting of course that the WUP is a publisher of apartheid propaganda. (Zell, 1982)

Clearly, judging by this letter from Hans Zell, WUP was *not* perceived as one of the oppositional publishers or “radical, anti-apartheid publishers” at this time. It was still perceived in the category of ‘liberal retreat’ and the negotiated, rather than the oppositional, code, to use the terms of the continuum.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, however, with increasing political commitment on its part – as reflected in the increasingly oppositional publications produced during this time – WUP’s own publicity material began to proclaim it be an “exciting and challenging [publisher] for a new South Africa”. Its advertising design also changed dramatically, to include images of book covers, and new fonts and designs – this may be seen in Figure 6.8, an example from 1991. This also reveals the increasing use of desktop publishing (DTP) in the wider publishing world, as it became easier to include images and use different fonts in even internally generated marketing material.

Figure 6.8: WUP advertisement, 1991

DRAMA AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN STATE

Martin Orkin



Orkin explores the works of white and black playwrights and, in examining 'alternative' theatre, clarifies what this is 'alternative' to. (*Southern African rights. Co-publication with Manchester University Press*).

THE WILD SOUTH-WEST

Dorian Haarhoff



Namibia is seen as a frontier in popular South African imagination. This book is about the projection of these frontier images in literature set in Namibia and what these metaphors reveal about those in the cities who project them.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE NINETIES

MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

and selected shorter plays

Athol Fugard



'This one is between me and my country' – Fugard.

A new collection of his shorter plays including previously unpublished works.

(*Southern African rights*)

WITWATERSRAND
UNIVERSITY
PRESS

WUP

Source: Advertisement in *English Studies in Africa*, 34(1), 1991.

At UNP, a similar level of advertising and marketing to that shown at WUP was undertaken, and sampled advertisements show very similar characteristics to those of WUP – they have thus not been included for reasons of economy and repetition. Representatives from UNP visited international book fairs from the 1960s. An interesting publicity innovation was the use of brochures aimed specifically at faculty members of the university, who were encouraged to purchase UNP books at a discount of 20% as Christmas presents. A marketing drive in 1982 saw 35 000 copies of a four-page leaflet being distributed by UNP, an astounding number for the time, while in 1979 a leaflet depicting books on Natal and Zululand was produced to coincide with the centenary of the Anglo-Zulu War.

As may be seen from the examples depicted here (Figures 6.6 to 6.8), the university presses also used their own journals to publicise their new titles, wherever possible. For instance, WUP would draw attention to new publications of interest to the readership of *African Studies* or *English Studies in Africa*, while UNP would advertise in *Theoria*. Unisa had a wider selection of journal titles, and would advertise its titles in these where appropriate. At times, the university presses would carry reciprocal advertisements for one another's titles, particularly between WUP and UNP. Interestingly, several issues of *African Studies* carried advertisements for publications from African universities: the Institute for African Studies of the University of Zambia (*African Studies*, 37(1), 1978: 156), and the Publications Office of the University of Zimbabwe (*African Studies*, 46(1), 1987: 144). The journal would also carry a book review for a title from Editions Universitaires du Rwanda, Gilles-Marius Dion's *Devinettes du Rwanda: Ibisakuzo*, a collection of riddles published in 1971 (*African Studies*, 33(4), 1974: 267).

Marketing efforts came much later to Unisa Press, reflecting its service rather than commercial orientation. Marketing thus received very little attention at Unisa at first, at least until the advent of a professional manager in the 1980s. Advertisements for Unisa Press publications were regularly featured in the press's journals, a simple and low-cost means of bringing them to a scholarly audience, but these consisted largely of text-based lists of new publications. For instance, an advertisement in *Kleio* from 1970, titled 'Communications of the University of South Africa / Mededelings van die Universiteit van Suid-Afrika' states bluntly: "The following publications are obtainable (postage free, cash

with order) from the *Publication Committee of the University of South Africa*” (1970: 45, italics in the original). It then goes on to list new titles in Series A, B and C, with no attempt made to highlight selling points or to tempt the potential reader.

The first ‘publications list’ at Unisa was produced as late as the 1970s, and catalogues were only introduced in the 1980s under the management of Etienne van Heerden. There was thus little effort to engage the readership until this date. Even afterwards, however, Unisa Press’s marketing efforts noticeably lagged behind those of WUP and UNP, which was reflected in relatively low sales for the majority of titles.

The marketing initiatives of the university presses reveal how these publishers perceived themselves, and how they wanted others to perceive them. There is a shift over time from very sober, scholarly publishers closely associated with their parent institutions, to more ‘progressive’, engaged publishers that have their own identity and philosophy. This echoes the shift in publishing philosophy traced in Chapter 5, in terms of the continuum.

6.5.4 Reception and impact

An interesting result of the analysis of the wider context of the university presses is the finding that particularly the books published by WUP and UNP (and to a lesser extent those of Unisa Press) appear to have been widely reviewed, world-wide, and received with some respect throughout the apartheid period. This shows a global pattern of circulation, and it would be interesting if further studies could explore in more depth the question of readership and impact for South African books. UNP’s records of such impact are particularly easy to follow, given the common practice of providing details of (and even extracts from) book reviews at every Publications Committee meeting. Reviews in local and international journals will be discussed here as a proxy for, and reflection of, the circulation and reception of these works.

As early as 1942, Dr Kurt Colsen’s *Fractures and Fracture Treatment in Practice* (WUP, 1942) was being hailed in the *British Medical Journal* as “a South African product which should export well” (BMJ, 7 August 1943: 169); a US edition of the textbook was produced by

Gruno and Stratton in New York in 1945, showing that it did, indeed, export well. Moreover, as this was a work highly sought after by military surgeons, WUP had no difficulty in obtaining permission to print from the Controller of Paper, and in sourcing sufficient paper supplies despite wartime restrictions. The textbook was prescribed in South Africa for the next twenty years. (Similarly, Clarence van Riet Lowe's *Elementary Field Gunnery: Theory and Practice* was also permitted to be published during wartime, also in 1942, due to its topicality and immediate relevance.)

Early reviews often mention the publisher explicitly, as well as remarking on paratextual elements such as cover design and binding. For instance, a 1955 review in *The Mathematical Gazette* of J.P. Dalton's *Symbolic Operators* (WUP, 1954) analyses the subject in some depth, noting in conclusion: "The Witwatersrand University Press is to be congratulated on the production of this, its first monograph on a mathematical subject" (Cooper, 1955: 256). Similarly, a review of R.F.A. Hoernle's *Race and Reason* (WUP) notes that "[t]his book consists of a selection from the writings of the late Professor Hoernle, and its publication is a tribute from the Senate of the University to the memory of one of its most distinguished members" (Scott, 1947: 214–215). The initiation of the Bantu Treasury Series, with B.W. Vilakazi's *Inkondlo kaZulu*, elicited a glowing tribute to the publisher and the series editor, Clement Doke (with the language and paternalism of the day):

The University deserves hearty commendation for making possible this first venture of a South African Native in the field of poetry. The title-page bears the title 'The Bantu Treasury', and gives promise of a series to be, in which the best literary work of Bantu writers in their own languages shall be made available for their natural audience, and so shall become a stimulus to intellectual and spiritual growth. There is a steadily increasing group of young Africans who are possessed of literary talent and are working hard to perfect themselves in various media of expression. The invitation that the title page of this first volume of a projected series holds forth will be to them an open door of opportunity. ... The success of the series will depend in large measure upon the support given it by African readers. (Taylor, 1935: 163)

Taylor (1935: 165) went on to comment on the design and paratext of the book: "A word must be said about the outward appearance of the book. The dignity of its simple blue cloth binding, with the seal of the University on the cover, the clear print and perfect proof-reading are not only a credit to the Editors and to the Lovedale Press [the printers of the

work], but they are a quiet testimony to the recognition given to these poems as real literature, worthy of preservation and of presentation to their readers in a form of beauty.” This description of the paratext situates the work and its author as serious, and as meriting the attention of a scholarly press. The association with the University seal once again cements the identity of the publisher with the parent institution.

Reviews of celebrated academics such as Clement Doke and Desmond Cole also acknowledge their contribution to the field internationally, usually without even remarking on their location or place of publication in far-off South Africa; see, for instance, Greenberg, 1963: 1194, who refers to their work as “widely influential” and as laying “indispensable groundwork” in the field. A review of Doke’s work in *Bantu Studies* by G.P. Lestrade (1939: 160) is emblematic of such reviews: “The whole work is particularly rich in examples, and is a mine of idiomatic material, upon which the author is to be heartily congratulated. The University of the Witwatersrand and the Inter-University Committee for African Studies, which jointly made the publication possible, deserve thanks in this connection.” Lestrade goes on to comment on the paratext, suggesting the suitability and quality of the choices made by the university press for its audience: “The book was made and printed by the Replika Process by Messrs Percy Lund, Humphries and Co., Ltd., and is well done, on good paper, with a strong and serviceable binding.”

Percival Kirby was an equally important figure in his field, and his publication of *The Musical Instruments of the Native Races of South Africa* (1953) was also well received: “This book is concerned only with African instruments, their physical and musical characteristics, their social use and their geographic distribution ... It is a book which all serious students of African instrumental music must possess” (*Times Literary Supplement*, quoted in *African Studies*, 1966: 56). The terms ‘African’ and ‘Native’ are not problematised in either the text or the reviews, and are seen as geographic or ethnic markers rather than social constructs. A 1967 review of G.F. Hart’s *The Systematics and Distribution of Permian Myospores* (WUP, 1965), states that “[t]here is no question but that this work will form a reference for the student of Permian palynology for some time to come” (Cousminer, 1967: 117). These works were clearly being received and evaluated on their merit as works of international standing, not simply as South African texts intended for a local audience.

In turn, a 1970 *BMJ* (1970: 481) review of De Caire's *Neurophysiology* (WUP, 1970) states that "the author has managed to present the facts of the subject in an integrated and lucid manner and at such a level that interest is maintained without over simplification. It is immediately obvious that he has a wide knowledge of his subject, and that he is quite remarkably adept at getting this across to the reader. He is not afraid of speculation, but never misleads the reader into supposing that speculations are facts. A dry sense of humour is particularly welcome in a textbook, the more so when it serves to point out the logical errors into which research workers fall when they tend to become myopic." A *SAMJ* review of *The South African Textbook of Sports Medicine* (WUP, 1979) is equally complimentary: "To cover so vast a subject as sports medicine, it was necessary that the editors assemble a considerable number of contributors. This they have done wisely and well. The book is well illustrated and beautifully printed. It will be of use to sportsmen and sports administrators as well as physicians. It is a South African 'first', and it is highly recommended" (*SAMJ*, 1980: 102). Both the local nature and the universal usage of the book are thus stressed in this review.

As for Natal, two of the reports published in the Natal Regional Survey (additional report no. 3 and no. 4) under the direction of Prof. H.R. Burrows were reviewed by Edward Munger of the University of Chicago in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Munger, 1954: 200–201). In 1959, two reports (nos. 12 and 13) published by Oxford University Press were reviewed in the journal *Economic Geography*. These are examples of a wide range of international reviews, for texts that focused on very specific South African issues. So too, the authoritative *History of Natal* by Edgar Brookes and Cecil Webb, first published in 1965, was very widely reviewed, both locally and internationally. The 1969 UNP catalogue quotes extracts from a number of reviews:

"A scholarly, well-written history, tolerant in its assessment of even bitterly controversial issues and compassionate in judgments ... a valuable contribution to South African historical literature." (*American Historical Review*)

"In die geheel beskou het die twee skrywers ... 'n nuttige bydrae gelewer en ten opsigte van die Natalse geskiedenis 'n voorbeeld gestel wat met vrug deur ander historici vir geskiedenis van die Transvaal, Vrystaat en Kaapkolonie nagevolg kan word." (On the whole, the two authors ... have made a useful contribution and set an example in respect of Natal history which could be fruitfully followed by other

historians for histories of the Transvaal, Free State and Cape Colony.) (*Historia*, 12(1))

“Scrupulously impartial in their assessment of the conduct and achievements of the various races in Natal.” (*Eastern Province Herald*, 16 March 1966)

“We especially recommend this History of Natal to all history teachers in our African schools.” (*Umafrika*, 26 February 1966)

“An essential tool for the scholar and research worker ... an elegant and scholarly work which should attract wide acclaim.” (*The Star*, 18 February 1966)

“Is sure to take its place among the standard histories. The well-documented text, the excellent critically annotated bibliography and the carefully selected photographs all help to make this an outstanding history book by two authors who know their subject and how to write it.” (*Daily Dispatch*, 23 February 1966)

A different kind of title, the bestselling *T.S. Eliot and the Human Predicament* by Audrey Cahill (also from UNP), was particularly well received in the US: “Not just another Eliot study but a beautifully fresh ‘first book’ for those coming new to the poet, and a satisfying and unobtrusive synthesis for those who know him well” (*Choice*, November 1967, quoted in UNP catalogue, 1969). This distinctly apolitical title was thus well received internationally, and not specifically seen as a ‘local interest’ title, focusing on South African affairs.

In contrast, Unisa Press books were not widely reviewed internationally. One factor is certainly the language of publication; only English-language texts were likely to receive a general readership overseas, and Unisa published in both English and Afrikaans. Some of H.J. de Vleeschauwer’s works on philosophy, published in English, French or German, were reviewed in European journals, including *Philosophy* from the Royal Institute of Philosophy – but then perhaps given his origins in Europe, his name was already known in academic circles and he would have specifically targeted a European readership. We can point, for example, to Devaux (1971), referring to De Vleeschauwer’s work as “vast” and “very useful”.

Another major work produced by Unisa Press, *A Select Bibliography of South African History*, compiled by the well-known historians C.F.J. Muller, F.A. van Jaarsveld and Theo van Wijk (1966), was more widely reviewed than the average title from this publisher. The reviews are not necessarily positive. For instance, Shula Marks reviewed the book for the *Journal of*

African History (1967), calling it “reasonably competent” and criticising the paucity of historical research on black people – not a glowing review, by any means. In contrast, the review in *African Affairs* mentions the “distinguished compilers” of this “useful guide for historical research workers” (L.B.F., 1973: 101). The text was also reviewed in South African journals, usually quite positively. The differential reception of the text is probably due to the differing political views of the various reviewers – this is a text that could be considered supportive of the apartheid ideologies or at best mildly critical. Shula Marks, for instance, could be considered part of the ‘oppositional code’ (as she was in exile herself), while the authors and title fall more strongly into the ‘dominant-hegemonic code’. The wider readership and impact of this title could also be ascribed to factors such as the international renown of the authors themselves, the topic of the book and its widespread potential usage, and the greater marketing efforts dedicated to this title than to the average Unisa Press title.

There were of course books that fell flat as well; that disappeared with barely a ripple in terms of reviews after publication. One such was Simon Davis’s *The Decipherment of the Linear A and Linear B Scripts of Minoan Crete and Mycenaean Greece* (WUP, 1967). Murray (1997: 251) sums up the rather sad story, which shows a discrepancy between local (popular) and international (scholarly) impact:

In 1967, the WUP published his book, *Decipherment...*, in which he claimed to have deciphered Linear A. Acclaimed in the Johannesburg press for “achieving international fame for himself and new lustre for his university”, Davis’s researches proved to be the great sadness of his career. In the English-language classical world his book fell virtually silent from the press, with few of the major journals reviewing it.

Another indicator of reach is the number of languages into which works are translated, through the sub-licensing of subsidiary rights. While none of the university presses has been active in selling rights, all have sold translation rights from time to time, largely as a result of ad hoc requests. In 1957, WUP sold their first translation rights, upon being asked for the rights to translate Martiensen’s *The Idea of Space in Greek Architecture with Special Reference to the Doric Temple and its Setting* into Spanish, for the South American market (first published in South Africa in 1956, the Spanish edition was published in 1958 by

Editorial Nieva Visión of Buenos Aires). This title also saw a US edition, with territorial rights being sold. In turn, South African rights were also bought to titles published abroad, such as Joseph Wolpe's *Psychotherapy by Reciprocal Inhibition* (1958), originally published by Stanford University Press.

There is thus a clear indication that books from the university presses achieved a wide, even a world-wide readership, and that their reception was largely positive. They were seldom reviewed in terms of the political situation in South Africa, except in cases where advertisements and reviews were refused on such grounds. Rather, they appear to have been received purely as scholarly works, contributing to the international literature in a wide range of subject areas. However, some differential treatment of the works can be discerned, and this may be ascribed to the reviewers having differing political views from the authors of the works concerned – i.e. they fall into different positions on the continuum of intellectual response.

6.5.5 Co-publishing and collaboration

While the presses may be competitors for a small author pool and small market, there has always been a certain camaraderie in their approach to each other. For instance, WUP and UNP regularly advertised each other's publications, and later forged a reciprocal "display and order-taking arrangement" (Wilson, 1983: 3). This informal collaboration dates back to a meeting between the two press directors at the London Book Fair in 1983. A WUP flyer from the 1980s reminds prospective clients: "Don't forget that we take orders for books published by the University of Natal Press". Nan Wilson of WUP noted, however, that collaboration with other universities was limited: "UNISA does not hold stocks of 'outside' publications and UCT has a commercially administered on-campus bookshop. I should like to assess the outcome of the WUP/UNP arrangement before approaching Rhodes" (Ibid.).

As mentioned in the editorial profile, WUP published on the whole in English, and it is interesting to note that a number of Afrikaans titles that would otherwise have appeared under its imprint were published in collaboration with other local publishers. For instance, in 1936, J.D.A. Krige's *Die Franse Familienname in Suid-Afrika (van voor 1800) Etimologies*

Verklaar ('French Family Names in South Africa (from before 1800) Etymologically Defined') was published by Van Schaik "for the University of Witwatersrand". Similarly, when Van Schaik published Marais' *Gedigte* (Poems) in 1955 on behalf of the University, the Press received 50% of proceeds from sales.

The university presses also engaged in a co-publishing strategy with foreign publishers, in an attempt to improve the reach of their publications. For instance, a rise in co-publishing with a wide range of partners in the US, UK and Australia may be attributed to a deliberate co-publishing strategy at both WUP and UNP, especially from the 1990s. Books were co-published at this time with a variety of US university presses (e.g. Mercer, Ohio, Wisconsin) and other scholarly publishers, such as Westview Press, as well as university presses and other scholarly presses in the UK (Cambridge, Manchester), Australia and even Zimbabwe. This strategy may have been sparked by meetings between Mobbs Moberly, Nan Wilson and James Currey in the UK in 1987, although earlier examples may also be found. One of these illustrates the ad hoc nature of earlier co-publishing attempts: Arthur Keppel-Jones's huge history of *Rhodes and Rhodesia: The White Conquest of Zimbabwe 1884–1902* was co-published with Canada's McGill-Queen's University Press in 1983, largely due to the contacts of the author himself – having taught for a number of years at the University of Natal, he later moved to McGill-Queen's, and he was responsible for initiating the co-publication negotiations.

Co-publications with local publishers were also undertaken, especially with educational publishers such as Shuter and Shooter, and occasionally with the oppositional publishers, David Philip and Ravan Press. However, the latter efforts seem to have been less successful, in particular a UNP collaboration with Ravan Press in publishing Jeff Guy's study of John William Colenso in 1983 (titled *The Heretic*). Mobbs Moberly wrote bitterly to the Registrar, T. Cochran, that Ravan Press were "most unsatisfactory to deal with, particularly in their refusal to acknowledge our part in the publication" (Moberly, 1985). In part, this difficulty in working together arises from the widely divergent publishing philosophies of the two publishers, and their very different modes of working. Thus, while Ravan Press was promoting Guy's study for its political insights and impact, for WUP this was a scholarly text first and foremost, based on rigorous academic research. Reading between the lines of

Moberly's correspondence, we can speculate that Ravan saw UNP as an inadequate publishing partner and as potentially impacting on their (Ravan's) image as an oppositional publisher. This did not prevent Ravan from finding UNP's financial support for the publication quite useful. Co-publishing with another oppositional publisher, David Philip, was more successful, although it was usually limited to distribution deals – perhaps because of Philips' understanding of and sympathy with the dynamics of scholarly publishing? One could speculate that David Philip's position on the continuum was closer to the university presses than that of Ravan.

In terms of wider industry involvement, the university presses have on the whole remained somewhat aloof. WUP first considered joining the Publishers' Association of South Africa (PASA) in 1960, but decided not to become a member as they felt the benefits were not clear. Both WUP and UNP joined the non-racial IPASA (Independent Publishers' Association of South Africa) when it was formed at the end of the 1980s, and for a time they were seen as part of a community of progressive publishers. Today, however, the university presses are all members of PASA and are seen as an important part of the scholarly sub-sector of publishing in South Africa.

6.6 Conclusion

This chapter builds upon the content and author analysis conducted in Chapter 5, to consider the wider social and institutional milieu of the South African university presses, in order to consider factors and reasons behind the publishing decisions of the university presses. Attention is paid, first, to the university presses' business models and funding, which reflects their institutional insertion. The university presses functioned as departments of their respective parent institutions, rather than as autonomous business units, and this constrained the publishing decisions which could be taken, as well as decisions relating to strategy, structure, and staffing. Moreover, it was shown that the varying value attributed to the university presses can be traced in the fluctuating subventions given by their institutions, and by the frequent reviews of their operations and, indeed, their *raison d'être*. It is hardly surprising, given the institutional and funding constraints, that the presses were

not as free in their editorial philosophy and publishing selection as the independent oppositional publishers were able to be.

In addition to funding, the close alignment between the university presses' identities and that of their parent institutions was described. As a brief analysis of the presses' changing colophons shows, the trend has been towards increasing independence in terms of branding – except at Unisa Press, where the corporate identity has become dominant, with an increasing culture of managerialism since the mergers of 2004. Another factor of institutional identity is the setting of the presses within the universities. As 'non-academic' departments, they were expected to play an important service role, supporting the university mandate of research and knowledge production. The service roles – indeed, the dual scholarly and service mandate – of the university presses were thus also examined in this chapter.

Dissemination is a key stage in the research life cycle, too, as research needs to be published and disseminated in order to reach an audience and have an impact. The chapter thus also considers the general readership for university press publications. A widespread complaint against the local university presses has been that their reach is limited, and this complaint is considered from the perspective of the publishers and their efforts at distribution. In order to consider the reception and impact of university press books, attention is paid to the marketing efforts of the local university presses, as well as their impact as gauged through the use of book reviews in academic journals. It is significant to what extent local books reached the international scholarly community, and how well received they tended to be. This insertion into the international community of scholars was tempered by certain factors, including the growing isolation of South Africa in the 1980s due to the academic boycott, the perception that the university presses were not oppositional publishers, and the choice of English or Afrikaans as the language of publication.

What is striking in surveying the history of all of the university presses is the stability and continuity in their operations, in spite of constraints and developments in the wider publishing industry and within scholarly publishing as a niche area. To a large extent, the policies and procedures framing the operations of the presses have remained almost

unchanged since the apartheid period. This has led to a certain amount of stability and even stolidity in their operations, in spite of the almost constant perception that they are living through crisis and decline. The literature (e.g. Abbott, 2008) shows that this balance between stability and change is typical for university presses overseas as well, as these have shown remarkable resilience throughout the twentieth century.

From a theoretical perspective, this discussion of the milieu of university press publishing has certain implications for the dominant models of book history. As noted in Chapter 4, in reference to the history of oppositional publishing in South Africa, these models have certain limitations when applied to highly unconventional modes of publishing. Both university press and oppositional publishing is mission-driven, rather than profit-driven, yet traditional models such as those of Darnton (1982) or Adams and Barker (1993) (see Figures 1.1 and 1.2 in Chapter 1) do not provide sufficient space for the interpretation of mission or its impact on publishing philosophy and decisions. In this study, too, the publishers in question are subsumed within a larger, institutional whole, and their missions are subordinate to a wider university mission, which has great implications for their activities and publishing output.

This discussion of the social history of the university presses thus relies on less orthodox models, in particular the continuum model of intellectual responses to apartheid. These responses have been classified within three main 'codes', to use Stuart Hall's terminology: the dominant-hegemonic code, the negotiated code, and the oppositional code. Using a continuum model, instead of the usual cyclical models, has enabled us to trace shifts over time, as well as ambiguities and inconsistencies. The impact of the environment on the continuum also changes over time, opening up a bigger space for dissenting voices and differences of opinion.

The cyclical model may also break down when placed within the context of a highly constrained institution within a repressive society. Thus, at every stage of Darnton's publishing cycle, a new break or disjuncture could be introduced: for instance, between author and publisher, there may be systemic reasons why authors were unable to access certain publishing platforms. Between publishing decision and production, there would be gatekeeping practices (especially important in a university context, where peer review is

considered primary) that could prevent publication from continuing, as well as self-censorship. Funding constraints could also arise, to prevent publication. Between production and distribution, the threat of government censorship or banning orders loomed. Distribution could also be disrupted by lack of access to mainstream dissemination channels, or, again, by a lack of funding, or even by extraneous factors such as the academic boycott. And even though authors and readers belonged to the same academic community, there was often a breakdown in communication between publishers and the readership they served. This could be related to a disjuncture in aims between academics and the university presses, or to the politics of exile, or to issues as diverse as language, affordability and geographic location.

As a result, the social and geographic setting, and the particular nature of a publisher, may have implications for the kinds of models that are appropriate for structuring an examination of that publisher's history.

Chapter 7: Findings and conclusions

7.1 Introduction

This doctoral thesis represents a contribution to three main disciplines: to book history, to social history, and by extension to intellectual history. In terms of book history, the history of the university presses is examined in terms of their origins, analysis of their publishing lists and author profiles, and their business practices. Data has been sourced from a combination of bibliographical, archival and informant research. This ‘biography’ of the university presses inevitably raises questions of social and of intellectual history. In particular, these revolve around the shifts in political orientation of the university presses and the scholarly texts they published. This deepens our understanding of a specific, and highly complex, period in South African history. And, as Evans and Seeber (2000: 4) point out, the social history of this country may be traced through the marker of “what was and what was not able to be published”. This study thus examines “cultural, social, and textual histories as reflected and represented through editorial theory and practice” (Young, 2006: 185).

The story of scholarly publishing in South Africa is, as others have pointed out in international contexts, a story of both great stability and great change (cf. Abbott, 2008: 12). The research conducted for this thesis shows that, in the university presses of South Africa – Wits, Natal, Unisa, and even Fort Hare – there has been great stability in terms of policies, organisation, and processes. This may be seen in the fact that, for instance, peer review policies have remained largely unchanged for fifty years or more, at the country’s university presses. Complaints and concerns, especially regarding resources, have remained relatively constant, too!

But there have also been sweeping changes, in terms of both the publishing and the academic context: for example, there has been huge expansion in both the numbers and profile of academics in South Africa; at the same time, there have been technological

developments that have changed both publishing processes and formats of distribution for publications; there has been a shift away from publishing local faculty (Abbott refers to this trend as a sign of “robust growth” (2008: 19), and it is also seen as an indicator of increasing professionalism); there have been ongoing attempts at breaking into the international market to improve reach and sales; and there has been a rise in the number of edited volumes as opposed to single-author monographs.

Some of these changes have been far-reaching, spiralling out from wider societal changes into the university domain, while others have been more closely related to the processes and economics of scholarly publishing. For example, the increasing influence of market forces can be seen in the changing relations between supply and demand (for symbolic and cultural goods as well as those with market value), as well as the growing professionalisation of authors and of publishers. In this regard, Bourdieu identifies two distinct strategies in publishing: “the logic of short-term profit, staking on quick sales and ephemeral success, and the logic of long-term investment, for the constitution of a stock of books likely to become ‘classical’” (quoted in Sapiro, 2003: 452). These broader international trends have indeed been mirrored in local scholarly publishing. Contemporary trends would include growing professionalisation, the use of technology, and – especially – increasing market pressures.

Perhaps the most striking change has come with the changing political dispensation. In addition to ideological, symbolic and market forces linked to colonialism, South Africa experienced a specific history of repression and attempted control over cultural and knowledge production during the twentieth century. The apartheid period’s repression, complicity and resistance forms the backdrop for this study, as the apartheid system and its accompanying legislation had a constraining effect on both academic freedom and scholarly publishing in South Africa. Indeed, the emergence of apartheid provoked a wide spectrum of responses, which can be plotted on a continuum from one extreme of collaboration, to the other extreme of resistance – or, as Andries Oliphant describes it, “[a] discourse of complicity and resistance, with all its shades of ambiguity ... inscribed in the various literatures of South Africa” (2000: 113). This study has considered the location of South Africa’s university presses on such a scale of responses to apartheid, examining how their

publishing programmes and histories reflect their insertion within a wider social context. This enables us to trace intellectual and political currents and to develop a relational analysis of academic freedom, through the medium of scholarly publishing.

7.2 Answering the research questions

As has been described in this study, the university presses were established and published actively during a very complex era in South African history. Their history is thus intertwined with the history of academic freedom and the struggles between academia and the government. The aim of this study is to reflect on academic freedom in South Africa during the apartheid era, and to contribute to the debates on social and intellectual history during this period through an examination of local knowledge production. In order to fill the gaps in our knowledge of local scholarly publishing and its wider context, the main research question which this study aimed to investigate is the following:

What does the history of South Africa's university presses reveal about knowledge production and academic freedom during the apartheid period?

As described in Chapter 1, sub-questions that arose out of the main research question included the following:

- What was the motivation for establishing university presses at certain local universities (and, by extension, why were they *not* established at other universities), and what were their publishing philosophies and missions?
- To what extent did or do the local university presses conform to international models of scholarly publishing, and specifically what I refer to as the 'Oxford model'?
- How can we conceptualise the shifting roles and intellectual responses – between resistance and complicity – as represented by academic knowledge production?
- What did the local presses actually publish during the apartheid period, and what do their publishing lists, author profiles and philosophies reveal about their and academics' shifting responses to apartheid?

- To what extent can the local university presses be seen as oppositional publishers, and what was the role of the independent oppositional publishers?

To answer these questions, a hybrid methodology, incorporating theories, frameworks and insights from a variety of disciplines, was employed. To begin the study, a literature review was conducted, followed by the use of historical bibliography and archival research to construct more complete publishing records for the university presses in question. Because of the dearth of documentary evidence available, and to improve the validity of the data collected, the archival and secondary research were supplemented by content analysis and by interviews, with a key informant group of academics. Then, more qualitative methodologies, such as content analysis and author profiling, were applied to the publishing lists, using a specifically developed continuum to categorise and analyse the lists. The underlying theoretical approach was largely one of social history and book history, with some aspects of political sociology included.

The literature review described in Chapter 2 revealed large gaps in the literature. One of these gaps is the story of scholarly publishing in South Africa, and in particular the biography of the university presses. The international literature reveals a stark contrast, as university presses and their histories have been examined in some detail. This study aimed to fill that gap, and to lay the foundations for future studies of university press publishing in both South Africa and the African continent more generally.

7.2.1 Origins and philosophy of the university presses

- What was the motivation for establishing university presses at certain local universities (and, by extension, why were they *not* established at other universities), and what were their publishing philosophies and missions?

Chapter 3 of this study described the origins of university presses, both locally and abroad, examining their role as conceived at the time of establishment. The motivation for establishing university presses in South Africa usually related to the university's perception of itself as a significant research institution and knowledge producer, within a context where there were few local publishing platforms yet a growing research cohort. An attempt was

made to trace the development of the presses' publishing philosophies and missions over time. It was shown that shifts are discernible in these publishing philosophies, often related to the role and influence of the members of the Publications Committees or the key staff members of the presses.

Like any publisher, the university presses developed particular reputations – accumulated cultural and symbolic capital – as a result of their publishing lists. These reputations have also accrued to their parent institutions. For instance, university presses confer prestige on their parent universities by associating them with research, by publishing distinguished academics, and by disseminating quality scholarly books. The selection of these titles is influenced by a great many individuals and institutions, including the editorial staff of the press, the members of the Publications Committee, and the academics used for the purposes of peer review. The origins and mandates of the university presses thus tell us a great deal about their perceptions of their own role as scholarly presses, as well as their broader social role.

In this study, we could only speculate as to why university presses were established at certain local universities, and, by extension, why were they *not* established at other universities. There are, for instance, no presses at the traditionally Afrikaner universities (except Unisa, which falls into this category to some extent) or the traditionally black universities (except Fort Hare, for a period), and this may be because of how these universities conceptualised their own role in society. The ideology of the institution is thus significant, as well as its attitude towards research. Paradoxically, a significant perception of Unisa is that it is not a research-oriented institution, yet on the initiative of a group of research-minded professors, a publishing programme was established. Thus, another important factor is the personalities and influence of individuals at the different higher education institutions. Further research attention could be devoted to explaining how the other universities certified and circulated their research output, as well as what values they promoted and disseminated.

These two key factors in the establishment of a university press – the specific institutional milieu and ideology, and the role of individuals – receive attention throughout the study.

They are also significant factors in the direction of publishing philosophies, and in the gatekeeping function by which manuscripts are selected for publication. Indeed, the fact that the university presses functioned as integral departments of their respective parent institutions, rather than as autonomous business units, means that the institution influenced any and all publishing decisions, as well as operational decisions relating to strategy, structure, and staffing. Moreover, as shown in Chapter 6, the varying value attributed to the university presses by their parent institutions can be traced in the fluctuating grants given by their institutions, and by the frequent reviews of their operations. It is thus not surprising, given their institutional constraints, that the local university presses were not as free in their publishing philosophy and selection decisions as more independent oppositional publishers were able to be.

7.2.2 The ‘Oxford’ model

- To what extent did or do the local university presses conform to international models of scholarly publishing, and specifically what I refer to as the ‘Oxford model’?

As essential background and context to the study, the history of and literature on university presses in other comparable countries was briefly set out. Secondary sources for the literature review consulted included the published histories of a number of university presses world-wide (in the UK and USA, but also in Commonwealth countries such as Australia and Canada, and in other African countries), as well as wider studies of scholarly publishing and its evolution in other contexts, for comparative purposes. The literature review helped to sketch a clearer picture of the development and dispersal of the so-called ‘Oxford model’ of university press publishing. This was described in Chapter 2.

Moreover, the literature review revealed an imbalance in the depth and number of studies conducted on university presses in various parts of the world – with a dearth of such studies in, for instance, the African countries – but the literature available, it was shown, supports the contention that scholarly publishing has followed a remarkably similar trajectory, and developed according to similar elements, around the globe.

From the literature, it was possible to distil these similar elements, which make up what is referred to in this study as the ‘Oxford model’ of university press publishing. The key elements are as follows:

1. A close relationship between the university presses and their parent organisations;
2. A commitment to publishing high-quality, meritorious academic work;
3. An attempt to balance scholarly merit with commercial concerns;
4. A coherent publishing list that focuses on a specific and usually well-defined niche.

In addition, a fifth point could be added at a later stage, relating to the wider societal role of the university presses, and their responsibility to promote academic freedom. This became a key element of emphasis in this study, as the wider social insertion of the university presses in the apartheid period would be examined.

Examination of the origins and original mandates of the South African university presses reveals that they, too, conformed to international models of scholarly publishing, and specifically the ‘Oxford model’. However, it was found that they, like university presses in a developing country context elsewhere, do show a greater adherence to a service mandate in addition to a scholarly one, to the extent that at Unisa the dual mandate of the press placed the emphasis more heavily on service than on publishing.

Moreover, the element described above relating to list-building would only emerge as the presses became more professional from the 1980s onwards. This can be seen in the overlaps between the niches of the university presses, and in their lack of differentiation or deliberate commissioning until a much later date. At about the same time, the element of balancing scholarly merit and commercial concerns began to shift towards a much more commercial, profit-oriented outlook at the South African universities. This has been termed a growth in ‘managerialism’, and is a world-wide trend among higher education institutions and university presses alike.

7.2.3 Between resistance and complicity: The continuum

- How can we conceptualise the shifting roles and intellectual responses – between resistance and complicity – as represented by academic knowledge production?

The main research question considers shifting responses to apartheid, and the concepts of complicity and resistance. To situate South Africa's university presses on a continuum of such roles, a model for conceptualising these intellectual subject positions had to be devised. Based on the work of political sociologists such as Heribert Adam, Pierre Hugo, and Mark Sanders, a continuum was developed with intellectual responses varying between resistance and opposition, on the one hand, and collaboration and complicity, on the other. The continuum describes the potential intellectual stances and responses among academics during the apartheid period, and the influence of both academic and political factors on the intellectual sphere in South Africa. Because the continuum is not static, responses could also shift over time or in different contexts, and a certain degree of ambiguity can also be described (e.g. a tendency to hold more than one stance at a time).

As background, a further part of the literature review examined the concept of academic freedom in greater detail, referring to the historical context in which resistance or complicity emerged. Attention was also paid to the literature on oppositional publishing in the South African context, for comparative purposes. A key finding that emerged from the literature is that university press publishing has traditionally been closely associated with academic freedom and the role of the public intellectual.

- What did the local presses actually publish during the apartheid period, and what do their publishing lists, author profiles and philosophies reveal about their and academics' shifting responses to apartheid?

The continuum was then used as a tool to examine and situate the publishing lists of the university presses. This enabled us to track patterns and trends in publishing philosophy over the decades of the apartheid period and, in effect, to interrogate to what extent knowledge production and circulation were affected by the repressive environment during this era. We could thus ask, on the basis of concrete evidence of outputs and policies, what

responsibility and role the university presses had, and whether they maintained or challenged the ideological positions of their institutions and of the wider social context. The content analysis used the content of the books published by the university presses as a measure of their commitment to resistance or dissent – to their very mission. The expectation was that the university presses, in keeping with the international literature on academic freedom, would have played an oppositional, dissident or at least provocative role.

However, the reality was highly complex, sometimes ambiguous or even contradictory, and it changed over time. The application of the continuum of intellectual responses to the content analysis and author profiles of the university presses reveal a wide range of responses to apartheid, from the point of view of the authors, the content of works, and the philosophies of the presses themselves.

Increasingly, studies of higher education during the apartheid period are identifying the ‘open’ universities as somewhat conservative and cautious in their approach, in contrast to the earlier perception that they were very liberal or even radical in opposing apartheid. This study supports this shift in thinking, to show that none of the university presses acted as an agent of change during the apartheid period. Like the majority of academics, the presses tended to support (or at least comply with) the status quo, rather than take the risk of confrontation or opposition. Thus, even if the university presses at Wits and Natal did publish books that may at times be classified as ‘militant-radical’ or ‘political reform’, their own stance appeared to be one of tacit acceptance. This holds true for most, if not all, of the apartheid period, as their editorial policies shifted to become more politically aware and more outspoken right at the end of the 1980s. This late apartheid period saw growth in politically aware and critical texts.

Unisa Press, in contrast, was found to have allowed a certain amount of individualised dissent, within an atmosphere of what Marcum (1981) calls “repressive tolerance”. Thus, the subject positions at Unisa – especially as reflected in the research output placed under the brand of the university itself – varied from compliance to openness, but with little direct

challenge to the status quo. An image of reason and academic freedom could thus be promoted, at very little risk to the institution or its academics.

On the whole, then, the pressures to conform appear to have been greater than the pressures to oppose. Moreover, an author profile of the university presses supports the main conclusions of the content analysis, but enabled the further insight that the more radical or activist authors tended towards either publishing abroad or with the independent oppositional publishers, such as David Philip Publishers and Ravan Press, while the more conservative academics continued to publish with the university presses. On the whole, though, the university presses were not the first port of call for most local academics. Concerns about censorship and submission to the government's censorship apparatus drove this trend, as well as the need for greater world-wide visibility. There was certainly a perception among academics that university presses would not take a chance on controversial texts, and could not assure an author of widespread distribution and readership. Thus, the most important oppositional work of the apartheid era – even when scholarly in tone and audience – was not published by the university presses.

- To what extent can the local university presses be seen as oppositional publishers, and what was the role of the independent oppositional publishers?

While the university presses made an attempt to offer a diversity of opinions and viewpoints, they were not, however, oppositional in approach. Thus, a key conclusion of this study is that the South African university presses did not respond to apartheid's repression, censorship and political pressures by playing an oppositional role. Eve Gray (2000) is thus right to argue that "the university presses failed to provide a space for radical views or marginalised voices". The university press, as a formal site of knowledge production, was thus not "conducive to the production of radical discourses" (Singh, 1994 : 211).

Part of the reason for this is institutional constraints, as well as societal ones. The university presses were certainly not in the same position of freedom to select manuscripts and authors as were the oppositional publishers. Some of the key factors constraining these presses include their gatekeeping practices, which depended on a system of peer review

through the channel of a publications committee, itself made up of senior academics at the University. As this study shows, the review and selection processes extended to the extent of self-censorship of politically uncomfortable topics, although not to overt censorship. Secondly, the oppositional publishers were largely funded by external or donor funding, and thus could take more risks than a publisher subsidised largely by the state, through the parent institution – again, the University. The university environment itself was thus a constraining factor in determining what would and would not be published by the university presses.

7.2.4 Impact of the university presses

It has been noted that it is difficult to gauge the impact of a publishing house, whether an independent oppositional publisher or a university press. However, an attempt was made in this study to track the reception and impact of local university press books, as research needs to be published and disseminated in order to reach an audience and make a contribution to the literature. This issue was considered from a few, related perspectives: distribution efforts from the university presses; marketing and especially advertising by the presses; and readership, as seen through reviews in local and international academic journals.

To a much greater extent than expected, local university press books, especially from WUP and UNP, did reach the international scholarly community, and they were generally very well received. As argued in Chapter 6, this insertion into the international community of scholars did decline over time, especially in the 1980s, due in part to the growing isolation of South Africa and the academic boycott. It was at this stage, too, that the perception grew internationally that the university presses could not be considered oppositional publishers.

It seems that the growing liberalisation of the political sphere in the late 1980s and into the post-apartheid era opened up the structural blockages impeding some academics from publishing in their own institutions and presses, while also opening the way for the use of peer review as a tool by those who wished to perpetuate old agendas. This could not be proved by solid evidence from peer review files, but there is additional evidence available, in

the form of notes and the availability of reviewers and authors for interview. In one documented case (based on notes taken during a meeting, rather than its official record), a Unisa Press Publications Committee member attempted to block the review of a manuscript that conflicted with his theoretical stance – and just happened to be written by a foreigner as well. In contrast, in at least two other cases, manuscripts that were *not* ready for publication were accepted into the publication process, in a clear effort to grow the numbers of black authors, after apartheid. In other words, peer review may be used as a tool for both exclusion *and* inclusion. But this is also part of the nature of gatekeeping: “The dual nature of gate-keeping is important to emphasise: that gate-keeping can function as exclusion and control, on the one hand, and inclusion and facilitation, on the other” (Husu, 2004: 70).

The university presses also displayed a renewed focus on the rest of Africa, once the new government had been installed in 1994. For example, WUP stated in a press release: “With the launch of five new books dealing with Mozambique, WUP has become the definitive publisher on that country’s history” (13 June 1995). This was stated without irony, in spite of the clear elements of a paternal approach promoting South African neo-colonisation or appropriation of especially the near parts of the continent. WUP now refers to itself as being strategically positioned as a publisher on the African continent – as, indeed, do the other university presses as well. Recent marketing materials for the presses underscore this new emphasis: WUP argues that it is “strategically placed at the crossroads of African and global knowledge production” (WUP, 2012) and Unisa Press that it has “a primary focus on the African continent” (Unisa Press, 2012). Indeed, Unisa Press (*Ibid.*) goes on to quote leading Africanist scholar Amilcar Cabral in this context: “Each of you has to have the courage to shoulder the responsibility of being an African at this decisive moment in the history of our peoples.”

Similarly, in line with changing university policies and strategic objectives, and as a reflection of the opening up of South Africa after the democratic elections in 1994, the university presses began a deliberate policy of selecting texts with an African perspective. Thus, a survey of UKZN Press’s latest catalogues reveals a clear focus on the rest of the continent as well as its insertion into the KwaZulu-Natal region. More titles have also been published in

the other official South African languages during this transitional period (there are nine, in addition to English and Afrikaans). The presses also began to seek co-publishing deals and partnerships with other publishers much more actively, to re-insert themselves into a wider international scholarly publishing community.

As a result of such publishing decisions, the university presses are now beginning to set an agenda for scholarly publishing in South Africa, rather than simply reacting to or indeed remaining aloof from current events.

7.3 Value of the study

The social history to which this research contributes, the case studies described, and the bibliographies developed (see the accompanying CD) all make a contribution to the literature on scholarly publishing in South Africa, and could be used as resources for further research in this field. The study is also an important contribution to the development of the field of book history in South Africa. Moreover, this research reveals the potential richness of a study of the publishing history of non-fiction, as opposed to that of fiction, which has dominated book history studies to date. The university presses in South Africa have not been the focus of sustained study before, so this study is the first of its kind.

As noted in the Introduction, there are several other benefits to this study. The first of these was the development of bibliographies or publishing lists, to a greater level of completeness than any lists otherwise available. In addition to being a contribution to the digital humanities, the bibliographies may also be used for future research. Another benefit of creating these bibliographies was the ability to refute misconceptions about the local university presses, and to offer evidence based on actual publishing practice to support a range of contentions. The study thus also adds to our understanding of publishing and intellectual history in the specific context of apartheid.

In addition, the methodological tools employed in this study constitute a contribution to the field of publishing studies and history. The innovative use of a hybrid methodology, employing theoretical constructs and insights from a wide range of humanities and social

science fields, enhanced the qualitative analysis possible. Moreover, new theoretical insights have been enabled through this study, largely due to the development of a model for categorising academic or intellectual responses to apartheid, as applied to a publishing list. This is a new model, applied to the South African case, but it enables comparison with international experiences as well. The model was developed once it was found that there was no existing theory that could be used to trace shifting subject positions and publishing philosophies over time and in different contexts. Because the classifications used by Adam, Hugo and Sanders are applicable to academics and their output, they were considered singularly well suited to a study of knowledge production and to the products of research. This was the first time, however, that they were applied in the context of publishing and to the concrete output of a publishing list. The lack of analyses of publishing lists or South African book history studies is a clear shortcoming in the literature.

This study will also make a wider contribution to debates around South African print culture and history, via the medium of the conference and publication outputs associated with the research, as well as this thesis.

7.4 Recommendations

There are two kinds of recommendations that emerge from this research: the first is a set of recommendations of direct relevance to the scholarly publishing industry, and specifically the South African university presses. The second set of recommendations relates to future research areas and to gaps in the current body of knowledge that further research could aim to fill.

7.4.1 Recommendations for the publishing industry

The results of the study are expected to strengthen the current practices of university presses, both in South Africa and beyond. While the study has not specifically evaluated the university presses' ability to cope with the fast-changing demands of publishing in the twenty-first century, the trends and patterns described do assist in pointing the way for the presses to adapt and survive. At the same time, it seems that South Africa's publishing

industry has evolved, in step with much of the rest of the scholarly publishing world, from “ideological constraints to having mercantile constraints” (Sapiro, 2003: 460).

For instance, Unisa Press started its life as a publishing services department, rather than being considered as a fully fledged university-based publishing house from the outset. As Unisa is a distance education institution, the design, creation and printing of study material has always been an important part of its function, and the role of Publishing Services was to ensure that study material was properly costed, and that professional layout and design were applied, before it was passed on to a (separate) Department of Print Production for printing. Today, Unisa Press features prominently in the university’s strategic plan, with the bold aim of becoming a “publishing power house” on the African continent (Unisa, 2005: 16). This implies a real shift in emphasis and business model, from an inward-looking department, supplying services, to an outward-focused publishing house serving a much larger community of scholars.

As this study has highlighted, the development of a coherent publishing list, based on a specific niche, is a key element of the ‘Oxford model’ for university presses. Yet analysis of the university presses’ publishing lists reveals that, apart from a recent, more deliberate attempt at commissioning, the university presses have to a great extent followed a trend prevalent in South African scholarly publishing, of selecting their texts from unsolicited manuscripts. There has been little concerted attempt by any of South Africa’s university presses to actively develop niches and build a coherent list. They are thus subject to the whims and research trends of individual academics, rather than gauging market needs. On the whole then, while they have developed strengths in a few areas, it is recommended that all of the university presses engage in analysis of their publishing lists to develop coherent niche areas. This will also improve and target their marketing efforts, another area that requires improvement.

Another important recommendation relates to the importance of better archiving and record-keeping practices at the university presses, and indeed at South African publishers in general. In his introduction to a series of articles on ‘Archivists with an Attitude’, John Brereton cautioned scholars “to begin asking what is missing from the archive and how it

can get there. And we can also ask some questions while there is still time to act: Are there things we should be working to preserve right now? What can we do now to make sure current practices and materials will be accessible in the archives of the future?” (1999: 474–5). This brings us to the question of preservation. Without policies or guidelines in place, South African publishers will continue to preserve their records erratically and without an eye to history. What is required is the preservation of only a small proportion of a voluminous record-keeping, but the question inevitably arises as to what should be kept. A basic starting point would be the preservation of “corporate historical records and artifacts deemed to be of permanent value in documenting the company’s founding and subsequent growth” (Bakken, 1982: 281).

Brereton (1998) notes that existing guidelines for archives are not entirely applicable to publishing houses. She argues that they tend to emphasise the materials of greatest interest to secondary users, at the cost of retaining business records such as administrative and especially financial records, which are of greatest use to the creators of the records. Canada’s Simon Fraser University has produced a small booklet to encourage publishers to preserve their records (Coles, 1989). A similar effort for South African publishers would be of great use.

7.4.2 Recommendations for further research

While research was being conducted for this study, a number of gaps in the literature were identified. In addition, this study has certain limitations, which opens the way for further studies in the same field. Some of the key gaps highlighted in the literature review include the lack of in-depth study of South Africa’s publishing history. Further research is required on all aspects of the publishing value chain: from authoring and production, to marketing and circulation, and beyond, to readership studies. As shown, the inclusion of mission and publishing philosophy in the value chain is also of importance when developing publisher histories.

A broader idea that emerges from this study is the necessity of charting the development of university presses in developing countries. Some research initiatives have been made in

India, but much more remains to be done in that country, as well as in various African countries. Britain's colonies were all affected, to some extent, by the models of higher education and of publishing that were reproduced – and often adapted to local conditions – in those countries. In many former colonies, there has been a deliberate attempt since decolonisation to break away from the so-called Western model of education, or “looking like Oxford”, but it is not clear whether this ideology has carried through to the area of scholarly outputs and publishing. Thus, the impact of the ‘Oxford model’ across the globe is also of interest for future research, and especially the aspect of the transmission of values and culture via a specific publishing model. Moreover, the study was limited in focusing on English-speaking publishing, to a large extent, and further study of university press publishing in non-Anglophone countries is also encouraged.

Another category of publishers that requires further study is the oppositional publishers in South Africa. Potential research questions could consider why this group of publishers arose at a specific historical moment, in the 1970s, and trace the development and impact of their publishing lists. In addition, looking at the rise of black, minority or independent publishing in other countries, outside the mainstream channels of publishing but nonetheless representing a substantial mass of authors and publishers, leads us to a fundamental question about the history of publishing in South Africa: why has there not been a similar rise of black-owned publishers in South Africa, whether competing with or distancing themselves from mainstream (white-owned) publishing? A consideration of this question fell outside the scope of this study, but it is an important issue for future research. While black writers and leaders in South Africa have called for more black-owned publishing houses, these have either failed to materialise or not survived. This is a matter that requires further research, to ascertain the reasons for their failure and to consider whether there is still a need for publishing houses that could enable black authors to reach out to their readers without the mediation of white publishers. Perhaps a more racially aware and enlightened editorial policy, even at the mainstream publishers, could in itself make a difference.

As mentioned in the section highlighting the limitations of this study, the periodisation limits its focus to the twentieth century. While this study has focused on the second half of

twentieth century, and particularly the period of high apartheid between 1960 and 1990, attention should also be paid to the huge changes experienced in the last decade of the twentieth century and first decade of the twenty-first. As a result, analysis of the changing roles and policies of the university presses in the 1990s and thereafter, in a changing society and a post-apartheid context, is needed. Specifically, the role of UCT Press – a press established in the 1990s – has not been explicitly examined, due to the periodisation, and this merits further research. In addition, it needs to be acknowledged that the university presses have changed since democratisation, and it would be interesting to evaluate to what extent this reflects the wider context. Has the new state differentiated itself from the previous regime on the basis of freedom of expression, for instance? And has this been reflected in newer understandings of academic freedom and knowledge production, as reflected in the publications of the university presses since 1994?

Other twenty-first century concerns, such as the impact of digital publishing or the changes in distribution and formats of publications (e.g. from print to e-books), also merit attention, especially within the context of scholarly publishing and dissemination. The Open Access debate has had an impact, with the Human Sciences Research Council Press restructuring its business model to one where all of its publications are available for free download online, or a print copy may be bought. This example raises another area that has hardly received academic attention to date, viz. the role of the science councils and learned societies in promoting scholarly publishing in South Africa.

7.5 Final conclusions

At the conclusion of this study, the question may be asked: Does it matter? In other words, does it matter that the South African university presses failed their most radical potential authors? Does it matter that they did not speak out in favour of academic freedom until the dying years of the apartheid period? The answer depends very much on one's view of the role and function of a university press in society. A debate around the ethics of the university thus arises – what are the core rights and obligations of the academic or of the academic department? And are these the same for the university press, which is an integral part of the university and of the scholarly communication cycle? Do universities, and by

extension their publishing arms, have an obligation to speak truth to power? Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights guarantees the freedom of expression for teaching and publishing, and freedom of information for conducting research (De Baets, 2002: 24). If we accept this Universal Declaration, then it means that universities and their constituent parts should be tasked with upholding and transmitting the important values of a search for truth, critique, and integrity.

In support of such a position, during a lecture in the Richard Feetham series on academic freedom, Mittelman argued:

The university is a site of contestation not only because of its role in the production of knowledge and the reproduction of societal values, but also because it is a source of critical thought. The intellectual vocation is to advance social criticism – an appraisal of the assumptions, origins, and possible transformation of a given framework of action – so that a society may elevate itself and realise its potential. If so, academics have a responsibility to articulate alternative forms of action. (Mittelman, 1997: 45)

Similarly, De Kiewiet was to argue during the 1960 T.B. Davie Memorial Lecture:

The definition [of academic freedom] which seems to have the most dignity and creative meaning is the right of scholarship to the pursuit of knowledge in an environment in which the emancipating powers of knowledge are the least subject to arbitrary restraints. This means that scholarship and the teaching or writing in which it expresses itself must be free to deal with the major problems or issues of the age. It is vital that we go beyond freedom to pursue knowledge for its own sake, and claim for scholarship today a greater and freer role in relieving mankind of inequality, injustice, deprivation, fear, ignorance or anger. I know these are emotional words. I know also that there is a more severe definition of academic freedom that fears these responsibilities, but as an historian, I reply that we have reached a period of history where the laboratory and the library of the university are no longer within an ivory tower. Academic responsibilities have evolved with history and have become co-extensive with it. (quoted in Bozzoli, 1974: 433)

If we are to accept the arguments made by such academics, then the role of the university press, no less than any other department or institute of the university, should be to promote academic freedom. Some commentators see this as central role for university press publishing.

Post-apartheid scholarship is now arguing that the greatest threat to scholarly publishing and the freedom of expression implied by that form of publishing, may not come from traditional threats to academic freedom, but rather from the growing influence of market pressures. In other words, if short-term commercialism is to take precedence over long-term academic merit, then that would constitute a distinct threat to the freedom of the academic to conduct research and to publish that research in any area of knowledge (without having to be mindful of the market value of that research). With their unique business model, in the form of mission-driven publishing, university presses have an important part to play in maintaining the balance between the cathedral and the market. As a result, the role of the university press – I would argue – thus matters a great deal to the ongoing value of intellectuals and scholarly knowledge production in society.

