

RHODES NEWSLETTER

Vol. II

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No. 2

OLD RHODIAN UNION

RHODES UNIVERSITY



RHODES TO TAKE OVER TRAINING COLLEGE

The Grahamstown Training College which has trained teachers for 77 years under the control of the Community of the Resurrection is to become part of Rhodes University. The transfer of the College from the Community to the University will take three years to complete. Existing students will remain students of the Training College until they complete their training but, after the date on which the take-over commences, no new students will be enrolled for the College but all new entrants will be students of the University.

Present students of the Training College will be awarded the certificates at present offered by the Community while new students will be studying for the University's Higher Primary Teaching Certificate which it has offered for many years.

Apart from the buildings required by the Community for its own activities, the grounds and building of the College will be incorporated into the University campus.

It is still to be decided when the take-over will commence but it is not expected to be at an

RESISTANCE TO DRUGS IDENTIFIED

A team of research workers in the Department of Microbiology at Rhodes recently discovered a high degree of resistance among Transkei Xhosas to drugs used in the treatment of tuberculosis. A report by **Dr. D. R. Woods**, senior lecturer in Microbiology, **Mr. D. Marcos** and **Mr. D. A. Hendry**, drawing attention to the problem that has been submitted to the South African Medical Association.

Various possible reasons for this resistance were suggested in their report.

earlier date than the beginning of 1973.

Many tributes have been paid to the outstanding service rendered to South Africa for three-quarters of a century by the Grahamstown Training College. It has established an enviable reputation for the thoroughness of its teaching and the quality of the educationists it has produced.

The present Rector of the College, **Mrs. Enid Craig**, (nee Barker) is an Old Rhodian, and she is due to retire at the end of this year. Before her appointment as Rector she had been Vice-Rector of the College for five years and became the first Rector who was not a Sister of the Order of the Community of the Resurrection. In all she has been on the staff of the College for 17 years.

RESEARCH ON TICKS

The work of the Tick Research Unit of the Department of Entomology at Rhodes will benefit next year from the research efforts of **Prof. D. R. Arthur**, senior Professor of Zoology at Kings College, who is a world authority on Ticks. He will spend a year at Rhodes working in conjunction with the Director of the Tick Research Unit, **Dr. Graham Whitehead**.

The main concern of the Research Unit at present is the problem of resistance to insecticides which is making it extremely difficult for farmers to deal with ticks. The problem is more acute in South Africa than in other parts of the world where, for biological reasons the dipping of animals need not be carried out at such short intervals as are necessary for the type of ticks found in this country.

Present research at Rhodes has been aimed at seeking a solution based on the biology and ecology of the indigenous species of ticks.

Meals for Non-white employees

The University Council has arranged with Kupugani for the supply to about 300 of its non-White employees of one hot meal a day during the week. It provides a protein-fortified mid-day meal for the benefit of employees who do not work and eat in the residences.

An existing kitchen on the campus has been renovated and equipped for the serving of these meals. The cost of the scheme is being borne by the University on a non-contributory basis.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE ANTARCTIC

The Ionosonde at present in use for the research work undertaken by Rhodes University in the Antarctic, will soon be replaced by a vastly improved instrument.

The Antarctic Research Officer at Rhodes, **Mr. A. W. Poole** will visit the United States and acquaint himself with the use of the new instrument and it will be tested at Rhodes University for some months before it is shipped to the Antarctic.

NEW ROAD SERVICE

A road service with daily bus trips between Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth was recently instituted. Ten-seater buses are used for this service which has done much to facilitate movement between the two cities and to provide a feeder transport service to the airport.

The buses have been comfortably equipped and music is provided during the trip.

RUSH TO ENTER RHODES

Rhodes University has already received a record number of applications for students wishing to enrol at the University next year.

While applications will still be received till after the matriculation results are published, the applications already exceed last year's total by 10 per cent.

First year enrolment has been rising steadily at the university for the past years. In 1968, 569 new students were enrolled; 571 in 1969; 623 in 1970; and 705 first years were enrolled this year.

So far, applications for enrolment next year total 771.

For the first time, the total number of full-time students registered at Rhodes has exceeded the 2 000 mark with a record 2 004.

A limiting factor in the acceptance of new students to Rhodes is the availability of residential accommodation, but the position will soon be relieved by the construction of three new residences.

Professor Honoured

Emeritus Professor W. F. Barker recently retired from his position as visiting Professor at Kent State University, Ohio. He was Professor of Chemistry at Rhodes University from 1925 to 1961 and joined the staff of Kent State University after his retirement to serve for several years as visiting Professor of Physical Chemistry.

A formal dinner was recently given in honour of Prof. Barker by the senior staff of the University and a bronze plaque is to be installed in the honours laboratory which he designed in 1969. He was also presented with a golden tie pin by the American Chemical Society of which he has been a member for fifty years. Among the tributes paid to Prof. Barker was an appreciative reference to the manner in which he continued his teaching under most difficult circumstances during student disturbances last year.

ELECTED TO INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY

Prof. C. H. Price, head of the Rhodes University Department of Pharmacy, has been elected a member of the International Academy of Pharmaceutical History. The election was made at the body's meeting in Prague.

Professor Price has been head of the Pharmacy Department at Rhodes since 1956. He has done extensive research on the history of the pharmaceutical profession, some of which has appeared in professional publications.

Landmark Dissappears

The old Municipal Art Gallery which for many years marked the north eastern corner of the University's campus, has been demolished. In its place, a three-storied extension to the University Theatre is being erected.

The new building will incorporate a workshop and rehearsal theatre with removable seats and a capacity of 200. The stage will be equal in size to the stage in the main Theatre.

The rest of the building, apart from providing seminar rooms, theatre art, sewing rooms, studios and offices will also house the Department of Journalism and there will be a sound recording studio to be shared between this Department and the Department of Speech and Drama.

Of tremendous interest at this moment is the provision in this new building of suitable facilities for training in television techniques.

The building work now in progress has not put the main Theatre out of action and several productions have been staged during the past few months.



Portrait — and Artist

The most recent addition to the University's collection of paintings is a portrait of the late Chancellor, Dr. P. J. du Toit (1963-1965). This painting, which was done after the death of Dr. du Toit is the work of Miss Joyce McCrea whose association with Grahamstown and with the University goes back to 1925 when she became assistant lecturer at the Rhodes School of Art.

