

RHODES NEWSLETTER

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No. 2

OLD RHODIAN UNION

RHODES UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL—UNIVERSITY

RHODES HELPS TO BRIDGE THE GAP

"To help bridge that all important School-University gap, especially in the sciences, the new Ford Unit for Research into Physics Education, should provide a valuable service."

This is the view of a goodly number of people when asked to comment on the new project.

The project under the sponsorship of the Ford Motor Company and under the able leadership of Dr. Hugh Helm, Associate Professor in Physics, will take a comprehensive look at all aspects of Physics teaching.

Hugh Helm's interest in this important field developed some ten years ago when he was asked to revise part of the J.M.B. science syllabus. Later he wrote a teachers handbook on the teaching of Physics in the classroom.

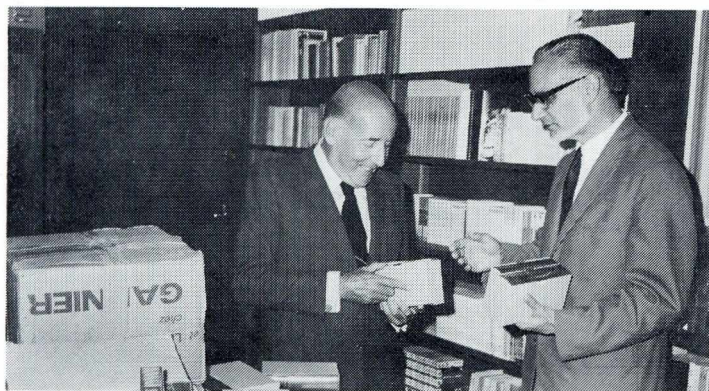
In 1970 Dr. Helm was awarded a Ph.D at Rhodes for a thesis entitled "A critical analysis of the teaching of fundamental physical concepts, with particular reference to South African schools". Later that year he undertook a study tour to the United Kingdom and Europe where he paid particular reference to Physics teaching.

The scope of the work will be extended slightly from the school level. A registered doctorate student at Rhodes will be assisted by the Unit for his research into Physics teaching at university level.

The Unit will give patronage to six other projects ranging from the development of new teaching aids to the establishment of a Science Teachers Centre to be equipped with libraries, films and a comprehensive range of modern teaching aids.

FRENCH

A Valuable New Gift



In early November, Mr. D. G. A. Bannmeyer, a Director of Total (S.A.), travelled to Grahamstown to make a presentation of 123 books to the French Department.

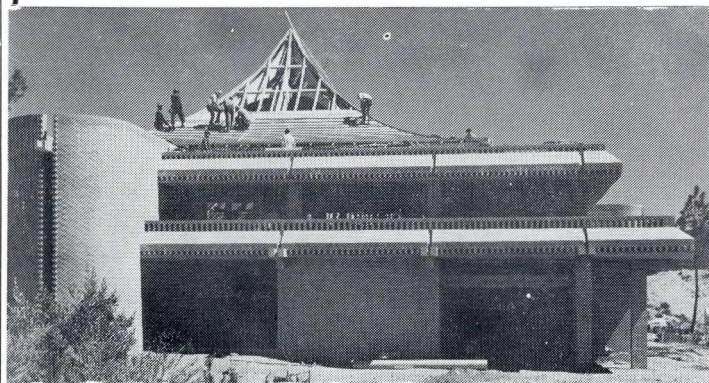
The valuable leather bound books will be placed in the Department's Seminar Library and use will be restricted to staff and advanced students.

The books contain French

classical works from the Middle Ages to the present century. Each century's books are bound in a different colour leather for easy identification.

On receiving the gift Professor J. L. Cattaneo, Professor of French at Rhodes, said: "This is truly a generous gesture and will be a tremendous and valuable asset to the study of French at Rhodes".

A TOUCH OF THE EAST



RESEARCH

Two New Programmes

Two events in recent months have focussed on the need to expand existing research into the plight of non-white people in the Eastern Cape.

The first of these events was the September announcement by the Vice-Chancellor that Rhodes was to launch a R100 000 Fellowship to studying labour economics in this field.

It was proposed that the new project would attempt an analysis in the disparity in the earnings of the different racial groups in industry. This development would go hand-in-hand very well with a scheme in the Department of Economics to teach wage and labour economics.

In the second of these, announced in early November, Rank Xerox (Pty.) Ltd., have made available an amount of R1 000 p.a., to study all aspects of the plight of the non-white people in the Eastern Cape.

Both these events plus the existing research make Rhodes one of the foremost Educational Institutions studying these problems in South Africa.

The Pagoda-style roof of the Dining Room adds a charming Eastern atmosphere to the Rhodes campus.

This roof is not only the final step in the completion of Kimberley Hall but the first step in the building of Drostdy Hall.

The new Drostdy Hall, now in the planning stage, will dovetail its catering arrangements with Kimberley Hall.

Built on a raised area behind the Leather Research and Pharmacy Blocks, Kimberley Hall is the parent body of three Houses — Walker, Piet Retief and Pringle. Each of the 200 students in the Hall will have his own room and access to common rooms and ample recreational facilities.

The new Drostdy Hall will be complimentary in architecture to Kimberley Hall, its completion within the next four to five years will considerably relieve congestion on the Campus proper.

The new Kimberley Hall will be opened in March, 1973, by Mr. Laurie Shuttleworth, Mayor of Kimberley, himself an Old Rhodian. Kimberley Hall will certainly consolidate the long expressed links between Rhodes and the City of Kimberley.

MUSIC

GEORGE GRUBER — a valuable service

Prof. George Gruber, who has been on the staff of the University for twenty years and Professor of Music for more than seventeen years, retires at the end of this year. He will be succeeded as Head of the Department by Prof. R. Mayr.

Prof. Gruber was born in Austria and received his education in Vienna where he completed his school education in 1923 and entered the Institute of Musicology of the University of Vienna where he obtained the Ph.D., degree, *cum laude*, in 1928. While at University he also completed various diploma courses at the State Academy of Music, gaining distinctions in all examinations.

After two years as Director of Music and Conductor of an Opera Company, he became assistant Headmaster of the People's Evening College of Music in Vienna. Here he conducted a school choir for boys, and in 1930, became conductor of the Vienna Boys Choir and accompanied them on tours throughout the world during the next seven years, adding to his responsibilities those of Dean and

Director of Music.

In 1939 he emigrated to Australia as a Cathedral Choir Master and founded, in Melbourne, the Australian Boys Choir. From 1941 to 1947 he was conductor of a Symphony Orchestra and also Principal of the Music School of Victoria.

Returning to Austria in 1948, he was appointed Musical Advisor to the City of Salzburg and was appointed Director of Organisation for the 26th International Music Festival in 1952.

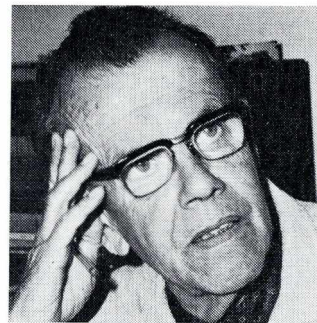
At the beginning of 1953, he came to South Africa to take up his appointment as lecturer in Music at Rhodes University. In April, 1955, he was appointed to succeed the late Prof. F. H. Hartmann as Professor and Head of the Department. He reached normal retiring age in 1969 but was invited by the University to continue as Head of the Department for a further period of three years.

Under Prof. Gruber's direction, the Music Department at Rhodes has gone from strength to strength. It has not only experienced a con-

stant growth in student numbers but the scope of its work has increased tremendously — so much so that a second Choir was established a few years ago.

Prof. Gruber's name has become well known throughout South Africa and in many concert halls in Europe, due in no small measure to his remarkable success as organiser and conductor of the Rhodes University Chamber Choir. From its first tour of South Africa and its first visit to Europe, this Choir has captured the hearts of all audiences and throughout the years its high standard has been jealously maintained and refined. The performances of the Chamber Choir have been recorded and may be heard in radio programmes from distant corners of the world.

The City of Grahamstown owes a great debt to Prof. Gruber for his vital interest in school music and for his constant efforts to draw school choirs and individual performers into many events that he arranged throughout the years. As teacher, composer and director, Prof. Gruber has made a liberal



contribution to the advancement of Music in this region. His trim figure, worthy of a man half his age, has become a living symbol to music lovers throughout the country.

The University will always be grateful for his achievements as teacher and organiser, for his rich contribution to its cultural life and, particularly, for the part he played in the evolution of the atmosphere of lofty dignity that characterizes ceremonial occasions at Rhodes.

SPEECH & DRAMA

NEW APPOINTMENT

Two events are expected to give an exciting new impetus to drama teaching at Rhodes in the new year.

The planned alterations to the theatre complex will be completed by July, which will allow for a great deal more space and increase the scope of the Departments' work.

The appointment of Roy Sargeant as head of the Department of Speech and Drama will considerably extend the departments' activities.

Mr. Sargeant is no stranger to Grahamstown. In 1969 he first visited Rhodes where he directed "The Silent Women". A year later he directed Prof. Guy Butler's "Richard Gush of Salem" for the Settler celebrations. In February this year he joined the staff of Rhodes as a temporary lecturer.

While at Rhodes he directed Brecht's "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" for the department.

A recognised name in the film making world, Mr. Sargeant was a co-director of the highly successful South African film "The Winners".

