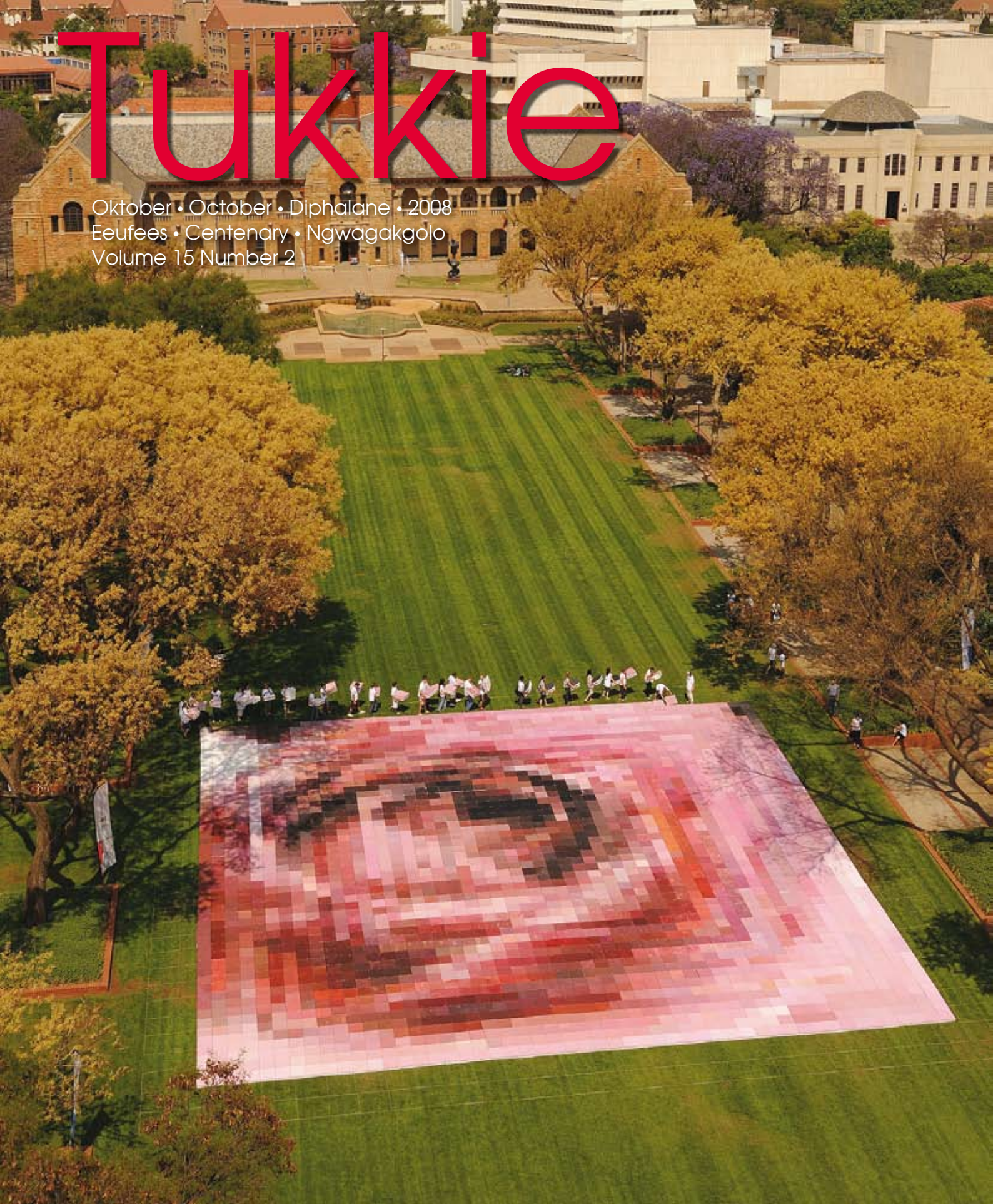


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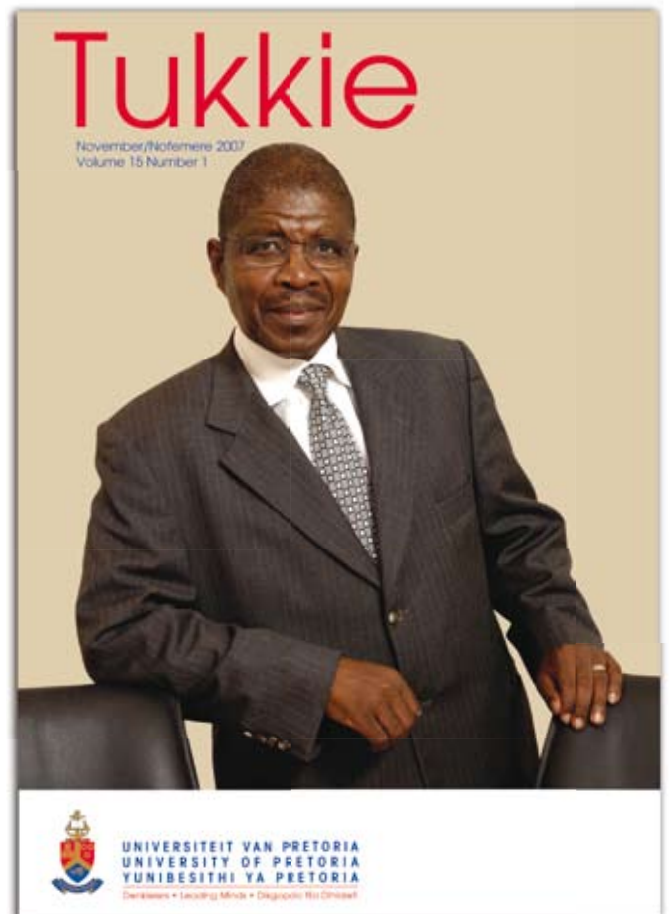
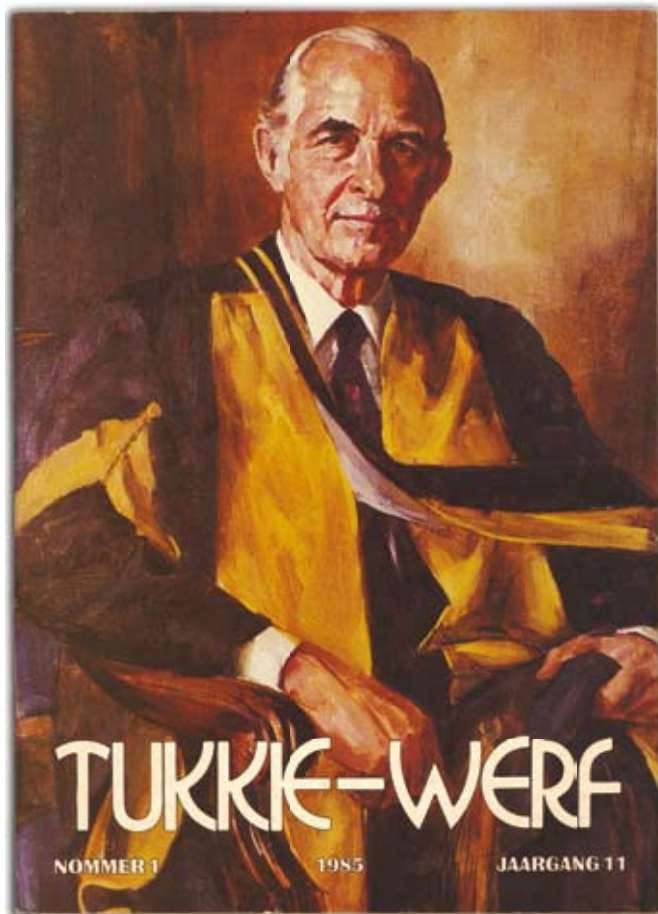
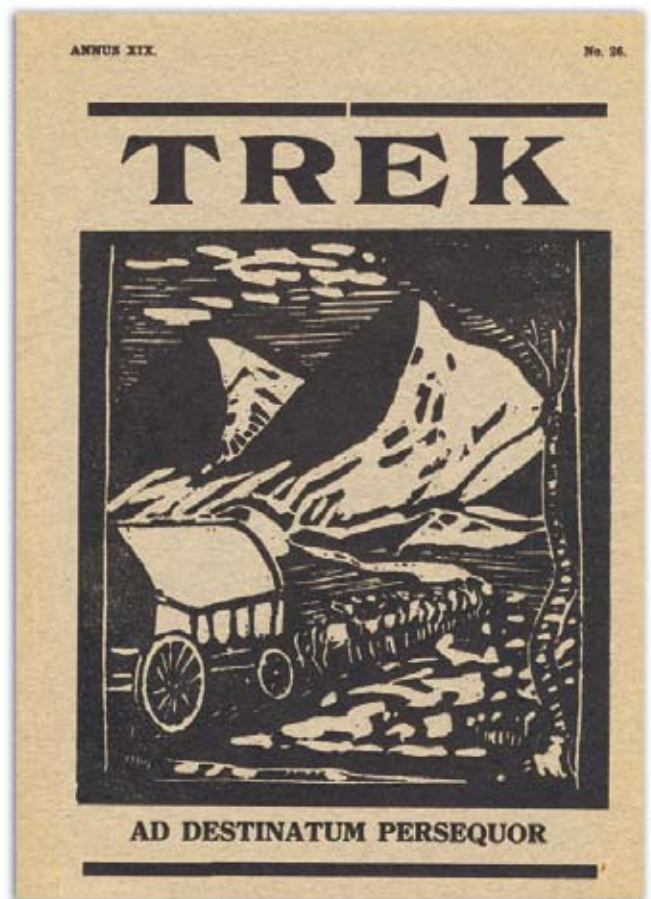
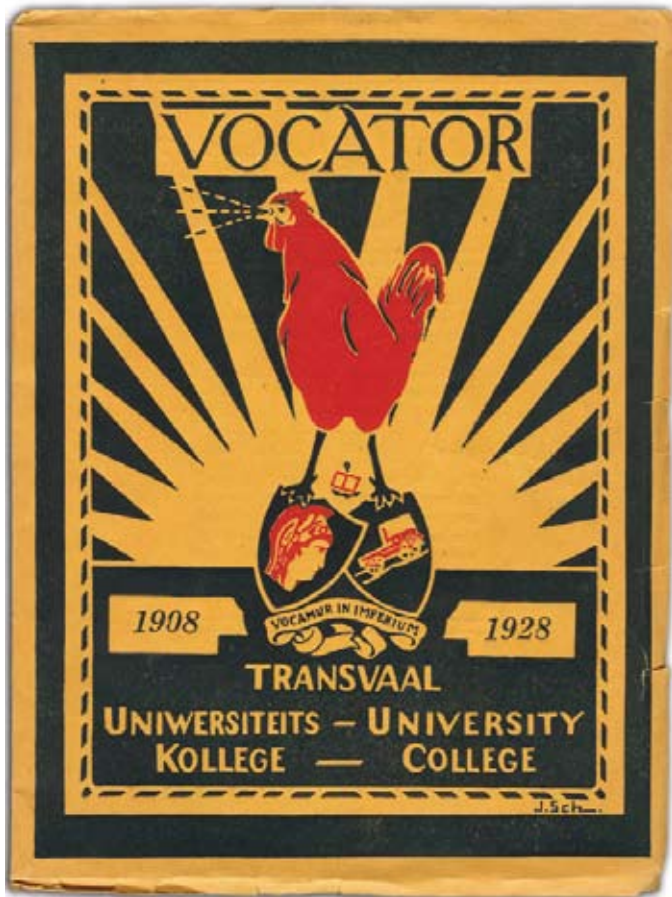


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1908 - 2008



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Denkleiers • Leading Minds • Dikgopolo tša Dihlalefi



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REDAKSIONEEL/EDITORIAL

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A century in the service of knowledge and in pursuit of excellence

The University of Pretoria celebrates its centenary in 2008. The year marks a hundred years in the pursuit of academic excellence, a century in the service of knowledge.

Prof Calie Pistorius
Vice-Chancellor and Principal

The celebration of a centenary is always an important milestone. This is certainly the case for the University of Pretoria. The academic tradition, character and stature of the University have matured over a hundred years. It has withstood the test of time and is now firmly established as one of South Africa's leading research universities.

In its centenary year, the University celebrates its achievements over a hundred years. At the same time, it reflects not only on its past and its current position, but also on its future. This is the time when we, as the centenary generation, must commit towards vigorously pursuing – with passion, resolve and determination – the vision of a truly world-class South African university.

Great expectations

The establishment of the University of Pretoria was to a large extent the result of the vision and actions of General Jan Christiaan Smuts. General Smuts was the Colonial Secretary and Minister of Education of the Transvaal in the period preceding the establishment of the Union of South Africa in 1910. As such, he took active steps to establish an institution of higher learning in Pretoria. This institution was later to become the University of Pretoria.

The University of Pretoria opened its doors as the Transvaal University College (TUC) on 10 February 1908 in a house known as Kya Rosa, located at 270 Skinner Street in the city centre at that stage. Four professors taught between 32 and 36 students in arts and sciences. These premises soon proved too small and a new campus was constructed “on the site near Brooklyn”. It was described by General Smuts as a campus that would be “...the finest in South Africa”. The main building (known today as the Old Arts Building), together with a science building and a men's residence, was duly planned and built.

The laying of the cornerstone of the main building on 3 August 1910 was a grand affair, with the new Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, Viscount Gladstone, officiating. However, it was the words spoken by General Smuts on that day that hold particular significance for the University, especially as we now celebrate its centenary. Speaking at the ceremony, General Smuts noted that “...maybe the day will come when this TUC will become for this country what Oxford is for England, maybe the grass will have to grow on the field for another hundred years before it happens, but a great start has been made”.

These prophetic words not only challenged the young university, but also created great expectations. A hundred years later, we are privileged to be not only the generation that celebrates the University's centenary, but also the generation that carries the responsibility to ensure that the University delivers on the great expectations that were created a hundred years ago.

The early years

The young university grew quickly, both in size and stature. The first registrar was appointed in 1916 when the administration became too much for the secretary and typist. In 1917, the Senate of the University was seriously considering whether the time had come to appoint a principal. When Prof Alfred Paterson resigned his post as registrar, he noted that the workload had increased to the point where he could no longer be part-time registrar and professor of Latin at the same time. He was duly appointed as the first principal on 1 October 1918. In 1920, he threatened to resign again, noting that the workload of principal had increased to the point where he could no longer be part-time principal and professor of Latin. He was subsequently relieved of his teaching duties to focus on his task as principal.



Kya Rosa, the building in which teaching activities started in 1908.



Economic and Management Sciences Building, 1991.

In 1930, a proclamation was issued and the Private Act on the University of Pretoria (Act 13 of 1930) changed the name of the Transvaal University College, Pretoria, to the University of Pretoria. In 1932, the University changed its language policy to offer tuition primarily in Afrikaans.

As time went by, new faculties were added, student numbers increased and facilities expanded. The faculties of Agriculture and Theology were established in 1917, followed by the Faculty of Law in 1918, and the faculties of Arts, Natural Sciences, Trade and Public Administration, as well as Veterinary Science, in 1919. The Faculty of Education was established in 1937, the Faculty of Medicine in 1943, the Faculty of Dentistry in 1949 and the Faculty of Engineering in 1956.

A major restructuring of faculties occurred in 2000, when a number of them were consolidated. Currently, the University's academic endeavours are structured into nine faculties (Engineering, Built Environment and Information Technology, Economic and Management Sciences, Education, Health Sciences, Humanities, Law, Natural and Agricultural Sciences, Theology, and Veterinary Science) and a business school, the Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS).

In addition to the Old Arts Building, landmark buildings that were constructed include the Merensky Library (1939), the Aula (1958), the current Administration Building (1968), the Engineering Tower Block (1975) and the Humanities Building (1977). The most recently constructed academic buildings are the new laboratories of the Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute (FABI), known as FABI Square (2004), and the Law Building, which was inaugurated in 2005 by President Mbeki. The latest developments are a new lecture hall complex, together with two new residences and extensive expansions to GIBS.

In addition to the original main campus in Hatfield (which is actually located in Hillcrest), the University operates on five other academic campuses: the Prinshof Campus (next to the Pretoria Academic Hospital), which houses the Faculty of Health Sciences, the Onderstepoort Campus, which houses the Faculty of Veterinary Science, the Groenkloof Campus (acquired when the Teachers' Training College – the Normaalkollege Pretoria – was incorporated into the University of Pretoria in 2001), which houses the Faculty of Education, GIBS (located in Sandton, near Johannesburg), and the Mamelodi Campus of the former Vista University, which was incorporated into the University of Pretoria



Law Building, 2005.

in January 2004. The University's experimental farm, sports complex and most of its residences are located on or are adjacent to the main campus. In total, the University's estates span more than 1 120 hectares, on which more than 625 buildings are located.

A hundred years later

Today, the University of Pretoria is one of South Africa's leading research universities – one that enjoys international recognition and respect for its academic standing and stature. As we celebrate the University's centenary, we can quite rightly look back on a proud academic tradition with many achievements over the past hundred years. It is appropriate that we now reflect on these.

It is also appropriate that we reflect on the University's current position against the backdrop of the expectations that were created by General Smuts in 1910. A hundred years later, a lot of grass has grown on the field and we must consider whether the University of Pretoria has, in fact, "become for this country what Oxford is for England," and whether a good start was made. What is equally important, however, is our vision for the future and the extent to which the University is positioned to achieve its aspirations, hopes and goals.

In 2001, the former Minister of Education, Prof Kader Asmal, published the *National Plan on Higher Education* and initiated a sweeping restructuring of the higher education landscape in South Africa. At the time, all the institutions of higher learning in the country had the opportunity to rethink what kind of institutions they wanted to be and where they wanted to go. The University of Pretoria embraced the opportunity to reformulate its vision and mission. A new strategic plan, *Inspiring the Innovation Generation 2002 – 2005*, was formulated. By 2006, this plan had run its course and was replaced by a new plan, *The Innovation Generation, Creating the Future 2007 – 2011*.