Born in Ireland and educated at Alexandra College and at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin Miss McCrea started winning awards in open competitions in art and music at an early age. She also had the opportunity of learning from artists of the calibre of John Keeting and Oswald Reeves. Soon after her arrival in South Africa she was the winner of a national contest open to all artists in South Africa and Rhodesia.

After a few years on the staff of the Art School of the Technical College, Port Elizabeth, she returned to Europe for a year before coming back to settle in Grahamstown. Giving all her time to her painting she staged several exhibitions in South Africa and had many of her works exhibited overseas and also purchased by galleries in South Africa and England. Seven of her paintings were bought by Lady Duncan for Government House and six for the Danish Consulate in Cape Town. Her extensive list of portraits includes those of Sir John Adamson, Master of Rhodes University College, Major Walker, the Registrar, several judges, Lady Oppenheimer and many other well known personalities. She twice visited Rhodesia to carry out commissions in the field of portrait painting.

Memorial to Prof. Irving

To commemorate the life and work of the late Prof. J. Irving, the University Library has published a booklet called *Professor James Irving: Rhodes University 1946—1969. A Commemorative Record*. Copies of this publication are available to Old Rhodians, free of charge, on application to the Publications Department, Rhodes University Library, P.O. Box 184, Grahamstown.

A scholarship and bursary fund has also been established as a memorial to the late Professor Irving and full particulars of this fund will be found on the enclosure with this Newsletter. The tear-off portion of the enclosure will assist those who wish to make a donation to this fund.

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, 1972, 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, 1972.

P.O. Box 94,
Grahamstown.

D. E. A. RIVETT
Hon. Secretary

CONVOCATION INSIGNIA

Following the decision of Convocation to provide a tie for its members, the possibility has also been investigated of providing some items of apparel for women members. Proposals which have been investigated include the following possibilities:

- A signet ring with the Rhodes crest which would cost about R6,00 in silver or R8,00 in gold.
- A brooch with the 'Physical Energy' figure on a bar at approximately the same cost.
- A scarf with the same design as the tie designed for men, i.e. alternating motifs of the figure of energy (in silver) and the Rhodes shield (in gold) on a blue background.

Women members of Convocation are invited to write to the Newsletter to let us know whether they would wish these items to be made available and which items they would prefer. Whether Convocation proceeds with the idea will depend on the response.

CONFERENCES HELD AT RHODES

The University was host to four important conferences during 1971. In addition, the University held a summer school in East London.

PSYCHOLOGY

The 23rd Congress of the South African Psychological Association was held at Rhodes University during July this year. There were 70 delegates from all parts of South Africa who attended the Congress and included representatives of universities, research institutes and private practices. More than 20 papers were read covering a wide variety of topics which formed the subject for lengthy discussion. There was also certain business associations and various entertainments were arranged.

MICROBIAL GENETICS

A conference on Microbial Genetics was scheduled to take place at Rhodes at the end of November, 1971. The organiser of this event was Dr. D. R. Woods who is in charge of Microbiological studies in the Department of Botany and Microbiology at Rhodes.

Topics for the conference included microbial genetics, biochemical genetics, transformation and transduction structure and replication of viruses, protein synthesis in bacteria in viruses, and gene regulation. Eminent scientists from different centres read papers and several social functions were arranged as part of the event.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

A conference on the utilization of computers was held at Rhodes University in September this year. Organised by Prof. R. Braae, Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics, the conference attracted delegates from a wide field, including several universities.

Among the subjects discussed was the possibility of a link up between the computers in different centres to provide a powerful network for computer users.

MENTAL HEALTH

Dr. F. H. la Grange was responsible for the organisation of a seminar on Welfare Aspects of Mental Health held at Rhodes University during October. An excellent attendance of 150 delegates made this a major event in the University calendar and there were lively discussions at all sessions of this conference during which several outstanding papers were presented.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL

In November this year, the University presented a series of nine lectures in East London. The

Mayor of the City, Councillor D. Lazarus, had taken the initiative by calling a meeting of interested organisations and a committee was elected to make the arrangements for the seminar. The theme of the seminar was "Development and Social Change in South Africa" and it dealt with the broad field in which it was necessary for society to adapt itself to the demands of modernisation and development in a technological and industrial age.

The lectures were greatly appreciated by those who attended and there has been a request for similar courses in the future.

Chairman of Society

Prof. H. Schutte, Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of Science at Rhodes University, has been elected Chairman of the South African Mathematical Society for a two-year term.

Dr. N. Heideman, also of the Rhodes Mathematics Department, was elected Secretary.

The society's annual congress will be held at Rhodes next year.

This is the second time that Prof. Schutte has been elected chairman.

Prof. Schutte, who holds MSc (Potch.) and Dr. Math (Leydon) degrees, lectured at the universities of Potchefstroom, Witwatersrand, Port Elizabeth and Delft, Holland, before going to Rhodes.

In 1954 he became senior lecturer while at the University of Potchefstroom and he was appointed to the chair of mathematics in 1961.

Prof. Schutte was Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Port Elizabeth for three years.

He is the author of several publications on the mathematical sciences.

TO STUDY COMPUTERS

Prof. R. Braae, Professor of Applied Mathematics, leaves this month on a visit to Britain and Europe. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Braae and their daughter.

One of the objects of this visit will be to study methods used in the teaching of Computer Science and to have discussions with leading experts in that field.

OBITUARY

The Rev. Prof. W. D. Maxwell who was Dean of the Faculty of Divinity at Rhodes University for 13 years died in East London on 15th September, 1971.

In a tribute to Prof. Maxwell, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop, said:

"Professor W. D. Maxwell came to Rhodes University as Professor of Divinity in 1956. A Canadian by birth, he had received his university education in Toronto and Edinburgh and held the degrees of B.A., B.D. (Toronto), Ph.D., D.Litt (Edin.), as well as an honorary doctorate in Divinity conferred on him by the University of Glasgow in 1952. He had served several congregations in Canada, Scotland and England, and had been a Chaplain to the armed forces during the Second World War. To his outstanding scholarship he had thus added a wealth of experience gained in a wide variety of places and circumstances and in association with a broad cross-section of humanity.