Asked about his approach to Drama teaching, Mr. Sargeant, commented: "It has been shown over the past six years that the Rhodes Department's encouragement of professional actors and directors to come and work with the students has paid dividends. With the building of the new 1820 Settler Memorial theatre in Grahamstown, as an added inducement to professionals, we shall continue this policy as vigorously as possible.

TICK RESEARCH

WHITEHEAD COMMENTS ON VISIT

Dr. G. B. Whitehead, Senior Lecturer in Entomology at Rhodes University recently attended the 14th International conference of Entomology, which was held at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia.

Fifteen hundred delegates attended the 10-day Conference which is held every four years. At the Conference, Dr. Whitehead delivered two papers, one of which was written in collaboration with Dr. S. Stampa of the Faculty of Agriculture at Fort Hare.

"One thing becomes eminently clear at this conference", said Dr. Whitehead, "all scientists are looking for an effective physiological cure for pests. There has been a definite swing-away from the use of insecticides."

"For this kind of control to be effective, the biological cycle of each individual insect has to be carefully studied which is what we are doing at the Tick Research Institute at Rhodes."

"In South Africa we have 16 species of Tick which are of economic importance for this country. In Brisbane I visited the Australian Tick Research Institute. They have only three species of tick to study, of which only one is considered to be of economic significance. They have 21 graduates on their staff — we have only five! Honestly, we are shamed by the work they are doing over there."

"It has become clear that we need, very desperately, a geneticist, and a bio-chemist; this is apart from the importance of having the services of a Veterinary Surgeon, who could study the effects of ticks found on animals."

Asked to enlarge on the ecological control of pests, Dr. Whitehead said: "There can be no doubt that insects have developed a resistance to a wide variety of recognised insecticides. Though as yet there is no proof that we will succeed in physiological control, it seems to me this is where the future lies."

POST SCRIPT

A charming post-script in a recent letter to the Registrar at Rhodes reads . . . "I am happily engrossed in editing the two volumes of Sparrman's Travels for re-publication by the Van Riebeeck Society. I've just had two articles on historical geography accepted for publication, one in Quart. Bulletin S.A. Library and the other in Africana Notes and News. Also a poem in Guy Butler's New Coin. So I am not resting in idleness . . . We join in sending our best wishes to you all.

Sincerely,
VERNON S. FORBES."

SOCIAL CLUB

The nucleus of the Friends of Rhodes social club has been formed in Johannesburg with an informal get together on the last Friday of every month at the Sunnyside Park Hotel, at the Dungeon Bar.

If you live in the Witwatersrand and would like to renew old acquaintances, or if you are a stranger in town and would like to make a few contacts, please feel free to turn up.

Your only requirement is an Old Rhodian tie which is the passport to a pleasant hour of drinking.

WAGES COMMISSION

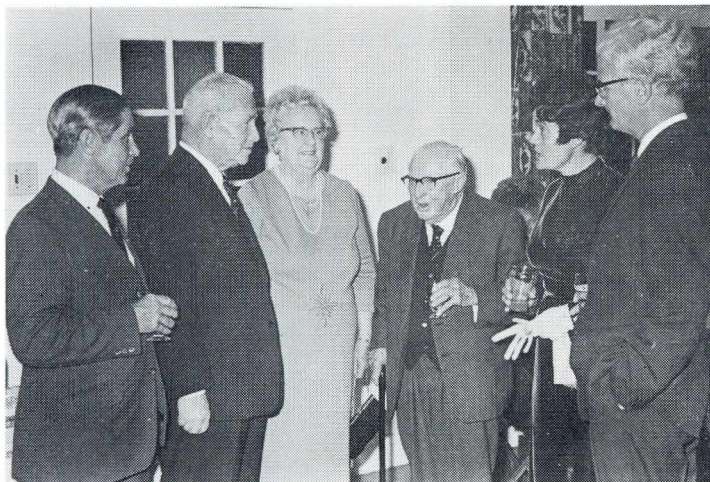
In response to nation-wide demands for increases in the wages of Black employees, the Rhodes S.R.C., have set up a Wages and Economics Commission.

The first task of the Commission has been to establish a union of Black workers on the Campus. The S.R.C., is assisting this union by raising funds for its organizational activities.

STOCK OF THE NEW CONVOCATION TIES HAVE ARRIVED AND ARE OBTAINABLE FROM MESSRS. HEWITT & PALMER, P.O. BOX 197, GRAHAMSTOWN AND FROM MESSRS. T. BIRCH & CO., P.O. BOX 66, GRAHAMSTOWN. THE RETAIL PRICE WILL BE R3,20.

FOUNDERS DAY CELEBRATIONS

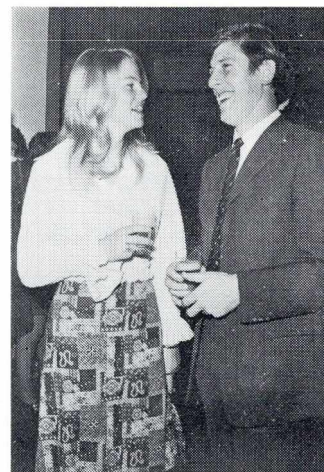
CAPE TOWN



Mr. D. B. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. B. Slater,
V. C. H. R. Brereton, Mrs. and Professor J. R. Nunn.

Mr. Victor Brereton, secretary of the Old Rhodian in Cape Town, writes that they "had a happy gathering of some 200 on the 15th September, 1972". The largest number since he took office 16 years ago!

Representing the University was Prof. J. R. Nunn, Head of the Department of Chemistry, and his wife. A member of the Cape Town Committee of the Development Programme, Mr. D. B. Lawrence, proposed a toast to the University.



Mr. and Mrs. Clem Gutsche

SALISBURY

A record crowd of 170 Old Rhodians and friends attended the October 6 Reunion.

The University was represented by Prof. Chapman accompanied by his wife and Mr. Neil Papenfus.

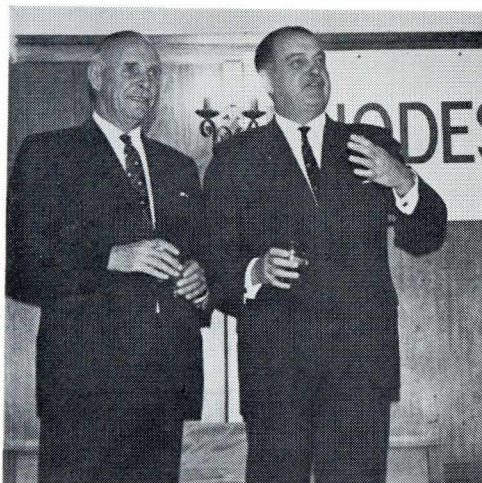
Harry Hall, the host, writes that "the outstanding success was attributed to the warm friendliness of the Chapmans".

The hilarity shown in the accompanying photo followed a now forgotten slip by the Professor. It is indicative of the festive spirit prevailing at the reunion.

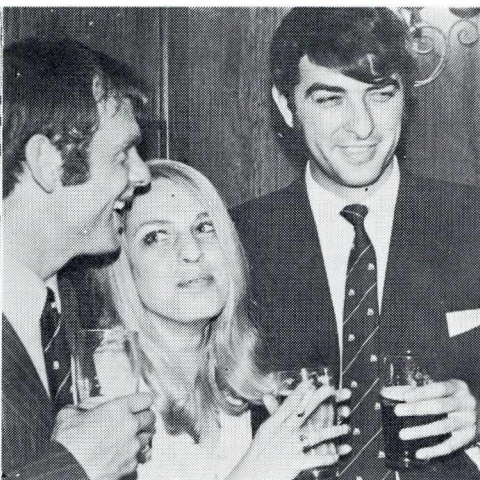
Harry Hall has a good hint for other O.R. organisers. Each year people attending the reunion address an envelope to themselves, ensuring that they'll have a personal invitation to the following year's party.



JOHANNESBURG



Mr. J. B. (Beau) Sutherland introduces the
Vice-Chancellor at the Johannesburg reunion.



A group of "not so old" Rhodians swap yarns
at Old Edwardians Club.



An apprehensive Trevor Evans nurses a small
beer. The crowded background shows how well
attended this year's Reunions were.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES A NEW COURSE

The traditional Rhodes function of teaching young people for the Ministry, will be complimented with the introduction of a new course in Religious Studies in the new year.

Designed to cater for students interested in Religious Studies, but not in entering the Church, this course will feature an interesting study in comparative religion. In this section the beliefs of Judaism, Christianity, Islam and the relationship between them will be considered.

The cross-disciplinary nature of the study, means that inter-depart-

mental teaching with the Departments of Sociology, Philosophy and Anthropology will form an integral part of the syllabus.

The Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, Professor L. A. Hewson, said overseas experience where similar courses were becoming increasingly popular had prompted Rhodes to think on these lines.

"Experience has shown that what is needed is an ecumenical and sociological-orientated course which would embrace all facets of religious experience. It is my hope that this new course will cater for this present void."

JOURNALISM

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE TO XHOSA WRITERS COURSE

Dr. Tony Giffard, Head of the Department of Journalism at Rhodes, was most encouraged by the enthusiastic response to the four day course for Xhosa Journalists and Writers held in Umtata.

Entitled "The Writer and his Audience", the course was attended by some 25 to 30 people, including Authors, Reporters, School Inspectors and Housewives.