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	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
	<i>Bantu Studies (later African Studies)</i>		0002-0184	1922	E / A	<i>Journal Race relations</i>					Journal	
1.	The national resources of South Africa	Robert Alfred Lehfeldt		1922	E	Economics		5s	79		Co-pub Longman, Green & Co (agents for WUP)	1 st title with WUP imprint Preface by Premier JC Smuts
2.	Calendar	University of the Witwatersrand		1923	E	University service					Service	
3.	Short lectures on modern Hebrew literature, from M.H. Luzzatto to S.D. Luzzatto	Judah Leo Landau		1923	E	Literature			184		Co-pub Longmans, Green & Co	
4.	Physiological experiments	Eustace Henry Cluver		1924	E	Medical						No record in Publications Committee minutes
5.	A short course of practical histology for students	Arthur D. Stammers		1924	E	Medical						
6.	Unemployment, the Native and the land	William M. Macmillan		1924	E	History					Funded by Council of Education	
7.	An outline of the phonetics of the language of the Ch~u Bushmen of North-West Kalhari	Clement Doke		1925	E	Linguistics					Reprinted from Bantu studies, December, 1925, pp. 129-165	
8.	Bushmen arrow poison	Isaac Schapera		1925	E	Anthropology			15		Reprinted from Bantu Studies, 2(3), December 1925, pp 199-214	Reviewed in Bantu Studies 3, 1927
9.	The phonetics of the Zulu language	Clement M Doke		1926	E	Linguistics		15/6	310		Special issue Bantu Studies, 2, July 1926	D Litt thesis
10.	Textbook of Zulu grammar	Clement M Doke	Replica edition	1927 1938	E	Linguistics		6/6	341			Reviewed in Bantu Studies 3, 1927
11.	Lecture on the human factor in industry	George H Miles		1929	E	Business			16		Inaugural lecture, 27 March 1929	
12.	The "Little Rain" (pulanyana) ceremony of the Bechuanaland Bakxatla	Isaac Schapera		1930	E	Anthropology					Reprinted from Bantu Studies 4: 211-216, 1930	
13.	The South-Eastern Bantu: abeNguni, abaMbo, amaLala	John Henderson Soga (Rev.) ed. Prof. Hoernle		1930	E	Anthropology Linguistics		10s 6d	490		Bantu Studies 4 Translation by author	First black author
14.	A Comparative Study in Shona Phonetics	Clement M Doke		1931	E	Linguistics			298		Grant from Carnegie Corporation. Printed by Stephen Austin, Hertford	
15.	A Grammar of central Karanga: The language of old Monomotapa as at present spoken in central Mashonaland, Southern Rhodesia	Rev. Francisque Marconnès, SJ		1931	E	Linguistics			270		Bantu Studies supplement no 5	Dissenting foreword by CM Doke
16.	Business, the universities and the economic outlook	Cecil S. Richards		1931	E	Economics			23		Inaugural lecture	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
17.	Some recent scientific advances in their bearing on philosophy	JC Smuts		1932	E	Philosophy	Our changing world-view lecture 1					Prime Minister of SA
18.	The Material World: Yesterday and Today	John Dalton		1932	E	Philosophy	Our changing world-view lecture 2		15			
19.	Evolution: design or accident?	Robert Broom		1932	E	Philosophy Religion	Our changing world-view lecture 3					
20.	Man at the cross-roads	John Phillips		1932	E	Philosophy Ecology	Our changing world-view, lecture 4		20			
21.	Psychology in perspective	Ian D MacCrone		1932	E	Psychology	Our changing world-view, lecture 5					Established Dept of Psych at Wits in 1937
22.	Literature in the machine age	John YT Greig		1932	E	Literature	Our changing world-view, lecture 6		10			
23.	The holistic attitude in education	Theodore J Haarhoff		1932	E	Education	Our changing world-view lecture 7		12			
24.	Our changing economic world	Cecil S Richards		1932	E	Economics	Our changing world-view, lecture 8		20			
25.	Africa in the re-making	Sally Herbert Frankel		1932	E	Economics	Our changing world-view, lecture 9		16			
26.	Old truths and new discoveries	Reinhold Hoernlé		1932	E	Philosophy	Our changing world-view, lecture 10					
27.	English-Lamba vocabulary	Clement M Doke	085494091X 2 nd , revised ed.	1933 1963	E	Linguistics Dictionary			134 169	503 +500 unbound	Dept of Bantu Studies University Council assisted with funds	Printed by Lovedale Press, Alice
28.	Native administration in the Union of South Africa	Howard Rogers		1933	E	Legislation			372		Special issue of Bantu Studies, 6, May 1933. Standard work, but o/p by 1943	Preface by Secretary for Native Affairs (official publication)
29.	African drumming	Arthur M Jones		1934	E	Music			16		Reprinted from Bantu Studies 8(1) March 1934	
30.	An introduction to social insurance: Five lectures	John P Dalton		1934	E	Economics		1 s	116		Co-pub Transvaal Workers' Educational Association	
31.	Catalogue of an exhibition of Africana comprising a selection of original oil paintings, watercolours, drawings, aquatints and engravings, rare books ...	William Morrison		1934	E	Art catalogue University service			48			
32.	Early Bantu literature: the age of Brusciotto	Clement M Doke		1935	E / A	Literature					Reprinted from Bantu studies, vol. IX, 87-112	Address to Workers' Education Union
33.	Gold mining in South Africa: An address	Hans Pirow		1935	E / A	Economics Mining			21		Co-pub Transvaal Workers' Educational Association	
34.	Inkondlo kaZulu: Zulu Songs	Benedict Wallet Vilakazi (& Innes Gumedede)	Reprints 2 nd edition	1935 1944 1950 1955 1957	Zulu	Literature Poetry	Bantu Treasury 1	2/6	100 63 100	1000 1000 3000 4000 6000	Printing of 163 000	"First collection of western influenced poetry in Zulu to be published" (Review in Bantu Studies,

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
			0854940685	1965 1976 1978 1979 1982						8000 20 thous 30 th 30 th 60 th		1935)
35.	Native law as practised in Natal	WG Stafford		1935	E	Law			207		Paratext: "Original dark blue cloth"	First writing down of Zulu law
36.	Umyezo: amazwi okugabula izigcawu e nziwe ngu W.G. Bennie	James Jolobe	Reprints 0854940693 pb Reprint 9780854940691	1936 1944 1947 1951 1957 1961 1965 1965 1972 1974 1979 1992	X	Literature Poetry	Bantu Treasury 2	2/6	94 123	1000 1000 2695 4894 6065 6100 1015 10 th 31 th 21 th	Trans. of title: An orchard (Xhosa poetry)	Minister of Religion, educated at Fort Hare. Review in Bantu Studies, Vol 11, 1937
37.	Bushmen of the Southern Kalahari	Clement Doke & Rheinallt Jones, eds. (& Dorothea Bleek)		1937	E	Anthropology		18/	183		Reprinted from Bantu studies, vol. X, no. 4 and vol. XI, no. 3, plus additional material	
38.	Dintshontsho tsa bo-Julius Kesara (by William Shakespeare)	Trans. Sol T Plaatje; Gérard P Lestrade, ed.	2 nd edition 3 rd edition 4 th edition Reprint 0854940707 pb 5 th ed Further reprints	1937 1942 1945 1954 1962 1963 1967 1973 1975	Sets	Literature Drama Translation	Bantu Treasury 3	2/6	122	1000 1020 2000 1997 2120 2954 1963 5067 10 th	"New edition of 1973 further revised and edited by D.T. Cole" (new orthography)	
39.	Catalogue of the serial publications in the Witwatersrand Medical Library	P Freer, M Frew & EL Wallis, eds		1938	E	University service						
40.	Formulary of the University of the Witwatersrand dental school and hospital			1938	E	University service						
41.	On the phytochemistry of some South African poisonous and medicinal plants	Maria Breyer-Brandwijk		1938	E	Botany Chemistry						
42.	Section drawing from simple geological maps	Edna P Janisch (& GNG Hamilton, 2 nd ed)	Author edition 2 nd ed 3 rd ed	1933 1938 1946	E	Geology			220		Replika Lund Hamilton printers Agent UK Simpkin Marshall	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
43.	Textbook of Lamba grammar	Clement M Doke	Replika of 1922 ed.	1938	E / Lamba	Linguistics Language teaching		12s 6d	484	256	Grant from Inter-University Committee	MA thesis at Unisa
44.	The Citrus industry of South Africa: its national and international aspects	Solomon D Neumark		1938	E	Economics	Faculty of Commerce 1	7s 6d	192	750	Proof-read by Percy Freer 1 st Sale or Return book Agent UK Simpkin Marshall Sold out by 1969	M Com thesis, 1937
45.	The South African drawings of William J. Burchell	Helen McKay, ed.	Half leather binding with dust jacket	1938 v1 1952 v2	E	Art	Gubbins Trust publication	R25,50 for both vols		300 each	Vol 1 – the Bachapins of Litakun Vol 2 – landscape sketches	Collectors' items Sold out by 1973
46.	Address delivered by the Honourable J.H. Hofmeyr on the occasion of his installation as Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand	JH Hofmeyr		1939	E	University service			13		Address, 11 March 1939 Became Vice Chancellor 1922	
47.	Malnutrition in South Africa	Ellen Radloff & Thomas WB Osborn		1939	E	Medical			34	516	Printed Hayne & Gibson, Jhb	Review in Bantu Studies, 14, 140
48.	Native housing: a collective thesis	Paul Connell, Charles Irvine-Smith, Kurt Jonas, Roy Kantorowich & Franz J Wepener		1939	E	Architecture			294	250	B Arch thesis – five architecture students	
49.	Three African Idylls: A Sotho lament, A Tsonga lullaby and A Venda dance song	Percival R Kirby	pb	1939	E	Music		15c				
50.	University education	Henry E Sigerist		1940	E	Medicine					Reprint from Bulletin of History of Medicine 8(1) 1940. Printed by McPherson & Field	DLitt
51.	Address delivered by the Hon. Mr Justice Feetham, Vice-Chancellor, on the occasion of the summer graduation ceremony of the University of the Witwatersrand	Richard Feetham		1940	E	University service			9		Address, 30 March, 1940	
52.	Diwani ya Muyaka bin Haji al-Ghassaniy	Muyaka bin Haji al-Ghassaniy; WL Hichens, ed	0854940715 Reprint	1940 1962	Swa hili	Literature	Bantu Treasury 4	2/6	115	1000 1094	Collected Swahili poems of Muyaka	Review in Bantu Studies, vol 14, 1940
53.	Practical notes on Pharmacology, prescription writing and therapeutics	John Mitchell Watt		1940	E	Medical				535	Replika by Lund Humphries	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
54.	Robert Moffat's visit to Mzilikazi in 1835	Percival Kirby, ed.		1940	E	History	Bantu Studies Monograph Series 1	2/6	38			Review in Bantu Studies
55.	The Iron and Steel Industry in South Africa, with special reference to the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation	Cecil S Richards		1940	E	Industry Economics		25s	471	762	ISCOR Replika by Lund Humphries	Commissioned by Chamber of Mines. 1 st recipient of Wits doctorate of science and economics
56.	An Afrikaans-English phonetic reader / 'n Engels-Afrikaanse fonetiese leesboek	Alfred Gifford Hooper & Pierre de V Pienaar		1941 1948 1956	E / A	Linguistics		7s	94	1014 1000	Printed in London 1941	
57.	Bird-lore of the Eastern Cape Province	Rev. Robert Godfrey	0854940324	1941	E	Anthropology	Bantu studies monograph series 2	2/6	134		Xhosa & Zulu stories about birds	Review in African Studies, 1(1), 1942: 72
58.	Die Zulu Isigodi	Johan Frederick Holleman		1941 1986	A E	African politics					Reprinted from Bantu Studies, 15(2): 91-118	
59.	Amavo: amazwi okugabula izigcawu enziwe	James Jolobe	Reprints 0854940723 new ed pb Reprints	1941 1945 1947 1950 1951 1970 1973	Xho	Literature Short stories	Bantu Treasury 5	2/6	118	1500 2015 2970 2966 4858 4927 10 th	Trans of title: Old traditional stories Printing Lovedale Press.	"The first collection of essays by an Nguni writer" - A.S. Gerard
60.	UGubudele naMazimuzimu: umdlalo osenzo-sinye esinemiboniso emihlanu	Nimrod Ndebele	0854940731 2 nd ed 0854943633 3 rd ed	1941 1959 1968 1976	Z	Literature Drama	Bantu Treasury 6	2/6	96	1000 2000 etc.	Trans of title: Gubudele & the cannibals	First play published in Zulu
61.	Agriculture and science	Alexander J Boyazoglu		1942	E	Agriculture Science			35		Printed Vorenberg, Jhb. Paper read at SA Association for the Advancement of Science, June 1942.	
62.	Elementary field gunnery: theory and practice	Clarence van Riet Lowe		1942	E	Military		1s 6d	63	1000	Printed Mcpherson & Field, Jhb	
63.	Fractures and fracture treatment in practice	Kurt Colsen	2 nd revised ed 3 rd ed	1942 1944 1949	E	Medical		12 s 6d	147 154 155	748 1410 2815	Textbook for students Printed RL Esson, Jhb US edition: Gruno & Stratton, New York 1945 1949 Replika print	Controller of Paper permission
64.	I-Nzuzo	Samuel EK Mqhayi	Reprint 085494074X 2 nd	1942 1948 1957 1974	Xho	Literature Poetry	Bantu Treasury 7	2/6	96 113	1000 2970 2953 15 th	1943: Lovedale Press	Trans title: Reward

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
			ed 0854942149 3 rd ed rev & ed by JRR Jolobe	?								
65.	A health survey of African children in Alexandra township: 3510 cases	Dr William Harding le Riche		1943	E	Medical		1s 6d	16	1000	Printed Vorenberg, Jhb	
66.	Language at work	John YT Greig	2 nd ed Reprint	1943 1945 1948	E	Linguistics		9/	290	2028 3000 2120	1943 Wallachs, Pretoria 1945, 1948 Frier & Munro All eds sold out	Controller of Paper permission
67.	The Natal code of Native law	Julius Lewin (?)		1943	E	History Politics		2/			Pamphlet reprinted from African studies, 2(1), March 1943	
68.	Political refugees in ancient Greece from the period of the tyrants to Alexander the Great	Elemér Balogh		1943	E	Classics Politics		7s 6d	134	400	Printed by RI Esson, Jhb	Controller of Paper permission
69.	The Nature and the extent of the unity of agricultural education	Alexander J Boyazoglu		1943	E	Agriculture Education		10 pp			Reprinted from South African Journal of Science, 40, November 1943	
	<i>Brenthurst Papers</i>	<i>Jack Penn, ed.</i>		1944	E	<i>Journal Medical</i>		21s	101	215	<i>First plastic surgery journal RL Esson, Jhb</i>	
70.	The Native in South Africa	Leo Marquard (Julius Lewin, revised ed)	2 nd edition	1944 1948 1960	E	Race relations		3s 6d	105	1500	1st edition published OUP, 1939. Morija Printing Works, Basutoland. Sold out by 1971	
71.	Amal'ezulu (Zulu horizons)	Benedict Wallet Vilakazi	Reprint 0854940758 2 nd ed Reprints	1945 1954 1960 1962 1970 1980	Zulu	Literature Poetry	Bantu Treasury 8		45 68	1037 1003 4030 10 th 30 th 50 th		
72.	Motswasele II: historical drama in Tswana	Leetile D Raditladi	Reprint 0854940766 pb 2 nd edition (new orthography)	1945 1950 1955 1961 1968 1970 1977 1987	Sets	Literature Drama	Bantu Treasury 9		66 108	1000 2000 3704 3094 2235 10 th 10 th		
73.	Race and reason: being mainly a selection of contributions to the race problem in South Africa	Ian D MacCrone, ed.		1945	E	Race relations		8s 6d	182	1000	Tribute to late Prof. Hoernlé Printed by Natal Witness	
74.	South African native policy and the liberal spirit	Reinhold Hoernlé		1945	E	Race relations	Phelps-Stokes lecture, University of Cape Town, May 1939	8s 6d	190	1000	Reprint of 1939 Lovedale book on behalf of UCT	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
75.	The Reaction of Jews to anti-semitism: a social psychological study based upon the attitudes of a group of South African Jewish students	Simon N Herman		1945	E	Psychology Religion		5s	123	988	Printed RL Esson, Jhb	
76.	The Study of History	Johannes S Marais		1945	E	History					Inaugural lecture, 12 September 1945	
77.	Address delivered by the chancellor, J.H. Hofmeyr on the occasion of the summer graduation ceremony	JH Hofmeyr		1946	E	University service			12		Graduation ceremony speech, 16 March 1946	
78.	Keep up the fight for English	John YT Greig		1946	E	Literature		1s 6d 15c	27	983	Printed RL Esson Jhb Constantia Booksellers, Jhb Still in print, 1970s	
79.	World thought on the colonial question	William Hailey		1946	E	Politics		1s 6d	11		Reprinted from African Studies	
80.	Marriage, divorce and the legal status of married women: A study in comparative law	Herman R Hahlo		1947	E	Law			30		Inaugural lecture, 7 May 1947	Later wrote standard textbook on divorce law, published by Juta
	<i>Journal of the Engineers' Association / Tydskrif van die Ingenieurs-Genootskap</i>	Engineers' Association (South Africa)		1947	E / A	Journal Engineering					Journal	
81.	The Uniform of Colour: a study of White-Black relationships in Swaziland	Hilda Kuper		1947	E	Race relations Anthropology		15 s	160	1025	Printed by Natal Witness Sold out by 1971	Written in 1930s
82.	Tseleng ya bophelo: le dithothokiso tse ntjha	Jac(ques) G Mocoancoeng	Reprint 0854940774 pb 2 nd ed Reprints	1947 1955 1971 1973 1979	Soth	Literature Poetry Drama	Bantu treasury 10	R0,80	76	1010 1500 2112 20 th 20 th	Later editions "Revised and edited by I.M. Moephuli"	Trans. title: The path of life, a drama and new poems.
83.	Pambo la lugha	Shaaban Robert	Reprint	1947 1960	Swa hili	Literature Poetry	Bantu treasury 11				Repub. 1966 by OUP, Kenya	Trans: The Adornment of Life
84.	Zulu-English dictionary; English-Zulu dictionary	Clement M Doke (collab with BW Vilakazi) With J Malcolm & JM Sikakana	Reprint 2nd ed Reprint Cloth Reprint 085494009X 0854940103 E-Z pb 0854940278 Z-E Reprint 1868141608 pb 1st combined	1948 1949 1953 1958 1964 1971 1982 1990	E Zulu	Linguistics Dictionary		1958: 30s 1971: R10,00	903 572	2009 1003 1006 989 1034	085494009X = Zulu-English vocabulary; 342 pp Printed by OUP	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
			edition 1868142043									
85.	Standaard Afrikaans	Coetzee		1948	A	Linguistics					Inaugural lecture, 18 March 1948	
86.	A grammar of Luvala	Albert E. Horton		1949	E / Luv	Linguistics			221			
	<i>Criteria</i>			1949	E	Journal					Short-lived journal	
87.	A grammar of Mwera	Lyndon Harries	0854940340	1950	E / Mw	Linguistics	Bantu grammatical archives 1		128			Tanzanian language
88.	Address by Dr. T.B. Davie, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town	TB Davie		1950	E	University service			8		Graduation ceremony of University, 6 December 1950	
89.	Address delivered by the Honourable Richard Feetham	Richard Feetham		1950	E	University service					Installation as chancellor of University, 25 March 1950	
90.	Dinner at Trimalchio's: an extract from the Satyricon of Titus Petronius Arbitr	Guy Acheson, trans.	2 nd ed.	1950 1962	E	Classics		5s 6d	72	495 530	1950 Twinbro Press, Jhb 1962 Anglo-Dutch Printers, Jhb	
91.	Laboratory note book for practical Physics: first year course			1950 1963	E	Physics					Textbook	
92.	Structure and meaning: a text-book of English grammar for schools in South Africa	John YT Greig	Stiff paper	1950	E	Linguistics Language teaching		42 6d 45c	154 100	2498 1484	Textbook Printed by Twinbro Press, Jhb	
93.	The Survival of Political Man: a study in the principles of international order	Errol Eustace Harris		1950	E	Politics		15s	225	1050	Plaistow, The Curwen Press Agent UK Simpkin Marshall	
94.	Economics as a social science	Ludwig M Lachmann		1950	E	Economics			14		Inaugural lecture, 19 April 1950	
95.	Chemical weed control in Southern Africa	Southern African Weed Control Conference		1951	E	Agriculture					Conference proceedings	
96.	Click-words which Xhosa, Zulu and Sotho have in common	Walther Bourquin		1951	E	Linguistics					Reprinted from African Studies, 10(2), June 1951	
97.	A grammar of Swazi / siSwati	Dirk Ziervogel		1952	E / Swa	Linguistics				696	Sold out by 1975	
98.	A Student's key to the monocotyledons of the Witwatersrand	Hamish B Gilliland		1952	E	Botany Regional		5s 6d	70	250	Cyclostyled by Stability Typing & Copying Co, Jhb	Imprint incorrect
99.	André Gide and his approach to Soviet Communism	Marius Valkhoff		1952	E	Politics Literature			18		Inaugural lecture	
100.	Fibre systems of the brain and spinal cord	Michael K Wright; revised by Pamela de Beer Kaufman	2 nd ed Reprint	1952 1959 1965	E	Medical		R16 '81	103	995 939 998	1952 Sparham 7 Ford, Jhb 1959, 1965 Natal Witness	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
		& David Mendelow	0854946276 3 rd ed	1972 1981						1283		
101.	On the task of a university Department of Botany: a problem of multiplicity and co-ordination	NP Badenhuizen		1952	E	Botany					Inaugural lecture	
102.	Senkatana	Sophonia Machabe Mofokeng	New orthography 0854940782 pb 2 nd ed	1952 1962 1972 1978 1979 1982	S Sotho	Literature Drama	Bantu treasury 12		119	1000 1035 3154 5000 10 th 20 th		
103.	Theories about the origin of Afrikaans	Johannes Smith		1952	E	Linguistics	Hofmeyr Foundation lectures 1	5s	23		Printed by Sparham & Ford, Jhb	
	<i>Critique</i>			1953	E	Journal					Journal Vol. 1, no. 1 (Jun. 1953) - v. 8, no. 2 (1973)	
104.	The musical instruments of the native races of South Africa	Percival Kirby	Reprint Cloth 2 nd ed 0854940448 reprint	1953 1965 1968	E	Music		42s R8	285 293	504 510 1513	1934 first published OUP	
105.	Bibliography and modern book production: notes and sources for student librarians, printers, booksellers, stationers, book-collectors	Percy Freer (indexed by Vibeke Berg-Sonne)	pb	1954	E	Info science		20s	345	1993	Printed Lund, Humphries	
106.	English-Kwanyama dictionary	George WR Tobias & Basil HC Turvey	085494382X pb	1954 1962 1965 1971 1976 1981	E	Linguistics Dictionary	Bantu lexicographical archives 1	R1,60	199	517 1003 1040 1080 1058	Dept of Bantu Studies 1954 Morija Printing Works 1962 Replika by Lund Humphries	
107.	Kielezo cha insha: model essays	Shaaban Robert		1954	Swa hili	Literature	Bantu Treasury 13			111	Later obtainable from OUP	
108.	Kromburg: a story of pride and passion	Christiaan M van den Heever; Jacobine Menzies-Wilson, trans		1954	E	Literature Translation		12s 6d R1,25	200	973	Ysel Press, Holland Sole distributors CNA	Afrikaans published 1937
109.	Medical ethics	Guy Abercrombie Elliott		1954	E	Medical Ethics		2s 6d	55	1007	Distributed gratis to 4 th year medical students	
110.	Olive Schreiner: a study in latent meanings	Marion V. Friedmann	Reprint pb	1954 1955	E	Literature		8s 6d 85c	68	250 501	Lund, Humphries	
111.	Plane co-ordinate geometry and trigonometry	Niels Berg-Sonne	1 st ed 2 nd ed with corrections	1954 1957	E	Mathematics				131 1001 1005	Textbook sold out by 1974 Replika by Lund, Humphries, London	

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112.	Symbolic operators	John Patrick Dalton		1954	E	Mathematics		30 s	194	502		
113.	The Genius of Leonardo	Achille Pagnucco		1954	E	Art		2s 6d	19		Dante Alighieri Society SA Ass for the Advancement of Science	
114.	First-year course in Analytical Chemistry	Samuel S Israelstam, Otto G Backeberg & Henry Stephen	Rev. ed	1954 1957 1959 1960 1963	E	Chemistry		12 s	53	1534	Textbook Originally published by Dept of Chemistry (1948)	
115.	Zulu proverbs	Cl Sibusiso Nyembezi	Cloth 2 nd ed. 0854940510 rev. ed.	1954 1962 1974	E / Z	Literature Proverbs		14s R1,80	238	2494	Printed by Lovedale Press	Language Assistant (Nguni) in Dept of Bantu Studies. MA thesis
116.	A study of Gitonga of Inhambane	Leonard W Lanham		1955	E	Linguistics						
	<i>Current medicine</i>	Medical Graduates Association		1955	E	Journal Medical					Journal (later absorbed by <i>Leech</i>)	
117.	Objectivity and reason	Errol Harris		1955	E	Philosophy			24		Inaugural lecture	
118.	The development of structural engineering	Allan J Ockleston		1955	E	Engineering			20		Inaugural lecture	
119.	The origin and development of cartography	Gordon B Lauf		1955	E	Geography					Inaugural lecture	
120.	The problem of development	Boris I Balinsky		1955	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture	
121.	The scope and possibilities of dental research	James T Irving		1955	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture	
122.	Some mysteries of offer and acceptance	Ellison Kahn		1955	E	Law						
123.	Masterpieces of old French literature	Marius Valkhoff	Cloth	1955 1967	E / F	Literature		15s	162	994 974	Natal Witness 1967 Anglo-Dutch	
124.	African life and language	WA Norton		1956	E	Linguistics					Reprint from African Studies	
125.	Bantu gynaecology	Godfrey Charlewood & OS Heyns		1956	E	Medical		36 s	172	1027	Co-pub Photo Publishing Co of SA	Reviewed in SA Medical Journal, 5 May 1965, p437
126.	Hire purchase credit in South Africa: an economic survey	Tom van Waasdijk		1956	E	Economics			174		Commerce Research Station	
127.	Musical education in the university	Friedrich Helmut Hartmann	0854940863 Reprint	1956 1968	E	Music			29		Inaugural lecture, 1955	
128.	The future of the graduate mining engineer in South Africa	Robert AL Black		1956	E	Engineering			17		Inaugural lecture, 25 April 1956	

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129.	The Humanities and English studies	Astley C Partridge	pb	1956	E	Literature			22		Inaugural lecture, 24 October 1955	
130.	The Idea of Space in Greek Architecture with special reference to the Doric temple and its setting	Rex D Martienssen	Reprint 2 nd ed 0854940499	1956 1958 1964 1968	E	Architecture		£1 12s R5	191	505 497 507 1002	US rights to Dufour Editions	DLitt thesis from 1941 – published posthumously.
131.	The modern atomic approach to the mechanical properties of solids	Frank RN Nabarro		1956	E	Physics			12		Inaugural lecture, 25 August 1955	Founder member of SA Institute of Physics in 1955. Later DVC at Wits.
132.	The problems of cosmology	Arthur EH Bleksley		1956	E	Applied maths Astronomy					Inaugural lecture, 4 April 1956	'Mr Science'
133.	Applications of fluid mechanics	Edgar A Bunt		1957	E	Engineering		42s 6d	346	756	Textbook Replika by Lund, Humphries	
134.	Bantu linguistic studies in South Africa	Desmond Cole	Reprint	1957 1969	E	Linguistics			16		Inaugural lecture, September 1955	
135.	The Cape Coloured people, 1652-1937	Johannes S Marais	0854940480	1957 1962 1968	E	History			296	1000 750 1042	Originally published by Longmans, Green & Co., 1939. Reprint 1957	
136.	Race attitudes in South Africa: historical, experimental and psychological studies	Ian D MacCrone	WUP edition Reprint	1957 1965	E	Psychology		25s	328	750 506	1937: Pub. on behalf of the University, by OUP Sold out by 1971	Later Principal of the university
137.	Coal in Southern Africa	Edna Plumstead		1957	E	Geology		40 c	24	2001		
138.	Education and human relations	William Lloyd	pb	1957	E	Education		2s 6d 25c	22		Inaugural lecture, 1956	
139.	Conference of Writers, Publishers, Editors and University Teachers of English	Various authors	Cloth	1957	E	Literature		10s	159	500	Conference proceedings, 1956	
140.	The Interior of the earth	Anton L Hales		1957	E	Geophysics					Inaugural lecture, 1956	Bernard Price Institute
141.	The development and economic significance of retail buyers' associations in South Africa	Tom van Waasdijk		1957	E	Economics Commerce			95			
142.	The open universities in South Africa	Conference of Representatives of UCT & Wits		1957	E	University service		5s	47		Protest document	
143.	The training of the whole civil engineer	Jeremiah E Jennings		1957	E	Engineering					Inaugural lecture, 1956	
144.	The Swaziland Question and the Road to the Sea, 1887-1895	Noel Garson		1957	E	History						
145.	A natural history of Inhaca Island, Moçambique	William MacNae & Margaret Kalk, eds	2 nd ed 1868142086, 3d	1958 1969 1995	E	History Zoology			163 185 395	987 1000	Conference proceedings 1958 Natal Witness printer 1969 CTP printer	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
146.	Diamonds	Hugh J Logie		1958	E	Mining			32		Inaugural lecture, 21 May 1958	
147.	German: an introduction to grammar and literature	Walter Hesse	Boards	1958	E G	Language teaching		15s	299	1012	Textbook Printed by Natal Witness	
148.	Idiopathic heart disease in South Africa	Basil JP Becker		1958	E	Medical			14		Inaugural lecture, 1957	
149.	Jacob van Reenen and the Grosvenor expedition of 1790-1791	Percival Kirby	Cloth	1958	E	History		17s 6d	142	1054	Cape Times Printers	
150.	Power: the point of view of a heavy current electrical engineer	William Cormack		1958	E	Engineering					Inaugural lecture	
151.	Psychotherapy by reciprocal inhibition	Joseph Wolpe		1958	E	Psychology		R3,20	239	521	SA sales rights. Co-pub Stanford University Press; OUP. Sold out by 1974	
152.	Schools of Gaul: a study of Pagan and Christian education in the last century of the Western Empire	Theodore J Haarhoff	2 nd ed Cloth	1958	E	Education Classics		22s R3,00	272	755	Replika, Lund Humphries. Reprint ("photostat second edition") of OUP, 1920	
153.	Statistics as an aid to science	John E Kerrich		1958	E	Statistics					Inaugural lecture, 4 June 1958	Dept of Statistics founded 1957
154.	The modern family in social-anthropological perspective	Maxwell G Marwick		1958	E	Anthropology		2s 6d 35c	22		Inaugural lecture, 8 May 1958	Reprint from <i>African Studies</i> , 17 (3), 1958
	<i>English Studies in Africa: a journal of the humanities</i>		0013-8398	1958	E	Journal					Journal now published by Unisa Press	
155.	Educational psychology: a scientific approach	Neil Gourlay		1959	E	Psychology Education		25c	21		Inaugural lecture, 4 June 1959	
156.	Foods and feeding habits of the Pedi: with special reference to identification, classification, preparation and nutritive value of the respective foods	Petrus J Quin	0854940553	1959	E	Nutrition		R8	278	1040	Cape Times printing	DPhil thesis
157.	Portuguese colonization in the sixteenth century: a study of the Royal Ordinances (Regimentos)	Antonio da Silva Rego	Cloth Reprint	1959 1965	E	History	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute of Portuguese Studies 1	7s 6d	116	522 515	1959 Cape Times printer 1965 Anglo-Dutch printer Sponsored by EO Institute	
158.	Taming our wild rivers	Desmond C Midgley		1959	E	Engineering			23		Inaugural lecture, 30 October 1958	Chair of Hydraulic Engineering
159.	The coagulation of blood	Hyman B Stein		1959	E	Medical			20		Inaugural lecture, 24 October 1957	
160.	The skeletal remains of Bambandyanalo	Alexander Galloway	0854940316	1959	E	Archaeology		£2	154	749	Printed by Natal Witness	DSc thesis
161.	The study of German literature	Herbert Seidler	pb	1959	E	Literature		2s	18		Inaugural lecture, 1958	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
162.	The synthetic vision of Walter Gropius	Gilbert Herbert	Cloth	1959	E	Architecture		19s 6d	48	512	Sold out by 1968	
163.	Embryos, fossils, genes and anatomy	Phillip Tobias		1960	E	Anatomy					Inaugural lecture, 1959	
164.	Knowledge and the fine arts	Heather Martiensson		1960	E	Art					Inaugural lecture, 1959	
165.	Library display	Stephanie Borgwardt	Reprint 2 nd ed Cloth	1960 1961 1970	E	Info science		R4 R6	190 234	505 500	Natal Witness printer	
166.	Modern trends in surgical teaching	Daniel J du Plessis		1960	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 1959	
167.	Opening vistas in psychiatry	Lewis Alfred Hurst		1960	E	Medical Psychiatry			37		Inaugural lecture, 1959	
168.	The decipherment of the Linear A and Linear B scripts of Minoan Crete and Mycenaean Greece	Simon Davis	Reprint	1960 1967	E	Classics History			20	503	Inaugural lecture, 1959	
169.	Three twentieth-century Portuguese poets	John M Parker	pb	1960	E	Literature Poetry	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute	3s 9d 37 c	43	283	Natal Witness Sold out by 1965	Lecturer in Portuguese at Univ College of Rhodesia
170.	Ukufa kukaShaka	Elliot Zondi	Reprints 0854940790 pb	1960 1966 1970 1976 1978 1979 1980	Z	Literature Drama	Bantu treasury 14		53	996 5006 10 th 10 th 20 th 40 th 40 th	Trans. title: The death of Shaka: A Zulu play	
171.	Portuguese in south-east Africa Vol 1: 1488-1600 Vol 2: 1600-1700	Eric Axelson	0854941932 vol 1	1960 1964 1969 1973	E	History	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute of Portuguese Studies	R4,20	276	1028 508 1067	Agent USA Dufour Editions 1960 printed Cape Times 1964 Printed Anglo-Dutch 1969 Printed CTP	
172.	Four centuries of Portuguese expansion, 1415-1825: a succinct survey	Charles R Boxer	0854940200	1961 1963 1965 1968	E	History Colonial history	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute 3	R1	96	722 525 969 1024	1961 Printed by LS Gray, Jhb 1963, 1965 Anglo-Dutch 1968 CTP	Permission granted to U of California Press to reprint in 1969
173.	Portuguese contributions to cultural anthropology	Antonio Jorge Dias	Cloth 0854940251	1961 1964	E	Anthropology	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute	R1	112	510 530		
174.	A social casework approach to marriage counselling	Thelma Seawright		1961	E	Social work		R3,25	205	753	Cape Times printing	DPhil
175.	Some aspects of growth and development of the human head	Cornelis Jan Dreyer		1961	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 20 October 1960	
176.	The Phaistos Disk and the Eteocretan inscriptions from Psychro and Praios	Simon Davis		1961	E	Classics Linguistics Archaeology		50 c	36	499		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
177.	Development in Africa: A study in regional analysis with special reference to southern Africa	Leslie Percival Green & TJ Denis Fair	0854940065	1962 1965 1969	E	Development Geography		R3,50	203	1502 1010 1006	1962 Cape Times printer 1965, 1969 CTP	
178.	Gynaecology in Southern Africa	Godfrey Charlewood	0854941282	1962 1972	E	Medical		R10,00 '72	384			
179.	Haematology of some South African reptiles	Uys de Villiers Pienaar		1962	E	Biology		R11	298	501	PhD thesis Natal Witness	
180.	Korana folktales: grammar and texts	Louis F Maingard	Stiff paper	1962	E / K	Linguistics Literature		R2,50	81	250	Lovedale Press, Printer Sold out by 1967	
181.	Contributions to the history of Bantu linguistics: Papers contributed 1935-1960	Clement M Doke & Desmond Cole	Reprint 085494026X	1962 1969	E	Linguistics		R2,00	129	566 1060	Natal Witness	
182.	Pelong ya ka	S Machabe Mofokeng; IM Moephuli, ed. (1982)	0854940804 0854942912	1962 1975 1979 1982	Soth	Literature	Bantu Treasury 15		95 118	1000 5000 10 th 20 th		Trans title: In my heart
183.	Prehistory of the Transvaal: a record of human activity	Revil Mason	0854940502 reprint	1962 1969	E	Archaeology		R6	498	1507 1058	Illustrated 1962 Natal Witness 1969 CTP	
184.	Problems in dental education	Arthur Evans Dodds		1962	E	Medical Education					Inaugural lecture, 1961	
185.	South African English pronunciation	LW Lanham		1962	E	Linguistics						
186.	The Crioulo of Guiné	William AA Wilson	Paperback	1962	E	Anthropology	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute	75 c	49	380	Natal Witness, printer Sold out by 1970	
187.	The poetry of Robert Frost: an analysis	John Robert Doyle	Reprint	1962 1965	E	Literature Poetry		R2,50	295	505 + 1500 unbound	Co-pub Hafner, NY Natal Witness, printer	
188.	Utilization of solar energy for air conditioning	Stefan Smolleniec		1962	E	Engineering					Inaugural lecture, 1961	
189.	Abdominal decompression: a monograph	Ockert S Heyns		1963	E	Medical		R3	113	1015	Natal Witness, printer Agent Paris Les Editions John Didier	
	<i>Africana</i>			1963	E	Journal					Journal of African studies	
190.	Analytical chemistry for first-year students	Samuel Israelstam, John A Lusher, JLC Marais & OG Backeberg		1963	E	Chemistry			56		Successor to Israelstam's "First year course in analytical chemistry"	
191.	Education for South Africa: The 1961 Educational Panel, 1 st report	1961 Educational Panel		1963	E / A	Education		R1,05				
192.	Science and technology	WS Rapson		1963	E	Science	Republic in a changing world lecture 1	40 c		500		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
193.	Freedom and authority	Godfrey HL le May		1963	E	Politics	Republic in a changing world lecture 2		18	500	Sold out by 1969	
194.	Nationalism: Myth and reality	Ian D MacCrone		1963	E	Psychology	Republic in a changing world lecture 3					
195.	The Republic and the world economy	LH Samuels		1963	E	Economics	Republic in a changing world lecture 4					
196.	The Republic in a changing economic world: a plea for private enterprise and the free market	Cecil S Richards		1963	E	Economics	Republic in a changing world lecture 5					
197.	The human resources of the Republic of South Africa and their development	Simon Biesheuvel		1963	E	Business HR	Republic in a changing world lecture 6		32	528	Lecture, 9 October 1962 Sold out by 1969	
198.	The Republic and the arts	Guy Butler		1964	E	English Humanities	Republic in a changing world lecture 7					
199.	International relations and South Africa	Ben Cockram		1963	E	Politics International relations	Republic in a changing world lecture 8		18		Lecture, 24 October 1962	
200.	Modern trends in radiology	Josse Kaye		1963	E	Medical			20		Inaugural lecture, 27 June 1962	
201.	The conquest of crippling diseases	Joseph M Edelstein		1963	E	Medical			39		Inaugural lecture, 1963	
	The Disenchanted			1963	E	Journal?					"Vol 1, no 1"	
202.	The veld and the future	Edward Roux		1963	E	Botany					Inaugural lecture	Author later banned
203.	Turning point	Godfrey Isaacs		1963	E	Mathematics			16		Inaugural lecture, 1962	
204.	Man's anatomy: a study in dissection	Phillip Tobias, Maurice Arnold & John Allan	1868140407 set 2 nd ed 0854944654 3rd 0854944664 3rd 0854944672 3rd 1868140377 4th 1868140385 4th 1868140393 4th 0854947280 set	1963 1967 1977 1985 1988	E	Medical		R45 set	339 (vol 2)	1011 1000 996	Natal Witness, printer	
205.	Man's brain: a study in dissection	Phillip Tobias & M Arnold	0854942386 pb 2 nd ed	1963 1965 1974	E	Medical				100 532	First publ. in 1963 as a reprint from the first ed. of 'Man's anatomy' v.2	
206.	The state and education	Sir Robert Birley		1964	E	Education		50c			Inaugural lecture	
207.	An experimental introduction to the theory of probability	John Kerrich		1964	E	Statistics		R1,60	98	528	Inaugural lecture First published by Einer Munksgaard in 1946	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
208.	The Australopithecine fossils of Africa and their geological setting	Sidney Henry Haughton		1964	E	Paleontology	Raymond Dart lectures, 1	50 c	15		Natal Witness, printer	
209.	Chemical engineering : its role in a developing South Africa	Oswald B Volckmann		1964	E	Engineering					Inaugural lecture, 1962	
210.	Music and medicine	Ulmont V Schneider		1964	E	Music Medical			28		Inaugural lecture, 1963	
211.	New light on South West Africa: some extracts from and comments on the Odendaal report	Gordon Lawrie		1964	E	History			25		Reprint from: African studies vol. 23, no. 3-4, 1964	
212.	Public expenditure in South Africa: a study of the growth, co-ordination and control of budgets	Tom van Waasdijk		1964	E	Economics		R3,50	347	1012	Natal Witness, printer	
213.	The atomic nucleus: its structure and behaviour	Jacques Sellschop		1964	E	Physics					Inaugural lecture, 1962	
214.	The challenge of growth	Development Fund Campaign		1964	E	Economics			20			
215.	The conduct of British foreign policy	Ben Cockram		1964	E	Politics					Inaugural lecture, 23 October 1963	
216.	The herald's wand in the sending of the Twelve	Albertus S Geysler		1964	E	Religion					Inaugural lecture, 1963	
217.	Trees and shrubs of the Witwatersrand: an illustrated guide	Barbara Jeppe, Tree Society of Southern Africa	085494236X 3rd ed 0854949100 Supp	1964 1969 1974 1986	E	Botany Guide		R3,30	309	2500 1000 1040	Supplement by JD Carr	
218.	Bushmen and other non-Bantu peoples of Angola: Three lectures	Antonio de Almeida; PV Tobias & J Blacking, eds.	0854940138 Limp cloth	1964	E	Anthropology		R1	43	1045	ISMA Printed by Natal Witness Agent USA Dufour Editions	
219.	The progress of modern Hebrew	Solomon Rappaport		1965	E	Hebrew					Inaugural lecture	
220.	Focus on ophthalmology	Maurice Luntz		1965	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture	
221.	Ivory towers and engineering reality	Michael C de Malherbe		1965	E	Engineering			30		Inaugural lecture, 21 September 1965	
222.	Teaching a technology	Edward WN Mallows	0854940472 Reprint	1965 1971	E	Education Architecture		R2,40	94	752 502	CTP Printers	
223.	The Caesarian orations of Marcus Tullius Cicero: translated from the Latin and prefaced by an account of the men and events concerned	Guy Acheson, trans.	Cloth	1965	E	Classics		R2,80	155	762	Printed by Cape and Transvaal Printers, Cape Town	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
224.	The trend and pattern of fertility in Soweto: an urban Bantu community	J Verster		1965	E	Anthropology					Reprint from African Studies 24 (3-4): 131-198.	
225.	The group and the individual	John W Mann		1965	E	Psychology					Inaugural lecture, 2 October 1964	
226.	There is a transcendence from science to science	Sir Wilfred Le Gros Clark		1965	E	Anatomy	Raymond Dart lectures, 2	60c	18	543	ISMA Natal Witness	
227.	The meaning and purpose of literary criticism	Karl Tober		1965	E	Literature			27		Inaugural lecture, 1965	
228.	The systematics and distribution of Permian miospores	George F Hart		1965	E	Micropalaeontology		R8	252	504	Natal Witness	
229.	Vaginal hysterectomy and genital prolapse repair: a contribution to the vaginal approach in operative gynaecology	Christiaan Krige		1965 1971	E	Medical		R5	142	502	Natal Witness	
230.	Oak tree or acorn? Conflicting approaches to our law of delict	Paul Boberg		1966	E	Law					Inaugural lecture, 1965	
231.	Aspects of literary experience	Anthony G Woodward		1966	E	Literature			24		Inaugural lecture, 1966	
232.	Education and the South African economy: The 1961 Education Panel, 2 nd report			1966	E / A	Economics Education			158		Conference proceedings	
233.	Inkhwezi likaZulu	J Mandlenkosi Sikakana	0854940812 pb	1966 1972 1981	Zulu	Literature Poetry	Bantu Treasury 16	R0,80	90	986 10 th 70 th		
234.	Students' handbook			1966	E	University service						
235.	Studies in Portuguese and Creole: with special reference to South Africa	Marius Valkhoff		1966	E	Linguistics	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute	R4,50	282	1000	Printer Natal Witness	
236.	The third Richard Feetham lecture	Edward Boyle		1966	E	University	Richard Feetham lecture series, 3				Lecture, 13 August, 1965	
237.	The verb in Zulu	Phyllis-Doris Beuchat	0854940170	1966	E	Linguistics		R1,60	80	517	Reprinted from African Studies 22, 23, 25.	
238.	Cancer research in Africa illustrated by a recent epidemic of cancer of the gullet	Alfred Oetllé		1967	E	Medical	Raymond Dart lectures, 3	60 c	18	526	Institute for the Study of Man in Africa Printed LS Gray, Jhb	
239.	Evolutionary trends in the human dentition	JF van Reenen		1967	E	Medical			18		Inaugural lecture, 1966	
240.	Morphology of the verb in Lozi	Derek F Gowlett		1967	E	Linguistics						
241.	Portugal and the scramble for Africa, 1875-1891	Eric Axelson	085494014X	1967	E	History Colonial history	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute	318 pp R6		970	Printed by LS Gray, Jhb Agent USA Dufour Editions	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
242.	Some features of Ganda linguistic structure	Desmond T Cole	0854940219	1967	E	Linguistics		R3	140	500	Reprinted from African Studies 24 Printed Natal Witness	
243.	The crimen maiestatis in the Roman Republic and Augustan principate	Richard Bauman	0854940162 Reprint	1967 1970	E	Law Classics		R10	330	513		Revised PhD thesis
244.	The decipherment of the Minoan Linear A and pictographic scripts	Simon Davis	0854940227 Reprint	1967 1970	E	Classics Linguistics Archaeology		R16	342	503	Printed by OUP	
245.	Time series analysis of migratory stabilization: a research technique for quantifying individual and group patterns of cyclic migration, with special reference to sub-Saharan Africa	Hoyt Alverson		1967	E	Anthropology						
246.	Venda children's songs: a study in ethno-musicological analysis	John AR Blacking	0854940189 Cloth	1967	E	Anthropology		R5,50	211	1002	Music done by hand Printed by Natal Witness	Part of DPhil
247.	The skull of the South African negro: A biometrical and morphological study	Hertha de Villiers	0854940243	1968	E	Medical		R20	208	501	CTP Printers	Abridged version of DPhil
248.	Some Semitic influences in Hottentot culture	Mervyn Jeffreys		1968	E	Culture	Raymond Dart lectures, 4	R1,40	207	544	IMSA Natal Witness	
249.	Drugs and the doctor	Robert W Charlton		1968	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 1967	
250.	Ethnic attitudes of Johannesburg youth	Henry Lever		1968	E	Race relations		R3,20	192	1000	CTP Printers	Abridged PhD thesis
251.	Organic chemistry and the computer	Guido W Perold		1968	E	Chemistry			17		Inaugural lecture, 1967	
252.	Physical planning: a social progress	Edward WN Mallows		1968	E	Geography					Inaugural lecture, 1967	
253.	The first seventy years, 1895-1965: being an account of the growth of the Council of Education, Witwatersrand	JW Horton	Cloth	1968	E	History Education		R3,50	136	762	CTP Printers Co-pub Council of Education, Witwatersrand	
254.	Transvaal and Natal iron age settlement revealed by aerial photography and excavation	Revil John Mason		1968	E	Archaeology						
255.	What is history for?	Noel Garson		1968	E	History					Inaugural lecture	
256.	Adventures in the iron trade	Thomas Bothwell		1969	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 22 October 1969	
257.	Annual report of the Vice-Chancellor			1969	E	University service						

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
258.	Clinical and experimental organ transplantation	Johannes A Myburgh		1969	E	Medical			14		Inaugural lecture, 1969	
259.	Development in Swaziland: a regional analysis	TJ Denis Fair, G Murdoch & HM Jones	0854940057	1969	E	Development		R5	155	1027 + 1000 unbound		
260.	Man's past and future	Phillip Tobias	0854940006 reprint	1969 1971	E	Anatomy	Raymond Dart lecture 5	R2	56	762	ISMA Natal Witness	
261.	Die vroeëre Afrikaanse letterkunde	Petrus J Nienaber		1969	A	Literature					Inaugural lecture, 1968	
262.	Hayani maZulu	Phumasilwe Myeni	0854940030	1969 1974	Zulu	Literature Poetry	Bantu Treasury 17	R1,20	66	2012 20 th		Trans title: Sing Zulus
263.	Nasionalisme en literatuur	Ernst van Heerden		1969	A	Literature			25		Inaugural lecture, 1968	
264.	Process and product in human society	John Blacking	0854940014 reprint	1969 1970	E	Anthropology		R2	23		Inaugural lecture, 1967	
265.	Sumerograms and akkadograms in Minoan Hittite	Simon Davis		1969	E	Linguistics Archaeology		R3,60	45	504		
266.	The enigma: hostility, apathy or enthusiasm? Current attitudes to social and prevention medicine	Cora Erasmus		1969	E	Medical			15		Inaugural lecture	
267.	Time series: a problem of numerical analysis in geography	Peter Daughtrey Tyson	0854941045	1969	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies Occ Paper 1		14			
268.	Atmospheric circulation and precipitation over South Africa	Peter Daughtrey Tyson	0854941053 pb	1969	E	Geography	Environmental Studies occ paper 2	R0,50	22			
269.	Neurophysiology for medical graduates	Edwin de Caire		1970	E	Medical		R7	283	1038		
270.	Cancer of the mouth in South Africa	Mervyn Shear		1970	E	Medical			32		Inaugural lecture, 1969	
271.	Computers and information	Derek Scott Henderson		1970	E	Info technology			17		Inaugural lecture, 29 April 1969	Later Rhodes Vice-Chancellor
272.	Modern advances in obstetrics and gynaecology	LGR van Dongen		1970	E	Medical						
273.	Music in Durban: an account of musical activities in Durban from 1850 to the early years of the present century	George Jackson		1970	E	History	HSRC 6	R8	166		Subtitle also: 1850-1900 Based on thesis	Under consideration from 1962
274.	Shona morphophonemics and morphosyntax	Derek Fivaz	0854940286	1970	E	Linguistics		R6	245		Doctoral dissertation	
275.	The anatomy and cervical osteo-arthritis	R. Trevor-Jones		1970	E	Medical			14		Inaugural lecture, 3 June 1970	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
276.	The personal self and the new mechanistic approach to medicine	Louis Solomon		1970	E	Medical			18		Inaugural lecture, 2 June 1969	
277.	The thinking voice: a new view of poetry	Philip Birkinshaw	0854940073 hb	1970	E	Literature Poetry		R10	296			Under consideration from 1964
278.	Urban climatology: a problem of environmental studies	Peter Daughtrey Tyson		1970	E	Environment					Inaugural lecture, 18 March 1970	
279.	Index to the South African edition of the Anglican "Book of Common Prayer"	Margaret Laver	0854941614	1970	E	Bibliography Religion			311			
	<i>De jure ac legibus</i>	Law Students Council		1971	E	Journal Law					Journal (irregular) 1971-1985	
280.	Some reflections of a cardiologist	John B Barlow		1971	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 29 March 1971	"Most accomplished cardiologist of his generation"
281.	The judicial process, positivism and civil liberty	John Dugard		1971	E	Law Philosophy			20		Inaugural lecture, 25 March 1971 Reprinted from SA Law Journal, (1971) 88	
282.	The power of words	Philip Segal	0854940944 pb	1971	E	Literature		R1,20	31		Inaugural lecture, September 1968	
283.	Aspects of weather and climate over southern Africa	Stanley Jackson & Peter D Tyson	0854941096	1971	E	Geography Environment	Geography & Environmental Studies 6		11		Reprinted from: Standard encyclopaedia of southern Africa, 3, 1971, p. 258-269	
284.	The application of statistical methods to climatology: a selective bibliography	Julia Wilcocks	0854941118	1971	E	Geography Bibliography		R1,40	38			
285.	Echo cave: a tentative quaternary chronology for the Eastern Transvaal	Margaret Marker & GA Brook	0854941150	1971	E	Geography Environment	Geography & Environmental Studies 3		38			
286.	The local climate of Johannesburg	Peter D Tyson	0854941169 v1 hb	1971	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 4					
287.	Spatial models, techniques and strategies of regional economic development: a selected annotated bibliography	John Browett, Robert Haswell & Robert Rosing, eds.	0854941177 pb	1971	E	Geography Environment	Geography & Environmental Studies 5		46			
288.	Recommendations and a report on the Witwatersrand Medical Library	Francois Daubenton	0854941193	1971	E	University service			92			
289.	Witchcraft, sorcery and divination in sub-Saharan Africa: a bibliography of the most important works	Wendy Field	0854941398	1971	E	Bibliography			29			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
290.	Irma Stern: South African artist	Joan Hurwitz & Hilary Chosack	0854941428	1971	E	Bibliography Art			35			
291.	Race relations in South Africa, as illustrated by the writings of Mrs AW Hoernlé, Prof. RFA Hoernlé and Mr JD Rheinallt Jones: a bibliography	Beverley Kaplan	0854941444	1971	E	Bibliography Race relations			59			
292.	Plausible reasoning in geomorphology: an application to the study of Bornhardt formation	JC Doornkamp	0854941630	1971	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 9	R1,00	33			
293.	The fight at Finnsburgh	Harley WD Manson	0854940936	1972	E	Literature Dramatic poem		R3,50	170			Published posthumously
294.	The scope of modern fluid mechanics	Edgar A Bunt	0854940952 pb	1972	E	Engineering			25		Inaugural lecture, 1971	NB prof
295.	A changing face of social welfare	Felix Brümmer	0854940960 pb	1972	E	Welfare			18		Inaugural lecture, 1971	
296.	Science and technology in international relations	Michael HH Louw	0854940979 pb	1972	E	International relations			33		Inaugural lecture, 1971	
297.	Medicine, men and molecules, or, Where is the new biology taking us?	Clive Rosendorff	0854940987 pb	1972	E	Biology			15		Inaugural lecture, 1971	
298.	Monkeys and children: theory and research on the early environment and its importance for human development	Gerald A Doyle	0854940995 pb	1972	E	Psychology			20		Inaugural lecture, 1971	
299.	Taalkundige literêre teorie en kritiek	Ernst Lindenberg	0854941002	1972	A	Literature			17		Inaugural lecture, 1971	
300.	Some aspects of restorative dentistry	Arthur Lewin	0854941010	1972	E	Medical			10		Inaugural lecture, 1971 Reprint: Journal of the Dental Association of South Africa, 27, 1972	
301.	Applied sociology	Henry Lever	0854941029 pb	1972	E	Sociology			22		Inaugural lecture, 15 September 1971	
302.	Isoka lakwaZulu	NG Makhaye; JM Sikakana, ed.	0854941037 pb	1972 1975	Zulu	Literature Poetry	Bantu Treasury 18	R1,20	163	2000		Trans title: Zululand's fiance
303.	Diet, growth and health: food for thought	John Hanson	0854941185 pb	1972	E	Medical			14		Inaugural lecture, May 1972	
304.	Compactness of shape: review, theory and application	G Whittingon, Keith Beavon & Alan Mabin	0854941223	1972	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 7	R1,00	40			
305.	The metropolitan imperative	TJ Denis Fair	0854941231	1972	E	Geography		80c	24		Inaugural lecture, October 1971	
306.	Atmospheric heat budget studies	Richard Fuggle & Stefan Hastenrath	085494123X 085494124X pb	1972	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 8		28			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
307.	The structuring of chaos: anthropological approaches to the human mind	W David Hammond-Tooke	0854941274 pb	1972	E	Anthropology			23		Inaugural lecture	
308.	Man in control?	Anthony M Starfield	0854941312 pb	1972	E	Mathematics			13			
309.	Criticism of American literature, 1960-1970: a select bibliography	Judy Backman; Karen Smith, eds.	0854941355 v 1 0854941363 v 2	1972	E	Bibliography Literary criticism	Librarianship series		2 vols			
310.	The Appellate Division and Transvaal bench, from 1943 to 1970: a bio-bibliography	Laura Joan Comaroff	085494138X	1972	E	Bibliography Law			45			
311.	South African detective stories in English and Afrikaans from 1951-1971: a bibliography	Susan Friedland	0854941401	1972	E	Bibliography Literature			46			
312.	South African animal life: a bibliography	Sheila Goodwin	085494141X	1972	E	Bibliography Zoology		R2,30	66			
313.	Noel Streatfield: an annotated bibliography	Eugene Atie	0854941460	1972	E	Bibliography			21			
314.	Rosemary Sutcliff: a bibliography	Susan McMurray	0854941479	1972	E	Bibliography			33			
315.	Roodepoort magisterial district: a bibliography	Bernice Burnstein	0854941487	1972	E	Bibliography			43			
316.	Geoffrey Trease - 38 years: a bibliography	Eleanor Lechmore-Oertel	0854941495	1972	E	Bibliography			29			
317.	Barberton: a selective bibliography	Sandra Bartlett	0854941517	1972	E	Bibliography		R2,25	37			
318.	Doctor Mervyn David Waldegrave Jeffreys: a bibliography of his works 1928-1971	David Stone	0854941525	1972	E	Bibliography						
319.	Walter Battiss: a bibliography	Lee van Bruggen	0854941533	1972	E	Bibliography Art			17			
320.	John Henry Amshewitz, RBA: a bibliography	Jacqueline Friedman	0854941541	1972	E	Bibliography Art		R2,40	41			
321.	Works published by Professor Philip V. Tobias between 1945-1969	Stella Stricke	085494155X	1972	E	Bibliography			34			
322.	Academic assessment in higher education: an annotated bibliography, 1966-1972	Arta Zygielbaum & Susan Horwitz	0854941568	1972	E	Bibliography Higher education		R3,15				
323.	Index to biographical notices in South African mines, commerce and industry, 1903-1907	Magda Freemantle	0854941576	1972	E	Bibliography Economics		R2,60	49			

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324.	The history of the South African film industry, 1940-1971: a bibliography	Adrienne Udeman	0854941584	1972	E	Bibliography Film			48			
325.	Judges of the Cape provincial division and Eastern districts local division from 1943 to 1971: a bio-bibliography	Mary-Jo Warner	0854941592	1972	E	Bibliography Law						
326.	A catalogue of the Shakespeare collection in the library of Arthur Suzman	Leslie Coles, Robyn Postlethwaite & Jackie Simmonds	0854941606	1972	E	Bibliography Literature			75			
327.	George William Stow, South African geologist and ethnologist: a bibliography	Ilma Cockcroft	0854941649	1972	E	Bibliography Geology			33			
328.	The Judean Church up to 70 A.D.: an annotated bibliography	Adèle Cohen	0854941657	1972	E	Bibliography Religion			96			
329.	Some English writings by non-European South Africans (1928-1971) : a bibliography	Elizabeth Davidson	0854941665	1972	E	Bibliography Literature			53			
330.	Personal reminiscences of early Johannesburg in printed books and pamphlets, 1896-1907: an annotated bibliography	Bettine Fairburn; Blanche Hughes	0854941673	1972	E	Bibliography						
331.	The city of Port Elizabeth, 1820-1840: a select bibliography	Jeanette Kalmin	0854941681	1972	E	Bibliography			79			
332.	The library of Jan Christiaan Smuts: a catalogue	Ursula Brigish	0854941703 v 1 0854942017 v 2	1972	E	Bibliography Politics						
333.	Natural foods: nutritional value, a bibliography	Petro Berrange	0854941711	1972	E	Bibliography Nutrition			59			
334.	Messina, copper town of the north: a bibliography	Marion Bloch	0854941721	1972	E	Bibliography			29			
335.	Industrialised building in South Africa: a bibliography	Jennifer Jankowitz	0854941746	1972	E	Bibliography			21			
336.	The little magazine in South Africa since 1945: a bibliography	Rachelle Lever	0854941754	1972	E	Bibliography			27			
337.	John Ronald Reuel Tolkien: a bibliography	Susan Melmed	0854941762	1972	E	Bibliography Literature			31			
338.	Dr John Philip, 1775-1851: a selective bibliography	Elspeth Tait	0854941797	1972	E	Bibliography			69			

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339.	Anton Anreith, sculptor: a bibliography	Hillary Wolf	0854941819	1972	E	Bibliography Art			27			
340.	50 years of progress, 1922-1972: the golden jubilee of the University of the Witwatersrand		0854941878 0854941886	1972	E	University service		R2,00	100			
341.	Restrictions on freedom of publication in South Africa, 1948 to 1968: a select and annotated bibliography	Louise Silver	0854941916	1972	E	Bibliography Censorship			54			
342.	Design flood determination in South Africa	Dept of Civil Engineering	0854942165 pb	1972	E	Water Engineering	Hydrological Research Unit 1/72					
343.	A study of pictorial perception among Bantu and White primary school children in South Africa	Hall F Duncan, Neil Gourlay & William Hudson	0854941304 Cloth	1973	E	Art Education	HSRC 31	R10	190		Co-pub HSRC	Examines textbook illustrations
344.	A botanist in Southern Africa 1971, or, The new botany in contemporary South Africa	Christopher F Cresswell	0854941347 pb	1973	E	Botany			27		Inaugural lecture, September 1971	
345.	Adhesion in dentistry	DH Retief	085494169X pb	1973	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture Reprinted from: Journal of the Dental Association of South Africa, 28, 1973	
346.	The South African Impressionist painters: a select bibliography	Marion Isaacs	0854941738	1973	E	Bibliography Art			90			
347.	Subject list and index of the laws of South West Africa from 1915, in force in 1969	Elizabeth Robertson	0854941770	1973	E	Bibliography Laws			68			
348.	Geobotany and bio-chemistry in prospecting: a selective bibliography	Madge Shaw	0854941789	1973	E	Bibliography			26			
349.	Tristan Da Cunha, 1506-1961: a selective bibliography	Claire Wiltshire	0854941800	1973	E	Bibliography			21			
350.	Material benefits	GE Blight	0854941843 pb	1973	E	Engineering			20		Inaugural lecture, 1972	
351.	Technology: its history, future and teaching	David Glasser	0854941851	1973	E	Science & tech			19		Inaugural lecture, 1972	
352.	Changes in land-use patterns in Central Cape Town, 1957-1964	David Davies & Keith Beavon	085494186X	1973	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 10	R1,20	73			
353.	Design: the goal of engineering activity	Costa J Rallis	0854941924 pb	1973	E	Engineering			10		Inaugural lecture, 1972 Reprint from SA mechanical engineer, 23(4), April 1973	

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354.	Urban and regional development	Keith Beavon & Denis Fair, eds.	0854941940	1973	E	Geography Development			160		Conference proceedings	
355.	Zulu horizons	Benedict Wallet Vilakazi; Florence Friedman, ed. & trans.	0854941959 0854942211	1973	E fro m Z	Literature Poetry	Bantu Treasury (trans)	Special ed R25 Cloth R10 Pb R6	144			
356.	Ferns of the Witwatersrand	Florence D Hancock & Annabelle Lucas	0854941967 Cloth	1973	E	Botany Regional		R10	94			Cover image Illustrated
357.	The idea of justice	Jonathan Suzman	0854941991	1973	E	Politics Law			22		Inaugural lecture, 1972	
358.	On the establishment of a School of Economic Studies	Daniel JJ Botha	0854942041 pb	1973	E	University Economics			12		Inaugural lecture, 1973 Reprinted SA Journal of Economics, 41 (3), 1973	
359.	Anaemia and civilization: the role of dietary habits and customs	Jack Metz	085494205X pb	1973	E	Medical			18		Inaugural lecture, 1971	
360.	On research and teaching in the mathematical field	David H Jacobson	0854942068	1973	E	Mathematics			14		Inaugural lecture, 5 June 1973	
361.	An introduction to welfare geography	David Smith	0854942076	1973	E	Geography Welfare	Geography & Environmental Studies 11	R2,00	129			
362.	The structure of heat islands	Peter Tyson, M Garstang & GD Emmitt	0854942084	1973	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 12		71			
363.	The analysis, physiology and effects of fluoride: A select bibliography	Naomi Wallis	0854942092	1973	E	Bibliography Medical			48			
364.	A computer programme for the calculation of equilibrium composition and adiabatic flame temperatures of gaseous mixtures undergoing constant pressure combustion	Ashton Garforth	0854942106 pb	1973	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 56		64			
365.	Interest in finance	Diederick W Goedhuys	0854942114 pb	1973	E	Accounting			16		Inaugural lecture, 1973	
366.	Medicine and society in South Africa: some plain speaking	Harry C Seftel	0854942122 pb	1973	E	Medical			26		Inaugural lecture, 14 August 1973	
367.	South African English poetry, 1937-1970, in the Johannesburg Public Library and Gubbins Collection of Africana: a bibliography	Karen Cohen	0854942963 v 1 0854942971 v 2	1973	E	Bibliography Literature						

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368.	Coats-of-arms of the municipalities of the Transvaal: a bibliography	Shirley Friedman	0854942459	1973	E	Bibliography			24			
369.	Black religion in South Africa	Allie A Dubb & AG Schutte, eds	0854942920	1974	E	Religion	African studies seminar	R2,40	49		Special issue of African Studies, 33 (2), 1974	
	<i>M.G.A. newsletter</i>	Medical Graduates Assoc		1974	E	Newsletter					Newsletter, Mar. 1974-Dec./Jan. 1993/94	
	<i>Probe</i>	Science Students Council		1974		Journal					Journal	
	<i>English Academy Review</i>	English Academy		1974		Journal					Journal	
370.	States and subjects in Sub-Saharan African history	John D Fage	0854942130	1974	E	History	Raymond Dart lecture 10		24			
371.	Micro-organisms, man and medicine	Hendrik Koornhof	0854942157	1974	E	Medical			5		Inaugural lecture, 1973 Reprint SA Journal of Science, 69(10), 1973	
372.	Control engineering progress and prospect	Leonard H Lees	0854942173	1974	E	Engineering			14		Inaugural lecture, November 1973	
373.	Röntgen and his rays: fifty years afterwards	Errol Levine	0854942181	1974	E	Physics Medical			16		Inaugural lecture, 1974	
374.	A profile on peptic ulceration	HH Lawson	085494219X	1974	E	Medical			14		Inaugural lecture, October 1973	
375.	Our graduates: Medical school golden jubilee, 1924-1974	Medical Graduates Association	0854942203 pb	1974	E	University service					Commemorative publication	
376.	Sulphur and phosphorus in the production of steel and ferroalloys: a bibliography	Shelagh de Wet	0854942270	1974	E	Bibliography			231			
377.	Catalogue of Hebrew printed books in the J. L. Landau collection	Judah Landau	0854942335	1974	E / Heb	Bibliography			188			
378.	Aspects of literary studies in English today	Gordon F Hartford	0854942343	1974	E	Literature			19		Inaugural lecture, 1973	
379.	A simple procedure for synthesizing direct runoff hydrographs	Sebastian Bauer & DC Ridgley	0854942351	1974	E	Water	Hydrological Research Unit 1		57			
380.	St. Lucia lake and estuary: hydrographic data	Ian Hutchison	0854942424 ?	1974	E	Water	Hydrological Research Unit 3		87			
381.	Mathematical modelling of one-dimensional tidal propagation and dispersion in estuaries	Ian Hutchison	0854942378	1974	E	Water	Hydrological Research Unit 4		347		Co-pub CSIR	
382.	Communication for the hearing impaired: some plain talk	Myrtle Aron	0854942408	1974	E	Medical Audiology			22			
383.	The new mathematics	Douglas Barker Sears	0854942432 ?	1974	E	Mathematics			8		Inaugural lecture	

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384.	Measurement of rapidly varying density, and hence temperature, by laser interferometry in the unburnt gas region of a spherical constant volume combustion vessel during flame propagation	Ashton Garforth	0854942424 pb	1974	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 57		61			
385.	Index to South African military intelligence reports (technical) of World War II: a list	Ilse Swaak	0854942440	1974	E	Bibliography Military			64			
386.	A computer programme for flowfield predictions in the interaction of a shock wave with a 90 degree bend	K Meintjes & Beric Skews	0854942467 pb	1974	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 58		28			
387.	The compleat guide to the Koon: a research report on linguistic fieldwork undertaken in Botswana and South West Africa	Anthony Traill	0854942475 pb	1974	E	Linguistics	African Studies Institute communication 1		50			
388.	Minding one's Ps and Qs!	Leo Schamroth	0854942491	1974	E	Medical			30		Inaugural lecture, 11 March 1974	
389.	Guide to South African reference books and bibliographies	Reuben Musiker	0854942513 pb supp 0854943234 3rd supp 1977 1981 0854944613 4th supp 1983 0854946764 pb 0854947884 pb	1974 1975 1977 1981 1983	E	Bibliography		R3 '83			Library	
390.	Man and gravity	John C Allan	0854942521 pb	1974	E	Medical			10		Inaugural lecture, 1974	
391.	Organ preservation for transplantation	Carel J Mieny	085494253X pb	1974	E	Medical		R0,50	6		Inaugural lecture, 1974	
392.	Income policy and distributive justice	Arnt Spandau	0854942556 HB	1974	E	Economics					Inaugural lecture	
393.	Statistics: working for our health, wealth, and happiness	Douglas M Hawkins	0854942564 pb	1974	E	Statistics			11		Inaugural lecture, August 1974	
394.	Processing of autographic data and standardisation of formats	RC Johanson	0854942734	1974	E	Engineering Hydrology			25			
395.	Tin production from the Bushveld complex	DH Lenthall	0854942858	1974	E	Economics	Economic Geology Research Unit 93					
396.	Enumeration methods for chemical isomers: a bibliography	Emanuela Fernandes	0854942866	1974	E	Bibliography			38			

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397.	Oswald Mbuyiseni Mtshali, South African poet: a bibliography	Gillian Goldstein	0854942874	1974	E	Bibliography Literature			31			
398.	Index to pictures of South African interest in the Graphic, July 1900-December 1902	Janine Hofmeyr	0854942882 pb	1974	E	Bibliography						
399.	The poetry of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer: a bibliography	Helene du Preez	0854942890	1974	E	Bibliography Literature		R2,10	30			
400.	Das Zeitbewusstsein und seine symbolische Gestaltung bei Grillparzer und Hebbel: dargestellt an "Libussa" und "Agnes Bernauer"	Martin E Smith	0854942904	1974	G	Music					Printed by Natal Witness	
401.	Building science studies: introduction to building science	James Woolley	085494298X	1974	E	Building science	Building Science occasional paper 1		12			
402.	The works of Sidney Henry Haughton: a bibliography	Susan Alexander	0854943293	1974	E	Bibliography			78			
403.	Khoisan traces in Irarian (or Semitic traces in Khoisan)?	Wilfried Schuhmacher		1975	E	Linguistics					Reprinted from African studies, 34, (1), 1975	
404.	Papers of John Mackenzie	Anthony J. Dachs, ed.	0854942432	1975	E	African studies			282		African Studies Institute	
405.	Black industrial labour: Cornucopia or Pandora's Box?	Simon Biesheuvel	0854942750 pb	1975	E	Economics Labour		R1,00	26		Inaugural lecture, 1974	
406.	Confidentiality and the courts	David T Zeffertt	0854942777 pb	1975	E	Law		R1,00	19		Reprinted from the South African law journal, 91(4), 1974	
407.	A matter of life and breath: the lung in health and disease	Saul Zwi	085494284X pb	1975	E	Medical			10		Inaugural lecture, 1974	
408.	Rainfall- and runoff-data retrieval by digital computer	Sebastian Bauer	0854942939	1975	E	Engineering Hydrology						
409.	Bushman and Hottentot linguistic studies	Anthony Traill	0854942955 pb	1975	E	Linguistics	African Studies Institute 2	R4	102			
410.	The depositional environment of the Witwatersrand goldfields: a chronological review of speculations and observations	Desmond Pretorius	0854943110 pb	1975	E	Economics Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 95	Gratis	47			
411.	A philosophy on quantity surveying	Clyde Walker	0854943250	1975	E	Geography					Inaugural lecture	

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412.	Government and the South African industrial space economy	Chris Rogerson	085494317X pb	1975	E	Economics Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 14	R2,00	34			
413.	The spherical bomb method for laminar burning velocity determination	Ashton Garforth & Costa Rallis	0854943129 pb 0854943536 Part 2 0854943676 3 085494432X 4	1975 1976 1977	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 59, 64, 65, 75		40			
414.	South African bibliography: a survey of bibliographies and bibliographical work	Reuben Musiker	0854943161 pb 0854944621 supp	1975 1977	E	Bibliography		R1,50	32			
415.	The lower southeast of South Australia: a karst province	Margaret Marker	0854943188 pb	1975	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 13	R1,50	69			
416.	Digitizing of autographic recorder charts by electronic computer	RC Johanson	0854943196	1975	E	Engineering Hydrology			68			
417.	Multiple Muskingum flood routing including flow losses and reservoir storages	Sebastian Bauer	085494320X	1975	E	Engineering Hydrology			134			
418.	A numerical method for the calculation of unsteady turbulent free convection over a vertical flat plate	J Remar & Richard Horsley	0854943218 pb	1975	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 60		19			
419.	Christaller's central place theory: reviewed, revealed, revised	Keith Beavon	0854943269	1975	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 15	R1,50	42			
420.	Stirling cycle engine development: a review	I Urieli & Costa Rallis	0854943277 pb	1975	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 61		18			
421.	Life, adaptability and health	John B Balinsky	0854943285 pb	1975	E	Chemistry			8		Inaugural lecture, 13 May 1975	
422.	Mass transfer through a porous tube	BA Rotteveel	0854943307 pb Part 1 0854943315 pb Part 2	1975	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 62, 63		112 103			
423.	Polarisation, dispersion and decentralisation in the South African space economy	Denis Fair	0854943323	1975	E	Economics Geography	ACCORD occasional paper 7 Urban & Regional Research Unit		22			
424.	Required and available data for town and regional planning in South Africa	John G Browett	0854943331	1975	E	Town planning						
425.	Stratigraphy and attitude of the floor of the Bushveld complex in the eastern Transvaal	Andrew Button	0854943358	1975	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 96					