In its centenary year, the University of Pretoria is the country's leading research university in terms of the number of research outputs produced annually. For the last decade, it has produced more research outputs every year than any other institution of higher learning in the country, as measured by the Department of Education's accreditation benchmark. It must also be emphasised that inherent in the term 'research university' is the understanding that teaching and learning at undergraduate and postgraduate levels must be outstanding.

The new vision of 2001 identified the unambiguous goals given below. The University of Pretoria would strive to be:

- a leader in higher education that is recognised internationally for academic excellence and a focus on quality;
- a university that is known for international competitiveness and local relevance through continuous innovation;
- the university of choice for students, staff, employers of graduates and those requiring research solutions;
- a university with an inclusive and enabling, value-driven organisational culture, which provides an intellectual home for the rich diversity of South African academic talent; and
- the premier university in South Africa that acknowledges its prominent role in Africa, is a symbol of national aspiration and hope, reconciliation and pride, and is committed to honouring its social responsibilities.

The University is establishing itself increasingly as a university of choice for new first-year students. A survey among grade 12 learners by the Human Sciences Research Council in August 2001 showed that the University of Pretoria was the university of choice for school learners. The sample represented learners from all geographical, racial and language backgrounds in the country. More or less a quarter of all matriculants who pass with university exemption nationally apply for entry to the University of Pretoria and more than 30% of those with six distinctions or more enrol at this university.

The University places a high premium on the quality of student life. The student body has been branded as the Innovation Generation, exemplifying a new generation of well-rounded future leaders that are characterised by a spirit of creative energy. For students, many learning experiences are acquired outside the formal classroom environment. Hence, the quality of student life becomes a very important element of the University's strategy.

Students remain the lifeblood of the University, and the University is committed to producing not only world-class engineers, doctors, lawyers, economists, teachers and professionals in other fields, but world-class people – alumni who can compete with the world's best anywhere, anytime.

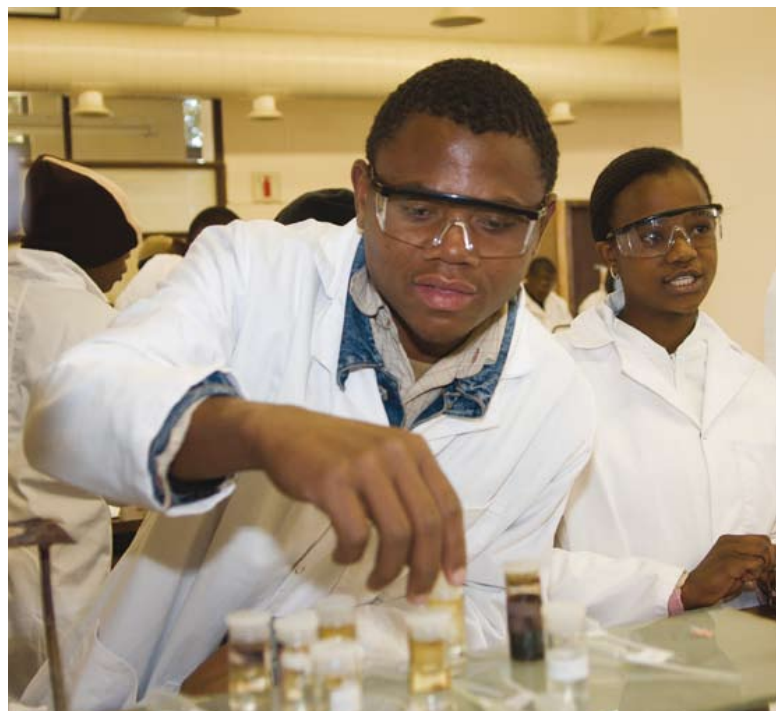
In 2008, 38 934 contact students were enrolled at the University of Pretoria, of which 16 141 (41.5%) were black. The majority of the contact students were female. More than 2 400 of the contact students were international students. These students represented all regions of the world, with a significant number coming from Africa. The University also enrolled 18 475 distance education students in 2008, of which 99.5% were black.

Most of these students were enrolled in the Faculty of Education. The total student complement (contact and distance education students) in 2008 was 57 409, of which 34 524 (60%) were black.

During its hundred years of existence, the University of Pretoria has delivered more than 150 000 alumni. Today, it is the largest single producer of university graduates in the country. In 2007, more than 11 500 students received degree and diploma qualifications from the University, and more than 20 000 people attended the University's comprehensive offering of continuing education courses.

Keeping in mind that there are 23 institutions of higher learning in South Africa (universities, universities of technology and comprehensive institutions), it is interesting to note that in 2006, the University of Pretoria produced 18% of all three-year bachelor's degrees, 15% of all professional four-year bachelor's degrees and 17% of all master's degrees. It is also noteworthy that the University of Pretoria is the largest single supplier of doctoral graduates in the country. In 2006, the University conferred 148 doctorates, with 13.5% of the country's doctoral candidates being enrolled at the University of Pretoria. Furthermore, the University produced 27% of all engineers (with BEng degrees), 13% of all health care professionals, 18% of all natural scientists and 100% of all veterinarians in 2006.

The University has embarked upon a path of transformation and is committed to the promotion of equity, access, equal opportunities, redress, transformation and diversity, as well as active and constructive involvement in community development and service. The transformation process at the University is a broad one and encompasses changes in the demographics of students and staff, curriculum reform, the focus on research initiatives, community engagement programmes, language issues and – particularly – the organisational culture.



The University's Employment Equity Plan is aimed at normalising its staff complement with regard to racial representation. Although much progress has been made with regard to transformation, the University realises that transformation is an ongoing process and that there is still some way to go along this path.

Diversity, including diversity of the students and staff, contributes to the strength of the institution. The change of government in 1994 opened the way for the University of Pretoria to transform itself into a South African university where all South Africans are welcome and can make a contribution. This spirit is captured in the University's vision of striving to be the intellectual home for the rich diversity of South African academic talent. South Africans from all racial, language, cultural and religious backgrounds are encouraged to enrol. In order to do so, the University must also actively eradicate barriers to entry that do not compromise its academic standards. Such barriers include financial barriers, language barriers and aspects of the organisational culture. In order to help overcome financial barriers, students of the University have access to more than R350 million in financial aid, representing more than 40% of the University's revenue from tuition fees in 2008. In order to ensure that language is not a barrier to entry either, the University changed its language policy in the 1990s to the effect that tuition is offered in both English and Afrikaans. Tuition offerings in English opened university study to many South Africans, as well as international students, who would not otherwise have been able to attend. In 2007, Sepedi was phased in as a language of communication. This signifies the University's appreciation of the strengths of diversity, particularly as it is manifested in multilingualism.

Community engagement is one of the pillars of the University's academic structure, together with teaching and learning, and research. Although community engagement has always featured prominently at the University, it was given significant impetus with the establishment of the Department of Community Engagement in 2006. Since 2007, one of the vice-principals has been tasked with overseeing community engagement as his primary responsibility.

The University is known for its exceptional financial management and stability. It is also recognised for its entrepreneurial spirit and the pursuit of innovative initiatives. It was the first South African university to establish a virtual campus and is a leader in client service.

The University's portfolio of campus companies has grown into a very comprehensive suite of successful ventures. These include Business Enterprises at University of Pretoria (Pty) Ltd (BE at UP), through which the University makes consulting and related professional services available, Continuing Education at University of Pretoria Trust (CE at UP), through which the University provides continuing education, as well as TuksSport (Pty) Ltd and the associated High Performance Centre (hpc). The University also holds an interest in a number of subsidiary companies, many of them joint ventures. These include companies involved in IT services, market research, financial modelling and venture capital. Several companies have also been established as vehicles to pursue the commercialisation of research.



The University has a strong internationalisation initiative. It maintains formal cooperation agreements with many other universities in the world, including some of the most prestigious universities in North America, Europe and Asia. It also cooperates with a number of foreign foundations that fund extensive programmes at the University. There are very strong ties in Africa, and a number of the faculties – notably the faculties of Law, Natural and Agricultural Sciences, and Veterinary Science – cooperate very closely with African universities. The campus companies BE at UP and CE at UP are active in almost half of the countries in Africa.

In February 2007, President Hu Jintao of China chose the University of Pretoria as the venue for his policy speech on Africa during his trip of the continent. A few months later, the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, visited the University's experimental farm to learn more about its research in agriculture and climate change in particular. In October 2008, an honorary doctorate was bestowed upon Senior Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore.

A number of the issues mentioned above pertain directly to the country's international competitiveness. The University's performance and achievements in research (including collaboration with the private sector and industry, as well as its interaction with science councils, foundations and non-governmental organisations, locally and internationally), the large number of graduates it produces (particularly doctoral and other postgraduate students, as well as scientists and engineers) and its focus on innovation contribute directly towards enhancing the nation's competitiveness.

There can be little doubt that, as the University of Pretoria celebrates its centenary, it is one of the leading research universities not only in South Africa, but on the African continent. It is a university of which its alumni, students and staff – and indeed the country – can be rightly proud. It is a university that makes a major contribution to the country's intellectual needs and competitiveness, while contributing towards building social structures and capital in the country.

The University of Pretoria has transformed itself into a truly South African university. Its student body is characterised by South Africans from a wide spectrum of racial, cultural, language and religious backgrounds. It is here that the leaders of tomorrow are not only educated academically, but are given the opportunity to develop in all aspects.

NGWAGAKGOLO TIRELONG YA TSEBO

Yunibesithi ya Pretoria e keteka ngwagakgolo wa yona ka 2008. Ka morago ga mengwaga ye lekgolo ya go katanela bokgoni thutong, yunibesithi ye e ikepetše bjalo ka ye nngwe ya diyunibesithi tša Afrika Borwa tša diketapele dinyakišišong.

Mola e keteka diphihlelelo tša yona tša mengwaga ye lekgolo ya go feta, Yunibesithi ye ga e itebelele fela malebana le maemo a yona a nakong ya go feta le ya bjale, eupša e itekola gape malebana le bokamoso bja yona. Ye ke nako yeo rena, bjalo ka moloko wa ngwagakgolo, re swanetšego go ikgafa go katanela, ka lerato, phegelelo le maikemišetšo, pono ya go ba yunibesithi ya Afrika Borwa ya maemo a godimodimo lefaseng.

Yunibesithi e butše dikgoro tša yona e le Kholetšhe ya Yunibesithi ya Transfala ka la 10 Dibokwane 1908 ka Kya Rosa gare ga mpa ya toporokgolo. Diprofesa tše nne di be di ruta baithuti ba gare ga 32 le 36 dithuto tša bokgabo le disaense. Go se go ye kae ke ge mabala ao a yunibesithi a fetoga a manyane, ka gona khamphase ye mpsha e ile ya agwa kua Brooklyn. Moago wo mogolo, woo lehono o tsebjago ka la Moago wa Kgale wa Mekgabo, mmogo le moago wa saense le hostele ya baithuti ba bašemane le tšona di ile tša agwa.

Yunibesithi ye nnyane e godile ka lebelo, bobedi ka bogolo le maemo. Ka 1930 go ile gwa phatlalatšwa tsebišo, gomme Molao wa Praebete (Private Act) wa Yunibesithi ya Pretoria (Act 13 of 1930) o ile wa fetola leina la Kholetšhe ya Yunibesithi ya Transfala gore e be Yunibesithi ya Pretoria. Ka 1932, Yunibesithi e ile ya fetola pholisi ya yona ya polelo gore e abe dithuto ka polelo ya Seafrikanse. Ge nako e tšwela pele, go ile gwa oketšwa ka mafapha a mafsa, gomme palo ya baithuti ya golela godimo mola ditlabelwa le tšona di ile tša oketšwa.

Lehono Yunibesithi ya Pretoria e ikgantšha ka tlhompho yeo e e fiwago maamong a boditšhabatšhaba malebana le dithuto le maemo a yona. Yunibesithi ya Pretoria e swanetše go ba 'yunibesithi ya ka moso', mokatanelabokamoso bjo bobotse bja Mafrika Borwa ka moka yoo a sa bogelego lefase ge le tšwela pele, eupša yoo a kgathago tema go agweng ga bokamoso bjo bokaone go bohle. Yeo ke tlhohlo ye moloko wa ngwagakgolo o lebaganego nayo ge go hlaba la ngwagakgolo wo mofsa. Yunibesithi ye e dula e tšwelela dithohlong tšeo e lebaganego le tšona, gomme e tla tšwela pele go dira bjalo.

In addition to academic endeavours, emphasis is placed on sport, cultural activities and personal and leadership development. This is done within a value framework that promotes the values of diversity, respect for people, privacy and property, human dignity, tolerance and non-alienation.

It is in this environment that students learn to understand and work with South Africans from other backgrounds. It is here that they come to understand the need to compete globally, to be prepared for the competitive world of work of tomorrow, and to meet the challenges of leadership in this country.

The University will strive to make a significant local impact by creating flexible, lifelong learning opportunities and an intellectually stimulating and culturally vibrant, pleasant and safe environment where students and staff can flourish. It is committed to effective, efficient, caring and innovative approaches to teaching, research and community service, as well as client-centred management and administration, and good governance. The University is establishing itself as an intellectual home for the rich diversity of South African academic talent.

The future

The University of Pretoria strives to be a symbol of national aspiration and hope, reconciliation and pride. This is a manifestation of the golden thread running through the University's vision for the future. It is the recognition that any country's leading universities must be much more than institutions of teaching, learning and research. They must be institutions where the national debate is stimulated, where the social fibre of the future is woven, where the future is shaped and the leaders of tomorrow are cultivated.

Every nation in the world needs to have at least a number of world-class universities that are acknowledged as such internationally. That is also true of South Africa today. Few universities in the country are better positioned than the University of Pretoria to become one of the nation's truly world-class universities.

Although the University of Pretoria has performed exceptionally in a number of areas, there are some in which it can and must improve. This notion is acknowledged in its vision to strive towards continuous innovation. Over the past number of years, the University recognised that many of its paradigms had matured and needed to be replaced by new ones. It is encouraging to note a number of initiatives that illustrate to what extent this mindshift has already taken off. These include the establishment of the virtual campus (the University of Pretoria was the first university in the country to offer such a service to its clients), the campus enterprises, the establishment of a structured environment for community engagement, as well as the implementation of a new management model in 2007 and the associated renewal of the corporate enterprise software systems.

A number of new academic initiatives have been very successful, including FABI and GIBS. It is essential, however, for increased attention to now be paid to bringing about significant academic renewal at the University, with a major focus on eliminating the barriers that are brought about by silos and a silo mentality. We must apply our minds to engage the academic engine of the University to make the major contributions that are required to bring about the necessary changes.

It has become evident that the University must make significant shifts in order to establish itself more firmly as a world-class university. The entire 'UP way of doing things' must be interrogated. This is the ultimate paradigm shift. In innovation parlance, the time has come for radical innovations with regard to processes and products, as well as organisational positioning and culture. Incremental innovations alone will not suffice, and any form of mediocrity and complacency cannot be tolerated. Instead, we must focus on quality and the pursuit of excellence.

As one examines the state of the University, its internal dynamics and its interfaces with the world, one gains the impression that the University has built up significant energy that has, over the years, become pent-up in the organisation. This trapped energy must be interpreted in a positive sense, for it represents untapped potential energy. The key to moving the University forward rapidly and significantly (to placing the University in another orbit) is to identify trapped energy and find ways in which potential energy can be converted into kinetic energy.

The University's untapped but trapped potential energy must now be unleashed in a bold move that will propel the University into the ranks of the world's best. There can be little doubt that the potential and the energy are present. The challenge is to exhibit the boldness, courage and commitment to execute the plan and pursue the vision with passion, determination and resolve.

As the centenary generation, we have the responsibility to ensure that the University of Pretoria not only meets the great expectations that were created a hundred years ago, but exceeds them. Not only must the University of Pretoria 'become for this country what Oxford is for England'; it must be set on a sustainable path towards being and remaining one of South Africa's world-class universities. It must be a 'university for the future', the trustee of a quality future for all South Africans. It must be a university that does not reactively look on as the world goes by, but instead proactively participates in creating a better future for all. That is the challenge that we, the centenary generation, face at the dawning of the new century. This university has always risen to the challenges it has faced, and I am confident that it will do so again.

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of the University's archives, as well as the Bureau for Institutional Research and Planning, in the preparation of this article. The source of the historical information is *Ad Destinatum, Gedenkboek van die Universiteit van Pretoria 1910 – 1960*.

'N EEU IN DIENS VAN KENNIS

Die Universiteit van Pretoria het sy eeufeeswording in 2008 gevier. Na 'n honderd jaar se strewe na akademiese uitnemendheid is hy goed gevestig as een van Suid-Afrika se toonaangewende navorsingsuniversiteite. Tydens die viering van die Universiteit se prestasies oor die afgelope honderd jaar, is daar nie slegs nagedink oor sy posisie in die verlede en hede nie, maar ook oor sy toekoms. Dit is 'n tyd waartydens ons – die eeufeesgenerasie – onself daartoe moet verbind om die visie van 'n ware wêreldklas- Suid-Afrikaanse universiteit aktief na te streef met passie en vasbeslotenheid.

Die Universiteit het sy deure op 10 Februarie 1908 as die Transvaal Universiteitskollege (TUK) in Kya Rosa in die middestad geopen. Vier professore het tussen 32 en 36 studente in die kunste en wetenskappe onderrig. Dié perseel het gou te klein geword, en 'n nuwe kampus is in Brooklyn gebou. Die hoofgebou, vandag bekend as die Ou Letteregebou, 'n wetenskapgebou en 'n manskoshuis is gevolglik beplan en gebou.

Die nuwe universiteit het vinnig gegroei in grootte en statuur. In 1930 is 'n proklamasie uitgevaardig en die Privaat Wet op die Universiteit van Pretoria (Wet 13 van 1930) het die naam van die Transvaal Universiteitskollege, Pretoria, na die Universiteit van Pretoria verander. In 1932 het die Universiteit sy taalbeleid verander om hoofsaaklik in Afrikaans onderrig aan te bied. Met verloop van tyd is nuwe fakulteite bygevoeg, studentetalle het gegroei en fasiliteite is uitgebrei.

