

**ISITATIMENDE SOMPHATHI WE-UNISA, UTHABO MBEKI,
EMBUNGAZWENI WEMINYAKA EYI-145 I-UNISA YABA KHONA:
UNISA IKHEMPASI YASEPITOLI/TSHWANE, 4 JULAYI 2018.**

Mphathi Wohlelo, Dkt
Somadoda Fikeni,
Ngqongqoshe Ohloniphekile
Naledi Pandor,
Sihlalo Womkhandlu Wase-UNISA, Mnu
Sakhi Simelane, Thishanhloko Nesekele
Lomphathi Wenyuvesi, Sol Mandla
Makhanya,
Nkosazane Mongameli we-SRC Kazwelonke,
Mongameli wale Ngqungquthela,
Mkhandlu wase-UNISA, baphathi, basebenzi
bezinhlolo ezehlukene nabafundi, nalabo
ababungaza nathi:

Ngiyajabula ukuhlanganyela nabalingani bethu asebekhulume ngaphambi kwami ukudlulisa umyalezo wami omfishane wokuhalalisela i-UNISA njengoba sigubha iminyaka eyi-145 yaba khona.

Noma ubani onothando lokubona ukuthuthuka kwendlela yemfundo ephakeme yezwe lethu selokhu kwasukela ekoteni lokugcina lekhulu leminyaka ye-19 uyokwelulekwa kahle ukuthi afunde udaba lwale Nyuvesi.

Njengoba sekushiwo esikhathini esiyiminyaka engamashumi amaningi le Nyuvesi eminyakeni yayo yokuqala Njengenyuvesi Yase-Cape of Good Hope kwakungukuphela kwesikhungo ezweni lethu esasenza ukuhlolwa okwakuholela ekutheni kube nokuklonyeliswa ngeziqu zasenyuvesi.

Futhi ngempela, ngokuhamba kwesikhathi yabuye yaziwa njengalokho okwakubizwa ngenyuvesi kazwelonke. Le nyuvesi kazwelonke ayizange ihlinzeke nganoma yikuphi ukufunda nokufundisa. Ukufunda nokufundisa kwakwenziwa ngamakolishi ayesebenzisana Nenyuvesi Yase-Cape of Good Hope, eyabe seyiba Yinyuvesi YaseNingizimu Afrika (i-UNISA) ngonyaka we-1918.

Ngakho-ke ukuba semqoka kwakuyiqhaza lale Nyuvesi ekuguqulweni kwendlela yemfundo ephakeme ezweni lethu, kusukela ngonyaka we-1873, ukuthi yaphinda yaklomelisa

abafundi ngezitifiketi ezazibavumela ukuthi bakwazi ukuthi bangene enyuvesi.

Ngenxa yalokho, isifundo sodaba lwase-UNISA siyoba, phakathi kwezinye, ukwembuleka komqondo ukuqonda mayelana nokuqala ukukwazi ukufinyelela emkhakheni wezemfundo ephakeme kubantu abaningi bomdabu bezwe lethu, kanjalo nendlela yokucabanga kwenyuvesi mayelana nalolu daba.

Isibonelo, encwadini yakhe, *Spes in arduis: umlando Wenyuvesi YaseNingizimu Afrika*, uMaurice Boucher ukusho lokhu ngonyaka we-1880, uSimon Peter Sihlali, umfundisi wokuqala webandla, waba umuntu woMdabu wokuqala lapha ezweni ukuthola isitifiketi sikamatikuletsheni.

Walandelwa uJohn Tengo Jabavu owathola isitifiketi sikamatikuletsheni eLovedale ngonyaka we-1883 emva kwalokho wasungula wahlela iphephandaba, *Imvo zabaNtsundu*. UBoucher uthi amantombazane aboMdabu aqala ukuthola izitifiketi zikamatikuletsheni ngasekupheleni kwekhulu leminyaka ye-19.

Enye yezinkinga ezinkulu ngaleso sikhathi kwakuwukuthi amakolishi ayehlinzeka abafundi ababehlolwa bese beklonyeliswa ngeziqo zaseNyuvesi Yase-Cape of Good Hope, ayemukela imbijana yabantu abamnyama. Yikho lokhu okwenza ukuthi abantu abamnyama ababefana noCharlotte Maxeke, John Dube, Pixley Seme, nabanye, ukuthi bahambe balishiye leli bayofuna imfundo yasenyuvesi emazweni angaphandle, ikakhulukazi i-USA ne-UK.

Njengoba sonke sazi ukuthi, Ikolishi LaboMdabu laseNingizimu Afrika, okwathi kamuva laba yi-Fort Hare University College, lasungulwa ngonyaka we-1916.

Mayelana neqhaza le-UNISA, eyayaziwa Njengenyuvesi Yase-Cape of Good Hope, iyoqhubeka ukubamba iqhaza lokukhuthaza ukuthuthuka ezingeni lemfundo ephakeme, singalindela ukuthi iyokwamukela ukwakhiwa Kwekolishi Labomdabu.