"This experience proved to be a great asset to Prof. Maxwell during his 13 years at Rhodes as Head of the Department and Dean of the Faculty of Divinity. With strong leadership but tremendous understanding he guided the Department towards the evolution of the wonderful **modus vivendi** which has become firmly established for the students of so many different denominations studying theology at Rhodes. But for his geniality and his remarkable ability to associate easily with a great variety of people, inter-church relations both inside and outside the university may have proved to be a source of serious problems. It is largely due to the strength of his own personality that the happy association of different denominations in this Department has become a satisfying and inspiring phenomenon, contributing greatly to a closer bond between the different churches in South Africa.

"Prof. Maxwell also set his stamp on the academic work of the Department and Faculty, and his strong influence will be perpetuated in the high standards of scholarship and practice which have become accepted norms. A polished preacher, a master of immaculate phraseology and precise diction, who had served for some time as the University's public orator, he could offer his students the perfect practical example as well as the theoretical background.

"In the general life of the University, Prof. Maxwell was a powerful influence. In committees, in Senate and also in the Uni-

versity Council, on which he served for several years, his contributions to the proceedings were characterised by clear thinking, great eloquence and sharp wit. His impressible sense of humour was never far from the surface even in the tension of a serious debate. With his wife, he also contributed much to the social life of the University.

"While we mourn the death of Professor Maxwell we can only be grateful for his years of service to Rhodes and for his lasting influence on the development of our Faculty of Divinity."

—O—

Trevor Rose (1970) died in July this year after a motor accident at the Blaauwkrantz Bridge over the Kowie River.

Trevor came to Rhodes from Graeme College in 1966 and completed the B.A. degree. At the beginning of this year he took up a teaching appointment in Cape Town and was returning from a holiday spent with his family at their holiday home in Port Alfred when the accident occurred.

—O—

Petrus van Heyningen (1938) died in Johannesburg in July 1970. His death brought to an end a long career with the De Beers Co. at Modderfontein, Johannesburg. So many friends and colleagues attended his funeral that a considerable number could not be accommodated in the church.

—O—

Arthur Cecil Parry (1905) died in Pietermaritzburg last month at the age of 85. Born near Grahamstown and educated at St. Andrews, he was one of the students who enrolled at Rhodes University College on the day that it opened in 1904.

As a surveyor he worked in Swaziland, Northern Transvaal and South West Africa where he surveyed of the territory by ox wagon. He later moved to Natal where he became Surveyor General in 1944. He retired in 1951.

Mr. Parry was a member of the Natural Resources Board, the Survey Institute and Chairman of the Natal Townships Board.

RHODES AUTHORS

Professor M. Arkin, Head of the Department of Economics, has published a series of 12 broadcast talks under the title *Economics—A Science of Scarcity*. The talks were broadcast during 1969–1970 in the “University of the Air” programme.

The informal presentation used by Prof. Arkin for the broadcast series has been retained for the published articles and technical language has been avoided in order that the published series may be an easily digestible introduction to economics.

Mr. R. Musiker, the Deputy Librarian of the University, has had the satisfaction of seeing the appearance of the 5th edition of his *Guide to South African Reference Books*. This work contains more than 1 000 key reference items relating to South Africa. The new edition has been revised and contains several new sections to cover South West Africa, the Transkei, Botswana and Lesotho.

Mr. K. Matier, lecturer in Classics, has published a work of great usefulness to classics students. *Horace's Odes* is based on a text of 1912 which has been revised and supplemented by an extension commentary.

Miss A. C. Dick, lecturer in Librarianship, has published a work entitled *Personality in Librarianship*. This work, based on rich experience in librarianship sets out the requirements, including the personal qualities required for success in this field.

The University Library has prepared for publication a book called *Professor James Irving: Rhodes University 1946–1969. A Commemorative Record*. This publication commemorates the life and work of the late Prof. James Irving who was Professor of Sociology at Rhodes University for many years.

A book by **Dr. F. L. Coleman**, senior lecturer in Economics at Rhodes University has just been published in Britain and United States. It is entitled “The Northern Rhodesia Copperbelt, 1899–1962.”

The development of the Copperbelt from its earliest mining days to the present time is fully covered in this work to which Dr. Coleman devoted five years of intensive study. He sketches the history of the earliest prospectors and the rise of mining companies and world controlling interests.



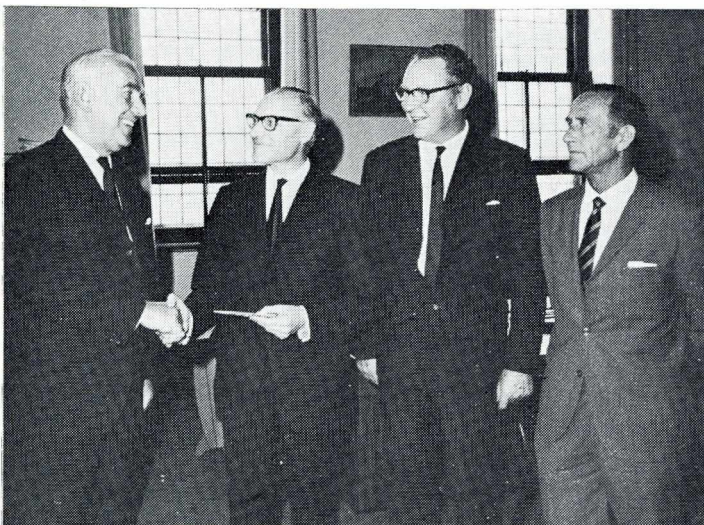
Above: A meeting of the Cape Town Committee (l. to r.): Mr. D. B. Lawrence, Mr. B. Wallace, Mr. W. S. Yeowart, Mr. H. P. J. Boehmke (Chairman), Mr. J. N. Papenfus (R.U.), Mr. E. A. Mokawem (Hon. Secretary).

FUND RAISING

The fund raising drive for the Development Programme of Rhodes University is continuing in all parts of the country. Many Old Rhodians and friends of the University have come forward to serve on fund raising committees in different centres. Governors of the Rhodes University Foundation Trust met in Grahamstown at the end of October to receive progress reports and to plan the rest of the campaign. While donations in excess of a million rand have been received, the campaign has a long way to go to achieve its target of eleven million rand. The photographs on this page give some idea of the response of leading financial organisations to the University's appeal.



Above: Mr. Aston Chubb, who is a Governor of the Foundation Trust, hands Dr. Hyslop a cheque on behalf of the National Board of Executors (East London) Limited, while the Chairman of Council, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Cloete, looks on.