The highly intelligent articulate and motivated group greatly impressed Dr. Giffard. "The lectures were a dynamic give and take process in which repeatedly concern was expressed for the quality of the Xhosa written word."

"We discussed the great problems which Black writers have in finding publishers for their books. Publishers are concerned with the small Xhosa readership. Consequently, they are only interested in the type of books that might be prescribed in Schools. This inhibits writers to aim only at this market. It is, of course, a social phenomenon linked to education and income. We tried to expand on alternate channels of expression

like the short story or verse, which would be more readily acceptable".

There was, according to Dr. Giffard, a lack of technical knowledge in preparing a document for publication. This was a result of inadequate training for writers at all levels.

An intense pride in the purity of Xhosa language and literature was a feature of the Course. Accompanying this was the fear that two levels of Xhosa, an educated dialect and a colloquial one, would develop.

To a lesser degree some of the participants confessed that while they spoke and thought in Xhosa they wrote creatively in English.

"There can be no doubt that the language is undergoing a great rejuvenation. Readership is increasing tremendously, in two years alone the readership of a single Xhosa newspaper increased from 11 000 to 55 000 copies.

At the close of the Course a Committee, under the Chairmanship of Rev. M. C. P. Natshweleha, was appointed to negotiate with publishers and prepare documents for publication.

OBITUARY

Mr. L. H. Copeland, QC, formerly a member of the staff of the Department of Law, died on 18th September, 1972, in his 69th year. Born in Grahamstown, he received his early schooling at St. Andrews.

After matriculating at Diocesan College, Rondebosch he was articled to a firm of attorneys in Grahamstown and took the Law Certificate at Rhodes. One of the best fly-halves Rhodes has ever had, he was a member of the team which won the Grand Challenge Cup. In 1925 he was chosen as the Rhodes Scholar from Bishops and when he had completed his articles he went to Oxford where he took a B.A. degree. On his return to South Africa he practised as an attorney in Johannesburg before being called to the bar in Grahamstown in 1931. In 1953 he took silk, being perhaps the first advocate in South Africa to be made Queen's Counsel after the accession of Queen Elizabeth II.

Returning to the university in 1958 as a Senior Lecturer in Law, he immediately took a full teaching load and he proved, then and in the years that lay ahead, to be conscientious in all that he was called upon to do. Despite the fact that he had big classes to deal with he was meticulous in his marking. Once when, in an examination, a student put detailed page references to a series of cases Mr. Copeland took the trouble to go to the library to check the accuracy of the references. He thought the student was taking a chance hoping to impress the examiner with fictitious references. The examiner was impressed, but by the student's remarkable feat of memory after he had checked and found that all the references were correct.

Rhodes' Law Department has been fortunate in having a number of members of staff, of which Bob Copeland was one, who not only came with practical experience but who retained an interest in the practical application of the law.

He will be remembered by many members of staff and students with appreciation and respect.

Dr. Max Thieler (1916), whose development of a vaccine against Yellow Fever won him a Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1951, died on September 11, at New Haven in the United States.

Born near Pretoria in 1922, Max Thieler spent a year at Rhodes in 1916, and in 1922 he went to the United States. Much of his research was conducted at the virus laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute in New York. In 1964 he terminated his service as Director of these laboratories and spent the next three years as a professor of epidemiology and microbiology at Yale University.

His development of a safe and effective vaccine against Yellow Fever followed many years of

research on the virus that causes it and on methods of growing it in monkeys and mice. His demonstration that it could be grown in the brain of mice marked one of the most important steps towards a vaccine.

Harold Henry Cornell (1916) died on March 11, 1972. After taking a B.A. degree he joined the Royal Engineers where he served until Armistice.

After the war he did a years post graduate work and then joined the Agricultural Department as a lecturer in soil chemistry at Glen Agricultural School in the O.F.S.

In World War II he served as a Captain in the Army Educational Corps and in 1946 was released to the Agricultural Department. A year later he was appointed Principal to the Cedara Agricultural College.

Later he was appointed to Assistant Director then Director of Agriculture for Natal and East Griqualand. He also served on the Council of Natal University for 13 years. After retiring in 1959 at the age of 51, Mr. Cornell lived in Knysna where he ran a successful business, was a Municipal Councillor and served on various civic societies.

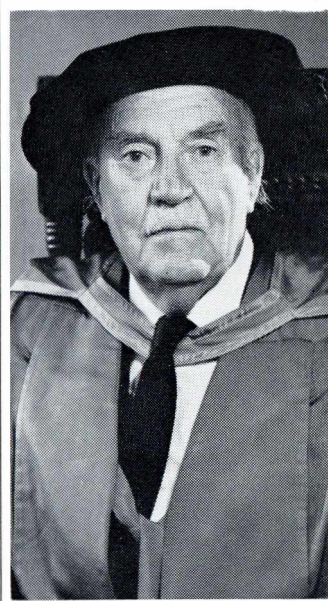
Donald McGregor, B.A., U.E.D., 1965 — passed away in Johannesburg in October, 1971, as a result of a motor accident.

Prof. Joseph Omer-Cooper was born in Reading, England on 16th April, 1893. He received his schooling at Taunton and Bournemouth and entered Cambridge University after the First World War. He obtained a B.A. degree in 1925 and the M.A. degree in 1927. From 1924 to 1927 he served on the staff of the department of Zoology at the University of Cambridge as demonstrator and lecturer. In 1927 he was appointed lecturer in Zoology at the University of Durham and held this appointment until 1936 when he came to Rhodes University College as Senior Lecturer in charge of the Department of Zoology. He was promoted to Professor in 1940 and continued in this post until 1954.

In the decade preceding his departure from England, Prof. Omer-Cooper had already become a specialist in African fauna and ecology. He undertook expeditions to Tunisia in 1925, Abyssinia in 1926 and the Libyan Desert, in 1935. He also devoted considerable attention to Marine Zoology. While at Rhodes he undertook several research expeditions to different parts of South Africa, Central and Eastern Africa. In 1953 he also organised an expedition to the Sudan. On these expeditions he paid particular attention to the lakes and inland waters of the Continent.

He was also an Honorary Vice President of the Old Rhodian Union.

THE RHODES HERITAGE — 70 years after



Dr. Ronald Currey's association with Cecil John Rhodes goes perhaps back further than any other South African.

It was his Grandmother Mrs. J. B. Currey who befriended young Rhodes in Kimberley, and his Father Mr. H. C. Currey, served as Rhodes' personal secretary from 1884 to 1892. Educated at St. Andrew's College, Rhodes and Trinity College, Oxford, where in 1912 he was a Rhodes Scholar, Dr. Currey, M.C., M.A., L.L.D., was Headmaster of St. Andrew's from 1939 to 1955. He was also Rector of Michaelhouse from 1930 to 1938.

In 1946 he published a biography of Rhodes, based on his family's reminiscences, called "A Biographical Footnote".

In this speech, delivered in early September, Dr. Currey focused attention on attempts overseas to deprive South African and Rhodesian students from receiving the scholarships . . .

To appear third in succession to those who have been honoured with the invitation to deliver the Cecil John Rhodes Commemoration Lecture opens up a prospect that one does not face light-heartedly. For when Mr. Harry Oppenheimer sat down after delivering the first Lecture in this series we all realised that the last word — the very last word — about Cecil John Rhodes, his life and his work, had now been said, and said so superbly that anything said of him thereafter must come as an anti-climax.

That Sir Hugh Beadle, who delivered this lecture last year, shares this view, he made clear by choosing as his theme Rhodes' work in and for the Rhodesias. And Sir Hugh, it will be remembered, speaking from his own intimate and absolutely first hand knowledge of his subject, saw in the current situation of the Rhodesia of today and of what used to be Northern Rhodesia, but is now Zambia, the all but complete failure of Rhodes' hopes and dreams for that part of Africa. Yet Sir Hugh believes, and gave us good reason for believing, that out of what seems to be the wreck of those hopes and dreams something may yet emerge which will show those who come after, that Rhodes, as other men have done, was here building better than he knew.

Now it is true that the terms of reference of this Annual Commemoration Lecture allow the Lecturer a quite daunting freedom of choice as to the subject on which he is to speak. All that is required of him is that the Lecture should deal with some subject of "national interest". But it seems to me to be only right and proper that in the third at any rate in this series the Lecturer should try to deal still with some aspect of Rhodes' life and work; and

that is my hope and intention now. In particular I am asking you to consider with me what has happened to that work in the seventy years that have passed since Rhodes died. Of what has befallen that work in the Rhodesias, as they once were, we were told last year, as I have just recalled, and to that there is now nothing that can be added.

But there are other things too, great things some of them, to which Rhodes gave his mind and heart; and of some of them, and of one in particular, I have chosen to say something this afternoon. After seventy years, and in a world so different from anything Rhodes and his contemporaries could ever have imagined, how do these things stand today? Are they now seen to be little more than idle dreams which have passed away with the dreamer? Or have they struck root and adapted themselves to these vastly changed conditions, so that they are still meeting a need and exercising an influence, perhaps even a power, amongst us? I believe these are questions well deserving our consideration.

What I would call the Rhodes heritage itself extends over a remarkably wide field. Much, but not all of it, is enshrined in the last of the many Wills he made. But Rhodes had other hopes and dreams too, to which the Will makes no reference; and the picture would be incomplete if nothing were to be said of some of them at any rate.