Vandag ontvang die Universiteit internasionale erkenning en respek vir sy akademiese reputasie en statuur. Die Universiteit van Pretoria moet 'n 'universiteit vir die toekoms' wees; die trustee van 'n kwaliteittoekoms vir alle Suid-Afrikaners wat nie bloot reageer en toekyk hoe die wêreld verbygaan nie, maar eerder proaktief help om 'n beter toekoms vir almal te skep. Die energie wat deur die loop van die jare binne die Universiteit vasgevang is, verteenwoordig onbenutte potensiele energie wat vrygestel moet word om die Universiteit aan te dryf om uiteindelik een van die wêreld se besles te word.

Dit is die uitdaging wat die eeufeesgenerasie met die aanbreek van 'n nuwe eeu in die gesig staar. Hierdie Universiteit het nog altyd die uitdagings wat oor sy pad gekom het die hoof gebied, en sal dit weer doen.



Eeufeesroos blom in die Universiteit se tuine

Die Universiteit van Pretoria se Eeufeesroos is op Vrydag, 26 September, in 'n reuse-stippelbeeld uitgepak op die grasperk voor die Ou Letteregebou op die Hatfieldkampus.



Die projek is geïnisieer deur die Departement Visuele Kunste in 'n poging om 'n reuse-skildery te maak wat moontlik 'n aanslag op 'n wêreldrekord kon wees. Die gedagte is laat vaar ter wille van gemeenskapsdiens. Die kartondose is vroeër onder personeel en studente versprei met die versoek om dit met nie-bederfbare kositems te vul wat deur die Joolkomitee onder behoeftige gesinne in die Mmakaunyane-gemeenskap in die Winterveld uitgedeel is.

Die projekbestuurder, Talita Swarts, het die Eeufeesroos as motief in die vorm van 'n stippelbeeld gebruik. 'n Foto van die roos is opgebreek in stippels en elke stippel is individueel genommer en elke kleur is geïdentifiseer en gemeng. 'n Totaal van 319 studente van die Departement Visuele Kunste het 'n bepaalde aantal kartondose volgens spesifieke skakerings van pienk geveer.

Al 3 844 kartondose is in die Rautenbachsaal gestapel in die presiese volgorde waarop dit op die gras, van die middelpunt af na buitentoe, in 'n al groter wordende vierkant uitgepak is. Dit was 'n fantastiese projek wat met uitsonderlike presisie uitgevoer is.

Die produksie was groot in omvang wat beplanning én uitvoering behels. Dit het maande se nougesette beplanning geveer. Daar is ongeveer 191 liter verf gebruik om die kartondose te verf. Dit het 16 ure geneem om die kleure van die stippelbeeld te nommer, onder leiding van 'n onderrigassistent, en ses dae (11 uur per dag) se meng- en verfwerk om elke kleur presies met die

kleurkaart te laat ooreenstem. Die kunswerk is soos 'n mosaïekkunswerk geskep. 'n Rooster is geskep deur 2 112 m tou en 128 spykers te gebruik wat op die grasperk uitgelê is. Die voltooide kunswerk, wat sowat drie ure geneem het om te pak, was 961 m² groot.

Die kartondose is geskenk deur Atlas Box, en die kunststudente, asook studente van Taaibos, Klaradyn, Zinnia, Mopanie, Kiaat en Zeus, het die dose gevou.

Volgens prof Margaret Slabbert, Departementshoof van Visuele Kunste aan die Universiteit, het die skepping van hierdie reuse-skildery van die Eeufeesroos die kunsmaakproses herdefinieer ten opsigte van verskillende aktiwiteite, denkwyses en rolle wat ten opsigte van die estetika van modernisme gehandhaaf is. "Die projek het behels dat studente en personeel op die kampus met 'n breë, gediversifiseerde gehoor kommunikeer en in wisselwerking tree deur met kosprodukte by te dra tot die verligting van armoede in hul onmiddellike gemeenskap," sê prof Slabbert.

Die bekende rooskweker, Ludwig Taschner, het op versoek van die Universiteit die roos spesiaal gekweek. Die roos, *Universiteit van Pretoria Eeufees*, is op 9 Oktober 2007 deur prof Calie Pistorius, Visekanselier en Rektor, tydens 'n tuinparty voor die Ou Letteregebou vernoem. Prof Piet Hoek, alumnus en voormalige voorsitter van die Universiteitsraad, het toe 'n roos aan die Joolkoningin van 2007, Phumi Bohlela, oorhandig.

Universiteit van Pretoria Eeufees blom in die Universiteit se tuine en is beskikbaar om tuine orals te versier. "Alhoewel die Universiteit van Pretoria 'n honderd jaar van akademiese kundigheid vier, moet ons nie vergeet dat universiteite oor die toekoms gaan nie. Die Eeufeesroos simboliseer die Universiteit se verbintenis om by te dra tot 'n beter toekoms vir alle Suid-Afrikaners.



“Groeï, skoonheid en varsheid is inherente kenmerke van hierdie verbintenis, en hierdie kwaliteite word in die roos vergestalt,” het prof Pistorius gesê. Hy het bygevoeg dat net soos die roos bloei om vreugde te bring en lewenskwaliteit te verhoog, so sal die Universiteit van Pretoria blom in sy strewe om die intellektuele tuiste van die ryke verskeidenheid van Suid-Afrika se akademiese talent te wees.

Op Ludwig se Roosplaas, noord van Pretoria, word honderde saailinge jaarliks getoets vir hul aanpassing by die Suid-Afrikaanse klimaat onder die kundige oog van meesterkweker Ludwig Taschner. Elke jaar word 10 tot 20 variëteite in die mark vrygestel, en volgens Ludwig het die Eeufesroos ’n voortreflike genetiese erfenis en ’n kleurvolle geskiedenis.

Aan die vroulike kant het dit ontstaan uit ’n kruising tussen die *Safrano*-teerros en *Yellow China* in 1839. Verdere kruisbestuiwing het gelei tot die bekende *Lady Mary Fitzwilliam* in 1882. Hierdie roos is in 1890 met *Madame Tartas* gekruis, waaruit *Madame Caroline Testout*, ’n roos wat vandag nog steeds baie gewild is, ontstaan het. *La Reine*, asook die baie bekende *Frau Karl Druschki*, wat in 1903 gekweek is, vorm deel van die genetiese erfenis. Die kruising met ’n saailing deur menere Delbard in Frankryk het gelei tot *Centenaire de Lourdes*, ’n sterk, pienk floribunda-struik wat baie gesond en blomryk is.

“ volgens Ludwig het die Eeufesroos ’n voortreflike genetiese erfenis en ’n kleurvolle geskiedenis ”

Aan die manlike kant, het die lyn ontstaan met die eerste geel *Soleil d’Or*-hibriedros in 1900, gevolg deur *Rayon d’Or* en die gewilde *Mrs PS du Pont* in 1929. Verdere kweking het *Pink Favourite*, *Dainty Maid*, *Allgold* en laastens ’n kruis tussen *Remember Me* en *Southampton* opgelewer. Dit het oorspronklik gegee aan *Fellowship*, ’n floribunda met massas blomme in ’n gesogte appelkoos-koper-kleur. ’n Saailing van ’n kruis tussen *Centenaire de Lourdes* en *Fellowship* in 1997 het in 1998 geblom. Dié roos het sedertdien sy gehardheid in verskeie klimaatsomstandighede in Suid-Afrika getoon en is beskou as keurig genoeg om bekendgestel te word.

’n Reeks produkte wat die Eeufesroos uitbeeld is beskikbaar in die Universiteit se Eeufeswinkel. Hierdie winkel by die hoofingang van die Ou Letteregebou op die Hatfieldkampus is vol eeufesgedenkwaardighede. Landgoedwyn wat spesiaal gebottel is en die eeufesetiket dra, pragtige koffietafel-eeufespublikasies, en poskaarte en foto’s wat die kampus uitbeeld, is net ’n paar van die items wat aangehou word.

Tydens die Universiteit se jaarlikse Verwelkomingsdag op 19 Januarie 2008, is drie boompies van die spesiaal gekweekte roos deur Molatelo Thebe, ’n eerstejaarstudent in Mynbou-ingenieurswese wat vanjaar se groep nuweling-eerstejaars verteenwoordig het, prof Susan Adendorff, lid van die TuksAlumni-raad, en prof McGlory Speckman, Studentedekaan, ter viering van hierdie besondere mylpaal voor die Administrasiegebou op die Hatfieldkampus geplant.

Prof Calie Pistorius, Visekanselier en Rektor, tydens die bekendstelling van die Eeufesroos.



Travelling down the road of history

The rich history of the University of Pretoria reflects not only its own past, but also that of South Africa. History has a way of interweaving destinies so that, in the end, it is impossible to look back on the road travelled without noting other journeys that crossed, joined and overtook each other on the road that led to a destination in time. This is certainly the case with the University of Pretoria. The University's history can loosely be divided into four periods. The Foundation Years (1908 – 1929) represent its humble start with between 32 and 36 students and four lecturers. The Establishment Years (1930 – 1947) were characterised by its establishment as an Afrikaans university. The Expansion Years (1948 – 1982) saw student numbers doubling, which necessitated the physical expansion of the campus, both in size and in the number of facilities. The Transformation Years (1983 to the present) represent the recent period in which the University of Pretoria has developed into a truly South African university that serves the country and all its people.

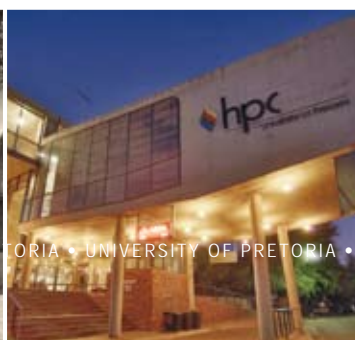
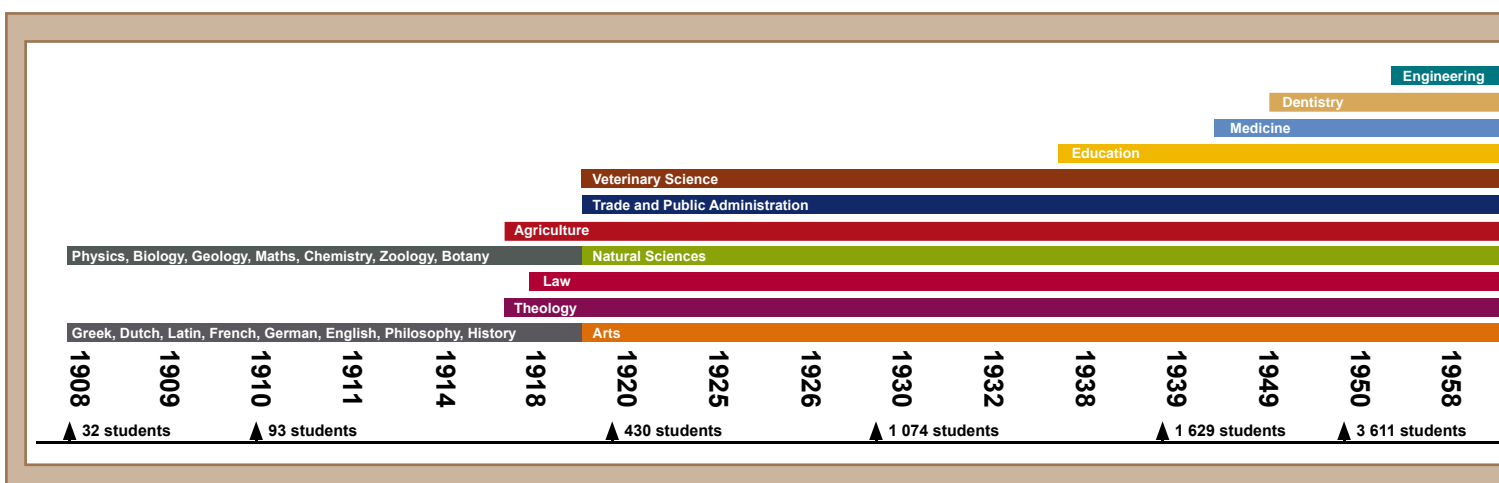
THE FOUNDATION YEARS

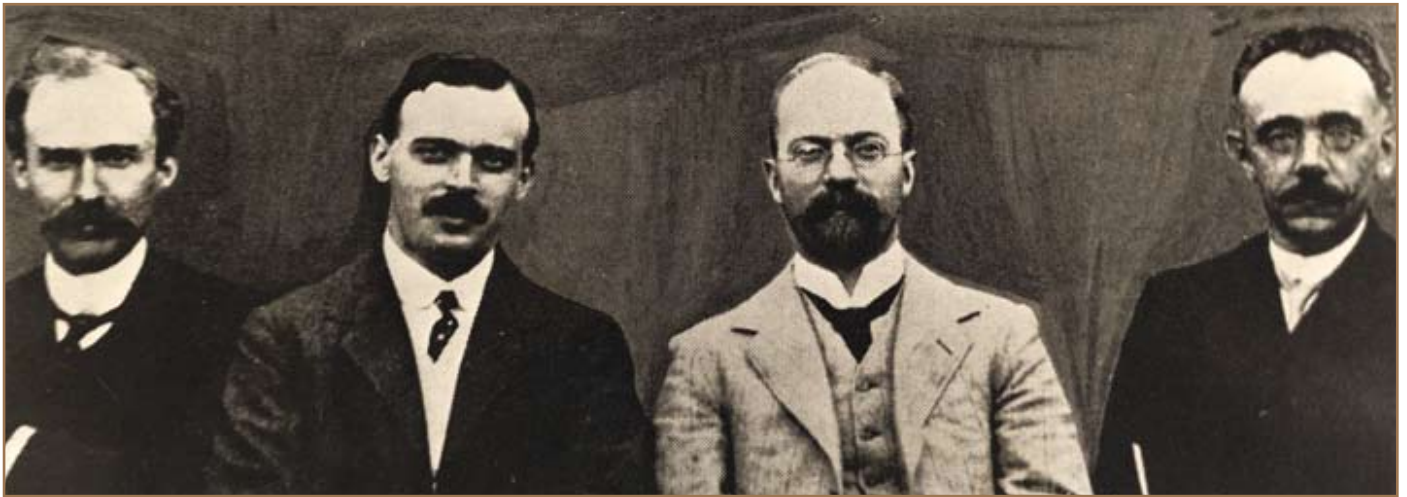
- 1889:** The Executive Council of the ZAR proposed the establishment of a university. An amount of £20 000 was set aside for this purpose. In the years preceding the Anglo-Boer War (1899 – 1902), there was much discussion in the Volksraad of the ZAR on the establishment of a university. These plans were interrupted by the outbreak of the war.
- 1908:** General Jan Christiaan Smuts, who was Minister of Education at the time, decided to establish a Pretoria branch of the Transvaal University College (TUC). It opened its doors on 10 February when between 32 and 36

students arrived for classes in the arts and sciences at a humble house known as Kya Rosa in Skinner Street. The first four professors were Prof HT Reinink, Prof J Purves, Prof AC Paterson and Prof DF du Toit Malherbe. Kya Lami, a house in Schoeman Street, was used as a men's residence for students and lecturers.

17 May 1910: The TUC in Pretoria became an independent institution from the Johannesburg branch, which became known as the South African School of Mines and Technology.

3 August 1910: The space at Kya Rosa was limited, and more and more space was required on an ongoing





The first four professors with which the Transvaal University College started its academic activities in 1908 (from left): Prof DF du Toit Malherbe, Prof J Purves, Prof AC Paterson and Prof HT Reinink.

basis. Property in Sunnyside was made available to house the college and, on this date, the cornerstone of the Old Arts Building was laid by Governor-General Gladstone.

show that he was a brilliant academic and administrator. The English/Afrikaans debate was high on the agenda in South Africa at that time. After taking several aspects into account – the most important being financial considerations – Prof Paterson restricted the presentation of classes in Afrikaans. The Faculty of Law was established.

September 1911: The TUC moved to the Old Arts and the Old Chemistry buildings. At that stage, there were seven professors, six lecturers and 62 students.

1914: Kollege men's hostel was built.

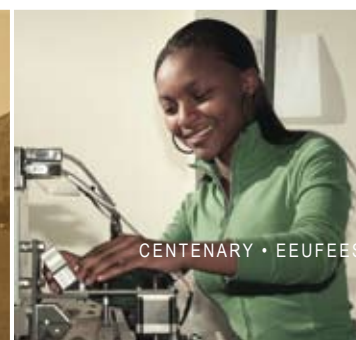
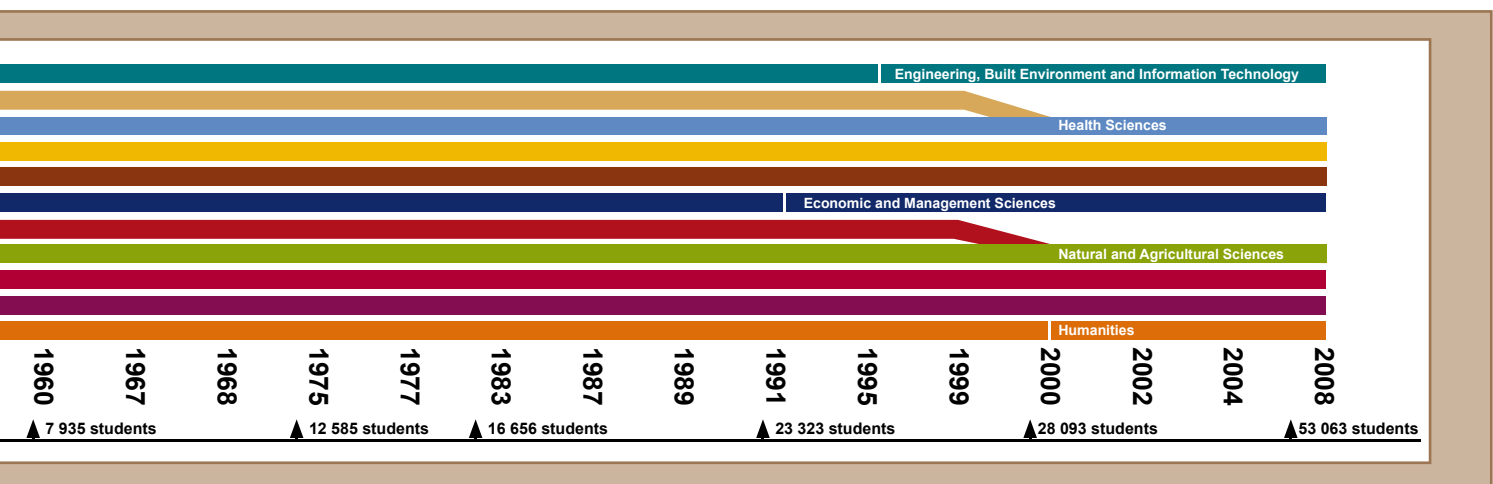
1917: The faculties of Agriculture and Theology were established.

