

1. THE NATURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

whether religious or secular, private or public.

2. THE NATURE AND DEFINITION OF THE STATE

i. The composition of the state by natural communities:

- a. the individual
- b. the family
- c. the clan
- d. the tribe
- e. the region

*o estado não tem q conceder direitos a famílias
pois no plano da educação a família é the
autor
ação supletiva do Estado, e de família; conveniências
da não-exposição de esforços; lidar com - desajustados*

What rights, if any, do they have and should they be allowed by the State to exercise, e.g. in education?

ii. The relationship between the State and the Government:

- a. who governs? are the persons having authority to govern and administer the community different from those who compose the State?
- b. are the persons who govern members of the State? (=a)
- c. do the differences in a. and b. have any effect, good or bad, on the relationship between the State and the Government? → *influência da presença de cada nos 2 grupos*
- d. how is the struggle for independence in your country affected by the fact that those who govern are not members of any of the natural communities which compose your state? is the attitude of those who govern favourable for the demand for independence? if not, in what form is the attitude unfavourable? in your opinion how can the attitude be bettered? does the unfavourable attitude of the government retard the general progress of your community? etc. *atitude dos q são governados*

- e. if the persons who govern are members of the same community as the governed, are there any dangers of dictatorship? is there the tendency of the favoured literate minority oppressing the illiterate majority? in what form? how can this situation be avoided? → *extensão universitária*
- f. for those in government jobs, are the duties to the family more important than the duties to the State? can this lead to corruption? → *esta em plenos def. em caso de conflito e o Estado q esta primeiro*

3. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE TO THE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

i. The Rights

- What are the State's rights? *limites aos direitos: o bem comum*
- to demand the service of each citizen *liberdade individual*
- to demand obedience for all laws enacted to maintain the peace and order in the State, etc. etc. etc. *garantir a prosperidade econômica do País*

ii. The Duties

- to create favourable conditions for the progress of the natural communities, recognise and maintain respect for individual personality, and heritage
- to see that all parents execute their responsibility of educating their children and to allow them freedom to direct such education
- to afford means for the education of members of the communities
- to guarantee freedom of worship and conscience as far as this does not interfere with the rights of the State
- to guarantee the stability of democracy, the only form of government, in which the individual can happily live, etc. etc. etc.

4. THE UNIVERSITY AS A COMMUNITY

i. The purpose of the University:

- study and research *and spreading of Truth and transmission*
- training for active and intelligent citizenship
- training for good leadership, and, therefore, training the youth for the safeguarding of national security, the fundamental principles of liberty, the material progress of the state, for the preservation of national heritage and culture, etc.

Nação

*trabalho dos
estudantes em
relação a pro-
blemas concretos
q podem apresentar
ao governo
esta em plenos def.*



- forming Univ. people in a real superior culture and providing them with an accurate spirituality.

- serving the cause of freedom by giving the community of men and women qualities of mind, of spirit, and character, etc. etc. etc.

- contribute to a harmonious culture as nation

ii. The relationship between the State and the University:

a. The Ideal Relationship: there should be harmony and cooperation because

- both have identical aims—the welfare of the individuals who compose the state

- both use the same material, i.e. the youth

- the State needs intelligent citizens and leaders

- the State needs active and intelligent participation of every member in administration if it is to continue to exist

- the State desires the material and spiritual progress of the communities which compose it

- by the pursuit of truth, the University gives the State the right type of men and women to work with and thus achieve its aims

- by the teaching of the sciences the University trains men and women who contribute to the material progress of the State

- do you agree that there should be harmony and cooperation between them? have you any points to give in support of your opinion?

b. The Actual Relationship:

- what sort of relationship exists between your State and your University?

- does your State afford its members University training so that they can participate in its government in later life?

- does your University training now try to equip you with the qualities and discipline to enable you to participate in Civism? is your University a good factory for the manufacture of future citizens?

- on what grounds, do you think, there can be disharmony between the State and the University?

- in countries where the struggle for independence exists, what attitude should the University take? what of the attitude of a Catholic University?

- a Univ. deve ser para os alunos, e não para o momento atual. Deve ser para o futuro.

WHY SHOULD THE STATE SUPPORT UNIVERSITIES

- for the University to carry on the work of educating students for the needs of the State's administration and material progress

- is money wasted by the State in supporting the University?

- what other reasons have you in defence of the obligation of the State to support the University?

- is it imperative that the State found Universities where there are none?

- do you consider it a dereliction of duty if the State does not afford a University education to its youth when money is available?