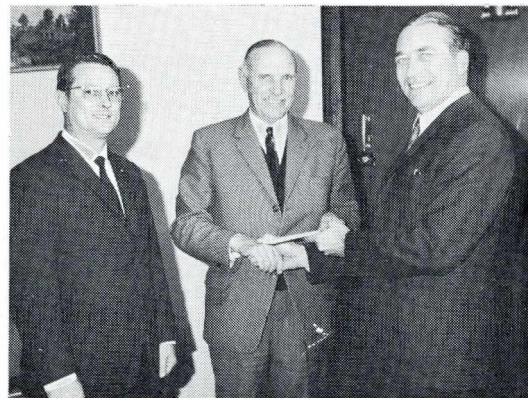
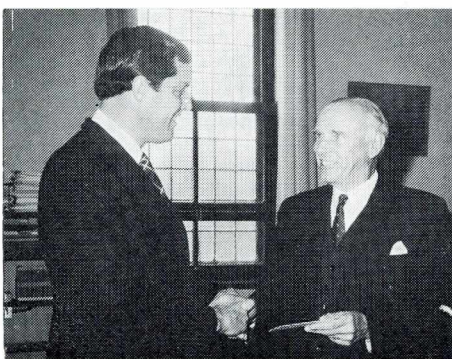


Left: The Vice-Principal, Prof. R. K. J. E. Antonissen holds the cheque handed to him by senior officers of Standard Bank, (l. to r.) Messrs. Meiring, Thorburn and Marais.

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RECEIVED SO FAR

Below: The Vice-Chancellor receives a cheque from Mr. Stewart Armitage, Director of S.A. Permanent Building Society. On the left is Mr. Miles Flynn, Manager of S.A.P.B.S., Grahamstown.

Below: Mr. John van Wijk presents a cheque from the Natal Building Society.





The Reunion of Old Students at Rhodes University to mark the 60th Anniversary of the establishment of the Old Rhodian Union, has come and gone. As the weekend of 24th to 26th September drew nearer, there was a disappointing flow of letters and telegrams from Old Rhodians who were prevented at the last moment from making the journey to Grahamstown, and the final attendance figure was far below the promise of the original registration.

From the afternoon of Thursday, 23rd September, Old Rhodians started to arrive at the University and registration continued until after lunch on the Friday. There were happy scenes as old friends met again for the first time in many years and the entries in the visitors book reveal that those who came were spread over the years from 1904 — 1970.

The lecture by Sir Hugh Beadle in the Great Hall on the Friday afternoon was well received and this was followed in the evening by a banquet which was, to many, the highlight of the weekend. There were 200 guests at table and the toast to Rhodes University was proposed by Beau Sutherland. The Chairman of Council, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Cloete replied.

On Saturday morning, there was a meeting of the Governors of the Foundation Trust but everybody gathered for tea before the Annual General Meeting of the Old Rhodian Union which was presided over by the President, Guy Titterton. The following Committee was elected for the ensuing year:

President:

Adv. Guy Titterton

Vice-President:

Mr. Dennis Butler

Hon. Vice-President:

Mr. V. C. H. R. Brereton (1904)

Hon. Secretary:

Dr. D. E. A. Rivett

Treasurer:

Mr. F. E. Drennan

Committee Members:

Mrs. M. M. Smith, Mr. J. N. Papenfus, Mrs. V. Cloete, Prof. S. G. Shuttleworth (all re-elected) and Prof. Hugh Chapman and Dr. Eily Gledhill.

Golf and bowls were the sports

Continued on page 6

OLD RHODIAN RE-UNION

September,
1971



Photograph at top of page: A glimpse at the Reunion Ball held in the Great Hall on Saturday evening, 25th September.

Left and below: Many well-known faces can be recognised in these photographs taken before the Rhodes Commemoration Dinner which formed a highlight of the Old Rhodian Reunion weekend.



FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

CAPE TOWN

1971

There was an attendance of 160 at the O.R. party in Cape Town on 14th September. The University was represented by Professor and Mrs. J. A. Gledhill and host for the occasion was the Chairman of the O.R.U., Cape Town, Mr. V. C. H. R. Brereton.

Among the guests were Sir Richard Luyt, Principal of the University of Cape Town, and Lady Luyt. Sir Richard proposed the toast to Rhodes to which Professor Gledhill replied.

PORT ELIZABETH

A Reunion Dinner was held in Port Elizabeth on 18th September and was attended by 120 Old Rhodians and partners. The Vice-Principal, Prof. R. K. J. E. Antonissen and Mrs. Antonissen represented the University and Prof. Antonissen gave a review of current affairs and future development of the University.

The Dinner was presided over by the Chairman of the O.R.U. in Port Elizabeth, Mr. J. L. Omond. After dinner, the Annual Meeting of the Branch and the election of officers for the new year took place.

RHODESIA

Mr. Harry Hall, who is a Governor of the Rhodes University Foundation Trust arranged for the attendance of the Vice-Principal, Prof. R. K. J. E. Antonissen at three Founder's Day reunion functions in Rhodesia. These were held in Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali.



Above: Jenny Lewis, O.R.U. Secretary in Cape Town talking to Carol Ilsley.



Right: O.R.U. Chairman in Cape Town, Mr. V. C. H. R. Brereton with grand-daughter, Marguerite Poland.

OLD RHODIAN RE-UNION

Continued from page 5

chosen for the enthusiasts for the Saturday afternoon while a group was taken on a conducted tour of places of interest by Dr. Eily Gledhill. It is rumoured that there were also boat races some where in the late afternoon. Some participants never reached the Ball which was held in the Great Hall but the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by those who attended.

After a church service in Trinity Presbyterian Church on the Sunday morning, Old Rhodians were shown the partly completed Rhodes Union Building by committee members of the Rhodes University Club. The weekend formerly ended at lunch time and the guests departed to their homes leaving the University with a warm feeling of gratitude for Old Students who could take the trouble to make the journey to Grahams-town, and for others who were prevented from coming but sent their good wishes and, in many cases, contributions towards the cost of the occasion.

Below: (l. to r.) Mr. J. Wegerhoff, Mrs. Antonissen, Mr. J. L. Omond, Mrs. J. Wegerhoff, and Prof. R. K. J. E. Antonissen, the guest speaker, at the Reunion Dinner in Port Elizabeth.