1918: Prof Alfred Paterson was appointed as the first principal of the TUC. He was a Scottish Oxford graduate and records

1919: The faculties of Arts, Natural Sciences, Trade and Public Administration, and Veterinary Science were established.

1920: The experimental farm was purchased.

1925: Dr Nicolaas Hoogenhout, the Principal of the Normaal College in Pretoria, was appointed as TUC's second



principal. He was respected by both Afrikaans and English speakers at the University, and managed to quell the language tensions on campus.

1926: Die Fant ladies' residence (today known as Vergeet-my-nie) was built.

THE ESTABLISHMENT YEARS

1927: Dr Hoogenhout left the University and was replaced by Prof Antonie du Toit in a temporary capacity for two years, after which he was appointed permanently for a five-year term. He was the head of Mathematics and chaired the Senate on occasion. Dr Hoogenhout led the University through a difficult period in its history after the First World War.

24 March 1930: The Private Act on the University of Pretoria (Act 13 of 1930) established the University of Pretoria as an independent university.

10 October 1930: This was the official date of the establishment of the University of Pretoria. Official proceedings were held in the Pretoria City Hall.

1931 – 1933: The depression years led to a decline in student numbers and financial strain on the University. Student numbers dwindled from 1 050 in 1930 to 700 in 1935. Capital projects were drastically curbed, lecturers' salaries were cut and concerted efforts to save funds became commonplace.

1931: While 65% of the University's students were Afrikaans-speaking, only 32% of classes were presented in Afrikaans. Throughout the Transvaal, there was a call for the University to become an Afrikaans-medium institution.

1932: On 13 September, the Council decided that the University should first cater to the needs of the Afrikaans-speaking community.

1935: Mr Carl Schmidt was appointed as the fourth principal of the University. He was the Auditor-General of the country before this appointment, and made strong efforts to regain financial security for the University.

1937: The Faculty of Education was established.

1939 – 1945: Student numbers dropped due to World War II.

1941: Prof Marthinus Botha was appointed as the University's fifth principal.

1943: The Faculty of Medicine was established. Although Mr Schmidt laid the foundations for the establishment of the medical faculty, it was established under the leadership of Prof Botha.

THE EXPANSION YEARS

In this period, the campus expanded eastwards. Until 1960, the University fell between University, Lynnwood, Roper and Burnett streets. By 1982, the number of students at UP had doubled. This increase in student numbers necessitated the physical expansion of the campus, both in size and number of facilities. New buildings were erected shortly after one another, and a number of residences were also built.

1948: Prof Casper Rautenbach was appointed as the University's principal. He was the first former student to become a principal. During his life, he would be associated with the association for more than 50 years – first as a student, then as a lecturer and, finally, as its sixth principal: a position he held for 22 years from 1948 to 1970.

1949: The Faculty of Dentistry was established.

1953: The LC de Villiers sports grounds, named after the first chairman of TuksRugby, was established.

1956: The Faculty of Engineering was established.

1970: Prof Rautenbach retired and Prof Eduard Hamman was appointed as the University's seventh principal.

THE TRANSFORMATION YEARS

The main characteristic of this era was the transformation of UP into a bilingual and multiracial institution. These years also marked policy changes at South African universities and a rapid increase in student numbers at UP. New campuses and distance education transformed the University and opened doors to a large and diverse group of students.





Opening of the academic year, 2008.

1982: Prof Danie Joubert, another former student of the University, was appointed as principal. He served the University in the beginning of the transformation years and led it through this period.

1983: Legislation was passed that allowed students from other groups to be admitted to traditionally white universities. At the beginning of 1989, 230 of the total student body of 21 927 were so-called 'non-whites'.

1989: Classes began at the Witbank Campus.

1992: Prof Flip Smit was appointed as principal. His term came as South Africa was undergoing its most radical constitutional change. He helped transform a conservative, mainly white, Afrikaans-speaking university into one that accommodated all students, regardless of race or colour, while ensuring that it remained a national asset.

1994: The Hammanskraal Campus opened its doors.

1997: The Department of Telematic Learning and Education Innovation introduced distance education.

1997: The University appointed its tenth principal – Prof Johan van Zyl. Shortly after his appointment, new legislation

required that institutions, including the University, put measures in place to ensure equity in the appointment of personnel. During Prof Van Zyl's term, several bodies were created to ensure widespread representation throughout the University.

1999: The veterinary faculties of Medunsa and Onderstepoort merged to form a single Faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Pretoria.

1999: An innovation corridor was created with the signing of the Southern Education Research Alliance (SERA) with the CSIR.

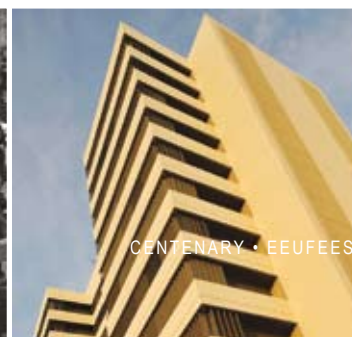
2000: The Teachers' Training College, Pretoria, was incorporated into the University's Faculty of Education.

The Gordon Institute of Business Science (GIBS), based in Sandton, was established.

2001: Prof Van Zyl left the University to enter the business world, and Prof Calie Pistorius, a respected and accomplished academic and administrator with a strong focus on innovation, was appointed as Vice-Chancellor and Principal.

2004: The Mamelodi Campus of Vista University was incorporated into the University of Pretoria.

Go to www.up.ac.za/centenary>UP historic overview for more detailed information on the University's history



Building a world-class



1910:

Designed by Piercy Eagle and bearing traits of Sir Herbert Baker's influence, the Old Arts Building extends the British Empire architectural to the old Transvaal. With its Edwardian take on classical columns and arches, this building rendered the campus substantial. With College House (1914) on its right and the Club House (1930) on its left, it creates an imposing central point.

1933 – 1936:

The monumental Merensky Library's symbolism is overt. It is also a precursor to Gerhard Moerdyk's Voortrekker Monument. The relief patterns were inspired by Zimbabwean motifs and symbols of learning and fertility. The curving of the front walls towards the entrance is reminiscent of an open book and reflects his sense of humour with a row of baboons above the entrance. A Foucault pendulum initially swung from the dome, lending the statement an even more portentous air. The Star of David screens around the gallery mark the substantial financial contribution of Pretoria's Jewish community towards the building's completion.

Late 1940s/early 1950s:

In 1910, Pretoria's brick aesthetic found its way to the campus with the Agriculture Building, designed in 1920 in a Cape-Dutch revival style, and Moerdyk's Chemistry and Botany buildings of the late 1940s and early 1950s extend the stylistic range of bricks on campus. The Theology Building also uses bricks in its retro styling. With elegant simplicity, the old Physical Education Building takes this aesthetic to another level. It now houses the Department of Visual Arts and is essentially a yellow face-brick shed with an iron roof, built when the post-war shortage of corrugated iron was still heavily felt.

Eclectic in range, the architecture of the University of Pretoria's Hatfield Campus makes for a fascinating display of shifting aesthetics in changing cultural and political dynamics. The campus is a microcosm of architectural styles of the last century that includes a reconstructed Victorian villa and a Catholic church. Architectural styles range from the Brazilian high modernism of the Aula to the supermodernist new Law Building.

campus

1958 – 1959:

Following a need to establish a theatre on campus for music performances, the Aula was built – a supreme monumental modernist hall constructed in a style that was globally all the rage after the Brazil Builds Exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York in 1943. Architect of the Pretoria school, Karel Jooste, was ingenious in his use of concrete. The building features stairs cut free from supporting floors, a free-form, cut-out concrete screen and waved ceilings. The effect of suspending the building's bulk over the Rautenbach Hall is especially pronounced because of large sliding glass doors along its western and eastern walls. The Musaion, Engineering II and the Mineral Sciences Building were also designed in the Little Brazil idiom.

1968 – 1976:

Brutalism – an international trend that resulted from technological improvements that enabled architects to manipulate concrete – reached its zenith in Brian Sandrock's Humanities Building. This tower block was constructed in 1973 and used to straddle Roper Street. Even when commissions for the Education/Law Building (now the Information Technology Building) and new Merensky Library went to another architectural firm, Sandrock's influence was heavily felt. The University's brutalist buildings show structural daring: the concrete facade of the Administration Building is suspended on rubber hangers, while the Engineering Tower has floors suspended from cables. Legend has it that Sandrock arrived at the design of the bas relief on the prow of the Administration Building while retrieving an insect from the plaster-of-paris presentation model.

1988 – 2004:

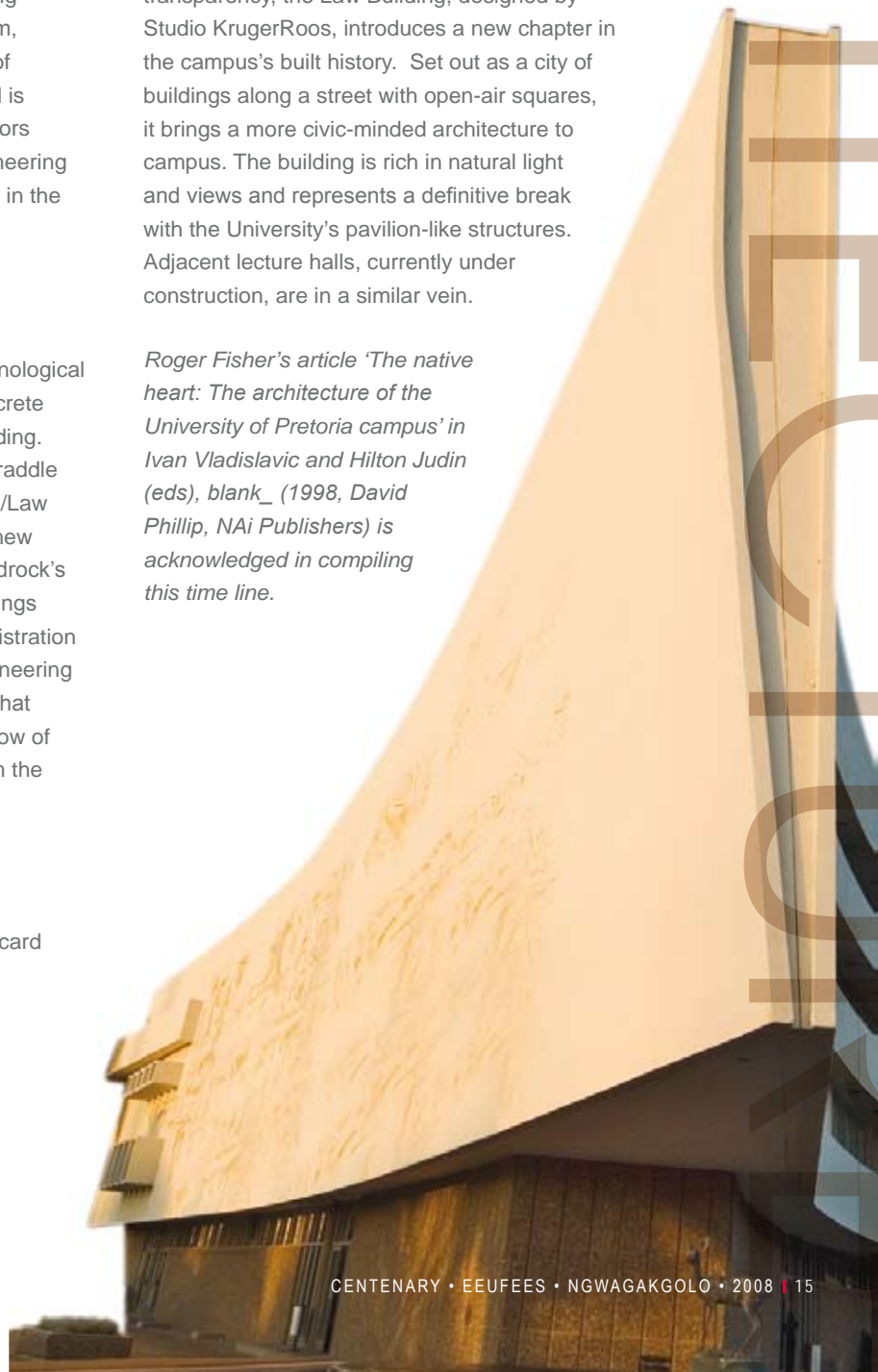
Samuel Pauw managed to convince the University to discard its original plans for building yet another tower for the Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences. The faculty came to be housed in a postmodernist building that playfully engages with the campus's brick aesthetic and the Romanesque tradition to which the Old Arts Building pays homage. Features are mannered and exaggerated in true postmodernist style. In the 1990s, the eastern side of campus

became a hotbed of postmodernist architecture. The Student Centre, Conference Centre and Graduate Centre are all linked by pedestrian walkways and are built on a more human scale.

2004:

Representing constitutional values such as transparency, the Law Building, designed by Studio KrugerRoos, introduces a new chapter in the campus's built history. Set out as a city of buildings along a street with open-air squares, it brings a more civic-minded architecture to campus. The building is rich in natural light and views and represents a definitive break with the University's pavilion-like structures. Adjacent lecture halls, currently under construction, are in a similar vein.

Roger Fisher's article 'The native heart: The architecture of the University of Pretoria campus' in Ivan Vladislavic and Hilton Judin (eds), blank_ (1998, David Phillip, NAI Publishers) is acknowledged in compiling this time line.



Kampus huisves 'n

kultuurskat

Reeds vanaf 1908, het studente aan die Universiteit van Pretoria deel aan 'n lewenskragtige kuns- en kultuurlewe. Met uitmuntende versamelings, opvoerings en uitstallings gee die Universiteit die afgelope 100 jaar die pas van die hoofstad se kultuurlewe aan. UP se invloed strek veel verder: dit is 'n plek waar ontluikende kreatiewe en fasiliterende talent gekoester en verder gevorm word.

1908: Engels, Latyn, Duits, Frans, Nederlands en Grieks is sedert UP se ontstaan gedoseer. In 1920 word Afrikaans vir die eerste keer genoem. Vanaf 1923 word Sotho en Zoeloe doseer. Die eerste vereniging by UP, die tweetalige Engels-Nederlandse Letterkundige Debatsvereniging, ontmoet op Vrydae omdat dit onmoontlik was 'to compete with the bioscopes on Saturday evenings'.

1919: Die Universiteitskoor het in die 1920's 'n groot oplewing beleef. Tans is daar drie kore aan UP verbonde: die UP Kamerkoor (vandag bekend as Tuks Camerata), met 'n Westerse koorrepertoire, UP Chorale, wat hulle op Afrika-koormusiek toespits, en die UP Konsertkoor. UP huisves ook 'n simfonieorkes, wat by verskeie geleenthede optree. Die jazz band uit 1928 is die simfonieorkes se voorganger.

1923: UP se Musiekskool, gestig in 1923, het talle uitvoerende kunstenaars van statuur opgelewer. Vermaarde komponiste prof Stefans Grové en dr Alexander Johnson het hier doseer.

1923: Vanaf 1910 word gereeld toneelopvoerings gehou. In 1923 word die TUK Afrikaanse Toneelvereniging gestig, asook 'n Engelse Toneelvereniging, The Thespians.

1927: 'Old glory'-rooi, koningsblou en goud word die Universiteit se kleure en vervang die 'mud and mustard' van die vorige palet.

Vanaf die 1930's: Kunstenaars wat by die Universiteit se destydse Macfadyen Gedenksaal in die middestad uitgestal het, het skenkings aan die Universiteit

gemaak. Hierdie skenkings vorm die grondslag van die Universiteit se kunsversameling, wat werke insluit van onder meer Erich Mayer, Bettie Cilliers-Barnard, Christo Coetzee, Pierneef, Pieter Wenning en Gregoire Boonzaier. Werk van enkele Europese kunstenaars is ook in die versameling opgeneem. Meer onlangse aanwinste het ten doel om 'n meer verteenwoordigende Suid-Afrikaanse versameling daar te stel.

1930: Die Universiteitswapen dateer uit 1930 en is in 1978 heraldies verfyn. Die wapen wapper elke werksdag sedert 11 September 1974 in aangepaste vorm as die Universiteitsvlag.

1931: Die eerste Jooloptog, in 1931, was ten bate van die Volkshospitaal en is deur die Hospitaalraad georganiseer. 'n Karnaval op Kerkplein en die Joolkoningin-kroning het in die 1950's tradisie geword.

1938: By UP is meegedoen aan Groot Trek-eeufeesaktiwiteite. In die Ou Letteregebou is 'n Eeufeesvlam uitgestal.



Die goue renoster van Mapungubwe

1939: *Perdeby*, die huidige studentekoerant, verskyn in 1939 vir die eerste keer uit die pen van 'Die Vyf Liberaliste' en is sedert 1948 'n weekblad. Dit was 'n voortsetting van 'n studentepublikasie-tradisie wat in 1912 begin het met jaarblaaie. *Vlieg*, 'n blad wat vanaf 1978 sporadies uitgegee is, was die debuutforum van belangwekkende skrywers soos Johann de Lange en Koos Prinsloo. Die kontensieuse inhoud en styleksperimente het sensuur op kampus uitgedaag.