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426.	A mathematical swamp model	Sebastian Bauer	0854943366	1975	E	Engineering Hydrology						
427.	Mathematical models for simulating monthly water levels and salinities in shallow lakes	IPG Hutchison	0854943501	1975	E	Engineering Hydrology						
428.	Geochemistry of the Malmani dolomite of the Transvaal supergroup in the northeastern Transvaal	Andrew Button	0854943552	1975	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 97					
429.	The geological evolution of the primitive earth: evidence from the Barberton mountain land	Carl Annhaeusser	0854943560	1975	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 98					
430.	Aspects of the geochemistry of the acid phase of the central and eastern Bushveld complex	DH Lenthall	0854943595	1975	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 99					
431.	A bibliography of the District of Wodehouse, Cape Province	Frances Mary Wallace	0854943617	1975	E	Bibliography			80			
432.	A linear programming / discounted cash flow approach to the problem of selecting an optimal land use mix: a case study	BG Boaden	0854943625	1975	E	Urban studies	Urban & Regional Research Unit 9		25			
433.	The languages of the arts	Arts Colloquium 1975	0854943668	1975	E	Arts			81		Conference proceedings	
434.	Consumer preferences and attitudes in spatial choice behaviour and implications for the planning and design of convenience good shopping areas	Nico Patricios	0854943684	1975	E	Town planning	Town & Regional Planning 1		194			
435.	Mathematical flood plain modelling	Heinz Weiss & DC Midgley	0854943846 vol 1 0854943870 vol 2	1975 1976	E	Engineering Hydrology						
436.	Simulation of inter-basin water transfer systems with special reference to the Tugela - Vaal scheme	Philip van der Riet	0854943862	1975	E	Engineering Hydrology			110			
437.	Annual report	School of Mechanical Engineering		1976	E	University						
438.	Community of the saved: an African revivalist church in the East Cape	Allie Abraham Dubb	0854942920 Cloth	1976	E	Religion	African Studies Institute	R7,00	175			

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439.	Urban planning: its basic aims	Nico N Patricios	0854943374 pb	1976	E	Geography			36		Inaugural lecture, 6 August 1975	
440.	The Coriolis force and universality in physics	C Toepffer	0854943382	1976	E	Physics			15		Inaugural lecture, 26 May 1975	
441.	A blueprint for the education of accountants of the future	Thomas Cairns	0854943390	1976	E	Accounting			15		Inaugural lecture, June 1975	
442.	Challenges to university libraries in the seventies	Reuben Musiker	0854943404	1976	E	Info science			19		Inaugural lecture, June 1975	University librarian
443.	The changing role of rock mechanics in engineering	Susan Budavari	0854943528	1976	E	Engineering			13		Inaugural lecture	
444.	On doing sociology	T. Dunbar Moodie	0854943641 pb	1976	E	Sociology			14		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
445.	The evolution of the South African space economy: a summary and synthesis	John Browett	0854943692	1976	E	Economics Geography	Urban & Regional Research Unit 10	R3,00	53			
446.	Measurements of the temperature profiles in the forearm skin of a nude resting subject exposed to a range of thermally neutral environments	Andrew Patterson	0854943714 pb	1976	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 66		77			
447.	Lake St Lucia: mathematical modelling and evaluation of ameliorative measures	IPG Hutchison	0854943749	1976	E	Engineering Hydrology						
448.	Nourse family papers	Anna McCubbin Cunningham	0854943757	1976	E	Bibliography History	Inventories of collections 1		31			
449.	Schoch family papers; J. Howard Pim Papers	Anna McCubbin Cunningham	0854943765 0854944036	1976	E	Bibliography History	Inventories of collections 2, 3		52			
450.	The Black cancer: malignant melanoma	John J Rippey	0854943773 pb	1976	E	Medical			24		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
451.	Modern medicine versus human evolution: a geneticist's view	Arthur Steinberg	0854943803	1976	E	Medical Evolution	Raymond Dart lecture 12		8			
452.	Mathematical modelling of some aspects of water and salt circulation in the Richards Bay-Umhlaluzi system	Christopher Herold	0854943811	1976	E	Engineering Hydrology			110			
453.	The Witwatersrand: its major socio-economic and land use trends, problems and prospects	Denis Fair	0854943838	1976	E	Geography	Urban & Regional Research Unit 12		16			
454.	A multi-variate spatial analysis of the socio-economic structure of Johannesburg, 1970	Timothy Hart & Joh Browett	0854943889	1976	E	Geography Economics	Urban & Regional Research Unit 13	R3,00	75			
455.	The study of a civilization	MTW Arnheim	0854944052 pb	1976	E	Anthropology			17		Inaugural lecture, 1976	

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456.	A new regenerator model for Stirling cycle machines	I Urieli & Costa Rallis	0854943897 pb	1976	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 67					
457.	Optimum compression ratios of stirling cycle machines	Costa Rallis & I Urieli	0854943951 pb	1976	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 68		14			
458.	The behaviour of skin temperature profiles in the forearm of a nude resting subject at air temperatures from 24°C to 34°C	Andrew Patterson	085494396X pb	1976	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 69		54			
459.	A trade union aristocracy: a history of white workers in the Transvaal and the general strike of 1913	Elaine N Katz	0854944001	1976	E	History	African Studies Institute communication 3		601			Revised thesis, widely used as source text
460.	An Analytical model of steady-state heat flow through the superficial tissues of the forearm	Andrew Patterson	0854944028 pb	1976	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 70		71			
461.	J. D. Rheinallt Jones papers	Marcelle Jacobson	0854944044	1976	E	Bibliography	Inventories of collections 4		35			
462.	"Barren" massive sulphide deposits in the Mphoengs schist belt, Rhodesia: a case history	Carl Annheusser & Patrick Ryan	0854944079	1976	E	Geology						
463.	Bibliography and subject-index of Brazilian geology (languages other than Portuguese)	Meg Womack; Andrew Button, ed.	0854944087	1976	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 106					
464.	Geological and geochemical investigations of the Roodekrans ultramafic complex and surrounding Archaean volcanic rocks, Krugersdorp district	Carl Annheusser	0854944095	1976	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 103					
465.	Transient heat transfer in the superficial tissues of the forearm after a step change in surrounding air temperature	Andrew Patterson	0854944109 pb	1976	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 71		65			
466.	An integrated approach to mathematical flood plain modelling	Heinz Weiss	0854944117	1976	E	Engineering Hydrology						
467.	Geochemical aspects of the origin of detrital pyrite in Witwatersrand conglomerates	Rudolf Saager	0854944125	1976	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 105					

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468.	The rapidity of change in the business environment: its implications for managerial competence	Simon Biesheuvel	085494415X	1976	E	Business Management	Graduate School of Business Admin 1					
469.	Transvaal and Hamersley basins: review of basin development and mineral deposits	Andrew Button	0854944176	1976	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 107					
470.	Subtidal and intertidal clastic and carbonate sedimentation in a macrotidal environment: an example from the Lower Proterozoic of South Africa	Andrew Button & RG Vos	0854944214	1976	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 100					
471.	White minority population groups in Johannesburg	John Browett & Tim Hart	0854944222	1976	E	Geography	Urban & Regional Research Unit 14		32			
472.	The distribution of the Karroo vertebrate fauna, with special reference to certain genera and the bearing of this distribution on the zoning of the Beaufort beds	James Kitching	0854944273	1976	E	Palaeontology	Bernard Price Institute 1		131			Revised thesis
473.	Important plants of Sterkfontein: an illustrated guide	AOD Mogg	0854944265 pb	1976	E	Palaeontology Botany	Bernard Price Institute 2		177			
474.	Accent: its role in the evaluation of scholastic ability	Carol A Macdonald		1977	E	Education						BA Hons thesis
475.	Biennial course for surgeons summaries	Dept of Surgery		1977	E	Medical						
476.	Public and private music collections in South Africa	Shona Sibson Wallis		1977	E	Info science Catalogue						
477.	Kwanyama-English dictionary	Basil HC Turvey, comp; W Zimmermann & GB Taapopi, eds	0854943153	1977	E	Linguistics Dictionary		R6	162			
478.	The journals of the Rev. T. L. Hodgson, missionary to the Seleka-Rolong and the Griquas, 1821-1831	Richard Cope, ed.	0854943706 Cloth	1977	E	History Religion	African Studies Institute	R16,00	434			
479.	Anthropology of Southern Africa in periodicals to 1950: an analysis and index	Nicolaas J van Warmelo, ed.	0854943781	1977	E	Anthropology			1484		Co-pub Zed Books	
480.	Industrial shadows	Albert Solomon	0854944133	1977	E	Mining Medical			19		Inaugural lecture, 1976	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
481.	Perspectives on South Africa: a collection of working papers	Taffy Adler, ed.	0854943986	1977	E	Economics	African Studies Institute communication 4		366			
482.	Working papers in southern African studies	Phillip Bonner, ed.	0854943994 v 1 0854946446 v 2 086975162X v 3	1977 1981	E	Economics	African Studies Institute communication 5	R9,95			Conference proceedings Vol 2 Ravan Press	
483.	Towards a science of ecological management	Brian H Walker	0854944141 pb	1977	E	Environment			16		Inaugural lecture, 1976	
484.	Fragments from an ironic autobiography	Amancio D'Alpoim Guedes	0854944168	1977	E	Architecture			40		Inaugural lecture, 24 August 1976	
485.	Purchasing guide for South African libraries	Reuben Musiker	0854944184 2 nd ed 0854946179 3 rd 0854949046 4 th	1977 1980 1986	E	Library	Library occasional pub 2		15 50			
486.	The Africana collections of the University of the Witwatersrand	Reuben Musiker	0854944192	1977	E	Library	Library occasional pub 1		21			
487.	The lifeline of the unborn child and some associated congenital anomalies	Michael Dinner	0854944206 pb	1977	E	Medical			14		Inaugural lecture, 1976	
488.	Method for determining the maximum allowable stress for preliminary aircraft wing design	RJ Fritz	0854944249 pb	1977	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 72		32			
489.	While some must sleep others must watch	Donald G Moyes	0854944257	1977	E	Medical			7		Inaugural lecture, 1976	
490.	A modification of the world model to suit the South African system and a subsequent study of future trends in South Africa	Alan L Forsyth & JI Thorby	0854944281 pb	1977	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 73					
491.	Aspects to be considered when choosing a continuously-variable vehicle transmission	IA Hamilton, Costa Rallis & RT Jamieson	085494429X pb	1977	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 74		23			
492.	The dearth of scientists: probable causes and possible solutions	JM Pratt	0854944303	1977	E	Education					Inaugural lecture	
493.	Society in Southern Africa	Brunhilde Helm, ed.		1977	E	Sociology			215		Conference proceedings	
494.	The study of education: priorities in the South African context	Archibald P Hunter	0854944311	1977	E	Education			13		Inaugural lecture, 1976	
495.	Flow generation by catchment models of differing complexity: a comparison of performance	William Pitman	0854944389	1977	E	Engineering Hydrology						

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
496.	The financial evaluation of property development projects: a computer model	BG Boaden	0854944397	1977	E	Geography Economics	Urban & Regional Research Unit					
497.	Residential land values in the PWV region 1966 to 1975	BG Boaden & Timothy Hart	0854944400	1977	E	Geography Economics	Urban & Regional Research Unit 15		65			
498.	Interpretation in the arts	Arts Colloquium 1976	0854944435 pb	1977	E	Arts			94		Conference proceedings	
499.	Urban air pollution dispersion models: a critical survey	Pavel Zib	0854944451	1977	E	Geography Environment	Geography & Environmental Studies 16		44			
500.	Aspects of wintertime mesoscale temperature structure over Johannesburg	Roland van Gogh & Peter Tyson	085494446X	1977	E	Geography Environment	Geography & Environmental Studies 17	R2,00	45			
501.	Dysfunctioning of the fluid mechanical craniospinal system as revealed by stress/strain diagrams	Keith Lewer Allen & Edgar Bunt	0854944478 pb	1977	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 76		29			
502.	Selected records of the Archbishops of Cape Town	Anna McCubbin Cunningham	0854944486	1977	E	Bibliography History	Inventories of collections 6		86			
503.	Guide to audio-visual material held in departments of the University of the Witwatersrand	Yvonne Harson	0854944494 pb	1977	E	Bibliography Library	Library occasional pub 3	R2,00	49			
504.	A simple predictor of company failure: a preliminary comment	Paul Strebel & Grenville Andrews	0854944509	1977	E	Business Economics	Graduate School of Business Admin 2		9			
505.	Correlation of the Godwan formation based on stratigraphic trends in the Witwatersrand basin	Andrew Button	0854944524	1977	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 109					
506.	Khoisan linguistic studies 3	Anthony Traill, ed.	0854944540	1977	E	Linguistics	African Studies Institute communication 6	R4	169		Conference proceedings 3rd Bushman/ Hottentot Linguistics Seminar	
507.	The geology, petrology, and geochemistry of the bushveld granites and felsites in the Potgietersrus tin-field	DH Lenthall & Donald Hunter	0854944583	1977	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 110					
508.	Humankind: a product of evolutionary transcendence	Theodosius Dobzhansky & Francisco J. Ayala	085494463X	1977	E	Evolution	Raymond Dart lecture 13		15		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
509.	The Bureau for Minerals Studies: aims, objectives and structure	Desmond Pretorius	0854944699	1977	E	University Geology	Bureau for Minerals Studies 1		25			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
510.	An assessment of the dendrochronological potential of indigenous tree species in South Africa	MA Lilly	0854944702	1977	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 18	R2,00	80			
511.	A general geological description of the Archaean granitic terrane between Nelspruit and Bushbuckridge, eastern Transvaal	Laurence Robb	0854944729	1977	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 111					
512.	On the relationship between cumulus mineralogy and trace and alkali element chemistry in an Archaean granite from the Barberton region	Terence McCarthy & Laurence Robb	0854944737	1977	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 112					
513.	Drag reduction and pressure pulsations in dilute phase pneumatic conveying	RD Marcus, AJ Dickson & Costa Rallis	0854944745 pb	1977	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 77					
514.	Pluvials in Northern and East Africa and their relations to glacial climates in Europe	Michael Selby	0854944761	1977	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 19		131			
515.	The retail structure of the Witwatersrand and the Vaal Triangle: a preliminary report	Aaron Cohen & Bruce Boaden	085494477X	1977	E	Geography	Urban & Regional Research Unit 17	R2,00	20			
516.	The Earl Macartney papers	Anna McCubbin Cunningham	0854944788	1977	E	Bibliography History	Inventories of collections 5	R3,00	88			
517.	Zulu for beginners	Estelle Rassmann & Margaret Meyer	0854944796 0854945423 Part 3	1977 1979	E / Z	Language teaching		R7,50	69			
518.	An overview of industrial legislation in South Africa, in relation to the employment of different race groups	Garth Saloner	0854944826	1977	E	Business Law						
519.	An introduction to local government	William David Hammond-Tooke, ed.	0854944834 pb	1977	E	Politics			94			
520.	The demographic structure of black and white populations in the Witwatersrand metropolitan region, 1970	Timothy Hart & IK Lourens	0854944850	1977	E	Geography	Urban & Regional Research Unit 18	R2,00	30			
521.	Annual report	Witwatersrand Medical Library		1978	E	University service						

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
522.	A Selected profile of the University of Witwatersrand Business School graduate, and his impressions of some facets of the 'Wits' M.B.A. programme	David Limerick	0854944869	1977	E	Business University	Graduate School of Business Admin 5					
523.	Mutatis mutandis: a collection of papers presented at the National Conference of South African Law Students			1978	E	Law			87		Conference proceedings	
524.	Proceedings of the Symposium on Medical Librarianship			1978	E	Info science Medical					Conference proceedings	
525.	The Role of the Occupational Health Nurse in South Africa			1978	E	Nursing						
526.	A guide to health and social services in the Johannesburg area	Avis Schreier	0854942483 2 nd pb 1868140059 3 rd	1978 1987	E	Medical			259 344			
527.	Projections of the urban population of the Southern PWV for the years 1980, 1990 and 2000	John Browett & Tim Hart	0854944575	1978	E	Geography	Urban & Regional Research Unit 19	R5,00	126			
528.	Education through animals	Hugh EH Paterson	085494480X pb	1978	E	Education			11		Inaugural lecture, 1977	
529.	From generation to generation	Trefor Jenkins	0854944842 pb	1978	E	Medical anthropology			33		Inaugural lecture, 1977	
530.	"For better or for worse": the prospects for computerized information processing	Jerrold T Steele	0854944907	1978	E	Info technology					Inaugural lecture, 1977	
531.	Modern genetics: hope or hazard of the future?	Nancy van Schaik	0854944915	1978	E	Medical Genetics			11		Inaugural lecture, 1977	
532.	Teaching for tomorrow's world	Donald E Lomax	0854944923	1978	E	Education			19		Inaugural lecture, 4 October 1977	
533.	The broader structural aspects of the gravity field over southern Africa	Desmond Pretorius	0854944966	1978	E	Geography						
534.	Petrographic and mineragraphic investigations of the Archaean gold placers at Mount Robert in the Pietersburg greenstone belt, northern Transvaal	Rudolf Saager & R Muff	0854944974	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 114					
535.	Catalogue of early printed books, 1471-1600	Jean Cowley	0854945032	1978	E	Bibliography Library			115			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
536.	Alluvial and destructive beach facies in the Archaean Moodies group of the Barberton mountain land	Kenneth Eriksson	0854944990	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 115					
537.	Rodingite occurrences in some Archaean ultramafic complexes in the Barberton mountain land	Carl Annheusser	0854945008	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 116					
538.	Data summaries of key commodities in the South African minerals economy	CF Vermaak	0854945016	1978	E	Geology Economics	Economic Geology Research Unit 118		66			
539.	The geology and geochemistry of the Muldersdrif ultramafic complex, Krugersdorp district	Carl Annheusser	0854945024	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 117		14			
540.	Financial ratio analysis in the prediction of corporate failure in South Africa	Grenville Andrews	0854945040	1978	E	Business Economics	Graduate School of Business Admin 6		12			
541.	On an Archaean marundite occurrence (corundum-margarite rock) in the Barberton mountain land, Eastern Transvaal	Carl Annheusser	0854945059	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 119		8			
542.	The University of the Witwatersrand Library in the late seventies	Reuben Musiker, ed.	0854945075 pb	1978	E	Library University	Library occasional pub 4	R2,00	35			
543.	Inflation: common fallacies and real issues	Peter Lewin	0854945083 2 nd ed	1978	E	Business Economics	Graduate School of Business Admin 3		14			
544.	African Studies seminar, 1977		0854945091	1978	E	Economics Politics		R4,00	225		Conference proceedings	
545.	Flood forecasting for reservoir operation by deterministic hydrological modelling	MS Basson	0854945105	1978	E	Engineering Hydrology	Hydrological Research Unit 1/78					
546.	The Silas T. Molema and Solomon T. Plaatje papers	Marcelle Jacobson	0854945113 pb	1978	E	Bibliography History	Inventories of collections 7		76			
547.	The stratigraphy of the early-Proterozoic Buffalo Springs group in the Thabazimbi area, west-central Transvaal	N Tyler	0854945148	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 120					
548.	Marginal-marine depositional processes in the Archaean Moodies Group, Barberton mountain land	Kenneth Eriksson	0854945172	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 122		19			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
549.	Early-proterozoic meandering-stream sedimentation in the Buffalo Springs group of the Transvaal supergroup, west-central Transvaal	N Tyler	0854945164	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 121					
550.	Elements of the wintertime temperature and wind structure over Pretoria	RG van Gogh	0854945180	1978	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 20		45			
551.	Evaluation in the arts	Arts Colloquium	0854945199	1978	E	Arts			67		Conference proceedings	
552.	Bedforms in the braided, algal-colonized Sabi river, Southeastern Rhodesia	Andrew Button	0854945229	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 124		7			
553.	A case against disinvestment in the South African economy	June van Lingen, comp.	0854945237 085494639X 4 th ed	1978 1980	E	Economics	Graduate School of Business Admin		79			
554.	Investment and other allowances: are they adequate incentives in an inflationary environment?	Ian Macgregor	0854945245	1978	E	Economics	Graduate School of Business Admin 7		15			
555.	Bibliophilia Africana III	Reuben Musiker, ed.	0854945261	1978	E	Bibliography			159		Conference proceedings	
556.	Regional and detailed field and geochemical studies of Archaean Trondhjemitic gneisses, migmatites and greenstone xenoliths in the southern part of the Barberton mountain land, South Africa	Carl Annheusser & Laurence Robb	0854945288	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 125		14			
557.	A depth-duration-frequency diagram for point rainfall in Southern Africa	Desmond Midgley & William Pitman	0854945296	1978	E	Engineering Hydrology						
558.	Basin analysis of the Ecca and lowermost Beaufort beds and associated coal, uranium and heavy mineral beach sand occurrences	Patrick Ryan & GG Whitfield	085494530X	1978	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 126		16			
559.	Indexation and the Income Tax Act	Ian MacGregor	0854945318	1978	E	Accounting Law	Graduate School of Business Admin 8					
560.	The Faculty of Architecture of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg and its role in the community	Monte Bryer	0854945334	1978	E	University Architecture			95			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
561.	"Fly-speck carbon" in conglomerates and gold in banded iron-formations of the Pietersburg greenstone belt : reflections on the formation of the Witwatersrand deposits	Rudolf Saager & R Muff	0854945350	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 127		12			
562.	Molecular and elemental analyses of the carbonaceous matter in the gold- and uranium-bearing Vaal Reef carbon seams, Witwatersrand sequence	JE Zumberge, AC Sigleo & B Nagy	0854945385	1978	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 128					
563.	So called "infibulation" in African rock art: A group research project	AR Willcox	0854945393	1978	E	Art					Institute for the Study of Man in Africa. Reprint from <i>African Studies</i> 37: 203-227	
564.	Mergers and acquisitions in South Africa, 1978-1980	Ian H Macgregor	0854945539 0854946918	1978 1981	E	Business	Merger Research Bureau	R5,00	35			
565.	Supporting tissues of the teeth: notes on periodontology	John Lemmer	0854946233	1978	E	Medical Dentistry			121			
566.	Guide to the Archives and Papers of the University of the Witwatersrand	Anna Cunningham, ed. (4 th ed)	0854943137 3rd ed 0854945938 supp 0854948023 4th ed 0854949402 pb 5 th	1979 1983 1986	E	Bibliography University		R7,50	206 244		Part of National Register of Manuscripts (NAREM)	
567.	Pestilence and disease in the history of Africa	Jack NP Davies	0854944648	1979	E	History	Raymond Dart lecture 14	R2,00	20		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
568.	A theoretical exposition explaining the disparities in the South African money market: statutory and non-statutory liquid assets	Ari Uliel	0854944907	1979	E	Business Economics	Graduate School of Business Admin 11					
569.	South African frogs: A complete guide	Neville I Passmore & Vincent C Carruthers	0854945253 hb	1979	E	Zoology		R22	288		Revised edition pub. 1999 by New Holland, 1868125173	Grmophone record of frog calls included
570.	The Skull and mandible of the South African baboon: a morphological study	Trevor Rubidge Trevor-Jones	085494527X	1979	E	Zoology						
571.	Growing up with hormones	KL Manchester	0854945369 pb	1979	E	Medical			5		Inaugural lecture; Reprint SA Medical Journal, 55, p. 363-367, 10 March 1979	

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572.	The creole of Sao Tomé	Luiz Ivens Ferraz	0854945377	1979	E	Linguistics		R6	120		African Studies, 37(1), 1978, 3–68	
573.	Society in Southern Africa, 1975–78	FM Orkin & SE Welz, eds	0854945431	1979	E	Sociology			288		Conference proceedings, Association for Sociology in Southern Africa	
574.	The distribution of granitophile elements in Archaean granites of the eastern Transvaal, and their bearing on geomorphological and geological features of the area	Laurence Robb	085494544X	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 129		14			
575.	Closed-form solutions for a coupled ideal analysis of free piston machines of the Harwell type	David Berchowit & Gavin Wyatt-Mair	0854945458 pb	1979	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 78		28			
576.	Stratigraphy, origin, and correlation of the Kanye volcanic group in the west-central Transvaal	N Tyler	0854945466	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 130					
577.	The Anglo-Zulu War of 1879: two centenary lectures	Richard Cope & Jeff Guy	0854945482 pb	1979	E	History			41			
578.	Correlation, stratigraphic relations, and geochemistry of the Ventersdorp supergroup in the Derdepoort area, west-central Transvaal	N Tyler	0854945504	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 131					
579.	African tribal sculpture exhibition	Catalogue	0854945512	1979	E	University service Art catalogue					Gertrude Posel Gallery	
580.	The financial aspects of black home ownership with reference to the new 99-year leasehold legislation	Bruce Boaden	0854945520 pb	1979	E	Economics	Business Economics occasional paper	R3,00	29			
581.	Proceedings of the 6th spring philosophy colloquium	Zak van Straaten, ed.	0854945555	1979	E	Philosophy			118		Conference proceedings	
582.	Business forecasting	Peter Pirow	0854945563	1979	E	Business	Graduate School of Business Admin 9		12			
583.	Depositional sedimentary environments within the Black Reef quartzite of the west-central Transvaal	N Tyler	0854945571	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 132					
584.	Music and the challenge of electronics	Anton Hartman	0854945598	1979	E	Music			12		Inaugural lecture	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
585.	Records of the Trade Union Council of South Africa	Anna M Cunningham	085494561X pb vol 1 1868140075 pb vol 2	1979 1987	E	Bibliography History	Inventories of collections 8, 14	R5,00 R11,00	184 156			
586.	Basic concepts manual	Zak van Straaten, ed.	0854945628	1979	E	Philosophy			78			
587.	A guide to practical social research for students	Alan Simon	0854945687 pb	1979	E	Sociology			105			
588.	Early Proterozoic weathering profile on the 2200 M.Y. Old Hekpoort Basalt, Pretoria Group, South Africa: preliminary results	Andrew Button	0854945709	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 133		19			
589.	Closed-form solutions for a coupled ideal analysis of free-piston stirling engines	David Berchowit & Gavin Wyatt-Mair	0854945717 pb	1979	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 79		47			
590.	A Visitor's guide to the University of the Witwatersrand	Reuben Musiker	0854945725 pb	1979	E	University	Library occasional pub 5	R3,00	27			
591.	Flood forecasting for reservoir operation with specific reference to Hartebeespoort Dam	William Pitman & MS Basson	0854945733	1979	E	Engineering Hydrology						
592.	A numerical hydraulic model of the Pongola flood plain	William Pitman & Heinz Weiss	0854945741	1979	E	Engineering Hydrology		16 pp	16			
593.	The South African textbook of sports medicine	Ivan Cohen, George Beaton & Duncan Mitchell, eds.	0854945768	1979	E	Sports Medical			187			
594.	Uranium distribution in early Precambrian gold-bearing conglomerates of the Kaapvaal craton, South Africa : a case study for the application of U-fission track micromapping	K Thiel, Rudolf Saager & R Muff	0854945784	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 134					
595.	A derivation of the dynamic equations of motion of a single unflanged wheelpair with uniformly tapering running surfaces moving in three dimensional space as it travels along a straight pair of rails	CO Boyd	0854945814 pb	1979	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 80		60			

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596.	Khoisan linguistic studies 5	Anthony Traill, ed.	0854945822 pb	1979	E / A	Linguistics		R1,20	49		Dept of Linguistics	
597.	Multibrand purchasing behaviour: theory and application	Myra Goodman	0854945830	1979	e	Business	Graduate School of Business Admin 10					
598.	Heat stroke and liver cancer: Diseases caused by a hostile environment	Michael Kew	0854945849	1979	E	Medical			15		Inaugural lecture, 1979	
599.	Employment and income in South Africa: trends and projections	Aart Roukens de Lange	0854945873	1979	E	Economics Labour						
600.	Precambrian palaeoweathering and erosion surfaces in Southern Africa: review of their character and economic significance	Andrew Button & N Tyler	0854945881	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 135		37			
601.	Short-title catalogue of printed books in the Church of the Province Record Library		0854945911	1979	E	Bibliography					Library	
602.	Stability wind roses for southern Africa	Peter Tyson, Roseanne Diab & Robert Preston-Whyte	085494592X	1979	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 21		97			
603.	Highlights of the Ernest Oppenheimer Portuguese collection of the University of the Witwatersrand Library	Jean Cowley, Marius Valkhoff, ed.	0854945946	1979	E	Bibliography						
604.	Tertiary education of students handicapped culturally or linguistically in a predominantly English-speaking institution		0854945954	1979	E	Education			72		Conference proceedings	
605.	Guide to audio-visual material held in departments of the Medical School, University of the Witwatersrand	Elaine Gorvy	0854945962	1979	E	Bibliography			41			
606.	Analysis of SWA-Namibia rainfall data	BFC Richardson & Desmond Midgley	0854945970	1979	E	Engineering Hydrology						
607.	Quaternary environments in the arid zone of Southern Africa	IN Lancaster	0854945997 pb	1979	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 22		77			
608.	The nature of Archaean pegmatite deposits in the north-eastern Transvaal	Laurence Robb & Vicky Robb	0854946004	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 136		15			

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609.	Sedimentological controls of gold and uranium in local developments of the Leader reef, Welkom goldfield, and Elsburg No. 5 reef, Klerksdorp goldfield, Witwatersrand basin	ND Smith & Wyatt Minter	0854946012	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 137		21			
610.	Fluvial and tidal sedimentation in the Mozaan basin of the Pongola supergroup	Marcus Watchorn	0854946047	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 138					
611.	Do Blacks have a right to family life? An examination of the concept "ordinary residence" in Section 10 (1) (C) of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act 25 of 1945, as amended	Marion Dixon	0854946063	1979	E	Law	CALS occasional paper 1		47		Centre for Applied Legal Studies	Moved to Monash (Australia since early 1980s)
612.	Publications Appeal Board: digest of decisions	Louise Silver	0854946071	1979	E	Law	CALS					
613.	The complete guide to wage regulating measures	Halton Cheadle & Louise Silver	085494608X	1979	E	Law						
614.	Mineralogy, petrology and origin of the Archaean Boesmanskop syenite, Barberton mountain land, South Africa	Carl Annheusser, Laurence Robb & JM Barton	0854946098	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 139		19			
615.	Evidence of tidal processes from the lower part of the Witwatersrand supergroup, South Africa	Kenneth Eriksson, BR Turner & RG Vos	0854946101	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 140		9			
616.	A reappraisal of the geology of the western Mozaan basin	Marcus Watchorn	0854946128	1979	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 141					
617.	The South African film industry	Keyan Tomaselli	0854946454 2 nd ed	1979 1980	E	Film	African Studies Institute communication 7		152			
618.	The Proceedings of the Kenton Conference 1980			1980	E						Conference proceedings, November 1980	
619.	African techniques of domination and state formation: their relevance today	Eileen Jensen Krige	0854945865	1980	E	Politics	Raymond Dart lecture 16				Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
620.	Some aspects of the theory of prime numbers	John Knopfmacher	085494589X	1980	E	Mathematics			11		Inaugural lecture, 1979	
621.	Brighter outlook for cancer treatment	Nora de Moor	0854945989 pb	1980	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 1979	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
622.	Stainless steel: the miracle alloy	FRA Robinson	0854946020	1980	E	Engineering			6		Inaugural lecture, 5 April 1979	
623.	Psychiatry observed	Max Feldman	0854946039	1980	E	Medical Psychiatry			19		Inaugural lecture, 24 October 1979	
624.	Basic concepts in philosophy	Zak van Straaten, ed.	0854946136	1980	E	Philosophy			126		1982 published by OUP	
625.	Human factors influencing the job-effectiveness of blacks	Simon Kenton	0854946144	1980	E	Business	Graduate School of Business Admin 12					
626.	Select catalogue of the H.H. Paine Collection in the Physical Sciences Library	Margaret Thurgood	0854946160	1980	E	Bibliography						
627.	Contemporaneous sedimentation and volcanism at the base of the early Precambrian Nsuzi group, South Africa	Marcus Watchorn & Neville Armstrong	0854946187	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 142					
628.	Hans Adler, 1904-1979: a collection of tributes	Reuben Musiker, ed.	0854946217	1980	E	Library			60			
629.	A geological investigation of the archaean granite-greenstone terrane south of the Boesmanskop Syenite Pluton, Barberton mountain land	Carl Annheusser	0854946225	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 143		15			
630.	Evaluating the effectiveness of the Mfolozi-St Lucia link by numerical modelling	GA McGill	085494625X	1980	E	Engineering Hydrology			202			
631.	Catalogues: Standard Bank Foundation Collection of African Art, University Art Galleries' Collection of African Art and selected works from the University Ethnological Museum Collection	Anitra Nettleton	0854946284 0854946748 0854949208 pb 1868141004	1980 1981 1986 1989	E Zul Nde	Art catalogue University		R11,20	81			
632.	A model to compute on a monthly basis diffuse salt loads associated with runoff	Christopher Herold	0854946292	1980	E	Engineering Hydrology						
633.	A mathematical model for simulating daily salinity fluctuations in the Vaal barrage	Rn Mileikowsky	0854946306	1980	E	Engineering Hydrology						
634.	Analysis of large-area storms in SWA/Namibia	William Pitman	0854946314	1980	E	Engineering Hydrology						

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635.	Magmatic cycles and the evolution of the Archaean granitic crust in the Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland	Carl Annheusser & Laurence Robb	0854946330	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 144		11			
636.	Style guide for thesis and dissertations	Reuben Musiker	0854946349 pb	1980	E	University service	Library occasional pub 7	R2,00	34			
637.	Current trends in industrial and organisational psychology	Christopher Orpen	0854946357	1980	E	Psychology			22		Inaugural lecture, 1979	
638.	Electrographical interpretation and the evaluation of functional capability	Arthur Lewin & LB van Rensburg	0854946365	1980	E	Medical						
639.	Detailed studies of select migmatite outcrops in the region southwest of the Barberton greenstone belt and their significance concerning the nature of the early Archaean crust in the region	Laurence Robb	0854946373	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 145		11			
640.	Poetry and precision	BD Cheadle	0854946411	1980	E	Literature					Inaugural lecture	
641.	The white waters of the Witwatersrand	David Stephenson	085494642X	1980	E	Hydrology					Inaugural lecture	
642.	A visit to Cape Town in 1838	Henry Tracey; A. Cunningham, ed.	0854946438	1980	E	Library				Limited edition 200 copies	Friends of the Library,	
643.	Gold and uranium in quartz-pebble conglomerates	Desmond Pretorius	0854946462	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 151		18			
644.	Continental sedimentation and volcanism in the Dominion Group of the Western Transvaal: a review	Marcus Watchorn	0854946470 pb	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 146		8			
645.	Some aspects of ore reserve estimation	F Mendelsohn	0854946500	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 147					
646.	The stratigraphic and sedimentological development of the Witwatersrand West Rand basin in the Klerksdorp area	Marcus Watchorn	0854946519	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 148					
647.	The relation of mineral deposits to early crustal evolution	Carl Annheusser	0854946535	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 149		20			

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648.	Aspects of Jewish life in South Africa: three lectures	Bernard Casper, A Geyser & I Norwich	0854946543	1980	E	Library			40		Friends of the Library	
649.	Camöens and the poetry of South Africa	Stephen Gray	085494656X pb	1980	E	Literature Poetry	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute Camöens annual lecture 2	R2,50	16			
650.	Records of the Garment Workers Union	Marcelle Jacobson & Anne Cunningham	0854946578	1980	E	Library Bibliography	Inventories of collections 9		238			
651.	Diverse facets of strategic minerals in South Africa	Theo Beukes	0854946586	1980	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 150		10			
652.	Directory of adult education organisations in and near Johannesburg	Joan Hoffman		1981	E	Education Regional	Centre for Continuing Education		82			
	<i>Gazette of the University of the Witwatersrand</i>			1981	E	University service						
653.	Imagery in Zulu praise poetry	CT Msimang		1981	E	Literature Poetry						
654.	Tools and ourselves: an African legacy	J Desmond Clark	0854946381	1981	E	Archaeology Anthropology	Raymond Dart lecture 17	R3,00	20			
655.	A Student's manual of operative techniques	Peter Bow, ed.	0854946403 4 th ed 0854948821 junior 1868140032 senior spiral binding	1981 1985 1987	E	Medical		R13,50	148			
656.	Dental caries in South Africa	Peter Cleaton-Jones	0854946497 pb	1981	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 1980	
657.	Computers and management information	Peter Pirow	0854946551	1981	E	Business	Graduate School of Business Admin 13		25			
658.	Boundaries and belief: the structure of a Sotho worldview	W David Hammond-Tooke	0854946594 pb (Limp cloth)	1981	E	Religion Anthropology	HSRC publications series 74	R12,00	170			
659.	Training non-professionals in behaviour modification	James M Gardner	0854946616 pb	1981	E	Psychology	HSRC publications series 72	R9,00	179			
660.	Kinematic flow theory and application	David Stephenson	0854946624	1981	E	Hydrology						
661.	Gold, geld, gilt: future supply and demand	Desmond Pretorius	0854946632	1981	E	Geology			15			
662.	Application of ILLUDAS to stormwater drainage design in South Africa	MD Watson	0854946640	1981	E	Hydrology						
663.	From hypermarkets to hawkers: changing foci of concern for human geographers	Keith Beavon	0854946675	1981	E	Geography	Geography & Environmental Studies 23					

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664.	The heart of the child	Solomon E Levin	0854946683 pb	1981	E	Medical			22		Inaugural lecture, 20 August 1980	
665.	Patrolling the herms: social structure, cosmology and pollution concepts in Southern Africa	W David Hammond-Tooke	0854946705 pb	1981	E	Anthropology Environment	Raymond Dart lecture 18	R3	27		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
666.	Inflation and interest rates	Ari Uliel	0854946713 pb	1981	E	Accounting	Graduate School for Business Admin 14	Gratis	12			
667.	Sedimentological controls on stratabound placer mineralization in the lower Witwatersrand West Rand Group, South Africa	Marcus Watchorn	0854946721	1981	E	Geology						
668.	A Model to simulate daily river flows and associated diffuse-source conservative pollutants	Christopher Herold	085494673X	1981	E	Hydrology		R40,00				
669.	The geology of the Kalkkloof chrysotile asbestos deposit and surrounding area, Barberton mountain land	RP Menell	0854946756	1981	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 154					
670.	Catalogue of the Parapsychology Collection in the University of the Witwatersrand Library	Margarethe Lodemann & Aart Roukens de Lange	0854946772 pb	1981	E	Bibliography University			32			
671.	A Model to simulate the monthly water and salt balance in the Vaal River water supply system	Christopher Herold	0854946780 0854946810	1981	E	Hydrology	Hydrological Research Unit report 4/81	R20,00	189			
672.	Outcasts from justice : the consequences of banning orders under the Internal Security Act	Sarah Parry	0854946799 pb	1981	E	Law Politics	Centre for Applied Legal Studies 2		55			
673.	Data used for the modelling of the PWV's water supply system	Malcolm D Watson	0854946802	1981	E	Hydrology	Hydrological Research Unit report 6/81	R10,00	93		Water Research Commission	
674.	A Model to simulate the daily water and salt balance in the Vaal River water supply system	Christopher Herold	0854946810	1981	E	Hydrology	Hydrological Research Unit report 5/81	R20,00				
675.	The Politics of subsistence: Community struggles in wartime Johannesburg	Alfred William Stadler	0854946829 pb	1981	E	History			18		Inaugural lecture	
676.	Friends of the Library cook book		0854946845 pb	1981	E	Library					Friends of the Library	
677.	Education and the art of structural engineering	Alan R Kemp	0854946853	1981	E	Education Engineering			19			

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678.	<i>Breaker Morant</i>	Susan Gardner et al	0854946861 pb	1981	E	Media studies Film	Critical Arts monograph 1		64			
679.	The Geometry of an oblique osteotomy	Yehuda Charit	085494687X	1981	E	Medical Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 81	Gratis	11			
680.	Neurosurgery yesterday, today and tomorrow	Robert Lipschitz	0854946888 pb	1981	E	Medical		Gratis	17		Inaugural lecture, 1980	
681.	Investigations into South African tax law		0854946896	1981	E	Law Accounting	Centre for Business Studies 1		99			
682.	Records of the South African Institute of Race Relations	Anna Cunningham	085494690X 1868141578 Part 2	1981 1990	E	Library Race relations	Inventories of collections 10, 15	R7,50 R23,00	227 239			
683.	Early Portuguese explorers of southern Africa	Eric Axelson	0854946926 pb	1981	E	History Colonial history	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute Camões annual lecture 2	R3,75	14			
684.	Time-area method of flood estimation for small catchments	Malcolm Watson	0854946969 pb	1981	E	Hydrology		R15,00	122			
685.	Snakes and birds: Expressive space at Great Zimbabwe	Thomas N Huffmann	0854946993	1981	E	Archaeology					Inaugural lecture, 1981 Limited circulation	
686.	Experimental and clinical experience with oblique osteotomy for perthes disease (in Johannesburg)	Yehuda Charit & Moshe Roffman	0854947000 pb	1981	E	Medical	Mechanical Engineering 82	Gratis				
687.	The South African chief executive	Andre van der Merwe & Sandra van der Merwe	0854947035	1981	E	Business	Graduate School of Business Admin 15					
688.	Chemical and petrogenetic characteristics of Archaean tonalite-trondhjemite gneiss plutons in the Barberton mountain land	Laurence Robb & Carl Annheusser	0854947051	1981	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 155		16			
689.	Cotton dust kills / Uthuli lukakotini luyabulala	Neil White	0854947086 E pb 085494754X Z pb	1981	E / Z	Medical	Health & safety at work 2, 3		26		Health Care Trust	
690.	Design flood determination in SWA-Namibia	William V Pitman & Jose Stern	0854947108 pb	1981	E	Hydrology	Hydrological Research Unit report 14/81		90		Water Research Commission	
691.	Surface water resources of South Africa	BJ Middleton	0854947124 pb vol 1 0854946950 v 2 0854947132 v 3 0854947213 v 4 0854947205 v 5 0854946942 v 6	1981	E	Hydrology		R30 v6				

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			0854947345 appendices 0854947353 pb 0854947361 085494737X 0854947388 set									
692.	Gold distribution in supracrustal rocks from Archaean greenstone belts of Southern Africa and from Palaeozoic ultramafic complexes of the European Alps: metallogenic and geochemical implications	Rudolf Saager, Michael Meyer & R Muff	0854947167	1981	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 156		26			
693.	Geological and chemical characteristics of late granite plutons in the Barberton region and Swaziland with an emphasis on the Dalmein pluton: a review	Laurence Robb	0854947175	1981	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 157		16			
694.	The geology of the Schapenburg greenstone remnant and surrounding Archaean granitic terrane south of Badplaas, Eastern Transvaal	Carl Annheusser	0854947183	1981	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 158		12			
695.	Commissions of the Transvaal Colony, 1901-1911: a bibliography	Shelagh de Wet	0854947191 pb	1981	E	Bibliography History		R3,00	63			
696.	Southern African history: new perspectives	Noel Garson, ed.	0854948031 pb	1981	E	History	Senate special lectures		43			
697.	A descriptive catalogue of early medical books in the Adler Museum of the History of Medicine and the University of the Witwatersrand Medical Library	Jean Cowley; Cyril Adler, ed.	0854946837 pb	1982	E	Library		R10,00	145			
698.	A descriptive catalogue of early medical books	Jean Cowley & Cyril Adler	0854946837 pb	1982	E	Bibliography Medical		R10,00	145			
699.	Financial provision on divorce	June Sinclair	0854946934	1982	E	Law			17			
700.	Effects of number: experimental studies of the grammatical atmosphere effect	John W Mann	0854946985 pb	1982	E	Psychology Linguistics	HSRC publications series 76	R16,00	255			

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701.	Quarks at play	Richard H Lemmer	085494706X	1982	E	Physics			4		Inaugural lecture Reprinted from SA Journal of Science, 78 (1982)	
702.	Wits: the early years. A history of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, and its precursors 1896-1936	Bruce Murray	0854947094	1982	E	History University service		R10,00	389		All profits to Council	
703.	The Sick black child	Harry Stein	0854947116 pb	1982	E	Medical			30			
704.	Factual causation in perspective	RC Whiting	0854947221 pb	1982	E	Law					Inaugural lecture, 1981 Limited circulation	
705.	The moving earth	IB Watt	085494723X pb	1982	E	Surveying			17			
706.	An Undergraduate manual of prosthetic dentistry techniques for complete dentures	Leslie Carr	0854947248 pb	1982	E	Medical Textbook		R5,00	102			
707.	Geological and geochemical characteristics of the Heerenveen and Mpuluzi Batholiths south of the Barberton greenstone belt and preliminary thoughts on their petrogenesis	Carl R Anhaeusser & Laurence Robb	0854947264 pb	1982	E	Geology			22			
708.	Index of the names of mission stations established in the southern African region during the 19 th and early 20 th centuries	Franco Frescura	0854947272 pb	1982	E	Architecture	Transvaal Vernacular Architecture Society	R7,50	97			
709.	Report on the Rabie report: an examination of security legislation in South Africa	John Dugard	0854947299 pb	1982	E	Law		R2,00	103			
710.	Aspects of the political-economy of railways in southern Africa	Gordon H Pirie	0854947302 pb	1982	E	Geography Economics		R2,00	44			
711.	The Concept of allegory and Gil Vicente's Auto da Alma	Janet E Carter	0854947310 pb	1982	E	Literature	Acta Portugaliensia 1, Ernest Oppenheimer Institute	R3,75	21			
712.	Teaching English as a second language in junior secondary schools	Barbara Hollingworth	0854947396 pb	1982	E	Language teaching			279			
713.	The Female figure in the Portuguese cancioneros of the Middle Ages	Luis Leal	085494740X pb	1982	E	Literature	Acta Port. 2, Ernest Oppenheimer Inst.	R4,00	29			
714.	National Fine Arts Student Exhibition 1982	Diana Newman, ed.	0854947469 pb	1982	E	Art catalogue		R1,00	24			

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715.	The Aggeney's base metal sulphide deposits, Namaqualand, South Africa	Patrick Ryan et al	0854947418	1982	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 160					
716.	The Planning and promotion of library resources: manpower, materials, money in 1982	Reuben Musiker	0854947426 pb	1982	E	Info science	Library occasional publication 8	R3,00	165			
717.	The South African constitution: euphoria and rejection	Phyllis Lewsen	0854947434 pb	1982	E	Law	Raymond Dart lecture 19	R3,00	20			
718.	The Ballinger papers : being the papers of Margaret and William Ballinger	Anna Cunningham	0854947442 pb	1982	E	Library Bibliography	Inventories of collections 11	R5,00	137			
719.	Two dimensional kinematic modelling of the rainfall-runoff process	Constantinos A Constantinides	0854947450 pb	1982	E	Hydrology		R30,00	526			
720.	Nursing education: the challenge and the rewards	Shirley Williamson	0854947477 pb	1982	E	Nursing Education			15			
721.	Parliamentary sovereignty, fundamental freedoms and a Bill of Rights	Johan D van den Vyver	0854947485 pb	1982	E	Law					Inaugural lecture	
722.	Corporate financial reporting: past, present and future	Ian H Macgregor	0854947493 pb	1982	E	Accounting			15			
723.	Fourth generation languages: the quiet revolution in information systems	Neil Duffy et al	0854947507 pb 0854947604 pb	1982 1983	E	Info technology	Centre for Business Studies 16		19		Free to members	
724.	Linguistic windows into the nature of mind	Maurice Aldridge	0854947523 pb	1982	E	Linguistics Psychology			24		Inaugural lecture, 1982	
725.	An introduction to law librarianship	Lynette Davis	0854947531 pb	1982	E	Library	Library occasional paper 9		121			
726.	Aspects of Wits Library history	Reuben Musiker	0854947558 pb	1982	E	Info science University	Library occasional paper 10	R2,00	32			
727.	Flood peak calculation in South Africa	Teunis H Op ten Noort & David Stephenson	0854947590 pb	1982	E	Hydrology	Water systems research programme report 2	R20,00	48			
728.	Peak flows from small catchments using kinematic hydrology	David Stephenson	0854947647 pb	1982	E	Hydrology	Water systems research 4	R20,00	30		Water Research Commission contract	
729.	Dimensionless hydrographs using kinematic theory	Constantinos A Constantinides	0854947655 pb	1982	E	Hydrology	Water systems research 5	R20,00	35		Water Research Commission contract	
730.	Optimum design of detention storage for an urban catchment	Ian RA Green	085494768X pb	1982	E	Hydrology	Urban hydrology 3	R20,00	89			

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731.	Joaõ Albasini (1813-1888)	Jacobus B de Vaal	0854947876 pb	1982	E	History	Ernest Oppenheimer Institute Camõens lecture 3	R3,70	22			
732.	African customary law: its social and ideological function in South Africa	Raymond Suttner		1983	E	Law			26		African Studies seminar, 13 October 1983	
733.	Information system strategy formulation: some key issues	Neil Duffy		1983	E	Business	Centre for Business Studies 1		24			
734.	Some factors relating to dropping from Bafokeng High School senior standards	JH Kiely		1983	E	Education						
735.	Stability of industrial power networks	CB Cooper		1983	E	Engineering						
736.	Ideas on ID: some sacred cows get a glimpse of the abattoir	Geoffrey G Garrett	0854947515 pb	1983	E	Engineering			33		Inaugural lecture, 1982	
737.	Slow rhythmic ventricular oscillations and parenchymal density variations shown by sequential CT scanning	Keith Allen, Edgar Bunt & Hilda Podlas	0854947566 pb	1983	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 83		36			
738.	Retrospective	Keyan Tomaselli et al	0854947574 pb	1983	E	Media studies	Critical Arts monograph 2		23			
739.	Theory and practice: the Janus face of planning	John George Muller	0854947582 pb	1983	E	City planning			29		Inaugural lecture, 1982	
740.	Teachers for Africa	Donald R White	0854947612 pb	1983	E	Education			16		Inaugural lecture	
741.	Familiars and strangers: empirical social research as social relationship	Gerhard Schutte	0854947620 pb	1983	E	Anthropology			16		Inaugural lecture	
742.	The Psychology of déjà vu: have I been here before?	Vernon M Neppe	0854947639 pb	1983	E	Psychology		R16	277			
743.	Water resources systems planning, economics and optimization methods	David Stephenson & Christopher James	0854947671 pb	1983	E	Hydrology	Urban hydrology 2	R20,00				
744.	An Improved rainfall intensity distribution for hydrograph synthesis	Frederick Sutherland	0854947698 pb	1983	E	Hydrology	Water systems research 1/83	R20,00	83		MSc thesis	
745.	Modern cardiac surgery	Robin Howard Kinsley	0854947701 pb	1983	E	Medical			23		Inaugural lecture, 1982	
746.	Educating the educators	David Freer & Peter Randall, eds	085494771X	1983	E	Education			261		Conference proceedings	
747.	Affordable housing in the Eighties and Nineties	Franco Frescura, ed.	0854947728 pb	1983	E	Architecture		R20,00			Conference proceedings	
748.	An introduction to occupational health nursing in South Africa	Mike Baker & Stella, eds	0854947736 pb	1983	E	Nursing		R12,00	239			

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749.	Executive dystress, executive eustress, and what makes the difference	D Johann W Strümpfer	0854947744 pb	1983	E	Business	Centre for Business Studies fact & opinion papers 18		35			
750.	Slavic culture	Irene Masing-Delic, ed.	0854947752 pb 0854948708 pb	1983 1985	E	Art Culture		R6,50	278 155		Conference proceedings	
751.	Paradoxes of evolution in recent man	Derek F Roberts	0854947760 pb	1983	E	Evolution	Raymond Dart lecture 20	R3,00	16			
752.	The National Accounts of South Africa: trends and projections	Aart Roukens de Lange	0854947779 pb	1983	E	Economics		R100	257			
753.	Comparison of kinematic and time shift routing in closed conduits	Constantinos A Constantinides	0854947787 pb	1983	E	Hydrology	Water systems research	R20,00	224			
754.	TELIP: English language courses		0854947817 v 1 0854947825 v 2 0854947833 vol 1 teacher guide 0854947841 v 2 teacher guide 0854949348 v 3 0854949941 v 4 1868140571 v 5 1868141918 v 6	1983 1987 1988 1990	E	Language teaching		R5,50 v1 R4,50 v2 R6 v3				
755.	An introduction to maxillo-facial and oral surgery for undergraduate dental students	John F Lownie, NicholasPD Newton, eds	085494785X pb	1983	E	Medical			20			
756.	Come and take choice: essays in honour of Ken Scholes on the occasion of his 65 th birthday	Reuben Musiker, ed.	0854947868 pb	1983	E	Library	Library occasional pub 11	R3,00	85			
757.	Archaean layered ultramafic complexes in the Barberton Mountain Land, South Africa	Carl R Anhaeusser	0854947892 pb	1983	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit		20			
758.	Truth-telling: a dangerous duty	Hugh EH Paterson, ed.	0854947906 pb	1983	E	University service	Senate special lectures		46			
759.	Structural elements of Archaean granite-greenstone terranes as exemplified by the Barberton Mountain Land, Southern Africa	Carl R Anhaeusser	0854947914 pb	1983	E	Geology			22			
760.	The Determination of laminar burning velocity	Costa J Rallis & Ashton M Garforth	0854947930 pb	1983	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 84		27		Limited circulation	
761.	Medical virology: the coming of age	Barry D Schoub	085494799X	1983	E	Medical			20		Inaugural lecture	

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762.	The Witwatersrand supergroup at Swartkops: a re-examination of the structural geology	C Roering	0854947949 pb	1983	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 163		36			
763.	Japanese arts festival catalogue	Diana Lee Newman & Hans Schirmacher	0854947957 pb	1983	E	Art catalogue University		R2,00	32			
764.	Trace element trends in granites and the distinction between partial melting and crystal fractionation processes: case studies from two granites in South Africa	Laurence Robb	0854947965 pb	1983	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 164		18			
765.	Gold distribution in Archaean granitoids and supracrustal rocks from Southern Africa: a comparison	Rudolf Saager & Michael Meyer	0854947981 pb	1983	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 165		23			
766.	Ruling with the whip: a report on the violation of human rights in the Ciskei	Nicholas Haysom	0854948007 pb	1983	E	Politics Government	CALS occasional paper 5	R2,00	90			
767.	Fluvial architecture of Jurassic uranium-bearing sandstones, Colorado Plateau, Western United States	N Tyler & Frank Ethridge	085494804X pb	1983	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 166					
768.	Accounting in times of inflation	Peter Maw	0854948058 pb	1983	E	Accounting		R6,30	44			B Com Hons Thesis
769.	Education action profile	Academic Freedom Committee		1984	E	Education					Description based on a photocopy of No. 1 (Apr. 1984)	
770.	MODSIM: a modular method for the design, balancing and simulation of ore dressing plant flowsheets	RP King		1984	E	Engineering			65			
771.	Seasons that will never return: the impact of farm mechanization on employment, incomes and population distribution	Mike de Klerk		1984	E	Agriculture Economics						
772.	The Lichtenburg alluvial diamond diggers 1926-1929	TP Clynick		1984	E	History	African studies seminar paper		20		African Studies Institute seminar, 21 May 1984	
773.	The narrative techniques in a novel	Samuel D Ngcongwane		1984	E	Literature					Reprint SA Journal for African Languages, 4 (2), 1984	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
774.	The Identification and support of students with weaknesses in engineering drawing at university level	Charles S Potter & Errol van der Merwe	0854947809 pb	1984	E	Education Engineering	Adult & continuing education occasional paper 4	R9,50	34			
775.	Dart, Taung and the 'Missing Link' : an essay on the life and work of Emeritus Professor Raymond Dart	Phillip Tobias	0854948015 pb	1984	E	Evolution	Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	R8	67			
776.	WITWAT stormwater drainage program: theory, applications and user's manual	Ian RA Green	0854948082 pb 0854948252 part 2	1984	E	Hydrology		R30,00	142			
777.	Human resourcing or resourceful humans: can the needs of managers and workers be met in the workplace?	Loet Douwes Dekker	0854948090	1984	E	Business	Centre for Business Studies research paper 2		20			
778.	Geological, geochemical and isotopic characteristics of the Archaean Kaap Valley pluton, Barberton mountain land	Laurence Robb et al	0854948104 spiral binding	1984	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 167					
779.	Impact of microelectronics on distributed control systems	Michael G Rodd	0854948112 pb	1984	E	Engineering			4		Inaugural lecture Reprint SA Journal of Science 79, 1983	
780.	The Sanctity of Human Life	Ellison Kahn, ed.	0854948120 pb	1984	E	Law	Senate special lectures		41			
781.	The Development of a research plan for the Computer-Assisted Arithmetic Research Project	Peter de Vries	0854948139 pb	1984	E	Education	Adult & Continuing Education 3	R5,00	29			
782.	Introducing an innovation into a teaching programme using a sequential model, an interactive model	Peter de Vries	0854948147 pb	1984	E	Education	Adult & continuing education discussion paper 2	R6,00	39			
783.	Improving Black mineworkers' numerical competency by means of diagnostic teaching and test-and-practice exercises on the TOAM-CAI system	Peter de Vries	0854948155 pb	1984	E	Education	Adult & Continuing Education discussion paper 5	R10,00	81			
784.	The Serpentinites and related rocks of the Msauli asbestos deposit in the Archaean Barberton greenstone belt	Wolfgang Büttner	0854948163 pb	1984	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 168	Gratis	32			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
785.	English second language in adult education: language demands versus learner proficiency	Gail Cretchley et al	0854948171 pb	1984	E	Education	Adult & Continuing Education discussion paper 1	R9,00	67			
786.	A guide to political censorship in South Africa	Louise Silver	085494818X pb	1984	E	Law Politics	CALS occasional paper 6	R5,00	242			
787.	Records of the joint council of Europeans and Africans	Anna Cunningham	0854948198 pb	1984	E	Library Bibliography	Inventories of collections 12	R8,50	103			
788.	The Electronic Office in some South African organisations	PV Slattery & Neil Duffy	0854948201 pb	1984	E	Info technology Business	Centre for Business Studies 3		24			
789.	Do adults retain numerical skills learnt with the aid of the TOAM-System of Computer-Assisted Instruction?	Peter de Vries	085494821X pb	1984	E	Education	Adult & Continuing Education 6	R2,50	11			
790.	The Kalahari foreland, its marginal troughs and overthrust belts, and the regional structure of Botswana	Desmond Pretorius	0854948228 pb	1984	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 169		24			
791.	Adrianus Pijper, 1886-1964: bibliography	Marie Hersch	0854948236 pb	1984	E	Bibliography		Gratis	22			
792.	Classified list of films and videocassettes in the audiovisual centre of the University of the Witwatersrand	Jill Mitchell, ed.	0854948244 pb 0854948856 pb 0854949577 pb supp 1868141039	1984 1985 1986 1989	E	Bibliography University	Library occasional publications 12	R2,00 '84 R3 '85 R8,00 '89	61 197			
793.	Register of perinatal deaths / Register van perinatale sterfgevälle	Timothy Wilson	0854948295 E spiral binding 0854948309 A	1984	E / A	Medical		R5,45	50			
794.	Guide to the archives of the Church of the Province of South Africa	Anna Cunningham (4 th): Michele Pickover, ed.	0854948317 pb 1868140520 2 nd 1868381285 5 th	1984 1988 1994	E	Bibliography Religion		R10,00 R12,00	191 144			
795.	The de-nationalization of Black South Africans in pursuance of apartheid: a question for the International Court of Justice	John Dugard	0854948325 pb	1984	E	Law Politics		R2,00	14		Reprint from Lawyers for Human Rights bulletin, 4 (August 1984)	
796.	Are urban Blacks healthy?	Charles Isaacson	0854948341 ?	1984	E	Medical			17		Inaugural lecture, 1983	
797.	A joy to swallow: experiences with oesophageal disease	CG Bremner	0854948341 ?	1984	E	Medical			22		Inaugural lecture, 1983	
798.	Effective teaching: the awful simplicity	David Freer	0854948392 pb	1984	E	Education			17		Inaugural lecture, 1984	

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799.	Keeping the electron in its place: a critique on trends in modern electrical insulation systems	JP Reynders	085494835X pb	1984	E	Electronics			5		Inaugural lecture, 1984 Reproduced from Elektron, June 1984	
800.	The economic position of the urban white aged: a central Johannesburg study	WA Pringle	0854948376	1984	E	Economics	Dept of Economics occasional paper 1		29			
801.	Industrial decentralisation: changing institutional and financing arrangements	Richard Tomlinson, Mark Addleson & F Pretorius	0854948406 pb	1984	E	Business	Centre for Business Studies 4		19			
802.	Silver and mercury in gold particles from the Proterozoic Witwatersrand placer deposits of South Africa	T Oberthur & Rudolf Saager	0854948422	1984	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 170		21			
803.	What is occupational therapy?	Marjorie Concha	0854948449 pb	1984	E / A	Medical			9			
804.	The relationship between structural landforms, erosion surfaces and the geology of the Archaean granite basement in the Barberton region, Eastern Transvaal	Y Lageat & Laurence Robb	0854948481 pb	1984	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 171		21			
805.	The First year of computer-assisted arithmetic instruction in Soweto	Thomas P Metrowich	085494849X pb	1984	E	Education	Adult & continuing education occasional paper 7		40			
806.	Helicopter model testing: a survey	Alan Nurick	0854948503 pb	1984	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 85		130			
807.	The creation and distribution of wealth	Alfred Stadler	0854948929 pb	1984	E	Economics	Senate special lectures	Gratis	42			
808.	1925-1985: 60 years of dental education	Dental Faculty		1985	E	University service			16			
809.	Accessions list: Oliver Schreiner Law Library			1985	E	Bibliography					1979-1985	
810.	Wetlands for wastewater treatment: with special reference to municipal wastewaters	Fiona Rogers, Kevin Rogers & Jenny S. Buzer	0854948430 pb	1985	E	Hydrology		R10,00	122			
811.	Guide for the preparation of theses, dissertations and project reports in the Faculty of Engineering	Faculty of Engineering	0854948457 pb	1985	E	University service			73			
812.	The right to strike	Loet Douwes Dekker	0854948465 pb	1985	E	Labour	Centre for Business Studies 5		51			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
813.	Migrant labour in South Africa's mining economy: The struggle for the gold mines' labour supply, 1890-1920	Alan H Jeeves	0854948473 pb 0773504206 Can ed	1985	E	Economics History Mining		R20,00	322		Co-pub McGill Queen's University Press (Canada)	
814.	The origin of gold in Archaean epigenetic gold deposits	Michael Meyer & Rudolf Saager	085494852X	1985	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 172		11			
815.	Vrouetaal en taalverandering	Edith H Raidt	0854948538 pb 0854948536	1985	A	Linguistics		Gratis	30		Inaugural lecture Reprint Tydskrif vir Geesteswetenskappe, 24(4)	
816.	Die Taak van literêre geskiedskrywing	John C Kannemeyer	0854948554 pb	1985	A	Literature History			21		Inaugural lecture, 1985	
817.	Test on bolted joint for pipes using compact flanges	Stanley Roberts & Jose Martins	0854948562 pb	1985	E	Engineering Technology			30		Technology Centre	
818.	The J.H. Hofmeyr papers	Anna Cunningham	0854948597 pb	1985	E	Library Bibliography	Inventories of collections 13	R6,00	86			
819.	Interfunctional management: a new approach to theory and practice	BJ Bloch	0854948600	1985	E	Business Management	Dept of Economics 4					
820.	Deuteric alteration and uranium mineralization processes in leucogranite intrusions from the Namaqualand metamorphic complex	Laurence Robb & AE Schoch	0854948627	1985	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 173		11			
821.	Systems analysis of conjunctive use of groundwater, wastewater and surface water for the Witwatersrand	Wynand AJ Paling	0854948635 pb	1985	E	Hydrology		R30,00	115			
822.	Uranium distribution and redistribution in a suite of fresh and weathered pre-Witwatersrand and Witwatersrand conglomerates from South Africa	Michael Meyer, Rudolf Saager & V Koppel	0854948643	1985	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 174		9			
823.	The Freedom Charter: a blueprint for a democratic South Africa	Gilbert Marcus	0854948651 pb	1985	E	Politics History	Centre for Applied Legal Studies occasional paper 9	R2,00	42			
824.	Reservoir storage capacity determination in South Africa from historical and generated streamflow data	Teunis H Op ten Noort	085494866X pb	1985	E	Hydrology		R30,00	36			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
825.	The Social organization of the Nama, and other essays: centenary volume	Winifred Hoernlé; Peter Carstens, ed.	0854948678 pb	1985	E	Anthropology		R14,80	154			
826.	Taming micro-organisms: a case history	Helen M Garnett	0854948686 pb	1985	E	Medical		Gratis	14		Inaugural lecture, 1984	
827.	Archaean gold deposits of Australia	G Neil Phillips	0854948694	1985	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 175		41			
828.	Curriculum development in number skills	Peter de Vries & Peter Ngapo	0854948724 pb	1985	E	Education	Adult & continuing education discussion paper 8	R4,50	20		Limited circulation	
829.	Human evolution after Raymond Dart	Sherwood Washburn	0854948740	1985	E	Evolution	Raymond Dart lecture 23	R4,00	12		First published New York: Alan R. Liss, 1985	
830.	Ni, Co and Au contents of pyrites from Archaean granite-greenstone terranes and early Proterozoic sedimentary deposits in Southern Africa	Michael Meyer	085494883X	1985	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 176					
831.	Uranium and thorium contents of Archaean granitoids from the Barberton mountain land, South Africa	Michael Meyer, Laurence Robb & Carl Annheusser	0854948848	1985	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 177		15			
832.	Proceedings of the Symposium on Curriculum Development in Physical Science and Mathematics	JD Bradley, M Brand & Paul Laridon, eds	0854948864 pb	1985	E	Mathematics Education					Conference proceedings, 12 February 1985	
833.	Jan Christian Smuts: a bibliophile?	Jacqueline Kalley	0854948872 pb	1985	E	Library History	Africana series 1	R2,00	12			
834.	Commissioning of a helicopter rotor test facility	Alan Nurick, Warwick Green & Stefan Poprawa	0854948880 Spiral binding	1985	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 86		64			
835.	The faces of writing: a collection of ideas for stimulating writing in classrooms	Hilary Janks, Jonathan Paton & Denise Newfield	0854948899 pb	1985	E	Teaching language		R3,00	68			
836.	The Introduction of computer assisted mathematics into primary schools in Soweto: context, strategies and barriers	Carol A Macdonald	0854948953 pb	1985	E	Education Mathematics	Adult & continuing education 10	R7,50	60			
837.	Report on results and progress of computer assisted arithmetic research project: pupil component, 1984	Thomas P Metrowich	0854948961 pb	1985	E	Mathematics Education	Adult & continuing education 9	R6,00	33			