JOHANNESBURG

A highly successful Founders Day cocktail party was held in Johannesburg on Friday 10th September at the Old Edwardians Club, in the form of a Wine and Cheese party. Guest of honour was Prof. C. H. Price, Dean of Science and Professor of Pharmacy, and nearly 300 Old Rhodians and their partners attended.

The function was attended by the Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr. W. J. Busschau and Mrs. Busschau.

Left: Mr. Beau Sutherland, for many years the host at O.R. gatherings in Johannesburg.



Professor Price (centre) chatting with Mike Landau and Denny van der Zee (nee Martini).

Below: (l. to r.) Felicity Myers, Douglas Sutherland and Edward Last at the party in Johannesburg.



DURBAN

The Oyster Box at Umhlanga Rocks was the venue for a most pleasant gathering of Natal Old Rhodians on 15th September. There was a good attendance at this party which had been organised by Mrs. A. Pistorius, Hon. Secretary of the Branch.

The University was represented on this occasion by Professor and Mrs. J. R. Nunn. Professor Nunn is Head of the Department of Chemistry at Rhodes.

GRAHAMSTOWN

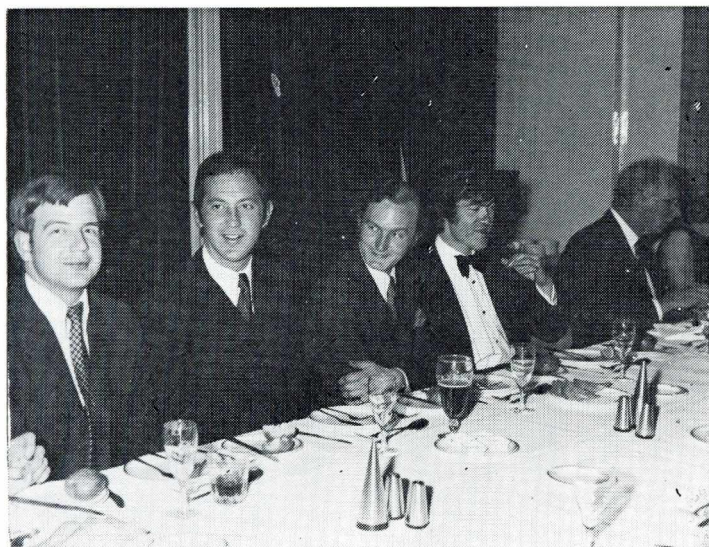
The traditional Founders Day service on the morning of 12th September was followed by a wreath-laying ceremony at the War Memorial in front of the Great Hall. The Founders Day address was delivered by the Rev. B. Hazell.

In the evening the Founders Ball saw students wearing the dress prescribed in a mock "proclamation" by the Prince of Wales 1926.

LONDON

The Reunion Dinner in London, organised by Mrs. Jessica Chanter, was attended by 43 Old Rhodians and their partners. The venue was the Windsor Hotel, and it was a happy occasion which is now certain to become an annual event.

Right: (l. to r.) Mrs. Abrahamson, Prof. and Mrs. E. E. Baart, Mr. Arthur Shields at the Reunion Dinner in London.



OLD RHODIANS ABROAD



Left: (l. to r.) Bruce Young, Neil Muirhead, John Lawder, Anthony Wallace, Peter and Mrs. Hulin were among the guests attending the Rhodes Reunion Dinner in London.

how we could succeed

WHERE RHODES FAILED

The Second Cecil Rhodes Commemoration Lecture

by

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HUGH BEADLE

THE FIRST Rhodes Memorial Lecture was delivered last year by Mr. Harry Oppenheimer and those of you who were fortunate enough to hear it or read it will agree that he set a standard that those who follow after will have difficulty in equalling.

Mr. Oppenheimer gave you a critical analysis of Rhodes' ideals, his visions, his achievements and his failings, and I would prefer not to go over the same ground — not simply because I could not do it as ably as he did but because I think it would be more in keeping with the spirit of these lectures if I followed on from where he left off.

Mr. Oppenheimer ended by saying, "and let us hope that in our time we may, by the help of God, be given the strength, the patience, the humility and the wisdom to succeed where he has failed."

I want to follow on from there, and in all humility offer a few suggestions on how we, inspired by what was best in Rhodes' vision, may perhaps try to shape our future.

In discussing with you how we can try to succeed where Rhodes failed, I want first to outline very briefly what, as I understand it, Rhodes tried to achieve and to explain why I think it is impossible for us to achieve Rhodes' ultimate aim in the way he tried to achieve it.

Rhodes' ideal was a great Federation under the British flag, comprising South Africa, Rhodesia, Southern Mocambique, what were then the High Commission Territories, and Northern Rhodesia. It was a great imperialistic scheme — and it has never come about. But, as Mr. Oppenheimer brought out so clearly in his lecture, Rhodes did not believe in imperialism for the sake of imperialism, nor federation for the sake of federation. He believed in the Pax Britannica, but because it was Pax and not so much because it was Britannica.

Rhodes wanted all the people — the Bantu, the Afrikaner, the Briton — to live together in peace and harmony, and he believed this could never be accomplished unless a great modern industrial state was created in this part of Africa.

What possibility is there of achieving any political federation in this part of Africa today? I think none. All experiments in federation in Africa have so far

failed. One of the most recent failures is one which is very near home to you and one with which I was closely connected, and perhaps you will forgive me if I go briefly into the history of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and explain how it came about and how it failed, so that I may use the history of this Federation to illustrate why Rhodes' method could never succeed — certainly not in the foreseeable future.

Lord Malvern ("Huggie" as we all knew him) was an ardent proponent for amalgamation between what were then Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

The Bledisloe Commission was appointed by the United Kingdom government in 1938 to consider the question of closer association of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and it was a bitter disappointment to Lord Malvern when the Commission recommended against amalgamation and merely suggested closer economic co-operation between the two territories.

I remember a typical speech of Lord Malvern's on the opening of the Chirundu Bridge across the Zambezi. He attacked the United Kingdom government for their attitude to amalgamation and said that he still hoped that before too long, this bridge would come to be regarded as a bridge across the Thames rather than a bridge across the Rhine. History unhappily has shown that his hopes have not been realised.

Lord Malvern continually pressed for closer political union with the northern territories and in 1949 a conference of Rhodesian ministers and unofficial elected members of the legislative councils of the northern territories met under the chairmanship of Sir Miles Thomas of B.O.A.C. fame. This conference considered that while there was little hope of amalgamation of the three territories, a political federation of the three was a practical proposition.