1940: Die Volkspalegroep, lank onder leiding van Cecile de Ridder en Dolla Raats, het toere regoor die land onderneem en geld vir die mediese fakulteit en studentesaal ingesamel.

1948: In Pro Arte is die aktiwiteite van verenigings ter bevordering van musiek, toneel, woordkuns en beeldende kunste saamgesnoer. Dié organisasie het 'n lewenskragtige kultuurlewe op kampus aangewakker.



1956: 'n *Universiteit verrys*, 'n rolprent vervaardig deur die Amateur Filmburo van die Universiteit van Pretoria, het sy wêreldpremiere in die Ou Chemiesaal.

1958: Mimi Coertse wy die Aula van die Universiteit en drie jaar later die Musaion in. Die Aula was tot en met die ingebruikname van die Staatsteater die sentrum van kultuurgebeure in Pretoria en was die tuiste van die uitvoerings van die Transvaalse Uitvoerende Raad van die Kunste (TRUK).

1965: Die Departement Drama word onder leiding van prof Geoff Gronjé en kulturdoyenne, prof Anna Neethling-Pohl, gestig. By UP se teaters, *Die Masker*, *Die Bok* en *Die Lier*, word die Pretoriase publiek aan eksperimentele teater, soos dié van Antonin Artaud, bekendgestel.

1973: Dr Anton Rupert, die Tukkies van die Eeu, skenk Anton van Wouw se laaste woonhuis te Clarkestraat, Brooklyn, en 'n omvangryke versameling Van Wouw-argiefmateriaal, implemente, gietstukke en beeldhouwerke aan die Universiteit.

1976: Die JA van Tilburg-versameling van nagenoeg 8 000 stukke word aan die Universiteit geskenk. Die versameling bestaan uit meubels en skilderye uit die 17^{de} en 18^{de} eeu, Delft-keramiek en Chinese voorwerpe.

'n Van Wouw-beeld

1978: 'n Selfstandige Departement Visuele Kunste (vroeër Beeldende Kunste genoem) kom tot stand. Prominente kunstenaars soos prof Nico Roos en Margaret Gradwell gee klas aan die departement.

1981: Voor 1993, toe Radio Tuks op FM begin uitsaai het, het landlyne die ateljee met die groot kafeteria, koshuise en Onderstepoort verbind. Radio Tuks was die eerste kampusradio in Suid-Afrika wat CD's gespeel het.

1983: Die oprigting van 'n replika van Kya Rosa, die gebou wat aanvanklik die TUK gehuisves het, getuig van die Bond van Oudstudente (nou TuksAlumni) se blywende betrokkenheid by die Universiteit.

1989: Die Voëlvrytoer, met Bernoldus Niemand, Johannes Kerkorrel en Dagga-Dirk Uys, wat 'n stem aan die Afrikaanse jeug se anti-apartheidsentimente gee, doen aan by die Maskerteater. Dit was die enigste Voëlvrykonsert wat op 'n oorwegend Afrikaanse kampus gehou is.

1994: Die Argief van die Universiteit kom tot stand. Hier word Universiteitsmateriaal ontsluit, gehuisves en bewaar onder kuratorskap van prof Karen Harris.

1995: Op die tagtigste verjaarsdag van die Italiaans-Suid-Afrikaanse beeldhouer, Edoardo Villa, open die Villa-museum in die Ou Merensky. Die Universiteit besit 188 van sy werke.

2000: Die Mapungubwe-museum, met 'n versameling artefakte en werkstuie afkomstig van die UNESCO-wêrelderfenisterrein, Mabungubwe Nasionale Park, word vir die publiek oopgestel. Die Universiteit is in 2008 reeds 75 jaar gemoed met opgrawings en navorsing op die Mapungubwe-terrein.

2007: UP se Eenheid vir Kreatiewe Skryfkuns kom op die been onder leiding van Hertzogpryswenner, prof Henning Pieterse.

2008: Vroeg in die Eeufeesjaar word 'n Boekfees – die Boekjol – gehou waar die nagenoeg 1 000 boeke wat deur personeel en alumni van UP geskryf is, uitgestal word. Prof Charles van Onselen se seminale *The seed is mine*, wat vroeër as een van die 100 beste boeke uit Afrika aangewys is, is een van hierdie boeke.



Honderd jaar

Die Universiteit van Pretoria spog vandag met wêreldklas sportfasiliteite en -geriewe, asook 'n trotse tradisie van uitnemendheid in sport wat oor die afgelope eeu opgebou is.



1908

Die Transvaal Universiteitskollege open sy deure met tussen 32 en 36 ingeskrewe studente.

1909

Met 66 ingeskrewe studente, bestaan daar reeds vier sportklubs: rugby, sokker, tennis en korfbal.

1920's

In 1928 word Tukkies se bekende sportkleure, met 'n band van rooi, blou en goue strepe oor die bors, vir die eerste keer gedra. Die golf- en swemklub word in 1929 gestig.

1910's

Verskeie klubs het gedurende hierdie tydperk hul ontstaan gehad. Die eerste krieketklub is in 1912 gestig, maar het stadig doodgeloop tot in 1919 toe daar weer oplewing was. Die Tuks-atletiekklub, asook die dameshokkieklub, is in 1918 gestig.

1940's

Die UP Amateurstoei klub word in 1940 gestig, en die bofbalklub word in Augustus 1946 gestig. In Mei 1948 word 'n nuwe atletiekbaan net betyds vir die Dalrymple-byeenkoms in gebruik geneem. Die gewigoptelklub begin in 1949.

1930's

Die Tuks-boksspan verower die gesogte Hadley-skild, en sou dit daarna nog baie keer regkry.

op die sportveld

1950's

Die skermklub word gestig, gevolg deur die UP Gimnastiekklub in 1951 en die judoklub in 1955. In 1956 word 12 nuwe tennisbane aangelê waar die huidige Administrasiegebou staan. Op 1 Februarie 1958 open UP die deure van sy eerste Sportkantoor. Die LC de Villiers-sportterrein met sewe rugbyvelde, 'n pawiljoen en kleeedkamers, 'n krieketveld en hokkieveld word op 1 Junie 1959 amptelik in gebruik geneem.



1960's

Die muurbalkklub word in 1961 gestig, en die pluimbalkklub in 1963. Op 1 Februarie 1966 word 18 nuwe tennisbane op LC de Villiers oopgestel, en in dieselfde jaar word die karateklub gestig. Op 24 Februarie 1968 word UP se eerste swembad amptelik oopgestel.

1970's

Die muurbalbane word op 19 September 1975 in gebruik geneem.

1980's

Die groei in studentegetalle en die belangstelling in sport lei in 1983 tot die oprigting van die moderne UP Sportsentrum, voortaan die tuiste van alle binnenshuise sportsoorte en die bestuur van sport aan die Universiteit. Die Daan Swiegers-rugbyklubhuis word in 1987 geopen.

1990's

In hierdie tydperk kry tennis en krieket nuwe klubhuise – tennis in 1995 en krieket in 1996/97.

2000's

In 2000 kry rugby 'n nuwe klubhuis, en die eerste TuksSport Roemsaal-banket word aangebied. Die amptelike ingebruikneming van die moderne High Performance Centre in 2002, wat met die nuutste oefen- en afrigtingsfasiliteite toegerus is en met talle geakkrediteerde sportakademies spog, is 'n besondere hoogtepunt. In 2003 kry hokkie 'n nuwe klubhuis en -baan, en in 2008 word die wêreldgehalte Absa Tuks stadionkompleks geopen.

Besoek www.up.ac.za/tukssport vir meer inligting oor die Universiteit se sportklubs en legendariese sportmanne en -vroue.

Van grasbane op die TUK-kampus



Met die stigting van die Transvaal Universiteitskollege 'n honderd jaar gelede en die ingebruikneming van die sierlike Ou Letteregebou kort daarna in 1911, was die omgewing van die kampus nog woens en leeg. Vanselfsprekend sou daar in die beplanning van die terrein ook aan sportfasiliteite gedink moes word, want sportbelangstelling was van meet af aan die studente se erns. Trouens, met 'n studentetal van slegs 66, was daar toe alreeds 'n sokkerklub, 'n rugbyklub, 'n tennisklub en 'n korfbalklub.

Aanvanklik was hierdie spanne op die goedgesindheid van nabygeleë stadsklubs aangewese ten einde van hul fasiliteite gebruik te maak, maar daar was vinnig drie tennisbane en 'n hokkieveld beskikbaar op die terrein wat vandag deur die Musaion- en Aulakompleks in beslag geneem word. Met rukke en stote is gewerk aan 'n rugbyveld wat eers teen 1922 gereed was, en kort daarna is 'n atletiekbaan rondom die hokkie- en rugbyveld aangelê. Groeiende studentegetalle en sportdeelname het meegebring dat meer sportklubs oor die loop van jare gestig is, sodat die getal in die eeufeesjaar op 30 geregistreerde klubs te staan kom.

'n Groot stimulus was ongetwyfeld die besluit in 1953 dat, vanweë beperkte ruimte op die hoofkampus, sportvelde op die proefplaas ontwikkel moes word. Die indrukwekkende LC de Villiers-sportkompleks sal waarskynlik vandag nie maklik in grootte, voorkoms en funksionaliteit oortref word nie. Die jongste toevoeging is die ultramoderne High Performance Centre, as die eerste van sy soort in Suider-Afrika. Met 'n reputasie van uitnemendheid het dit reeds die voorkeurplek geword vir nasionale en internasionale sportlui om voor te berei vir die strawwe kompetisies by verskeie internasionale byeenkomste.

Benewens deelname aan plaaslike stadsliga's, was 1913 die jaar van die eerste 'botsing' met die Grey Universiteitskollege. Hierdie kragmeting het 'n langdurige intervarsity-tradisie ingelui – aanvanklik met die naburige Witsies, maar mettertyd ook met die Kovsies, Pukke en Raukies, terwyl 'n gereelde rugbykragmeting met die Maties nog altyd vir 'n hoogtepunt op die sportkalender sorg.

Besondere prestige-waarde word nie alleen geheg aan hierdie tussen universiteite sportbyeenkomste nie, maar ook aan vertonings by talle nasionale sporttoernooie. Prestasies by sulke geleenthede dra steeds daartoe by om die Universiteit van Pretoria 'n voorste naam en plek in Suid-Afrikaanse sport te besorg.

Naas genoemde spanbyeenkomste, is daar nog altyd die individuele presteerders. Daarvan getuig die eretoekennings, sportmedaljes en beurse, die jaarlikse aanwysing van 'n uitnemende sportman en sportvrou, die fotoversamelings in die

tot 'n wêreldklas-sportstadion

klubhuise en die indrukwekkende naamlys van besondere sportlui in TuksSport se Roemsaal.

Buiten baie wat hul debuut op provinsiale vlak gemaak het, het Werner Gerhardt (atletiek) en JN Smith (boks) die onderskeiding om die eerste Tukkies te wees wat Springbokke geword het toe hulle in 1930 aan die Statebondspele deelgeneem het. Hulle was die voorlopers van UP se huidige sporthelde. In 2007, ding 97 Tukkies in Suid-Afrikaanse spanne mee en verwerf 160 provinsiale kleure in talle sportsoorte.

Alhoewel sportprestasies in die hedendaagse professionele era, in teenstelling met sportdeelname, toenemend beklemtoon word, is UP tog daarop bedag dat, naas mededingende sport, rekreatiewe sportbeoefening ook vir al sy studente moontlik moet wees. Daar is inderdaad 'n toenemende deelname van Tukkies aan sport – as't ware 'n endossement op die eeu-oue spreekwoord: *mens sana in corpore sano*, 'n gesonde liggaam huisves 'n gesonde gees!

In die studente se deelname aan sport, word ook sterk gefokus op hul rol in die bestuur van sportklubs as deel van die Universiteit se intensiewe program van leierskapsontwikkeling met die toevoeging van tersaaklike vaardighede en blywende lewenswaardes. Sodoende word op sportgebied meegewerk aan die Innovasiegenerasie. Hierdie slagspreuk, of liewers 'handelsmerk van UP', soos verwoord deur die Visekanselier

en Rektor, prof Calie Pistorius, wil oorvloedig geleentheid aan studente bied om hul volle menslike potensiaal te ontwikkel.

Terwyl die oorkoepelende fokuspunt van TuksSport inderdaad is om 'n tuiste vir professionele sportbestuur en uitnemende sportprestasies te skep, is dit wel deeglik geïntegreer in die akademiese bedrywighede. Dit verskaf praktiese opleiding en navorsingsgeleentheid aan die Departement Biokinetika, Sport en Vryetydwetenskappe, maar ontvang op sy beurt die wetenskaplike ondersteuning van die Instituut vir Sportnavorsing.

Hierdie akademiese betrokkenheid word aangevul deur nog 'n kernfunksie, doelgerigte gemeenskapdiens in voorheen agtergeblewe gemeenskappe. Hierdie besondere aspek van UP se transformasie-agenda skep talle geleentheid vir navorsing, die ontwikkeling van uitreikprogramme en die verryking van 'n multikulturele begrip, nie alleen op die sportveld nie, maar ook tussen TuksSport en die gemeenskap waarbinne hy gesetel is.

Die Universiteit se filosofie oor die belangrikheid van sport vind neerslag in voortgaande strategiese beplanning, groot geldelike insette en hoëgehalte-fasiliteite, die beskikbaarheid van beurse aan belowende en presterende sportlui, die aanstelling van kundige sportadministrateurs en spesialis-afrigters, asook doelgerigte sportpromosies onder 'n bemerkingsblootstelling aan alumni en die breë publiek.

Erkenning word verleen aan prof Flip van der Watt, voormalige Studentedekaan, vir die saamstel van hierdie artikel.





’n Navorsingsuniversiteit sonder weerga

Die Universiteit van Pretoria het oor die afgelope 100 jaar ontwikkel van ’n hoofsaaklik onderriggefokusde instelling tot een met ’n gevorderde navorsingskultuur.

Die meeste van hierdie ontwikkeling het oor die afgelope twintig jaar plaasgevind as gevolg van spesifieke besluite en inisiatiewe om navorsing te bevorder. Die grondslag wat die vroeëre navorsers gelê het en die reaksie van die latere personeel op die klemverandering wat in die 1980's plaasgevind het, het ’n groot rol gespeel in die vordering wat op navorsingsgebied plaasgevind het.

Navorsing word dekades reeds by die Universiteit gedoen. In die 1940's is ’n navorsings- en publikasiekomitee al gestig wat hoofsaaklik verantwoordelik was vir die toewysing van fondse vir navorsing per projekvoorlegging, asook vir die aankoop van herdrukke. Die fondse hiervoor was egter baie beperk, aangesien ’n groter klem op onderrig geplaas is.

Afrikaanse studente – sommige uit huise waar hulle die eerste geslag was wat vir tersiëre opleiding kom aanmeld het – het na UP gestroom. Klasgelder is so laag moontlik gehou, aangesien sommige studente groot ekonomiese agterstande beleef het. Klasse was gevolglik groot en navorsing was ’n aktiwiteit wat van die betrokke dosent se ingesteldheid afgehang het, eerder

as wat dit deel was van die inrigting se oorhoofse beleid. Die bevordering van dosente het eerder afgehang van goeie onderrig as navorsing.

Ten spyte hiervan was die Universiteit oor die afgelope 100 jaar een van die universiteite in Suid-Afrika wat die meeste meesters- en doktorsgraadstudente laat afstudeer het. Hierdie prestasie het nie die verwagte neerslag gevind in die publikasie van wetenskaplike artikels nie. Dié anomalie het later veral duidelik geword toe die staat in die 1980's ’n subsidieformule ontwerp het wat die aantal artikels in gerefereerde vaktydskrifte beloon het. Tydens die eerste meting van navorsingsuitsette volgens hierdie stelsel, het die Universiteit nie volgens verwagting presteer nie as die aantal meesters- en doktorsgraadstudente en voltydse dosente in ag geneem word.

Die Universiteitsraad het in 1983 ’n onafhanklike professionele eksterne organisasie aangestel om ’n omvattende ondersoek na die funksionering en doeltreffendheid van die Universiteit te doen. Navorsing is aangedui as ’n aspek wat dringende aandag moes kry. Struktuurregstellings en beleidswysings is onder

andere aanbeveel. 'n Navorsingsbeleid is in 1984 geformuleer en dit is in 1986 opgevolg met die eerste bestuursberaad waar die bespreking op navorsing gefokus is. Van die uitkomst van die indringende gesprekke oor navorsing tydens die beraad en daarna, was 'n besluit dat die Universiteit 'n navorsingsgerigte instelling moet word wat sy plek in die plaaslike en internasionale universiteitsomgewing sal kan volstaan.

Van die stappe wat geneem is, is die aanstelling van 'n viserektor met verantwoordelikheid vir navorsing, die vestiging van 'n Departement Navorsingsbevordering, die aanstelling van 'n Direkteur: Navorsing in 1988, die publikasie van 'n jaarlikse navorsingsverslag sedert 1987, die verbetering in omvang en kwaliteit van die biblioteek, asook verskeie ander bestuurs- en administratiewe innovasies wat daarop gerig was om die personeel en nagraadse studente in hul navorsing te ondersteun.

Die vergroting van die Universiteit se navorsingsbegroting en die koppeling van die toekenning van fondse aan navorsingsuitsette, die verhoogde klem op nagraadse studente en die skepping van verskeie poste vir nadoktorale genote, is ook van die faktore wat 'n rol gespeel het in die vordering wat sedertdien gemaak is.

Die positiewe impak wat die evaluering van dosente se navorsing deur die Nasionale Navorsingstigting (NRF) op die kwaliteit van navorsingsuitsette gehad het, moet ook genoem word. Met die instelling van die evaluasieprogram in 1983, het die Universiteit minder geëvalueerdes opgelewer as wat die aantal dosente sou regverdig. Dit het egter vinnig verbeter. Veral in die onlangse jare is daar 'n beduidende groep

dosente wat geëvalueer is. Dit is ook aangehelp deurdat dosente se vergoeding en navorsingstoekenning aan 'n goeie navorsingsrekord gekoppel is.