Yet before coming to consider these projects, plans, dreams in any detail we should, I feel, take note of one of many curious things in Rhodes himself, for this bears directly on these projects, plans and dreams. In a letter to a friend of his, written some three years before his own death, General

Smuts, who was no unqualified admirer of Rhodes, noted

"I find the Biographies puzzling, and I cannot form a consistent picture of Rhodes as he must have been. But he impressed those in his immediate circle as a human being; and one would like to see more of his personality revealed."

It is not only General Smuts who found Rhodes in many ways a baffling figure. Any careful reading of the many books that have been written about him makes it clear that all these biographers have found him that. The Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, the Chairman of the Chartered Company, of De Beers and of the Consolidated Goldfields seem to be four quite different people. Can we trace any thread of a unifying purpose, linking these schizophrenic personalities into a single whole?

We get a clue to the answer, I think when we come to consider what looks at first sight like the almost crude desire in Rhodes to be remembered, and to be remembered as having done great things, **after he was dead.** Now a yearning for posthumous fame is to most of us something quite beyond our understanding. It is not only those who profess and call themselves Christians to whom such a yearning must seem the most utter nonsense. To the followers of all the great religions of the world it must seem exactly the same. Such people cannot easily imagine the Choir Celestial breaking out into a spontaneous Jubilate because word has been received that a Town Council somewhere has solemnly resolved to name a back street after a recent arrival in the High and Heavenly Places. And to those who would claim that their freedom of thought is not shackled by any outworn religious dogma the ambition to be famous after one is dead must presumably seem greater nonsense still.

But it is luminously clear, I think, that Rhodes was really eager, and even anxious, to be remembered, and to be remembered as a great man, by a maximum number of people over wide areas of the world. He got real joy, I think, from the fact that the Rhodesias were named after him. For in the very first Article of the Will he affirms.

"I now declare that I have adopted and acquired, and hereby adopt and acquire and intend to retain, Rhodesia as my domicile."

Despite all that has happened in recent years, that is something that Rhodesia does not forget.

But if, as the last years slipped by, Rhodesia increasingly took first place in Rhodes' heart, as I think quite certainly it did, it was equally certainly not the only object on

which his heart was set. Time, and the present occasion, allow me only a brief reference to some of these other interests.

High up on the list comes all that was done by Rhodes, with Herbert Baker at his elbow, providing the inspiration, to foster the renaissance of the glorious Cape architecture of the eighteenth century, Cape Baroque as it is now seen to be. The rebuilding of Groote Schuur itself after the disastrous fire of 1896 was pretty well the starting point of the movement; and the whole renaissance is no small part of the Rhodes heritage.

Closely linked with this there is the whole great concept of the Groote Schuur estate, with Rhodes' own home at its heart, bequeathed by him to be the home of the Prime Minister of a South Africa which had not yet come into being. Since 1910 seven Prime Ministers, the first three of them ex-Boer War Generals, have been able to call Groote Schuur home; and one may regret that no word of appreciation of Rhodes' imaginative and patriotic bequest has ever come from one of them. (I speak subject to correction, but I do not think I am wrong.) To be enjoyed by the **people** of the Cape of Good Hope, and by the thousands who spend their holidays there each year, there is now the great expanse of open mountain side which Rhodes has saved from the maw of the speculator and the erections of the jobbing builder. Imagination boggles at the thought of the havoc that would have been wrought, but for Rhodes, at this enchanted end of the South Africa he loved and served. Within the confines of this great estate the University of Cape Town, with its now world famous Medical School, finds its home. All this is amongst the things that abide.

Then, in an altogether different direction, there was Rhodes' curious desire that someone of his own kith and kin should be established as one of the class that the world knows as "the English Country Gentleman", — with successors bearing the name of Rhodes to carry on the tradition he hoped to establish. As a boy in the Vicarage at Bishops Stortford Rhodes would have seen something of men of this class as they dropped in to see the Vicar; and his still uncritical admiration had been kindled by what he felt to be their sense of responsibility to the country and to the broad acres of it they owned, their unobtrusive patriotism and their unsophisticated humanity; and he longed to see one of his own stock set up as a member of this class.

But that was not to be. For though Rhodes bought the estate of Dalham Hall, in Suffolk, and left it to his brothers, Frank and

Ernest, in succession, and to the eldest son of either of them and his heirs, for many years now there have unfortunately been no male descendants of the Vicar of Bishops Stortford to fulfil this part of Rhodes' dream, — which has thus become a dead letter.

Most touching of all, perhaps, are the bequests to his Oxford College; and those who have gone before us in our own University, were not wrong to mark our gratitude to the man whose name we bear by calling the senior of our Women's residences "Oriell". To the **Fellows of Oriell** itself he left the munificent bequest which has enabled them to build the Quadrangle which brings the College buildings up to the High Street. To the Fellows themselves he left £10 000, in addition, "for the dignity and comfort of the High Table", — an enhanced dignity and comfort which we may hope their successors are enjoying today. But Rhodes, feeling that Oxford dons of those days were "as children in matters of this world", advised them in the Will, to consult with his Trustees before launching out into any financial adventures in which their unexpectedly acquired wealth might tempt them to indulge.

With this we come to the very heart and kernel of the Will Rhodes left, that which he planned to be the enduring foundation by which his name would be remembered, and remembered for good, by after generations in many lands. This, as the world knows, was the Rhodes Scholarship Foundation. What this was intended to be, how in seventy years Rhodes' dream has fared, what prospects now face it, are matters of which my time — and yours — rules out the possibility of any detailed examination. Yet of some of them something may be said which will not, I hope, seem to you a waste of time.

But before attempting to do that I think we should go back for a minute or two to consider again this strange business of Rhodes' yearning for posthumous fame, to which I have referred earlier. For I think we should now ask ourselves just how big, or small, a part this played in Rhodes' mind and heart. W. T. Stead, whom Rhodes had originally named as one of his Trustees, but whose appointment he subsequently cancelled on the ground of what he called Stead's "extraordinary eccentricity", in a brief study entitled "The Last Will and Testament of C. J. Rhodes" quotes him as saying on one occasion "I find I am human and should like to be living after my death". For all its naïveté this is something essentially more humble, and a great deal more reasonable, than the mere crude desire for posthumous fame. But with it we have to set words as to whose authenticity there has been sharp controversy. Almost immediately after his death it was reported that Rhodes' last words had been "So much to do; so little done". At once the accuracy of this report

was called in question. "That is not the way Rhodes talked" it was argued; and we must agree that it certainly isn't. This soon came to be the generally accepted view, and it has been the accepted view since. At most, it has been generally agreed, the words must be ascribed to the sentimental loyalty of friends, and cannot really be regarded as anything but apocryphal. But it is not so easy to do that, for the story comes to us on the direct authority of Lewi Michell, Rhodes' banker, the first and by no means the worst of his many biographers, and one of the men he chose to be his Trustees. He tells us that the words were said to him direct, as Rhodes lay dying, when there was no one else in the room. And Michell was not a man whose word one doubted.

There we must leave it. Certainly Rhodes wanted to be remembered after his death; even more certainly he wanted the things he had started, or dreamed of, to go on. How these two desires tied up, no one will ever know: Rhodes himself certainly hadn't thought it out.

So we turn back to consider the establishment of the **Rhodes Scholarship scheme, the very heart and kernel**, as I have called it, of the responsibilities handed over to, and accepted by, the Trustees whom he had so carefully chosen. Amongst these seven men were names famous in their day and famous since. Milner, Jameson and Beit are names we have been grateful to give to three of our Residences. The others included Rosebery, Grey, and the faithful Michell. None of these, of course, is alive today, but amongst the successors of the original Trustees, to name only four of them, have been men of the quality of Stanley Baldwin, Rudyard Kipling, Leo Amery, and H. A. L. Fisher.

As South Africans we cannot fail to take note that, of the seven original Trustees, three were then resident in South Africa; the fourth had spent all the vital years of his life amongst us and a fifth had been Administrator of Rhodesia. Of the present Trustees there is not one, I think, who would claim to have any first hand knowledge of this country. **Yet but for South Africa there would be no Rhodes Trust today.**

Oxford herself, it seems, heard of the coming disturbance of her ancient peace with mixed feelings. Indeed the Public Orator, A. D. Godley, was moved to break into verse as he looked forward with alarm to the moment

"When all Australia comes to boil
Its billy in the Quad."
(But actually it hasn't been as bad, or even as good, as that.)

The general basis of the Rhodes Scholarship foundation, and of the principles on which the Scholars are elected are so wellknown by now that nothing needs to be said on this part of the subject. (It has been said, a little cynically, that Rhodes himself would never have

been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship. I don't think he would have disputed this view.)

But a word should perhaps be said about Rhodes' ideas as to what he felt the purely financial value of the individual scholarship should, ideally be. For he wanted his Scholars to be able to enter fully into the corporate life of their Colleges and of the University, and to have the means of spending the twenty-eight vacation weeks of the Oxford year intelligently and enjoyably; and he was anxious that they should not be cut out of those things by any lack of the modest resources which they required seventy years ago. (And it must be remembered that the Rhodes Scholar has to keep himself for the whole year, not merely the three University Terms.) But Rhodes was also aware that if a man doesn't know what it means to be rather hard up at times in his University days he misses something valuable and stimulating in that experience. So it is interesting to note that in 1899 he fixed on £300 per annum as the value of the Scholarship, and he did this very deliberately.