- are there any cogent reasons why the State should support Universities other than state or public? should it support Catholic Universities, for instance? is there the necessity for the founding of Catholic Universities in Africa?

- can the State demand that students take, at least their first degree in the Universities of their own country?

6. THE DUTIES OF THE STATE TO THE UNIVERSITY

i. Material Support:

- to grant substantial financial help in the form of

a. construction of necessary buildings, especially the equipment of science theatres, in order to allow the University to expand and deal with all subjects

b. scholarships for students to graduate, and for post-graduates and the University to undertake researches

interesses
a favor de
a Univ.
previdencia ao
plano de
cultura
do Estado
ao da politica
social; o or
cultura e a
anterior

distinção
a Univ. como
instituição
pessoal 5.

formar os
est. para a
dist. cat.
dar o equil.
luta pela
ind. q. deve
estar sub.
à cidade

subordinando
a Univ. ao
plano de
interior

quando a Univ. ultrapassa o direito de seu de interior
a Univ. deve ser para os alunos, e não para o momento atual. Deve ser para o futuro.
esta aberta a todos e a todos os momentos

fez o dever
de ajudar a
promover o
plano de desenv.
dos ind. in
dependentes
de 5 anos, fazem
depois

promover a
cultura superior
tal

- c. grant of loans and subsidies to non-state Universities
- d. building of hostels and restaurants (the former for wives of students, the latter for the students) near the Universities, so that the long separation of the father from his family can be avoided
- e. to afford the opportunities of youth travel (this would enable students to know other students outside his University and to know other African countries)
- f. finding students employment during vacation (many students have very little pocket money due to the meagre scholarship grants given)

- how far does your State give this material support to your University?
- if it does not give this material support, are there reasons? → *a educação de base está primeiro*
- which of the above points, in your opinion, is paramount in your country? what are your reasons in support of your choice?
- are there any other forms of material support that can be given? etc.

ii. Other Support:

- a. autonomy—the guarantee of academic freedom
 - what is the meaning of academic freedom?
 - do you think there is the need in Africa for the establishment of a University Grants Committee? *MUS*
- b. freedom of the University to open its gates to men and women of all races and creeds *-pont de Zaji q' acredita dever a Univ. fazer a*
 - to what extent does this exist in your country? *interesse do saber*
 - is the State's law upon this a condition for the grant or refusal of material support?
 - what is your University's attitude towards the State, if the latter has passed a law barring certain people of certain race and religion from entering your University? what is the reaction of your students when such a law is in existence?
 - what is the right attitude the University should take?
- c. afford the opportunity for the collaboration of work with other Universities; this is vital if the University is to merit the name
 - is this opportunity given by your State?
 - are passports easily granted to travel out to other Universities in Africa or Europe, etc.?
 - do other States refuse to grant students and professors of your University visas to travel in their countries?
 - how many times have your students and professors visited other Universities of Africa? do their experiences make you think it is important for your State to afford this opportunity? etc.

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7. THE DUTIES OF THE UNIVERSITY

i. Training for citizenship and profession:

- to give society right judgment, upright and virtuous citizens →
- to provide for synthesis and specialisation in studies which will lead to a complete balanced education (especially in African Universities.)
- to explain and criticise political theories and techniques provided it confines itself to principles
- to stay away from actual politics but to train in politics
- to serve as the first community in which harmony among different tribes and races can be developed in place of the ancient rivalries and differences
- how far is your University executing its duties in this direction?
- what other points can you contribute?

- to provide people with moral dealing with the techniques they are learning

no plano natural

ii. Place for research:

- place of unbiased research in all subjects, the results of which may be made available to the State when needed
- to create unity of all faculties in order to enable the collaboration in the rational utilisation of material and spiritual resources
- to provide books, articles, etc. in order to advance philosophy, art and science
- how far does your University achieve this?

iii. Transmission of culture:

- to preserve and transmit culture
- to spread an appreciation for aesthetic, moral, and spiritual values
- is your University trying to achieve any of these points?
- what sort of culture is any University in Africa to preserve and transmit?
- are there any efforts being made to study African culture and transmit it?
- or does the University education make the students ignorant of their own culture?
- do you get any training for the appreciation of your art and music in the University?
- do you think with the present circumstances in your University African States can retain their distinct identities after the majority of its youths have been trained in the University?

8. CONCLUSION

- the interdependence of the State and the University
- the University to teach virtue (art of living)
- the State to ensure the reign of virtue



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