Terugskouend kan gesê word dat die laat 1980's 'n keerpunt in die ontwikkeling van UP se navorsing verteenwoordig en dat dit die begin was van die vestiging van 'n wyd aanvaarde navorsingskultuur.

“

Die navorsingstatuur van die Universiteitspersoneel het so toegeneem dat hulle fondse van buite suksesvol kan trek.

”

In 1996 het die navorsingsuitsette, soos gemeet aan die aantal publikasies wat subsidie van die staat kon verdien, toegeneem tot die meeste van al die Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite, en dit is die posisie wat die Universiteit nog steeds beklee. Dit wil voorkom asof die tempo waarteen die navorsingsuitsette groei, besig is om af te neem. Die afname in staatsbefondsing vir navorsing en die beperkte vermoë van die Universiteit om intern aan al die behoeftes vir navorsingsfondse te voorsien, verplig dosente om al hoe meer van eksterne navorsingsbefondsing gebruik te maak.

Die navorsingstatuur van die Universiteitspersoneel het intussen so toegeneem dat hulle fondse van buite suksesvol kan trek. Hulle kon dus daarin slaag om al hoe meer betrokke te raak by kontraknavorsing, asook by samewerking met ander instansies, onder andere deur die Program vir Tegnologie en Menslike Hulpbronne vir Nywerhede (THRIP). Die stigting van die Suidelike Onderrig- en Navorsingsooreenkoms (SERA) in 2000 tussen die Universiteit en die Wetenskaplike en Nywerheidsnavorsingsraad (WNNR) is een van die formele Suid-Afrikaanse samewerkingsooreenkomste. Verskeie suksesvolle samewerkingsooreenkomste met buitelandse universiteite het ook baie bygedra tot die uitbouing van navorsing aan UP.



Leading minds

The following researchers were honoured as the University of Pretoria's leading minds over the past century:

1920s

Berend Gemser, Arnold Theiler

1930s

Petrus Johannes du Toit, Leo Fouché, Thomas Hugo le Roux, Margareta Gerarda Mes, Hermann Otto Mönnig, Douw Gerbrand Steyn, Herold Georg Johannes Schweikerdt

1950s

Daniel Gerhardus Franzsen, Evert Philippus Groenewald, Jurgens Anthonie Janse Meester, Bernard Johnson Meyer, Wilhelm Otto Daniel Neitz, Daniel Pont

1960s

Raymond Albert Alexander, Jan Cornelis Bonsma, Jack Nicol Coetzee, René Michel du Toit, Pierre Cloete Haarhoff, Franz Gustav Heymann, Barend Cornelius Jansen, John Michael Malloch-Brown, Barend Frederik Nel, Hendrik Johannes Jacobus Reynders, Floris Albertus van Jaarsveld, Adrianus van Selms

1970s

Geoffrey Falkson, George Hudson Findlay, Robert Carl Franz, Alewyn Petrus Grové, James Alfred Loader, Johannes Anthonie Lombard, Johannes Petrus Louw, Phillipus Smit, Gerrit Tertius van Rooyen, Daniël Wynand Verwoerd

1980s

Sybrand Abraham de Waal, Albert Eicker, Erich Karl Helmut Friedland, Nathanaël Grobbelaar, Johan Adam Heyns, Ivan Gerard Horak, Johannes Albertus Geldenhuys Malherbe, Tomasz A Modro, Theunis Willem Naudé, Victor Pretorius, Otto Walter Prozesky, Richard Karl Reinecke, Martin Rishton Sharpe, John Dawson Skinner, Hendrik Albertus van de Venter, Johannes Hendrik van der Merwe, Gerhard von Gruenewaldt, Robert Vleggaar

1990s

Francois Danie Auret, Jan Christoffel Antonie Boeyens, Kurt-Wilhelm Bütow, Rachel Mary Carter, Jacobus Maree Greeff, Anton Michal Heyns, Hendrik Huisman, Johan Martin Trotske Labuschagne, Edward Henry Mathews, Derek Albert McNamara, Henry Miller, Calie Pistorius, Petrus Christiaan Pistorius, Elemér Elad Rosinger, Niko Sauer, Evert Seevinck, Clarke Henry Scholtz, Johan van Zyl, Michael J Wingfield, Hendrik J Viljoen

2000s

Basil Alwyn Allsopp, Nigel C Bennett, Peter Barrington Best, Judith Mary Bishop, Steven Loudon Chown, Thomas Eugene Cloete, Monuko du Plessis, Jan Harm Petrus Eloff, Patrick George Eriksson, Walter Wilhelm Focke, Christof Heyns, Attie Johannes Ligthelm, Thokozani Majozi, Alexander Andrew Myburg, Daniel Jacobus Prinsloo, Terence John Robinson, Johannes Arnoldus Snyman, John Reginald Nuttall Taylor, Schalk Willem van der Merwe, Jan Gabriël van der Watt, Willem Francois Petrus van Heerden, Charles van Onselen, Christopher Robert Walton

Honouring

As part of its centenary celebrations, the University paid tribute to its 100 top researchers for their contributions over the past century.

These researchers all helped to establish the University as one of the country's leading research universities.

The selection of the University's top researchers over the past century was itself the culmination of an extensive research project undertaken by former Vice-Principal and first Director: Research at the University of Pretoria, Prof Theuns Erasmus.

Evaluation criteria

Prof Erasmus used the minutes of the Publication and Research Committees from 1947 to 1972 in order to identify potential candidates. He focused on the available publication lists, theses and dissertations dating back to 1931, as well as other archival material of the University. He also consulted the NRF rating lists since the inception of this activity in 1983, using the A, B1 and P ratings as a benchmark.

Other sources of information included the TuksAlumni CV list, the list of recipients of awards made by the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns (South African Academy of Science and Arts), winners of the gold medal of the South African Society for the Advancement of Science, honorary doctorates and recipients of the University's Exceptional Academic Achiever Award. Information was also obtained from the Institute for Research Development at the time when

A-rated researchers



Prof Clarke Scholtz is a professor in the Department of Zoology and Entomology, and a member of the American Coleopterists Society. His major research interests revolve around biosystematics and conservation of the beetle superfamily Scarabaeoidea.



Prof John Dugard is a leading international lawyer who teaches the master's programme in Human Rights and Democratisation in Africa at the University's Centre for Human Rights. He enjoys worldwide recognition as a leading South African international lawyer.

research leaders

Fact file



Prof Sydney Brenner, South African-born joint Nobel prizewinner for Medicine in 2002, presented awards to the top researchers at a function held on 26 March 2008.

the support of social sciences was still part of the mandate of the Human Sciences Research Council.

The names of the researchers that were obtained from these sources were measured against a strict set of criteria before they were included in the final list. The criteria used were, among others, whether the research was original and whether it contributed new knowledge to the research field judged by peer review. In some instances, cognisance was taken of the impact of the research in practice.

Go to www.up.ac.za/research for more information on the University's research activities and to download the latest Research Report.



Prof Mike Wingfield specialises in mycology and plant pathology, and is the founding director of the Forestry and Agricultural Biotechnology Institute (FABI). His research programme is one of the first six government-endorsed and funded Centres of Excellence.



Prof Pat Eriksson is Head of the Department of Geology, and his main research interest is Precambrian sedimentation systems. He is a member of the Geological Society of South Africa, the Society for Sedimentary Geology (USA) and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Since the turn of the century, the University of Pretoria has shown a steady increase in the number of articles published in local and international peer-reviewed journals. It is the leading institution in terms of research outputs among universities in South Africa according to the latest audited figures released by the Department of Education.

- The University has a total staff component of 6 971.
- A total of 57 409 students studied at the University during 2008.
- Of this number, 38 934 were contact and 18 475 distance education students.
- The student numbers are made up of 16 141 black and 22 793 white students (contact students); 46.5% were male and 53.5% female (contact students); 10 484 (contact) and 7 666 (distance) postgraduate students studied at UP.
- Of these, 5 143 were master's and 1 393 doctoral students, 3 194 (contact) and 5 456 (distance) honours, 5 143 master's and 1 393 doctoral students enrolled at UP (presented through contact tuition only) and 2 588 international students studied at the University. Of this number, 44% were postgraduate students.
- In terms of intellectual property, seven disclosures of potential inventions were recorded in 2007, three patents were provisionally filed, two South African patents were registered, two international patent families were registered and two licences were awarded to industry.
- The University's NRF ratings in January 2008 included four A-ratings, two P-ratings, 53 B-ratings, 120 C-ratings, 30 Y-ratings and three L-ratings.
- In 2007, approximately R346 million was available for research: R290 million was obtained from external funders, while R56 million was allocated to the research budget from internal funds. This amount was utilised for the upgrading and maintenance of its research capacity and equipment, congresses and visiting scientists, research publications, postdoctoral fellowships, research fellowships, the Research Development Programme and the rewarding of creative outputs.
- Research collaboration takes place with the SADC countries, the European Union, the USA and Oceania, as well as with Central Africa, Canada, Far East, Europe, South America, Asia, Middle East, Eurasia, North Africa, Eastern Europe, Central American and Caribbean countries.



Expertise contributes to international recognition

Dr Chris Stals, former Chancellor of the University of Pretoria, pays homage to his predecessor, Dr Anton Rupert.

Since the establishment of the University of Pretoria in 2008, this world-class institution has delivered more than 150 000 graduates. As such, it is a top supplier of high-level human resources. These individuals play a crucial role in creating a growing awareness of the University's reputation as a leading research university nationally and internationally.



The University of Pretoria has a firm commitment to sustaining a well-informed relationship with its alumni. Former students of the University are involved in the affairs of their Alma Mater through election from their ranks to the University Council of four members of the Convocation.

Among the University's foremost alumni are those

who have been able to use their expertise and experience in the service of their Alma Mater as chancellors and as members of the University Council.

Prominent alumni are joined by other respected leaders in South African business, industry and society, who have contributed their expertise to developing the University of Pretoria into the leading institution of higher education that it is today. Although the position of chancellor is purely ceremonial, this office-bearer contributes to the institution's recognition as the premier University in South Africa.

Chancellors since the inception of this position at the University have included the following:

- ▣ Justice Tielman Roos: 1930 – 1932
- ▣ Rev Adriaan Louw: 1933 – 1934
- ▣ Dr Hendrik van der Bijl: 1934 – 1948
- ▣ Advocate Charles te Water: 1949 – 1964
- ▣ Dr Hilgard Muller: 1965 – 1984
- ▣ The Honourable Alwyn Schlebusch: 1984 – 1986
- ▣ Dr Anton Rupert: 1987 – 1992
- ▣ Dr Chris Stals: 1992 – 2005
- ▣ Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu: 2006 to present

Prof Wiseman Nkuhlu, current Chancellor of the University of Pretoria.

Foremost alumni receive

Laureate Award

In demonstration of its ongoing support to its alumni, the University annually acknowledges and rewards the achievements of alumni and friends of the University who have delivered outstanding achievements in diverse fields nationally and internationally with a Laureate Award. The following recipients will be honoured in this way on 15 November 2008:

- Prof Liesbeth Botha, Chairperson: SA Intellectual Property Fund Investment Committee and former Executive Director: Innovation and Commercialisation, University of Stellenbosch, Executive Director: Materials Science and Manufacturing: CSIR.
- Mr Kennedy Bungane: Chairperson: Credit Suisse Standard Securities and Deputy Chief Executive of Corporate and Investment Banking South Africa.
- Ms Anati Canca: General Manager: International Resources (Department of Science and Technology).
- Prof Chabani Manganyi: Former Vice-Principal of UP, researcher and clinical psychologist.
- Dr Cival Mills: Medical researcher and holder of two patents.
- Ms Futhi Mtoba: Chairperson of the UP Council.
- Mr Roland Röhrs: Group Executive Head: Dorbyl Limited.
- Mr Ben Schoeman: Winner of the 2008 Unisa International Piano competition.
- Ms Elizabeth Steijn: Former Principal: Afrikaanse Hoër Meisieskool, Pretoria.
- Prof Andries Terblanché: Chairperson: KPMG's Financial Services (Australia).
- Mr Alec Wapnick: Property developer and art collector.



Recipients of the Laureate Award in 2007 (from left): Judge Bernard Ngoepe (Transvaal Judge-President of the Witwatersrand division of the High Court), Mr Louis de Kock (owner of Wildeklawer, the biggest onion producer in South Africa), Ms Helena Hettema (actress and cabaret singer), Mr Heyneke Meyer (well-known rugby coach), Ms Khungeka Njobe (Group Executive: CSIR), Mr Pine Pienaar (CEO: Mvelaphanda Resources Group), Prof Jeanne Zaidel-Rudolph (composer, arranger, pianist, musical director, consultant and teacher) and Dr Phil Mjwara (Director-General: Department of Science and Technology). Absent from the photograph are: Dr James Barnard (developer of the Bardenpho process for the treatment of municipal wastewater), Dr Marius Kloppers (CEO: BHP Billiton Limited), Mr Billy van der Merwe (founder of Hofmeyr Van der Merwe Incorporated and former Chairperson of Council of the Law Society of Transvaal) and Mr Mfundi Vundla (Chairperson: National Film and Video Foundation Council).



Geared

for the future

Internationalisation and local impact are two essential elements in ensuring that the University's influence is both locally relevant and internationally significant as the University of Pretoria enters its second century.

Local impact

South Africa's development requirements are common of developing countries. Foremost among these are economic development, including the improved provision of education and health services, job creation, social order and stability, justice and equity, the building of physical and social infrastructure and participation in the modern world – all within the context of an open society in which democracy, non-racism, accountability, respect and reconciliation are honoured.

The University of Pretoria has an important role to play in achieving these national ideals. It trains men and women to perform the varied functions required by the country's economy, social structures and body politic. The University provides an intellectual home for the most gifted of the country's rich diversity of academic talent. It does so while focusing on the importance of entrepreneurial skills for the generation of economic growth and the creation of jobs, innovative flair for the development of technologies and appropriate processes, the scientific skills base needed for the full incorporation of Africa into the modern world, and a mindset receptive to the demands of the knowledge society. However, this is accomplished without forgetting either the nobility of knowledge for its own sake, or the intellectual and aesthetic value bestowed by works of artistic and literary genius.

Internationalisation

The University of Pretoria has moved from being a parochial institution to one that is increasingly recognised internationally. It is committed to the active and strategic development of its international research activities and establishing processes that will ensure its global competitiveness.

The focus of the University's internationalisation initiative is on maintaining and enhancing its strong traditional ties with North America and Europe. It aims to develop and strengthen ties in Africa, as well as the Middle East, and developing relations in the East, particularly China, India, Japan, Singapore and New Zealand and South America.

Key internationalisation objectives are to attract more internationally orientated students and staff to contribute to academic quality through the infusion of topics and areas of study that have an international focus. The University encourages faculties to be innovative in their curriculum development and to foster international citizenship, while preserving the responsibilities of being a

national asset, and to contribute to the greater diversity of educational programmes and qualifications.

Numbers of foreign students are increasing, indicating a growing interest by foreign students to further their studies at the University of Pretoria. During 2007, close to 3 000 international students were enrolled at the University, of whom more than half came from the SADC region.

Strategic partnerships

The University pursues strategic partnerships to increase its international competitiveness and local relevance so that it can play a major role in the economic success of southern Africa. International institutional agreements with universities in Africa, Europe, Asia, the Middle East, the USA and South America enhance the quality, relevance and internal efficiency of the University's academic programmes and research projects. More than 600 projects are undertaken in collaboration with South African institutions. The University has many partnerships with other institutions in southern Africa, most of which contain service delivery and research components.

Innovation Hub

The University of Pretoria was one of the founding institutions of the Innovation Hub – Africa's first internationally accredited science park. The University is an active stakeholder in the Hub and is engaged in a range of interactions with organisations that have established activities there. It actively collaborates with the Hub tenants and the management company.

Strategically located on the University's experimental farm in Pretoria – the executive capital of South Africa, Gauteng – the Innovation Hub's intelligence community has become a regional centre of innovation and knowledge creation, linked to the fast-moving world of global interconnectivity. It is the leading knowledge-intensive business cluster in South Africa and has created a unique space for high-tech entrepreneurs, world-class businesses, academics, researchers and venture capitalists to meet, network and prosper.

The University's involvement in this strategic initiative reinforces its commitment to innovation as a characteristic that is encouraged throughout the institution. Innovation is a state of mind that allows one to see opportunities that have not yet been noticed by others. That is why the University, in its quest to be a world-class tertiary institution, strives to produce not only world-class professionals, but world-class people – known as the Innovation Generation.



Virtual service delivery

prepares the way for

integrated client service

The University of Pretoria's Client Service Centre is the first of its kind in South Africa. It is a leader globally and serves as the first point of contact for prospective, international and current students, as well as for parents, alumni, staff, the general public and employers of graduates. It creates value for students and other clients by making interaction with the University more convenient, effective and professional.

Learners explore the possibilities available at Tuks.



Gone are the days when students were sent from pillar to post with their enquiries and transactions. Since its inception in 2002, the Client Service Centre has played a central role in enhancing the quality of the service delivered by the University. The virtual campus was a forerunner of this concept when, in 1999, electronic services such as WebCT (now referred to as ClickUp), student online services, lecturers online, online payments and online applications were implemented.

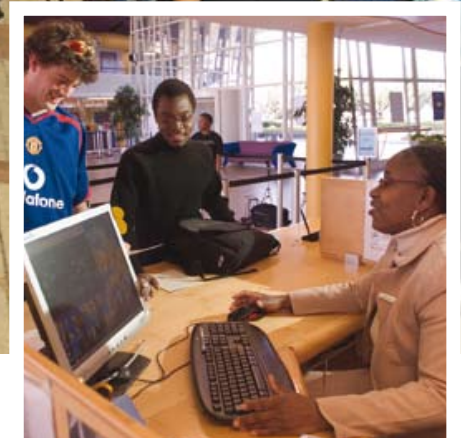
These services were aimed at providing lecturers and students with a seamless and secure interface to learning and teaching activities, personalised administrative information and transactions via the Internet. "With the establishment of the Client Service Centre," says Dr Karen Lazenby, Director of the Client Service Centre, "additional service channels were introduced to improve service levels to students and other clients of the University. These include responding to queries received telephonically via the call centre, via mail (post and electronic) and face-to-face over the counter in the form of walk-in clients."