Uma iqala ukusebenza ngonyaka we-1918, igunyazwe ngokusemthethweni ukusiza isikhungo sikazwelonke, i-UNISA yayinamakolishi asemqoka ayisithupha. I-Fort Hare, noma iKolishi Labomdabu, kwakungesilo elinye lawo.

UBoucher uchaza ukuthi isizathu salokhu kwakungukuthi uma i-Fort Hare yayingaba ngenye yamakolishi asemqoka ase-UNISA, "inkinga yobuhlanga yayizoqala ngenxa yokwemukela kwabayimele Kwisinodi Nasemkhandlwini".

Ekugcineni, 'inkinga' Yekolishi Labomdabu 'yaxazululwa' ngokuthi lisebenzisane Nenyuvesi Yase-Rhodes, ngombiko owawuphakamisa lesi sisho esithi "abukho ubutha ngesizathu sobuhlanga" obabukhona eRhodes.

Ekuhlaziyeni kwakhe Uhlelo Lwezifundo Enyuvesi Kolishi Yase-Fort Hare eminyakeni yayo yokuqala, uDavid Burchell uthi:

Umsunguli wohlelo Lwenyuvesi Kolishi Yabomdabu, u-E.B. Sargant, umeluleki kwezemfundo ka-Lord Milner, wacabangela Ikolishi Labomdabu BaseNingizimu Afrika (njenge) lihlinzeka okungenani imfundo engasabalele esezingeni eliphansi eyobandakanya ukuqeqeshwa kwezezimboni njengomkhakha okuphoqelelwe ukuthi ube khona. Inhloso jikelele yakhe kwakuwukwakha isizwe sabantu Bomdabu abasezingeni eliphezulu ngokulingene ababengenza njengabalingani abangaphansi kokubuswa ngabeziwe ababeyogcwalisa ngobuningi izikhundla ezingaphansi ngokwezinga emphakathini ohlukaniswe ngokwezinga nangobuhlanga.

I-UNISA ngokuqinisekile yayiyothatha lokhu njengomsebenzi osemqoka wayo ukulwa nale njongo uma yayingaba Nekolishi Labomdabu njengesinye sezikhungo zayo ezisemqoka.

Iqiniso lokuthi umbono okhuthaza i-UNISA namhlanje uthi – *Ukubheka Enyuvesi Yase-Afrika: ukulungiselela ikusasa emsebenzini wobuntu* – ukhombisa ukuthi lamanyuvesi okuqala okuyiNyuvesi Yase-Cape of Good Hope, eyasungulwa ngonyaka we-1873 naleyo eyayilandela ngonyaka we-1918 okuyinyuvesi kazwelonke, asehambe ibanga elingakanani.

Sonke esiyingxenye yomphakathi wase-UNISA namhlanje sinenjongo eyodwa yokuzibophezela ukuqinisekisa ukuthi le Nyuvesi iyakwazi ngempela ukuhambisana ngokugcwele nalo mbono engiqeda ukuwuveza manje.

Kudala kakhulu okungaba ngoJulayi 1972, Inhlangano Yamanyuvesi Ase-Afrika yaba nesifundo e-Accra, eGhana ukuxoxisana ngesihloko – ‘Ukusungula Inyuvesi Yase-Afrika: Amaphuzu avelayo eminyakeni ye-1970’.

Ukubika mayelana nomphumela walesi sifundo, USolwazi ongasekho uTijani M. Yesufu waseNigeria wabhala kanje encwadini eyashicilelwa ngonyaka we-1973:

Inyuvesi Yase-Afrika eminyakeni ye-1970 akumele kuphela ibonakale ihlukile, kodwa kumele igqugquzeleke ngokuhlukile. Kumele ibonakale yakhiwe ngezinto ezehlukile futhi ezingavamile uma ziqhathaniswa nezosikompilo lwamanyuvesi aseNtshonalanga, futhi kumele ikhombise indlela yokucabanga ehlukelele nendlela ehlukelele yokwenza imisebenzi yayo. Inyuvesi yase-Afrika ngokwempela kumele kube yileyo ethola ugqozi lwayo endaweni ekuyo, hhayi njengesihlahla esimbiwe sazotshalwa kabusha kwenye indawo, kodwa leso esikhula sivala embewini etshalwe yanakekelwa emhlabathini wase-Afrika.

Kukulo mqondosizinda wekusasa elicatshangelwayo lokuthi sonke siyosebenzela ukuthi senze umbono wokwakha kabusha i-UNISA uphile, ikakhulukazi njengenyuvesi yase-Afrika, engizizwa ngihlonipheke kakhulu

ukwethulela isigqoko bonke labo, izinhlobo ezahlukene zabasebenzi, abafundi, nabaphathi be-UNISA abayoba ongqondongqondo balolu hlelo.

Umpfumela onobuqhawe ovela emizameni engenakho ukuzicabangela wedwa kuyo yonke le uyosebenza njengobulungiswa bomyalezo esiwudlulisa namhlanje, okungukuhalalisela i-UNISA uma igubha iminyaka eyi-145 yaba khona!

Ngiyabonga.