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838.	A model for training teachers in the TOAM-CAI innovation	Thomas P Metrowich & Carol Ann MacDonald	085494897X pb	1985	E	Education	Adult & continuing education 11	R6,00	44			
839.	The First decade of informal sector studies: review and synthesis	Chris Rogerson	0854948988 pb	1985	E	Geography		R3,00	93			
840.	Critical resources: use and abuse	Helen M Garnett, ed	085494902.. pb	1985	E	Business	Senate special lectures		42			
841.	The nature of the Witwatersrand hinterland: conjectures on the source-area problem	Laurence Robb & Michael Meyer	0854949038 pb	1985	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit circular 178		25			
842.	The Response of C.A.A.R.P. teachers to selected aspects of the TOAM innovation. 1984	Carol A Macdonald	0854949232 pb	1985	E	Education Mathematics	Adult & continuing education 14	R5,00	40			
843.	Soweto mathematics attitudes and the impact of inservice training	Carol A Macdonald & Penny Smith	0854949240 pb	1985	E	Mathematics Education	Adult & continuing education 13	R4,50	32			
844.	The Attitude of Soweto primary school pupils towards mathematics and TOAM-CAI	Carol Macdonald, Penny Smith & Thomas Metrowich	0854949259 pb	1985	E	Education	Adult & continuing education discussion paper 12	R6,50	49			
845.	10th National Congress	South African Society of Radiation Therapists		1986	E	Medical					Conference proceedings, 13-15 August 1986	
846.	Authorship, authenticity and the Black community: the novels of Soweto 1976	Kelwyn Sole		1986	E	Literature			40			
847.	Patriotism, patriarchy and purity: Natal and the politics of Zulu ethnic consciousness	Shula Marks		1986	E	Politics Identity	African studies seminar paper 193		39		African Studies Institute seminar, 4 August 1986	
848.	Interpretations of underdevelopment: legitimations of the racial order. The Holloway and Tomlinson Commissions of Inquiry	Louwrens Pretorius		1986	E	Law Race relations	African Studies seminar paper 194		29		African Studies Institute seminar, 11 August 1986	
849.	Black South African short fiction in English since 1976	Martin Trump		1986	E	Literature	African studies seminar paper 195		32		African Studies Institute seminar, 18 August 1986	
850.	A Feeling of prejudice: Orpheus M. McAdoo and the Virginia jubilee singers in South Africa, 1890-1898	Veit Erlmann		1986	E	History	African studies seminar paper 196		35		African Studies Institute seminar, 25 August 1986	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
851.	Documentary film and the visualisation of nineteenth-century American social history	Joshua Brown		1986	E	Film History						
852.	Food, authority and politics: student riots in South African schools	Jonathan Hyslop		1986	E	Politics	African studies seminar paper 200		34		African Studies Institute seminar, 29 September 1986	
853.	Local imperatives and imperial policy: the sources of Lord Carnarvon's South African Confederation Policy	Richard Cope		1986	E	History Colonial history	African studies seminar				African Studies Institute seminar, 6 October 1987	
854.	The Road to Sharpeville	Matthew Chaskalson		1986	E	History Politics						
855.	Women and wages: gender and the control of income in farm and Bantustan households	John Sharp		1986	E	Economics Gender						
856.	Publisher/Writer/Reader: Sociology of Southern African Literature	S. Gardner, ed.		1986	E	Literature					Conference proceedings	
857.	Insumansumane	Elliot Zondi	0854948511 pb 1868142353 pb	1986 1993	Zulu	Literature Drama	Bantu Treasury 19	R1,60	99			Trans of title: Something extraordinary
858.	Variation, culture and evolution in African populations: papers in honour of Dr Hertha de Villiers	Ronald Singer & John Lundy, ed.	0854948732	1986	E	Evolution		R100	258		Foreword by Raymond Dart	
859.	Poetry and humanism: oral beginnings	Es'kia Mphahlele	0854948813 pb	1986	E	Literature	Raymond Dart lecture 22	R5,00	26		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
860.	Bad and useless drugs	Koppel Isaac Furman	0854948937 pb	1986	E	Medical			13		Inaugural lecture, 1985	
861.	Changing perspectives on the age of man: a geologist's personal view	Herbert BS Cooke	0854948945 pb	1986	E	Geology	Raymond Dart lecture 21	R10,00	46			
862.	The Justification of the state: contra Augustine	Ben Engelbrecht	0854949003 pb	1986	E	Politics Classics			17		Inaugural lecture, 1984 Reprint Ned. Geref. Teologiese Tydskrif, 27(1)	
863.	The self and its discontents	Gillian Straker	0854949011 pb	1986	E	Psychology			12		Inaugural lecture, 1985	
864.	Managing in a high tech world	Neil Duffy	0854949054 pb	1986	E	Info technology			21		Inaugural lecture, 1985	
865.	Proceedings of the fourth National SAALA Conference	Rosemary Lennard, ed.	0854949062 pb	1986	E	Linguistics		R5,00	175		Conference proceedings	
866.	Mabangalala: the rise of right-wing vigilantes in South Africa	Nicholas Haysom	0854949194 pb	1986	E	Social history Law	Centre for Applied Legal Studies occasional paper 10		141		Co-pub Catholic Institute for International Relations (London)	

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867.	Application of a three dimensional geometrical analysis to a case of orthopaedic surgery	Yehuda Charit	0854949097 spiral binding	1986	E	Medical Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 88		10		Limited circulation	
868.	The origin of gold mineralization in the Pilgrim's Rest Goldfield, Eastern Transvaal	Noel Tyler	0854949119	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 179		34			
869.	Know your library: a guide to the services and resources of the university libraries	Reuben Musiker, ed	0854949127 pb 0854949674 1868141055	1986 1986 1989	E	University Library	Library occasional publication 6	Gratis	93			
870.	A Pascal procedure for the computation of the equilibrium composition and gas properties of combustion products	Neill Lane	0854949135 pb	1986	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 87		26		Limited circulation	
871.	Facial contours through the corridors of time	John F Lownie	0854949143 pb	1986	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture Reprint Journal of the Dental Association of SA, 41(6), 1986	
872.	Oxygen- and sulphur-isotope properties of quartz and pyrite from the Pilgrim's Rest Goldfield, Eastern Transvaal	Noel Tyler	0854949151	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 181					
873.	Preliminary investigation of fluid-inclusions in the Pilgrim's Rest Goldfield, Eastern Transvaal	JP Ash & N Tyler	085494916X	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 180		21			
874.	Calendar of the C. P. Crewe papers	Naomi Musiker	0854949267 pb	1986	E	Library Bibliography		R10,00	182			
875.	Archaean lode gold deposits of Canada	R Kerrich	0854949283 v 1 0854949291 v 2	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 182, 183					
876.	Medical physics and medical imaging	Richard Moore	0854949305 pb	1986	E	Medical		Gratis	18		Inaugural lecture, 1986	
877.	Field research procedures and techniques for the social sciences and education	Alan Simon	0854949313 pb	1986	E	Education		R25,00	161			
878.	A bibliography of the geology relating to the Barberton mountain land and surrounding granitic terrane, 1976-1986	Carl Annheusser	085494933X pb spiral binding	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 184					
879.	The alluvial-diamond fields of the western Transvaal	Tania Marshall	0854949518 pb	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 188		13			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
880.	The problem and theoretical solution of a three dimensional realignment of deformed bones	Yehuda Charit & Guillaume du Toit	0854949399 pb	1986	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 89	Gratis	34			
881.	Pre-Transvaal wrench tectonics along the northern margin of the Witwatersrand basin	IG Stannistreet et al	0854949437 pb	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 185		22			
882.	An evaluation of "Le Reng" / "Using maps" : an adult basic education programme for TV2/3	Josephine Ewart Smith & Samuel Ramagaga	0854949453 pb	1986	E	Education	Adult & continuing education 15	R4,50	24			
883.	Thrust-movement quantification and quartz-vein formation in Witwatersrand quartzites	Christian Roering & CA Smit	0854949461 pb	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 186		18			
884.	The Challenge of urbanisation in a changing southern Africa		085494947X pb	1986	E	Urban studies	Senate special lectures	Gratis	47			
885.	The nature of the Archaean basement in the hinterland of the Witwatersrand Basin	Laurence Robb & Michael Meyer	0854949488 pb vol 1	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 187					
886.	2200Ma-Old "trace fossils" from the Transvaal supergroup in the Transvaal	Noel Tyler & R Tyler	085494950X	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 189		8			
887.	Morphotectonic analysis of the Wesselsbron panveld	Tania Marshall	0854949534 pb	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 190		13			
888.	Post-Transvaal structural features of the northern portion of the Witwatersrand basin	Terence McCarthy, Edward Charlesworth & Ian Stanistreet	0854949542 pb	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 191		21			
889.	Expectations and uncertainty in Keynes's General theory	JH Runde	0854949550	1986	E	Economics	Dept of Economics 6					
890.	Research handbook for occupational therapists	DI Swain & Rosemary Crouch	0854949585 pb	1986	E	Occu. therapy		R2,50	19			
891.	Metamorphism of shales in the Witwatersrand goldfields	G Neil Phillips	0854949593 pb	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 192		25			
892.	A Cratonic-foreland model for Witwatersrand basin-development in a continental, back-arc, plate-tectonic setting	H de la R Winter	0854949607 pb	1986	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 193		36			

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893.	Modelling the effect of urbanization on storm flow in the Braamfontein Spruit	Peter Kolovopoulos	0854949631 pb	1986	E	Hydrology		R30,00	122		Limited circulation	
894.	1925-1987: 62 years of dental education	Dental Faculty		1987	E	University service			20			
895.	Agrarian class struggle and the South African war	Jeremy Krikler		1987	E	History Agriculture	African studies seminar paper 204		15		African Studies Institute seminar, 2 March 1987	
896.	Conceiving of the Ethiopian movement	Jim Campbell		1987	E	African studies	African studies seminar paper 209		27		African Studies Institute, 7 April 1987	
897.	Economic crisis in South Africa: 1974-1986	Stephen Gelb		1987	E	Economics	African Studies seminar 193		12		African Studies Institute seminar, 3 August 1987	
898.	Manufacturing capital and the apartheid state	Daryl Glaser		1987	E	Economics Politics						
899.	Mayihlome! Towards an understanding of Amalaita gangs in Durban, c.1900-1930	Paul La Hausse		1987	E	History	African Studies seminar 210		26		African Studies Institute seminar, 27 April 1987	
900.	Popularising history: the case of Gustav Preller	Isabel Hofmeyr		1987	E	History Art	African studies seminar paper 215		35		African Studies Institute seminar 10 August 1987	
901.	Strike action and self-help associations	Tsuneo Yoshikuni		1987	E	Labour						
902.	The re-emergence of political unionism in contemporary South Africa?	Eddie Webster		1987	E	Labour						
903.	Tin mining in the Valley of Heaven	Jonathan S Crush		1987	E	Mining Economics						
904.	Work and control in a citrus packhouse: Zebediela Estate 1926-1953	Andrea van Niekerk		1987	E	History						
905.	The Flora of the Witwatersrand	TK Lowrey & Susan Wright, eds	0854948996 pb vol 1	1987	E	Botany Regional		R32,00	365			
906.	South Africa and international relations between the two world wars: the League of Nations dimension	Sara Pienaar	0854949364 pb	1987	E	History International relations		R22,50	207			
907.	Academic paediatrics	Alan Rothberg	0854949372 pb	1987	E	Medical		Gratis	7		Inaugural lecture, 1986	
908.	'Look to the rock from which you were hewn'	Godfrey W Ashby	0854949380 pb	1987	E	Religion		Gratis	12		Inaugural lecture, 1986	
909.	Class, politics, and public finance in Edwardian Britain	Bruce Murray	0854949410 pb	1987	E	History		Gratis	21		Inaugural lecture, 1987	
910.	Aspects of Johannesburg history	Reuben Musiker, ed.	0854949445 pb	1987	E	Library History	Africana series 2	R3,00	34			
911.	The Tablets of memory	Ellison Kahn	0854949526 pb	1987	E	Law			13		Speech at Olive Schreiner School of Law, 9 June 1986	

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912.	An evaluation of an adult education television programme entitled 'Food gardens'	William van der Merwe & Josephine Ewart Smith	0854949496 pb	1987	E	Education	Adult & continuing education 16	R7,00	47			
913.	Quantity surveying in South Africa: preliminary data on the current situation and recent trends	Dirk Samson	0854949623 pb	1987	E	Quantity surveying	QS occasional paper 1	R10,00	17			
914.	Alluvial diamond occurrences of the western and southwestern Transvaal: a compilation of production data	Tania Marshall	0854949682 pb	1987	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 194		38			
915.	Bibliography of theses in the geological sciences submitted to universities in southern Africa, 1972-1986	Carl Annheusser	0854949690 pb	1987	E	Geology Bibliography	Economic Geology Research Unit 195		82			
916.	The Origin of the pans of the western Orange Free State: a morphotectonic study of the palaeo-Kimberley River	Tania Marshall	0854949712 pb	1987	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 196		14			
917.	Addressing educational crisis and change: relevant private sector initiatives	Peter Randall	0854949879 pb 0854949925 pb	1987	E	Education	Adult & continuing education 17		29		Conference proceedings	
918.	Dipale le ditshomo by Hans Christian Andersen	Nhlanhla Maake, trans; Isaac Moephuli, ed.	0854949887 pb	1987	S Soth	Literature Short stories	Bantu Treasury 20		118			
919.	A Cavitation prediction equation for use with orifice plate pressure dissipators in high pressure mine water reticulation systems	Paul Greenfield & Edgar Bunt	0854949895	1987	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 90		22			
920.	Wits today and tomorrow	RW Charlton	0854949909	1987	E	University service						
921.	A Catalogue of early law books in the University of the Witwatersrand Law Library	Jean Cowley; JE Scholtens, ed.	0854949917 pb	1987	E	Library Bibliography			147			
922.	Emergency law	Nicholas Haysom & Laura Mangan, eds.	1868140067	1987	E	Law			239		Conference proceedings Workshop, April 1987	
923.	Tectonic style and mechanism of early proterozoic successor basin development, southern Africa	CW Clendenin, Edward Charlesworth & S Maske	1868140083 pb	1987	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 197					

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924.	Critique, vision, strategy	Joe Muller, ed.	1868140091 pb	1987	E	Education			265		Proceedings of the Kenton Conference, 1986	
925.	The diamondiferous gravel deposits of the Bamboesspruit, southwestern Transvaal	Tania Marshall	1868140105 pb	1987	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 198					
926.	The contribution of social work in a changing South Africa	Brian McKendrick, ed.	1868140148 pb spiral binding	1987	E	Social work		R20,00	277		Conference proceedings	
927.	Symbols in stone: unravelling the mystery of great Zimbabwe	Thomas N Huffmann	1868140156	1987	E	Archaeology			49			
928.	The university and its communities		1868140164	1987	E	University service	Senate special lectures		34			
929.	Social work education at Wits, 1937-1987	Isadora Hare & Wilma Hoffmann	1868140229	1987	E	Social work		R5,00	212			
930.	Health services in the South African homelands	Erich Buch	1868140644 spiral binding	1987	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 3	R3,00	8			
931.	Minimum standards for personal health services in Mhala	Erich Buch & Cedric de Beer	1868140660	1987	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 1	R3,00	18			
932.	Towards a national health service. Forward from the current situation: current resources and their development	Erich Buch	1868140687	1987	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 2					
933.	Law and lawyers in a changing society	Sydney Kentridge	1868140768	1987	E	Law	Ernie Wentzel memorial lecture 1		17		Limited circulation	
934.	Comments on Prof. K.A. Yeomans' paper 'Wage drift: a review of UK experience and its applicability to RSA'	Simon Biesheuvel	1868140970 pb	1987	E	Labour	Centre for Business Studies 8		9			
935.	Concubinage and the status of women slaves in early colonial northern Nigeria	Paul Lovejoy		1988	E	History	African studies seminar paper 228		57		African Studies Institute seminar, 21 March 1988	
936.	A documentary drama	Jane Starfield		1988	E	Literature	African studies seminar paper 229		26		African Studies Institute seminar, 28 March 1988	
937.	'Desirable or undesirable Sotho women?' Liquor, prostitution and the migration of Sotho women to the Rand, 1920-1945	Philip L Bonner		1988	E	History	African studies seminar paper 232		49		African Studies Institute seminars	
938.	South African fiction and a case history revised	Stephen Gray		1988		Literature						
939.	A Time to Speak	John CA Davies	1868140121	1988	E	Medical		Gratis	17		Inaugural lecture, 1988 Limited circulation	

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940.	Why was Soweto different? Urban development, township politics, and the political economy of Soweto, 1977-1984	Jeremy Seekings		1988		Urban studies						
941.	Primary clinical care	Clive Evian & Janet Orlek, eds.	0854949720 v 1 0854949739 v 2 0854949747 v 3 0854949755 v 4 0854949763 v 5 0854949771 v 6 1868140415 v6 2 ed 085494978X v 7 0854949798 v 8 0854949801 v 9 085494981X v 10 Vol 11? 0854949836 v 12 0854949844 v 13 0854949860 v 14	1988	E	Medical						
942.	The ever-changing challenge of paediatric surgical practice	Michael RQ Davies	1868140113 pb	1988	E	Medical		Free	27		Inaugural lecture, 1987 Limited circulation	
943.	Why do pregnant women die?	Cyril J van Gelderen	186814013X pb	1988	E	Medical			16		Inaugural lecture, 1986	
944.	A Crustal profile in the Archaean Basement west of the Welkom Goldfield: comparisons with the Vredefort crustal profile	Gillian Drennan	1868140210	1988	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 199					
945.	Reality and non-reality in San rock art	J David Lewis-Williams	1868140245 pb	1988	E	Art	Raymond Dart lecture 25		25		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
946.	An introduction to Luria's aphasiology: theory and application	Aura Kagan & Michael Saling	1868140296 pb	1988	E	Medical		R14,95	70			
947.	The Computer assisted arithmetic research project (1983-6)	Carol Macdonald	1868140318	1988	E	Education Mathematics			61			
948.	Normal simple shear model for the structural evolution of the early proterozoic Ventersdorp supergroup, southern Africa	C William Clendenin	1868140326 pb	1988	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 201					
949.	The peoples of southern Africa: studies in diversity and disease	Trefor Jenkins	1868140423 pb	1988	E	Anthropology Genetics	Raymond Dart lecture 24	R10,00	41		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	

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950.	The use of the consumer price index as an alternative approach to contract price revision	JM Lane, Peter Edwards & Paul Bowen	1868140350	1988	E	Economics Quantity surveying	QS occasional paper 2		11			
951.	Waters out of the well: essays in Jewish studies	Reuben Musiker & Joseph Sherman, eds.	1868140504	1988	E	Jewish studies Library			335			
952.	A bibliography of geostatistics	Patricia A Sheahan	1868140512 pb	1988	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 202	Gratis				
953.	How research and information are used	Jane Hofmeyr & Johan Muller, eds.	1868140539	1988	E	Education			84		Conference proceedings Research Utilisation seminar	
954.	A national health service for South Africa	Cedric de Beer, Eric Buch, Joan Mavrandonis	1868140555 Part 1 1868140601 Part 2	1988	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 4	R3,00	11			
955.	The nature of the African surface in the southwestern Transvaal	Tania Marshall	1868140563 pb	1988	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 203	Gratis	19			
956.	A health service for the future: some utopian thinking	Cedric de Beer	186814061X	1988	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 5					
957.	How many beds does Baragwanath hospital need?	Cedric de Beer	1868140628 spiral binding	1988	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 10	R3,00	7			
958.	How will a national health service affect GPs in South Africa?	Erich Buch & Laetitia Rispel	1868140636	1988	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 7					
959.	Some aspects of the political economy of health care in South Africa: the need for a National Health Service	Cedric de Beer	1868140652 spiral binding	1988	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 6	R3,00	16			
960.	Nursing in South Africa: exploring nurses' opinions on controversial issues	Laetitia Rispel & Matshilo Motsei	1868140679 spiral binding	1988	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 8	R3,00	19			
961.	Faulting and dyking in the mines of the Central Rand Goldfield	George Grohmann	1868140776 pb	1988	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 204	Gratis	39			
962.	Pb and Sr isotopic characteristics of proterozoic Pb-Zn and Au deposits, Transvaal sequence, South Africa: suggestions for their source areas and genesis	Michael Duane, PJ Roberts & Craig Smith	1868140792 pb	1988	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 205		15			
963.	Salvaging the law	John Didcott	1868140954 pb	1988	E	Law	Ernie Wentzel memorial lecture 2		14		Limited circulation	

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964.	The role of federations of unions and employers' associations in negotiating the parameters of social policy	Loet Douwes Dekker	1868140806 pb	1988	E	Labour	Centre for Business Studies 9		71			
965.	Universities, society and the state: South African universities 1986-1987	Johan Muller, Yogesh Narsing & Cathy Stadler	1868140822 pb	1988	E	Education	Education Policy Unit position paper 1		15			
966.	The EGRU information circulars: the first two hundred	Desmond Pretorius & Lorna Tyler	1868140849 pb	1988	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 200	Gratis	26		Limited circulation	
967.	Dilemmas posed by medical aid schemes for the labour environment	Max Price & Phakamile Tshabane	186814092X spiral binding	1988	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 11	R3,00	11			
968.	Explaining trends in the privatisation of health services in South Africa	Max Price	1868140997 pb	1988	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 9	R3,00	21			
969.	Research report	University of the Witwatersrand	1868141179	1988	E	University service						
970.	Holding their ground: Class, locality and culture in 19 th and 20 th century South Africa	Philip Bonner, Isabel Hofmeyr, Deborah James & Tom Lodge, eds	0869753983 pb	1989	E	History	History Workshop 4	R34,95	318		Co-pub Ravan Press	
971.	Language therapy: a programme to teach English	Robyn Lewis & Claire Penn	1868140873	1989	E	Language teaching		R49,95	290			
972.	A descriptive catalogue of books printed in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, 1483-1700	Jean Cowley	1868140946	1989	E	Bibliography Library		R20,00	76			
973.	Financing of education	Education Policy Unit	1868140962	1989	E	Education	Education Policy Unit workshop 1				Workshop proceedings	
974.	The waking sphinx: South African essays on Russian culture	Henrietta Mondry, ed.	1868141012	1989	E	Literature Culture		R49,00	178			
975.	The Sources of Witwatersrand gold and uranium: 'a continued difference of opinion'	Desmond Pretorius	1868141047 pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 206	Gratis	43			
976.	U-Pb ages on single detrital zircon grains from the Witwatersrand basin: constraints on the age of sedimentation and on the evolution of granites adjacent to the depository	Laurence Robb, DW Davis & S Kamo	1868141063 pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 208		16			
977.	Gold: its time and its place	Desmond Pretorius	1868141071 pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 207	Gratis	17			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
978.	The distribution of radioelements in Archaean granites of the Kaapvaal Craton, with implications for the source of uranium in the Witwatersrand basin	Laurence Robb et al	186814108X pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 210		35			
979.	A reference section for part of the West Rand group, Witwatersrand Supergroup, Klerksdorp Goldfield, South Africa	Bruce Cairncross & Marthinus Brink	1868141098 pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 209		15			
980.	Education in the homelands: in a cul-de-sac or at the crossroads?	Ken Hartshorne	186814111X pb	1989	E	Education	Etheredge commemoration lecture	R20,00	23			
981.	Iron age migrations: the ceramic sequence in southern Zambia. Excavations at Gundu and Ndonde	Thomas Huffman	1868141241 pb	1989	E	Archaeology	African studies monographs 1	R39,95	121			
982.	Classification of Witwatersrand "quartzites"	Jonathan Law	186814125X pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 211		16			
983.	The Zandfontein quartzite formation: a marine deposit in the Central Rand Group, Witwatersrand Supergroup	Andrew Bailey et al	1868141268 pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 212		18			
984.	Evaluating a medical aid scheme proposal	Jonathan Broomberg & Max Price	1868141284 pb	1989	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 12	R3,00	31			
985.	Oudtshoorn: Jerusalem of Africa	Leibl Feldman	1868141292	1989	E	Library Jewish studies		R84,00	206			
986.	Falling at the first hurdle: initial encounters with the formal system of African education in South Africa	Nick Taylor	1868141306 pb	1989	E	Education	Education Policy Unit research report 1		58			
987.	Learning in limbo: experiences of schooling	Yogesh Parbhoo (1); Edwin Ritchken (2)	1868141314 v 1 1868141659 v 2	1989 1990	E	Education	Education Policy Unit research report 2, 4		56 34			
988.	South Africa's death penalty: new perspectives on extenuation	Andy Durbach, John Dugard & Charlene Lea	1868141349	1989	E	Politics Law		R3,00	14		Three addresses at a public meeting	
989.	Towards an integrated health care financing and delivery scheme	Jonathan Broomberg & Max Price	1868141357	1989	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 14	R3,00	20			
990.	Structural aspects of the eastern part of the Rietfontein fault system	Edward Charlesworth & Terence McCarthy	1868141365 pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 213		19			

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991.	The nurse working in the community as an agent for change	Laetitia Rispel & Eric Buch	186814139X	1989	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 15		21			
992.	Characteristics of and influences on the Black Reef Quartzite stratigraphic package in the eastern Transvaal	William Clendenin	1868141403 pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 214		12			
993.	Geochemical stratigraphy of the Klipriviersberg group volcanics	Russell Myers et al	1868141411 pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 215		26			
994.	A Tectono-sedimentary reconstruction of the development and evolution of the Witwatersrand basin, with particular emphasis on the central Rand group	Russell Myers, Terence Sinclair & Ian Stanistreet	186814142X pb	1989	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 216		35			
995.	Professionalisation of South African nursing: who benefits?	Laetitia Rispel & Helen Schneider	1868141438 pb	1989	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 17	R3,00	32			
996.	A Data acquisition unit for recording helicopter rotor on-board measurements	Alan Nurick, Stephen Meyer & George Gibbon	1868141446 pb	1989	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 91	Gratis	79			
997.	Modular rainfall: runoff and erosion modelling	Wynand Paling, David Stephenson & Christopher James	1868141454	1989	E	Hydrology		R42,00	80			
998.	What's wrong with medical aid schemes?	Max Price & Jonathan Broomberg	1868141462	1989	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 13	R3,00	23			
999.	Water resources planning model for developing countries	Wynand Paling & David Stephenson	1868141470	1989	E	Hydrology		R30,00	78			
1000.	Evaluation of monetary policy in the seventies and eighties	Mark Addleson	1868141497 pb	1989	E	Finance	Centre for Business Studies 11		29			
1001.	Developments in emergency law	Nicholas Haysom & Clive Plasket, eds.	1868141500 pb	1989	E	Law		R25,00	174			
1002.	Mental health care in crisis in South Africa	Melvyn Freeman	1868141519	1989	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 16	R3,00	17			
1003.	Suggestions for short term improvements in community rural mental health care: the example of the Mhala district in the eastern Transvaal	Melvyn Freeman	1868141527 pb	1989	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 19	R3,00	17			

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1004.	Paving the road towards a primary mental health care approach in South Africa	Melvyn Freeman	1868141535 pb	1989	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 18	R3,00	24			
1005.	Occupational therapy in psychiatry and mental health	Rosemary Crouch	1868141543	1989	E	Occup. therapy						
1006.	Computers: warts and all		186814156X	1989	E	Computers	Senate special lectures		48			
1007.	Setting down roots: Indian migrants in South Africa 1860-1911	Surendra Bhana & Joy Brain	1868140202 pb	1990	E	History		R34,95	241			
1008.	Creating order: the image of the homestead in Mpondo social life	Heinz Kuckertz	1868140865	1990	E	Anthropology		R34,95	311			
1009.	Business accounting & finance for managers: an introduction	Colin Hartley, Colin Firer & John Ford	1868141128 pb 1868142051 pb 1868143430 1868144291	1990 1992 1999 2006	E	Accounting		R34,95	249		Originally published: Oxford, U.K. : Maxwell Pergamon Macmillan	
1010.	Hogarth in Johannesburg	Michael Godby, ed.	1868141136 1868141373 collector's ed 1868141381 sponsor's ed 1868141330 pb	1990	E	Art		R79,95	113			
1011.	My children! My Africa! and selected shorter plays	Athol Fugard; Stephen Gray, ed.	1868141179 pb	1990	E	Literature Drama		R28,45				
1012.	The crossed line: the South African telecommunications industry in transition	Dave Kaplan	1868141195 pb	1990	E	Computers			227			
1013.	Malunde: the street children of Hillbrow	Jill Swart-Kruger	1868141225 pb	1990	E	Sociology		R28,95	126			
1014.	Yours for the Union: class and community struggles in South Africa, 1930-1947	Baruch Hirson	1868141551 pb	1990	E	History Politics		R48,95	230			
1015.	World gold resources : a review based on historical production and new discoveries	John Handley	1868141586 pb	1990	E	Geology History	Economic Geology Research Unit 217		30			
1016.	The permo-triassic coal-bearing deposits of the Karoo basin, southern Africa	Anthony Cadle	1868141594 pb	1990	E	Geology History	Economic Geology Research Unit 218		38			
1017.	A conceptual critique of the people's education discourse	George Mashamba	1868141616 pb	1990	E	Education	Education Policy Unit research report 3		55			
1018.	The science and art of the relief of intractable pain	Edward A Shipton	1868141764 pb	1990	E	Medical			20		Inaugural lecture, 1989 Limited circulation	

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1019.	Education and the 'new right' in South Africa: a critical appraisal of the long-term future of education in South Africa	Elizabeth Dostal, Paul Bennell & Nicola Swainson	1868141624 pb	1990	E	Education	Education Policy Unit occasional paper		21			
1020.	Is there a role for traditional healers in health care in South Africa?	Melvyn Freeman & Matshilo Motsei	1868141632	1990	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 20	R3,00	19			
1021.	Two-stage basement fault-block deformation in the development of the Witwatersrand goldfields, South Africa	Russell Myers, Ian Stanistreet & Terence McCarthy	1868141667	1990	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 219		13			
1022.	Field guide to geocryological features in the Drakensberg	Patricia Hanvey, ed.	1868141675	1990	E	Geology		R12,00	87		UNESCO project	
1023.	Directory of Southern African small business development organisations and agencies	Centre for Developing Business	1868141683 pb	1990	E	Business			22			
1024.	Tectonic setting of the Late Proterozoic Khomas Hochland accretionary prism of the Damara Orogen, central Namibia	Peter Kukla & Ian Stanistreet	1868141691 pb	1990	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 220		22			
1025.	African birth: childbirth in cultural transition	Beverly Chalmers	1868141705	1990	E	Ethnology						
1026.	Petrogenetic significance of the glimmerite occurrences in the Okiep copper district, Namaqualand	Rudolf Boer & Aylva Schoch	1868141713 pb	1990	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 221		18			
1027.	Geological studies related to the origin and evolution of the Witwatersrand basin and its mineralization		186814173X pb	1990	E	Geology					Limited offprint edition of a special issue of South African Journal of Geology, 93(1), 1990	
1028.	A Consultant for all seasons: the South African paediatrician	Eric U Rosen	1868141756 pb	1990	E	Medical			26		Inaugural lecture, 1989	
1029.	Rights, wrongs and directions: psychiatry in South Africa	GAD Hart	1868141772 pb	1990	E	Medical Psychiatry			11		Inaugural lecture, 1988 Limited circulation	
1030.	The development of medicines in the 1990s	AR Fassih	1868141780 pb	1990	E	Medical			30		Inaugural lecture, 1989	
1031.	Early Proterozoic red beds on the Kaapvaal craton	John Truswell	1868141845 pb	1990	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 223		96			

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1032.	St. Helena journal: being an account of the project to microfilm the baptismal, marriage and burial registers of the Diocese of St. Helena	Anne Kotzé	1868141802	1990	E	Religion		R20,00	39	300 limited ed.		
1033.	Universities and adult literacy in South Africa: an exploration of their relationship	John Oxenham	1868141810	1990	E	Education			26			
1034.	Financing health care for all: is national health insurance the first step on the road to health care for all?	Cedric de Beer & Jonathan Broomberg	1868141829 pb	1990	E	Medical	Centre for the Study of Health Policy 21	R3,00	19			
1035.	Commissioning of a helicopter tail boom circulation control test rig	Alan Nurick & Michael Fonternel	1868141837	1990	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 92		27			
1036.	The law and you: a guide to the law in South Africa	Janet Braun, ed.	1868141853 pb	1990	E	Law		Gratis	105		Sponsored by the SA Legal Rights Foundation	
1037.	Preliminary chemical analyses and Raman spectroscopy on selected samples of Witwatersrand kerogen	Patrick Landais et al	1868141861 pb	1990	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 222		8			
1038.	The use of circulation control in the tail boom of a helicopter: a survey	Alan Nurick & Michael Fonternel	186814187X pb	1990	E	Engineering	School of Mechanical Engineering 93	Gratis	111			
1039.	Structural controls to gold distribution at How Mine, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe	Michael Harley & Edward Charlesworth	1868141888 pb	1990	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 224		19			
1040.	Nursing at the crossroads: organisation, professionalisation and politicisation	Laetitia Rispel, ed.	1868141896 pb	1990	E	Medical		R10,00	98		Conference proceedings	
1041.	A partial listing of Witwatersrand boreholes	William Werdmuller	1868141934 pb	1990	E	Geology	Economic Geology Research Unit 225		72			
1042.	Art, culture and social reality: The Indian community in the Transvaal	Gertrude Posel Gallery		1991	E	Art catalogue						
	Wits wits			1991		Journal					Journal	
1043.	Sleep for sale: a study of shift work in South Africa	Taffy Adler	1868141144	1991	E	Labour		R24,95	118			
1044.	The wild South-West: frontier myths and metaphors in literature set in Namibia, 1760-1988	Dorian Haarhoff	1868141187 pb	1991	E	Literature		R45,95	262			
1045.	Drama and the South African state	Martin Orkin	1868141942	1991	E	Theatre Politics		R39,95	263		Co-pub Manchester University Press	

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1046.	Language in indenture: a sociolinguistic history of Bhojpuri-Hindi in South Africa	Rajend Mesthrie	1868141217	1991	E	Linguistics History		R90,00	325			
1047.	A Little God: The twilight of patriarchy in a Southern African chiefdom	Diana Wylie	1868141721 pb 0819552283 US	1991	E	History Botswana		R45,05	278		Co-pub, University Press of New England, 1990	
1048.	The slave question: liberty and property in South Africa	Richard L Watson	1868141950 pb	1991	E	History Economics		R42,95	274		Originally published Hanover: University Press of New England, 1990	
1049.	Between crown and swastika: the impact of the radical right on the Afrikaner nationalist movement in the fascist era	Patrick Furlong	1868141969 pb	1991	E	History			344			
1050.	Tradition and transition in southern Africa: festschrift for Philip and Iona Mayer	Andrew Spiegel & PA McAllister	1868142019 pb 1868142035	1991	E	Economics Anthropology			274		African studies 50th anniversary volume, vol. 50, no's 1 & 2 1991	
1051.	Issues in industrial economics	W Duncan Reekie	1868142027 pb	1991	E	Economics		R39,95	220			
1052.	The uses of theatre in education and social development	Ian Steadman		1992		Drama Education						
1053.	Stroke: caring and coping	Vivian Fritz & Claire Penn	1868141160	1992	E	Medical		R44,00	212			
1054.	Rock engravings of southern Africa	Thomas A Dowson	1868141209 1868142205 sponsor's edition	1992	E	Art		R130	124			
1055.	The skeletons of contact: a study of protohistoric burials from the lower Orange River valley, South Africa	Alan G Morris	1868141977 pb	1992	E	Archaeology		R66,00	228			
1056.	Language and society in Africa: the theory and practice of sociolinguistics	Robert K Herbert, ed.	1868141985 pb	1992	E	Linguistics		R55,00	356			
1057.	English in language shift: the history, structure and sociolinguistics of South African Indian English	Rajend Mesthrie	186814206X	1992	E	Linguistics History		R80,00	252			
1058.	The apartheid city and beyond: Urbanization and social change in South Africa	David Smith, ed.	1868142078 0415076021 R	1992	E	Urban studies			322		Co-pub Routledge	
1059.	Pastoralism in Africa: Origins and development ecology	Andrew B Smith	1868142183 pb	1992	E	Economics History			288		Co-pub Hurst, London	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
1060.	Black mountain: Land, class and power in the eastern Orange Free State, 1880s to 1980s	Colin Murray	1868142116 pb	1992	E	History			340		Co-pub Edinburgh University Press; International African Institute	
1061.	The Making of the colonial order: white supremacy and black resistance in the Eastern Cape, 1770-1865	Clifton Crais	1868142132 pb	1992	E	History Colonial history		R60,00	284		Originally published as: White supremacy and black resistance in pre-industrial South Africa. Cambridge UP	
1062.	An African American in South Africa: The travel notes of Ralph J Bunche, 1937-1938	Robert Edgar, ed.	1868142175 pb 0821410210 US	1992	E	History		R70,00	398		Co-pub Ohio University Press	
1063.	Playland, and other words	Athol Fugard	1868142191 pb	1992	E	Literature Drama		R25,00	81			
1064.	Tramp Royal: the true story of Trader Horn	Tim Couzens	1868142213 deluxe 0869754165 pb	1992	E	History			623		Co-pub Ravan Press	
1065.	A master catalogue: holocene human skeletons from South Africa	Alan Morris	1868142094 1868142302	1992	E	Archaeology		R85,00	160			
1066.	The development dictionary: a guide to knowledge as power	Wolfgang Sachs, ed.	1868142493 SA 1856490432 UK 1856490440 UK	1992	E	Development			306		Co-pub Zed Books, UK	
1067.	Patterns of Hominid evolution in Africa	Bernard Wood	1868141993	1993	E	Evolution	Raymond Dart lectures, 26		34		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
1068.	Language as a tool for reconstructing the African past	Bernd Heine	1868142000 1868142003	1993	E	Language History	Raymond Dart lectures, 28		17		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
1069.	Am I an African? The political memoirs of H.M. Basner	Miriam Basner	1868142108	1993	E	Biography Politics		R68,40	280			
1070.	Women like meat: the folklore and foraging ideology of the Kalahari Ju/'hoan	Megan Beisele	1868142124 pb	1993	E	Anthropology		R55,00	225		Co-pub Indiana University Press	
1071.	We now demand! The history of women's resistance to pass laws in South Africa	Julia Wells	1868142159 pb	1993	E	History		R55,01	184			
1072.	We spend our years as a tale that is told: oral historical narrative in a South African chiefdom	Isabel Hofmeyr	1868142167 pb 043508951X US 085255611X UK	1993	E	Social history		R68,00	328		Co-pub Heinemann	
1073.	And the girls in their Sunday dresses: four works	Zakes Mda	1868142221 pb	1993	E	Literature Drama		R34,36	145			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
1074.	When people play people: development communication through theatre	Zakes Mda	186814223X pb	1993	E	Literature Drama		R66,78	250		Originally published Zed Books, London, 1993	
1075.	Assaulting childhood: children's experiences of migrancy and hostel life in South Africa	Sean Jones	1868142248 pb	1993	E	Sociology		R60,00	270			
1076.	State and market in post apartheid South Africa	Merle Lipton & Charles Simkins, eds.	1868142256	1993	E	Politics Economics		R65,00	463			
1077.	Squeezing blood from a stone: computed tomography of the South African Australopithecines	Glenn Conroy	1868142280	1993	E	Evolution	Raymond Dart lectures, 29		32		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
1078.	A South African kingdom: the pursuit of security in nineteenth-century Lesotho	Elizabeth Eldredge	1868142299 pb 052144067X UK	1993	E	History		R80,00	250		Co-pub Cambridge University Press	
1079.	Trekking in south central Africa 1913-1919	CM Doke; Robert Herbert, ed.	1868142310 pb 1868142485 pb sponsored	1993	E	Biography History			210		Sponsor: Nedbank	
1080.	Recent developments in modelling climatic change in Southern Africa	Peter Tyson	1868142329 pb	1993	E	Climate	Raymond Dart lectures, 30		33		Institute for the Study of Man in Africa	
1081.	Foundations in southern African linguistics	Robert K Herbert	1868142337 pb	1993	E	Linguistics	African Studies reprint series 1	R60,00	293			
1082.	Foundations in southern African oral literature	Russell Kaschula	1868142345 pb	1993	E	Literature Oral literature	African Studies reprint series 2	R75,00	382			
1083.	Sophiatown: a play	Junction Avenue Theatre Company	1868142361 pb	1993	E	Literature Drama		R65,00	78		Originally published: Cape Town : David Philip, 1988	
1084.	Izinkondlo zika, B.W. Vilakazi	DBZ Ntuli, ed.	1868142396	1993	Z	Literature	Black Writers series 21	R13,65	208		Co-pub Hodder & Stoughton, Jhb	
1085.	Pain: acute & chronic	Edward A Shipton	1868142418	1993	E	Medical						
1086.	Apartheid: The genesis	Phil Bonner, P Delius & D Posel, eds		1993	E	History						
1087.	The middle stone age sequences at Rose Cottage Cave: a search for continuity and discontinuity	Philip T Harper		1994	E	Archaeology			118			MA thesis
1088.	Politics and performance: theatre, poetry and song in Southern Africa	Liz Gunner, ed.	1868142140 pb	1994	E	Literature Drama Poetry		R79	293			
1089.	Gold & empire: the Bank of England and South Africa's gold producers 1886-1926	Russell Ally	1868142264 pb	1994	E	History Economics			229			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
1090.	The atlas of apartheid	Anthony Christopher	186814237X pb 0415102685 UK	1994	E	Geography Politics		R59,00	212		Co-pub Routledge	
1091.	The atlas of African affairs	Ieuan Griffiths	1868142388 2 nd	1994	E	History Geography			233		Co-pub in USA and Canada by Routledge	
1092.	General pathology: illustrated lecture notes	John James Rippey	186814240X pb 9781868142408	1994 2006	E	Medical		R57	356			
1093.	Mooi Street and other moves	Paul Slabolepszy	1868142434	1994	E	Literature Drama		R75,00	338			
1094.	Contested images: diversity in southern African rock art research	Thomas Dowson & David Lewis-Williams, eds	1868142469 pb	1994	E	Art		R85,00	437			
1095.	The roots of antisemitism in South Africa	Milton Shain	1868142515	1994	E	Sociology Religion		R70,00	203		Co-pub University Press of Virginia	
1096.	Work, culture and identity: migrant laborers in Mozambique and South Africa, 1860-1910	Patrick Harries	1868142531 pb 0435080946 US 0852556136 UK	1994	E	History Labour		R75,00	305		Co-pub Heinemann	
1097.	Images of metal: post-war sculptures and assemblages in South Africa	Elizabeth Rankin	1868142574	1994	E	Art catalogue						
1098.	Urban development planning: lessons for the economic reconstruction of South Africa's cities	Richard Tomlinson	1868142582 pb 1856493083 US	1994	E	Economics Urban studies		R65,00	277			
1099.	Beyond the pale: essays on the history of colonial South Africa	Robert Ross	1868142590 pb	1994	E	History		R70,00	270			
1100.	The White death: silicosis on the Witwatersrand gold mines 1886-1910	Elaine Katz	1868142604 pb	1994	E	History		R72,00	284			
1101.	The journal and selected letters of Rev. William J. Shrewsbury, 1826-1835: first missionary to the Transkei	Hildegard Fast	1868142612	1994	E	History Religion	Grahamstown series 13		238			On behalf of Rhodes University
1102.	Historiese taalkunde: studies oor die geskiedenis van Afrikaans	Edith H Raidt	1868142655	1994	A	Linguistics History			362			
1103.	Musho: Zulu popular praises	Liz Gunner & Mafika Gwala, trans & eds	1868142663	1994	Zulu E	Literature Poetry		R55,00	237		Originally published by Michigan State University Press, 1991	
1104.	Breaking the chains: slavery and its legacy in the nineteenth-century Cape colony	Nigel Worden & Clifton Crais, eds	1868142671 pb	1994	E	History		R86,00	346			
1105.	Going for gold: men, mines and migration	T Dunbar Moodie & Vivienne Ndatshhe	1868142728 pb	1994	E	History Economics	Perspectives on Southern Africa 51	R79,00	337			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
1106.	Not with one mouth: continuity and change in southern African languages studies	Robert K Herbert	186814271X	1994	E	Linguistics Languages	CM Doke centenary, v 52		162			
1107.	Health policy: an introduction to process and power	Gill Walt	1868142736	1994	E	Medical policy			226		Co-pub Zed Books	
1108.	Divided sisterhood: race, class and gender in the South African nursing profession	Shula Marks	1868142744 pb	1994	E	Nursing History			306			
1109.	Children of bondage: a social history of the slave society at the Cape of Good Hope, 1652-1838	Robert Shell	1868142752 0819552739 US	1994	E	History			501		Co-pub University Press of New England	
1110.	In the time of cannibals: the word music of South Africa's Basotho migrants	David B Coplan	1868142760 pb	1994	E	Music			300			
1111.	Apartheid's contras: an inquiry into the roots of war in Angola and Mozambique	William Minter	1868142779 pb	1994	E	History Apartheid			308		Co-pub Zed Books	
1112.	Cousins: a memoir	Athol Fugard	1868142787	1994	E	Biography			106			
1113.	Wangi Kolia: coal, capital and labour in colonial Zimbabwe 1894-1954	Ian Phimister	1868142795	1994	E	History Labour			194		Co-pub Baobab Books, Harare	
1114.	The Mills of God: the State and African labour in South Africa 1918-1948	David Duncan	1868142272 pb	1995	E	Labour Law		R78,00	302			
1115.	Communicating across cultures in South Africa: toward a critical language awareness	Russell Kaschula & Christine Anthonissen	1868142825 pb	1995	E	Sociolinguistics Culture			120		Co-pub Hodder & Stoughton, Jhb	
1116.	Doing plays for a change: five works introduced by Ian Steadman	Maishe Maponya	1868142426	1995		Literature Drama		R48,00	148			
1117.	A history of Mozambique	Malyn Newitt	1868142507 pb	1995	E	History	African studies	R95,00	679			
1118.	The Mfecane aftermath: Reconstructive debates in southern African history	Carolyn Hamilton, ed.	1868142523	1995	E	History		493 pp			Co-pub, U Natal Press Conference proceedings	
1119.	Revolutions in my life	Baruch Hirson	1868142558 pb	1995	E	Politics Biography		R85,00	365			
1120.	At the Junction: four plays by the Junction Avenue Theatre Company	Martin Orkin, ed.	1868142647 1 st ed	1995	E	Literature Drama			280			
1121.	Digging through darkness: chronicles of an archaeologist	Carmel Schrire	1868142809 pb	1995	E	Archaeology			276			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
1122.	African workers and colonial racism: Mozambican strategies and struggles in Lourenco Marques, 1877-1962	Jeanne Marie Penvenne	186814268X pb	1995	E	History Colonial history	Social history of Africa		229		Also co-published: Portsmouth: Heinemann & London: James Currey	
1123.	Embryos, endocrine cells and the neural crest: a collection of essays in honour of Ann Andrew	Beverley Kramer & Benjamin Rawdon, eds	1868142701 pb	1995	E	Medical		R74,95	237			
1124.	African women and development: a history. The story of the African Training and Research Centre for Women of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	Margaret Snyder & Mary Tadesse	1868142817 pb	1995	E	Development Gender			239		Co-pub Zed Books	
1125.	Moving together, drifting apart: betterment planning and villagisation in a South African homeland	Chris de Wet	1868142841 pb	1995	E	Sociology Development			253			
1126.	Ethnic pride and racial prejudice in Victorian Cape Town	Vivian Bickford-Smith	1868142892 pb	1995	E	History Race relations	African studies series 81					
1127.	Missions and Christianity in South African history	Henry Bredenkamp & Robert Ross, eds	1868142906 pb	1995	E	History			260			
1128.	Illicit union: Scientific racism in modern South Africa	Saul Dubow	1868142922 pb	1995	E	History			320			
1129.	Power, marginality and African oral literature	Graham Furniss & Liz Gunner, eds.	1868142949	1995	E	Literature Oral literature		R98,95	285		Conference proceedings Co-pub CUP	
1130.	Voices from the past: /Xam bushmen and the Bleek and Lloyd Collection	Janette Deacon & thomas Dowson, eds.	1868142477 pb	1996	E	History	Khoisan heritage series	R78,90	300		Conference proceedings	
1131.	Snakes & crocodiles: power and symbolism in ancient Zimbabwe	Thomas N Huffmann	186814254X pb	1996	E	Archaeology			228			
1132.	Jim's journal: the diary of James Butler	James Butler; Jane Garner, ed	1868142620	1996	E	History	Grahamstown series 14		330			Published for Rhodes University
1133.	People of the book: Images of the Jew in South African English fiction 1880-1992	Marcia Leveson	1868142639 pb	1996	E	Literature Religion			277			
1134.	Indwamba 3	Abednego M Maphumulo	1868142698	1996	Zulu	Literature			116			
1135.	My life; and Valley song	Athol Fugard	1868142876 7 th impression	1996 2004 2007	E	Literature Drama			86		Two plays	

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1136.	Lights & shadows: the autobiography of Leontine Sagan	Leontine Sagan; Loren Kruger, ed	1868142884 pb	1996	E	Biography Drama		R120	227			
1137.	A black man called Sekoto	N Chabani Manganyi	1868142914 pb	1996	E	Biography Art		R84,95	201			
1138.	The African difference: discourses on Africanity and the relativity of cultures	Oyekan Owomoyela	1868142957 pb 0820428817 PL	1996	E	Culture Discourse		R118	236		Co-pub Peter Lang, NY	
1139.	The post-colonial literature of Lusophone Africa	Patrick Chabal	1868142965 pb	1996	E	Literature		R94,95	314			
1140.	The political economy of South Africa: from minerals-energy complex to industrialisation	Ben Fine & Zavareh Rustomjee	1868142965 pb 1868143074	1996	E	Politics Economics			278			
1141.	Colonization, violence, and narration in white South African writing: André Brink, Breyten Breytenbach, and J.M. Coetzee	Rosemary Jolly	1868142973	1996	E	Literature			179		Co-pub Ohio University Press	
1142.	Civilising barbarians: missionary narrative and African textual response in nineteenth-century South Africa	Leon de Kock	1868142981 pb	1996	E	Literature History			231			
1143.	Black Hamlet	Wulf Sachs	186814299X pb	1996	E	Biography Psychology		R84,95	340		Originally published: London : Geoffrey Bles, 1937	
1144.	Wits: a university in the apartheid era	Mervyn Shear	1868143023	1996	E	Education University		R69,95	362			
1145.	Sol Plaatje: selected writings	Brian Willan, ed.	1868143031 pb 0821411861 US	1996	E	Literature History			483		Originally published Ohio University Press, 1977	
1146.	From Lucy to language	Donald Johanson & Blake Edgar	1868143082	1996	E	Archaeology Fossils, evolution		R195	272			
1147.	Making people's theatre	Robert Mshengu Kavanagh	1868142868 pb	1997	E	Literature Drama		R89,95	234			
1148.	Born in the RSA: Four workshopped plays	Barney Simon	1868143007 pb	1997	E	Literature Drama			193			
1149.	When the sleeping grass awakens: Land and power in Swaziland	Richard Levin	1868143015 pb	1997	E	Politics		R86,79	290			
1150.	Fire in southern African savannas: ecological and atmospheric perspectives	Brian W van Wilgen, ed	186814304X	1997	E	Environment		R120	256		International Global Atmospheric Chemistry Project	
1151.	Governing Africa's cities	Mark Swilling, ed.	1868143058	1997	E	Urban studies			280			
1152.	Hyperactivity and ADD: caring & coping	Heather Picton	1868143066 pb 186814383X 2 nd 1868144224 3 rd	1997 2002 2005	E	Medical		R61,36	150			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category / notes	Special notes
1153.	Japan and Africa: big business and diplomacy	Jun Morikawa	1868143104 pb	1997	E	International relations			298			
1154.	Imperfect interpreters: South Africa's anthropologists, 1920-1990	W David Hammond-Tooke	1868143120 pb	1997	E	Anthropology		R69,95	239			
1155.	Novel histories: past, present, and future in South African fiction	Michael Green	1868143139 pb	1997	E	Literature		R120	319			
1156.	Wits: the 'open' years. A history of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg 1939-1959	Bruce Murray	1868143147 pb 1868143198 hb 1868143228 de luxe edition	1997	E	History University		R79,95	427			
1157.	Forging ahead: South Africa's pioneering engineers	Geurino R Bozzoli	1868143155	1997	E	Engineering		R79,95	248			
1158.	Our gendered past: archaeological studies of gender in southern Africa	Lyn Wadley, ed	1868143201 pb	1997	E	Archaeology		R79,95	379			
1159.	Last walk in Naryshkin Park	Rose Zwi	1868143236 pb 1875559728 Aus 1875559728 Aus pb	1997	E	Literature			252		Co-pub Spinifex Press, Melbourne	
1160.	The captain's tiger	Athol Fugard	1868143244 pb	1997	E	Literature Drama		R39,95	79			
1161.	Culture and the commonplace: anthropological essays in honour of David Hammond-Tooke	Patrick McAllister, ed.	1868143260 pb	1997	E	Anthropology		R166	400		Published as special issue of: African studies, 56(2), 1997	
1162.	Biology skills	Debbie Osberg, ed.	1868143279 pb 2nd ed	1997	E	Biology Textbook		R79,95	242			
1163.	Leveraging knowledge for business performance	Karl Wiig et al	1868143783	1997	E	Business	Wits Business School		177		Conference proceedings, First Southern African Knowledge Management Conference	
1164.	Encounters: an anthology of South African short stories	David Medalie, ed.	1868143252 pb	1998	E	Literature			236			
1165.	Cerebral palsy: caring and coping	Muriel Goodman & Babette Katz, eds	1868143295 pb	1998	E	Medical		R69,95	82		Co-pub Sunshine Centre Association & Wits Physiotherapy Dept	
1166.	Between distinction & extinction: the harmonisation and standardisation of African languages	Kwesi Kwaa Prah, ed.	1868143309	1998	E	Languages			303		Conference proceedings	
1167.	Fragile heritage: a rock art fieldguide	James D Lewis-Williams & Geoffrey Blundell	1868143325 pb	1998	E	Art		R95,00	224			

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1168.	Practical anatomy: the human body dissected	Jules Kieser & John Allan	1868143090 pb	1999	E	Medical			400			
1169.	Promoting community health: from Pholela to Jerusalem	Sidney L Kark & Emily Kark	1868143163 pb	1999	E	Medical			254			
1170.	African democracy in the era of globalisation	Jonathan Hyslop, ed	1868143317 pb	1999	E	Politics Globalisation			515			
1171.	Bleakness and light: inner-city transition in Hillbrow, Johannesburg	Alan Morris	1868143333 pb	1999	E	Urban studies		R130	411			
1172.	African apocalypse: The story of Nontetha Nkwenkwe, a twentieth-century South African prophet	Robert Edgar & Hilary Sapire	1868143376 0896802086	1999	E	History			190		Co-pub Ohio University Center for International Studies	
1173.	Planet dialectics: explorations in environment and development	Wolfgang Sachs	1868143384 pb 1552660168 F 1856497003 Z 1856497011 Z pb	1999	E	Environment Development			226		Co-pub Fernwood & Zed Books	
1174.	Consolidating democracy: South Africa's second popular election	Tom Lodge	1868143392 pb	1999	E	Politics		R110	258		Co-pub Electoral Institute of SA	
1175.	Songs of the women migrants: performance and identity in South Africa	Deborah James	186814366X	1999	E	Literature Songs			238		Co-pub Edinburgh University Press on behalf of International African Institute, 1999	
1176.	Monarchs, missionaries & African intellectuals: African theatre and the unmaking of colonial marginality	Bhekizwe Peterson	1868143287	2000	E	Literature Drama		R150	300			
1177.	Introduction to engineering graphics: a drawing workbook	Errol van der Merwe & Charles Potter	186814335X	2000	E	Engineering			296			
1178.	The politics of transition: a hidden history of South Africa's negotiated settlement	Richard Spitz & Mathew Chaskalson	1868143449 pb	2000	E	Politics		R185	461			
1179.	Art routes: a guide to South African art collections	Rayda Becker & Rochelle Keene, eds	186814349X pb	2000	E	Art			248			
1180.	Improving teaching and learning in higher education: a handbook for southern Africa	Sinfree Makoni, ed	1868143503 pb	2000	E	Education		R120	214		Co-pub Higher Education Research & Development Society of Australasia	
1181.	Stars of the southern skies: an astronomy field guide	Mary Fitzgerald	1868143511 pb 1868144100	2000 2005	E	Astronomy			107			

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1182.	Material matters: appliqués by the Weya women of Zimbabwe and needlework by South African collectives	Brenda Schahmann, ed.	186814352X	2000	E	Art		R120	160			
1183.	The last of the Queen's men: a Lesotho experience	Peter Sanders	1868143538 pb	2000	E	History		R120	175		Co-pub Morija Museum and Archives	
1184.	Love, crime and Johannesburg	Junction Avenue Theatre Company	1868143546 pb	2000	E	Literature Drama		R49,95	55			
1185.	Dark outsider: three plays	Anthony Akerman	1868143554 pb	2000	E	Literature Drama		R49,95	149			
1186.	Sharp eyes on South Africa's foreign policy : a cartoon history from 1910-2000	John Barratt & Jacqueline Kalley	1868143570	2000	E	History						
1187.	Public service labour relations in a democratic South Africa	Glenn Adler, ed.	1868143597	2000	E	Labour Government			279		Co-pub NALEDI	
1188.	Engaging the state and business: the labour movement and co-determination in contemporary South Africa	Glenn Adler, ed.	1868143600	2000	E	Labour Politics		R105	258		Co-pub NALEDI	
1189.	Gandhi's Johannesburg: Birthplace of Satyagraha	Eric Itzkin	1868143619 pb	2000	E	Philosophy Politics			91		Published in association with MuseumAfrica	
1190.	For humanity: reflections of a war crimes investigator	Richard J Goldstone	1868143627 pb	2000	E	Biography Law	Castle lectures in ethics, politics & economics	R140	152			Foreword by Sandra Day O'Connor
1191.	Trade unions and democratization in South Africa, 1985-1997	Glenn Adler & Eddie Webster, eds.	1868143694 2 nd impression	2000 2007	E	Labour Politics		238 pp R150			Co-pub Macmillan	