Today the emoluments of a Rhodes Scholar amount, one way and another, to some £1 600 per annum. So times change, even faster perhaps than the value of money declines.

But it is the allocation of the Scholarships, as Rhodes provided for this in his Will which is now not only being called in question, but is under fierce attack, — and that by the Rhodes Trustees themselves. Now the Will differentiates very carefully between four groups of Scholarships. First and foremost come the three Scholarships awarded annually to Rhodesia. Next come the four Scholarships allotted, one to each, to four schools in the old Cape Colony. Two of these are State schools, one of pretty well exclusively English-speaking pupils, the other of predominantly Afrikaans-speaking ones. The other two Scholarships in the group go to Private Schools, one in the Western, the other in the Eastern Province. **Rhodes did not do things in a narrow or exclusive way.**

Then there comes what the Will calls the "Colonial" (what we now call "Commonwealth") Scholarship. These were allotted originally to Natal, the Canadian Provinces, the Australian States, New Zealand and the West Indies. Using the authority which the Will gives them the Trustees have since considerably enlarged this last group. Of particular interest to us, of course, has been the award of additional Scholarships to other parts of South Africa.

Fourthly there comes the numerically largest group, that which Rhodes called the "American Scholarships". Each of the then States of the Union, received two Scholarships in every three years, and so at the start these outnumbered the other groups put together. For the once popular myth that

when he drew up his Will Rhodes was under the impression that these were still only the original thirteen States of the Union there is no foundation whatever.

By a later Codicil five German Scholarships were instituted, the Scholars to be nominated by the Kaiser personally.

Rhodes was understandably anxious to protect what were clearly the Scholarships nearest to his own heart, in the event of the revenue of the Trust being insufficient to meet the full charges laid upon it by the Will. There was actually no cause for him to feel anxious on this score. He had died a very wealthy man, but his financial interests were so diverse that it is doubtful if he himself had any clear idea as to what his estate was worth. It was finally proved at between three and a quarter and three and a half million Pounds sterling, after the payment of death duties and other charges; and we must remember that the value of money in 1902 was several times greater than it is today. Careful husbanding of the estate since then has greatly increased its value.

Yet Rhodes' anxiety as to the capacity of his estate to meet the charges which his Will laid upon it can be understood. Much of his wealth was in the form of De Beers shares; and in the days before the industrial use of diamonds, and the control of the sale of the stones, were as fully developed as these are today, the value of these shares was subject to the sometimes violent fluctuations of the share market. To protect the Scholarship so specially dear to him seemed to Rhodes a primary duty. So we find that Article 22 of the Will lays it down explicitly that in the event of there not being sufficient funds to meet the full cost of the Scholarship scheme, it is the American, and by implication, the German, Scholarships which are to be the first to be reduced in value or suspended.

Next came the "Colonial", i.e. Commonwealth Scholarships; and then, **and only then**, those allotted to the four Schools of the Cape Colony. **Last of all to be touched are those allotted to Rhodesia. Nothing could be clearer than this.**

And so, until last year, it was generally assumed. But in that year something started happening in Oxford. Its first beginnings were apparently on a very small scale, as the first beginnings of big events often are. From what the Press told us at the time it seems that three Rhodes Scholar Freshmen, two from America and one from Malta, became deeply concerned that from neither South Africa nor Rhodesia had a non-European ever been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship. So upset were they by this, and so receptive did they find the prevailing climate of opinion in Oxford on the subject, that vigorously worded petitions, from Rhodes Scholars in residence (though not those from Rhodesia or South Africa) and from an impressive list of Oxford academics,

were sent to the Trustees demanding that the latter take action along the lines their petitioners required.

This claim was put forward on the ground that Article 24 of the Will lays it down that

"No student shall be qualified or disqualified from election to a Scholarship on account of his race or religious opinions."

Now it is, I think, indisputably clear that when Rhodes inserted this Article in the Will, in July, 1899, at a moment when feelings were running sky high in South Africa and war seemed inevitable, it was his fixed determination that no young Dutchman, as he would have called him, was to be disqualified on that ground, from being elected to a Rhodes Scholarship. But of course the Article must today be taken as it stands; a candidate's race, whatever this be, is not a qualification or disqualification for election.

What then, we must ask, is the actual position today, and against what are the troubled consciences of some present Rhodes Scholars and others protesting? The answer is ready to hand. No non-European is precluded from appearing as a candidate for a Rhodes Scholarship in either Rhodesia or South Africa. It is true of course that official regulations forbid the admission, except on a very strictly limited scale, of any non-European pupils to any of the four schools to which "closed" scholarships are allotted. But when Rhodes selected these four schools for this privilege they were then more strictly reserved in practice for white pupils than they are today, — as Rhodes was himself very well aware.

So, we must now ask, what is the position when a non-European candidate appears before a Rhodes Scholarship Selection Committee? Again the answer is ready to hand. Such candidates have come forward in the past; and they are doing so now, though as yet in very small numbers. Do they get a fair deal? Well, I can only say (and here I speak from experience), that Selection Committees, to use the contemporary idiom, "bend over backwards" in their earnest desire, and indeed determination, to see that such candidates are given the fairest of fair deals. It is in fact absolutely certain as things stand today that if, and when, a non-European candidate measures up to the requirements of selection for a Scholarship better than do his white rivals, then — without any doubt whatsoever — he will be elected. And be it remembered that the criteria of judgment by which Selection Committees have to be guided are those drawn up by the Trustees themselves, — and most excellently, may I say?, has this work been done.

The reply of the Trustees to this demand made of them was to inform the four Schools of the Cape Province that the Scholarships Rhodes had granted them, and which he had been at such pains to

protect, were now to be taken from them, and converted into "Scholarships at large" for South Africa, for which of course non-European candidates would be eligible.

But since the law of England does not allow the Trustees of a man's Will to overturn its provisions in this way, the Parliament of the United Kingdom is now to be asked to pass a Private Bill permitting this to be done. **The Trustees are herein seeking to persuade Parliament that though what it is now being asked to make legal, is not what Cecil Rhodes wished and willed to be done with the estate he left, it is nevertheless what his present Trustees think he ought to have wished and willed. Both legally and morally this is a very strange situation that the Rhodes Trustees are creating.**

Here we should note, I think, that the Trustees themselves have taken action, twice, in what may be described as parallel, though by no means identical cases. In 1916, when Britain and Germany were at war, the Trustees got Parliament to pass a Private Bill revoking the Codicil which created the German Rhodes Scholarships. But some years after that War was ended German Rhodes Scholarships were re-established, — only to be revoked again during the Second World War. **Yet, with that war behind us, German Rhodes Scholarships have again been restored, now for the second time; and today there are, or are soon to be, German Rhodes Scholars once more at Oxford.**

It would seem clear, I think, that even on both of these wartime occasions the Trustees of those days felt reluctant and unhappy at having to ask Parliament to empower them to over-ride the explicit provisions of a Will of which they were the responsible Trustees. For so soon as the changed climate of opinion after each war allowed them the opportunity to do so, we find them restoring a situation with which only the cruel exigencies of war had compelled them to interfere.

As the Private Bill which the present occasion requires has not yet been presented to Parliament the matter should now perhaps be regarded as in some sense sub judice; and it may be argued that, at this stage, no more should be said about it.

That would perhaps be so, were it not that it has now been reported in the Press that a further movement has been set going amongst Rhodes Scholars in residence and other Oxford academics demanding, on the same grounds as those advanced a year ago, the suspension of all South African and Rhodesian Rhodes Scholarships and that these should now be given to "neighbouring countries". **In ordinary circumstances such a demand would be regarded as the ravings of lunacy, not calling for serious attention.** But the circumstances are not ordinary, for it was a

movement of exactly and precisely this kind last year which started the chain reaction which has led the Trustees to seek Parliament's legislative authority to do what the law as it stands forbids them to do.

Yet it would be altogether improper, and most unseemly, to end a lecture in this series on a note of controversy. Let me rather ask you to consider as we end, what impact, if any, Rhodes Scholars who have spent three years in Oxford and then have returned, the very great majority of them, to the lands from whence they came, have made on these countries. They have not been supermen; and most certainly they would not claim that precarious distinction; and their numbers today are significantly less than they would have been had not two World Wars thinned their ranks. (And Rhodes Scholars everywhere rejoice to know that in Rhodes House itself there are recorded, alongside those of their Commonwealth comrades, the names of those German Rhodes Scholars who fought and died for their country. This little act of magnanimity would surely have rejoiced Rhodes' heart.)

Today, some thousands of former Rhodes Scholars are scattered far and wide over the lands whence they hailed, and far beyond. Many of them have achieved great distinction, but it is they especially who would assert that this is not the justification of Rhodes' dream. **What he wanted was that there should come to Oxford each year a stream of young men who would, first, make their own contribution there, different and distinct for each group, — and then, three years later, take back with them to their own lands something at any rate of what Oxford had given them.** That, I would humbly believe, they may claim to have done and to be doing, — even if in the early days Oxford found some of the first Rhodes Scholars who descended on her rather difficult to digest.