The Client Service Centre is the information hub of the University, where approximately 80% of general enquiries and transactions are dealt with in an integrated manner. This includes the virtual campus, which is used by 43 000 students via the Internet, and which deals with millions of interactions a month.

Services offered by the Client Service Centre include study applications, payments, financial aid, course consultation, access cards, parking and residence placement. It is also responsible for the corporate recruitment of prospective students and for servicing international students. Graduate recruitment is facilitated through its Career Placement Centre.

According to the University's model of client service, the Client Service Centre provides a client interface where most of the general services can be accessed via a one-stop facility. The Client Service Centre has service level agreements in place with all the University's faculties and support service departments, so that it can facilitate the handling of academic queries, student support needs and complex cases by the faculties and other support service departments.

"This matrix model provides a holistic view of processes in the life cycle of a student and positions the Client Service Centre to facilitate ongoing incremental innovation," says Dr Lazenby.



Processes are identified that are not client-centred, which can be redesigned in collaboration with the faculties and other support service departments. This all forms part of an attempt to render a more convenient, effective and professional service.

The Client Service Centre measures its success primarily through the market share of top students in the country who register for their first year of study at the University of Pretoria and by means of annual student satisfaction survey results. For the past five years, the University has attracted 30% of the total number of grade 12 learners with six and more A's. According to a representative annual student satisfaction survey, students have rated their satisfaction with the services rendered by the Client Service Centre at an average of 80% since 2005. Interactions via the different service channels are also measured continuously for quality purposes.



To ensure that a high level of service delivery is maintained, the Client Service Centre has developed initiatives such as the drafting of a service charter that commits it to certain service levels per service channel, as well as the development of a unique code of conduct to further enhance quality and professional behaviour. The latest development is the launch of an enterprise customer relationship management system, which will be implemented in 2009.



Go to www.up.ac.za/csc to make use of the services of the Client Service Centre online.



Celebrating 100 years

The doors to what was to become the University of Pretoria first opened in 1908. The University's centenary, with the theme A century in the service of knowledge, has been commemorated throughout the year with large-scale activities.

As 10 February – the official date of the establishment of the University of Pretoria in 1908 – fell on a Sunday this year, the University celebrated its official birthday on Friday, 8 February 2008. More than 230 projects have marked the celebration of this event throughout the year. These have included a function to honour the top 100 University researchers of the past century, a series of centenary lectures throughout the year featuring leading academics, scientists and business leaders, a variety of concerts and art exhibitions to celebrate the University's commitment to art and culture, an alumni homecoming event, as well as the unveiling of a tapestry and sculptures that had been specially commissioned to mark the University's centenary.

With the spread of activities that were presented throughout the year, students, parents, staff and alumni were provided with a menu of activities so that they could choose which centenary events they would like to attend.

The centenary tapestry, which was unveiled on 30 July 2008, was designed and embroidered by the Kaross workers (members of a rural community in Limpopo). In planning the various activities to commemorate the University's centenary, it was decided to make a visual statement that would remind future generations of students, staff, alumni and visitors to the University's campus of what this institution was like in 2008. Considering how – through the centuries – major events have been depicted in the beautiful tapestries of the world, the idea was to create something similar to capture some of the characteristic features of the present-day University of Pretoria. This magnificent tapestry of 18m² depicts the University in its centenary year. It hangs in the entrance to the Merensky Library and features scenes that range from the beautiful architecture to the botanic splendour for which the campus is renowned. Other elements include the centenary rose,

graduation ceremonies, the diversity of student life on campus, as well as cultural, sport and academic highlights.

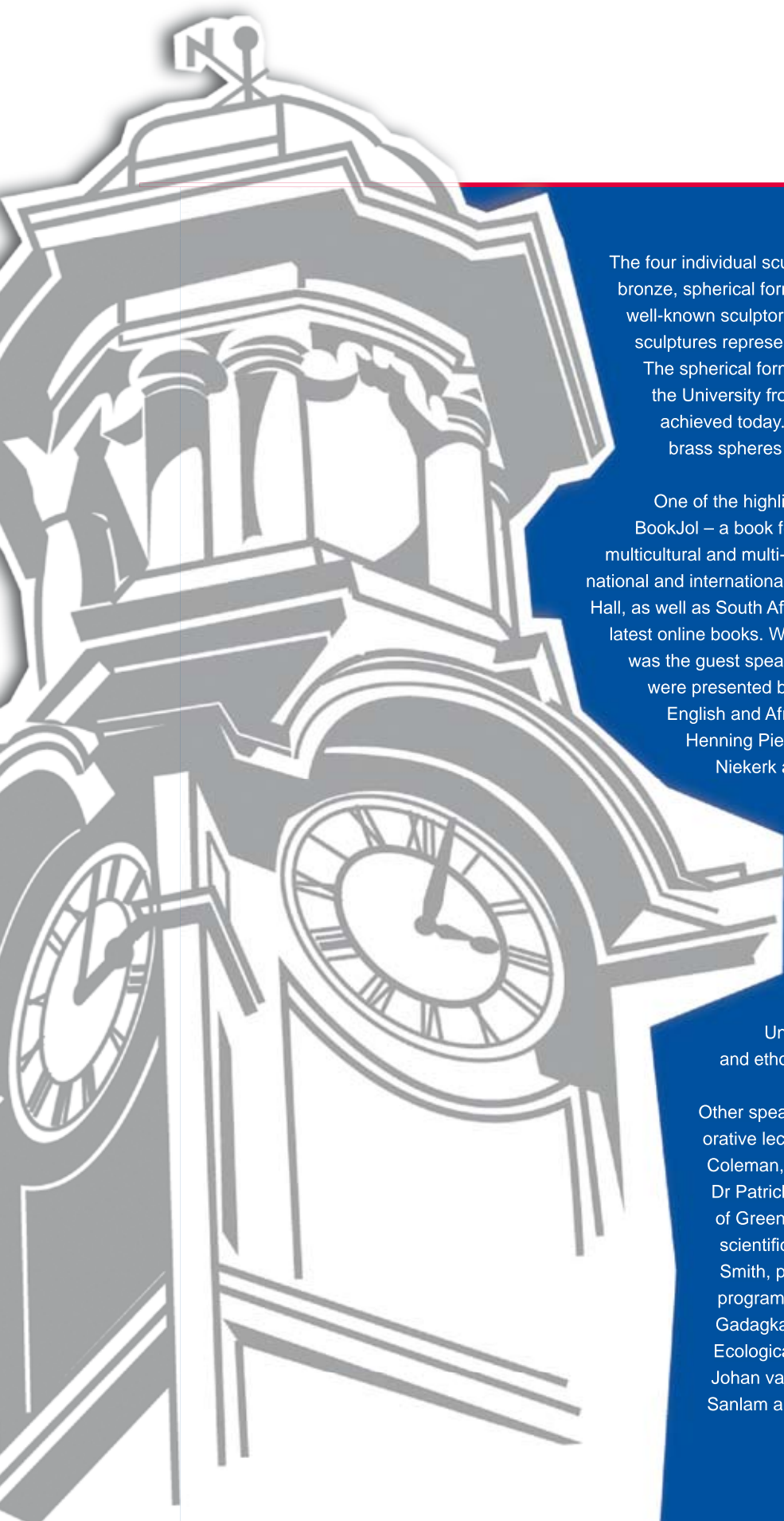
Sport is another aspect of university life that played an important part in the centenary celebrations. Several intervarsity games were played on home turf, while a special TuksSport Hall of Fame banquet was held on 13 September. Among those whose names have been recorded for posterity are the six Tukkies who formed part of the victorious Springbok rugby team to scoop the Rugby World Cup in 2007, as well as Paralympic gold medalist, Oscar Pistorius.

Various art exhibitions were also held to commemorate the centenary. The Edoardo Villa and Wapnick exhibitions were held in early June, while an exhibition by Charles Sekano and a group of Mamelodi artists was opened on 7 July, with the Mike Edwards exhibition being held in September.

The idea with the centenary sculptures that were unveiled in the area between the Merensky Library and the entrance to the Humanities Building on the main campus on 14 August, on the other hand, was to create a legacy of the centenary for future generations. As public art, the sculptures interact with students and staff on campus, and activate the space in which they are located.



- 1: Ms Irma van Rooyen (far right) and her team of Kaross embroiderers admire their handiwork: a tapestry of 18m² depicting the University of Pretoria in its centenary year.
- 2: Various art exhibitions were held to commemorate the University's centenary, including the collection of Mr Alec Wapnick, an alumnus and prominent Pretoria businessman, who has – over decades – built up an extraordinary collection of works of art on the growth and development of Pretoria.
- 3: At the ceremony to unveil the centenary sculptures on the Hatfield Campus were (from left): Angus van Zyl-Taylor, alumnus sculptor, Judge Frikkie Eloff, President of the Convocation, and Prof Calie Pistorius, Vice-Chancellor and Principal.



The four individual sculptures each comprise a granite column with bronze, spherical forms of varying sizes that have been created by well-known sculptor and alumnus, Angus van Zyl-Taylor. The four sculptures represent the four time periods in the University's history. The spherical forms, which increase in size, represent the growth of the University from its fledgling years to the full maturity that it has achieved today. Highlights from these periods can be seen on the brass spheres in each granite column.

One of the highlights of the centenary year was the four-day BookJol – a book festival that was held in March. It opened with a multicultural and multi-art gala in the Aula, followed by exhibitions of 38 national and international publishers and booksellers in the Rautenbach Hall, as well as South Africa's first eBook Fair, featuring an exhibition of the latest online books. Well-known politician and poet, Dr Matthews Phosa, was the guest speaker at the official opening, and interesting lectures were presented by a variety of South African writers in Afrikaans, English and African languages. These included Joan Hambidge, Henning Pieterse, Sindiwe Magona, Michiel Heyns, Dolf van Niekerk and Fred Khumalo.

Another highlight was a memorial lecture by South African-born joint Nobel prizewinner for Medicine in 2002, Prof Sydney Brenner, on 26 March. Prof Brenner was also the keynote speaker at a function at which the University paid tribute to its 100 top researchers for their contributions over the past century. These are the leading minds who have established the University's stature by building its research reputation and ethos.

Other speakers who visited the campus for commemorative lectures throughout the year included Dr Mary-Sue Coleman, President of the University of Michigan, USA, Dr Patrick Moore, world-renowned ecologist and co-founder of Greenpeace International, Sir David King, former chief scientific advisor to the British Government, Dr Anderson Smith, pioneer in the Georgia Institute of Technology programme on cognitive aging, Prof Raghavendra Gadagkar, behavioural ecologist of the Centre for Ecological Studies at the Indian Institute of Science, Dr Johan van Zyl, agricultural economist, Group CEO of Sanlam and former Vice-Chancellor and Principal

of the University of Pretoria, and Dr Johann Rupert, a South African businessman.

Several centenary events, which focused on TuksAlumni, were held under the banner of the Alumni Homecoming Week in May. Thousands of alumni were lured back to the campus for reunions, campus visits, concerts, art exhibitions and a variety of other events. They were keen to reacquaint themselves with their Alma Mater and to rekindle bonds with former students. The programme started with a light music concert and campus tours throughout the week, and was concluded with a formal opera gala.

As part of the Homecoming Week, the University hosted faculty visits, where alumni were provided with a short overview of the development of their respective faculties. After the faculty visits, they could return to their former residences for reunions. Many festive events were hosted and nostalgia was the order of the day.

According to Prof Schalk Claasen, Centenary Coordinator, "the whole idea behind the centenary celebrations was to position the University for the next 100 years".



4. Prof Sydney Brenner, South African-born joint Nobel prizewinner for Medicine in 2002, was the keynote speaker at a function to pay tribute to the University's 100 top researchers.
5. The BookJol – a four-day book festival – was one of the highlights of the centenary year. It also featured South Africa's first eBook Fair with an exhibition of the latest online books.
6. The Ibero American Music Festival, Brazil, was one of several concerts held in collaboration with the embassies of Latin-speaking countries during the year, including Mexico, Argentina, Spain, Peru, Columbia and Brazil.

Aumni geniet die Tuiskoms

Alumni van heinde en verre het die geleentheid aangegryp om hul Alma Mater te besoek tydens die Alumni Tuiskomsweek tussen 12 en 18 Mei. Duisende alumni het die kampus besoek vir reünies, kampoere, konserte, kunsuitstallings en 'n verskeidenheid ander geleenthede ter viering van die Universiteit se eerste eeu in diens van kennis.

Die Universiteit van Pretoria Simfonieorkester het op 12 Mei 'n feesprogram, *'n Honderd Jaar van Treffers, 1908 – 2008*, in die Musaion op die Hatfieldkampus aangebied. 'n Ligtemusiekkonsert is op 14 Mei deur Lucas Maree en André Swiegers aangebied. Die hoogtepunt van die kulturele program was ongetwyfeld die operagala, wat op 16 en 18 Mei in die Aula aangebied is. 'n Keur uit gewilde operas is deur die bekende Black Tie Ensemble en die operakoor uitgevoer. Hulle is begelei deur die Kamerorkester van Suid-Afrika (KOSA), onder leiding van die internasionaal beroemde dirigent, Conrad van Alphen (onder).





Alumni wat hul studentedae op die dansvloer wou herleef, het 'n semi-formele dinee-dans, wat op 13 Mei in die Adlersaal aangebied is, bygewoon (bo). Die vyf-persoon-orke het voorsiening vir alle generasies en smake gemaak – van jazz tot rock uit die sestigs – en daarin geslaag om die oudstudente op hul voete te hou.

“ Alumni was verstom oor die kampus soos hy vandag lyk, en het mekaar herinner hoe dit gelyk het toe hulle studente was. ”

Op 16 Mei 2008, het 200 oud-Tukkies 'n middagete in die Onthaalsaal van die Universiteit se Konferensiesentrum geniet tydens TuksAlumni se Pretoria-saamtrek (regs bo). Die gasspreker was prof Calie Pistorius, Visekanselier en Rektor, wat gaste ingelig het oor die vordering wat die Universiteit oor die afgelope eeu gemaak het, asook sy visie vir die toekoms.



Alumni wat aan die kampustoere deelgeneem het, was verstom oor die kampus soos hy vandag lyk, en het mekaar herinner hoe dit gelyk het toe hulle studente was. Hulle het ook die Universiteit se geskiedenis herleef deur 'n uitstalling wat deur die UP Argief saamgestel is (middel regs). Na afloop van die toere kon hulle verversings in die teetuin by Kya Rosa geniet terwyl hulle herinneringe van hul studentedae met mekaar gedeel het.

As deel van die Tuiskomsweek, is alumni genooi na fakulteitsbesoeke, waartydens hulle 'n kort oorsig van die ontwikkeling van die verskillende fakulteite ontvang het. Dit is gevolg deur programme wat daarop gemik is om verhoudings met voormalige studente te bou.

TuksJool, TuksFM en die *Perdeby* het reünies vir oud-lede gehou. Die *Perdeby* het vanjaar sy 70^{ste} bestaansjaar met 'n gesellige byeenkoms wat deur verskeie oud-redaksielede en oud-redakteurs bygewoon is, gevier. Voormalige redakteurs uit verskillende tydvakke het gaste met staaltjies uit hul termyne getrakteer. TuksFM het 'n gesellige spitbraai vir 'n klein groepie gaste aangebied, waar heerlik saamgekuier is (regs onder). Die Verteenwoordigende Studenteraad (VSR) het hulle groot reünie op 16 Oktober gehou en 'n feesdinee het plaasgevind.



Besoek www.up.ac.za/centenary-videoclips om Casper de Vries se gesprek met Oom Gert, die Universiteit se gelukbringer, te sien.



2008: Verwelkomingsdag



Sing-songs

Raak nostalgies

oor die verlede



Gegradueerdes in die 1930's

Soos die jare verbygegaan het, het baie mense deur die Universiteit se lesingsale beweeg. Modes het gekom en gegaan: baie daarvan het die sosiale en politieke stemming van die era weerspieël, terwyl ander slegs jongmense se behoefte om hul individualiteit op die weg na volwassenheid uit te druk, geïllustreer het. Gaan op 'n herinneringsreis deur die UP Argief se eeufeesuitstalling in die Ou Lettergebou te besoek. Die uitstalling sluit 'n virtuele klaskamer in, waar die atmosfeer van 'n vroeë 20ste-eeuse klaskamer herskep is en wat besoekers op 'n nostalgiese reis deur die verlede neem.



Joolkoninginne in die 1960's



Voormalige President Mbeki
open die Regsgebou

Die UP Argief, wat as 'n bewaarplek van herinneringe gevestig is, is sedert sy ontstaan in 1994 besig met voorbereidings vir die Universiteit se eeufeesvieringe.



2008: *Eeu in die Nuus*-uitstalling

Prof Karen Harris van die Departement Historiese en Erfenisstudies is aan die stuur van die Argief en word bygestaan deur Ria van der Merwe en Bronwyn Strydom. Volgens prof Harris was dit 'n groot uitdaging om uitstallings vir die eeufeesviering te skep wat die huidige en vorige personeel en studente van die Universiteit sou tevrede stel. "Ons wou wegbeweeg van 'n tipiese glaskasmuseum en besoekers eerder in die Universiteit van Pretoria se ryk en omvattende geskiedenis intrek," sê sy.