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	<i>Theoria: A Journal of Studies in the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences</i>			1947	E	Humanities Social Sciences					Journal	No 4, 1952 listed as U of Natal Press (was Shuter & Shooter)
1.	Die Duister Digter: Opstelle oor die moderne Afrikaanse liriek	Alewyn P. Grové, ed.		1949	A	Literature		4/6 R0,55	89	2000		First title with Imprint 'Universiteitspers, Natal'
2.	Philosophy, language and scepticism	DJ O'Connor		1949	E	Philosophy		1/6			Inaugural lecture	
3.	Experiment at Edendale: A study of a non-European settlement with special reference to food expenditure and nutrition	Dept of Economics		1951	E	Sociology Anthropology	Natal Regional Survey Additional Report 1	R3,00	246			
4.	Monopoly and public welfare	Dept of Economics		1952	E	Economics		12/6 R1,25	229			
5.	Natal archaeological studies	Oliver Davies	pb hb	1952	E	Archaeology		4/6 R0,55	44			
6.	The Durban housing survey: A study of housing in a multi-racial community	Department of Economics		1952	E	Economics	Natal Regional Survey Add Rep 2	35 / R3,50	508			
7.	Creative learning: an application to education of Jean Piaget's theory of knowledge	William Arnold Lloyd		1953	E	Education			13		Inaugural lecture, 25 August 1953	
8.	Manual of a thematic apperception test for African subjects	Sidney G Lee		1953	E	Education Psychology		R1,25	43	250		
9.	Small towns of Natal: a socio-economic sample survey	Department of Economics		1953	E	Socio-economy	Natal Regional Survey Add Rep 3	17/6 R1,50	113			JSTOR review
10.	The Dunn reserve, Zululand			1953	E	Environment	Natal Regional Survey Add Rep 4	15 s R1,25	69			
11.	The Study of the classics	Simon Davis		1953	E	Classics					Inaugural lecture, 1 October, 1953	
12.	John William Bews: a memoir	George W Gale		1953	E	Biography Botany		R1,50	138		Memoir	Tribute to first principal of NUC
13.	Philosophy and the debates of the market place	OC Jensen		1954	E	Philosophy			14		Inaugural lecture, 11 June 1954	
14.	The reasonableness of true religion	Robert Craig		1954	E	Religion			21		Inaugural lecture	
15.	The South African University Provident Fund and Pension Scheme	PG Leeb-Du Toit		1954	E	University service						
16.	Electrical engineering in the modern age	William Phillips		1955	E	Engineering			34		Inaugural lecture, 20 August 1954	
17.	A Greek grammar and exercises	Simon Davis		1955	E	Classics		21/	155	1000	Textbook	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
18.	Maps and land use	H Biesheuvel		1955	E	Geography					Inaugural lecture, 21 April 1955	
19.	Annual report: University of Natal	University of Natal		1956 ff.	E	University						
20.	Die taal as talk: 'n Stilistiese Analise van Elisabeth Eybers se <i>Maria</i>	CJM Nienaber		1956	A	Literature Linguistics		R1,80	88	350		DLitt from UP
21.	Evolution in dairying	CW Abbott		1957	E	Animal husbandry			16		Inaugural lecture, 2 April 1957	
22.	The Natal Technical College, 1907-1957	Wyn Rees		1957	E	History University						
23.	Ellis's anatomy: being a manual of dissection and textbook of regional anatomy	George Viner Ellis; JA Keen, ed.	2 nd ed	1957	E	Medical		42/ R4,20	470		Textbook	
24.	Libraries, readers and Zeitgeist	JW Perry		1958	E	Info science					Inaugural lecture, 25 September 1956	University Librarian
25.	A handbook to aid in the treatment of Zulu patients for doctors, nurses, medical students, pharmacists and administrative staff	George D Campbell & Harry Lugg		1958 1960	E Z	Medical		R1,25	131		Textbook	
26.	The education of the teacher	Ronald G MacMillan		1959	E	Education			21		Inaugural lecture, 21 March 1958	
27.	Man's rôle in the universe	Jacob D Krige		1959	E	Anthropology			23		Inaugural lecture	
28.	Proceedings of the British Academy: author and subject indexes to volumes I-XLIII, 1901-1957	HL Maple		1959	E	Bibliography		15/ R1,50	64	500		"Published with the goodwill of the British Academy"
29.	The Commonwealth Today	Edgar Brookes		1959	E	Politics		R1,10	76	1000	Series of lectures at University of Otago, 1958	
30.	General Louis Botha	Edgar Brookes		1959	E	Politics		R0,10			University lecture 13 August 1959, Theoria offprint	
31.	The relationship between History and Political Science	Edgar Brookes		1959	E	History Political science					Address	
32.	Jean-Paul Sartre's concepts of freedom and value	AG Rooks		1959	E	Philosophy					Address	
33.	Indian people in Natal	Hilda Kuper		1960	E	History Regional history		R3,00	305		1974: Greenwood Press (US) edition	
34.	The Commedia dell 'arte (and the influence of its living tradition on selected modern European plays)	Pamela Robertson		1960	E	Theatre			95	500		MA thesis, Univ of Natal, 1959
35.	The neo-Calvanistic concept of philosophy: a study in the problem of philosophic communication	Anna Conradie		1960	E	Philosophy		R3,50	219	500		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
36.	Sir Gawain and the grene gome	RT Jones, ed	2 nd impression 3 rd impression 086980118X	1960 1965 1970	E	Literature		R0,80 R1,50	136	1000 1000 500	'Regularized text' for students	
37.	A review of Zulu literature	CL Sibusiso Nyembezi		1961	E	Literature		R0,20	10		Lecture, 7 June 1961	
38.	Education and our expanding horizons	Ronald Macmillan, Peter Hey, John Macquarrie, eds	Full cloth	1962	E	Education		R3,25	534	2500	Conference proceedings, National Conference on Education, 1960	Size 8 ½ x 5 ¼ Demy 8vo
39.	Not the whole truth	Francis Napier Broome	Full cloth	1962	E	Autobiography		R2,75	293	1000	Memoir Sold out	
40.	Shadow and substance in South Africa: a study in land and franchise policies affecting Africans, 1910-1960	Colin M Tatz	Full cloth	1962	E	History		238pp R3,35				Size 9 ¾ x 7 ¼
41.	The recurring miracle: a study of Cymbeline and the last plays	Derek RC Marsh	Full cloth	1962	E	Literature Drama		R2,10	197			Size 8 ½ x 5 ½
42.	Zulu transformations: A study of the dynamics of social change	Absolom Vilakazi	Full cloth 2 nd impression	1962 1965	E	Anthropology		R1,75	168	1000 1000		PhD thesis
43.	Education in an acquiescent society	William R Niblett		1963	E	Education	Education series	R0,20	11		Lecture, 20 April 1963	
44.	Clarissa, Poetry and Morals	Christina van Heyningen	Full cloth	1963	E	Literature Poetry		R2,75	230			
45.	Digters uit die Lae Lande: An Anthology of Modern Netherlands Poets	A Grove & E Endt, eds	Reprint Reprint	1963 1965 1968	A	Literature		R2,25	288	1500 2000 2000		Still in print into 1990s
46.	Problems of transition: proceedings of the Social Sciences Research Conference, 1962	JF Holleman, Joan Knox, JW Mann & KA Heard, eds		1964	E	Social sciences		R2,75	285	500	Conference proceedings	
47.	The Organization of Secondary Education	R Birley		1964	E	Education	Education series	R0,20	10		Lecture	
48.	A discourse on nature	John VO Reid		1965	E	Medical Physiology			16		Inaugural lecture, 1965	
49.	A History of Natal	Edgar Brookes & Colin de B Webb	Full cloth, royal 8vo 2 nd impression 0869805797 pb 2 nd ed	1965 1967 1987	E	History Regional		R3,30 R29,95 pb	371	2000 1600		
50.	Architecture, education and the university	Leslie Thomas Croft		1965	E	Architecture			18		Inaugural lecture	
51.	Medical education in South Africa	JVO Reid & AJ Wilmot, eds.	Full cloth	1965	E	Medical		R7,50	391	200	Proceedings of conference on Medical Education, July 1964	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
52.	Land tenure in South Africa – past , present & future: being the apportionment, tenure, registration and survey of land in Southern Africa and proposal for the establishment of a cadastral system for the Bantu areas of South Africa	Basil Maurice Jones	Reprint	1965 1969	E	Surveying		R2,50	193	200 100		PhD thesis
53.	Orange days: memoirs of eighty years ago in the old Orange Free State	Caroline van Heyningen	Limp binding	1965	E	History		R1,00	104	1000	Memoir	
54.	Psychology as the study of talking animals	RC Albino		1965	E	Psychology			22		Inaugural lecture	
55.	Technique and tenure in South African agriculture	Hermann I Behrmann		1965	E	Agriculture Economics			18		Inaugural lecture	
56.	The changing function of the universities	Simon Biesheuvel		1965	E	University			14		Address at AGM of convocation, 12 June 1964	
57.	The convict crisis and the growth of unity: Resistance to transportation in South Africa and Australia, 1848-1853	Alan Hattersley	Full cloth	1965	E	History		R2,00	142	1000		
58.	The rules behind the rule of law	Donald Molteno		1965	E	Law	1 st Edgar Brookes lecture	R0,30	16			
59.	A guide to the official records of the colony of Natal, 1843-1910 <i>Also: Webb's Guide (for later editions)</i>	Colin de B Webb	1st ed. Full cloth 2 nd , revised ed. 0869803638 3 rd ed 0869803875 pb	1965 1968 1984	E	Bibliography		R3 R19,50 pb R48,00	318	200 300		
60.	The virtue of prudence in the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas	Robert Halley Wyllie	Limp binding	1966	E	Ethics Religion		R1,95	131	500		
61.	A surgical humanity	David S Chapman		1966	E	Medical Surgery			22		Inaugural lecture, 19 November 1965	
62.	Converging lines of knowledge	Francis Napier Broome		1966	E	University service			8		Graduation ceremony, 26 March 1966	
63.	Education and the development of intellectual abilities	Wilfred HO Schmidt		1966	E	Education	Education series	R0,30	17		Lecture	
64.	Language, literature, and human values	William H Gardner		1966	E	Literature			25		Inaugural lecture, 15 October 1965	
65.	Some problems and policies in chemistry	JW Bayles		1966	E	Chemistry			15		Inaugural lecture	
66.	The child in different cultures: some impressions gained on recent visits to the USSR, the USA and Israel	Wilfred HO Schmidt		1966	E	Education Psychology		R0,30	15		University lecture, 23 March 1966	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
67.	The courage to choose	Denis Cowen		1966	E	University service			8		Graduation ceremony, 25 March 1966	
68.	The study of history and political science today	MF Prestwich		1966	E	History Political science			19		Inaugural lecture	
69.	A history of the University of Natal	Edgar Brookes	Full cloth, royal 8vo	1967	E	History		R3,00	195	3000	Costs covered by Convocation	
70.	Educational problems of technological Africa	John Derfel Turner		1967	E	Education	Education series	R0,30	10		Award ceremony address, 15 April 1967	
71.	T.S. Eliot and the human predicament	Audrey Fawcett Cahill	Full cloth 2 nd impression	1967 1968	E	Literature		R3,25	222	1000 1000	US edition Lawrence Verry	
72.	A Natal Indian Community: A socio-economic study in the Tongaat-Verulam Area	Gavin Maasdorp		1968	E	Economics	Natal Regional Survey Ad report no. 5		142			
73.	Companion to the study of the German language, including a description of basic German grammar and an introduction to idiomatic usage	Maria Schmidt-Ihms	Full cloth Reprint	1968 1969	E / G	Linguistics Language teaching		R4,50	452	300 300		
74.	Honoris causa: Laudations spoken in presenting honorary graduands in the University of Natal, 1949-1967	Sydney Frank Bush		1968	E	University service		R4,20	120	300		
75.	Of learned ignorance	Anna Conradie		1968	E	Philosophy			14		Inaugural lecture	
76.	The clinico-pathological manifestations of schistosomiasis in the African and the Indian in Durban	Surrindhine Bhagwandeem, MD	Full cloth	1968	E	Medical		R4,75	207	350		DM thesis, 1965
77.	Yesterday, today and tomorrow: differing concepts of education	LJT Biebuyck		1968	E	Education	Education series	R0,30	12		Lecture	
78.	A first course in biometry for agriculture students	AA Rayner	Full cloth	1968	E	Agriculture		R10	626	1500	Textbook	
79.	Betekenis en sintaksis: 'n Ondersoek na die numeriese aard van Afrikaanse woorde	JGH Combrink		1968	A	Afrikaans linguistics		R3,00	117			
80.	Change and challenge	M Reed		1969	E	Technology			15		Inaugural lecture, 5 Aug 1969	
81.	Inspiration in education	DM Morton		1969	E	Education	Education series		5		University address, 3 May 1969	
82.	Men, money and materials	Kathleen Knight		1969	E	Civil engineering			20		Inaugural lecture, 1968	
83.	On bringing up children	PM Smythe		1969	E	Medicine			18		Inaugural lecture	
84.	The road to Ulundi: The water-colour drawings of John North Crealock (the Zulu War of 1879)	RA Brown, ed.		1969	E	Art		R19,50	48	1000 limited		

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85.	Nama Wörterbuch: J.G. Krönlein's Wortschatz der Khoi-Khoin, erschienen 1889 bei der deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft Berlin	JG Krönlein & Friedrich Rust, eds	Full cloth	1969	G Nam a	Dictionary		R8,50	390	550		Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft, 1889
86.	The Sole Function: Essays, poems, reminiscences and a story presented to Christina van Heyningen	Jacques Berthoud & Colin Gardner, eds		1969	E	Literature		R3,50	172	750	Production cost R1680,00	
87.	The university and agriculture			1969	E	Agriculture					Proceedings of conference, 1968	
88.	Plays: Magnus, Potluck, The Counsellors, The Festival	HWD Manson		1970	E	Literature Drama						
89.	The fifth E.G. Malherbe academic freedom lecture	Robert Birley	0869800051	1970	E	University	EG Malherbe academic freedom lecture 5				Delivered 24 August 1970	
90.	Bushman raiders of the Drakensberg, 1840-1870: a study of their conflict with stock-keeping peoples in Natal	John Wright		1971	E	History Regional		R7,50	235			
91.	Nursing: has it a place in the social sciences?	NK Lamond		1971	E	Medical						
92.	Of men and animals	WJ Stielau		1971	E	Animal science						
93.	The black wattle	Stanley P Sherry		1971	E	Botany			402			
94.	University music	M Brimer		1971	E	Music						
95.	Streptocarpus: an African plant study	Olive M Hilliard & Brian L Burt	0869800027 0869800515	1971	E	Botany			410			
96.	Kristalle uit "Kroniek van Kristien" van D.J. Opperman	Louise Combrink	0869800035	1971	A	Literature			159			
97.	Retail Wholesale Trade in Zululand	Thomas WF Green Smith		1972	E		Natal Regional Survey Additional report no. 7					
98.	A study: some aspects of first year student teachers in training University of Natal and in the Natal training colleges	Ronald Macmillan & Christine Grieve	0869800078	1972	E	Education Regional	Dept of Education 2		91			
99.	Advancing horticulture	P Allan	0869800086 pb	1972	E	Horticulture			15		Inaugural lecture, 1972	
100.	Society, school and university	John M Niven	0869800116	1972	E	Education					Inaugural lecture, 1 June 1972	
101.	Durban social welfare handbook: a guide to the social welfare agencies of Durban and district	Sandra Bedford, Cecilie Rosenthal & Francis Shaw	0869800108 0869800418 2 nd 0869801260 3 rd 0869802429 0869805657	1972 1974 1981 1987	E	Social work		R1,00	98 142			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
102.	Perspective in biology	Theodore Bosman	0869800124	1972	E	Biology			12		Inaugural lecture, May 1972	
103.	The human breakthrough	Jurgens AJ Meester	0869800140 pb	1972	E	Evolution			17		Inaugural lecture, 1972	
104.	Sociology, the university, and the community	HL Watts	0869800167 pb	1972	E	Sociology			24		Inaugural lecture, 1972	
105.	Land tenure, land rights and land communities on Swazi nation land in Swaziland: a discussion of some inter-relationships between the traditional tenurial system and problems of agrarian development	Arthur Hughes	0869800345	1972	E	Agriculture	Institute for Social Research 7		351			
106.	The land surveyor and the law	KW Simpson & GMJ Sweeney	0869800183	1973	E	Law Surveying			297			
107.	A practice of child care services in residential homes and children's Institutions in Durban	Pramda Ramasar	0869800191	1973	E	Social work			378			
108.	Alienated man: a Jewish religio-philosophical analysis	Abner Weiss	0869800205 pb	1973	E	Religion – Judaism Philosophy			13		Inaugural lecture, 1971	
109.	Human ecology	Eva Ricketts	0869800213 pb	1973	E	Ecology			11		Inaugural lecture, 1973	
110.	The role of classical studies in the 1970's	David S Raven	0869800221	1973	E	Classics			22		Inaugural lecture, 16 May 1973	
111.	Transmitters of life	P Scholtz	086980023X	1973	E	Drama			12			
112.	Man and the soil	Malcolm E Sumner	0869800248 pb	1973	E	Soil science			15		Inaugural lecture, 6 June 1973	
113.	Student protest and the white public in Durban: a report on a brief investigation of the responses of white citizens in Durban to a public protest organized by students of the University of Natal in June, 1972	Aubrey Smith, Lawrence Schlemmer & Patricia Croudace	0869800256 0869801198	1973	E	Politics Regional			23			
114.	A poverty datum line study among Africans in Durban	Pundy Pillay	0869800264	1973	E	Economics Regional	Dept of Economics 3		34			
115.	Coal in Natal	Ronald Tavener-Smith	0869800302 pb	1973	E	Economics			15			
116.	A history of education for European girls in Natal with particular reference to the establishment of some leading schools, 1837-1902	Sylvia Vietzen	0869800272 hb 0869801880 2nd ed	1973 1980	E	Education History Regional		R10,50	357			
117.	Agriculture in ecological perspective	Peter de V Booyesen	0869800329 pb	1973	E	Agriculture			13		Inaugural lecture, 1973	

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118.	Social research in a divided society: problems and challenges	Lawrence Schlemmer	0869800299	1973	E	Research methodology			19			
119.	Sewentiger G S Nienaber	Hendranus J Vermeulen	0869800337	1973	A	Literature			82			
120.	Language laboratories in South Africa	Arie Blacquiere, ed.	0869800353	1973	E	Language teaching			119		Proceedings	
121.	White rule in South Africa 1830-1910: varieties in governmental policies affecting Africans	Edgar Brookes	0869800310	1974	E	History			223		Revised ed. of 1924 title: History of native policy in South Africa	
122.	Natal art before Union: extracts from a catalogue at the library, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg	Jennifer A Verbeek, comp	0869800361	1974	E	Art			53			
123.	A brief housing survey of the township of Isipingo	Hilstan Lett Watts	086980037X	1974	E	Housing	Institute for Social Research					
124.	Accounting: a social discipline in transition	PJC Seneque	0869800388 pb	1974	E	Accounting			15		Inaugural lecture, 15 May 1974	
125.	Paint: yesterday, today and tomorrow	David A Williams-Wynn	0869800396	1974	E	Art			11		Inaugural lecture, 3 April 1974	
126.	Forestry research and the forest industry	Justin A Stubbings	086980040X pb	1974	E	Botany			14		Inaugural lecture, 1974	
127.	Inaugural address [of] Chancellor [of the] University of Natal	Bernard Armitage	0869800426	1974	E	University			12			
128.	A study of employee morale among Africans in a rural non-farm employment situation	Lawrence Schlemmer & MJ Oosthuizen	0869800442	1974	E	Labour	Institute for Social Research		101			
129.	A study of labour turnover among whites in a process industry	Lawrence Schlemmer & Carol Weaver	0869800450 pb	1974	E	Labour	Institute for Social Research		127			
130.	Poverty, family patterns and material aspirations among Africans in a border industry township	Lawrence Schlemmer & Peter Stopforth	0869800477	1974	E	Economics	Institute for Social Research		89			
131.	Man must measure	Basil M Jones	0869800485 pb	1974	E	Surveying			11		Inaugural lecture, 1974	
132.	Music and society: the forgotten relationship	Christopher J Ballantine	0869800493 pb	1974	E	Music		R0,75	23		Inaugural lecture, 9 Oct 1974	
133.	Computers and the quality of life	Gerhard R Joubert	0869800507	1974	E	Computers			15			
134.	Insect pests of wattle	RB Borthwick		1975	E	Botany	Wattle Research Institute 3					
135.	The anaesthetist, mother and infant	John W Downing	0869800574	1975	E	Medical			11		Inaugural lecture, 1975	

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136.	A study of employers' attitudes towards African worker representation	Jill Natrass & IG Duncan	0869800582	1975	E	Labour	Black / White income gap project 1		36			
137.	Minimum living levels among Black employees in a textile processing industry in Natal	Peter Stopforth	0869800604	1975	E	Labour	Institute for Social Research		105			
138.	Geology in the next two decades	Donald R Hunter	0869800612 pb	1975	E	Geology			13		Inaugural lecture, 18 June 1975	
139.	A study of malnutrition in the Nqutu district of Kwazulu	Lawrence Schlemmer & Peter Stopforth	0869800620	1975	E	Health Food security	Institute for Social Research Fact Sheet 2		68			
140.	Climate and urban man	Robert A Preston-Whyte	0869800647 pb	1975	E	Geography			18		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
141.	Dialogue and bigotry	Samuel IM du Plessis	0869800655 pb	1975	E	Philosophy			15		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
142.	No man is an island	Roger D Orton	0869800663	1975	E	Drama			13		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
143.	Legal aid developments in South Africa, July 1973 - June 1975	Patrick Ellum	0869800698	1975	E	Law			75			
144.	Latin, law and the classics	Benhardus X de Wet	0869800701 pb	1975	E	Law Classics			20		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
145.	The "poverty datum line" debate in South Africa: an appraisal	Philip A Ellison, Pundy Pillay & Gavin Maasdorp	086980071X	1975	E	Economics	Dept of Economics 4		34			
146.	Reactions to political pressure in South Africa: an exploratory study among whites	Fozia Fisher, Raphael de Kadt & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869800728	1975	E	Politics	Institute for Social Research		30			
147.	Establishment and regeneration of wattle plantations by line-sowing	Wattle Research Institute	0869800744	1975	E / A	Agriculture			14			
148.	Cases on contract	Michael CJ Olmesdahl	0869800558 0869801910 0869802860	1975 1979 1982	E	Law		R16,80	456			
149.	The Eland's People: rock paintings of the Drakensberg Bushmen as a reflection of their life and thought	Patricia Vinnicombe	086980054X	1976	E	History Art history			388	Limit ed 1000		Advert, Theoria, 43, 1974
150.	The James Stuart archive of recorded oral evidence relating to the history of the Zulu and neighbouring peoples	Colin de B. Webb & John B. Wright, eds.	0869802100 (full set) 0869800736 vol 1 0869801899 vol 2 0869802879 vol 3 0869805282 vol 4 086980958X vol 5	1976 1979 1982 1986 2001	E	History Oral history	Killie Campbell Africana Library Manuscript series 1-5	R18,60	411 v1 358 v2 392 v3 370 v4			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
151.	Anatomy: here and there	James L Braithwaite	0869800787 pb	1976	E	Medical			10		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
152.	1951-1976: twenty-five years of the Faculty of Medicine	Faculty of Medicine	0869800809	1976	E	University service						
153.	What is the French for "humour" in literature?	Isolina-Collette Wakerley	0869800817	1976	E	Literature			18		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
154.	Academic freedom, white power and black people	Adam Small	0869800825	1976	E	Education Race relations	EG Malherbe academic freedom lecture 9		16		Lecture, 12 August 1976	
155.	Medicine as a means of liberation	Theodore L Sarkin	0869800833 pb	1976	E	Medical			12		Inaugural lecture, 1975	
156.	Medicines in our society: use and abuse	William PP Leary	0869800841 pb	1976	E	Medical		R0,75	6			
157.	The quality gap	Robert H Philpott	086980085X	1976	E	Medical			10		Inaugural lecture, 27 August 1975	
158.	Sir Alfred Milner and the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War	Andrew H Duminy	0869800868 pb	1976	E	History Military history		R0,75	47			
159.	Langalibalele: the crisis in Natal, 1873-1875	William Guest	0869800930 0869800531	1976	E	History Regional	Dept of History and Political Science 2	21 cm	145			
160.	The Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Natal, 1948-1975	Herbert Behrmann	0869800949	1976	E	University History			31			
161.	The capitalists and the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War	Andrew H Duminy	0869800965	1976	E	History Military history	Dept of History research monograph 3					
162.	Evaporative cooling and the alleviation of plant water stress: a proposed experiment on macadamia trees	Peter Allan	0869800973 0869802526	1976	E	Horticulture	Horticultural Report 1		42			
163.	An etiological study of the exploratory and play behaviour of pre-school children	JD Kvalsvig		1977	E	Psychology Education						
164.	Hippocratic Oath ceremony, 1977, address by the principal	Noel Desmond Clarence		1977	E	University service			4			
165.	Compositae in Natal	Olive M Hilliard	0869800884	1977	E	Botany Regional						
166.	The situation of African migrant workers in Durban: brief report on a preliminary survey analysis	Valerie Møller & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869801023	1977	E	Labour	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		42			
167.	Reminiscences of Kafir life and history and other papers	Charles Brownlee & Christopher Saunders	086980104X	1977	E	History	Killie Campbell Africana Library 1	R13,50	528		Facsimile of 1916 edition	

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168.	Abortion in South Africa and attitudes of Natal medical practitioners towards South African abortion legislation	Jean Westmore	0869801058 pb	1977	E	Medical Law	Centre for Applied Social Sciences				Collab Abortion Reform Action Group	
169.	A guide to unofficial sources relating to the history of Natal	Andrew Duminy, Mary Honnet & Robert King	0869801082	1977	E	History Bibliography Regional	Dept of History research monograph 4		103			
170.	Obstetrics, family planning and paediatrics: a manual of practical management for doctors and nurses	Robert Philpott, Krendel Esther Sapire & John Axton	0869801090 2 nd 0869804995 3 rd	1977 1980 1986	E	Medical			291		Originally published: Family Planning Association of Rhodesia, 1971	
171.	Racial income distribution in South Africa	Michael McGrath	0869801104	1977	E	Economics	Black/White income gap project 2		31			
172.	Proceedings of the Avocado Farmers Day, Pietermaritzburg, 15 July 1977	Dept of Horticultural Science	0869801112	1977	E	Horticulture	Horticultural Report 2		43		Conference proceedings	
173.	Migrant labour and underdevelopment: the case of Kwazulu	Jill Natrass	0869801139	1977	E	Economics	Black/White income gap project 3		29			
174.	Aftermath of October: Israel and her army since the 1973 war	Paul L Moorcraft	0869801147	1977	E	History Politics			16			
175.	The phenomenological method and the study of divinity in modern universities	Victor J Bredenkamp	0869801201	1977	E	Religion Research methodology			26		Inaugural lecture, 1976	
176.	Microbiology: then and now	Peter C Appelbaum	0869801228	1977	E	Microbiology			14		Inaugural lecture, 1976	
177.	Interactions: planning with people	David LJ Robins	0869801236	1977	E	Social planning			20		Inaugural lecture, 1976	
178.	Energy and agriculture: striking a balance	Potgieter Meiring	0869801244 pb	1977	E	Agriculture			16		Inaugural lecture, 1977	
179.	Urban relocation and racial segregation: the case of Indian South Africans	Gavin Maasdorp & Nesen Pillay	0869801252	1977	E	Economics Housing			206			
180.	Some fallacies in finance and investment	Ivan R Woods	0869801287	1977	E	Economics			24		Inaugural lecture, 1977	
181.	Sound in silence	Carlos MC Fernandes	0869801295	1977	E	Medical			12		Inaugural lecture	
182.	The fight for sight	NH Welsh	0869801309	1977	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 10 August 1977	
183.	Sounds, stones and Spanish fly	JH Naude	0869801317	1977	E	Medical			13		Inaugural lecture, 1977	
184.	Mr Hoggenheimer's weight problem	John Allen Benyon	0869801325 pb	1977	E	Medical			23		Inaugural lecture, 14 September 1977	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
185.	Black workers who leave: a study of factors relating to labour turnover among African employees in decentralised timber-processing plants	Lawrence Schlemmer & Christopher Rawlins	0869801333	1977	E	Labour	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		96			
186.	Alternatives to the bulldozer: an economic approach to squatter housing, with lessons for South Africa	Gavin Maasdorp	086980135X	1977	E	Economics	Dept of Economics occasional paper 6		24			
187.	Capital intensity in South African manufacturing	Jill Nattrass & Richard Brown	0869801368	1977	E	Economics	Black/White income gap project 4					
188.	Housing seminar		0869801473	1977	E	Housing			202		Conference proceedings	
189.	Sprache und Kulturvermittlung: ein Abschiedsband von Beiträgen ihrer Fachkollegen an Maria Schmidt-Ihms. A valedictory volume of essays by her colleagues to Maria Schmidt-Ihms	Otto Brückl et al, eds	0869801813	1977 1987	G	German			151		Festschrift	
190.	Foreign African labour supply in South Africa, 1960-1977	Duncan G Clarke	0869802607	1977	E	Economics	Development Studies Research Group working paper 1					
191.	The South African Chamber of Mines: policy and strategy with reference to foreign African labour supply	Duncan Clarke	0869802585	1977	E	Labour Mines	Development Studies Research Group working paper 2		45			
192.	Conditions of work in contemporary South African industry: a study of minimum standards	Charles Simkins	0869802593	1977	E	Labour	Development Studies Research Group working paper 3		26			
193.	State policy on foreign African labour in South Africa: statutory, administrative and contractual forms	Duncan Clarke	0869802577	1977	E	Economics Law	Development Studies Research Group working paper 4		27			
194.	Graduation citations and addresses	(Catherine Cameron-Dow)	0869801120 0869801570 0869802186 0869802488 0869803077 pb	1977 1978 1980 1981 1982	E	University service						
195.	Cases and materials on criminal law	Michael Olmesdahl	0869800558 Loose leaf	1978	E	Law						
196.	The early annals of Kokstad and Griqualand East	William Dower	0869801341	1978	E	History	Killie Campbell Africana Library reprint series 2	R10,50	216		Facsimile of 1916 edition	Original pub: Jas. Kemsley, Port Elizabeth, 1902

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
197.	Structural unemployment in Southern Africa		0869801376	1978	E	Economics	Development studies series 1		82			
198.	Forest nursery practice for the wattle regions in the Republic of South Africa	RL Barrett	0869801430	1978	E	Horticulture	Wattle Research Institute					
199.	Urban commitment and involvement among Black Rhodesians: a comparative study of migration and urbanization in three Salisbury African townships	Valerie Moller	0869801449	1978	E	Economics Urban studies	Centre for Applied Social Sciences					
200.	Perspectives on financial reporting: a selection of readings	William Maguire, ed	0869801457 pb	1978	E	Accounting			154			
201.	An assessment of some prominent issues relating to community development in the Sparks Estate: Sydenham community	Lawrence Schlemmer, Fozia Fisher & Margaret Victor	0869801465	1978	E	Economics Housing	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		202			
202.	Constitutional change in South Africa	John Benyon, ed.	0869801481	1978	E	Law Politics		R8,10	297		Conference proceedings	
203.	Prestige and socio-economic rank order of occupations and occupational groupings among whites in South Africa	Peter Stopforth & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869801503 pb	1978	E	Labour	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		172			
204.	Investment determinants in South African manufacturing	Nigel Morris	0869801511	1978	E	Economics	Black/White income gap project research report 5		53			
205.	Narrowing wage differentials and income distribution in South Africa	Jill Natrass	086980152X	1978	E	Economics	Dept of Economics					
206.	A Zulu King speaks: statements made by Cetshwayo kaMpande on the history and customs of his people	Colin de B Webb & John B Wright, eds	0869801538 0869805762 pb	1978 1987	E	History Oral history Regional	Killie Campbell Africana Library 3		126			
207.	Development or stagnation: agriculture in Kwazulu	Giuseppe Lenta	0869801546	1978	E	Economics Agriculture	Dept of Economics occasional paper 7		55			
208.	South African unemployment: a black picture	Charles Simkins & Cosmas Desmond, eds	0869801554	1978	E	Economics Development	Development Studies Research Group working paper 5					
209.	Mobility on the urban fringe: some observations based on 72 African households in the Inanda peri-urban area	Valerie Moller	0869801562 pb	1978	E	Economics Development	Centre for Applied Social Studies		95			
210.	A black township in Durban: a study of needs and problems	Valerie Moller	0869801767 pb	1978	E	Urban studies Economics	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		128			

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211.	Profile of the Black population in a spontaneous urban settlement near Durban: a report facilitating the statistical analysis of the sample survey conducted in Malukazi	Peter Stopforth	0869801589 pb	1978	E	Urban studies	Centre for Applied Social Studies fact paper 3		161			
212.	Art place, art space: some interactions between art and architecture	Neville Dubow	0869801643	1978	E	Art Architecture	Annual discourse		24			
213.	Ambivalence and commitment in work: labour turnover and the stability of African employees in a Transvaal border industry	Roger Allen	0869801651 pb	1978	E	Labour Economics	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		160			
214.	Academic freedom within the university	Peter Horn	086980166X	1978	E	Education	EG Malherbe academic freedom lecture 11		14			
215.	The black people and whence they came: a Zulu view	Magama Fuze; HC Lugg, trans; AT Cope, ed	0869801678 0869805150 pb	1978	E	History / Oral history	Killie Campbell Africana Library Translation 1	R11,25	206		Translation from Zulu of Abantu abamnyama	
216.	Devolution: Natal's case	Alexander Johnston & F McA Clifford-Vaughan, eds	0869801686	1978	E	Politics	Dept of Political Science occasional paper 1		87			
217.	Symposium on numerical mathematics	Dept of Computer Science	0869801740	1978	E	Computers Mathematics			215		Conference proceedings	
218.	A survey of church buildings and land in the greater Durban area	Raymond Maingard & Ntokozo Made	0869801791	1978	E	Architecture Religion	Centre for Applied Social Sciences				Co-pub Diakonia, Durban	
219.	Income distribution among settled urban African households in South Africa: 1970 and 1975	Charles Simkins	0869802542	1978	E	Economics Urban studies	Development Studies Research Group working paper 6		59			
220.	Principal's opening address	Noel Desmond Clarence		1979	E	University						
221.	Psychosomatics: a review of concepts and approaches	William Button		1979	E	Medical						
222.	A field guide to the war in Zululand, 1879	John Laband & Paul Thompson	0869801783 0869803131 2 nd 0869809466	1979 1983 2000	E	History Military history		R9,00	88 124			
223.	FORTRAN subroutine NEMT2 for constrained minimization	HR Weistroffer	0869801805	1979	E	Computers	Computer Science Department					
224.	A key to eucalypts in Southern Africa	AP Brice Bruce	0869801821	1979	E	Horticulture	Wattle Research Institute		189			
225.	Marine phycology: the Cinderella of botany	Richard Pienaar	0869801961	1979	E	Botany			20		Inaugural lecture, 19 October 1977	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
226.	Australian research on biological control of <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> , the world's most destructive plant pathogen	Barry Wolstenholme	0869801848	1979	E	Horticulture	Horticultural report 3					
227.	Introduction to and selected topics from the theory of spline functions	Gunter Meinardus	0869801929	1979	E	Mathematics						
228.	Numerical methods package for the Tektronix 4051: an interactive tutorial system	C Craddock	0869801937	1979	E	Computers	Computer Science Department		13			
229.	Proceedings of the fifth South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	HR Weistroffer, ed.	0869801953	1979	E	Computers Mathematics					Conference proceedings	
230.	Grammar and the world: an aspect of Wittgenstein's philosophy of language	Gordon Hunnings	086980197X	1979	E	Linguistics Philosophy			24		Inaugural lecture, 1978	
231.	Alcibiades and the ancient historian	Magnus Miller Henderson	0869801988	1979	E	Classics History			18		Inaugural lecture, 1978	
232.	'Say not the struggle nought availeth': the fight against leukaemia	Henry Greig	0869801996	1979	E	Medical			15		Inaugural lecture, 12 April 1978	
233.	Eastward in Eden	John M de Villiers	0869802003	1979	E	Agriculture			12		Inaugural lecture, 1979	
234.	The racial distribution of taxes and state expenditures	Michael McGrath	086980202X	1979	E	Economics Politics	Black/White income gap project research report 2		52			
235.	Solving equations by bracketing with parallel computing	HR Weistroffer & HWRobb	0869802038	1979	E	Mathematics						
236.	Anatomical pathology: past, present and future	S Kallichurum	0869802054	1979	E	Medical			9		Inaugural lecture, 8 August 1979	
237.	Force and peace: four introductory lectures on strategic studies	F McA Clifford-Vaughan	0869802046	1979	E	Politics Security						
238.	Ecosystem development: a new environmental order	John Hanks	0869802062	1979	E	Environment Ecology			15		Inaugural lecture, 21 March 1979	
239.	A guide to the coding of occupations in South Africa: CASS provisional index for occupational categories, groups and prestige ratings devised for use in socio-economic research requiring measures of occupational and social status	Lawrence Schlemmer & Peter Stopforth	0869802070	1979	E	Economics Labour	Centre for Applied Social Studies fact paper 4		96			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
240.	An annotated catalogue of the Powell collection of early science and technology books	Fran McDonald	0869802097	1979	E	Info science						Dip Lib thesis, 1978
241.	The division of labour in South Africa, 1969-1977	Charles Simkins & Douglas Hindson	0869802550	1979	E	Economics Labour	Development Studies Research Group working paper 7		67			
242.	Child health in the Republic of South Africa: some food for thought	A Moosa	0869802089	1980	E	Health			10		Inaugural lecture, 5 September 1979	
243.	The principles of solid-state variable speed drives	Eugene Odendal & Ronald Harley	0869802119 3 rd ed	1980	E	Engineering						
244.	Bird atlas of Natal	Digby Cyrus & Nigel Robson	0869802151	1980	E	Birds		R18,60	320			
245.	Basic industrial electronic devices	Eugene Odendal & Ronald Harley	086980216X	1980	E	Engineering			290			
246.	Yes, we do teach literature – medieval, even	Edgard Sienaert	0869802178	1980	E	Literature					Inaugural lecture, 17 October 1979	
247.	Past and present universal dimensions in microbiology and plant pathology	Michael M Martin	0869802194	1980	E	Microbiology			12		Inaugural lecture, 7 June 1978	
248.	Gluttony and poverty equal heart disease	AS Mitha	0869802216	1980	E	Medical			12		Inaugural lecture, 29 August 1979	
249.	War comes to Umvoti: the Natal-Zululand border 1878-79	John Laband & Paul S Thompson	0869802224	1980	E	History Regional	Dept of History research monograph 5		138			
250.	Between the lines: an introduction to Marxist literary theory	Robert Ensor, ed	0869802232	1980	E	Literature Literary criticism			65		Arts Students Council	
251.	Tibullus 1: a commentary on the first book of the elegies of Albius Tibullus	Paul Murgatroyd	0869802240	1980	E	Classics Literature Latin poetry			333			
252.	Proceedings of the sixth South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	Gerhard Joubert, ed.	0869802267	1980	E	Mathematics			62		Conference Proceedings, Durban, 21-23 July 1980	
253.	This fragile land	Neil Tainton	0869802275	1980	E	Agriculture			13		Inaugural lecture	
254.	Proconsul and paramountcy in South Africa: the High Commission, British supremacy and the sub-continent, 1806-1910	John Allen Benyon	0869802283 pb	1980	E	History Colonial history		R13,80	410			
255.	Quantity or quality: a survey evaluation of housing in relation to the quality of South African black township life	Valerie Moller & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869802291	1980	E	Economics Housing	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		363			

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256.	Aspirations, experience, and needs in informal housing: survey observations in a spontaneous settlement near Durban	Valerie Moller & Peter Stopforth	0869802305	1980	E	Economics Housing	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		152			
257.	Medical responsibility to patient and community	Ian Spencer	0869802313	1980	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 19 March 1980	
258.	High blood pressure: the silent killer	YK Seedat	086980233X	1980	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 7 May 1980	
259.	Shaper leshon'cha : 613 Hebrew phrases & idioms	Israel Fisher	0869802722 ? 2 nd	1980	E	Linguistics			21			
260.	Field-dependence: the psychological impact of a high school environment	Clive David Couperthwaite		1981	E	Psychology			108			MSc Thesis
261.	Mean monthly temperature distributions for Natal: a trend surface analysis	Roland E Schulze		1981	E	Agriculture Regional	Agricultural Catchments Research Unit 11		27			
262.	Improved design procedures for vegetation lined channels	JE Peter Green & James E Garton	0869802259 pb	1981	E	Engineering		Gratis				
263.	Veld and pasture management in South Africa	Neil Tainton, ed.	0869809474 hb 0869809482 pb 0869809601 hb 0869809598 pb	1981 1999 2000	E	Ecology			500 472 355		Co-pub Shuter & Shooter (SA)	
264.	Unequal inequalities	E Blondeel	0869802321	1981	E	Economics			14		Inaugural lecture, 1980	
265.	Hold infinity in the palm of your hand	BM Nevin	0869802348	1981	E	Mathematics			13		Inaugural lecture, 9 August 1978	
266.	Man, microbes and medicine	Roy M Robins-Browne	0869802356	1981	E	Medical			9		Inaugural lecture, 20 August 1980	
267.	Neurosurgery: the queen of the arts?	JR van Dellen	0869802364	1981	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 3 September 1980	
268.	Entity forms: a selection of readings	B Courley & J Miller	0869802372 pb	1981	E	Accounting			273			
269.	An assessment of competition policy in South Africa	John V Tregenna-Piggott	0869802380	1981	E	Law Economics	Economic Research Unit 8	R0,75	49			
270.	House form & settlement in the Upper Tugela Location	Craig Hamilton	0869802402	1981	E	Architecture	Dept of Architecture 1	R1,50	32			
271.	Amnesty for political prisoners	Paul David	0869802410	1981	E	Politics	Edgar Brookes Academic & Human Freedom Lecture		12			
272.	A profile of the African workforce in Durban	Robert Scharff	0869802437	1981	E	Labour Economics	Black/White income gap project research report 3		58			

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273.	The Anglo-Zulu War: New perspectives	Andrew Duminy & Charles Ballard, eds	0869802445 pb	1981	E	History Military history Regional		R9,60	198		Selected conference proceedings, 1979	Centenary of Anglo-Zulu War
274.	A new philosophy for nature conservation	John Hanks	086980247X pb	1981	E	Environment Conservation			19		George Campbell lecture	
275.	Budget presentation in South Africa: a critique and international comparison	Jacobus van der S Heyns	0869802518	1981	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 9	R1,05	96			
276.	Aids to bird identification in southern Africa	Gordon L MacLean	0869802615 1st ed 086980586X pb 2 nd	1981 1987	E	Birds		R2,40	64			
277.	Family planning profiles and their socio-cultural correlates	Edward Higgins	0869802623	1981	E	Geography	Centre for Applied Social Studies 8	R5,50	348			
278.	Proceedings of the seventh South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	Gerhard Joubert, ed	086980264X	1981	E	Mathematics		R4,00			Conference proceedings	
279.	Land shortage and land unused: the paradoxical patterns of KwaZulu	Giuseppe Lenta	0869802658	1981	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 10	R1,05	68			
280.	British settlers in Natal, 1824-1857: A biographical register	Shelagh Spencer, ed.	0869802666 (set) 0869802674 v1 0869803514 v2 0869804308 v3 0869805436 v4 0869807005 v5 0869808192 v6 0869809695 v7	1981	E	History Genealogy		R18,00	148			
281.	Dayek bil'shoncha: a manual of modern Hebrew grammar	Israel Fisher	0869802720 pb 2 nd	1981	E / H	Linguistics Teaching language		R6,50	169			
282.	Misifrutenu: an anthology of Hebrew prose and poetry for the Senior High School	Israel Fisher & Zohar Secker, comp.	0869802682	1981	E / H	Literature Anthology		R7,00	199			
283.	The voice of dissent	Allister Sparks	0869802690 / 0869802704 ?	1981	E	Education	EG Malherbe Academic Freedom Lecture	R0,50	8			
284.	South Africa and the silicon chip	Henry Lee Nattrass	0869802739	1981	E	Computers		R0,75	12		Inaugural lecture, 1981	
285.	The low-income housing problem: the economic impact of alternative technologies on the community	Bruce G Boaden	0869802747 pb	1981	E	Economics			16		Inaugural lecture, 6 May 1981	
286.	Business education in South Africa: Trends, developments and objectives	Robert L Lee	0869802763 pb	1981	E	Economics			16		Inaugural lecture, 19 August 1981	
287.	Accountancy and uncertainty	David A Clulow	0869802771 pb	1981	E	Accounting		R0,75	20		Inaugural lecture, 23 September 1981	

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288.	Killie Campbell, 1881-1965	Jennifer Duggan	086980278X	1981	E	History University service			47		Library news, 23	
289.	Contract workers and job satisfaction: a study of job aspirations, motivations and preferences among migrants in Durban	Valerie Moller & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869802801	1981	E	Labour Economics	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		140			
290.	A survey of attitudes to labour relations and labour mobility in South Africa	Elisabeth Ardington	0869802844 pb	1981	E	Economics Labour	Economic Research Unit 11		75			
291.	Say it in Zulu	David Rycroft	0869862453 vol 1 0869802461 vol 2 + 13 cassettes	1981	Z	Language teaching		R195				
292.	Mathematics and Applied Mathematics: Synthesis or dichotomy	John Henry Swart	0869802755 pb	1982	E	Mathematics		R0,75	15		Inaugural lecture, 5 August 1981	
293.	Zulu: a comprehensive course in the Zulu language	Anthony T Cope	0869802798 0869803093 Vls 1&2 0869803107 Vls 3&4 0869803956 pb 3 rd ed	1982 1984	E / Z	Linguistics Language teaching			208			
294.	Timber volume and utilization tables for six common eucalypts	Adolf PG Schonau	0869802828 pb	1982	E	Horticulture	Wattle Research Institute	R4,50	64			
295.	Bringing forth light: five tracts on Bishop Colenso's Zulu Mission	John William Colenso; Ruth Edgcombe, ed	0869802836	1982	E	Religion History	Killie Campbell Africana Library Reprint 4	R15,00	298			
296.	The importance of time savings in road project appraisal: Evidence from Swaziland	Peter Derman & Gavin Maasdorp	0869802852 pb	1982	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 12	R1,05	42			
297.	The Tembe Thonga of Natal and Mozambique	Walter S Felgate; Eileen Krige, ed.	0869802887	1982	E	Anthropology	Dept of African Studies occasional papers 1		182			
298.	Rural studies in KwaZulu	Norman Bromberger & John Lea, eds	086980295X pb	1982	E	Agriculture		R5,00	166		Conference proceedings	
299.	Change and human rights in South Africa	F van Zyl Slabbert	0869802968 pb	1982	E	Law Human rights			9		Edgar Brookes memorial lecture	NB author Oppositional?
300.	Exploits of a rat-catcher, or, some perspectives in rodent ecology	Michael R Perrin	0869803018	1982	E	Zoology		R0,75				
301.	Cancer: disease or disaster?	Johann P Jordaan	0869803026 pb	1982	E	Medical		R0,75				
302.	The Information utility	Cornelius Mornet	0869803034 pb	1982	E	Info technology			13		Inaugural lecture, 12 May 1982	

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303.	Subject index to publications, bulletins, communications, notes and reports from the Sugar Milling Research Institute from May 1949 to December 1981	Maurice J Kort	0869803042 pb	1982	E	Bibliography	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 129					
304.	Neuropsychology	Shirley Tollman & Ann Watts, eds	0869803050	1982	E	Psychology		R20			Conference proceedings	
305.	Educational systems of the Republic of South Africa: an analytical and critical representation of the systems in existence South Africa as at February 1981		0869803069 pb	1982	E	Education	Dept of Education occasional paper 4	R3,00	108			
306.	The Results of the testing of sugars ex 1981/1982 crop	Pieter Mellett	0869803115 pb	1982	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 131		21		Limited circulation	
307.	The views of Mahlathi: writings of a black South African	Allison W.G. Champion; MW Swanson, ed; ER Dahle & AT Cope, trans.	0869803123	1982	E	Literature	Killie Campbell Africana Library translation 2	R16,50	202			
308.	The Natal monocline: explaining the origin and scenery of Natal, South Africa	Lester C King	086980314X pb 2 nd revised ed.	1982	E	Geography Regional		R9,00	132			
309.	Is forensic medicine dying?	JP Nel	0869803158	1982	E	Medical		R0,75	12		Inaugural lecture, 16 June 1982	
310.	Proceedings of the eighth South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	Johannes Snyman, ed.	0869803166 pb	1982	E	Mathematics		R7,50	233		Conference proceedings,	
311.	The South African budget: an exposition of its structure and conceptual framework	Jacobus Heyns	0869803174	1982	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit occasional paper 13	R1,05	75			
312.	Planning, process and participation	Michael Kahn	0869803182	1982	E	Urban planning		R0,75	24		Inagural lecture, 26 May 1982	
313.	Agriculture in Natal/KwaZulu	John M Erskine	0869803204 pb	1982	E	Agriculture Regional	Institute of Natural Resources 1		34			
314.	Images of industrial work and the prospects for personal advancement among African factory workers in Durban	Roger Allen	0869803212 pb	1982	E	Labour	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		134			
315.	Political ecology in a checker-board region	George DL Schreiner	0869803220 pb	1982	E	Politics	George Campbell Lecture	R0,75	14			
316.	Chronic pain: social and medical aspects	John G Brock-Utne	0869803239	1982	E	Medical			13		Inaugural lecture, 2 June 1982	

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317.	Community self survey in Lamontville	Francie Lund	0869803247 pb	1982	E	Economics	Centre for Applied Social Studies					
318.	Distribution of personal wealth in South Africa	Michael D McGrath	0869803271	1982	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit occasional paper 14	R1,50	59			
319.	Attitudes toward beach integration: a comparative study of black and white reactions to multiracial beaches in Durban	Valerie Moller & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869803352	1982	E	Race relations	Centre for Applied Social Sciences					
320.	Applied regression analysis for quantity surveyors	Paul Bowen	0869803190 (spiral binding)	1983	E	Building economics		R3,50	24			
321.	The Proceedings of the Kenton Education Conference 1982	Robert Muir, ed.	0869803255	1983	E	Education			193		Conference proceedings	
322.	Cognition and the creativity of everyday life	Pamela A Sharratt	0869803263 pb	1983	E	Psychology		R0,75	21		Inaugural lecture, 1982	
323.	The dynamics of black rural poverty in South Africa	Jill Nattrass	0869803298	1983	E	Development studies	Centre for Applied Social Sciences 1		16			
324.	Modelling access to a basic need: the provision of primary health care in rural Lesotho	Paul Wellings	0869803301	1983	E	Health	Development Studies Unit working paper 3	R1,00	45			
325.	A case of mistaken identity: the squatters of Lesotho	Paul Wellings	0869803328	1983	E	Housing	Development Studies Unit working paper 4	R1,00	36			
326.	The dynamics of urbanisation in South Africa	Jill Nattrass	0869803336	1983	E	Development studies	Development Studies Unit working paper 2	R1,00	23			
327.	The Lesotho woodlot project: progress, problems and prospects	Ian Powell & Paul Wellings	0869803344	1983	E	Development studies	Centre for Applied Social Sciences 5		34			
328.	Rhodes and Rhodesia: the White conquest of Zimbabwe 1884-1902	Arthur Keppel-Jones	0869803360	1983	E	History		R54,00	674			
329.	Leisure for all: a business problem	Knut Reese	0869803387	1983	E	Economics		R0,75	12		Inaugural lecture, 4 August 1982	
330.	The Science of computing	NCK Phillips	0869803395	1983	E	Computer science					Inaugural lecture, 29 September 1982	
331.	Psychiatry: art or science?	Wessel H Wessels	0869803409 pb	1983	E	Medical Psychiatry		R0,75	13		Inaugural lecture, 18 August 1982	
332.	Invasive alien plant Chromolaena Odorata: with regard to its status and control in Natal	Bruce Liggitt	0869803417 pb	1983	E	Botany Regional	Rural studies series 2 Institute of Natural Resources		41			
333.	Judges and injustice	Raymond Wacks	0869803468	1983	E	Law		R0,75	25		Inaugural lecture, 23 March 1983	

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334.	South African sugar factory plant installations	George N Allan	0869803433 pb 0869805606 pb	1983 1987	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 133, 143	Gratis	37		Limited circulation	
335.	The Buffalo Border 1879: the Anglo-Zulu war in Northern Natal	John Laband, Paul Thompson & Sheila Henderson	0869803441	1983	E	History Regional	Dept of History research monograph 6	R7,59	127			
336.	Towards direct contracts for engineering services in building projects?	Peter Edwards	086980345X	1983	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 2	R3,50				
337.	What a waste of manna: aid, industry and the public accounts of Lesotho	Paul Wellings	0869803492 pb	1983	E	Economics Politics	Development Studies Unit staff paper 1		45			
338.	The results of the testing of sugars ex 1982/1983 crop	Pieter Mellett	0869803506 pb	1983	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 134	Gratis	22		Limited circulation	
339.	Welfare economics and African pastoralism: a southern African literature review of socio-economic features arising from traditional cattle ownership and production	Paul M Colvin	0869803530	1983	E	Agriculture Economics	Institute of Natural Resources monograph 3	R3,50	28			
340.	Nutritional care: some thought for food	Elma Nel	0869803549	1983	E	Health Nutrition			21		Inaugural lecture, 1983	
341.	Cutting for stone	Woldzimierz W Marszalek	0869803557	1983	E	Medical		R0,75	10			
342.	The intelligent machine	Alan G Sartori-Angus	0869803565 pb	1983	E	Computers		R0,75	18		Inaugural lecture	
343.	Wood as a source of fuel in South Africa	Mark V Gandar	086980362X	1983	E	Agriculture	Rural studies monograph 4					
344.	Informal settlements: socio-economic profiles	Gavin Maasdorp & Nesen Pillay	0869803581 pb	1983	E	Economics	Low-income housing in the Durban metro region project report 2	R6,00	157			
345.	Shelter in informal settlements	Errol Haarhoff	086980359X	1983	E	Economics	Low-income housing in the Durban metro region project report 3	R3,00				
346.	Planning and financial evaluation of housing strategies	Errol Haarhoff	0869803603 pb	1983	E	Economics	Low-income housing in the Durban metro region project report 4	R6,00	233			

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347.	The informal sector: concept and case study	Gavin Maasdorp	0869803611	1983	E	Economics	Low-income housing in the Durban metro region project report 5	R3,00	87			
348.	Plenty amidst poverty: the need for development studies	Jill Natrass	0869803646 pb	1983	E	Development studies		R0,75	24		Inaugural lecture, 1983	
349.	Samesein vir Stoffel Nienaber	Nicky Grieshaber, ed.	0869803654	1983	A	Literature		R22,50	173		Limited circulation	
350.	Oral history project relating to the Zulu people: catalogue of interviews		0869803662	1983	E	History	Killie Campbell African Library		43			
351.	Conflict in South Africa: build-up to revolution or impasse?	Lawrence Schlemmer	0869804146 0869804952	1983	E	Politics	Indicator Project South Africa		26			
352.	An orientation to industrial relations in South Africa	Lawrence Schlemmer	0869804154 pb	1983	E	Labour	Indicator Project South Africa		12			
353.	Industrial relations in South Africa: some evidence for a future scenario	Lawrence Schlemmer, Penny Geerdts & Loretta van Schalkwyk	0869804162 pb	1983	E	Labour	Indicator Project South Africa					
354.	The Natal pensions strikes: a research preview	Lawrence Schlemmer, Penny Geerdts & Loretta van Schalkwyk	0869804170 pb	1983	E	Labour			7			
355.	The heretic: A study of the life of John William Colenso, 1814-1883	Jeff Guy		1983	E	History Religion		R19,95	378		Co-pub Ravan Press (SA)	
356.	Anorexia nervosa: an appraisal in terms of adolescent development with implications for educational intervention	Julia Braine		1984	E	Medical			206			M Ed thesis
357.	Report for Wattle Research Institute			1984	E	Agriculture						
358.	Proceedings of the first South African Symposium on Digital Image Processing	Alan Sartori-Angus & CC Handley, eds	0869803484 pb	1984	E	Computer science		R10,00	224		Conference proceedings, Durban, 18-19 July 1983	
359.	Housing policy in conditions of rapid urbanisation	Gavin Maasdorp & Errol Haarhoff	0869803573	1984	E	Housing	Low-income housing in the Durban metro region project report 1	R3,00	84			
360.	Black commitment to work and advancement in South African industry: some social and attitudinal antecedents	Roger Allen	0869803689	1984	E	Economics	Centre for Applied Social Sciences					MSS thesis

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
361.	Honoris causa 2: laudations spoken in presenting honorary graduands in the University of Natal, 1968-1980 by the University Orator	JVO Reid	0869803719	1984	E	University service			100			
362.	A bibliographical guide to South African economic development	Anthony Lumby & Marc North-Coombes, eds	0869803727	1984	E	Economics	Dept of Economic History occasional paper 1		520			
363.	A critical examination of quantity surveying techniques in cost appraisal and tendering within the building industry	Robert Taylor	086980376X	1984	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 3					
364.	Momentum: On recent South African writing	Margaret Daymond, Johan Jacobs & Margaret Lenta, eds.	0869803778 pb	1984	E	Literature		R18,00	320			
365.	Cabbage growing in Natal	IE Smith, ed.	0869803786 pb	1984	E	Agriculture Regional		R10,00	53		Conference proceedings	
366.	Street trading in the Transkei: a struggle against poverty, persecution and prosecution	Nicoli Natrass	0869803794	1984	E	Economics	Centre for Applied Social Sciences working paper 7	R2,00	34			
367.	A mixed and threadbare bag: employment, incomes and poverty in Lower Roza, Qumbu, Transkei	Terence Moll	0869803808	1984	E	Economics Labour	Centre for Applied Social Sciences working paper 8	R2,00	50			
368.	Poverty and development in a rural community in Kwazulu	Elisabeth Ardington	0869803816	1984	E	Economics Development	Development Studies Unit working paper 9	R4,00	152			
369.	Decentralised industry, poverty and development in rural Kwazulu	Elisabeth Ardington	0869803824	1984	E	Economics Development	Development Studies Unit working paper 10	R1,50	119			
370.	Images of retirement: an exploratory study among Black domestic and service workers	Valerie Moller	0869803832	1984	E	Labour	Centre for Applied Social Sciences		182		Co-pub Johannesburg Association of the Aged	
371.	Sanitation for peri-urban and rural communities in Natal/Kwazulu	JL Rivett-Carnac	0869803840 pb	1984	E	Geography Regional	Rural studies series 5	R3,50	40			
372.	The Child is father of the man	Paul NG Beard	0869803867 pb	1984	E	Education			17		Inaugural lecture, 28 September 1983	
373.	Library report and library accessions: from 1 April 1983 to 31 March 1984	Hilda EA Page	0869803891	1984	E	University Bibliography		Gratis	16			
374.	Nkomati and all that: can new economic bottles be found for the new Marula liqueur?	Gavin Maasdorp	0869804006	1984	E	Politics			16		Inaugural lecture, 27 June 1984	

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375.	Transport policies and economic development in Southern Africa: a comparative study in eight countries	Gavin Maasdorp	0869803913	1984	E	Transport	Economic Research Unit		260			
376.	Truth and illusion in history	Andrew Duminy	0869803921	1984	E	History						
377.	An investigation of unemployment among Africans seeking work at the labour bureaux: a profile of registered unemployed in the Durban area	Zamakhosi Mphanza	0869803948 pb	1984	E	Labour	Rural urban studies working paper 1		41			
378.	Faith for the fearful? An investigation into new churches in the greater Durban area	Elda Morran & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869803964 pb	1984	E	Religion Regional			235		Co-pub Diakonia	
379.	Reflections of mind and culture	Ronald Miller	0869803980 pb	1984	E	Psychology		R0,75			Inaugural lecture, 20 June 1984	
380.	Towards a tax expenditure budget for South Africa	Jacobus Heyns	0869803999	1984	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit occasional paper 15	R3,00	124			
381.	Black worker attitudes: political options, capitalism and investment in South Africa	Lawrence Schlemmer	0869804030	1984	E	Labour Economics		R15,00	49		Indicator SA special issue	
382.	Auditing in the public interest	BS Stobie	0869804049	1984	E	Auditing						
383.	Proceedings of the tenth South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematica	Johannes Snyman, ed.	0869804065	1984	E	Mathematics Computer science		R10,00	262		Conference proceedings	
384.	Proceedings of the second South African Symposium on Digital Image Processing	Alan Sartori-Angus, ed.	086980409X pb	1984	E	Computer science		R10,00	144		Conference proceedings	
385.	A Survey of educational facilities and social rates of return to education in the Durban metropolitan region	George Trotter	0869804103 pb	1984	E	Education	Durban metro economy project report 1	R3,00	125			
386.	Megatrends in accounting	Brenda Gourley	0869804111 pb	1984	E	Accounting		R0,75	22		Inaugural lecture, 29 August 1984	
387.	Inequality in the size distribution of incomes in South Africa	Michael McGrath	0869804138	1984	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit staff paper 2		86			
388.	Can separate mean equal? A commentary on the White Paper on education	Kenneth Hartshorne	0869804189	1984	E	Education	Indicator Project South Africa		9			
389.	Health for all by the year 2000: possibility or pipe dream?	Sheldon M Ross	0869804227 pb	1984	E	Medical		R0,75	18		Inaugural lecture, 14 March 1984	

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390.	Industrial relations in South Africa 1982-1984: a comparative review of statistics and trends	Graham Howe, ed.	0869804197	1984	E	Industrial relations	Indicator Project South Africa	R15,00	73			
391.	The New Income Tax Act: why the fuss?	Loretta van Schalkwyk	0869804200 pb	1984	E	Accounting	Indicator Project South Africa		30			
392.	Legal education and public policy	Lawrence Baxter	086980426X	1984	E	Law					Inaugural lecture, 17 October 1984	
393.	Doctor! Is my baby normal?	Robert E Mickel	0869804278	1984	E	Medical		R0,75	15		Inaugural lecture, 8 August 1984	
394.	Inaugural lecture	Peter de Villiers Booyesen	0869804383	1984	E	Agriculture					Inaugural lecture	
395.	Development by invitation? South African corporate investment in Lesotho	Paul Wellings	0869804545	1984	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit working paper 11	R2,50	58			
396.	Industrial decentralization under apartheid: an empirical assessment of industrial decentralization in South Africa	Paul Wellings & Anthony Black	0869804553	1984	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit working paper 12					
397.	Subsistence production and household budgets in Mahlabatini District, KwaZulu, 1981	Mark V Gandar & Norman Bromberger	0869804960	1984	E	Geography Regional	Development Studies Unit working paper 11		56			
398.	Selecting wildlife census techniques	Roger Collinson	0869804081 pb	1985	E	Zoology	Institute of Natural Resources monograph 6		83			
399.	Wyndham Lewis	Roy Campbell; Jeffrey Meyers, ed.	086980412X pb	1985	E	Literature		R9,00	59			
400.	Building contract expenditure forecasting	Robert Taylor & R Frankle	0869804219 Spiral binding	1985	E	Building Economics	QS occasional paper 4	R3,50	29			
401.	Voorslag: a magazine of South African life and art	Roy Campbell, William Plomer & Lourens van der Post, eds	0869804235	1985	E / A	Literature Art Popular culture	Killie Campbell Africana Library 5	R24,00			Facsimile reprint of Nos 1, 2 & 3 (1926)	
402.	Legal aid and law clinics in South Africa	David McQuoid-Mason, ed.	0869804251 pb	1985	E	Law		R5,00	163		Conference proceedings	
403.	The role of linguistics in the study of Zulu	Anthony S Davey	0869804286 pb	1985	E / Z	Linguistics		R0,75	19		Inaugural lecture, 1983	
404.	Cost modelling and price forecasting: from a deterministic to a probabilistic approach	Paul Bowen & Peter Edwards	0869804294 Spiral binding	1985	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 5	R3,50	38			
405.	School boycotts 1984: the crisis in African education	Monica Bot	0869804316 pb	1985	E	Education	Indicator Project South Africa		54			
406.	The Social origins of teachers in Natal	Michael Thurlow	0869804391 pb	1985	E	Education	Dept of Education 5	R0,50	35		Limited circulation	

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407.	Designing research, training and extension programmes to meet farmers' needs in Natal/KwaZulu	John Erskine	0869804324 pb	1985	E	Agriculture	Institute of Natural Resources 7	R3,50	30			
408.	Accounting and economic income: the uncongenial twins?	Keith Prinsloo	0869804332 pb	1985	E	Accounting			18		Inaugural lecture, 1984	
409.	A conceptual understanding of the paradigm shift in modelling techniques used in the economics of building	Paul Bowen & Peter Edwards	0869804340 Spiral binding	1985	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 6	R4,00	18			
410.	Rainwater harvesting in the Vulindlela district, KwaZulu	Peter G Allcock	0869804359 pb 0869804367 set	1985	E	Geography Regional	Dept of Crop Science occasional paper 1	R4,00	16			
411.	A Nharo wordlist with notes on grammar	Alan Barnard	0869804375 pb	1985	E / Nh	Linguistics	Dept of African Studies 2		238			
412.	Water supply and crop improvement in peri-urban Kwazulu: a community approach	John D Lea	0869804405	1985	E	Agriculture Regional	Dept of Crop Science occasional paper 2	R4,00				
413.	Detention and security legislation in South Africa	Alan Bell & Robin Mackie, eds	0869804413 pb	1985	E	Security		R5,00	147		Conference proceedings	Limited circulation
414.	Laat ons mekaar goed verstaan	WF Jonkheere	0869804421	1985	A						Inaugural lecture, 31 October 1984	
415.	Women in early Greek comedy: fact, fantasy and feminism	Geoffrey AH Chapman	086980443X pb	1985	E	Classics		R0,75	28		Inaugural lecture, 1984	
416.	Literary studies in South Africa: contexts of value and belief	Michael Chapman	0869804448	1985	E	Literature		R0,75	22		Inaugural lecture	
417.	Abstracts of papers presented at the eleventh South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	Tjalling Ypma, ed.	0869804464 pb	1985	E	Mathematics Computer science		R5,00	71		Conference proceedings Limited circulation	
418.	Natal/Kwazulu: the political and social environment of the future	Crispin Hemson, ed.	0869804472	1985	E	Politics			124		"A seminar for senior decision makers"	
419.	Introduction to functional LISP	Stef Postma	0869804480	1985	E	Computer science	Technical report PMB-TR/85-03	R3,00	65			
420.	Linguistic Society of Southern Africa 21 st national congress	Nicolé J. Grieshaber & J.L. Venter	0869804502 pb	1985	E / A	Linguistics			213		Conference proceedings	
421.	A survey of the source, utilization and perception of domestic water in a peri-urban/rural district of Kwazulu	Peter G Alcock	0869804510	1985	E	Geography Regional	Dept of Crop Science occasional paper 3	R4,50				