Closely lined with the whole Rhodes Scholarship concept has been the building of Rhodes House in the heart of Oxford itself, the most significant, if not the largest or most costly, of the additions to the material fabric of the University since the building of Keble College a century ago. In Rhodes House, itself the fruit of the careful husbanding of the Trustee's resources, we see Herbert Baker's work at what some would say is its very best, — the suggestion of a Cotswold Manor House blended with the low cupola with which Baker has made beautiful the grounds and gardens of the Union Buildings in Pretoria. Rhodesian Rhodes Scholars in particular, in presenting themselves there on arrival, notice with loyal approval their familiar Zimbabwe bird keeping watch from the roof top over the place in Oxford which bears Rhodes' name.

But of course Rhodes House is only one of the many good causes

that have been set going or materially helped by the Rhodes Trust. One direction this has taken concerns us here deeply.

In the year 1904, two years after Rhodes' death, the idea of a University, or even a University College, in the Eastern Province, which had become a very Platonic idea indeed, suddenly became clothed with flesh and blood. This change had come about because the Rhodes Trustees, represented on this occasion by Jameson, now about to become Prime Minister of the Cape Colony, and Michell, had persuaded their colleagues to make a grant of £50 000 to get the University College started. There were of course other factors and other people involved in what was now coming to be seen as an enterprise pregnant with hitherto undreamed of possibilities; **but the plain, hard fact is that but for the action of the Rhodes Trustees at that moment the University College, out of which has grown the University in whose Great Hall we are met this afternoon, would never have come into being as and when it did, and might never have come into being at all.** It must have been a very spontaneous decision of our Founding Fathers to give the new born babe the name it bears.

That was only the beginning of the story. Time and again in its early and often perilous days the University received such substantial assistance from the Trust that it was able to weather the storms which blew up, usually from some unexpected quarter. For many years the College received a substantial annual subsidy from the Trust, and on top of this an additional gift of £10 000 arrived in 1930, just as the world got caught up into the economic blizzard which the elderly still recall with a shudder. Two years later this munificence was repeated, when yet a further £10 000 arrived from the same fairy godmother. It was just about this time that the Trustees of that day sent the College a very heartwarming message

"The Trustees have been greatly impressed by reports of the growth and success of the College, and they continue to take an active and paternal interest in its fortunes".

And the Rhodes Trustees were to prove as good as their word, and often even better.

Alas, all this has now come to an end, for reasons which no one at the time anticipated and which no one can be blamed for failing to anticipate. For in 1929 the United Kingdom Parliament passed a Bill which, inter alia, defined in general terms the purposes to which the resources of the Rhodes Trust could be devoted. The third of these purposes is defined thus

"The advancement of the Trust's main purposes of education in any University of the British Empire."

In 1929 this seemed an imaginative, comprehensive and altogether innocuous provision. But thirty-two years later South Africa ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth; and from that moment the Rhodes Trust has been legally debarred from giving the helping hand they had so often and so generously given, from our University's very earliest days. And so the tie, which from the start had been far

more than a merely financial one, has been severed. It had linked Rhodes' work and his name to our University, and it does so today. They are not only material considerations which must make us grieve over what has happened.

What then is the conclusion of the whole matter? We must face facts, for even Rudyard Kipling was for once refusing to face them, when he wrote, just after Rhodes'

death,

"The immense and brooding spirit

Still shall quicken and control; Living, he was the land, and dead,

His soul shall be her soul."

This had not happened; and it certainly never will. But the Rhodes heritage is established and it is a heritage which is steadily outliving his blunders and mistakes and mis-

judgements—even if there are some fair-minded critics who would use a sterner and harsher word for some of these. Of part of that work I have spoken at some length, for I believe it is that part of the Rhodes dream and the Rhodes heritage which not only lay nearest his own heart but is the part which is going to stand the test of time best, and is indeed already doing so.

ICHTHYOLOGY

TO MAKE WAY FOR NEW SMITH INSTITUTE



Some of the Cottages on Somerset Street which will make way for the new J. L. B. Smith Institute.

The hive of building activity on the Rhodes campus continues unabated. Now that the new Students Union is fully operational attention will be focussed on the planned new J. L. B. Smith Institute for Ichthyology.

In Somerset Street where the present Oakdene residence stands, a three storey building with interesting architectural variations will be constructed.

The central core of the new building will be a lofty Collection Room containing what has been described as "the most important collection of Southern Indian Ocean fish in the world".

The adequate library facilities will be a great boon to the Institute and dramatically increase the demanding work, presently being hamstrung by existing cramped conditions. Already new changes in direction are being planned and envisaged.

The building will include general and research laboratories, office accommodation for visiting scientists, research fellows and facilities for increased staff members.

Funding of the R600,000 project will be borne by the Government through the C.S.I.R., and the Rhodes Council.

An opportunity has been granted for the naming of individual rooms in the building on a sponsorship basis. This will afford the general public a chance for making a noteworthy contribution to what is surely the hub of inquiry into Ichthyology in this part of the globe.

GOVERNORS

JOHANNESBURG MEETING



Late September saw for the first time a Board Meeting of Rhodes Governors in Johannesburg. On the evening before the meeting, a highly successful cocktail party was held in the city.

Seen at the party are from left to right:

Mr. Hugh Kelly, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. Cedric Key, Mr. A. Q. Davies, and Mr. Ian McKenzie.

RAG

STUDENTS MAKE A CONTRIBUTION



Mr. Geoff de Jager, Rag Chairman, 1972, hands a cheque to Mr. H. Ngesi of Mkanoskop Old Age Home during a presentation party in Grahamstown.

A highly motivated and enthusiastic Rag Committee this year raised R14 500 which was distributed to charities in the Eastern Cape.

In a brief address at the party Mr. de Jager said he felt this raising

of money was "the very least we privileged students can do to help struggling and less fortunate people".

Ambitious plans are already afoot to make the 1973 Rag an even greater success than the previous one.

Rag is, of course, a highlight of the student year and an important source of revenue for many local charities.

1972 WATERSHED YEAR

AFROX

Mr. P. J. Allcorn, Regional Manager of Afrox, presents a cheque to the Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes.



1972 has been a watershed year in the R34-million Rhodes Development Programme. Despite depressed conditions in the national economy, the year has seen the completion of the new Students Union and the occupation of Kimberley Hall.

During the year foundations were laid for three more men's residences in the new Drosty complex, while construction began on a new women's residence. Improvements to sports fields costing R130 000 are nearing completion.

U.B.S.

Mr. G. R. Badger, United Building Society, hands a cheque to Mr. Justice J. D. Cloete, Chairman of Rhodes Council. Also in the picture are Dr. J. M. Hyslop, Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes and Mr. B. Godlonton.



An earmarked R300 000 for improvements and extensions to the Rhodes Theatre was brought into use. These improvements include the construction of a flying tower, improvements to the orchestra pit and extensions to the workshop and back-stage facilities.

The new year will see work begin on the much needed new building to house the Departments of Zoology and Entomology. Budgeted to cost in the region of R1-million this new building will be the second step in the planned comprehensive Life Sciences Complex.

STANDARD BANK

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop, receives a cheque from Mr. Sandy Thorburn, Grahamstown manager of the Standard Bank.



The first step was the newly completed building which houses the Departments of Botany and Microbiology. Eventually, this complex will have facilities for the disciplines of Bio-chemistry, Genetics, Cytology and Bio-physics.

With things looking up in the economy, Director of Development, Niel Papenfus, is confident that increased revenue will be found to finance much needed projects on the Rhodes campus.

FOUNDERS DAY CELEBRATIONS



Old Rhodian mayor meets Old Rhodian mayor. Kimberley's reunion saw Grahamstown's Mayor, Dr. S. G. Shuttleworth, face-to-face with Kimberley's Mayor Mr. L. H. G. Shuttleworth, his brother.

Seen in the photograph in the usual order are Dr. S. G. Shuttleworth, Mrs. S. C. Shuttleworth, Mayoress of Kimberley, Dr. B. Shuttleworth, Mayoress of Grahamstown, and Mr. L. H. G. Shuttleworth.

KIMBERLEY

At the Kimberley Club on the 9th October, a successful Old Rhodian Reunion was held. Dr. Stanley Shuttleworth, Senior Professor at Rhodes and Head of the Institute for Leather Research, and his wife Dr. B. Shuttleworth represented the University.

Dr. Shuttleworth, who is also Mayor of Grahamstown was introduced by his brother Lawrence, this years Mayor of Kimberley. Old Rhodian John Tidbury, now teaching at Kimberley Boys High, thanked Dr. Shuttleworth, while Mr. Bert Smith, Chairman of the S.A. Permanent Building Society, speaking on behalf of the forty guests present, spoke of the close existing ties between Rhodes and the City of Kimberley.



A WORTHY SUCCESSOR

The choice of a man to succeed Professor George Gruber as Head of the Department of Music at Rhodes must have been a difficult one. The person would, essentially, not only have to continue the high standard of music taught at Rhodes but also maintain that important Gruber-link between students and staff.

The chosen man was Professor **Rupert Mayr**.

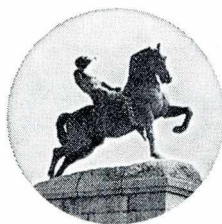
Mayr was born in Austria 46 years ago. After schooling in Linz he attended the Brückner Conservatoire and the Musicology Institute at the University of Innsbrück. The important art of conducting was later studied at the Mozarteum Academy under Professor Paumgartner.