At that time I held a number of portfolios in the Rhodesian government, including that of Justice, and in December, 1949, I went to London to test out the climate for a political federation. I held a series of talks with the responsible ministers in Attlee's Labour Government. Noel Baker, the then Dominions Secretary, and Creech-



Jones, the Colonia Secretary, supported by their permanent officials, Pat Liesching of the Dominions Office and Andrew Cohen, afterwards governor of Uganda, of the Colonial Office.

Right from the commencement of the talks I sensed that federation on any terms which I would have regarded as acceptable, was a non-starter with the Labour Government. There was no mistaking the Labour Government's suspicion of what was then called our "native policy".

The United Kingdom government was not prepared to relinquish any functions of government whatsoever which was intimately related to the day to day lives of the African peoples, such as, for example, education or agriculture. Moreover there was no question of Southern Rhodesia assuming any responsibility whatsoever for native administration as such.

Noel Baker made it plain that he did not consider federation a practical proposition. I quote here from what he said when he reported to Parliament on our talks on December 15 —

"We have suggested to Mr. Beadle that the Government of Southern Rhodesia should re-examine the situation in the light of the difficulties to which I have referred in regard to political federation and also consider further the methods available for closer economic co-operation."

Where member states are made up of multiracial communities, the most important thing in a political federation of such states is race relations (as it is now called). It is a consideration which must transcend everything else in importance. A common race relations policy consolidating the states into one federal nation is therefore fundamental to the success of such a federation. Race relations, therefore, must be a federal responsibility. A federation consisting of states which have conflicting race relations policies has embedded within it the seeds of its own destruction. As I always knew that the United Kingdom would never permit race relations to be a federal responsibility, I never shared Lord Malvern's enthusiasm for federation.

After the first couple of days in

London, I cabled Lord Malvern, telling him the talks were going very badly for federation because of the Labour government's approach to race relations. He was extremely angry and while my talks were still proceeding, made a most aggressive speech at a Caledonian banquet at Gatooma in which he attacked the Labour government bald-headed for their approach to federation. What he said was well summarised in the headlines of the Bulawayo Chronicle of December 5th, 1949 —

"In angry tones the Prime Minister Sir Godfrey Huggins, last night denounced a body of ill-informed opinion within the British Government Labour party which had so far reduced the chances of a Central African Federation being achieved that it would now be necessary to go forward alone and build a new dominion in Rhodesia."

His speech bristled with such phrases as — "I must emphasise the point that if you or your children are to be Rhodesians you must work for that goal"; "whether there is to be a dominion called 'Rhodesia' or not lies entirely in your hands"; "there is no room for the faint-hearted — we want some of the war time spirit".

This speech was interpreted in some political quarters in the United Kingdom as a veiled threat of a U.D.I. if the U.K. did not permit Rhodesia to control her own political destiny, and as such this speech may perhaps be regarded as one of the earlier rumblings of U.D.I.

As the speech was made in the middle of my talks in London, I knew nothing at all about it then. The British Mission in Rhodesia, however, cabled the speech to Whitehall immediately after it was made. I will never forget my meeting with the British ministers after they learned of the speech. I arrived at Noel Baker's office in Downing Street to resume the talks. I could see at once that something was wrong. I was greeted with looks as black as thunder. Questions were shot at me — "Were you a party to what your Prime Minister said at Gatooma last night?" — to which I could only lamely reply that as I did not know yet what he had said, I could not tell whether I was a party to it or not. They replied — "It must have been as a result of your report on your talks that he made the speech; you must have been consulted on what he said". "Do you think these talks can carry on after your Prime Minister's speech and the threats inherent in it?" It was only after I had been brow-beaten for about fifteen minutes that I eventually realised what Lord Malvern had said and I did the only thing possible in the circumstances. I just laughed and said — "Did he say that? Isn't that just Huggie all over". This partly mollified the meeting but they impressed on me how badly they thought we had behaved; how our talks had been held in

strict confidence and that it was a gross breach of protocol for Huggie to have made the speech he did and which must have been understood by everyone to mean that he was dissatisfied with the progress of the talks.

I was pretty irritated with Huggie myself in letting me in for such a drubbing and when the morning's talks were over I sent him a long cable politely pointing out that I thought that it had been very unwise of him to say what he did say and stressing the acute embarrassment and discomfort he had caused me personally by making this speech while I was still in London, and I ended by saying that I wished he had waited until I got safely home before he had said it.

But Huggie was always irrepressible and the next day I got a short typical 'Huggie' cable which simply said — "I think you have exaggerated the embarrassment my speech caused you. I hear you and Noel Baker went together to the Oxford and Cambridge rugby match at Twickenham yesterday afternoon."

Despite the discouraging nature of my talks and despite his Gatooma speech, Lord Malvern continued to press for closer political co-operation between the three territories and in November, 1950, a conference of officials under the chairmanship of G. H. Baxter, a permanent Under-Secretary of the Commonwealth Relations Office, was convened to consider the question of closer association. This conference recommended a form of political federation, but the report nonetheless adhered to the old United Kingdom policy of insisting that "native administration" and virtually everything which intimately affected the day to day lives of the Africans, should remain territorial responsibility. Such functions as agriculture, health, African education and labour for example, were to remain with the territories. The Baxter Conference report ultimately led to a political federation very much on the general lines recommended. Native affairs remained a territorial responsibility.

A Referendum in Southern Rhodesia accepted the idea of federation, but African opinion in the northern territories was always hostile to it. Had race relations been a federal responsibility, it is just possible, though I concede now in the light of later events unlikely, that judicious propaganda on behalf of the federal government might have overcome this hostility. With race relations remaining a territorial responsibility however, the federation was doomed from the start. It is an open secret now that particularly in Northern Rhodesia little was done by the territorial administration to combat the African hostility to federation, and the territorial administration as the administration in daily contact with the lives of the Africans, was the only administration which could effectively do this. There is, in fact, a body of opinion in Southern Rhodesia which considers that at times the territorial

administration may even have encouraged this African hostility.

I was a member of the Monckton Commission appointed by the United Kingdom government in 1960 to review the Federation's Constitution in the light of the experience of seven years of Federal Government, and to recommend any desirable changes which should be made to that Constitution. We heard a great deal of evidence from Africans in the northern territories. Time after time African witnesses would complain of misfortune for which they held the Federal Government responsible, when in fact the matters of complaint had nothing to do with the Federal Government at all but were matters for which the state governments were entirely responsible.