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422.	The lineage of contemporary cultural studies: a brief historical examination	Johan Muller, Keyan Tomaselli & Ruth Tomaselli, eds	0869804529 0869804782 2nd ed	1985 1986	E	Cultural studies	CCSU v 1 no 4	R1,50	16			
423.	Of maps and men	David Hywel Davies	086980457X	1985	E	Geography			25		Inaugural lecture, 1985	
424.	Operating manual for the University of Natal Economic Data Base	Michael McGrath & Richard Simson	0869804588	1985	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 16		113			
425.	Individual coping behaviour of professionals in informal matrix organisations within the construction industry	Frederick Pretorius & Robert Taylor	0869804596 Spiral binding	1985	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 7	R4,00	19			
426.	Contemporary cultural studies and the Unit of the University of Natal	Keyan Tomaselli	086980460X	1985	E	Cultural studies	CCSU v 1 no 5	R1,50	22			
427.	Surgeons don't only cut	IB Angorn	0869804618	1985	E	Medical			15		Inaugural lecture, 15 May 1985	
428.	Strike action in the South African manufacturing sector: a socio-spatial analysis	Michael Sutcliffe & Paul Wellings	0869804626 pb	1985	E	Labour	Development Studies Unit working paper 13		35		Limited circulation	
429.	Agricultural policy: the economic perspective	Wilhelmus L Niewoudt	0869804642 pb	1985	E	Agriculture Economics			25		Inaugural lecture, 5 June 1985	
430.	Media reflections of ideology	Keyan Tomaselli & Ruth Tomaselli	0869804650 pb	1985	E	Cultural studies	CCSU v 1 no 3	R1,50	20			
431.	An approach to culture and society in southern Africa	Johan Muller	0869804669 pb	1985	E	Cultural studies	CCSU v 1 no 1	R1,50	22			
432.	Migrant labour in Transkei: cause and consequence at the village level	Julian May	0869804677 pb	1985	E	Labour	Rural urban studies working paper 2	R2,00	34		Limited circulation	
433.	Am I my brother's keeper?	Walter EK Loening	0869804685	1985	E	Medical		R0,75	21		Inaugural lecture, 19 June 1985	
434.	Enterprise and exploitation in a Victorian colony: aspects of the economic and social history of colonial Natal	Bill Guest & John Sellers, eds	0869804693 pb	1985	E	History Colonial history Regional		R25,50	368			
435.	Trees and shrubs of the Natal Drakensberg	Olive M Hilliard	0869804707 0869804766 set 0869808826 2 nd	1985 1992	E	Botany Regional	Ukhahlamba series 1	R4,20 R16,50	48			
436.	Poésie de langue française: anthologie thématique	Edgard Sienaert, Francesca Lederlin & Anne de Ravel, eds	0869804715 pb	1985	F	Literature Poetry		R18,00	200		Anthology for schools	
437.	Proceedings of the third South African Symposium on Digital Image Processing	Alan Sartori-Angus, ed.	0869804731	1985	E	Computer science		R10,00	89		Conference proceedings	

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438.	The results of the testing of sugars ex 1984/1985 crop	Pieter Mellett	0869804723 pb	1985	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 139	Gratis			Limited circulation	
439.	Death and ideology: political thanatology and the 'Femme Fatale' syndrome	Michael Simpson	086980474X pb	1985	E	Cultural studies		R1,50	21			
440.	On the education of minority journalists	Henry La Brie	0869804758 pb	1985	E	Media studies	CCSU resource document 1	R1,50	35			
441.	Black life-styles in White agriculture: a socio-economic study of Black workers in commercial agriculture	Elisabeth Ardington	0869804774 pb	1985	E	Agriculture	Development Studies Unit working paper 14	R2,05	105			
442.	The upgrading of domestic rainwater collection systems in peri-urban/rural KwaZulu	Peter G Alcock & John Lea	0869804790 pb	1985	E	Geography Regional	Dept of Crop Science occasional paper 4	R4,50	42			
443.	Industrial decentralisation in South Africa: policy and practice	Gavin Maasdorp & Werner Puschra, eds.	0869804804 pb	1985	E	Economics		R12,00	193		Conference proceedings	
444.	Unrest in Natal, August 1985: special report	Fatima Meer, ed.	0869804820	1985	E	Politics			86		Co-pub Institute for Black Research	
445.	Development planning in Transkei: the rural service centre approach	Julian May	0869804839	1985	E	Development	Development Studies Unit working paper 15	R2,00	35			
446.	The gravity of Newton's fall	Gordon Hunnings	0869804847	1985	E	Physics	5 th George Campbell lecture	R0,75	25			
447.	Exchange rate policy for a small open economy in a world of floating rates: the case of South Africa	Merle Holden	0869804855	1985	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 17	R3,00	49			
448.	Black school-leavers in the urban industrial work environment	Hanlie Griesel & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869804863	1985	E	Labour						
449.	Economic history and the Third World	Roger Gravil	0869804871 pb	1985	E	Economics History		R0,75	16		Inaugural lecture, 1985	
450.	African studies and military coups in Africa	Samuel Decalo	0869804936 pb	1985	E	Politics			23		Inaugural lecture, 1985	
451.	Indian attitudes to the New Constitution and to prospects for change	Yusuf S Bhamjee	0869804979 pb	1985	E	Politics Law	Development Studies Unit working paper 12		20			
452.	Polygamy and well-being among Zulu migrants	Valerie Moller & Gary Welch	0869805525 pb	1985	E	Economics		R5,00	63			
453.	Quality of life in retirement: a survey evaluation of return migration to KwaZulu	Valerie Moller	0869805533 pb	1985	E	Economics		R10,00	218			
454.	Institute for Commercial Forestry Research report		0869808125	1985	E	University service						

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455.	Broken promises and lost opportunities: a study of the reactions of white and coloured residents of Port St Johns to the control of the area by a black administration	Clive Napier & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869807625 pb	1985	E	Politics	Maurice Webb Race Relations Unit		67			
456.	Culture and the media: how we are made to see	Julie Frederikse	0869804537	1986	E	Media studies	CCSU					
457.	An introduction to legal studies	Michael Olmesdahl, Michael Robertson & Peter Spiller	086980488X	1986	E	Law		R26,50				
458.	Servicing the nation: local and regional government reform	M Bennett, AJ Mason & Lawrence Schlemmer, eds	0869804928	1986	E	Government	Indicator Project South Africa		72			
459.	Introduction to Quadlisp/86	Stef Postma	0869804944	1986	E	Computer science		R21,00	191			
460.	Trends in neurology: an idea whose time has come	PLA Bill	0869805002	1986	E	Medical					Inaugural lecture, 30 October 1985	
461.	Popular culture and performance in South Africa	Ian Steadman	0869805010 pb	1986	E	Cultural studies	CCSU Seminar 7		28			
462.	Improving local support for African conservation areas	MM Infield	0869805029 pb	1986	E	Environment	Rural Studies series 8		43			MSc thesis
463.	Springwater resources as a supply option in the peri-urban/rural Vulindlela district, KwaZulu	Peter Alcock & John Lea	0869805037 pb	1986	E	Agriculture Regional	Dept of Crop Science occasional paper 5	R4,50	38			
464.	Divide and profit: Indian workers in Natal	Shamim Marie	0869805045 pb	1986	E	Labour Regional		R5,00	132			
465.	Education and the diversity of cultures	George Kendall, ed.	0869805053	1986	E	Education Race relations			94		Conference proceedings	
466.	The classroom crisis: black demands and white responses	Monica Bot & Lawrence Schlemmer	0869805061 pb	1986	E	Education Race relations	Indicator Project South Africa		49			
467.	Proceedings of the second South African National Hydrology Symposium	Roland E Schulze, ed.	086980507X	1986	E	Agriculture		R15,00	564		Conference proceedings	
468.	Migration and dependency: sources and levels of income in KwaZulu	Julian May & Jill Natrass	086980510X	1986	E	Economics	Rural urban studies working paper 3	R3,00	28			
469.	The advertising of professional services: a survey of opinions in the quantity surveying profession	Paul Bowen & Robert Taylor	0869805118 spiral binding	1986	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 8	R4,00	19			
470.	A handbook of minerals under the microscope	Edward P Saggerson	0869805126 spiral binding	1986	E	Geology Minerals		R19,50	54			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
471.	Oral tradition and literacy: changing visions of the world	Richard Whitaker & Edgard Sienaert, eds.	0869805134 pb	1986	E	Literature		R18,00	302		Conference proceedings	
472.	Garbage picking as a strategy for survival	Rachelle de Kok	0869805142	1986	E	Development Economics	Development Studies Unit 16	R3,00	44			
473.	The culture of animals and humans: a critique of sociobiology	David Basckin	0869805169	1986	E	Cultural studies	CCSU no 8		15			
474.	The results of the testing of sugars ex 1985/1986 crop	Pieter Mellett & Agnes Dunsmore	0869805177 pb	1986	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 141		18		Limited circulation	
475.	Proceedings of the twelfth South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	Tjalling Ypma, ed.	0869805185 pb	1986	E	Computer science Mathematics		R10,00	217		Limited circulation Conference proceedings	
476.	Proceedings of the fourth South African Symposium on Digital Image Processing		0869805193	1986	E	Computer science		R10,00	132		Conference proceedings	
477.	The Imijondolo: a study of the shack housing delivery system in metropolitan Durban	Bruce Boaden	0869805207 spiral binding	1986	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 10	R5,00	88			
478.	Proceedings of the first National Music Educators' Conference	Christine Lucia, ed.	0869805223 pb	1986	E	Music Teaching			218		Conference proceedings	
479.	Paulina Dlamini: servant of two kings	Heinrich Filter & Sighart Bourquin, trans & ed.	0869805231 / 7 pb 0869805290 set	1986	E	History Religion	Killie Campbell Africana Library 1	R18,95	146			
480.	Some new (and old) approaches to budgetary policy: implications for the South African budget	Jacobus Heyns	086980524X pb	1986	E	Economics	ACCORD occasional paper 18	R3,00	36			
481.	Elements in the crucible: developing public law for the future	Laurence J Boulle	0869805258	1986	E	Law Public law			32		Inaugural lecture, 6 August 1986	
482.	The 1986 Winter School: an evaluation report	Arieh Lewy	0869805266	1986	E	University			113		Shell Science and Mathematics Resource Centre Educational Trust	
483.	A conceptual model-based approach to optimising property development investment values	D Samson	0869805274spiral binding	1986	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 9		24			
484.	The anatomy of rural Black poverty: the challenge to a new economic order	Jill Nattrass et al	0869805339	1986	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit working paper 4		31			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
485.	Black Mamba rising: South African worker poets in struggle	Alfred Temba Qabula, Mi S'dumo Hlatshwayo & Nise Malange; Ari Sitas, ed.	0869805304 Eng 0869805320 Zulu	1986	E / Z	Literature Poetry			75			
486.	Sources and resources: landscape to land art	T King	0869805312	1986	E	Art history					Inaugural lecture, 27 August 1986	
487.	South African business ideology, the crisis and the problem of redistribution	Bill Freund	0869805347	1986	E	Economics					Inaugural lecture, 17 September 1986	
488.	Disinvestment: implications for the South African economy	Carolyn Jenkins	0869805363 pb	1986	E	Economics			219			
489.	May Day report, 1986	Yusuf Bhamjee et al	0869805444	1986	E	Labour	DSRC working paper 13	R10,00	19			
490.	The Trials of Keeno	Pieter Scholtz	0869805509 pb	1986	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre playscripts					
491.	Tambootie's London adventure	Pieter Scholtz	0869805517 pb	1986	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre playscripts					
492.	Subaerial washover fans in the Beachwood mangrove area, Durban	JAG Cooper & TR Mason	0869806211 pb	1986	E	Geology	Sedimentation in estuaries & lagoons 1					
493.	Persons casebook: parent and child	Michael Olmesdahl	0869804987 0869807447 2 nd	1987 1989	E	Law					Loose-leaf	
494.	Grasses, sedges, restiads & rushes of the Natal Drakensberg	Olive M Hilliard	0869805355 1 st 0869809288 2 nd	1987 1996	E	Botany Regional	Ukhahlamba series no 2	R34,15	69			
495.	Media studies and the critique of development	Les Switser	0869805371 pb	1987	E	Cultural studies	CCSU no 9	R1,50	58			
496.	Sedimentation in the Mgeni Estuary	James Cooper & Thomas Mason	086980538X set 0869805398	1987	E	Geology	Sedimentation in estuaries & lagoons 2		97		Limited circulation	
497.	Utilization of wild spinach (Amaranthus SPP.) in the Vulindlela district, KwaZulu	Michael Whitbread, John Lea & Peter Alcock	086980541X pb	1987	E	Agriculture Regional	Dept of Crop Science 6	R6,50	57			
498.	'Not either an experimental doll': the separate worlds of three South African women. Correspondence of Lily Moya, Mabel Palmer and Sibusisiwe Makhanya	Shula Marks, ed.	0869805428 pb 0869805290 set	1987	E	History Sociology	Killie Campbell Africana Library 2	R17,95	252			Widely reviewed
499.	A contested terrain: struggle through culture	Keyan Tomaselli	0869805452	1987	E	Popular culture Politics		R1,00	28		Inaugural lecture, 24 September 1986	
500.	Disease and pest problems of beans (Phaseolus Vulgaris) in South Africa	Robertus Melis	086980555X pb	1987	E	Agriculture	Dept of Crop Science 7	R13,00	62			

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501.	Micro-organisms versus antibiotics: antibiotic resistance in the hospital and the community	Jan van den Ende	0869805460	1987	E	Medical		R1,00	16		Inaugural lecture, 1 October 1986	
502.	Street law: practical law for South African students / Straatreg : praktiese reg vir Suid-Afrikaanse leerlinge	David McQuoid-Mason	0869805479 set 0869805487 vol 1 0869805495 vol 1 teacher's manual 086980572X v 2 0869805738 v2 tm 0869805940 v3 0869805959 v3 tm 0869805665 set Afr 0869805673 v 1 Afr 0869805681 v1 Af tm	1987	E / A	Law						Co-pub Association of Law Societies of South Africa
503.	Pietermaritzburg resource directory		0869805541 pb	1987	E	Directory						
504.	The household in rural KwaZulu: foundations for a statistical model	Alan Peters	0869805568	1987	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit working paper 5		72			
505.	Industrial decentralisation: employment creation and urbanisation in Transkei	Neil Muller	0869805576 pb	1987	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit working paper 6	R3,50	38			
506.	Library report and library accessions: from 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987	Hilda EA Page	0869805584 pb	1987	E	University Bibliography	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 142	Gratis	18			
507.	The prospects for informal small businesses in Kwamashu	Dulcie J Krige	0869805614	1987	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit working paper 17	R3,00	37			
508.	Samantha Seal	Pieter Scholtz	0869805622	1987	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre playscripts	R7,00	55			
509.	The Astounding antics of Anthony Ant	Pieter Scholtz	0869805630 pb	1987	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre playscripts	R7,00	53			
510.	Black valour: the South African Native Labour Contingent, 1916-1918, and the sinking of the <i>Mendi</i>	Norman Clothier	0869805649 /0 pb	1987	E	History Military history		R21,95	236			
511.	Domestic water supplies in non-urban Kwazulu: existing water systems	Peter Alcock	086980569X	1987	E	Agriculture Regional	Dept of Crop Science 8					
512.	Natal-KwaZulu present realities, future hopes		0869805800 pb	1987	E	Politics		R15,00	72		Conference proceedings	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
513.	The results of the testing of sugars ex 1986/1987 crop	Pieter Mellett & Agnes Dunsmore	0869805703 pb	1987	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 144	Gratis	17		Limited circulation	
514.	Sedimentology of Mdloti Lagoon	NG Grobler, TR Mason & James Cooper	0869805711	1987	E	Geology	Sedimentation in estuaries & lagoons 3		43			
515.	Differentiation and inequality in the Bantustans: evidence from KwaZulu	Julian May	0869805746	1987	E	Development	Rural urban studies working paper 7	R3,50	35			
516.	New frontiers: the KwaZulu/Natal debates	Karen Roberts & Graham Howe, eds.	0869805754	1987	E	Politics	Indicator Project South Africa		80			
517.	Design of learning spaces	Costas Criticos & Michael Thurlow, eds.	0869805770	1987	E	Architecture		R19,50	190			
518.	Programmes and projects of the Shell Science and Mathematics Resource Centre Educational Trust 1987: evaluation reports	Philip Botha, ed.	0869805789	1987	E	Science Mathematics			102			
519.	Proceedings of the fifth South African Symposium on Digital Image Processing		0869805819	1987	E	Computer science		R20,00	59		Conference proceedings	
520.	Proceedings of the thirteenth South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	PJ Vermeulen, ed.	0869805827	1987	E	Mathematics Computer science		R20,00	247		Conference proceedings	
521.	Sedimentation in Mhlanga Lagoon, Natal North Coast	JAG Cooper	0869805835	1987	E	Geology	Sedimentation in estuaries & lagoons 6					
522.	Rhodes: towards the conservation of a unique South African town	Walter Peters, ed.	0869805843	1987	E	Architecture		R20,00	276			
523.	Politics, reform and oppression	Mervyn L Frost	0869805878	1987	E	Politics		R1,00	14		Inaugural lecture, 24 June 1987	
524.	Discretion, social reality and the best interests of the child	Michael CJ Olmesdahl	0869805886 pb	1987	E	Law		R1,00	44		Inaugural lecture, 15 October 1986	
525.	Black liberation politics: analyses of political processes in KwaZulu-Natal	Douglas Booth	0869805894 pb	1987	E	Politics	Rural urban studies working paper 8	R3,00	22			
526.	Poverty, migration and unemployment in Dumisa, a rural area of KwaZulu	Zamakhosi Mpanza & Jill Natrass	0869805908 pb	1987	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit working paper 10	R3,50	51			
527.	Rural and urban poverty and the measurement of development performance in the Transkei	Neil Muller	0869805916 pb	1987	E	Economics	Development Studies Unit working paper 9	R3,00	36			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
528.	Black farm labour attitudes and perceptions on employment and migration patterns in the Natal midlands	Stavros Stavrou	0869805924 pb	1987	E	Economics Labour	Rural urban studies working paper 11	R3,00	34			
529.	K5: a preliminary study of an informal rural settlement	Stavros Stavrou	0869805932	1987	E	Economics	Rural urban studies working paper 12					
530.	Unemployment and public works programmes in the Pietermaritzburg district	Norman Bromberger	0869806068 pb	1987	E	Economics	DSRG working paper 14	R5,00	22			
531.	Conference in Management and Economic Sciences	Dept of Business Administration	0869806106	1987	E / A	Economics					Conference proceedings	
532.	The impact of the depression upon Pietermaritzburg during the 1860's	Julie Parle		1988	E	History Regional			237			MA thesis, 1988
533.	Measuring the 'success' of employment creation strategies in the apartheid state	Douglas Booth	0869805967 pb	1988	E	Economics Labour	Rural urban studies working paper 13	R3,00	37			
534.	The development of capitalism in South African agriculture: the restructuring of agrarian capitalism after 1950	Stavros Stavrou	0869805975 pb	1988	E	Economics Agriculture	Rural urban studies working paper 14	R3,00	30			
535.	An Intermediate settlement in the urbanisation process: a comparative study from KwaZulu	Julian May	0869805983 pb	1988	E	Urban studies	Rural urban studies working paper 15	R3,00	32			
536.	Publications, communications, notes and reports from the Sugar Milling Research Institute from June 1981 to December 1987	Maurice Kort	0869805991 pb	1988	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 145	Gratis	153		Limited circulation	
537.	Philipstown, princess of the Middleveld: preliminary report on conservation	Dept of Architecture	0869806009	1988	E / A	Architecture	School of Architecture occasional paper 3		24			
538.	King Solomon and the theologians	Gunther H Wittenberg	0869806017	1988	E	Religion			28		Inaugural lecture	
539.	Social work intervention to facilitate post-divorce adjustment	Gary J Welch	0869806025 pb	1988	E	Social work		R1,00	27		Inaugural lecture, 1988	
540.	The Position of nursing science in South Africa	Leana R Uys	0869806033 pb	1988	E	Medical		R1,00	10		Inaugural lecture, 1987	
541.	Man, insects and ethics	Michael J Samways	0869806041 pb	1988	E	Ecology		R1,00	10		Inaugural lecture, 13 April 1988	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
542.	Hawks and doves: the pro- and anti-conscription press in South Africa	Michael Graaf, ed.	086980605X	1988	E	Media studies		R6,50	88			
543.	An appraisal of Pietermaritzburg 2000's options for "restructuring" local government	Yusuf Bhamjee & Mike Hickson	0869806076	1988	E	Government	DSRG working paper 15					
544.	The application of ion exchange resins in cane sugar refining	Michael Getaz	0869806084	1988	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 146	Gratis	77			
545.	Genetic engineering, biotechnology and South Africa	David R Woods	0869806092	1988	E	Genetic engineering	6 th George Campbell lecture	R1,00	18			
546.	Some aspects of the evolution and stability of the central government's current debt situation, 1960-1997	Jacobus Heyns	0869806114	1988	E	Economics Government	Economic Research Unit 19	R4,00	113			
547.	Frogs & toads of the Natal Drakensberg	Angelo JL Lambiris	0869806122 0869804766 set	1988	E	Zoology Regional	Ukhahlamba series 3	R10,50	62			
548.	Proceedings of the second National Music Educators' Conference	Christine Lucia, ed.	0869806130 pb	1988	E	Music Teaching			109		Conference proceedings	
549.	Nkandla revisited: a longitudinal study of the strategies adopted to alleviate poverty in a rural community	Elisabeth Ardington	0869806149	1988	E	Economics	Rural urban studies working paper 16	R6,00	162			
550.	Playing the game? Desegregating South African sport	Douglas Booth	0869806157 pb	1988	E	Sport Politics	Development Studies Unit 18	R3,00	46		Limited circulation	
551.	Manti's miracle	Pieter Scholtz	0869806165	1988	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon theatre playscripts					
552.	Library report and library accessions from 1 April 1987 to 31 March 1988	Hilda Page	0869806181 pb	1988	E	University Bibliography	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 147		14			
553.	Development of the continuous vacuum pan, 1932-1987	Ernest EA Rouillard	0869806203 pb	1988	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 148		50			
554.	uMgababa Lagoon: pre- and post-flood sedimentology	Nico Grobber, Thomas Mason & James Cooper	086980622X	1988	E	Geology	Sedimentation in estuaries & lagoons 5	R10,00	48			
555.	Community reactions to the introduction of an educare programme at a home for Black aged in Kwamashu	Valerie Moller	0869806238 pb	1988	E	Development		R10,00	110			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
556.	Informal settlements and the core city	Centre for Adult Education	0869806246	1988	E	Urban studies		R15,00	68		Conference proceedings	
557.	An approach to the optimum cost design of structural frames	Paul Bowen & JS Woolfaardt	0869806254 Spiral binding	1988	E	Building economics	QS occasional paper 11	R10,00	19			
558.	Cases on South African law	Michael Olmesdahl	0869806262 pb	1988	E	Law		R32,00				
559.	Suicidal behaviour: proceedings of the first Southern African Conference on Suicidology	Lourens Schlebusch, ed.	0869806270 pb	1988	E	Psychology		R20,00	213		Conference proceedings	
560.	The results of the testing of sugars ex 1987/1988 crop	Agnes Dunsmore	0869806289 pb	1988	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 149	Gratis	17		Limited circulation	
561.	The praises of Dingana: izibongo zikaDingana	David Rycroft & A Bhekabantu Ngcobo, eds	0869806297	1988	E / Z	Literature	Killie Campbell Africana Library publications 3	R46,50	248			
562.	Exploring value questions with managers: an introduction to what some philosophers do	James Moulder	0869806300	1988	E	Philosophy		R1,00	17		Inaugural lecture, 14 September 1988	
563.	Sorry, wrong number! A critical examination of African labour force estimates, 1970-87	Charles Meth	0869806319 pb	1988	E	Labour	Economic Research Unit research monograph 4	R27,00	228			
564.	A bibliographical guide to South African economic development	Anthony Lumby, ed.	0869806343 pb	1988	E	Economics	Dept of Economic History 2	R15,00	156			
565.	The clinical nurse specialist in southern Africa	Sandra Dewar, ed.	086980636X pb	1988	E	Medical			78		Conference proceedings	
566.	The technological threat and its impact on the surveying profession	Lawrence Eekhout	0869806378 pb	1988	E	Surveying			15		Inaugural lecture, 11 May 1988	
567.	Education: a social science. Chapter 2	Berndine Nel	0869806386 pb	1988	E	Education			17		Inaugural lecture, 3 August 1988	
568.	Pietermaritzburg 1838-1988: a new portrait of an African city	John Laband & Robert Haswell, eds	0869806394	1988	E	Urban studies Regional		R49,95	286		Co-pub Shuter & Shooter (SA) Sponsored	
569.	Catching winged words: oral tradition and education	Edgard Sienaert & Alan Bell, eds.	0869806440	1988	E	Literature		R30,00	282		Conference proceedings	
570.	Goethe and anorexia nervosa, or, The relationship between literature and medicine	Frank EF Jolles	0869806459	1988	E	Medical		R1,00	21		Inaugural lecture, 17 August 1988	
571.	Political conflict in South Africa: data trends 1984-1988		0869806483 pb 0869806629	1988	E	Politics	Indicator Project South Africa	R50,00	223			
572.	Where we stand	University of Natal	0869806467	1988	E	University service		Gratis	10			

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573.	In defence of our freedom	Peter de V Booyesen & Raymond Sands	0869806475	1988	E	University service		Gratis	14			
574.	Media in education	George Kendall, ed.	0869806505 pb	1988	E	Education Media		R7,00	44		Conference proceedings	
575.	The social costs of South African education	George Trotter & AJ Shave	0869806513 pb	1988	E	Education		R18,00	119		Co-pub Urban Foundation	
576.	Proceedings of the fourteenth South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	Andreas Weideman, ed.	0869806521 pb	1988	E	Mathematics Computer science		R20,00	217		Conference proceedings	
577.	Water supply systems for the Ximba ward of Kwazulu: a proposed strategy	Peter Alcock	086980653X pb	1988	E	Agriculture	Dept of Crop Science 9	R10,00	128			
578.	Definitions and calculations of real exchange rates: an application to South Africa	Merle Holden	0869806548 pb	1988	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 20	R7,50	42			
579.	Mgaga: a socio-economic profile	Nicoli Natrass	0869806637 pb	1988	E	Economics	Rural urban studies working paper 17		16			
580.	Engaging the State	Simon Bekker	0869800000 ?	1989	E	Politics	Centre for Social & Development Studies					
581.	The application of general systems theory to the understanding and development of South African leaders	PF Glaser		1989	E	Management						
582.	Beyond the glass bead game: reshaping academic legal research	Jonathan Burchell	0809806835	1989	E	Law		R1,00	26		Inaugural lecture, 1988	
583.	Industrialization and investment incentives in Southern Africa	Alan Whiteside ed.	0869806491	1989	E	Economics		R34,95	244		Co-pub James Currey	
584.	Vinnicombe's Trek: Son of Natal, stepson of Transvaal, 1854-1932	Ralph Currey	0869806556 pb 0852550383 JC 0435080318 H	1989	E	History		R37,95	232		Co-pub Shooter & Shuter (SA), James Currey (UK), Heinemann (USA)	
585.	Basic definitions of Octolisp in [sigma lambda]-calculus	Stef Postma	0869806564	1989	E	Computer science		R45,00	28			
586.	A public choice perspective on apartheid and the post-apartheid political economy	Christopher Lingle	0869806580 pb	1989	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 21	R7,50	74			
587.	The valuation of business interests: different perspectives	Jean Miller	0869806599 pb	1989	E	Economics			149			
588.	KwaSanti: an upgrading proposal for St. Wendolins	Petrus Schwerzel, ed.	0869806602 pb	1989	E	Architecture		R25,00				

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589.	Clairwood redevelopment and upgrading proposals for the Clairwood area of Durban	Petrus Schwerzel, ed.	0869806610 pb	1989	E	Architecture		R20,00				
590.	The informal sector: socio-economic dynamics and growth in the greater Durban Metropolitan region	Julian May & Stavros Stavrou	0869806645 pb	1989	E	Economics	Rural urban studies working paper 18		48			
591.	Afrikaans, stom taal van Afrika	Fleetwood R Gilfillan	0869806653 pb	1989	A	Afrikaans		R1,00	28		Inaugural lecture, 1988	
592.	Economic and sociological approaches to unemployment	Nicoli Natrass	0869806661 pb	1989	E	Economics	Rural urban studies working paper 19	R3,00	19			
593.	Language and politics in South Africa since 1976: a source list	Chantelle Wyle and Theo du Plessis, eds	086980667X pb	1989	E	Politics		R10,00	25			
594.	Prunella Penguin	Pieter Scholtz	0869806688 pb	1989	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre playscripts		60			
595.	The la-di-da hadeda	Pieter Scholtz	086980670X pb	1989	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre playscripts		66			
596.	The results of the testing of sugars ex 1988/1989 crop	Agnes Dunsmore	0869806718 pb	1989	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 150	Gratis	20		Limited circulation	
597.	Experiential learning in formal and non-formal education	Costas Criticos, ed.	0869806734	1989	E	Education			215			
598.	Southern African remote sensing bibliography	Steven Piper & Deborah Broderick	0869806742	1989	E	Surveying						
599.	Local government in urban South Africa: a normative approach	Simon Bekker & Anthea Jeffery	0869806750 pb	1989	E	Government	Local government working paper 1		21			
600.	Rural towns and basic needs	Elisabeth Ardington	0869806793 pb	1989	E	Economics	Rural urban studies working paper 20	R5,00	90			
601.	Human rights and the forensic pathologist	JBC Botha	0869806807	1989	E	Medical			9		Inaugural lecture, 22 February 1989	
602.	Applied child psychology in South African society: purposes, problems and paradigm shifts	DR Donald	0869806823	1989	E	Psychology		R1,00	18		Inaugural lecture, 22 March 1989	
603.	Tax planning under the new regime	Lindsay David Mitchell	086980684X pb	1989	E	Accounting		R1,00	17		Inaugural lecture, 1989	
604.	The role of violence in the political process in South Africa	Jan van Eck	0869806858 pb	1989	E	Politics	Edgar Brookes memorial lecture		8			
605.	Horizons in accounting	Jean Audrey Miller	0869806904 pb	1989	E	Accounting		R1,00	18		Inaugural lecture, 28 June 1989	

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606.	African poems of Thomas Pringle	Ernest Pereira & Michael Chapman, eds	0869806866 0869805290 set	1989	E	Literature	Killie Campbell Africana Library publication 4	R29,95	177			
607.	Vir volk en vaderland: a guide to the white right	Janis Grobbelaar, Simon Bekker & Robert Evans	0869806874 pb	1989	E	Politics	Indicator Project South Africa	R20,00	52			
608.	Mind-body synthesis: the interactive health care equation	Lourens Schlebusch	0869806882 pb	1989	E	Medical		R1,00	38		Inaugural lecture, 7 June 1989	
609.	Anaesthetic research in South Africa: the good, the bad and the future	WB Murray	0869806890	1989	E	Medical		R1,00	21		Inaugural lecture, 1989	
610.	South African sugar factory plant installations 1989	Michael J Reid & Jean Pierre Lamusse	0869806920	1989	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 151	Gratis	33		Limited circulation	
611.	New arteries for old: perspectives in reconstructive vascular surgery	John Robbs	0869806939	1989	E	Medicine						
612.	The Drum decade: stories from the 1950s	Michael Chapman, ed	0869806947 pb 0869809857 2 nd	1989 1994 2001	E	Literature		R29,95	204			
613.	Natal and Zululand from the earliest times to 1910: a new history	Andrew Duminy & Bill Guest, eds	0869806955 hb & pb	1989	E	History Regional		R69,95	489		Co-pub Shuter and Shooter	
614.	Proceedings of the fifteenth South African Symposium on Numerical Mathematics	Shirley Abelman, ed.	0869806971	1989	E	Mathematics Computer science			275		Conference proceedings	
615.	Survey of small businessmen in Kwamashu	Duncan de Waal	086980698X	1989	E	Economics			16			
616.	Departmental publications January 1985-June 1989: a pilot listing	Leonore Prozesky	0869806998 pb	1989	E	University service			128			
617.	Research and the environment, Maputaland	CORD	0869807013 pb	1989	E	Environment			86		Conference proceedings	
618.	Statistical sources at University of Natal Library, Pietermaritzburg	Rosemary Bell	0869807196	1989	E	University service	Library 1		24			
619.	Proceedings of a seminar on socially relevant research at the University of Natal	Arie Blacquiere	0869807390 pb	1989	E	Research			58		Conference proceedings	
620.	Special Exhibition of Ancient Coins, May 1989	Anne Gosling, ed.	0869807706 pb	1989	E	University service	Museum of Classical Archaeology		20			
621.	Flowers of the Natal Drakensberg: the lily, iris and orchid families and their allies	Olive M Hilliard	0869807021 pb	1990	E	Botany Regional	Ukhahlamba series 4	R16,50	85			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
622.	Adulphe Delegorgue's travels in Southern Africa	Fleur Webb, trans. Stephanie Alexander & Colin Webb, eds	0869805290 set 0869807277 pb v1 0869809369 v2 0869809269 ? v2	1990 1997	E	History	Killie Campbell Africana Library publication 5, 9		359			
623.	Natural resource management, rural development and regional planning in the Natal/ KwaZulu region: a project proposal	Terence Wulfsohn	086980703X pb	1990	E	Environment	CORD 1					
624.	Overcoming apartheid's land legacy in Maputaland (Northern Natal)		0869807056	1990	E	Development	CORD 3					
625.	The limits of traditional ethnic paradigms in the explanation of rural social organisation and survival strategies	Peter Derman & Clive Poultney	0869807048 pb	1990	E	Sociology	CORD 4		9			
626.	Technically skilled but unemployed: a neglected aspect of Apartheid education		0869807064 pb	1990	E	Education Labour	CORD 5		8			
627.	Prospects for a Greater Durban Services Authority	Centre for Adult Education	0869807072 pb	1990	E	Government			50		Conference proceedings	
628.	Educational development in South African universities: is an intermediate tertiary college the solution?	Crispin Hemson, ed.	0869807080 pb	1990	E	Education			235		Conference proceedings	
629.	A sampling frame for the greater Durban area	Dulcie Krige	0869807099 pb	1990	E	Statistics	CSDS research report 1		25			
630.	The feasibility of a youth centre for Pinetown: a survey evaluation of young people's aspirations and expectations	Robin Richards & Valerie Moller	0869807102	1990	E	Development	CSDS research report 2		66			
631.	The basic needs approach to development: the question of education for black people in Natal	Dulcie Krige	0869807110	1990	E	Development Education	CSDS working paper 1		26			
632.	Preparation and utilisation of pine bark as a growing medium for plants	Michelle van Schoor, Irwin Smith & Claire Davis	0869807129 pb	1990	E	Horticulture		R75,00	159			
633.	An ophthalmic panorama	Anne L Peters	0869807137 pb	1990	E	Medical		R1,50	11		Inaugural lecture, 1989	
634.	Weekly Mail index supplement: prisoners of conscience, 1986-1989		0869807218	1990	E	Library	Library 2AA		8			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
635.	New directions in South African marketing	Lawrence J McCarney	0869807145	1990	E	Marketing						
636.	Thesaurus of South African socio-political and economic terms from an anti-apartheid perspective	Christopher Merrett	0869807153 pb 0869808559 2nd ed	1990 1991	E	Bibliography	Library 3	R5,50	32			
637.	Research into community needs and priorities: an overview	Valerie Moller	0869807226 pb	1990	E	Development	Rural urban studies working paper 21		68			
638.	Translators available in Natal	Anndora Twigg	0869807250	1990	E	University	Library 4		10			
639.	Natal and Zululand history theses	Thuli Radebe	0869807269 086980717X series	1990	E	University History	Library 5					
640.	Opening the cities: comparative perspectives on desegregation	Ann Bernstein & Jeff McCarthy, eds.	0869807285 pb 0869807862	1990	E	Urban studies Politics	Indicator Project South Africa		67		Co-pub Urban Foundation	
641.	The Rand at war, 1899-1902: the Witwatersrand and the Anglo-Boer War	Diana Cammack	0869807293 pb	1990	E	History Military history			222		Co-pub James Currey (UK), U of California Press (USA)	
642.	Proceedings of the third National Music Educator's Conference 1989	Elizabeth Oehrle	0869807307 pb	1990	E	Music		R12,00	87		Conference proceedings	
643.	Metropolitan government in Durban	Simon Bekker et al	0869807323 pb	1990	E	Government	Local government working paper 2		43			
644.	White plague, black labor: Tuberculosis and the political economy of health and disease in South Africa	Randall M Packard	0869807331 pb	1990	E	Politics History			389		Co-pub James Currey (UK), U California Press (USA)	
645.	Integrated aquaculture within the Mboza Village Project: a case study of applied participatory research	CORD	086980734X pb	1990	E	Agriculture	CORD 2		17			
646.	Ornithology for Africa: a text for users on the African continent	Gordon L Maclean	0869807374 0869807714	1990	E	Birds		R54,95	270			
647.	In defence of disloyalty	Douglas McKinnon Irvine	0869807382 pb	1990	E	Political science		R1,50	16		Inaugural lecture, 4 April 1990	
648.	Plants at war and peace	Fredericus HJ Rijkenberg	0869807404 pb	1990	E	Botany		R1,50	14		Inaugural lecture, 17 May 1989	
649.	Survey of small businessmen in Pietermaritzburg	Duncan de Waal	0869807412 pb	1990	E	Economics			14			
650.	The power and beauty of mathematics	Johan Swart	0869807420	1990	E	Mathematics		R1,50	18		Inaugural lecture, 1990	
651.	Mycotoxins and other natural causes of death	Michael F Dutton	0869807439	1990	E	Medical		R1,50	7		Inaugural lecture, 9 May 1990	
652.	Opening ceremony 1990	Peter de V Booyesen	086980751X pb	1990	E	University srevice			7			

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653.	Membrane technology: a literature survey	MN Patel	0869807498	1990	E	Agriculture	Communications from the Sugar Milling Research Institute 152					
654.	Richard Rive: a select bibliography	Jayarani Raju & Catherine Dubbeld	0869807501	1990	E	Literature Bibliography		R7,50	23		First published in the first issue of 'Current writing', October 1989	
655.	University lectures		0869807536 0869808443 2 nd	1990 1992	E	University service	Library 7	R2,50	27		Covers 1974 to 1990	
656.	The application of the death penalty in South Africa: its historical and jurisprudential evolution and background and its relationship with constitutional and political reform	George E Devenish	0869807544 pb	1990	E	Law		R1,50	26		Inaugural lecture, 1990	
657.	Die kommunikatiewe benadering en die onderrig van Afrikaans tweede taal	Arie Blacquièr, ed.	0869807552 pb	1990	A	Language teaching		R3,50	73		Conference proceedings	
658.	The structure of the information profession in South Africa: the development of a rational pattern	Weldon J Horton	0869807560 pb	1990	E	Info science			14		Inaugural lecture, 1 August 1990	
659.	The true world of mathematics	Jamshid Moori	0869807579	1990	E	Mathematics			18		Inaugural lecture, 20th June 1990	
660.	Tourism Workshop, May 1990: report of proceedings	Forum for Research in Maputaland	0869807595 pb	1990	E	Tourism			64		Conference proceedings	
661.	Empirical survey into the required rate of return of listed and some unlisted South African firms	Stanley Paulo	0869807609 pb	1990	E	Economics			44			
662.	Producing easy readers for adults: a bibliography and directory	Anithah Shah & Elda Lyster, eds.	0869807617 pb	1990	E	Adult education			26		Co-pub EG Malherbe Library, University of Natal	
663.	Project development in Durban and Pietermaritzburg: a survey of expert opinion	Simon Bekker	0869807633 pb	1990	E	Development	Rural urban studies working paper 22	R3,50	38			
664.	Maize production in KwaZulu: a handbook for extension officers and farmers	John Lea	0869807641 pb	1990	E	Agriculture		R15,00	114			
665.	Kingdom and colony at war: sixteen studies on the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879	John Laband & Paul Thompson	086980765X pb 0869807668	1990	E	History Military history	Anglo-Zulu War series	R49,95	358		Co-pub N&S Press (SA)	
666.	Mathematics and physical sciences: a personal experience	Janvsz Roman Mika	086980779X	1990	E	Mathematics		R1,50	8		Inaugural lecture, 17 October 1990	

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667.	The state, the city and meaning: towards a new theory of the South African state	Doreen Atkinson	0869807676 pb	1990	E	Government	Local government working paper 3					
668.	The results of the testing of sugars ex 1989/1990 crop	Agnes Dunsmore	0869807692 pb	1990	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 153	Gratis	17		Limited circulation	
669.	An introduction to Latin	JL Hilton	0869807722 set 0869807757 0869807730 0869807773 0869807749 0869807765	1990	E / L	Language teaching		R30 each				
670.	Transportation and the environment	Christopher S Roebuck	0869807811 pb	1990	E	Geography		R1,50	12		Inaugural lecture, 1990	
671.	A dictionary of acronyms	Ruth Lundie, ed.	0869807846 spiral binding	1990	E	Education			146			
672.	POSSIM - Photosynthetic assimilation modelling: user's guide	Alan Amory	0869807854	1990	E	Computer science			109			
673.	The rise in African wages in South Africa, 1975-1985	Julian Hofmeyr	0869807870	1990	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 22	R9,00	35			
674.	ELCSA (SED) farm schools: a development study	Wendy Leeb & John Aitchison	0869807900 pb	1990	E	Education			43			
675.	The people shall govern: an overview of the Freedom Charter	Mewa Mangobin	0869807919 pb	1990	E	Politics	Centre for Cultural & Media Studies 2	R1,20	39			
676.	The organization of science and technology in South Africa	Frank RN Nabarro	0869807943	1990	E	University service	7 th George Campbell lecture	R1,50	20			
677.	Digest of press reports on the refugee crisis in the Pietermaritzburg area, early February to mid-April 1990		?	1990	E	Media						
678.	Rotating the cube: environmental strategies for the 1990s	Rob Preston-Whyte, ed.	?	1990	E	Environment	Indicator Project South Africa					
679.	An investigation into the effectiveness of a structured group therapy programme for adolescent sexual abuse victims	Libby Collins		1991	E	Psychology			128			MA thesis, 1991
680.	Rare earths: breaking new ground	David H Cornell	0869807781	1991	E	Geology		R1,50	24		Inaugural lecture, 27 June 1990	
681.	The durability of carbonate rock as building stone: with comments on its preservation	Frederick G Bell	086980782X pb	1991	E	Architecture Building		R1,50	25		Inaugural lecture, 1990	

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682.	Non-formal education in Pietermaritzburg: a Centre for Adult Education study	Gwyneth van Heerden	0869807838 0869808303 2nd ed	1991	E	Education Adult education						
683.	The hunting journal of Robert Briggs Struthers, 1852-1856: In the Zulu kingdom and the Tsonga regions	Patricia Merrett & Ronald Butcher, eds.	0869807889 pb	1991	E	History	Killie Campbell Africana Library publication 6	R45,95	150			
684.	Exchanges: South African writing in transition	Duncan Brown & Bruno van Dyk, eds.	0869807897	1991	E	Literature		R29,95	125			
685.	Basic accounting	Bruce Stobie, Lesley Stainbank & Ignatius Combrink	0869807927	1991	E	Accounting		R25,00	160			
686.	Beer, songs & quarrels and other stories	Sibongile Sithole; Andrea Engel & Hoeather Howe, eds.	0869807935	1991	E / Z	Literature						
687.	Between the two fires: the Anglican Church and apartheid 1948-1957	Michael Worsnip	0869807951 pb	1991	E	Religion Politics			202			
688.	Caring for elderly people	Francie Lund & Nozizwe Madlala	086980796X 0869808974 pb 0869808982 Z 0869808990 Tsw 0869809008 0869809016 0869808966 set	1991 1993	E / Z Tsw	Health Medical		R14,99	84		Sponsors: HelpAge International; Cissy Beare Endowment Fund	
689.	Atlas catalogue	Library	0869807978	1991	E	University	Library 6	R2,50	48			
690.	An upgrading strategy for Kwamashu section L	Peter Stewart, ed.	0869807994	1991	E	Architecture		R35,00	128			
691.	Lost generation found: black youth at leisure	Valerie Moller	0869808001 pb	1991	E	Economics	Indicator South Africa project		61			
692.	Lay wasted waste	Eric Senior	086980801X	1991	E	Waste disposal			49		Inaugural lecture, 10 April 1991	
693.	Media matters in South Africa	Jeanne Prinsloo & Costas Criticos	0869808028	1991	E	Media studies		R39,60	301			
694.	Leaven: a black and white story	Douglas Blackburn	0869808036 pb	1991	E	Literature			196		First published 1908, London, Alston Rivers	
695.	Africa: video catalogue	Desirée Liversage	0869808044 0869808052 series	1991	E	African studies Library			62			
696.	The Seven Days War, 25-31 March 1990: the victims' narrative	John Aitchison	0869808060 0869808265 2 nd	1991	E	Politics		R5,00	39			

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697.	Dinah the dinosaur	Pieter Scholtz	0869808079 pb	1991	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre playscripts	R7,00	60			
698.	Tokoloshe	Pieter Scholtz	0869808087 pb	1991	E	Literature Drama	Elizabeth Sneddon Theatre playscripts	R7,00	54			
699.	Pietermaritzburg conflict chronology: political developments in Pietermaritzburg, 1980-1986	Paul Forsyth	0869808109 pb	1991	E	Politics			105			
700.	Economic choices for post-apartheid South Africa	Michael D McGrath	0869808117 pb	1991	E	Economics		R1,50	19		Inaugural lecture, 1990	
701.	Agricultural/forestry training and extension in Natal/ KwaZulu: an overview of development-orientated activities	Peter Alcock	0869808133 series 0869808141 pb	1991	E	Development	DSRG working paper 16	R14,00	99			
702.	Colleges of education: challenging the cliché	Cecily Salmon & Berndine Nel	0869808168	1991	E	Education	Education Research Unit					
703.	De Bult: conserving the Karoo vernacular in Carnarvon	Walter Peters, ed.	0869808176 pb	1991	E	Architecture		R35,00	143			
704.	Victoria West: a conservation study	Walter Peters, ed.	0869808184 pb	1991	E	Architecture		R40,00	199			
705.	Rural areas water and sanitation plan	David A'Bear Umgeni Water	0869808206 v1 0869808214 v2 0869808222 v3 0869808230 set	1991	E	Development						
706.	Proceedings of the seventeenth South African symposium on numerical mathematics	S Abelman	0869808249 pb	1991	E	Mathematics Computer science					Conference proceedings	
707.	Philosophy, holism and the quality of life	Jacobus A Stofberg	0869808257	1991	E	Philosophy		R1,50	12		Inaugural lecture, 1991	
708.	Eris (Educational Resources Information Service) film catalogue		0869808273 pb 0869808281 set	1991	E	Film			557			
709.	The results of the testing of sugars ex 1990/1991 crop	Agnes Dunsmore	086980829X pb	1991	E	Agriculture	Communications of the Sugar Milling Research Institute 154	Gratis	11		Limited circulation	
710.	Ulwazi, for power & courage: a guide to starting a resource centre	Libby Dreyer & Jenni Karlsson	0869808311 pb	1991	E	Media studies			80			
711.	The computer as tutor	Gavin R Finnie	086980832X	1991	E	Education Computers			11		Inaugural lecture, 15 May 1991	
712.	Oral tradition and innovation: new wine in old bottles? Selected conference papers	Edgard Sienaert, Alan Bell & Maryanne Lewis, eds.	0869808338 pb	1991	E	Oral literature		R39,95	429		Conference proceedings	

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713.	Communication: video catalogue	Jenni Karlsson	0869808346 pb 0869808052 set	1991	E	Catalogue						
714.	Mandla and the Bull	Wendy Annecke	0869808362	1991	E	Adult reader	New Readers Project		46			
715.	The trick	Wendy Annecke	0869808370	1991	E	Adult reader	New Readers Project		37			
716.	Woza Friday	Wendy Annecke	0869808389	1991	E	Adult reader	New Readers Project		29			
717.	Inkositini: UKhathazile ulandela inhliziyo yakhe	Khathazile Gasas	0869808397	1991	E / Z	History	Natal Worker History project					
718.	The man who could fly and other stories and poems	Gladman 'Mvukuzane' Ngubo et al	0869808427 pb	1991	E	Literature		R6,00	74			
719.	Where we come from: a collection of worker stories	Vusi Bhengu et al	0869808435	1991	E	Literature		R4,50	54			
720.	The 1987 floods	Thembakazi Mnsi; Wendy Annecke, ed.	0869808478	1991	E	Adult reader	New Readers Project		13			
721.	Why dogs chase goats	Mba Manqele; Wendy Annecke, ed.	0869808486	1991	E	Adult reader	New Readers Project		19			
722.	Going home with chickens	Pauline Stanford	0869808494	1991	E	Adult reader	New Readers Project		18			
723.	Adult literacy in South Africa: a Centre for Adult Education study	Gwyneth van Heerden	0869808508	1991	E	Education Adult education						
724.	The university in a period of reconstruction: Speech delivered on the occasion of his installation as Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University of Natal, Durban, 12 September 1991	James Leatt	0869808524 pb	1991	E	University			12			
725.	The Nkosi family	Elda Lyster	0869808532 E 0869808540 Z	1991 1994 1995 1997 2004 2007	E / Z A / X NS SS	Adult reader	New Readers Project		35			
726.	The curse of the dammed student	Peter GL Leach	0869808567 pb	1991	E	Mathematics		R1,50	26		Inaugural lecture, 23 October 1991	
727.	Utshwala, amaculo nezixakaxaka nezinye izindaba	Sibongile Sithole	0869808591 pb	1991	E / Z	Adult reader	New Readers Project		48			
728.	Inkinga kaNompoti noThemba	Nozizwe Madlala	0869808605 pb	1991	Z	Adult reader Drama	New Readers Project		29			
729.	Umuntu ngumuntu ngabantu	Nozizwe Madlala	0869808613 pb	1991	Z	Adult reader	New Readers Project		36			

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730.	The Shell Science Centre curriculum extension programme 1987-1989	A Ziervogel, ed.	0869807684	1992	E	Education			59			
731.	Piece by piece: planning psychiatric nursing programmes	Leana Uys	0869808354 pb	1992	E	Nursing Psychiatry			98			
732.	The quest for health, development and democracy	Hoosen M Coovadia	0869808400	1992	E	Politics		R1,50	28		Inaugural lecture, 1991	
733.	Language, ideology and social structure	John K Chick	0869808419 pb	1992	E	Linguistics			21		Inaugural lecture, 1991	
734.	Kingdom in crisis: the Zulu response to the British invasion of 1879	John Laband	0869808451	1992	E	History Military history		R93,50	272		Co-pub Manchester UP (UK)	
735.	Suicidal behaviour 2: proceedings of the second Southern African Conference on Suicidology	Lourens Schlebusch, ed.	086980846X pb	1992	E	Psychology			223		Conference proceedings	
736.	The Natal papers of 'John Ross': loss of the Brig Mary at Natal with early recollections of that settlement and among the Caffres	Charles Rawden Maclean; Stephen Gray, ed.	0869808516	1992	E	History	Killie Campbell Africana Library publication 7	R55,55	210			
737.	Engineering change in a new South Africa	Peter Utting	0869808575	1992	E	Engineering		R1,50	22		Inaugural lecture, 1991	
738.	Medical science and human welfare	George MB Berger	0869808672 pb	1992	E	Medical			18		Inaugural lecture, 20 March 1991	
739.	Some disruptive discharges	Donald A Swift	0869808680	1992	E	Engineering		R1,50	22		Inaugural lecture, 1991	
740.	Rock paintings of the Natal Drakensberg	James D Lewis-Williams & Thomas Dowson	0869808699 086980815X	1992	E	Art history Regional	Ukhahlamba series 5	R19,80	58			
741.	I wonder what Christopher Robin would do: perspectives and prospectives in children's surgery	Grenville P Hadley	0869808710	1992	E	Medical		R1,50	12		Inaugural lecture, 21 August 1991	
742.	A German traveller in Natal: three chapters from <i>Drei Jahre in Sud-Afrika</i>	Gustav Fritsch; Gerland Lyttle, trans.	0869808729 series 0869808737	1992	E	History	Colin Webb Natal & Zululand series 1 Killie Campbell Africana Library	R39,90	56	250 limited	Originally published Poland, 1868	
743.	Liquor and labor in southern Africa	Jonathan Crush & Charles Ambler, eds	0869808745 pb	1992	E	Labour		R99,00	432		Co-pub Ohio UP (USA)	
744.	Asinamali! The life of Msizi Dube	Thulani Mshengu, Jabu Ndlovu & Jean Fairburn	0869808753 pb E 0869808761 Z	1992	E / Z	History		R10,00	77		Imprint Hadeda Books	

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745.	A new guide to the debate about God	Martin Prozesky	086980877X pb	1992	E	Religion		R35,95	182		Co-pub SCM Press (UK)	
746.	Letters to His Excellency the Governor of Natal and His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding the absence of consideration in our present form of government for our coloured population	Joseph Baynes; John Lambert, ed.	0869808788	1992	E	History	Colin Webb Natal & Zululand series 2 Killie Campbell Africana Library		27	250 limited	Originally published 1906; SW Lake (Pietermaritzburg)	
747.	Hard times in Natal and the way out	Ridgeway Haines Lamb; John Lambert, ed.	0869808796 pb	1992	E	History	Colin Webb Natal & Zululand series 3 Killie Campbell Africana Library	R29,95	30	250 limited	Originally published 1908	
748.	A biographical register of Swaziland to 1902	Huw Jones	086980880X	1993	E	History		R79,99	691			
749.	Birds of Lesotho: a guide to distribution past and present	Kurt Bonde	0869808818 pb	1993	E	Zoology		R34,99	108			
750.	Servants and gentlewomen to the golden land: The emigration of single women from Britain to Southern Africa, 1820-1939	Cecillie Swaisland	0869808834 pb 0854968709 UK	1993	E	History		R44,95	186		Co-pub Berg Publishers (Oxford) & Providence (USA)	
751.	Hinduism in Natal: a brief guide	Alleyn Diesel & Patrick Maxwell	0869808842 pb	1993	E	Religion		R24,95	112			
752.	The unknown Pauline Smith: unpublished and out of print stories, diaries and other prose writings	Pauline Smith; Ernest Pereira, ed.	0869808850 pb	1993	E	Literature		R30,69	233			
753.	A matter of choice: abortion law reform in apartheid South Africa	June Cope	0869808877 pb	1993	E	Law		R45,99	180		Imprint Haded Books	
754.	To bind the nation: Solomon kaDinuzulu and Zulu nationalism 1913-1933	Nicholas Cope	0869808885 pb	1993	E	History Regional		R59,95	302			
755.	Facts about the Ghetto Act, <i>bound with</i> A historical synopsis of the Indian question in South Africa	Yusuf Dadoo; GM Naicker	0869808893	1993	E	History Race relations	Colin Webb Natal and Zululand series 5	R31,04	31			2 publications bound together
756.	The natives in the larger towns; <i>bound with</i> Notes on Natal	JS Marwick; SG Rich; Alex Mouton, ed	0869809024 pb	1993	E	History Race relations	Colin Webb Natal and Zululand series 4	R31,04	47		Limited edition	2 publications bound together
757.	White girl in search of the party	Pauline Podbrey	0869809040 pb	1993	E	Politics		R48,99	204		Imprint Haded Books	
758.	Power and resistance in an African society: the Ciskei Xhosa and the making of South Africa	Les Switzer	0869809059	1993	E	History Regional		R119,99	452		Co-pub U of Wisconsin Press (USA)	

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759.	The journal of William Clayton Humphreys	Julie Pridmore, ed.	0869809067 0869808729 set	1993	E	History	Colin Webb Natal and Zululand series 6 Killie Campbell Africana Library				Limited edition	
760.	Talking Poetry: A guide for students, teachers and poets	Peter Strauss	0864862466	1993	E	Literature Poetry		R32,95	205		Co-pub David Philip Publishers	
761.	My chief and I, or, Six months in Natal after the Langalibalele outbreak: and, Five years later: a sequel	Frances Colenso; Margaret Daymond, ed.	0869808869 pb	1994	E	History Literature		R47,95	158		Originally published under pseudonym: Atherton Wylde	
762.	Receded tides of Empire: aspects of the economic and social history of Natal and Zululand since 1910	Bill Guest & John Sellers, eds.	0869808915 pb	1994	E	History		R52,95	316		Companion to: Enterprise and exploitation in a Victorian Colony	
763.	The destruction of the Zulu kingdom: the civil war in Zululand, 1879-1884	Jeff Guy	0869808923 pb	1994	E	History		R52,95	273		Reprint: London : Longman Group, 1979	
764.	Bird atlas of Botswana	Huw Penry	086980894X 0869808958 pb	1994	E	Birds		R117,95	319			
765.	AIDS and STDs in Africa: bridging the gap between traditional healing and modern medicine	Edward C Green	0869809032	1994	E	Medical			276		Co-pub Westville Press (USA)	
766.	Slavery in South Africa: captive labor on the Dutch Frontier	Elizabeth Eldredge & Fred Morton, eds.	0869809075 pb	1994	E	History			311		Co-pub Westview Press (USA)	
767.	The Tambootie plays	Pieter Scholtz	0958393710 0869808583	1994	E	Literature		R45,00	417		Shoestring Company for Alternative Theatre	
768.	Insiders and outsiders: the Indian working class of Durban, 1910-1990	Bill Freund	0869809083 pb 0869809121 hb	1995	E	History	Social history of Africa series		133		Co-pub Heinemann (USA) & James Currey (UK)	
769.	Betrayed trust: Africans and the State in colonial Natal	John Lambert	0869809091 pb	1995	E	History		R59,99	216			
770.	The Native Bills, and, Native views on the Native Bills	G Heaton Nicholls; DDT Jabavu et al; Gary Baines, ed.	086980913X pb	1995	E	History	Colin Webb Natal and Zululand series 8 Killie Campbell	R39,95	60		Limited edition	
771.	Alone among the Zulus: the narrative of a journey through the Zulu country, South Africa	Catherine Barter; Patricia Merrett, ed.	0869809148 pb	1995	E	History Regional	Killie Campbell Africana Library 8					
772.	The Kruger National Park: a social and political history	Jane Carruthers	0869809156 pb	1995	E	History			170			
773.	Basali! Stories by and about women in Lesotho	Kathryn Limakatso Kendall, ed.	0869809180 pb	1995	E	Literature			136			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
774.	Recueil de nouvelles francaises	Francesca Lederlin & Edgard Sienaert, eds	0869809202 pb	1995	F	Literature			238			
775.	Economics and the philosophy of science	John Hart	0869809245 pb	1995	E	Economics	Economic Research Unit 30	R25,00	38			
776.	A culture of censorship: secrecy and intellectual repression in South Africa	Christopher Merrett	0864862598	1995	E	Politics			296		Co-pub David Philip; Mercer University Press, USA	
777.	Zulu medicinal plants: an inventory	Anne Hutchings, ed.	0869808931 pb 0869809237 hb	1996	E	Medical		R219 R399	450			
778.	A Zulu song book	John L. Dube & Nokutela Dube; David Rycroft, ed.	0869809105	1996	E	Music	Colin Webb Natal and Zululand series 7 Killie Campbell	R44,95	88		Facsimile reprint of <i>Amagama Abantu</i>	
779.	The people's city: African life in twentieth-century Durban	Paul Maylam & Iain Edwards, eds	0869809164 pb 0869809342 hb	1996	E	Urban studies		R129,95			Co-pub Heinemann, UK	
780.	Gandhi and South Africa: principles and politics	Judith M Brown & Martin Prozesky, eds	0869809172 pb 0869809253	1996	E	Politics		R71,82	131		Co-pub St Martin's Press, NY	
781.	Freshwater molluscs of southern Africa	Christopher C Appleton	0869809199	1996	E	Zoology			64			
782.	South Africans: a set of portrait-poems	Chris Mann	0869809229 pb	1996	E	Literature		R42,95	73			
783.	Cases of six Usutu (other than the exiles at St. Helena) punished for having taken part in the disturbances of 1888	H. Colenso; Brenda Nicholls, ed.	086980927X	1996	E	History	Colin Webb Natal and Zululand series 9 Killie Campbell	R37,50	35		Limited edition Originally published London, 1893	
784.	Singing away the hunger: stories of a life in Lesotho	Mpho Ntunya; K Limakatso Kendall, ed.	0869809326 pb	1996	E	Literature			174			
785.	Dragonflies of the Natal Drakensberg	Michael J Samways & Gail Whiteley	0869809210	1997	E	Zoology	Ukhahlamba series no 6		78			
786.	Secret fire: the 1913-14 South African journal of Pauline Smith	Harold Scheub, ed.	086980930X pb	1997	E	History Literature			390			
787.	Gandhi's legacy: the Natal Indian Congress 1894-1994	Surendra Bhana	0869809318	1997	E	History Politics			187			
788.	White farms, black labor: the state and agrarian change in southern Africa, 1910-50	Alan Jeeves & Jonathan Crush, eds.	0869809334 0869809350 pb	1997	E	History Labour			344		Co-pub Heinemann, UK	
789.	Ecology and empire: environmental history of settler societies	Tom Griffiths & Libby Robin, eds	0869809377 pb	1997	E	History			248		Co-pub Keele University Press (UK)	
790.	Settlement, conflict and development in Natal		1 st ed, 8vo	1997	E			R240			Conference proceedings	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
791.	Mystery in a broken age: dissident fabulism in late twentieth century anglophone african fiction	Gerald Gaylard		1998	E	Literature			265			PhD thesis
792.	Painting the map red: Canada and the South African War, 1899-1902	Carman Miller	0869809393	1998	E	History		R150	541		First published 1993, McGill-Queen's Univ Press	
793.	Implications of AIDS for demography and policy in southern Africa	Alan Whiteside, ed	0869809407 pb	1998	E	Sociology Policy		R57,00	146			
794.	Cahier d'exercices: recueil de nouvelles françaises	FE Balladon	0869809415 pb	1998	F / E	Language teaching		R45,00	104			
795.	The smaller mammals of KwaZulu-Natal	Peter John Taylor	0869809423 pb	1998	E	Zoology			139			
796.	The Hall handbook of the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902	Darrell Hall; Fransjohan Pretorius & Gilbert Torlage, eds.	0869809431 hb 0869809490 pb	1999	E	History		R245 R180	272			
797.	Ploughshare of war: the origins of the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879	Richard Cope	086980944X pb	1999	E	History			288			
798.	Alternative theatre in South Africa: talks with prime movers since the 1970s	Rolf Solberg	0869809504 pb	1999	E	Theatre					Imprint Hadedea Books	
799.	The battles of Isandlwana & Rorke's Drift	John Laband & Paul Thompson	0869809512	1999	E	History			11			
800.	The classroom struggle: policy and resistance in South Africa 1940-1990	Jonathan Hyslop	0869809520	1999	E	History			189			
801.	Classroom studies: researching teacher roles in policy and practice	Ken Harley, Carol Bertram & Elizabeth Mattson	0869809628 pb	1999	E	Education		R125	207			
802.	And they didn't die: A novel	Lauretta Ngcobo	0869809636 pb	1999	E	Literature			282		London: Virago Press, 1990	
803.	Zulu woman: the life story of Christina Sibiyi	Rebecca Reyher	0869809644 pb	1999	E	History		R85,00	228		First published 1948, Columbia Univ Press	
804.	Assessment in education: principles, practice and critique	Cass Lubisi	0869809652 pb	1999	E	Education		R114	161			
805.	Teaching in Adult Basic Education (ABE): learning guide	Sandra Land & Romy Fotheringham	0869809709 pb	1999	E	Education Adult education		R130	261			
806.	'This matter of women is getting very bad': gender, development and politics in colonial Lesotho	Marc Epprecht	0869809539 pb	2000	E	History			281			