In 1955 Mayr was appointed Lecturer in Music at Rhodes. His enthusiasm and expertise earned him subsequent appointments as Senior Lecturer and Reader. In 1970 in recognition of his contribution to music teaching at Rhodes he was personally appointed Professor.

The co-editor of a series of books on "The Development of the Piano Sonata", Professor Mayr is a recognised authority in this field.

Both an accompanying and performing pianist, Professor Mayr is music adviser to the S.A.B.C., in the Eastern Province. He also, earlier this year, gave a popular series of talks on Heinrich Schütz, the Boroque composer.

A family man with three sons, Rupert Mayr's wife Erna is a recognised singer. He is a fitting successor to George Gruber.



Martin J. Lund (1970), who is now Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Newcastle, Natal, has recently announced his engagement to Miss Jenny Cross of Newcastle. They plan to marry early in the new year.

News from Down-under is that **John Oxley-Oxland** (1964) is very successfully teaching law at Sydney University in Australia.

Married, he and his wife Judy have three children, Barbara, Richard and Campbell.

With five of his students receiving the "High Distinction" award — the highest award granted to Law Students — he certainly seems a very good teacher.



In the tough world of Advertising an Old Rhodian, **Len van Zyl** (1960), has been appointed Managing Director of one of the top South African companies, Lindsay Smithers.

Len and his wife Elise, an ex-schoolteacher have two children Tanya and Jan-Louis. Some Old Rhodians might remember Len as a Tenor in the Choir in the late fifties. Though still a keen Concert goer, Len says that he is happiest these days throwing naartjie skins whenever Transvaal plays Western Province at Ellis Park.

OLD RHODIAN NEWS

Old Rhodians are setting up a "small colony" in The Performing Arts Council of the Transvaal (PACT), says **Ian Walters** (1970). He has been working for them for two years as actor/manager. His wife **Jeanette** (nee **Berrington**, 1969) is working as a film archivist for the South African Film Institute.

Nigel Vermaak (1963) is making a name for himself as a director and has just completed his first major production, an adaptation of *Alice in Wonderland* called *Alice's Adventure in the Underground*. Nigel is married and he and his wife Jackie have a son Phillip.

Frantz Dobrowsky (1969), is the first graduate from the Speech and Drama Department to receive a permanent contract. He is, says Ian, carving himself an enviable niche as an actor.

R. W. Peter Terry (1972), joined PACT about four months ago and is working as an actor/stage manager.

Nan Gray (1971), intends working for PACT until the end of this year and then intends to travel overseas to gain more experience.

John Frye (1968), has been accepted for a course in Local History at the Leicester University in England. At present teaching at S.A.C.S., in Cape Town, John has been granted study leave from the Cape Education Department.

Grants from both the Ernest Oppenheimer Trust and the Cape Tercentenary Foundation have made it possible for John to take his Jan and two daughters Kathryn and Isobel, with him.

News from Rhodesia is that a Rhodian **Colin Style** (1967), is the 1972 Chairman of the Poetry Society of Rhodesia. Colin is at present Marketing and Market Manager with a commercial television company. He is married with one child. Colin's poetry has been widely accepted for publication in Britain, the United States, Switzerland, South Africa and Rhodesia.

John Earl (1968), Vice-Principal of Westering High School, Port Elizabeth, has been appointed lecturer in Geography in the new Faculty of Education at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He has a B.A. (Hon.) from Cape Town and did a B.Ed., at Rhodes. John has lectured at the University of Port Elizabeth.

John Bruce Young (1968), has just qualified as a Chartered Accountant in London. During a working holiday in Europe and the U.K., John was lured by an accounting career and the musical opportunities of London.

Each year he takes time off to attend a Music School in Europe. This year he was in Austria.

RHODIANS IN EUROPE

THERE ARE STILL A FEW SEATS IN THE O.R.U. FLIGHT TO LONDON, COSTING R320 EX JAN SMUTS. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED CONTACT TOM TITS TRAVEL AGENT, GRAHAMSTOWN.

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In response to demand and to take maximum advantage of price reductions on group travel, Tom Tit's Travel, Grahamstown, have arranged four overseas tours for Old Rhodians and their families in 1973.

Designed to cater for the maximum period of free time to visit family and friends in the U.K., and on the Continent, the tours include some European highlights. On the itinerary are visits to Paris, Amsterdam, Rome, Naples and a trip up the Rhine by steamer. On the way home a sea trip to the Greek Islands is included. The Xmas trip in 1973 includes a short spell of Skiing in the Austrian Tyrol.

Departures have been planned for March, May, September and December next year.

Old Rhodians interested are asked to contact

**Tom Tit's Travel,
P.O. Box 124,
GRAHAMSTOWN.**

NOTICE OF MEETING

OLD RHODIAN UNION

Advance notice is given of the Annual General Meeting of the Old Rhodian Union to be held at Rhodes University, Grahamstown, on 12 September, 1973, at 5.15 p.m.

Items to be included in the Agenda may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, to reach him not later than 31st May, 1973.

**P.O. Box 94,
Grahamstown.**

**D. E. A. RIVETT
Hon. Secretary**

RHODIANS TEACH RHODESIA

Two Old Rhodians now in London, **Humphrey Knipe** (1962, 1964) and **George Maclay** (1964), have recently had a book called the *Dominant Man* published by Souvenir Press, in London.

Sub-titled "The mystique of personality and prestige", the book deals with the high dominance person. It sets out to "puncture the old age mystique that has surrounded every aspect of human dominance behaviour . . . the authors describe the exotic forms of dominance struggle that divide the authority structures of a variety of primitive societies and show the same fundamental rules express themselves in the modern industrial ranking system.

Some extracts from reviews which were sent show exactly how popular the book has been. Desmond Morris said that it "was full of intriguing insights and good ideas", while Anthony Starr in the London Sunday Times said "The Dominant Man is a clear, straightforward account of what is known of this somewhat deplorable aspect of human nature. It can be thoroughly recommended".

Humphrey says the book was conceived after they had left Rhodes, and were living in Cape Town.

One has to smile at his description of the 1964 period at Rhodes "we lived in digs over the road from each other, unable to find time to study but fond of talking, Beit, Jameson and snooker".

Old Rhodian, **Denis Hasenjager** (1943), has been appointed Director of the South African Bureau of Standards Fibre Technology Department (comprising the textile, clothing, leather footwear, timber and paper laboratories).

He has represented the Bureau and South Africa at international technical meetings in Tel Aviv, Ankara and Paris and at the time of writing was to go to a meeting in Rumania.

Denis, who is married to Daphne Robb, is a Springbok athlete having represented South Africa in 1950 against an American touring team.

Robert Apps (1963), wrote us a very chatty letter informing us of his movements since he left Rhodes. After three year articles he passed the C.A. Final exam and took off to London, where he spent two and a half years.

Returning to Rhodesia in 1969, he joined a firm of stockbrokers but moved early last year into Merchant Banking. He now is New Issues Manager of Rhodesian Acceptances.

From Hilton College, Natal, **Julia van Heerden** (nee Rademan, 1962) writes to say that she is now married to **Rob van Heerden** (1963).

Rob has been on the staff of the College for the past 4½ years. They have two children 4 and 2 years.



Four Old Rhodians got together at the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada in March this year.

John Powell (1959), affectionately remembered as a physical education Lecturer and Athletics coach, who now heads the school of Physical Education and Human Kinetics at the University wrote and told us.

Professor K. D. White, who holds the Personal Professorship of Classics at Reading University was in Canada and gave a public lecture entitled *Idealism and Greek Athletics*.

The other two Rhodians at the reunion were **Jack Charteris** (1965), Professor in Human Kinetics at Guelph and **Dr. James White** (1958), of the Psychology Department.

John Powell says the last time he saw Professor White was while partnering him at tennis in Grahamstown. "I successfully served the ball with such force that it struck him on the nape of the neck and rendered him unconscious" However, John continues "his lecture here assured me of his good health and obviously suffered no permanent damage".

Professor Powell visited South Africa in 1970. In the 62 days he had here he gave 56 formal lectures, 30 demonstrations and visited all Universities and Teacher's Colleges with the exception of one.

We were pleased to hear that he spent delightful times with **Malcolm Spence** (1957), and **Joe Truter** (1955).

R. N. van Zuylen (1969), has been ordained into the Ministry of the Anglican Church and has recently been appointed the Rector of Dundee, Natal.

Norman Skillicorn (1939), runs Anglo-American House, next door to Government House in Bulawayo. He also plays an active role in the Matabeleland tennis world.

Two Old Rhodians residing at Heidelberg (Cape), have been in the news . . .

Sulla Uys (1945), is the first woman in the hamlet's history to be elected to the Town Council, while **Mrs. Glen Uys** (nee Irvine, 1945), has just been elected as President of the Cape Province Women's Agricultural Association.

A proud Rhodian mother, **Pam Taylor** (nee Harland, 1941), wrote to tell us that her son, **Bob Tait** (1971), is at the moment holidaying in Europe before going to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, to take up his Rhodes Scholarship. She says that fortunately Bob is still interested in athletics. At the moment he still holds three provincial 400 metre hurdle records.

An Old Rhodian **Mike Raath** (1963), was one of the co-winners in this years Outstanding Young Man award in Rhodesia. Mike has been the curator of the Queen Victoria Museum in Salisbury since 1970.