“ Ons wou wegbeweeg van 'n tipiese glaskasmuseum en besoekers eerder in die Universiteit van Pretoria se ryk en omvattende geskiedenis intrek. ”

Nadat hulle die uitgebreide versameling koerantknipsels in die Argief bestudeer het, het hulle besluit om 'n uitstalling te skep wat wys hoe die Universiteit oor die afgelope tien dekades in die media uitgebeeld is. Die *Eeu in die Nuus*-uitstalling kan op die grondvloer van die Ou Lettergebou besigtig word. Dit is saamgestel uit 'n reeks baniere met koerantuittreksels wat terugdateer na 1907, toe Generaal Jan Smuts vir die eerste keer die idee om die Transvaal Universiteitskollege (TUK) te stig, bekendgestel het. Die huidige rektor, prof Calie Pistorius, se visie vir die Universiteit in die 21^{ste} eeu word ook in die uitstalling weerspieël. Besoekers kan letterlik deur die labirint van nuusberigte stap om terug te gaan in die geskiedenis van die Universiteit van Pretoria soos dit in die hoofopskrifte van die dag uitgebeeld is.

Nog 'n interessante ervaring is die virtuele klaskamer. Dit is in 'n ander lokaal op die grondvloer van die Ou Lettergebou geleë, en die atmosfeer van 'n vroeg 20^{ste}-eeuse lesingsaal is hier herskep. Besoekers word teruggeneem in tyd as hulle hul plekke by houttafeltjies en -stoele inneem in dié pragtig gerestoureerde lokaal met 'n oorspronklike hoederak en kaarthanger.

Drie plasmatelevisieskerms met stereoluidsprekers neem besoekers op 'n reis deur 'n kortfilm wat 'n eeu in diens van kennis uitbeeld. Dié unieke produksie is in 2007 deur die Universiteit se finalejaarstudente in Inligtingsontwerp saamgestel, en bied 'n vars en moderne blik op die interpretasie van die verlede. Die studente het argiefmateriaal – waaronder dokumente, foto's en publikasies – gebruik om 'n film na te vors, te ontwerp, animeer en redigeer as deel van hul ontwerpportefeulje. "Die produksies is indrukwekkend en omvat UP se verlede op 'n moderne en positiewe wyse," sê prof Harris.

Die uitstallings kan van Maandae tot Vrydae tussen 09:00 en 15:00 besigtig word. Skakel Ria van der Merwe by 012 420 2123 of Bronwyn Strydom by 012 420 3036.

centenary memorabilia

A shop stocked with centenary memorabilia opened its doors in the Old Arts Building in January 2008. The location of the outlet in the recently renovated, beautiful old sandstone building with its rich wood paneling and striking stained glass windows adds to the allure of the shop, which is open to staff, students, alumni and visitors to the campus.

The intention is to keep prices as low as possible. "We would far rather get our centenary products out into the market than make huge profits on the items we sell," explains Prof Schalk Claasen, Centenary Coordinator. "In keeping with the nature of the centenary celebrations, our products are classy, but relevant to our clientele. Whether it is a graduation present that is required, a thank-you gift for conference speakers, delegate give-aways or souvenirs, our shop has just the right product," says Prof Claasen.

Estate wine, specially bottled with a centenary label, glossy coffee-table centenary publications and beautiful postcards and photographs depicting the campus are some of the items on sale. Other items include a wide range of corporate gifts branded with the centenary logo, selected items of clothing, University of Pretoria music CDs, artworks, jewellery with an African theme and ethnic products, such as ceramics and candles. A range of products depicting the recently launched centenary rose is available.



amici



Amici is die Latynse woord vir “vriende”. *Amici* is the Latin word for “friends”.

Departement Institusionele Bevordering (DIB) Department of Institutional Advancement (DIA)

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Die Universiteit erken met dank die ruimhartige ondersteuning van die volgende individue, stigtings, trusts, maatskappye en ander organisasies vir die tydperk 1 Oktober 2007 tot 31 Augustus 2008. Alle skenkings wat deur die Departement Institusionele Bevordering (DIB) verwerk is, word op die volgende bladsye gelys.

BENEFACTORS AND FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

The University gratefully acknowledges the generous support of the following individuals, foundations, trusts, companies and other organisations for the period 1 October 2007 to 31 August 2008. All donations processed by the Department of Institutional Advancement (DIA) are listed in the following pages.

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De Koning T
De Lange S
De Man JA
De Sousa CM
De Sousa TM
De Swardt JJ
De Villiers AB
De Villiers AJ
De Villiers JSJ
De Villiers LJ
De Villiers RJ
De Villiers RH
De Villiers TL
De Vos MG
De Vries IC
De Waal M
De Waal PS
De Wet DC
De Wet JI
De Wet JJ
De Wet JJE
De Wet K
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De Wet SJ
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Delate RC
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Delpont R
Delpont W
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Vermeulen C
Vermeulen JJ
Vermooten J
Verschoor T
Verster B
Verwey IV
Vilakazi DM
Viljoen J
Viljoen JC
Viljoen JMB

Viljoen JTB
Viljoen M
Viljoen PduT
Viljoen WD
Visser H
Visser JJ
Visser PJ
Visser WJ
Vogel JCJ
Voges M
Vogler HO
Volker HJ
Von Moltke TVS
Von Willich GPR
Vorster BJ
Vorster FC
Vorster J
Vorster JH
Vorster MA
Vorster OA
Vorster R
Vos A
Vosloo F
Vosloo JW
Vrey ND

W

Wagenaar C
Wagener I
Wagner KF
Wagner P DV
Walton CR
Wandrag JH
Ward LG
Watkins KD
Wehmeyer MPH
Wehrmann RRW
Weinmann ACK
Weldhagen SV
Welgemoed GI
Welgemoed JC
Wessels E
Wessels FH
Wessels S
Weyer C
Weyers AJ
Whipple AG
White J
Whitehead N
Wiese J
Wilken MC
Wilkinson D
Willemsse D
Willemsse MC
Williams J
Williams MI
Williamson A
Williamson I
Williamson R
Williamson S
Wilmans CI
Wolfswinkel JM
Wolmarans J
Wolvaardt JS
Wooding JEH
Worthington NC
Wright HJ

Y

Young JB

Z

Zaaiman A
Zietsman JH
Zingel MW

ANDER / OTHER**A**

Aartappels Suid-Afrika
ABB Powertech Transformers (Pty) Ltd
Abbott Laboratories SA (Pty) Ltd
ABC Cash Plus (Pty) Ltd
Absa Bank Beperk
Absa Foundation
Accenture South Africa
Adams & Adams
Adcock Ingram Limited (Pty) Ltd
Ad Outpost (Pty) Ltd
Afrigi Lydenburg
African Economic Research Consortium
Africon Engineering International
Afrigris
Agence Universitaire de la

Francophonie
 Albert Wessels Trust
 Alexander Forbes Risk Solutions
 Always-on Broadband
 Wireless Solutions CC
 Ambassade van Nederland
 American Geophysical Union
 American University
 Ampath
 Anglo American Corporation of South Africa
 Anglo American Platinum
 Anglo Gold Ashanti Ltd
 ArcelorMittal
 Assupol
 Attorneys Fidelity Fund
 Aubren Holdings (Pty) Ltd
 Aurco Group (Pty) Ltd
 AusAID
 Avancé Technologies
 Axim (Pty) Ltd

B
 Bantry Woods Investments 9 (Pty) Ltd
 Barloworld Logistics
 Bayer (Pty) Ltd
 Belgian Federal Science Policy Office
 Bell Equipment Co SA
 Bertilfatterer
 Berts Bricks
 Bestmed Mediese Skema
 Bidtravel (Pty) Ltd
 Bigen Africa Services (Pty) Ltd
 Blast Management & Consulting
 Blue Stallion Technologies CC
 Bluhm Burton Engineering
 Boehringer Ingelheim (Pty) Ltd
 Boland Dieriekliniek
 Branch Engineering (Pty) Ltd
 Britplast CC
 Bruker South Africa (Pty) Ltd
 BVK Agente

C
 Canova Healthcare (Pty) Ltd
 Capacity Development Network
 Careerwise (Pty) Ltd
 Carnegie Corporation of New York, USA
 Cell C (Pty) Ltd
 City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality
 Claude Leon Foundation
 Coca-Cola Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd
 Colego Industries CC
 Colgate Palmolive (Pty) Ltd
 Colliery Dust Control
 Conservation International
 Consulta Management Consultants
 Corobrik (Pty) Ltd
 Cosource (Pty) Ltd
 Couzinz Hertzog & Horak Prokureurs
 CO van Berghen Incorporated
 Createk Systems CC

D
 D&T Trust (Pty) Ltd
 Dariel Solutions
 Datacentrix (Edms) Bpk
 Davidson Engineering
 De Swardt Vogel Mahlafonya Attorneys
 Dekfrasure Makelaars
 Dekker & Gelderblom Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd
 Dellas Glas
 Deney's Reitz Attorneys
 Denmar Specialist Hospital (Pty) Ltd
 Dept of Science & Technology
 Dept of Sport & Recreation
 Desmond's Incentive Trust
 Die Dagbreek Trust
 Die PA & Alize Malan Gedenktrust
 Die Rupert Onderwysstigting
 Dippenaar & Reinecke (Edms) Bpk
 Discovery Holdings Limited
 DM Kisch Ingelyf
 DN Agencies

Drs de Beer & de Jager

E
 Earth Medical CC
 Eb's Hardware
 EK Brown of Monaltrie Animal Sanctuary Trust
 E Oppenheimer & Son (Pty) Ltd
 Elanco
 Embassy of France
 Embassy of Greece
 Embassy of Germany
 Emmanuel Presbyterian Church, Glenstantia
 Endowment Trust, USA
 Enterprise Softworks (Pty) Ltd
 Ernst Scrap Metals
 ESF Foundation
 Eskom Development Fund
 Euphoria Golf Estates Hydro (Edms) Bpk

F
 Ferring (Pty) Ltd
 FIAD
 First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, USA
 Foamtech BK
 FISH Foundation, USA
 Food and Agricultural Organisation
 Forsman Paneelkloppers
 Forum for Organic Resource Management & Agricultural Technologies
 Fraser Alexander
 Fresenius Kabi SA (Pty) Ltd

G
 Gendac (Pty) Ltd
 General Manufacturing
 George Mason University
 GijimaAst Holdings
 Gildehuys Lessing Malatji Ing
 Grinaker Duraset
 Grobbelaar Vervoer
 Gutsche Lab
 Gutter Innovations

H
 Harmony Gold Mines
 Herman Stols Rekenmeesters
 Het Jan Marais Nasionale Fonds
 Heunis & Straueli Prokureurs
 Higher Education South Africa
 Highveld Steel & Vanadium Corporation Ltd
 Hills Pet Nutrition
 Hippo Holdings Co Ltd
 Homenet Potchefstroom
 Howden
 Huis Herman Ouetehuis

I
 IFS
 IJ Jooste Boerdery
 Impala Platinum Ltd
 Imperial Bank
 Imperial Group (Pty) Ltd
 Infraset Infrastructure Products
 Institute of Tropical Medicine
 Integrated Tertiary Software (Pty) Ltd
 Integrium South Africa
 International Association of Agricultural Economists
 International Atomic Energy Agency
 International Bank for Reconstruction, USA
 International Development Research Centre, Canada
 International Diabetes Federation
 International Food Policy Research Institute
 Intl Global Currency
 International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
 International Labour Organisation
 International Livestock Research Institute
 International Society for

Infectious Diseases
 Interstate Clearing 192 (Pty) Ltd
 IST Holdings (Pty) Ltd
 Itasca-Africa (Pty) Ltd
 ITWeb Technology

J
 Jaffery Atwine
 Janssen-Cilag
 Javelin Capital Limited
 JDG Trading (Pty) Ltd
 JM Hansen Scholarship Trust
 Junton Engineering Works

K
 Kangra Holdings (Pty) Ltd
 Kebokae
 KIA Lydenburg
 Komatsu Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd
 Korn Steel
 KPMG Services (Pty) Ltd
 Kwezi V3 Engineers (Pty) Ltd

L
 Lapa Uitgewers (Edms) Bpk
 Law Society of the Northern Provinces
 Legal Expenses Insurance
 Leo Haese BMW (SA)
 Lincoln Institute
 Lloyd Orr Communications Ltd
 Longtom Nissan
 Longtom Super Spar
 LPM Engineering
 Lybasol
 Lydenburg Toyota

M
 M&W Doyer CC
 Magalies Projects CC
 Maranatha Bana Trust
 Martin & Robson Industrial Minerals
 Maxipress Tyres (Pty) Ltd
 McArthur Foundation
 McCarthy Toyota Gauteng
 ME Personell Consultants
 Merial South Africa (Pty) Ltd
 Miami University
 Ministry of Education, Michigan, USA
 Minority Rights Group International
 Misty Mountain Liquor Store
 Momentum Fund
 Mozal Community Development Trust,
 Mozambique
 MTN Service Provider (Pty) Ltd
 Murray & Roberts Holdings
 Mynbou Ingenieurswese
 Oudstudentevereniging

N
 Nassau Presbyterian Church, USA
 National Arts Council of South Africa
 National Lotteries Distribution Trust Fund
 Nederlandse Taalunie
 Neels Campher Prokureur
 Nelson Borman & Vennote
 Nestlé SA (Pty) Ltd
 Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 Network Health Holdings Limited (Netcare)
 New Concept Mining (Pty) Ltd
 Newrak Mining (Pty) Ltd
 NG Gemeente
 Constantiakruin
 NG Gemeente Deney'sville
 NG Gemeente Florauna
 NG Gemeente Potgietersrus-Suid
 NG Gemeente Rustenburg-Bergsig
 NG Gemeente Suid-Oos
 Pretoria
 NG Kerk Eendrag
 Nine Dot Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 Norges Veterinarhogskole, Norway

O
 Open Society Foundation for South Africa
 Open Society Initiative for West Africa (OSIWA), Senegal
 Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern & Southern Africa (OSSREA)
 Outward Investments (Pty) Ltd

P
 Parsec (Pty) Ltd
 Peace Parks Foundation
 Pediatriese Neurometaboliese Eenheid
 Pfizer Laboratories (Pty) Ltd
 PG Glass
 Pilates Group
 Platinum Daleen Cronjé
 Pretorium Trust (Koöp) Bpk
 PricewaterhouseCoopers
 Primedia Broadcasting
 Princeton Theological Seminary, USA
 Printing Things
 Professional Provident Society
 Insurance Company Ltd
 Protea Car Rental

R
 Racing South Africa
 Rand Merchant Bank
 Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Sweden
 Richards Bay Minerals
 Roche Products (Pty) Ltd
 Rooth & Wessels Maluleke
 Routledge-Modise Attorneys

S
 SA Agency for Science & Technology Advancement
 SA Association of Women Graduates
 SA Association for the Advancement of Science
 SA Institute for Industrial Engineering
 SA Institute of Electrical Engineers
 SA Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Scholarship Trust Fund
 Saetra (Pty) Ltd
 SAICHE Northern Gauteng Branch
 SAMRO Endowment for the National Arts
 Sanlam Beperk
 Sappi Limited
 Sasol Limited
 Sasol Mining (Pty) Ltd
 Schering Plough (Pty) Ltd
 Schuman Du Preez & Mulder
 Selective Surgical
 Siemens Limited
 Siemens Medical Solutions
 Sikhona Vestra 108 BK
 Sinotech BK
 Sishen Iron Ore Company
 Sky Information Suppliers CC
 Smith & Nephew Educational Trust
 Snyman de Jager Prokureurs
 South African Micro-electronic Systems (Pty) Ltd (SAMES)
 South African Weather Service
 Southern Medical (Pty) Ltd
 Spektrum
 Spoor & Fisher
 Stassenheim
 St Columba's Trust
 Stella & Paul Loewenstein
 Educational Trust
 Stephan Fourie Prokureurs
 Stichting Stedenband Delft, Nederland
 Stiftung Open Society
 Institute, Switzerland
 Suid-Afrikaanse Pekanneut
 Produsente Vereniging
 Sukses Eiendomme
 Sur Rede Universitária de
 Direitos Humanos
 Sure-Makro Travel

T
 Teletracer (Pty) Ltd
 Tempe Technologies (Pty) Ltd

The Abe Bailey Trust
 The Ackerman Family Educational Trust Fund
 The Careways Group
 The Carl & Emily Fuchs Foundation
 The DG Murray Trust
 The Donald Gordon Foundation
 The Eric and Sheila Samson Foundation
 The Federal Reserve Bank of New York
 The Ford Foundation
 The Foschini Group
 The Kresge Foundation
 The May & Stanley Smith Charitable Trust, USA
 The R&A Foundation, Scotland
 The Rockefeller Foundation, USA
 The SA Breweries Limited
 The Thoroughbred Horsebreeders Association of SA
 The Victor Daitz Foundation
 The Wilfred Cooper Trust
 The WK Kellogg Foundation
 Time Trucking (Pty) Ltd
 Top Trailers
 Toronto Zoo, Canada
 Totius Akademie
 Townsend Van der Walt & Partners (TWP)
 Toyota SA (Pty) Ltd
 Transnet Foundation
 Transpaco Packaging (Pty) Ltd
 Trinity Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, USA
 Trinity Presbyterian Church
 Lynnwood
 Trollope Mining
 Turkstra Bakkerij
 Tuskegee University
 Twin City Development (Edms) Bpk
 Tyan Construction

U
 UK Government
 UNESCO International Institute for Capacity Building in Africa (IICBA)
 UNICEF
 UNilever South Africa Food (Pty) Ltd
 Union International Centre, USA
 United Transport & Allied Trade Union
 Universität Hamburg, Germany
 Universiteit Utrecht, Nederland
 Universiteit van Bergen, Swede
 University of Cambridge, UK
 University of Finland
 University of Oslo, Norway

V
 Valortrade 224 (Pty) Ltd
 Van der Merwe du Toit Ingelyf
 Van Schaik Uitgewers
 Venture Communications (Pty) Ltd
 Vermaak en Vennote
 Virbac RSA (Pty) Ltd
 Vlaamse Gemeenschap in SA
 Vodacom (Pty) Ltd
 Volition Consulting Services

W
 Wageningen Universiteit
 Welkom Slaghuis
 Wellcome Trust
 Stephan Fourie Prokureur
 Wholesale Plumbing
 Wilderness Trust
 WSP Group

18 Boogstraat (Pty) Ltd
 4Africa Solutions (Pty) Ltd
 4U Office National
 8 Mile Investments 385 (Pty) Ltd

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