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807.	Savage delight: white myths of Shaka	Dan Wylie	0869809555 pb	2000	E	History			270			
808.	Mind shift: stress management and your health	Lourens Schlebusch	0869809563	2000	E	Psychology			213			
809.	Restless identities: signatures of nationalism, Zulu ethnicity and history in the lives of Petros Lamula (c.1881-1948) and Lymon Maling (1889-c.1936)	Paul La Hausse	0869809571 pb	2000	E	History			317			
810.	Language in learning and teaching (LILT): learning guide	Margaret Inglis, Carol Thompson & Ann McDonald	0869809679 pb	2000	E	Education			219			
811.	In memoriam: roll of honour imperial forces, Anglo Boer War 1899-1902	Steve Watt	0869809687	2000	E	History			479			
812.	Elite transition: from apartheid to neoliberalism in South Africa	Patrick Bond	0869809717	2000	E	Politics			318		UK edition Pluto 2005	
813.	The illustrated guide to the Anglo-Zulu War	John Laband & Paul Thompson	0869809733 0869809725 pb 1869140559 2 nd	2000 2004	E	History			201			
814.	Environmental education processes: active learning in schools	Kim le Roux et al	0869809741 pb 0869809938 2 nd	2000 2001	E	Education		R97,50	376			
815.	Blood from your children: the colonial origins of generational conflict in South Africa	Benedict Carton	086980975X pb	2000	E	History			224		Co-pub Univ Press of Virginia (USA)	Based on Yale PhD
816.	Song trials	Mxolisi Nyezwa	0869809768	2000	E	Literature			88		Co-pub Gecko Poetry (SA)	
817.	Into the day breaking	Joan Meterlekamp; Robert Berold, ed.	0869809776	2000	E	Literature					Co-pub Gecko Poetry (SA)	
818.	Telegraph to the sky	Sandile Dikeni	0869809784 pb	2000	E	Literature			52			
819.	Time like stone	Kobus Moolman	0869809792 pb	2000	E	Literature			60			
820.	Diary of an African journey: the return of Rider Haggard	H Rider Haggard; Steven Can ed.	0869809814 hb 0869809547 pb	2000	E	Biography Literature			345			
821.	Bats of southern Africa: guide to biology, identification and conservation	Peter John Taylor	0869809822 pb	2000	E	Zoology			206			
822.	The politics of publishing in South Africa	Nicholas Evans & Monica Seeber, eds.	0869809873	2000	E	Publishing					Co-pub Holger Ehling, UK	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / Subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
823.	Railway poetry: Poet of the nation	Zolani Mkiva	086980989X	2000	E	Literature			63		Imprint Flame Tree Media. Co-pub Spoornet	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
	The Disappearing Bushmen of Lake Chrissie	EF Potgieter		1955	E	Anthropology	Hiddingh-Currie 1		64		Published by JL van Schaik	
1.	Aristoteles en die Macedoniese politiek	Herman J De Vleeschauwer		1956	A	Classics	A1	2/-	33		Inaugural lecture	
2.	Die Sielkunde: terugblik en toekomspektief	AS Roux		1956	A	Psychology	A2	2/-	14			
3.	Teorie en praktyk in die bedryfseconomie as wetenskap	FE Rädcl		1956	A	Business economics	A3	2/-	21			
4.	Linguistic and literary achievement in the Bantu languages of South Africa	Dirk Ziervogel		1956	E	Afr language	A4	2/-	12			
5.	Die Gebied en Taak van die Volkekunde	EF Potgieter		1956	A	Anthropology	A5	2/-	20			
6.	Probleme in verband met die kontaksituasie tussen westerse en inboorlingvolke in Afrika suid van die Sahara	AE du Toit, FE Rädcl, BS van As & EF Potgieter		1956	A	Anthropology	B1	3/-	30			
7.	AE Housman: An evaluation	Francis Duncan Sinclair		1957	E	Literature	B2	2/-	16			
8.	Anthropology and cultural change in Africa	Melville J Herskovits		1957	A	Anthropology	B3	4/-	29			
9.	Die empiriese opvoedkunde, sy ontwikkeling, huidige status en sy bydrae tot die opleiding van onderwysers	EH Venter		1957	A	Education	A6	2/-	36			
10.	Enkele opmerkinge oor die grondslae van die wiskunde	JH van der Merwe		1957	A	Mathematics	A7	20c	16			
11.	Samos, genesis van Westerse Vorm	E Holm		1957	A	Classics	B4	3/-	28			
12.	Dinamiese Aspekte van die Suid-Afrikaanse Kontak-situasie	EF Potgieter		1957	A	Anthropology	B5	2/-	19			
13.	Swazi texts with a translation, notes and a glossary of Swazi terms	Dirk Ziervogel		1957	E Swaz	Linguistics	Hiddingh-Currie 2		193			
14.	The nomenclature for cattle in the South Eastern Bantu languages	JA Louw		1957	E	Afr languages	C2	2/-	19			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
15.	Three centuries of Geulincx research	Herman J de Vleeschauer		1957	E	Philosophy	C1	5/-	72			
16.	Die Afrikaner se geskiedenisbeeld	FA van Jaarsveld		1958	A	History	B6	2/-	33			
17.	Aspek as uitdrukkingsmiddel van handeling (Simposium)	HJJM van der Merwe, Dirk Ziervogel, OA von Weber & BAT Schneider		1958	A	Linguistics	B7	4/-	48		Conference proceedings	
18.	Die Anglikaanse Kerk en sy stryd om Staatsondersteuning in die Oranje-Vrystaatse Republiek	Izak SJ Venter		1958	A	Religion History	C4	2/-	64			
19.	Die Gedig as Estetiese Voorwerp	JL Steyn		1958	A	Literature	A8	2/- 20c	19			
20.	Die geskiedkundige en aardrykskundige agtergrond van die huidige internasionale toestand	GD Scholtz		1958	A	Politics History	B8	2/-	16			
21.	Die praktischen aspekte von Lockes philosophie	GA Rauche		1958	D	Philosophy	C5	5/-	127			
22.	Die prioriteit van die kaapse teks van Jan van Riebeeck se Dagregister	HJJM van der Merwe		1958	A	History	C3	2/-	20			
23.	enkele aspekte van die alkoholverbruik deur die witmuis in die laboratorium	FW Blignaut		1958	A	Science Sociology	C7	3/-	56			
24.	Enkele volksverhale van die Ndzundza van Transvaal	EF Potgieter		1958	A	Literature	C9	2/-	36			
25.	List of Dissertations and Theses accepted by the University of South Africa, 1919-1958	AM du Preez		1958	E / A	University service	C8	6/-	96			
26.	Space and time: A comparative study of the theories of Aristotle and Einstein	(Father) EA Ruch		1958	E	Philosophy	C6	3/-	62			DPhil
27.	'n Definisie en indeling van modaliteit	Josef AR Broos		1959	A	Linguistics	C16	5/-	47			

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28.	'n Ontleding van die gesinsagtergrond van Blanke sorgbehoewende kinders in Suid-Afrika en van die rehabilitasie-metodes wat in dié verband aangewend word	IJJ van Rooyen		1959	A	Sociology	C12	4/-	62		Out of print by 1965	
29.	An essay on poetic diction	Trevor Whittock		1959	E	Literature	C14	3/-	59			
30.	Cicero: student and statesman	SJH Steven & G van N Viljoen		1959	E / A	Classics	B9	3/-	34			
31.	Die sisteem as logiese samehang	AM Meyer		1959	A	Philosophy	A9	20c	19			
32.	Enkele gedagtes oor die geografiese streeksbegrip	MJ Louw		1959	A	Geography	B10	2/-	28			
33.	Europese ekonomiese samewerking sedert die Tweede Wêreldoorlog	J Swanepoel		1959	A	History	C15	3/-	48			
34.	Immigrasie-ontploffing en Immigrasieproses: Die immigrasiepatroon, -beleid en -administrasie in Kanada	HL Crouse		1959	A	Sociology	C11	3/-	39			
35.	Karel Landman op Trek van Melkhoutboom na Bloukransrivier, Oktober 1837-Maart 1838	CFJ Muller		1959	A	History	C13	3/-	33			
36.	Oor- en dwangmatige verbruik van alkohol as afwykende gedrag by ete and drinke	FW Blignaut		1959	A	Sociology	C10	2/-	21			
37.	Oor stogastiese modelle	HS Steyn		1959	A	Mathematics	A10	20c	14		Inaugural lecture	
38.	Summaries of Theses accepted by the University of South Africa in 1959	CFJ Muller, ed.		1959	E / A	University service	C19	5/-	60			
39.	The regional distribution of purchasing power in the Transvaal	C de Cooning		1959	E	Geography	C17	5/-	61			
40.	Aspekte van wetenskaplike kritiek in die filosofiese opvoedkunde	OC Erasmus		1960	A	Education Philosophy	A11	3/-	16		Inaugural lecture	

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41.	Belgies-Kongo: 'n Socio-linguistiese studie	HJIM van der Merwe		1960	A	Linguistics	C21	5/-	46			
42.	De Vriendschap van Albert Verwey en Stefan George	W de Pauw		1960	N	Literature	C26	75c	57			
43.	Kulturele Kontaktsituasies (Simposium)	Theo van Wijk, CPT Naudé, D Ziervogel, FD Sinclair & HJIM van der Merwe		1960	A	Anthropology	B11	75c	64		Conference proceedings	
44.	Waarom die Groot Trek geslaag het	CFJ Muller		1960	A	History	B12	40c	24			
45.	Diagnostiese en funksionele benaderings in die gevallestudiemetode: 'n oorsig en evaluasie	IJJ van Rooyen		1960	A	Research methods	B13	40c	36			
46.	Die ruilkontrakte in 1833-34 tussen Mosjesj en die Wesleyane	Izak SJ Venter		1960	A	Religion History	C20	5/-	55			
47.	Die Sendingstasie Thaba Nchu 1833-1900	Izak SJ Venter		1960	A	Religion History	C18	5/-	56			
48.	Die volkekunde en die werklikheid	AC Myburgh		1960	A	Anthropology	A12	30c	15			
49.	Festschrift: HJ de Vleeschauer			1960	E	Info science	Communications supplement 1		233			
50.	Fisiese beplanning en die universiteite	Jan H Moolman		1960	A	Geography	A13	30c	20		Inaugural lecture	
51.	Mortality trends in South Africa	HT Gonin		1960	E	Sociology	B14	75c	61			
52.	Onderwysbeleid en –beheer in Suid-Afrika 1910-1960	DH Cilliers		1960	A	Education	C24	50c	43			
53.	Sending as Daad van Christelike Hoop	JA Lombard		1960	A	Religion	A14	75c	56			
54.	Summaries of Theses accepted by the University of South Africa	JL Steyn, ed.		1960 1961	E/ A	University service	C25 C32	75c 60c	62 48			
55.	Three papers on Tragedy	FD Sinclair		1960	E	Literature	C22	5/-	36			
56.	Waarheid en ooreenstemming: Die problematiese in die ooreenstemmingsteorie	AMT Meyer		1960	A	Philosophy	C23	4/-	16			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
57.	Die Digter oor sy Digproses (Simposium)	JW Valkhoff, G vN Viljoen, FD Sinclair & Elize Botha		1961	A	Literature	B15	60c	59		Conference proceedings	
58.	Die ontstaan van die Romeinse geskiedskrywing	CPT Naude		1961	A	Classics History	C28	50c	23			
59.	Die vereistes vir die hedendaagse Hebraïkus	AH van Zyl		1961	A	Linguistics	A17	40c	29			
60.	Dinizulu se vlug na die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek in 1888	MC van Zyl		1961	A	History	C30	40c	39			
61.	Isabelle de Saint-Aureol	Pierre Haffter		1961	E	Literature	C33	30c	20			
62.	Language, Literature and Criticism	CJD Harvey		1961	E	Literature	A19	30c	20			
63.	More seu Ordine Geometrico Demonstratum	HJ de Vleeschauer		1961	Fr	Philosophy	C27	75c	87			
64.	Neigings in die sielkunde	FW Blignaut		1961	A	Psychology	A18	30c	24			
65.	Nuwe weë in die Suid-Afrikaanse strafprosesreg	SA Strauss		1961	A	Law	A15	30c	22		Inaugural lecture	
66.	Oor finansiële state en die gebruik daarvan	Johannes A Cilliers		1961	A	Business	A20	40c	22			
67.	Ou en nuwe weë in die Suid-Afrikaanse geskiedskrywing	FA van Jaarsveld		1961	A	History	A16	75c	60			
68.	Romeinse reg, regs-geskiedenis en regs-vergelyking	WJ Hosten		1961	A	Law	A21	30c	27			
69.	The Bondelzwarts Affair: A study of the repercussions, 1922-1959	AM Davey		1961	E	History	C31	40c	28			
70.	Vertaling (Simposium)	DM Kriel, E Davis, MJ Posthumus & RS Meyer		1961	A	Linguistics	B16	60c	47		Conference proceedings	
71.	Yeats's Early Contacts with French Poetry	E Davis		1961	E	Literature	C29	60c	63			
72.	Die Bloemfonteinse Bewaarskool 1874-1900: Die eerste staats-ondersteunde kindertuin in die Republiek van die Oranje-Vrystaat	ISJ Venter	0869810413 pb	1962 1975 1983	A	History	C38 Miscellanea 2	35c 1 st 65c 2 nd R3 3 rd	29	600 in 1975	Textbook	

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73.	Die Koms van die Boere na Zoeloeland in 1884	MC van Zyl		1962	A	History	C37	35c	32			
74.	Die Organiese Chemie: Rigting Mikrokosmos	GW Perold		1962	A	Chemistry	A22	20c	8			
75.	Die tydgenootlik beoordeling van die Groot Trek, 1836-1842	FA van Jaarsveld		1962	A	History	C36	75c	56			
76.	Le Plan d'études de René Descartes	HJ de Vleeschauer		1962	Fren	Philosophy	C35	80c	60			
77.	The earliest British document on education for the Coloured races	AE du Toit		1962	E	History	C34	40c	40			
78.	The world-view of modern theoretical physics	H Rund		1962	E	Physics	A23	20c	12			
79.	African local government in British East and Central Africa: principles and practice	R Howman		1963	E	History Government	Reprint series 4		345		Reprint of report	
80.	Aspects of Jasper's philosophy	A Lichtigfeld		1963	E	Philosophy	C39	75c	74			
81.	Aspekte van die begrip "toestemming" in die strafreg en die deliktereg	SA Strauss		1963	A	Law	C43	75c	75			
82.	Collective bargaining and wage formation in Italian industries	Frans van den Bogaerde		1963	E	Business	C49	35c	49			
83.	Die "goeie" in die ou Griekse, Romeinse en Joodse opvoedingstelsels en die betekenis daarvan vir die hedendaagse opvoedingsteorie en -praktyk	Izak SJ Venter		1963	A	Education	A27	30c	28			
84.	Die beeld van die Groot Trek in die Suid-Afrikaanse geskiedskrywing 1843-1899	FA van Jaarsveld		1963	A	History SA	C42	75c	82			
85.	Enkele beskouinge oor kontrakbreuk in anticipando	PM Nienaber		1963	A	Law	A25	25c	28			
86.	Hermeneutiese beginsels vir die Ou Testament in die lig van die verhouding Ou Testament – Nuwe Testament	IH Eybers		1963	A	Religion	A28	25c	26			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
87.	Jean Jacques Rousseau	HJ de Vleeschauer		1963	A	Philosophy	B17	20c	28			
88.	Maatskaplike funksionering en die maatskaplike werk	IJJ van Rooyen		1963	A	Social Work	A24	25c	24			
89.	Mythus en pseudo-mythus in die Grieks-Romeinse geskiedskrywing	CPT Naudé		1963	A	History	A30	25c	30			
90.	Philosophical arguments	AMT Meyer & RS Meyer		1963	E	Philosophy	C44	20c	27			
91.	Plato's Euthyphro: An example of philosophical analysis	RS Meyer		1963	E	Philosophy	C45	20c	26			
92.	Romance literature and opera	P Haffter		1963	E	Literature	A31	25c	31			
93.	Summaries of Theses accepted by the University of South Africa	CPT Naudé, ed.		1963 1964	E / A	University service	C40 C50	60c 75c	53 80			
94.	The chronology of Gray's Elegy: An essay on the origin of the poem	FD Sinclair		1963	E	Literature	C46	35c	52			
95.	The earliest South African documents on the education and civilization of the Bantu	AE du Toit		1963	E	History	C47	91 pp 80c	91			
96.	The Natal cotton industry, 1845-1875	BJT Leverton		1963	E	History SA	C41	40c	38			
97.	The study of German literature	BAT Schneider		1963	E	Literature	A29	20c	13			
98.	Tussen verlede and toekoms	Theo van Wijk		1963	A	History	A26	20c	20		Inaugural lecture, 1963	
99.	Aesthetics and morality, with particular reference to English literature	Douglas R Beeton		1964	E	Literature	A36	25c	32		Inaugural lecture, 1964	
100.	Aspek: 'n Drie-dimensionele Interpretasie	Josef AR Broos		1964	A	? Literature	C52	50c	52			
101.	Beskouing oor Interne Kontrole	LM du Toit		1964	A	Law	A34	20c	14			
102.	Intensie (simposium)	SA Strauss, CF Kruger, AMT Meyer & RS Meyer		1964	A	Philosophy	B18	50c	50		Conference proceedings	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
103.	Die Hervertolking van ons Geskiedenis (simposium)	FA van Jaarsveld, Theo van Wijk, CFJ Muller & GD Scholtz		1964	A	History	B19	90c	104		Conference proceedings	
104.	Chronologie vir 'n sosiokulturele geskiedenis van die Weste	HJ de Vleeschauer		1964	A	History	B20	40c	40			
105.	Die leer van openbaarmaking in die maatskappyreg met besondere verwysing na die funksie van gepubliseerde finansiële state	HS Cilliers		1964	A	Law Business	A32	20c	15			
106.	Die mens in die kriminologie	PJ van der Walt		1964	A	Criminology	A35	25c	26			
107.	Die taak van die taalkundige in Suid-Afrika	MJ Posthumus		1964	A	Linguistics	A33	20c	20			
108.	Invariance properties of variational principles in general relativity	JC du Plessis	0869810049	1964 ? 1967 1968	E	Mathematics	C61 M1 - Studia Mathematica	R2,90				Taller format
109.	Nederland en die Voortrekkers van Natal	BJ Liebenberg		1964	A	History SA	C51	60c	60			
110.	Plan d'études au XVIIe siècle II: Le plan d'études d'Arnold Geulincx	HJ de Vleeschauer		1964	Frn	Philosophy	C48	80c	70			
111.	Summaries of Theses accepted by the University of South Africa	P Haffter, ed.		1964 1966	E / A	University service	C53 D2	R1.25	136			
112.	Alcohol and functional processes	Frederik W Blignaut		1965	E	Sociology	C55	20c	18			
113.	Arbeidswetgewing en ekonomiese ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika	WPJ Steenkamp		1965	A	Economics Law	B22	25c				
114.	Art in a mixed-up world / Kunsbewegings in Suid-Afrika	Walter Battiss		1965	E / A	Art	A38	25c	16		Inaugural lecture, 20 May 1965	
115.	Dante in our time	Pierre Haffter		1965	E	Literature	B23	25c	24		Lecture	
116.	Die Taak van die Suid-Afrikaanse Ekoonoom	F van den Bogaerde		1965 ?	A	Economics	A37	20c				
117.	Eilande in die Vaalrivier	PC Grey		1965	A	Geography	C56	70c				

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
118.	Goties: Kommentaar en Annotasies	HJJM van der Merwe		1965	A	Linguistics	Handboekreeks 2	R3,50 / Gratis	277		Textbook	
119.	Incorporation in the Union of South Africa or self-government: Southern Rhodesia's choice, 1922	AG Davies		1965	E	History SA	C58	85c	82			
120.	La Nachricht von der Einrichtung seiner vorlesungen in dem Winterhalben Jahre von 1765-1766 d'Immanuel Kant	HJ de Vleeschauer		1965	Fr	Philosophy	C57	50c	51			
121.	Le problème du suicide dans la morale d'Arnold Geulincx	HJ de Vleeschauer		1965	Fr	Philosophy	C54	70c	78			
122.	On Metaphysics	R Meyer & M Versfeld		1965 ?	E	Philosophy	B25	75c				
123.	Roman Law Today: Two Lectures	Max Kaser		1965	E	Law	B21	90c	33			
124.	The classification of law books in the University of South Africa Library	Rolf Dannenbring		1965	E	University service	D1	75c	64			
125.	A Select Bibliography of South African History (A Guide for Historical Research)	CFJ Muller, Floris A van Jaarsveld & Theo van Wijk	0869810162 0869810286	1966 1974 Supp	E	History	D3	R3.50 hb R2.50 pb	215			
126.	Die Hollanders in Krugers Republiek, 1884-1899	GJ Schutte		1966	A	History	C63	50c	123			
127.	Die Landelike Arbeids-vraagstuk in die Suid-Afrikaanse Republiek, 1885-1899	BJ Kruger		1966	A	History	C62	90c	68			
128.	Noord en Zuid: De Literaire Eenheid als Probleem	P Brachim		1966	N	Literature	B27					
129.	Ontleding van eksamen-statistiek van finale skooleksamens	HS Steyn & NG Maritz		1966	A	Education	C60	90c	64			
130.	Roman Imperialism in the Late Republic	E Badian		1966	E	Law History	B26	R2.20 hb R1.10 pb	85			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
131.	South African Poetry: A critical anthology	DR Beeton & WD Maxwell-Mahon		1966	E	Literature	C65	75c	70			
132.	Suid-Afrika se buitelandse handelspolitiek in die afgelope veertig jaar	WFJ Steenkamp		1966	A	History / Economics	C64	70c	52			
133.	Summaries of Theses	FW Blignaut, ed.		1966 1967	E / A	University service	D4 1966 D5 1967	R2.50				
134.	The frontier and religion: a comparative study of the United States of America and South Africa in the first half of the 19th century	Maurice Boucher		1966	E	Religion History			289			
135.	A cartographic analysis of the man-land ratio; An adventure into the population geography of the Transvaal	JN Scheepers	hb	1967	E / A	Geography	C67		103			
136.	A monograph on the general theory of second order parameter-invariant problems in the calculus of variations	HSP Grässer		1967	E	Mathematics	C66 M2	R2,50	271			
137.	Die moderne benadering tot die anorganiese chemie	WJA Steyn		1967	A	Chemistry	A41	30c	12			
138.	Handbook of the speech sounds and sound changes in the Bantu languages of South Africa	Dirk Ziervogel, ed.	0869811673 0869814400 3 rd	1967 1979 1986	E / A	Linguistics	Handbook 3E; Manualia 21	R4,20 1st R18,75 3 rd	346	? 184 A ? 290 E		
139.	Die goudmynbou in die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie	Willem FK Steenkamp		1968	A	Economics	C69	65c	44			
140.	Die kwantumteorie en ander aspekte van aromatisiese molecules	CJH Schutte		1968 ?	A	Science	A44					
141.	Perspektiewe in bedryfsielkunde	A Vlok		1968 ?	A	Psychology	A46	30c				
142.	Some aspects of foreign words in Zulu	AC Nkabinde		1968	E	Linguistics	C59	30c		21		
143.	Reference Techniques / Referensietegniek	Pieter JA Roux	0869810014? A 0869810022 E	1968	E / A	Info science		Gratis				

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
			0869812653 E 5 th 0869812661 A 5 th	1982								
144.	Market potential of consumer goods in the main metropolitan areas of the Republic of South Africa for 1968 by population group	Marius Laubscher	0869810030	1968 ?	E	Business						
145.	'n Tipologie van elites in moderne regering	MHH Louw		1969	A	Politics	A48					
146.	Antonio Soler's keyboard sonatas	KF Heimes		1969	E	Music	C71 Monograph		180			MA diss.
147.	Body, mind, perception	Renier S Meyer		1969	E	Philosophy	A58		28		Inaugural lecture, 1969	
148.	Cataloguing for school library science	Anna M McArdell	0869810499 A 0869810502 E	1969 1976 1978	E / A	Info science	Handbook 5E; Miscellanea 4	R4,20	180	377 E '76 366 A 203 E '78 210 A	Sold out '76	
149.	Die legaliteitsbeginsel in die administratiefreg	M Wiechers		1969	A	Law	A47	40c	21			
150.	Die wiskundige metode met besondere verwysing na die fisika	Jan H van der Merwe		1969	A	Mathematics	A51					
151.	Fundamentele aspekte van die maatskaplike werk	Jacobus Steyn Theron		1969	A	Social Work	A57					
152.	John Keats: The poet as critic	E Pereira		1969	E	Literature	A56					
153.	Maatskaplike verandering	Anna F Steyn		1969	A	Sociology	A49					
154.	Polytonality: Another case of atonality?	B van der Linde		1969	E	Music	A52					
155.	Tegnologiese innovasie	AT Morkel		1969	A	Business admin	A53	35c	12			
156.	The acquisition, nature and use of language	Jacobus A Louw		1969	E	Linguistics	A50		14		Inaugural lecture, 1968	
157.	The Examining Boards and the Examining University: The University of the Cape of Good Hope to 1885	Maurice Boucher		1969	A	History Education	C70	75c	45			
158.	The Nature and Object of Copyright	Allen JC Copeling		1969	E	Law	A54		16			
159.	Die wiskundige metode in die ekonomie	PDF Strydom	0869810081	1969	A	Economics	A59					

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
160.	Die 'Ewewigsteorie': 'n Poging tot die formulering van 'n algemene teorie oor die personeelfunksie	JL Weyers	086981009X	1969	A	Psychology	A55					
161.	Authority, literature and freedom	Leon H Hugo		1970	E	Literature	A65		16			
162.	Communication: Introductory essays	Frederik Blignaut & Hendrik Fourie		1970	E / A	Communication	Handbook 6E	R2,60	313	?651 A ?359 E		
163.	Die betekenis van die inligtingkunde vir de biblioteekkunde	ED Gerrits		1970	A	Info science	A64					
164.	Die rente in teorie en beleid	DW Goedhuys		1970	A	Economics	A63					
165.	Grondslae van die bedryfsielkunde en verhoudinge tot die ekonomiese wetenskappe	I van W Raubenheimer		1970	A	Psychology	A66	80c	17			
166.	Kwartêr-geomorfologie van Suid-Afrika: 'n Oorsig	P Verhoef		1970	A	Geography	A62					
167.	Practical Portuguese	JCB Sabino & P Haffter	A 0869810251 pb E Reprint A	1970 1975 1977 1984	E / A	Language	Manualia 11	R9,00 R19,00	299	? 651 E ? 192 A 307 '77	Textbook Not for trade Sold out '75	
168.	Religie, magie en sekularisme	BA Pauw		1970	A	Religion	A61					
169.	The problem of prescriptive demands in pedagogics	JCG Janse van Vuuren		1971	E/ A	Education	A60					
170.	Oor vertolkingsverskille in die geskiedskrywing	Mathys C van Zyl	0869810073	1971	A	History	Studia 10	R1,25		?101	Inaugural lecture	
171.	A Handbook of the Venda Language	Dirk Ziervogel, PJ Wentzel & TN Makuya	0869810057 E 0869810065 A 0869813862 E 3 rd 0869810901 E pb 1868881105 Reprints	1972 1977 1979 1981 1985 1990 1999	E / A	Language	Manualia 10	R4,20 '77 R4,20 '79 R7,80 '86 R34	186	1051 1036 1621 E '77 1520 '79	Textbook Cost R0,63 ea Price R4,20 ea Sold out each edition	
172.	Organometallic Compounds: Intermediates in Organic Synthesis	G McGillivray	0869810111	1972	E	Chemistry	Studia 11	R2,20	22	? 284	Inaugural lecture	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
173.	Die stryd tussen hemel en hel: 'n poging tot 'n verklaring van Vandel se Christelike epos Joannes de Boetgezant	Sarel J Pretorius	0869810103	1972	A	Religion	Studia 13	R4,70		? 367		
174.	Variational properties of direction-dependent metric fields	Hanno Rund & JM Beare	086981012X	1972	E	Mathematics	Studia mathematica 3	R5,20	65	? 21		
175.	Ru-apartheid en afsonderlike ontwikkeling in Pretoria	Jan H Moolman	0869810138	1972	A	Politics	Studia 12	R1,20	45	? 411		
176.	Summaries of Theses and Dissertations 1970	WJ de Klerk (ed)	0869810146	1973	E / A	University service	Documenta 10	R2,40	81	233	Outsourced typesetting & printing	
177.	Die ontvolking van die Blanke platteland: Onlangse tendense	P Smit	0869810154	1973 ?	A	Geography						
178.	Xironga folk-tales / Swihitani swa Xironga	Erdmann JM Baumbach & CTD Marivate	0869810170 hb	1973	E	Literature	Documenta 12	R16,00	199	1065	Illustrated	
179.	Summaries of Theses and Dissertations 1971	IW Raubenheimer, ed.	0869810189	1973	E/ A	University service	Documenta 11	R3,15	183	228		
180.	Library and information science: Educational issues	Stephanus I Malan	0869810197 pb	1973	E	Info science	Mousaion II 1					
181.	Spes in Arduis: A History of the University of South Africa	Maurice Boucher	0869810227 A hb 0869810235 E hb	1973 1974	E / A	History University service	Ad hoc 1	R6,10	407	5853 E 3866 A	Given out free to all staff	
182.	Papers of the Africa Languages Congress	D Ziervogel, Lombard & Snyman ed.	0869810316	1973	E	Linguistics						
183.	Manual for Ndonga	JJ Viljoen & P Amakali	0869810324 A v1 0869810332 E v1 0869810359 A v2 0869810340 E v2 0869810367 E v3	1973	E / A	Linguistics	Ad hoc 5	R2,10 ea	198	106 E v1 99 A v1 94 v2 104 v3	Imprint: 'Department of Publications, Unisa'	
184.	Renewal in the education of librarians and information workers		0869810200 E/A	1974	E / A	Info science	Mousaion II 2				Conference proceedings	
185.	<i>Philosophia Mundi</i> of William of Conches	Maurach, ed.	0869810219 0869810944	1974 1980	E	Philosophy	Studia	R4,70 R9,50		632 '74 218 '80	Subsidised	
186.	Opstelle oor die SA historiografie	BJ Liebenberg, ed.	0869810391	1974	A	History						

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
	<i>Semitics</i>	JJ Glück & HJ Dreyer, eds	0869810243 v4 0869810480 v5 086981124X v6 0869811789 v7 0869812602 v8 0869813129 v9	1974 1976 1978 1980 1982 1984	E	Journal Religion	Miscellanea 1, 3, 12, 21, 35, 47 Miscellanea generalia 7	R5,80 \$3,30	100			
187.	Politieke partye in Suid-Afrika: 'n Empiriese vergelykende beskouing	Willen A Kleynhans ed	0869810278	1974	A	Politics		Gratis?				
188.	Teologie en vernuwing	IH Eybers, A König & CFA Borchartd	086981026X	1975	A	Religion	Studia 14		201	404		
189.	The Cycad Garden of Unisa / Die Broodboomtuin Van Unisa	Barend P Barkhuizen	0869810294 hb	1975 1986	E / A	Unisa		R14,55 R16,30	80	3032	Illustrated	
190.	Afrikaans/Portugese woordeboek	Peter Haffter et al	0869810308 v1 0869813021 hb	1975 1986	A / Port	Language Dictionary	Manualia 12 Documenta 32	R26 R55,00	374 654	2038 '76 758 345	Textbook	
191.	Introduction à l'étude littéraire	Leopold Peeters & Pierre Haffter	0869810405	1975	Fr	Literature						
192.	Organogram of the South and South West African education system	RM Ruperti	0869810421 A 086981043X E	1975	E / A	Education	Ad hoc 3	45c				
193.	Nursing Administration (3 vols) Nursing Education (3 vols) Community Health Nursing (3 vols)	Charlotte Searle	0869810510 a 0869810529 a 0869810537 a 0869810545 e 0869810553 e 0869810561 e 086981057X a 0869810588 a 0869810596 a 086981060X e 0869810618 e 0869810626 e 0869810634 a 0869810642 a 0869810650 a 0869810669 e 0869810677 e 0869810685 e	1975	E / A	Medical			112			

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194.	Die Aeneis (Vergilius / Virgil)	JT Benadé, trans.	0869810448 pb 0869814648 hb	1975 1976 1991	A	Classics	Documenta 15	R9,75 pb R12,75 hb	435	700 pb 241 hb		
195.	Thinking and perceiving: A philosophical analysis	René Meyer	0869810715	1975	E	Philosophy	'UNISA-publication'	R4,50	314			
196.	Crime and Society (2 vols)	Petrus J van der Walt, ed.	086981091X e pb 0869810375 0869810383	1975 1978 1990	E / A	Criminology	Miscellanea 9	R11,70	351 532	?45		
197.	The juvenile delinquent in society	Geoffrey Cronje, PJ van der Walt, GM Retief, CMB Naudé	0869810456 a 0869810766 e Reprint	1976 1980	A	Criminology	Studieboekreeks 1 Study manual 1	R7,30	383	100 A 70 E	Imprint: 'Geset, gedruk en uitgegee deur die Unisa'	
198.	Introduction to police science	Tjaart J. Van Heerden	0869810464 a 0869810707 e 0869814087 a hb 0869814095 e hb 5 impressions	1976 1982 1986 1991	E / A	Criminology	Study manual 2 Manualia 27	R8,35 R10,60 R12,80	254	792 858 500 A 40 E 1 st	Textbook	
199.	Driessen Report (conference on urban transportation)	Gysbert HG Lucas, ed.	0869810472	1976	E / A	Geography	Miscellanea Congregalia 1	R7,80	185	605	Conference proceedings	
200.	Trilingual elementary dictionary: Venda-Afrikaans-English	Petrus Wentzel & Walter Muloiwa	0869810693 pb 0869818910 2 nd	1976 1994	E / A / Vend	Language Dictionary	Documenta 16	R5,50 R19,78	525	792	Sold out 1 st ed	
201.	A pilot bibliography of South African English literature (from the beginnings to 1971)	Douglas R Beeton, ed.	0869810723 pb Reprint	1976 1986	E	Literature Bibliography	Documenta 14	R4,95 R6,50	104	1430		
202.	Orientation in pedagogics	JCG van Vuuren & Gert AJ Griessel	0869810731 a 086981074X e	1976 1989	E / A	Education	Study manual 3	R7,30 R18	461	150 A 630 E 1 st 750		
203.	Leesmotivering en die rol van belangstelling	J Mulder ed	0869810758	1976	A	Info science	Mouaion II 3					
204.	New approaches to SA English literature 1920-1976	WD Maxwell- Mahon	0869810774	1976	E	Literature	Miscellanea 6	R1,60		466	Inaugural lecture	
205.	Philosophy, life and meaning	Michael Macnamara	0869810782 pb	1976	E	Philosophy	Miscellanea 7	R1,60		500	Inaugural lecture	
206.	Die rol van arbeidsreg in hedendaagse arbeidsbetrekkings	GC Kachelhoffer	0869811185	1976	A	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series					

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
207.	Manpower and labour statistics 1970-1975	DWF Bendix	0869811185	1976	E	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series					
208.	The manpower situation and black labour in the South African motor car repair shop industry	DWF Bendix	0869811193	1976	E	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series					
209.	Criminalistics	Tjaart J. Van Heerden	0869810790 a 0869810804 e pb 0869813757 e hb 0869813765 a hb	1977 1982 1985 1991	E / A	Criminology	Study manual 5 Manualia 26	R8,35 R10,60 R12,80	186	103 A 50 E	Textbook	
210.	Criminology: An introduction	Petrus J van der Walt et al	0869810812 A 0869810820 E	1977	E / A	Criminology	Study manual 4	R7,30	270	100 A 130 E		
211.	Aspects of readership	Anna Marie Wilken & B Fouché	0869810839	1977	E / A	Info science	Miscellanea 8 Mousaion II 4					
212.	An introduction to criminological research	Jacob van der Westhuizen	0869810847 A 0869810871 E 0869812750 A rev 0869812769 E pb	1977 1982	E / A	Criminology	Study manual 7 Manualia 25	R7,30 R17,60	199 318	60 A 40 E	Textbook	
213.	The books of the law and the prophets	Ian H Eybers	0869810855 A 086981088X E	1977	E / A	Religion	Study manual 6	R7,30	248	50 E 50 A		
214.	Bushman and Hottentot Linguistic Studies 1975	Jannie W Snyman, ed.	0869810863 pb	1977	E	Linguistics	Miscellanea Congregalia 2	R6,25	100	157	With cassettes	
215.	'n Ou boek in 'n nuwe wêreld: gedagtes rondom die interpretasie van die Nuwe Testament	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869810928	1977	A	Religion						
216.	Die gebruik van klankkassette aan Unisa	Andre I le Roux	086981107X	1977	A	Education	Instituut vir Onderrigtegnologie					
217.	Some aspects of labour relations	NE Wiehahn, DWF Bendix & JD Farrell	0869811142	1977	E / A	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series					
218.	Aspects of labour relations II	Johan Piron & SM Swart	0869811150	1977	E	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series					
219.	Aspects of labour relations III	SM Swart, DWF Bendix, D de Villiers & JD Farrell	0869811169	1977	E	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series		53			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
220.	The regulation of labour relations in a changing South Africa	NE Wiehahn	0869811177	1977	E	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series				Inaugural lecture	
221.	Folk-Tales from Mpondoland / Iintsomi zasemaMpondweni	John Cantrell & Gert Le Grange	0869810936 hb	1978 1988 rp	E	Literature	Documenta 17	R12 R16	155	486 '78 377		
222.	Descriptive analysis of housebreaking in the area of the Norwood Police Station	Jacob van der Westhuizen	086981141X E 0869811355 A	1978	E / A	Criminology	Institute for Criminology report					
223.	Deviancy in Society	Geoffrey Cronjé & PJ van der Walt	0869810960 A pb 0869810979 E pb	1978 1983 1988	E / A	Criminology	Manualia 16	R9,40 e R14,80	392 e 418 a	2022 A 1006 E 559 A 632 E	Textbook	
224.	The marketing of the international image of South Africa	Geoffrey JJ Cronje & GHG Lucas	0869810987	1978 1978 rp	E	Business	Miscellanea congregalia 3	R10,40	262	650 255	1 st print sold out Full profit paid to Centre	
225.	Computer exercises in French	Peter Haffter, ed.	0869810995 pb	1978	E / A / Fr	Language	Manualia 15	R2,00 R4,50	53	1494	Textbook	
226.	Handbook of Oshiwambo	JJ Viljoen, P Amakali & D Ziervogel	0869811002 A 0869811029 E	1978	E / A	Language	Manualia 14	R11,50		400 A 582 E		
227.	South African environmental legislation	Marinus A Rabie	0869811010	1978 ?	E	Law	IFCOL 1		199			
228.	The God of the Old Testament	A van Selms	0869811037 A 0869811045 E	1978	E / A	Religion	Study manual 8	R9,00	107	20 E 20 A		
229.	Om die regering van Christus in sy Kerk	WD Jonker	0869811053	1978	A	Religion	Miscellanea 11	80c	Yes	262		
230.	Limits to co-determination: Industrial democracy in the federal Republic of Germany, 1945-1977	Detlef WF Bendix	0869811061	1978	E	Law Politics	Institute of Labour Relations	R10,00				
231.	Klankassette by studiegroep: die gebruik van klankassette by studiegroep-byeenkomste in die Departement Wysbegeerte	Andre I le Roux	0869811088	1978	A	Education	Instituut vir Onderrigtegnologie				IBM "12 pitch" Letter Gothic	
232.	Here I am! A believer's reflection Words (on God) added 1982	Adrio König	0869811096	1978	E / A	Religion	Manualia 13	R8,00	236	790	Us edition Eerdmans Pub Co 1982	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
233.	Die klankkasset as studiebrief	Andre I le Roux	086981110X	1978	A	Education	Instituut vir Onderrigtegnologie					
234.	Transport conference 2	WF Potgieter, Mrad Shahia & DJ Snyman, eds	0869811118	1978	E / A	Geography	Miscellanea congregalia 4	R14,00		405	Conference proceedings	
235.	Workmen's compensation law: The test for 'arising out of and in the course of' employment	Johan Piron	0869811126	1978	E	Law	Co-pub Institute of Labour Relations					
236.	Second Africa languages congress of Unisa	EJM Baumbach ed	0869811134	1978	E / A	Language	Miscellanea congregalia 5				Conference proceedings	
237.	Swart arbeid, knelpunte in arbeidsbetrekkings: studieverslag	Jacobus D Farrell	0869811215	1978	A	Law	Institute of Labour Relations		184			
238.	Effects of unions and wage bargaining on inflation: A theoretical approach	SM Swart	0869811223	1978	E	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series					
239.	What are they there for? Trade unions between socialism and capitalism: A theoretical framework	DWF Bendix	0869811231	1978	E	Law	Institute for Labour Relations series					
240.	Church and Society	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869811258 pb	1978	E / A	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 6	R3,50	97	317		
241.	The development of information science	Reginald B Zaaïman	0869811266 pb	1978	E / A	Info science	Miscellanea 13 Mousaion II.5		75			
242.	Read better, study better	Jackie Jordaan	0869811274 Reprint	1978 1979	E / A	Education Study skills	Miscellanea 14	R3,00		987 1030	Cost R1,52 ea Price R3,00 ea	
243.	The Self-Actualising Educand	Jan Daniel Vrey	0869811282 A hb 0869811428 E hb 0869816691 pb 0869816802 A pb	1978 1979 1980 1990	E / A	Education	Manualia 17	R10,50 R16,80 R30,75	335	750 A 838 E	Textbook Cost R6,21 ea Price R10,50 E	
244.	Employee participation: Challenge to management prerogative	SM Swart ed	0869811290	1978	E	Business	Institute for Labour Relations series					
245.	Trade union objectives and codes of behaviour	DWF Bendix & FD Marengo	0869811304	1978	E	Law Business	Institute for Labour Relations series					
246.	Aischunomai en stamverwante woorde in die Nuwe Testament	Willem S Vorster	0869811312	1979	A	Religion Linguistics	Studia 17	R13,95	299	251	2500 funded by HRSC	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
247.	Latin for Law / Latyn vir Regte (3 vols)	Willem JG Lubbe	0869811320 A HB 0869811339 E 0869811495 A II 0869811509 E II 086981186X A 0869811878 E 0869813331 E 086981334X A 0869813358 E 0869813366 0869813811 E v3 086981382X A set 0869814362 v1 0869814370 e v1 0869814389 v2 0869814397 e v2 0869814613 set 0869814621 E set	1979 1980 1985 1986 2	E / A / Latin	Language Dictionary Law	Manualia 18, 19, 38	R5,70 R7,00 R30,00 (set) R8,20 ea	159 v1 136 v2 356 v3	2007 A 1504 E 1 st 2030 A 1500 E	Textbook, with cassettes	
248.	A history of the Germiston Public Library and its influence on library development in South Africa	A Louw / WM Thomas, ed.	0869811347 pb	1979	E	Info science History	Miscellanea 15 Mousaion II.6	R7,40	96			
249.	Attitudes towards organisational change: an empirical investigation	Avraham Meshulach, Martin Nasser & Casper Coetzee	0869811363	1979	E	Business management	Centre for Management Studies					
250.	Bibliography of official publications of the Black South African Homelands	Dirk A Kotzé	0869811371 0869812866 2 nd pb	1979 1983	E	Bibliography SA politics	Documenta 28 Documenta 19	R6 R13,25	80 119	518		
251.	Efficient road transport	DJ Snyman, M Shahia & WF Potgieter, eds.	086981138X	1979	E / A	Geography	Miscellanea Congregalia 7	R4,70		402	Conference proceedings	
252.	Principles of education at the tertiary level	Carel K Oberholzer	0869811398 A 0869811401 E	1979	E / A	Education		R5,00				
253.	Bushman and Hottentot Linguistic Studies 1977	Jannie W Snyman, ed.	0869811436 pb	1979	E	Linguistics	Miscellanea Congregalia 8	R3,00	61	100	Conference proceedings	
254.	David Livingstone: A bibliography	Anthony G Ulyatt	0869811444	1979	E	Bibliography	Documenta 20	R5,50	48	245		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
255.	Trade union recognition and mandatory industrial relations systems	Detlef WF Bendix	0869811452	1979	E	Business	Institute of Labour Relations 8					
256.	Trade unions in their wider societies	Detlef WF Bendix & FD Marengo	0869811460	1979	E	Business	Institute of Labour Relations					
257.	Scripture and the Use of Scripture	Willem S. Vorster, ed.	0869811479 pb 9780869811474	1979 1984 rp 1990	E	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 9 Institute for Theological Research	R3.70 R5,60	162	81 368	Conference proceedings	
258.	Kriteria by die oorweging van 'n spaardiens	PLS Ackermann & HL Prekel, ed.	0869811487	1979	A	Business management	Centre for Management Studies					
259.	Medicine, law and indigenous Southern Africa: Two lectures	AC Myburg	0869811517	1979	E	Law Medicine	Institute of Foreign & Comparative Law					
260.	The X - Y chart : a tool for systems designers	Michael G Assad	0869811525	1979	E	Business management	Centre for Management Studies					
261.	ABC analysis: further utility and power	Michael G Assad	0869811533	1979	E	Business management	Centre for Management Studies		21			
262.	Information systems overview	Neil Duffy	0869811541	1979	E	Business management	School for Business Leadership		59			
263.	Top management and environmental information	Hendrik S le Roux & A Louw, ed.	086981155X pb	1979	E	Info science	Miscellanea 16 Mousaion II.7	R2,40	66			
	English Usage in Southern Africa	DR Beeton, M Hurter, DK Swemmer & AD Adey, eds (in different combinations)	0869811568 v10 0869812116 v11 0869812416 v12 0869812688 v13 0869812882 v14 0869813102 v15 086981320X v15/2 0869817302 v22 ISSN 0256-5986 from vol 16 (1)	1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1984 1985 1991	E	Journal Literature Language	Miscellanea 17, 41, 46, 49, 51, 54, 56, 58 Miscellanea generalia 1-6	R2,60 R3,25	50	272		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
264.	The oil crisis	JH Lange & Retha van Wyk, eds	0869811576	1979	E / A	Business	School for Business Leadership 1					
265.	South African History and Historians: A Bibliography	CFJ Muller, FA van Jaarsveld, T van Wijk & M Boucher, eds	0869811584 hb Reprint	1979 1989	E	History	Documenta 21	R13,00 R16,50	411	1000		
266.	A unique system of graduate and management training	G Marais	0869811592	1979	E	Business	School for Business Leadership					
267.	The financial rand	JH Lange & Retha van Wyk, eds	0869811606 pb	1979	E	Business	School for Business Leadership 2				Conference proceedings	
268.	Beligting vir portretfotografie: 'n eksperiment	Andre I le Roux	0869811614	1979	A	Education	Research report INOT					
269.	Videobande vir Praktiese Vakke	Estelle Rossum & Andre I le Roux	0869811622	1979	A	Education	Research report INOT					
270.	The challenge of the new industrial relations dispensation in South Africa: Wiehahn Commission report	BU Lombard, ed.	0869811649 pb	1979	E	Law	Institute for Labour Relations Conference proceedings					
271.	Die begaafde kind	NJ Möller ed	0869811665 086981219X 2 nd	1979 1980	A	Education	Institute for Continuing Education					
272.	Implications of the Riekert report	JH Lange & Retha van Wyk, eds	0869811681	1979	E / A	Economics	School for Business Leadership 4		158			
273.	Ekumene onder die Suiderkruis: 'n bundel opstelle ter erkenning van die pionierswerk van Ben Marais	AC Viljoen, ed.	086981169X	1979	A	Religion	Miscellanea 19	R4,50		255		
274.	Inleiding in die didaktiek	WF Söhnge	0869811703	1979	A	Education						
275.	An industrial court and fair employment practices legislation problems in and for South Africa	Detlef WF Bendix	0869811711 pb	1979	E	Law	Institute of Labour Relations 9					
276.	The information needs of the general practitioner	Peter J Lor	086981172X pb	1979	E	Info science	Miscellanea 20 Mousaion II.8	R2,80	97			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
277.	Mathe Le Leleme: Bilingual Southern Sotho Course Vol 1-3	C.F. Swanepoel et al	0869811762 v1 pb 0869811886 v2 0869811894 v3 086981446X v1 0869814478 v2 0869814486 v3 0869814494 set	1979 1980 1986 2006	S Sotho	Language	Manualia 44	R50 per set to students R80 to trade		536 v1 555 v2 534 v3	Textbook. incl. cassettes	
278.	The meaning of history	A König & H Keane, eds	0869811630 pb	1980	E	History	Miscellanea Congregalia 13	R12,10	229			
279.	Urban blacks in urban space	JH Lange & Retha van Wyk, eds	0869811657 pb	1980	E / A	Geography Economics	School for Business Leadership 3		170			
280.	Roman Private Law: A translation	Max Kaser, ed. & Rolf Dannenbring, trans.	0869811738 pb 0869813161 4 th pb	1980 1984 1990	E from German	Private law	Manualia 22, 33	R11,45 R16,70 R18,50	455	1945 305 2000		
281.	Trade unions, agents for collective bargaining or social tranformism?	SR Jennings, WJ Campbell, DWF Bendix & A Margolis	0869811746	1980 ?	E	Law	Institute of Labour Relations					
282.	Free enterprise, political democracy and labour in South Africa: some observations and comments	DWF Bendix	0869811754	1980	E	Business	Institute of Labour Relations		127			
283.	Raadspesialisasie en voorligting sielkunde	LJ Jacobs, ed.	0869811762	1980	A	Psychology	Miscellanea 18	R10,40		280		
284.	The role of personnel management: SA survey	A Templer	0869811797	1980	E	Business	School for Business Leadership working paper					
285.	A guide to planning the installation of computer systems	MG Assad	0869811800	1980	E	Computers	Working paper 80-02					
286.	Problem of overweight	Instituut vir Voortgesette Opleiding	0869811819	1980	E / A	Education	Instituut vir Voortgesette Opleiding					
287.	Structural changes in manufacturing industries	G Marais	0869811916	1980	E	Business	Working Paper ILR?					

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
288.	South African Theological Bibliography (7 vols)	C.F.A. Borchartd, Willem S Vorster, eds (& Jansie Kilian)	0869811851 v1 pb 0869813226 v1 hb 0869813005 v2 hb 0869815350 v3 0869816179 v4 0869816667 v5 0869817396 v6 0869817914 v7	1980 1984 1984 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	E / A	Bibliography Religion	Documenta 22, 30 Studia composita 3, 5	398 pp v1 R12,50 '80 R17 '86 \$9,70	Yes	410 v1 220 456 335 392 421 435 441	Prod cost R2690	
289.	A synopsis of South African legislation, the report of the commission on inquiry into labour legislation and the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act (No. 94 of 1979)	DWF Bendix	0869811908	1980	E	Law Business	Institute of Labour Relations					
290.	Strategic control: Strategic planning in disguise	A Mendelow	0869811924	1980	E	Business	Working Paper ILR?					
291.	The influence of staggered working hours on urban transport	WF Potgieter, ed.	0869811932 pb	1980	E / A	Geography	Misc Cong Padvervoer konferensie 4	R7,30		400	Conference proceedings	
292.	Control Theory	AL Mendelow	0869811940	1980	E	Business	ILR?					
293.	Vocational Guidance for pupils and prospective students	Hendrik T Gous & LJ Jacobs	0869811959 A pb 0869813145 A 2 nd 086981317X E 2 nd	1980 1985 1996	E / A	Education	Miscellanea 48	R17,00	179	506 729		
294.	Project management: A goal-directed approach	M Assad & G Peliser	0869812009	1980	E	Business						
295.	Oshiwambo workbook: exercises and key to be used with the Handbook of Oshiwambo	Johannes J Viljoen, P Amakali & D Ziervogel	0869812017 E	1980	E / A	Language	Miscellanea 23	R6,25		560		
296.	Management report design considerations	MG Assad	0869812025	1980	E	Business						
297.	Defining information systems: Opportunities and problems	NM Duffy	0869812033	1980	E	Info science						
298.	Assertion	Erik Schmickl	0869812041	1980	E	Business	School for Business Leadership					

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
299.	Women: A vital human resource	Truida Prekel / WD Pienaar ?	086981205X ? 0869812122 pb	1980	E / A	Business	School for Business Leadership 5					
300.	Third Africa Languages Congress of Unisa	PJ Wentzel ed	0869812068	1980	E	Language						
301.	The Principal Speaks: Speeches 1972-1976	Theo van Wijk	0869812076	1980	E / A	University service	Ad hoc	Not for sale				
302.	The spirit in Biblical perspective	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869812084 pb	1980	E	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 15	R4,00		356	Conference proceedings	
303.	Historiese en teoretiese beskouings oor die natuurlike-administrasie	BS van As	0869812092	1980	A	History Public admin	Miscellanea 24					
304.	Malnutrition in southern Africa	RD Griesel, ed.	0869812106 pb	1980	E	Behavioural science	Miscellanea Congregalia 14	R7,00 R9,80	292	303	Conference proceedings	
305.	Bushman and Hottentot Linguistic Studies 1979	Jannie W Snyman, ed.	0869812130 pb	1980	E	Linguistics	Miscellanea Congregalia 16	R6,70	189	114		
306.	Church unity and diversity in the Southern African context	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869812149 pb	1980	E	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 17	R5,00	146	345		
307.	Black and white labour in one common South African industrial relations system: problems and prospects	Mike Alfred & Detlef WF Bendix, eds	0869812157 pb	1980	E	Law Business	Institute of Labour Relations					
308.	Readiness for school, readiness for life	Institute for Continuing Education	0869812173 pb	1980	E / A	Education	Institute for Continuing Education	R5,00		1008	Conference proceedings	
309.	Library services for developing communities	Dirk A Kotzé	0869812181	1980	E	Info science	Miscellanea 26 Mousaion II (9)		43			
310.	Reading and libraries in the socio-cultural life of an urban Black community	B Fouché	0869812211	1980	E	Info science	Miscellanea 29	R2,00				
311.	Die inheemse administratiefreg van 'n Noord-Sothostam	Michael W Prinsloo	0869810952 0869812319 0869813994 pb	1981 1986	A	Law Indigenous Law	Studia 18	R16,20	269	250		
312.	Measurement of crime	Jacob van der Westhuizen	0869811967 A v1 0869811975 E v1 0869811983 A v2 0869811991 E v2	1981	E / A	Criminology	Manualia 23, 24	R14,75 set	112 v1 116 v2			
313.	Boardroom management: The role of the chairman	WP Pienaar & Linda N Human, eds	0869812254 pb	1981	E	Business management	School for Business Leadership 6		48		Conference proceedings	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
314.	Myocybernetic control models of skeletal muscle: Characteristics and applications	Herbert Hatze	0869812165 hb	1981	E	Mathematics	Studia Mathematica 4	R33,40	221	250		
315.	French Speakers at the Cape in the first hundred years of Dutch East India Company rule: The European background	Maurice Boucher	086981222X hb 0869812874 2 nd	1981 1983	E	History	Studia 19 Hiddingh-Currie	R26,10	446	255		
316.	The University en route to the year 2000	Unisa	0869812246	1981	E / A	University service			109			
317.	The black manager in a white world: A new perspective?	Linda Human	0869812262 pb	1981	E	Business	School for Business Leadership		17			
318.	Management development and training	Karl B Hofmeyr	0869812270	1981	E	Business	School for Business Leadership					
319.	Some further tentative comments on the black manager in a white world	Linda Human	0869812289 pb	1981	E	Business	School for Business Leadership					
320.	Trilogy on South African Bantu Religion	AC Myburgh & BA Pauw, eds	0869812297 pb	1981	E / A	Anthropology Religion	Miscellanea Antropologica 1	R8,45	68			
321.	Die Vrou in die Religie onder die Manala-Ndebele van Wallmannsthal	RS Hambrook	0869812300 pb	1981	A	Anthropology Religion	Miscellanea Antropologica 2	R9,90	81			
322.	Critical theory and literary texts: the application of critical theories or approaches in the understanding of specific literary texts	William D Maxwell-Mahon & SG Kossick, eds.	0869812327 pb	1981	E	Literature	Miscellanea Congregalia 18	R8,65	127		Conference proceedings	
323.	Need for achievement: The base for effective managerial development	Martin Nasser	0869812335	1981	E	Business	School for Business Leadership	R2,50				
324.	The Historian's Net	Stephanus B. Spies	0869812351 pb	1981 1987 1995	E	History	Miscellanea 30	R4,00	19	208 407	Inaugural lecture Used as textbook	
325.	Die Religie van die Gcaleka	Carel C Olivier	086981236X pb	1981	A	Religion SA	Misc Anthropologica 4	R8,50	136	270		
326.	Waarom Bestudeer ons die Verlede?	Barend J Liebenberg	0869812378 pb	1981 1987 1993	A	History	Miscellanea 31	R4,00	13	212 164	Inaugural lecture Used as textbook	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
327.	Christianity among the religions	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869812386 pb	1981	E	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 19	R8,55	127	380	Conference proceedings	
328.	Industrial sociology in human relations	PG Human, ed.	0869812394 pb	1981	E	Sociology	Miscellanea Congregalia 10	R7,30	106		Conference proceedings	
329.	Problems of black advancement in South Africa	Karl B Hofmeyr	0869812408	1981	E	Business						
330.	Generalized Connections and Gauge Fields on Fibre Bundles	Hanno Rund	0869812424 pb	1981	E	Mathematics	Studia Mathematica 5	R6,50	120	360		
331.	Die toekoms van Chemie-onderrig in Suid-Afrika	G McGillivray & K d Clerk	0869812548	1981	A	Education Science						
332.	Die geskiedenis van die Afrikaans- en Suid-Afrikaans-Duitse kultuurvereniging 1932-1982	D Werner van der Merwe	0869812793	1982	A / Ger m	History	Miscellanea 39	R12,40	217			
333.	The Development of Middle Byzantine Fresco Paintings in Greece	Karin Skawran	0869812238 hb	1982	E	Art history Classics	Studia 20	R104,50	200	229		
334.	Eclogae en Georgica (Vergilius / Virgil)	JT Benadé, trans.	0869812343 pb	1982 1990	A	Classics	Documenta 27	R10,40	112	53		
335.	The delinquent as a personality: the concept of bio-psycho-socio-criminological causality	Geoffrey Cronjé	0869812432 A v1 0869812440 A v2 0869812483 A set 0869812505 E v1 0869812513 E v2 0869812491 E set	1982	E / A	Psychology Criminology	Manualia 21	R32,00 set	343 v1 470 v2		Textbook	
336.	Filmverlede: Geskiedenis van die Suid-Afrikaanse Speelfilm	Andre I le Roux & Lilla Fourie	0869812467 hb	1982 1990	A	Communication	Documenta 26	R16,50	246	300		
337.	Spel in die Kultuur van Sekere Natalese Nguni	Hilgard Stanley Schoeman	0869812475 pb	1982	A	Anthropology	Misc anthropologica 3	R14,00	238	285		
338.	Crimes of Violence in South Africa	Jacob van der Westhuizen, ed.	0869812521 A pb 086981253X E pb Reprints	1982 1989 1990	E / A	Criminology	Miscellanea Criminalia 1	R10,50	329	40 E 39 A	Textbook	
339.	User evaluation of information retrieval systems: some methodological considerations	Johannes A Boon	0869812556 pb	1982	E	Info science	Miscellanea 33 Mousaion II (11)	R7,75	96			
340.	Profiles of managers in South Africa: Preliminary readings	Linda N Human & M. van Zyl	0869812572 pb	1982	E	Business management	School for Business Leadership	R15,00				

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
341.	Improved trilingual dictionary: Venda/ Afrikaans / English	Petrus J Wentzel & T Muloiwa	0869812564 hb 1868882950 pb	1982 2004 2006	E / A / Vend	Language Dictionary	Documenta 25	R11 R58.80	189 207	1044 1077 3000	Textbook	
342.	Unisa studies in the modern novel	Charles Muller, ed.	0869812580 pb	1982	E	Literature	Miscellanea 34	R9,40	146			
343.	Seven Studies in the Victorian Novel	Charles Muller, ed.	0869812599 pb	1982	E	Literature	Miscellanea 27	R9,40	129	253		
344.	Nau Dzabakalanga: A History of the Kalanga (4 vols)	Petrus J Wentzel & Masola Kumile	0869812610 set 0869812629 v1 0869812637 v2 0869812645 v3 0869816950 2 nd	1982 1991	E	History	Documenta 24	R38,15 set	301 v1 142 v2 178 v3	200	Textbook	
345.	Studying Religion: A Methodological Introduction to Science of Religion	Jacobus S. Krüger	086981267X hb 0869817426 pb	1982 1992	E	Religion Education	Studia theologica 1	R11,60 R28,60	82	220 689	Textbook	
346.	The Fundamentals of Style in Written Teletuion	Charles H Muller	0869812696 pb	1982	E	Education Language	Miscellanea 37	R8,70	144	250		
347.	Prediction of Parole Failure and Maladjustment	Jacob van der Westhuizen & Hennie Oosthuizen	086981270X A pb 0869812807 E pb	1982 1983	E / A	Criminology	Miscellanea Criminalia 2	R15,90	340			
348.	Denominationalism: its sources and implications	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869812718 pb	1982	E	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 20	R7,55	138		Conference proceedings	
349.	Black advancement: The reality and challenge	Pienaar, Human & van Zyl, eds	0869812734 pb	1982	E	Business	School for Business Leadership 7	R12,00				
350.	Provision of literature for adults with limited reading ability	B Fouché, ed.	0869812742 pb	1982	E	Info science	Mousaion II (12)	R4,45				
351.	Teaching African Literature	Willem J Pretorius & JHA Swart	0869812777 pb Reprint	1982 1988	E	Literature Education		R8,00	68	1514 528		
352.	Training in subject didactics	JP Degenaar & Lawrence R McFarlane, eds	0869812785 A pb	1982	E / A	Education	Miscellanea Congregalia 21, 32	R11,90	217		Conference proceedings	
353.	The recognition of trade unions: industrial relations at the crossroads	Johan Piron	0869812815 pb	1982	E	Law	Institute of Labour Relations 10		16			
354.	The realities of the 1980s	Linda Human, ed.	0869812823 pb	1982	E	Business	School for Business Leadership 8	R6,50				

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
355.	Sisters in Charge of Hospital Wards: An appraisal	C Searle, WC Grobbelaar & EBI Brownlee	0869812831 A 086981284X E pb Reprint	1983 1988	E / A	Nursing		R7,50 student s only	168	347 E 1042 A	Textbook	
356.	Portents of violence	H Oosthuizen & Jacob van der Westhuizen	0869812890 E pb 0869812858 A pb	1983	E / A	Criminology		R6,30	75			
357.	Die Dosent as Leser	Elize Botha	0869812904 pb	1983	A	Education Literature	Miscellanea 43	R4,00	28	151		
358.	Church and Industry	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869812912 hb	1983 1989	E	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 22	R8,40	113	59 520	Conference proceedings	
359.	The applicability of the 'Japanese management style' to the South African context: Preliminary research	L Human & L le Roux, eds	0869812920	1983	E	Business	School for Business Leadership					
	Unisa Medieval Studies	KJ Saycell, ed. (v1 – v3) Leonie Viljoen, ed. (v4 – v6)	0869812939 v1 0869813714 v2 0869815172 v3 0869817248 v4 1868880311 v6	1983 1985 1987 1991 1997	E	Journal Literature		R8 v1 R9 v2 R10 v3 R45 v4	202 v4			
360.	In-company industrial relations	Linda Human, ed.	0869812947 pb	1983	E	Business	School for Business Leadership 9	R9,50				
361.	Little and often fills the purse: learning a language in the context of relationships	Johan K Louw	0869812963 pb	1983	E	Language		R9,80 R24,00	198		With cassettes	
362.	Reading and readers	Petrus C Coetzee & Wanda Thomas	0869812971 pb	1983	E / A	Info science		R10,30	177			
363.	Martin Luther lives!	JW Hofmeyr, ed.	086981298X pb	1983	E / A	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 23	R7,60	90		Conference proceedings	
364.	Ontwerpgrondwet van die Republiek van SA: 'n Kommentaar	H Booysen	086981303X	1983	A	Politics						
365.	Folk-Tales of the Wambo	Johannes J Viljoen, P Amakali & P Hasheela	0869812726 hb	1984 1993	E / A	Literature	Miscellanea 40	R22,70	139	543		
366.	Trees, Shrubs and Birds of Unisarand	Ben P Barkhuizen	0869812955 hb	1984	E / A	Unisa Ad hoc		R35,70 R25 to staff	147	1110		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
367.	God's creative activity through the law: a constructive statement toward a theology of social transformation	Simon Maimela	0869812998 hb	1984	E	Religion	Studia theologica 2	R19,80	244			
368.	Die Galliese Oorlog (Julius Caesar)	JT Benadé, trans.	0869813013 hb w/ dust jacket	1984 1990	A	Classics History	Documenta 29	R16,50	210	442		
369.	The Chinese people of South Africa: Freewheeling on the fringes	Linda N Human	0869813048 hb	1984	E	Sociology Business	Miscellanea 42	R15,00	129	275		
370.	The Cape of Good Hope and Foreign Contacts 1735-1755	Maurice Boucher	0869813056 hb	1984	E	History	Miscellanea 44	R25,00	173	405		
371.	Johannesburg: Origins and Early Management 1886-1899	Marthinus S Appelgryn	0869813064 A hb 0869813072 E hb	1984 1985	E / A	SA History	Studia 21	R22,00	144	827 E 308 A		
372.	New faces of Africa: essays in honour of Ben Marais	Willem S Vorster & JW Hofmeyr, eds	0869813080 hb	1984	E	Religion	Miscellanea 45	R18,00	249			
373.	The Symbolic Role of Women in Trobriand Gardening	Marianne Brindley	0869813110 pb	1984 1987	E	Anthropology	Miscellanea anthropologica 5	R10,76	123	420		
374.	Unity and Mission: A study of the concept of unity in ecumenical discussions since 1961	Willem A Saayman	0869813137 pb	1984 1988	E	Religion	Manualia 28	R12,00	136	555	Textbook	
375.	Sexism and Feminism in Theological Perspective	Willem S. Vorster, ed.	0869813188 hb	1984 1989	E	Religion Theory	Miscellanea Congregalia 24	R12,50	144	95 620	Conference proceedings	
376.	Huldigingsbundel: Paul van Warmelo	J van der Westhuizen & D van der Merwe, eds	0869813196 hb	1984	A	Law	Documenta 33	R30,00	307	424		
377.	The Saga of God Incarnate: With Critical Dialogue	Robert G Crawford	0869813099 hb 0869814850 2 nd Reprint	1985 1987 1988	E	Religion	Manualia 30 Studia originalia 9	R15,00 R25 '87	106	347		
378.	The Equipment Of The School Guidance Counsellor As Educator	Hans C Petrick	0869813153 A hb 0869813730 E hb Reprint A	1985 1986 1994	E / A	Education	Manualia 29	R14,00	135	433 1510 1563 A	Textbook	
379.	Byzantine fortifications: An introduction	Clive Foss & David Winfield	0869813218	1985 ?	E	History Classics	Studia 22	R45,00 R65 '87	195	334		
380.	Cancer Awareness Year, 1984	Hilla Brink & WC Grobbelaar	0869813269 pb	1985	E	Nursing		R9,35	175			