Trevor Long (1959) has been appointed Headmaster of Cathcart High School. Trevor who is 36, has taught at Graeme College, Union High and Pearson High, Port Elizabeth.

A keen cricket master, Trevor has been an Eastern Province Nuffield selector and managed the Eastern Province Nuffield side for the past three years.

Before taking up this post, Trevor will spend the first term of 1973 in Britain on the South African Council for English Education Travelling Fellowship.

News of Rhodians in the teaching fraternity in Rhodesia is very gratifying.

Dick Moore (1947), and his wife **Jean** (nee Grunow, 1946) sent us a list of Old Rhodians in Senior Educational positions.

Ian H. Grant (1947), is Deputy Secretary for Education.

Wilf A. Moffat (1941), soon to retire as Chief Inspector of Schools.

Bob Klette (1939), is Deputy Inspector of Schools.

M. E. Richardson (1942) — Chief Education Officer.

The following Rhodians are Heads of Rhodesian Schools.

J. M. Alers (1946) — Chaplin School — Gwelo.

Jim B. Clarke (1950) — Plumtree School — Plumtree.

R. K. Gracie (1951) — Milton School — Bulawayo.

N. M. Benkenstein (1941) — Guinea Fowl School — Gwelo.

R. A. Suttle (1951) — Prince Edward School — Salisbury.

J. E. Eadie (1950) — Thornhill School — Gwelo.

E. C. W. Silcock (1949) — Hamilton High — Bulawayo.

B. K. Fieldsend (1948) — Peterhouse — Marandelles.

Miss V. P. Thwaites (1940) — Oriel Girls High — Salisbury.

H. V. Becker (1947) — David Livingstone School — Salisbury.

R. E. L. (Dick) Moore — Eagle School — Umtali.

One School, Gifford Technical High in Bulawayo, has one-third of the total staff Old Rhodian.

Reg Furber (1958) is Deputy Head and teaches Geography.

Denys Davis (1949), who helped with some of the illustrations in J. L. B. Smith's book "Sea Fishes of Southern Africa", is in charge of the Geography Department which consists totally of Old Rhodians.

Tony Menne (1960), also teaches Geography and is Master of the Junior Hostel.

Brian Webb (1955), is also a Geography Master.

Andree van Heerden (1967) is the Senior History Master. He is married and has a one year old Rugby playing son, Shane.

Alec Watson (1970), teaches Science and is married to a teacher.

Ron Reeve-Johnson (1961), has been in charge of the Science Department but is leaving at the end of the year to join the Staff (and take over a Hostel) of Thornhill High School in Gwelo.

Rob McGeoch (1965), Senior English Master, has just produced a very successful production of "Both Ends Meet".

Other Rhodesian School news is that:

Tony Gane (1960), is teaching at Hamilton High in Bulawayo. He and his wife have just spent part of their holiday in Iceland.

Patrick Moore (1970), son of Dick, is also teaching at his father's school in Umtali.

(We do apologise for any Rhodians which we might have left out — Ed.)

PROF. ROBERT ANTONISSEN

"OF THE FORCE HE MADE HIS OWN"

We are gathered here to pay tribute to the memory of Dr. Antonissen, Vice-Principal and Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University, former professor of Afrikaans/Nederlands, a greatly esteemed and respected colleague and a true friend to many. It is, for us, a moment of grief and perplexity, lightened only by our gratitude for his life, his work and his companionship that we were permitted to share for a space of time. Our own sense of loss underlines the depth of our sympathy for Mrs. Antonissen and their daughters.

Robert Karel Jozef Emil Antonissen was born in May, 1919, in Antwerp, where he received his school education before entering the University of Louvain in 1937. He took his Licentiate in Germanic Philology in 1940, the State Education Diploma in the same year and a Doctorate in Philosophy and Literature in 1942. His thesis, published after the end of the war, earned him the triennial prize for literature of the Flemish Provinces.

He remained in Belgium until 1949, lecturing at various Training Colleges and was appointed lecturer in Afrikaans/Nederlands at Rhodes University in 1950, becoming Senior lecturer in 1954, and professor in 1958. He served as Dean of the Faculty of Arts on several occasions and was a representative of the Senate on the University Council. In January, 1971, he became Vice-Principal of the University.

When Dr. Antonissen came to Rhodes, he possessed a tremendous fund of knowledge that formed a background to his own subject. He was a student of the Classics and of Philosophy, an exponent of several modern languages, and he had a profound understanding of the political and social history that influenced language and literature through the centuries. His phenomenal grasp of comparative philology enriched his appraisal of linguistic phenomena, and the literature of many languages formed a treasure house to draw upon for his teaching and writing. To this he added a remarkable knowledge of ecclesiastical history and of music, having also acquired the diplomas of the Antwerp Academy of Music for piano and chamber music.

His vast knowledge was backed by a powerful intellect and by an overwhelming urge to impart the maximum to his students. His devotion to his work was a byword, typified, for instance, by the occasion when he used the dinner-adjournment of an important Senate meeting as a lecture period, to make up for a period lost earlier



in the day. Time was to him a gift for redistribution to others, and if his life's span was brief, the days that comprised it were long.

In the field of Afrikaans literature, he soon established himself as a leading critic, knowledgeable, fair, honest and accurate. In this, he revealed a capacity for objective judgment without ever being insensitive. In the field of literature, as in all other aspects of his life, he stood out as a faithful seeker and server of the truth.

Recognition came to him in many ways; in the eagerness with which publishers sought his evaluation of new writing, in the readiness of several universities to accord his books, some of them written before his arrival in South Africa, the status of prescribed works, and later in his election as a member of both the Royal Flemish Academy for Language and Literature and the South African Academy for Arts and Science. Only one man before him, the late Dr. N. P. van Wyk Louw, has been honoured by membership of both academies. In addition, Professor Antonissen was elected a member, in 1953, of the Society of Netherlands Literature.

Messages of condolence received by the University during the past ten days bear eloquent witness to the stature of our late colleague in the field of literature in South Africa, his adopted country. Praise has also been showered on the Department that he helped to develop. Many Old Students of this University have carried with them into all spheres of life the knowledge and wisdom that he offered so freely to all who were willing to learn.

But the distinction that he achieved in a wider field never prevented him from serving the University community and the City of Grahamstown. He acted as producer of several Afrikaans plays, some of which he took on tours to the towns of the Eastern

Cape. He was a valued member of the Afrikaans Leeskring and served as its Chairman for some years. He also served for a time as a City Councillor.

Apart from his lengthy service as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor Antonissen rendered valuable service as a member of many Committees and as a representative of the Senate on the University Council. Here also, he became known to his colleagues for his sound judgment and complete integrity and for the charming modesty and unflinching courtesy that governed his relations with all members of the University. Above all, he stood out as a humanist and as a man who had compassion for fellow men. There was ample room in his thoughts for the needs, the hopes and the good of others.

At the beginning of 1971 it was my good fortune to have Dr. Antonissen appointed to the post of Vice-Principal. For eighteen months, until he became too ill to work, he was my close associate in all matters affecting the life of the university. There was no task however dull or however distasteful that he did not undertake willingly with energy and with competence. One of the memories which I shall always treasure was of the May meeting of Senate this year when he presented for the last time the report of the Executive Committee. His performance on that occasion was such a triumph of spirit over physical weakness that it excited the admiration of all his colleagues.

The Council rooms have lost his lucid reasoning and all of us have lost a valued friend. And yet, we know, as we move into the future, that his imprint on our spirits will remain and that whilst any live who knew him, his life and work will continue to be an influence in this place.

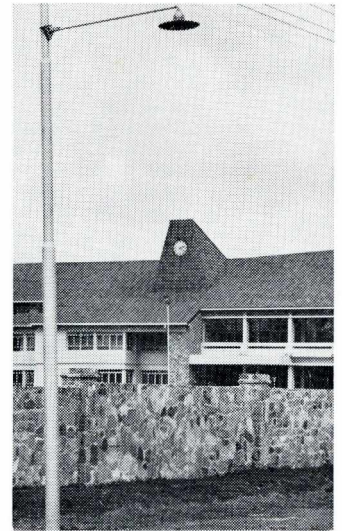
The courage and dignity with which he faced the prospect of death was a victory for human intellect and faith. While his body wilted under the onslaught of sickness, his mental and spiritual qualities remained constant and invincible to the end.

We grieve that a man of such scholarship, of such talent and of such potential should die in his prime. At the same time we will remember with warm affection the vitality of his intellect and the grace and charm of his personality.

*"He is gone who seem'd so great -
Gone; but nothing can bereave him
Of the force he made his own."*

Delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop, on Tuesday, 3rd October, 1972, in The Great Hall.

JOE KING'S CLOCK ...



... atop the new Students Union Building keeps an eye over the Great Field at Rhodes. Erected from funds collected by Old Rhodians the clock is a fitting tribute to J. W. King, a former Warden of Drosty Hall, who devoted much of his time at Rhodes to the activities of the Athletic Union.

The new Union opened on Founder's Day, must rank as one of the most attractive and practical Student Unions in this country. Its strategic position gives it a unique and attractive atmosphere on the campus.

Since its opening the Union has become the virtual hub of campus life. The new building houses not only the traditional "Kaif" but also shops, flats and offices. The west-wing on the first floor is the permanent home of the Rhodes Club.

Merry Xmas
and a Happy
New Year