Be that as it may, however, I am in no doubt after hearing the evidence, that as Federation progressed, the hostility of the Africans in the north towards Federation increased.

I was a party to the Monckton Commission recommendation that the Federal Constitution should be amended to provide that when an individual state achieved independence, it should have the right to secede from the Federation should it wish to do so. The underlying motive of this recommendation was this. The economic advantages of federation were without question and if a state knew that it could not be compelled against its will to remain in the Federation, it might realise that the economic advantages of Federation were sufficient to off-set any of the other disadvantages and as a result might decide to continue the federal relationship.

I am afraid, again being wise after the event, that even this may have been a forlorn hope, but this recommendation was never accepted and with the failure to accept it, all hope of saving the Federation vanished.

I am convinced that the Federation could never have been preserved without a price in bloodshed that even the most ardent proponents for Federation would not have been prepared to pay.

This is a very brief account of the rise and fall of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. What lessons do we learn from it?

The most important lesson is this — that in this part of Africa a political federation is quite impracticable unless the Federation as a whole has a common race relations policy which is acceptable to each of the individual states. Race relations also must be a federal responsibility because the catalyst that holds a political federation together is national pride in the Federation as a whole. Americans are proud to be Americans; Canadians are proud to be Canadians; Australians to be Australians. History has shown that federations who do not possess this sense of nationalism fail. If each state in the Federation has its own race relations policy, the prospects of building up a federal nationalism are remote. Members of one

state will never be prepared to share a common nationalism with another state if there is a sharp disagreement between the states on race relations policies.

Another lesson to be learned from the failure of the Central African Federation is that no matter what economic advantages may flow from closer association, they can never allay the friction caused by divergent race relations policies and can never in themselves hold together a federation when the individual states are not in accord with each others race relations policies.

Bearing these lessons in mind, let us now take a look at Rhodes' ideal of a federation of the states of Southern and Central Africa. Compare the race relations policies of these states and see how they differ. Consider what chance there is of any one of these states handing over their race relations policy to a central government comprised of all the states and then loyally accepting the race relations policy which that central government will prescribe.

All the states concerned in Rhodes' Federation are multi-racial in character, some more than others. Their existing policies, their backgrounds and their compositions vary so widely that I cannot see any political federation of these states succeeding any more than the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

I am afraid therefore that as events are in Africa today it would take more than strength, patience, humility and wisdom to succeed where Rhodes failed if we are to measure success by the creation of a political federation encompassing this part of the world.

Because we may not be able to attain Rhodes' goal by the method he wanted, however, is no reason for lying back and doing nothing. There was a saying in the Army that in any given situation "to do nothing is to do something which is definitely wrong". It is so easy just to allow things to drift in the hope that things won't be too bad. "Alles sal reg kom" is a comforting but not a very practical philosophy. Destiny may shape our ends, but the "rough hewing" is in our own hands. I want tonight therefore, to suggest how we should perhaps try to shape our future in this part of Africa so that we can accomplish what was best in the vision of Rhodes.

I should at once emphasise that what I say tonight I say as an individual. These are my personal ideas entirely and I have not discussed them at all with anyone in authority so I am not doing any "kite flying".

But, if we are to succeed where Rhodes failed, is political federation necessarily the right measure to use? I stressed earlier, Rhodes did not believe in federation for the sake of federation. He believed that it was only under the umbrella of a political federation and the industrial prosperity which would result from it, that all the various people in Southern Africa could live to-

gether in peace and harmony. To him, federation was simply a means to an end.

We cannot, certainly in the foreseeable future, hope for political federation, but can we not strive perhaps to achieve Rhodes' end by a different means?

One of the valuable lessons learned from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was that closer association between African states which differ widely in their stages of development unquestionably makes for the greater prosperity of all the states, the most backward along with the most advanced.

Where there is lack of contact between states, misunderstandings occur more easily. Lack of understanding begets lack of sympathy and leads to friction. The more closely the states are associated together, the more likely are they to understand each other's problems, and where there is understanding there is seldom friction.

We know political federation is impracticable, but this does not mean that we should not strive for some form of closer association with each other which falls short of a political association: some sort of association which will enable the states in this part of Africa to develop to their full economic potential, a development which will bring more prosperity to the underdeveloped areas and which will in itself provide a contact between the states which will enable us to approach each other's problems with sympathy and understanding instead of approaching them with ignorance and mistrust: an association which will gradually break down the barriers of misunderstanding and prejudice which exist today.

These are the lines along which I think we should try and shape our future.

The Symposium held recently at the University of Potchefstroom has shown the awakening interest in closer association. Much thought went into many of the papers read at that symposium which has highlighted the value of a closer association. The ball has been set rolling; let us see that it continues to roll and gather impetus on its way.

What form should this closer association take? That is the sixty four thousand dollar question. There are numerous different ways that this can be achieved and a great deal of spade work, of consultation, and, what is more, a great deal of good will, is necessary before any blueprint for future action can be prepared. In preparing that blueprint we may perhaps get some inspiration from various forms of association, between African states, which have existed in the past. Most of them have, for one reason or another, now ceased to exist, but many achieved much before they disappeared. We can learn from what these associations achieved and we can also take note of many of their shortcomings.

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WHERE RHODES FAILED

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A number of such associations come immediately to mind. One of the largest and most recent of these organisations is, of course, the Organisation of African Unity. I know nothing at first hand of the working of this organisation, nothing more than what I, in common with all of you, have read in the daily papers. From what I read, however, I would imagine it is an organisation so heavily charged with emotion and such a creature of prejudice that all we may learn from it is that it is a type of organisation to be avoided here at all costs.

I would, however, like to mention three other organisations: the Old East African High Commission (which comprised the then British Protectorates of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda), the C.C.T.A., (the French name for the Council for Technical Co-operation of African States South of the Sahara), and the Central African Council. None of them survive today.

The East African High Commission was once described by Lord Malvern (when the United Kingdom tried to offer us such a Commission in place of Federation) as "a political mongrel—a Senate without a Lower House" and he would not touch it. It was an association with fairly wide political powers but it was an association more suited to colonial territories which did not possess responsible government than to an association of independent states. While it existed, however, there was probably closer co-operation between these three East African states than there has ever been since. It disappeared with the advent of the colonial territories gaining independence, but many of the institutions which it set up still survive today. Perhaps not much can be got from this association so I won't dwell further on it, but nonetheless its machinery and the field of its co-operation is perhaps worth some examination.