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381.	Africa North of the Limpopo: The imperial experience since 1800	Ken Smith & Frederik J Nöthling	0869813234 E hb 0869813242 A hb 0869818015 E	1985 1993 1999	E / A	History	Manualia 32 Manualia didactica 20	R28 R65 '93 R168	515	504 1888	Textbook	
382.	History of education	Izak SJ Venter	0869813250 A hb	1985	E / A	Education	Manualia 35	R14,00	258		Textbook	
383.	Die wêreldontwerp van die leergestremde kind	Heiltje Gerber	0869813285 hb	1985	A	Education	Manualia 31	R16,75	167			
384.	Form and Style in Theological Texts	Jansie Kilian, ed.	0869813293 pb 0869815776 2 nd 0869818074 3 rd Reprint	1985 1989 1993 2000	E	Religion	Miscellanea 50; Miscellanea generalia 5	R8,80 R20,00 R64	90	158 327 166 330		
385.	Unfair dismissal law: An appraisal of current developments	Marius P Olivier	0869813307 pb	1985	E	Law	Tax & Business Law Centre monograph 1					
386.	An introduction to the South African law of salvage, towage, and general average	Johan P van Niekerk	0869813315 pb	1985	E	Law	Tax & Business Law Centre monograph 2		68			
387.	Metaphor and Interpretation: an analysis of interaction processes in poetic metaphor, with special reference to Dylan Thomas's "A process in the weather of the heart"	Ina Gräbe	0869813323 pb	1985 2000	E	Literature	Manualia 34	R20,00	57	20 190	Textbook	
388.	Creative retirement	Daniel W. Steyn, ed.	0869813374 A 0869813382 E 0869814591 A 0869814605 E	1985 1986 1995	E / A	Popular	Miscellanea 57	R15,00	126 134	515 740 A	Limited circulation	
389.	Unisa calendars 1986 1-9	Unisa	0869813390 – 0869813587	1985	E / A	University service	Unisa					
390.	Lexicon – Latin-English	Henri L Gonin & WJG Lubbe	0869813595 E 0869813609 A	1985 1987 1988 1996	E / A / Latin	Dictionary Language	Documenta 35	R27 '87 R119		1563 210	Textbook	
391.	Windows on Origins: essays on the early church in honour of J.A.A. Stoop	C. Landman & David P Whitelaw, eds	0869813617 hb	1985	E / A	Religion	Studia theologica 3	R24,00	193	420 E	Textbook	
392.	First steps in Greek	Francis Ritchie	0869813625	1985	E	Language					Licensed book (Longmans)	
393.	Policies and issues of development	AV Seeber	0869813781	1985	E / A	Economics					Licence	

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394.	Unisa Piano pre-grade 1 to Grade 7	Unisa	0869813633 0869813641 086981365X 0869813668 0869813676 0869813684 0869813692 0869813706	1985	E / A	University service						
395.	Views on Violence	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869813722 hb	1985	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 26	R14,50	119	530	Conference proceedings	
396.	Halley se Komeet 1985/6	Gabriel G Cillié & Walter Wargau	0869813749 hb	1985	A	Popular science	Miscellanea 53	R16,00	118	915		
397.	Documents on mission: reader on missiology and science of religion	WA Saayman ed	0869813773	1985	E / A	Religion					Reader	
398.	Principles of development economics	AV Seeber	086981379X	1985	E / A	Economics					Pergamon licence	
399.	Readings: Community health nursing science	JM Dreyer, comp	0869813803	1985	E / A	Medical					Reader	
400.	Translation of non-standard language	A Kruger, comp	0869813846	1985	E / A	Language					Reader	
401.	Reader for Business Finance	HH Philips, comp	0869813854	1985	E / A	Business					Reader	
402.	A reader on theological bioethics	Thomas J Beale, ed.	0869815164	1985 1987	E	Religion			454		Reader	
403.	Witness to the World	DJ Bosch	No ISBN	1985	E	Religion		R12,00	277		Licensed book	
404.	Kalliope (2 vols)	C.A. Van Rooy & JH Barkhuizen	0869813277 v1 hb 0869815296 v2 Reprint	1986 1987 1988	A	Classics	Manualia 36 Manualia composita 2	R28,80 R36 v2	236	393 220		
405.	Ours is the Frontier: a life of G.W. Cross, Baptist pioneer	Kathleen Cross	0869813838 hb	1986	E	Religion	Studia theologica 4	R24,45	235	435		
406.	A guide to editing and standardising Items for bibliography	Kathleen Cross, comp.	0869813870 pb	1986	E	Info science	Miscellanea 55	R6,50	23	300		
407.	Reader for practical theology	HJC Pieterse comp	0869813889 0869813897 v1 0869813900 v2	1986	E / A	Religion					Reader	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
408.	Management course in civil defence	Jacob van der Westhuizen	0869813919 A v1 0869813927 A v2 0869813935 A v3 0869813951 E v1 086981396X E v2 0869813978 E v3	1986	E / A	Criminology					Textbook	
409.	Literary translation: A reader	A Kruger, comp	0869813943	1986	E / A	Language			290		Reader	
410.	History and theory of accounting: A reader	E Saenger ed	0869813986	1986	E / A	Accounting					Reader	
411.	The decline, revival and future of the Roman-Dutch law of insurance in South Africa	Johan P van Niekerk	0869814001 pb	1986	E	Law	Tax & Business Law Centre monograph 3		78			
412.	Law of property: Casebook	MA Burdzik, comp	086981401X pb	1986	E / A	Law			624		Juta licence	
413.	Casebook: Law of Persons and family law	Jordaan, comp	0869814028 pb	1986	E / A	Law		R4,00			Licence?	
414.	Casebook: Mercantile law	Jordaan, comp	0869814036 pb	1986	E / A	Law		R7,00			Licence?	
415.	Governmental Relations: An introduction	Jan J Hattingh	0869814044 a 0869814524 e 0869818066 e	1986 1993 1998	E / A	Politics	Manualia 41	R26,50 R62,48 R76	177	1015 226	Textbook	
416.	Casebook: Law of delict (2 vols)	J Neethling, comp	0869814052 v1 0869814060 v2 0869814079 set	1986	E / A	Law		R7,10 set			Licence?	
417.	Casebook on the law of succession	Daniel SP Cronjé & Anneliese Roos	0869814109 pb 0869815628 h 0869816772 pb 0869817906 pb 186888032X 3 rd 1868882365 4 th	1986 1988 1991 1992 1997 2002	E / A	Private law	Manualia Composita 3, 5	R4,70 R53 '91 R68,40 R193	475 504 663	2996 3129 2894 4080 2551	Textbook	
418.	Educational Themes in Time Perspective	Izak Venter & Theunis Verster	0869814117 a 0869814125 e 0869816683 1 st 6 impressions	1986 1990 1998	E / A	Education	Manualia 40	R19,00 R21,75	148 161	2029 1008 A	Textbook	
419.	Subject teaching strategies	A. Swart, ed.	0869814133 0869816918 A pb	1986 1991 1992	E / A	Education	Manualia 37	R36,50 R52,50	Yes	560	Textbook	
420.	Unisa calendars 1987	Unisa	0869814141 – 0869814338	1986	E / A	University service	Unisa					
421.	Conflict management	D de Villiers, ed.	0869814427	1986	E / A	Business					Reader	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
422.	L'Italia: Un Tema e Mille Variazioni	Piero D'Onofrio	0869814346 0869816829 2 nd	1986 1991	Ital	Language	Manualia 43; Manualia didactica 12	R36,00 R44,00		510 523	Textbook	
423.	The History of the Church in Southern Africa (3 vols)	Johannes W Hofmeyr & Kathleen Cross, eds & Joan Millard (sourcebook) & Jacomina Nel v3	0869814354 v1 0869814575 set 0869815407 v2 086981656X 0869817272 0869817981 v3	1986 1988 1990 1991 1993	E	Religion Bibliography	Studia composita 4, 8, 11 Documenta 37	R48,50 R23,50 R90,50 R96,90	824	332 250		
424.	Industrial democracy and worker participation	D de Villiers ed	0869814419	1986	E / A	Business					Reader	
425.	Collective bargaining	D de Villiers ed	0869814443	1986	E / A	Business					Reader	
426.	Reconciliation and Construction: creative options for a rapidly changing South Africa	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869814508 hb	1986	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 27	R14,50	150	483	Conference proceedings	
427.	Trends in South African historiography	BJ Liebenberg, comp	0869814516	1986	E / A	History					Reader	
428.	The future of residential group areas	M Rajah, ed.	0869814532 pb	1986	E	Business	School for Business Leadership seminar 10	R20,85				
429.	Interpretation of statutes: Casebook / Uitleg van wette	CJ Botha, comp	0869814583	1986 1989	E / A	Law			125		Reader	
430.	General reader for library science	Wanda M Thomas, ed.	0869814654 ? 0869814664 ?	1986	E / A	Info science					Reader	
431.	South African reference aid to Latin American studies	Cathy Maree & Zelia Roelofse-Campbell	0869814672 pb 0869815768 2 nd	1986 1988	E	Area studies	Centre for Latin American Studies 1		58			
432.	Integrated management systems	PGJ Pelsler, comp	0869814690	1986	E	Business					Reader	
433.	Die inheemse staat in Suider-Afrika	Aubrey C Myburgh	0869814710 pb	1986	A	Law						
434.	South African Election Manifestos 1910-1981	WA Kleynhans, ed.	0869814435	1987	E / A	SA history politics	Documenta 31	R45,00 R78,00	496	509		
435.	Novelle e Racconti d'Oggi	M. Grazia Sumeli Weinburg, ed.	0869814451 0869818031 pb 0869818473 pb	1987 1993 1997	Italia n	Language Literature	Documenta 36	R39,80 R74,10 R119		397 635	Textbook	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
436.	Chichewa: A practical course	Johan Louw	0869814540 v1 0869814559 v2 0869814567 v3	1987 1995	E / Chi	Language	Miscellanea 52	R33,00 v1,2 R19 v3		245	With cassettes	
437.	Tielman Roos: Political Prophet or Opportunist?	Jacob P Brits	086981463X	1987	E	History	Studia 23	R35,00		500		
438.	Psychotheology: Key issues	J. Harold Ellens	0869814699	1987 1990	E	Psychology Religion	Studia theologica 5	R25,00	151	329		
439.	Reflections on Religion	T.D. Verryn & WS Vorster, eds	0869814702 pb	1987	E	Religion		R42,75 R34,50 students		220	Textbook	
440.	The Realism of the Text: A perspective on Biblical authority	Wentzel van Huyssteen & Pieter de Villiers, eds	0869814729	1987	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 28	R5,60		440	Conference proceedings	
441.	Like a Roaring Lion: Essays on the Bible, the Church and Demonic Powers	P.G.R. De Villiers	0869814737 pb	1987	E	Religion		R19,00		720		
442.	Housing under the new dispensation	Rajah & Riana Waterston	0869814745 pb	1987	E	Business management	School for Business Leadership 11					
443.	Analytical Tsonga grammar	Erdmann JM Baumbach	0869814753	1987	E / Tso	Language	Studia originalia 3	R26,00	311	117		
444.	Casebook: Fideicommissum, trust and foundations	A Roos, comp.	0869814761 pb	1987	E / A	Law		R17,50			Reader	
445.	Casebook: Agency and session	A Roos, comp.	086981477X pb	1987	E / A	Law		R23,00			Reader	
446.	Undue enrichment and estoppel: Casebook	A Roos, comp.	0869814788 pb	1987	E / A	Law		551pp R30,00			Reader	
447.	Reader for practical theology	HJC Pieterse, comp	0869814796 0869814806 0869814818	1987	E / A	Religion					Reader	
448.	Communicative preaching	Hendrik J.C. Pieterse	0869814826 0869816810 pb	1987 1991	E	Religion practical theology	Studia originalia 4	R32 '87 R120	214	200 445		
449.	New and Greater Things: re-evaluating the Biblical message on creation	Adrio König	0869814834	1987	E	Religion	Studia originalia 1	R36,00	188	428		
450.	Unisa calendars 1988	Unisa	0869814966 – 0869815156 0869815237	1987	E / A	University service	Unisa					

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
451.	Distance education in Southern Africa: preparing for the 21st century (7 vols)	David Adey, ed.	0869814869 set 0869814877 0869814885 0869814893 0869814907 0869814915 0869814923 0869814931 086981494X 0869814958	1987	E	Education	Conference proceedings					
452.	Die Nederlandse Geloofsbelydenis	HL Bosman, ed.	0869815180	1987 1994	A	Religion	Studia composita 1	R27,50	243	320		
453.	Die oorsprong van die Groot Trek	Christoffel FJ Muller	0869815199	1987 1988	A	History	Studia originalia 5	R35,00 R86		551		
454.	South Africa in the nineteenth century	SF Malan, comp	0869815202	1987	E	History					Reader	
455.	Mercantile law	JJ Pretorius, comp.	0869815210 pb	1987	E / A	Law					Reader	
456.	Texts on the theory of meaning: A reader		0869815229	1987	E	Philosophy						
457.	Primary health care: A reader	Mej. Bouwer	0869815245	1987	E / A	Medical					Reader	
458.	Are we killing God's earth? Ecology and theology	Willem S Vorster, ed.	0869815253 0869816985 pb	1987 1991 1996	E	Religion Environment	Miscellanea congregalia 30	R14,50	118	550	Conference proceedings	
459.	'n Keur uit die Redevoerings van Marcus Tullius Cicero	JT Benadé, ed	0869815261	1987	A	Classics	Manualia composita 1	R39,75		328		
460.	Constitutional law: A casebook	Mej Beukes, comp	086981527X	1987	E / A	Law					Reader	
461.	Liberation Theology and the Bible	Pieter de Villiers, ed.	0869815288	1987	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 31	R13,65		440	Conference proceedings	
462.	Woodrow Wilson, 100 years of public administration: quo vadis?	SX Haneekom, ed.	0869815326	1987	E / A	Politics Public admin			232			
463.	Subject Didactics: Focus on Subject Teaching	JP Degenaar & LF McFarlane, eds	0869815334	1987	E / A	Education	Miscellanea congregalia 32	R18,00	210	427	Conference proceedings	
464.	To be and to do: exploring Wesley's thought on ethical behaviour	Leonard D Hulley	086981530X	1988	E	Religion	Studia originalia 6	R17,25	82			

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
465.	Bayley Scales of Infant development: Norms for Interpreting the performance of Black South African Infants	Linda M. Richter	0869813269	1988	E	Education				180		
466.	Aandag, Kalmte en insig	Jacobus S Kruger	0869815318	1988	A	Religion	Studia originalia 8	R30,00		224		
467.	A bibliography of psycho-social studies of malnutrition in South Africa	Raoul Devereux Griesel, Diana Oberholzer & Linda Richter	0869815342	1988	E	Bibliography Health Psychology	Studia composita 2	R28,70	100	167		
468.	The use of libraries for the development of South Africa	Reginald B Zaيمان, PJA Roux & Johanna H Rykheer	0869815369 pb	1988	E	Info science			277			
469.	Power and Beliefs in South Africa: economic potency structures in South Africa and their interaction with patterns of conviction in the light of a Christian ethic	Klaus Nürnberger	0869815377	1988	E	Religion	Studia originalia 2	R35 '87 R42,50	334	323		
470.	Die wisselverrykingseis en die Eurotjek in die Duitse reg	Andries N Oelofse	0869815385 pb	1988	A	Economics	Tax & Business Law Centre monograph 4	Gratis				
471.	Hoe Lees 'n Mens Die Bybel?	Willem S Vorster & P.G.R. de Villiers, eds.	0869815393	1988	A	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 33	R18,90		352	Conference proceedings	
472.	Unisa calendars 1989	Unisa	0869815415 – 086981561X	1988	E / A	University service						
473.	Aspects of the Mediaeval History of Theology	Brian P. Gaybba	0869815636	1988	E	Religion History	Studia originalia 7	R35,00	280	444		
474.	Juridical Aspects of Education, School and Classroom Management	Wilhelmina Bray	0869815644 a 0869815652 e 0869818902 pb	1988 1994	E / A	Education	Manualia didactica 1	R30,00	160	353		
475.	An introduction to and some perspectives on the sources and development of Roman-Dutch insurance law	Johan P van Niekerk	0869815660	1988	E	Law	Tax & Business Law Centre monograph 5	Gratis	268			
476.	The Right to Life: Issues in Bioethics	Willem S. Vorster, ed.	0869815695 h	1988	E	Bio-ethics	Miscellanea Congregalia 34	R14,50		553	Conference proceedings	

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477.	Bibliographic control and information sources	Shirley Behrens	0869815687 pb 0869818511 2 nd 1868881334 3 rd	1988 1994 2000	E	Info science	Manualia didactica 2, 24	R45 R80 R135	399 458	2000 964		
478.	Researching the South African Market	Petrus A Nel, FE Radel & Loubser	0869815709	1988 1990	E	Business management	Manualia didactica 3	R47,50	600	3059 2935		
479.	Innovations and future trends in the financing of housing	G Rajah	0869815717	1988	E	Business	School for Business Leadership 12					
480.	Caring for Patients with AIDS	SW Booyens, comp	0869815725 pb	1988	E	Health, nursing		R6,30	60	319	Reader	
481.	Professor Theo van Wijk	BJ Liebenberg, ed.	0869815741	1988	E / A	History University service			238			
482.	Research report	Bureau for Management Information	086981575X 0869818953 0869816195 pb 0869816659 0869817973 0869818406 0869818953 086981947X 1868880079	1988 1989 1990 1993 1994 1995 1996	E / A	University service			296			
483.	Die Nederlandse Nadere Reformasie en sy invloed op twee kontinente: 'n vergelykende studie	Johannes W Hofmeyr	0869815679	1989	A	Religion History	Studia originalia 10	R37,50	158	209		
484.	What is Distinctive about Pentecostal Theology?	HI Lederle & Mathew S Clark	0869815784 0869816969 pb	1989 1991	E	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 1	R29,00 R33,25	184	330 327		
485.	On the Language of Drama	Alessandro Serpieri	0869815792 pb	1989	E	Literature	Miscellanea specialia 2	R30,00	92	275		
486.	Farm Management: a Business Approach	Matthys J. van Reenen & Johannes Davel	0869815806 pb	1989 1991	E	Agriculture	Manualia didactica 5	R80,00	365	530 420		
487.	The Bible and Stress	Pieter G.R. de Villiers, ed.	0869815814	1989	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 35	R28,00	159	313	Conference proceedings	
488.	Die Lewe van Sebastian en Agnus Alison van As	Sebastian van As	0869815822 pb	1989	A	History						
489.	Unisa calendars 1990	Unisa	0869815830 – 0869816039	1989	E / A	University service						

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
490.	Roots of African Thought: Sources of Power - a Pilot Study (2 vols)	Abraham P Kriel	0869816047 pb	1989	E	Philosophy	Studia originalia 11	R35,00		310	Balkema licence?	
491.	A historical pedagogical investigation of infant education	T.L. Verster	0869816055 A 0869816063 E 0869816780 A pb 0869817450 E pb	1989 1990 1992	E / A	Education	Manualia didactica 6	R84	296	221 A 220 534 E 390		
492.	Uit Genade Alleen? Opstelle oor Romeine	A.S. Engelbrecht & Willem S Vorster, eds	0869816071	1989 1995	A	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 36	R25,00	154	55 335	Conference proceedings	
493.	History of Education: a Few Contemporary Educational Issues	Izak A. Coetzer & van Zyl	086981608X a pb 0869816098 e	1989 1990	E / A	Education History	Manualia didactica 4	R52,25	188	520 550		
494.	The Growing of Saints: Determinative Factors in the Rise and Development of Methodism	Arthur F.I. Attwell	0869816101 pb	1989	E	Religion	Studia originalia 12	R47,50	263	400		
495.	The Morality of Censorship	Willem S Vorster, ed.	086981611X	1989	E	Religion Politics	Miscellanea Congregalia 37	R20,00	120	553	Conference proceedings	
496.	Projeksie in Pedodiagnose	LJ Jacobs & Schalk J du Toit	0869816128 pb	1989 1997	A	Education	Manualia didactica 7	R46,20	161	117 220		
497.	Sessie in Securitatem Debiti - Quo Vadis?	Susan Scott, ed.	0869816136 pb	1989	A	Law		R49	196	557		
498.	'n Blik op die Middeleeue	CHF Ohlhoff & Marian Brink	0869816144 pb	1989	A	History		R19,95	212			
499.	Musicus article on Chopin	Gerald Hoberman	0869816160	1989	E	Music						
500.	A first directory of South African Latin-Americanists	Zelie Roelofse-Campbell	0869816187 pb	1989	E	Area studies						
501.	Metatheism: early Buddhism & traditional Christian theism	Jacobus S Krüger	0869816209 pb	1989 2005	E	Religion	Studia originalia 13	R54	142	546	Textbook	
502.	Bybelse stories en hulle geheim	F Swanepoel ed	0869816217	1989	A	Religion						
503.	Publications on the History of South African Science	Cornelis Plug	0869816225	1990	E	History Bibliography	Studia composita 7	R42,50	187	301		
504.	Nuwe lig op Ou Testamantiese Profete	F Swanepoel ed	086981625X	1990	A	Religion	CB Powell Bybelsentrum					
505.	Unlawful Competition	J. Neethling	0869816241	1990	E / A	Law		R50	161	542		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
506.	From Rags to Riches: an analysis of the Faith movement and its relation to the classical Pentecostal movement	JN Horn & KE Hagin	0869816233 pb	1990	E	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 3	R26,00	147	313		
507.	Multiple choice exercises in French	Louise Broccardo	0869816268 E 0869816288 A?	1990	E / A / Frn	Language	Manualia didactica 8	R22,00	125			
508.	Shop theft prosecutions in the South African retail trade	Catharina MB Naudé	0869816276	1990	E	Law			82			
509.	Can quality courseware be developed in South Africa?	MC Pistorius, ed.	0869816284 pb	1990	E	Education			51		Conference proceedings	
510.	Christus die Saligmaker, Geneser, Doper en Komende Koning	Marius D Herholdt	0869816292 pb	1990	A	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 5	R17,50	108	550		
511.	The Cave of Adullam or Achor, a Door of Hope? A History of the Faculty of Theology of the University of South Africa	Chris Botha	0869816306	1990	E	Religion History	Miscellanea generalia 9	R22,00	89	323		
512.	Black Charismatic Anglicans: the Inviyo Lofakazi Bakakristu and Its Relations with Other Renewal Movements	Stephen Hayes	0869816314 pb	1990	E	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 4	R39,50	227	330		
513.	Bekering – en nou?	F Swanepoel	0869816322 pb	1990	A	Religion	Instituut vir Test. ...?	R7,50				
514.	Truth be in the field: Social science research in Southern Africa	Pierre Hugo	0869816330 pb Reprint	1990 1996	E	Research methodology	Studia composita 6	R47,00	358	356 550		
515.	The Fiction Factor	David Levey, ed.	0869816349 pb	1990 2006	E	Literature		R12,00 R70	166	1569 6282	Textbook	
516.	Unisa calendars 1991	Unisa	0869816357 – 0869816551	1990	E / A	University service						
517.	Bernard of Clairvaux: 900 years	Leonie Viljoen, ed.	0869816586 pb	1990	E	History			71		Conference proceedings	
518.	Not only for its beauty: Beadwork and its cultural significance among the Xhosa-speaking peoples	Dawn Costello	0869816594 h	1990	E	SA culture Soc sci	Studia Composita 9	R48,00	88	1890		
519.	Morality of the Marketplace	Willem S. Vorster, ed.	0869816624 pb	1990	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 38	R14,00		551	Conference proceedings	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
520.	Onder andere: die Afrikaanse letterkunde en kulturele kontekste	Charles Malan & GA Jooste	0869816608 pb	1990	A	Literature		R25,00	124			
521.	Eersterust: Information	Pieter JA Roux	0869816632 e pb 0869817892 a pb	1990 1992	E	Info science						
522.	Life, World and Meaning: Essays in Honour of Prof Macnamara	A.P.J. Roux	0869816640	1990	E	Philosophy	Miscellanea generalia 11	R40,75		310		
523.	Goeie Nuus vir Armes ... en Rykes: Perspektiewe uit die Lukas-Evangelie	David J. Bosch	0869816675 pb	1990	A	Religion	Miscellanea generalia 10	R23,00	91	330		
524.	Prophecy: God's Gift of Communication to the Church	Samuel Fourie	0869816705 pb	1990	E	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 6	R23,00	97	330		
525.	South African public service, quo vadis?	SX Hanekom, EC Stroh & WK van Wyk	0869816713 pb	1990	E / A	Politics Public admin		R12,00	199			
526.	Wie is Jesus?	F Swanepoel, ed.	0869816721	1990	A	Religion						
527.	God and man in relationship	FA Swanepoel	0869816756 a pb 0869816764 e	1990	E / A	Religion	CB Powell centre	R18,00				
528.	Die Klementynse liturgie	Jan AAA Stoop	0869816152	1991	A	Religion	Hiddingh-Currie Award	R81	282	304		
529.	Perspektiewe op die verhouding van oud Israel tot die Here		0869816361 pb	1991	A	Religion						
530.	Kinderkeur: 'n Gids Tot Bekroonde Suid-Afrikaanse Kleuter-, Kinder- en Jeugboeke Tot 1989	Jan A. Kruger	0869816578	1991	A	Literature	Manualia composita 4	R55	274	1004		
531.	The Joint Matriculation Board: 75 years achievement in perspective	PRT Nel & Martin H Trümpelmann	086981673X A 0869816748 E	1991	E / A	Education History					Limited circulation	
532.	Early childhood education: Do we really care?	Christie van Staden, ed.	0869816799 a pb	1991	E / A	Education			427		Conference proceedings	
533.	Die Christen gesin	FA Swanepoel	0869816837	1991	A	Religion	CB Powell centre	R20,00				
534.	New light on Old Testament prophets	FA Swanepoel	0869816845	1991	E	Religion	CB Powell centre					
535.	Die Sendingstasie Philippolis	Izak S.J. Venter	0869816853 pb	1991	A	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 7	R9,00	41	196		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
536.	Perspectives on the relationship between ancient Isarel and the Lord	FA Swanepoel, ed.	0869816861 a 086981687X e	1991	E / A	Religion	CB Powell centre	R18,00				
537.	Buddhism: from the Buddha to Asoka	Jacobus S. Krüger	0869816888 pb	1991 2005	E	Religion	Manualia didactica 9	R107	207	298		
538.	Referate & rekenaarsdienste	Unisa	0869816896 v1 086981690X v2	1991	A	University service						
539.	CBE/CBT to the rescue? implications for open education and training in Southern Africa		086981690X	1991	E	Computers Education						
540.	Subject Didactics of Biblical Studies	Cornelis B. Borst	0869816926 pb	1991 2003	E	Religion Education	Manualia didactica 10	R48 '91 R96	167	50 294	Textbook	
541.	Moya: The holy spirit in an African context	Allan Anderson	0869816934 pb	1991 1992	E	Religion	Manualia didactica 13	R29,50 R60	141	349	Textbook	
542.	Hebriër: Discover the book Hebrews	FA Swanepoel, ed.	0869816942	1991	E	Religion	CB Powell centre					
543.	Christian mission in South Africa	Willem Saayman	0869816977 pb 2imps	1991 1997	E	Religion	Manualia didactica 11	R24, R49	128	600 551		
544.	Tswana for Beginners	Jannie W. Snyman, JC le Roux & M le Roux	0869816993 pb	1991 1997	E	Language	Manualia didactica 15 Textbook	R48 R96		554 500		
545.	Argentina, Brazil and Chile in the 1990's: a political profile	Ralph Lawrence	0869817000	1991	E	Politics						
546.	Crisis in the gulf	AM Faure, DFS Fourie, AM Kriek, GS Labuschagne & ME Muller, eds	0869817019 pb	1991	E / A	Politics		R22,12			Conference proceedings	
547.	Unisa calendars 1992	Unisa	0869817027 – 0869817221	1991	E / A	University service						
548.	Cataloguing and classification for school media centres	Sandra Olën	086981723X pb 0869819119 2 nd pb	1991 1995	E	Information science	Manualia didactica 14, 25	R60,28 R63,30 R129	143 150	490 505		
549.	Living in an AIDS Culture	Jan De Jongh Van Arkel, ed.	0869817256 A pb 0869817264 E pb	1991	E / A	Sociology		R10,00	60	301		
550.	Building a New Nation: the Quest for a New South Africa	Willem S. Vorster, ed.	0869817280 pb	1991	E	Religion	Miscellanea Congregalia 40	R30,00	230	505	Conference proceedings	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
551.	White But Poor: Essays on the History of Poor Whites in Southern Africa 1880-1940	Maurice Boucher & Robert Morrell	0869817299 pb	1991 1995	E	History, sociology	Miscellanea specialia 8	R52,25		325		
552.	Bybelvertaling: Watter een is reg?	FA Swanepoel	0869817310	1991	A	Religion	CB Powell centre					
553.	African Traditional Religions: An introduction	Shirley Thorpe	0869817329 pb 5 imp	1991 1994	E	Religion	Manualia didactica 16	R26	129	630 430		
554.	Skrifgesag en skrifgebruik	FA Swanepoel ed	0869817337 pb	1991	A	Religion		R11,00				
555.	Biblical studies Standard 10: A guide for teachers and pupils	M Nel & FA Swanepoel	0869817345 0869817353	1991	E	Religion						
556.	Independent Namibia: Constitutional and international law issues	DH van Wyk, Marinus Wiechers & Romaine Hill	0869817361 pb	1991	E	Politics Law			227			
557.	Die Christen in krisis situasies	FA Swanepoel, ed.	086981737X	1991	A	Religion		R12,00				
558.	A Select Bibliography of Periodical Articles on South African Church History 1975-1989	Johannes W. Hofmeyr, JH Rykheer & Jacomina M Nel	0869817388 pb	1991	E	Religion History Bibliography	Studia composita 12	R37,40	305	545		
559.	Field research in indigenous law	Gardiol J van Niekerk & Louis P Vorster, eds.	086981740X pb	1991	E	Law			91		Conference proceedings	
560.	Open to the World: Rethinking the character and task of Christian theology for the third millennium	J.A. Loubser	1868882934	1991 ? 2004	E	Religion		R69	88	500		
561.	Die Taal is Gans die Volk: woelinge en dryfvere in die stryd om die Afrikaner se taal	Paul H Zietsman	0869817124	1992	A	Linguistics History	Studia originalia 14	R57,20	284	551		
562.	Thus said the Lord	FA Swanepoel, ed.	0869817434 a 0869817442 e	1992	A	Religion		R20,00				
563.	Histories-Opvoedkundige Opstelle: 'n Keur	Izak S.J. Venter	0869817469	1992	A	History education	Miscellanea specialia 10	R36,30	135	330		
564.	Primal Religions Worldwide: An introductory, descriptive review	Shirley A Thorpe	0869817477 pb	1992	E	Religion	Manualia didactica 17	R28,60 R65	126	412		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
565.	Bible reading can be vibrantly alive	Francois A Swanepoel	0869817485 pb	1992	E / A	Religion		R12,00				
566.	A Bibliography of South African History 1978-1989	Barend J Liebenberg, Ken W Smith & Stephanus B Spies, eds	0869817493 h	1992	E	History bibliography	Studia Composita 14	R66,00	401	504		
567.	Sechzig Jahre SADK 1932-1992: mit einem Anhang über die DSAG von Wolfgang Reith	Werner Schellack	0869817507	1992	German	History	Miscellanea specialia 9	R32,50	176			
568.	Lyding: sinloos of singewend	Francois A Swanepoel, ed.	0869817515	1992	A	Religion						
569.	Twyfel: grond van geloof	Francois A Swanepoel, ed.	0869817523	1992	A	Religion						
570.	Christelike meditasie en gebed	FA Swanepoel & FE Deist	0869817531	1992	A	Religion		R10,00				
571.	Reference Techniques	Marlene Burger	086981754X A pb 0869817558 E pb	1992	E / A	Info science Study skills		R16,50	200	3918 e 2780 a		
572.	Die fees van die gees	Francois A Swanepoel, ed.	0869817558	1992	A	Religion						
573.	Unisa calendars 1993	Unisa	0869817574 – 0869817760	1992	E / A	University service						
574.	God en lyding: Perspektiewe uit die boek Job	Francois A Swanepoel, ed.	0869817779 pb	1992	A	Religion		R15,00				
575.	Die Bybel in 'n nuwe tyd	FA Swanepoel, ed.	0869817787	1992	A	Religion						
576.	CBE in tertiary education	A Pistorius	0869817795	1992	E	Education						
577.	A Tribute to J.R.R. Tolkien	Rosemary Gray, ed.	0869817809	1992	E	Literature	Miscellanea congregalia 42	R29,70	112	333		
578.	Mind in Therapy: Constructing systemic family therapies	Bradford Keeney	0869817833	1992 1996	E	Psychology	Manualia didactica 18	R58,30	222	1500 529		
579.	The sharpening of wisdom: Old Testament proverbs in translation	TR Schneider	0869817841	1992	E	Religion			260		Old Testament Society of SA	
580.	Bazalwane: African Pentecostals in South Africa	Allan Anderson	0869817868 pb	1992	E	Religion	Manualia didactica 19	R35,20	171	542		
581.	De Computis	FW Julian, ed.	0869817876	1992	E	Computer science						
582.	On Being Unemployed and Religious	Willem S. Vorster, ed.	0869817884 pb	1992	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 43		137	380	Conference proceedings	

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
583.	South Africa in transition: urban and rural perspectives on squatting and informal settlement in environmental context	Verloren van Themaat Centre	0869817922 pb	1992	E	Law	Environmental law 1	R20,00	124		Conference proceedings	
584.	Brazil in the Second World War	Keith Campbell	0869817930 pb	1992	E	History Area studies	UCLAS Occasional Paper 5		50			
585.	South Africa's relations with Latin America (1966-1988)	Anthony Leysens	0869817949 pb	1992	E	Politics Area studies	UCLAS Occasional Paper 6		104			
586.	Perspectives on Language Planning for South Africa	P.H. Swanepoel & Henning J Pieterse, eds	0869817817 pb	1993	E / A	Language	Miscellanea congregalia 41	R39,90	205	590	Conference proceedings	
587.	God understands	Francois A Swanepoel, ed.	0869817825 e 086981785X a pb	1993	E / A	Religion		R18,00				
588.	Myth and interdisciplinary studies	Michel Clasquin, ed.	0869817957 pb	1993	E	Inter-disciplinary		R30,00	263			
589.	Chariston: CPT Naude	Jan Scholtemeijer, CPT Naudé & Ursula Vodel-Weidemann, eds.	0869817965	1993	E / A	Classics	Miscellanea generalia 15	R39,60	140	310		
590.	Matthaeus: on Crimes	H.L. Hewett & Barend C Stoop	086981799X	1993	E	Classics	Hiddingh-Currie	R175,00		200		
591.	Changes in translating domains	A Kruger, ed.	0869818007 pb	1993	E	Language					Conference proceedings	
592.	African Literature: Pilot Bibliography of Research in Southern Africa 1908-1991	Gerhardus MM Grobler & EM Briers	0869818023 pb	1993	E	Literature	Studia composita 17	R34,20	151	531		
593.	Invito alla Lettura di Dacia Maraini	M Grazia Sumeli Weinberg	0869818031 pb	1993	Italian	Literature	Studia originalia 15		273	300		
594.	A Dictionary of Language Planning Terms	August D. de V. Cluver	086981804X pb	1993	E	Language	Studia composita 18	R30,78	77	306		
595.	The future of indigenous law in Southern Africa	Joan Church, ed.	0869818058	1993	E	Law			139			
596.	Shamans, Medicine Men and Traditional Healers	Shirley A Thorpe	0869818082	1993	E	Religion	Manualia didactica 21	R45,60	146	341		
597.	500 Años del Ensayo en Hispanoamerica	Cathy Maree, ed.	0869818090 pb	1993	Span	Area studies	Studia originalia 16	R93,48 R139	486	311		

	Title	Author / Editor	ISBN / ISSN	Year	Lang	Broad theme / subject	Series	Price	Extent (pages)	Print run	Production category	Special notes
598.	A user-friendly introduction to discrete mathematics for computers	Willem A. Labuschagne	0869818104 pb	1993 2004	E	Mathematics Info science ICT	Manualia didactica 22	R35 R85	304	2176 (2646)		
599.	Lectures on Algebraic Topology	Hanno Rund	0869818112 pb	1993	E	Mathematics	Manualia didactica 23	R68,40	330	320		
600.	Unisa calendars 1994	Unisa	0869818120 – 0869818317	1993	E / A	University service						
601.	Listening and learning: A student's guide to the use of audio-visual materials in distance education	Evert O de Munnik	0869818325 pb	1993	E	Education		R22,80	38pp + tape			
602.	Religious Freedom in South Africa	Jansie Kilian, ed.	0869818333 pb	1993	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 44	R37,62	166	300	Conference proceedings	
603.	Tumelo: The faith of African pentecostals in SA	Allan Anderson & Samuel Otwang	0869818341 pb	1993	E	Religion	Studia originalia 17	R38,76 R59	170	526		
604.	Language, Law and Equality	Karel Prinsloo, Yvo Peeters, Joseph Turi & Christo van Rensburg, eds	0869818368 pb	1993	E	Language Law	Miscellanea congregalia 45	R46,74 R70	343	659	Conference proceedings	
605.	Trusts	NJ Wiechers & Anneliese Roos, eds	0869818384 pb	1993	E / A	Law			158		Conference proceedings	
606.	South Africa in transition: Green rights and an environmental management system	Verloren van Themaat Centre	086981852X pb	1993	E	Law	Environmental law 2		80		Conference proceedings	
607.	Op die Vooraand van Apartheid 1939-1948	Jacob P Brits	086981835X	1994	A	History Politics	Hiddingh-Currie 3	R36,48 R75	192	540		
608.	Computer and information system concepts	NF du Plooy, v1 PM Alexander & MC Pistorius v2	0869818414 1868880281 pb	1994 1998	E	Computers		R170,00				
609.	Black writing: An American studies perspective from Southern Africa	G Cuthbertson, ed.	0869818422	1994	E	Literature			171			
610.	Theory, practice and the professions	CS de Beer & Pieter JA Roux, eds	0869818430	1994	E	Info science		R40,00	251		Conference proceedings	

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611.	Die orde van die diskoers	CS de Beer, trans	0869818449	1994	A	Info science						
612.	Worldviews in Transition: an Investigation into the New Age Movement in South Africa	Chrissie Steyn	0869818457 pb	1994 1995	E	Religion	Studia originalia 22	R55,30	367	330		
613.	Local government in transition in South Africa	CA Theunissen	0869818481 pb	1994	E / A	Politics						
614.	Technology: Applications and implications for public management and development	CA Theunissen	086981849X pb	1994	E	Politics Computers						
615.	Gaius Marius: a Political Biography	Richard J. Evans	0869818503	1994	E	Classics Politics	Hiddingh-Currie 4	R131,50 R215	247	517		Based on PhD thesis
616.	The Piety of Afrikaans Women: Diaries of guilt	Christina Landman	0869818538 pb 186888113x	1994 1999	E	Religion	Studia originalia 20	R29 '94	119	520		
617.	Dilemmas of African Intellectuals in South Africa: political and cultural constraints	Themba Sono	0869818546 pb	1994	E	Interdisciplinary	African discourse 1	R30 '94 R64	96	500		
618.	Religion at the Limits? Pentecostalism Among Indian South Africans	Gerald J Pillay	0869818554 pb	1994	E	Religion	Studia originalia 19	R62,70	271	455		
619.	State of the art in higher education (2 vols)	David Adey, ed.	0869818570 v1 0869818589 v2 0869818597 set	1994	E	Education					Conference proceedings	
620.	Memory strategies	D van der Merwe	0869818600 pb	1994	E	Education		R100,00				
621.	Retrieval strategies	D van der Merwe	0869818619	1994	E	Education						
622.	The Most Unfailing Herald: Percy Bysshe Shelley 1792-1992	Alan M Weinberg & Romaine Hill, eds	0869818627 pb	1994	E	Literature	Miscellanea congregalia 46	R69,90	244	310	Conference proceedings	
623.	Street children in Brazil: Background, problems and some innovative solutions	Susan Levenstein	0869818635 pb	1994	E	Sociology	UCLAS occasional paper 7	R10,00	38			
624.	Unisa calendars 1995	Unisa	0869818643 – 0869818856	1994	E / A	University service						

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625.	Constitutional transition: Latin American and Iberian experiences	Verloren van Themaat Centre	0869818872 pb	1994	E	Politics		R25,00	107		Conference proceedings	
626.	New perspectives on teaching translators and interpreters in South Africa	Alet Kruger & Annette Combrinck, eds	0869818880 pb	1994	E	Linguistics			140		Conference proceedings	
627.	Sociopolitical Changes and the Challenge to Christianity in South Africa	C.W. Du Toit	0869818899 pb	1994	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 48	R23,09	100	389	Conference proceedings	
628.	The action of God in the world	CW du Toit ed	0869818929	1994	E	Religion			53			
629.	Local history in South Africa: The role of libraries, archives and museums	Department of Information Science	0869818937 pb	1994	E / A	Info science			147		Conference proceedings	
630.	Chemistry: Basic concepts	Unisa	0869818945	1994	E	Science Chemistry					Diskettes	
631.	The Future of the South African Private Law	Annél van Aswegen, ed.	0869818961 pb	1994	E / A	Law		R30 R54	127	164	Conference proceedings	
632.	Second symposium of the Astronomical Society of South Africa	Walter Wargau & Barbara Cunow, eds	0869818988 pb	1994	E	Science Astronomy			131		Conference proceedings	
633.	Eksperimentele Teologie	Eben Scheffler & Pieter Botha	0869818465 pb	1995	A	Religion	Studia originalia 21	R39,90	172	332		
634.	Effective Study	At van Schoor, Deirdre Potgieter & Elsabe Mill	0869818562 pb 1868881903 2 nd	1995 2001 2006	E	Study skills		R19,80 R30	139 152	19700 5100	Textbook	
635.	'Tis All in Pieces, All Coherence Gone: Change in Medieval and Renaissance Studies	Estelle Maré & Rosemary Gray, eds	0869818864 pb	1995	E	Literature	Miscellanea congregalia 47	R51,30	264	232	Conference proceedings	
636.	Navorsing aan Unisa: interfakultêre besinning	CS de Beer	086981897X	1995	A	University service						
637.	Refrein	Joubero Malherbe	0869819011	1995 1997	A	Music	Miscellanea Generalia 17	R59,99 R96	160	528 970		
638.	Computer-assisted education and training in developing countries	PM Alexander, ed.	086981902X pb	1995	E	Education Computers			286		Conference proceedings	
639.	Timor mortis conturbat me	L Viljoen	0869819364	1995	E	Classics						

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640.	Statistics lessons 1-3	JW Fresen	0869819038 pb 0869819046 pb 0869819054	1995	E	Statistics		R37,50 R25 for students				
641.	Health family life conference	HCA Bodenstein, ed.	0869819089 pb	1995	E / A	Health			399		Conference proceedings	
642.	Industry meets academia	Al Steenkamp ed	0869819097	1995	E	Computers	Conference proceedings		344			
643.	Anatomy of dark: Collected poems of Arthur Nortje	Dirk Klopper, ed.	0869819100	1995 2000	E	Literature Poetry		R161	434	576		
644.	The use of alternative dispute resolution in resolving intellectual property disputes in South Africa	Geoffrey C Webster	0869819127 pb	1995	E	Law		Gratis				
645.	Latin American literature, truth or fiction?	UCLAS	0869819135	1995	E	Literature	UCLAS occasional paper 8		62		Conference proceedings	
646.	Unisa calendars 1996	Unisa	0869819143 – 0869819356	1995	E / A	University service						
647.	Essays in Honour of S.A. Strauss	Jacob J. Joubert, ed.	0869819380	1995	E / A	Law	Miscellanea generalia 18	R89,90	347	286		
648.	The role of educational media in higher education	Anneke Venter & André le Roux	0869819399	1995	E	Education			363		Conference proceedings	
649.	Towards a holistic, Afro-centric and participatory understanding of the Gospel of Jesus Christ	Louise Kretschmar & Desmond Hoffmeister	0869819402 pb	1995	E	Religion		R15,00	115			
650.	Travelling the Career Highway	At van Schoor	0869819453 pb 1868880117 Guide	1995 1997 2000	E	Study skills	Miscellanea generalia 19, 20	R19,80 R25 R38	27	1040 1094 1034		
651.	Wrestling with the past: human rights and stability in Alfonsin's Argentina: can South Africa learn from the experience?	Roger Gravil	0869819488 pb	1995	E	Politics	UCLAS Occasional paper 9					
652.	Mercosur: a decisive step towards South American economic revival	Sonia Viejobueno	0869819496 pb	1995	E	Economics	UCLAS Occasional Paper 10		66			
653.	Digging up our foremothers: Stories of women in Africa	Christina Landman	0869819062 pb	1996	E	History	Studia originalia 18	R79 '96 R106	308	334		

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654.	CAI: Counting techniques	JW Fresen	0869819038 0869819046 0869819054 0869819534 0869819542 0869819550	1996	E	Statistics Computers		R37,50 ea R25 to student s				
655.	Along edges: religion in South Africa; Bushman, Christian, Buddhist	Jacobus S. Krüger	0869819070	1996	E	Religion	Hiddingh-Currie 5	R70 '96 R108	368	1010		
656.	New Modes of Thinking on the Eve of a New Century: South African Perspectives	Cornel Du Toit, ed.	0869819372 0869819461 pb	1996	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 50	R54,50	176	310	Conference proceedings	
657.	Marketing Research: a South African Approach	J.H. Martins, Marius Loubser & H de J van Wyk, eds	0869819410	1996 ? 2002	E	Business marketing	Manualia didactica 26	R99,75 R118	615	1004 4056		
658.	Religion and the Reconstruction of Civil Society	John W. de Gruchy & S Martin, eds	0869819437 pb	1996	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 51	R96,90	352	300	Conference proceedings	
659.	A Select Bibliography on the Sociology of Language	August D de V Cluver	0869819445	1996	E	Language	Studia composita 19	R86,04	644	217		
660.	GAAP Handbook 1996	C Hemus	086981950X	1996	E	Accounting	Manualia didactica 27	R75,00	359			
661.	Computer-assisted instruction	Unisa	0869819518 pb	1996	E	Education		R37,00 R25 to student s				
662.	The Limits of Foreign Policy Making in South Africa	Joseph Diescho	0869819526 pb	1996	E	Politics				616		
663.	Bayes' theorem and the partition theorem	Unisa	0869819542	1996	E	Statistics						
664.	Random variables (CAI)	Unisa	0869819550	1996	E	Statistics						
665.	Other Worlds, Other Lives: Children's literature experiences (volumes 1-3)	Myrna Machet, Sandra Olën and Thomas van der Walt, eds	0869819593 set 0869819569 v1 pb 0869819577 v2 0869819585 v3	1996	E	Literature		R246 R108 ea.	358	501 1: 1065 2: 1072 3: 1048	Conference proceedings	
666.	Nature, God and humanity	CW du Toit, ed.	0869819607	1996	E	Religion			276		Conference proceedings	

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667.	Local government: The demands, the law, the realities	Garbers et al	0869819615	1996	E	Law	Verloren van Themaat Centre		71			
668.	Education and change	JH Coetzee & TG Smith, eds	0869819623 pb	1996	E	Education	Conference proceedings		524		Conference proceedings	
669.	Beyond the he/man approach: guidelines for gender-inclusive language	Afrikaans L Korentajer; English Wendy Kilfoil, M Orr; Northern Sotho DM Mampuru; Swazi Z Sithebe ; Tsonga P Nkuna; Tswana MK Mothoagae ; Xhosa F Dyubhele; Zulu N Masuku	0869819631	1996	All	Language		R10,00	55			
670.	Ethiopian wisdom: Proverbs and sayings of the Oromo people (vol 1)	George Cotter	086981964X 1868880184 pb	1996 1997	E	Literature	African proverbs 1	R39 R49	248	293		
671.	A Man with a Shadow: The life and times of Professor ZK Matthews	Willem Saayman	0869819658 pb	1996	E	Religion biography	African Initiatives in Christian Mission 1	R39,60 R60,60	108	642 810		
672.	Unisa calendars 1997	Unisa	0869819666 – 0869819879	1996	E / A	University service						
673.	Empowering the Poor	CW.du Toit, ed.	0869819887 pb	1996	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia 52	R29,90	128	326	Conference proceedings	
674.	Proceedings of the Conference on Mining Geostatistics	Geostatistical Association of SA	0869819895	1996	E	Mining Geography			233		Conference proceedings	
675.	Spirituality in religions: profiles & perspectives	CW du Toit, ed.	0869819909 pb	1996	E	Religion			142		Conference proceedings	
676.	Information technology: Effective education and training	PM Alexander ed	0869819917	1996	E	Info science						
677.	Early Christian worship	P Bradshaw	0869819941	1996	E	Religion						
678.	Hypnosis in Treatment: An ecosystemic approach	David P. Fourie	0869819968 pb 1868880419	1996 1997	E / Ger	Psychology	Miscellanea specialia 16	R65 R96	135	590		

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679.	Practical Physiology	Petrus J Laubser	0869819984 a 0869819992 e	1996	E / A	Health	Manualia didactica 30, 31	R43,19 R76	150	1176 109		
680.	The ANC and the negotiated settlement in South Africa	I Rantete	1868880052	1996	E	Politics						
681.	Collaborating with traditional healers in primary health care services	J Troskie	1868880060	1996	E	Health						
682.	South Africa in Transition: Focus on the Bill of Rights	Gretchen Carpenter, ed.	1868880087	1996	E	Law	Verloren van Themaat Centre		116		Conference proceedings	
683.	Professional liability	Tomas Floyd & Luanda Hawthorne, eds	1868880109 pb	1996	E / A	Law		R45,00	159		Conference proceedings	
684.	Theory of music workbook	H Schreuder	1868880125 Gr 3 1868881377 Gr 1	1996 1999	E / A	Music						
685.	Haiku for Africa	Marie Heese	0869819925 pb	1997	E	Literature		R25,00 R38	44	1083		
686.	Practical Mandarin for Beginners: A self-study guide	Lucia Hau-Yoon	0869819933 pb 1868881725 CD	1997 2001 2005	E/ Man	Language	Manualia didactica 28	R97 R129	345	770 1004		
687.	The Great Imperial Banks in South Africa: Standard Bank and Barclays Bank 1861-1961	F Stuart Jones	086981995X pb	1997	E	Economics History	Studia originalia 24	R58,77	280	300		
688.	Embracing the baobab tree (vol 5)	Willem Saayman, ed.	0869819976 pb	1997	E	Literature	African proverbs 5	R70 R85	269	330	Conference proceedings	
689.	Russia: Travel and communicate without problems	Irina Garmashova	186888001X	1997 2005	E	Russian language		R31		720 513		
690.	Die 'hendsoppers' en 'joiners'	Albert Grundlingh	1868880028	1997	A	History						
691.	What Do You Mean by This Service?	Paul F. Bradshaw	1868880036	1997	E	Religion		R59	114	572		
692.	Capital investment decisions: principles and applications	Gawie du Toit, Ernst Neuland, Ebo Oost & E Begemann	1868880095 pb 1868881679 2 nd pb	1997 2001	E	Business management	Manualia didactica	R79 '97 R124	321 3337	1575 1178		
693.	Mind mapping: Psychopathology	B Van Krosigk	1868880141	1997	E	Psychology	Textbook	R38		2932		
694.	Macro-economics II handbook (& video)	Rael Lisoos	186888015X vid. 1868880168 pb	1997	E	Economics		R149,50 set				

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695.	From Protest to Challenge: A documentary history of African politics in South Africa (Vol. 5: Nadir and Resurgence, 1964-1979)	Thomas G. Karis & Gail M Gerhart	1868880176 v5	1997	E	History	Studia originalia 23	R119 R167	805	1014	SA rights (co-pub)	
696.	Hearing and keeping: Akan proverbs (vol 2)	Kofi Asare Opuku	1868880214 pb	1997	E	Literature	African proverbs 2	163 R32.50	Yes	300		
697.	Lugbara wisdom (vol 3)	Albert Dalfovo	1868880206 pb	1997	E	Literature	African proverbs 3	R29 R35	151	310		
698.	The voice of the people: Proverbs of the Basotho	'Makali Isabella Mokitimi	1868880222 pb	1997	E	Literature	African proverbs 4	R19 R27	97	300		
699.	MATIII-N workbook (& video)	A Keet	1868880230 1868880249 v	1997	E	Mathematics						
700.	Criminal justice and the constitution	Gretchen Carpenter, ed.	1868880257 pb	1997	E	Law	Verloren van Themaat Centre				Conference proceedings	
701.	Images of Jesus	CW du Toit, ed.	1868880265 pb	1997	E	Religion	Miscellanea congregalia W26		237		Conference proceedings	
702.	Microeconomics	R.P. Viljoen	1868880273 e 1868880931 a 1868880958 e	1997 1998	E / A	Economics	Manualia didactica 37	R99,95 R139	242	2036 1035 3060		
703.	Unisa calendars 1998	Unisa	1868880303	1997	E / A	University serv ice						
704.	Ceres van gister en eergister	Francois Botma	1868880338	1997 1999	A	History	Miscellanea specialia 17	R107 R58,95		500 520		
705.	Faith, science and African culture	CW du Toit, ed.	1868880346 pb	1997	E	Religion			164		Conference proceedings	
706.	Examination Workbook for Family Law	Jacqueline Heaton & Madelene de Jong	1868880354 pb	1997	E / A	Law	Textbook	R49	203	2942		
707.	How to Plan Your Money Matters After School and University	Nico Swart & Erica de Wet	1868880362 A 1868880389 E	1997	E / A	Study skills	Miscellanea generalia 22	R39,90 R54		1012 a 950 a 3120 e		
708.	Unisa as distinctive university for current times	CS de Beer	1868880427 1868880672	1997 1998	E / A	University service						
709.	Monster busting: assisting children with emotional Problems	Marrilee Van Niekerk	1868880370 pb	1998	E	Psychology	Miscellanea generalia 21	R79 R119		690		
710.	Izimpande	DBZ Ntuli & MN Makhambeni	1868880478 pb	1998	Zulu	Literature	Miscellanea specialia 18	R55 '98 R75	314	2986		

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711.	Architecture of the Transvaal	Roger C Fisher, Schalk le Roux & Estelle Maré, eds	1868880397	1998	E	Architecture	Miscellanea specialia 20	R139	338	1002		
712.	The Karretjie people project	Michael de Jongh & Riana Steyn	1868880435 pb	1998	E	Anthropology			125			
713.	Essential labour law (2 vols)	Annali Basson, Marylyn Christianson & EML Strydom, eds	1868880443 v1 pb 1868880451 v2 pb	1998	E	Law					Licence?	
714.	Introducing Delphi: Theory through Practice	John Barrow, Helene Gelderblom & Linda Miller	186888046X pb 1868881059 2 nd	1998 1999	E	Computers	Manualia didactica 34, 42	R158,46 R175		1530 553		
715.	Learner support services: Case studies of DEASA member institutions	E P Nonyongo and A T Ngegebule, eds	1868880486 pb	1998	E	Education	Miscellanea specialia 19	R65	196	326		
716.	Herman Charles Bosman: The prose juvenilia	Mitzi Anderson, ed.	1868880494 pb	1998	E	Literature	Miscellanea specialia 21	R49,50 R65		510		
717.	African earthkeepers: Interfaith mission in earth care (vol 1)	M.L. (Inus) Daneel	1868880508	1998	E	Religion	African Initiatives in Christian Mission 2	R89 R107		830		
718.	The fight against poverty in Peru	Zelia Roelofse-Campbell et al	1868880532 pb	1998	E	Politics	UCLAS occasional paper 11					
719.	Multireligious education in South Africa: problems and prospects in a pluralistic society	CW du Toit & JS Krüger, eds	1868880540 pb	1998	E	Religion Education			196			
720.	Comuser	Alexander et al	1868880559	1998	E	Computer science						
721.	Catholic Thought Since the Enlightenment: A survey	Aidan Nichols	186888029X pb ? 1868880567	1998	E	Religion		R64,50 R83	224	2055	Co-pub Gracewing (UK)	
722.	Contemporary shamanism: Vegetalismo in the Peruvian Amazon	Koch	1868880575	1998	E	Religion	UCLAS occasional paper 12					
723.	Governmental relations: A South African perspective	Jan J Hattingh	1868880621 pb	1998	E	Law	Manualia didactica 36	R59,50	190			

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724.	Economic Indicators	Philip Mohr	1868880591 pb 1868881121 Reprint	1998 1999 2000	E	Economics	Manualia didactica 38	R95,50	234	4060		
725.	Business Writing Workbook	Cathy Pienaar	186888063X pb	1998	E	Business Study skills	Manualia didactica 35	R29,50 R42	100	500 2988 2082		
726.	Bringing up parents and children	Lily Gerdes	1868880648 pb	1998	E	Education Psychology	Miscellanea specialia 23	R96	223	943		
727.	Unisa calendars 1999	Unisa	1868880680 – 1868880893	1998	E / A	University service						
728.	The anatomy of power: European constructions of the African body	Alexander Butchart	1868880923 pb	1998	E	Sociology	Hiddingh-Currie 16	R89 R108	220	592		
729.	Heart of Darkness	Joseph Conrad (MC Anderson, DC Byrne & MF Titlestad, eds)	186888094X pb 1868880044 audio	1998 2007	E	Literature	Millennium 1 Licence	R49,50 R85		2000 600 2000 3100		
730.	Media for the new millennium	A le Roux	1868880974	1998	E	Info science						
731.	Confession and reconciliation: A challenge to the churches in South Africa	CW du Toit, ed.	1868880990 pb	1998	E	Religion					Conference proceedings	
732.	Cultural psychology	Appelgryn, Beyers & Viljoen	1868881008	1998	E	Psychology						
733.	Ubuntu music education for a humane society	Caroline van Niekerk ed	1868881016	1998	E	Music	ISME conference proceedings		578			
734.	Transfigured Night: Mission and culture in Zimbabwe's vigil movement	Titus Presler	1868880516	1999 2000	E	Religion	African Initiatives in Christian Mission 4	R89 '99 R96	349	500 540		
735.	Malihambe: Let the word spread	J.A. Millard	1868880524	1999 2002	E	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 27	R39,50 R65	77	320 282		
736.	Ghostriders of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)	Pieter Labuschagne	1868880656 E pb 1868880664 A pb	1999	E / A	History		R85	123	1071 e 1080 a		
737.	Swi Tenyekile	David Risenga	1868880907	1999 2001	Xhosa	Literature	Miscellanea specialia 22	R49,50	90	1523 542		
738.	The Anglican tradition in South Africa: A historical overview	Olga M Suberg	1868880915	1999	E	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 26	R85	123	560		

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739.	Listen to Africa: A call from LS Senghor	Josiane Nespoulous-Neuville	1868880966	1999	E	Literature		R78,50 R96	162	554		
740.	God's wisdom and human reason: The development of theology as a discipline in medieval times	Brian Gaybba	1868880982	1999	E	Religion	Miscellanea specialia 25	R69,00	98	560		
741.	The Royal Hunt of the Sun	Peter Shaffer (Nicole Ridgway, ed.)	1868881024	1999	E	Literature	Millennium 2 Licence	R55	111	3082		
742.	Investing your package: All you need to know	Nico Swart	1868881032 a pb 1868881040 e pb	1999	E / A	Business management		R65 R92	206	1080 e 2200 a		
743.	Mastering information skills	Shirley Behrens, Sandra Olën & Myrna Machet	1868881067 pb	1999	E	Information science		R89 '99 R119	323	2120 1500		
744.	What's happening in practice? A comparative study of learning and teaching in two desegregated South African public high schools	Myra E van Heerden	1868881075 pb	1999	E	Education						
745.	Fighting corruption vol 1: Strategies for prevention vol 2: South African perspectives vol 3: Towards a national strategy vol 4: Introduction to ethics management	Daryl Balia & Stan Sangweni, eds	1868881083 v1 1868881113 v2 1868881253 v3 1868881261 v4	1999	E	Public admin		R59 v1 R65 v3 R79 v4	265	1310 827 1039 1080	Conference proceedings	
746.	Hearing the African indigenous churches' voice	CW du Toit & Ndumiso Harry Ngada, eds	1868881091	1999	E	Religion			69		Conference proceedings	
747.	Unisa calendars 2000	Unisa	1868881164 – 1868881245	1999	E / A	University service						
748.	Reading the universe through science, religion and ethics: The evolving science and religion debate	CW du Toit, ed.	1868881342 pb	1999	E	Religion			178		Conference proceedings	
749.	Dubbelouer	C Landman	1868881369	1999	A	Literature						

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750.	African mosaic: Festschrift for J A Louw	Rosalie Finlayson, ed.	1868881385	1999	E	African lang		R115 R124	417	380		
751.	Buddhism and Africa	Michel Clasquin & Jacobus S Krüger, eds	1868881393 pb	1999	E	Religion			133		Conference proceedings	
752.	Exploring theology: An introductory dictionary	Mary Ralphs 1 st JNJ Kritzingen & Nonnie Fouché eds, 2 nd	1868881458 1 st 1868882985 2 nd	1999 2004	E	Religion Dictionary			124 243			
753.	Voortrekkerstamouers 1835 - 1845	Jan Visagie	1868880605	2000	A	History			362	550		
754.	Violence, truth and prophetic silence: Religion and the quest for a common South African good	CW du Toit, ed.	186888127X	2000	E	Religion			190		Conference proceedings	
755.	Opportunities for Relevance: Architecture in the new South Africa	Sabine Marschall & Brian Kearney	1868881288	2000	E	Architecture		R182	222	1108		
756.	Evolution and creativity: A new dialogue between faith and knowledge	CW du Toit, ed.	1868881296 pb	2000	E	Religion			329		Conference proceedings	
757.	Religion in Life Orientation: A facilitator's multi-religion guide for the foundational school phase	Chrissie Steyn & Yousuf Dadoo	1868881318	2000	E	Religion		R69	179	875		
758.	African earthkeepers: Environmental mission and liberation in Christian perspective (vol 2)	ML (Inus) Daneel	1868881350 pb	2000	E	Religion	African Initiatives in Christian Mission 3	R135	411	588		
759.	Touching the Heart: Xhosa missionaries to Malawi, 1876-1888	Jack Thompson	1868881407	2000	E	Religion	African Initiatives in Christian Mission 5	R85	215	590		
760.	Imilando YakwaZulu: A transcription of selected radio plays by Hubert Sishi	DBZ Ntuli, ed.	1868881415	2000	Zulu	Literature		R85	247	540		
761.	Skep die Skip Leeg en Ander Vroeë Boeddhistiese Gedigte	Jacobus S Kruger	1868881423 pb	2000	A	Religion Literature		R59	215	393		
762.	Renaissance writing: the anthology	Mary-Helen Simpson, ed.	1868881504 pb	2000	E	Literature		R103	253	2234		

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763.	Zion and Pentecost: The spirituality and experience of Pentecostal and Zionist/ Apostolic churches in South Africa	Allan M. Anderson	1868881431	2000	E	Religion	AICM 6	R119	328	520		
764.	The New Great Trek: The story of South Africa's white exodus	Johann van Rooyen	186888144X	2000	E	Sociology		R90	185	2001		
765.	Science and Theology Since Copernicus: The search for understanding	Peter Barrett	1868881482	2000	E	Science History		R107	204	450		
766.	Women, society and constraints: A collection of contemporary South African gender studies	J Malherbe, M Kleijwegt & E Koen, eds	1868881490 pb	2000	E	Gender studies		R85	257	596		
767.	Unisa calendars 2001	Unisa	1868881520 – 186888161X 1868881733	2000	E / A	University service						