The next association with which I deal is the old C.C.T.A. From this I think we can certainly get something useful. The C.C.T.A. comprised the metropolitan governments of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Portugal and this included all their spheres of influence south of the Sahara. It also included South Africa and Rhodesia. When it came into operation therefore it virtually covered Africa south of the Sahara and was made up of states which differed very widely in their stages of development. It came into operation in 1950 but the formal agreement setting it up was not finally signed until 1954. It disappeared in 1963 with the advent of the O.A.U. which took over some of its functions in those

states which are members of that organisation. So far as this part of the world is concerned, however, it has disappeared altogether.

The C.C.T.A. operated in this way. The Council itself had no executive powers, its functions were purely advisory. It had a permanent secretariat under a secretary-general. The General Council met once a year. The member states were represented on this Council at high official level. This Council recommended fields of technical co-operation. When the recommendations were accepted they were usually followed by technical conference, followed in turn by a network of permanent inter-African organisations for the interchange of information and the encouragement of liaison between technicians. Each of these permanent organisations was run as a separate unit and financed directly by the member states on an agreed basis. These organisations were responsible directly to the Secretary-General.

Some of the most important of these permanent organisations were—the Bureau of Soils and Rural Economics with headquarters in Paris under a French director; the Bureau of Tsetse fly and Trypanosomiasis with headquarters in Leopoldville under Belgian and French directors. Inter-Africa Commissions of Specialists were also set up to advise on such matters as red locust control, geology, housing, nutrition, parasitic diseases, statistics, forestry and education. Some of the commissions were regional in character.

I know from the Rhodesian officials who were familiar with the work of the C.C.T.A. that they considered that this organisation was of inestimable value to Rhodesia in technical matters and I have no doubt that officials from other governments would share this view.

For example, Mr. J. W. Turner, who knew a great deal of the workings of the C.C.T.A. and of the British Colonial territories, writing in 'Corona' a journal of the old British Colonial Service, said—

"It has already transformed the lives of thousands of Africans south of the Sahara. The progress made by C.C.T.A. marks it out as a successful venture in empiricism and a sound investment in human well-being."

So far as we here are concerned, the winds of change have buried the C.C.T.A. under the sands of the Sahara but can we not revive it? We hear great news of the meeting of Governments at Malawi next February. We all have great hopes of this meeting; it is a promising beginning. Here, surely is an opportunity of reviving the old C.C.T.A. in the form of a council for technical co-operation of African states south of Lake Malawi. We should, of course, try to include Angola and Madagascar and any other African states of good will.

Such a council would be the first important step in closer asso-

ciation to be followed, once the ice is broken, by much closer association still.

What form should this closer association take? Here, as a talking point, I suggest something on the lines of the Old Central African Council. This was an association of which I have more personal knowledge than any of the others about which I have spoken. The Bledisloe Commission, to which I have already referred, whilst it recommended against amalgamation, recommended setting up something in the nature of a Central African Council to encourage closer association between the territories.

The war came and the idea was shelved, but during the war an inter-state committee was set up in order to co-ordinate war effort. This committee showed that co-operation was possible and as a result, in 1945 the Central African Council was set up.

The reason for the creation of the Council was announced in the House of Commons broadly in these terms—

That it was in the interests of all three governments that there should be the closest possible co-ordination of policy and action in all matters of common interest and, so that concrete and positive steps be taken to ensure that this co-ordination is effective and comprehensive, the governments have concluded an agreement setting up a standing Central African Council with a permanent Secretariat.

The Council consisted of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia as chairman, and four members from each state. The Southern Rhodesian members were the Prime Minister and two ministers of state and the leader of the opposition. The Leader of the Opposition in Rhodesia at the time, however, refused to serve because he disapproved of the principle of the Council. The two northern terri-

tories were represented by their governors, a senior official (often the First Secretary) and elected members from the legislative council. It met twice a year. The following matters fell within its purview. Communications, economic relations, education, soil and water conservation, agriculture, veterinary science and forestry, medical and health matters, tsetse fly control, currency, archives, African labour, research, joint services, public relations and such other matters as the Council might agree to include from time to time.

Special standing committees were appointed to deal with each one of these functions.

You will see from this that the scope of the association was almost limitless. The Central African Council therefore differed from the C.C.T.A. in two fundamentals—

1. Its scope was much wider and not limited to technical matters and
2. (and more important) the Council was composed of the heads of state.

It was not a council composed of officials. When it met, therefore, it met at government and not merely at official level. It is true it was only consultative in character but its members were influential enough to see that its recommendations were generally carried out in the states concerned. History, I think, has given insufficient credit to the achievements of the Central African Council. This, I believe, may, of an extent, be due to the difficulties under which it laboured, difficulties which I hope would not exist in the type of association I now have in mind.

I will list some of the achievements of the Council during its short life. (It disappeared with the advent of Federation in 1953).

But first I would like to elaborate some of the difficulties which lay in its path and point out some of its disadvantages and you can then



After the lecture (l. to r.): The Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Cloete, Chairman of the University Council, The Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Beadle, and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop.

measure it up for yourselves and judge whether such a form of organisation will be worthwhile in this part of the world.

First, so far as Southern Rhodesia was concerned, it was never accepted by the Parliamentary Opposition. The main reason for this was that the Opposition was extremely suspicious of British Colonial racial policy and in consequence were against amalgamation and against closer contact with the north as they feared the northern influence on Southern Rhodesia. The Leader of the Opposition thus refused to serve on the Council which was always regarded by the Opposition with disfavour. This Council therefore not only did not have unanimous political support, but it became a party political shuttlecock which is bad for any international organisation. Then, so far as Lord Malvern and the government itself was concerned, the Council was only regarded as a means to an end, the end being amalgamation or federation, and Lord Malvern was never anxious for the Council to appear to be too successful in case he was told by the United Kingdom government later that as the Council was working so well, there seemed to be no need for any form of political association. The Southern Rhodesian attitude to the Council was therefore nothing much more than lukewarm.

So far as the northern territories were concerned, much the same attitude obtained. The elected members of the legislative council wanted to be free of colonial office control at all costs and their attitude to the Central African Council was much the same as that of Lord Malvern. At official level also there were difficulties. There was more friction between the Southern Rhodesian public servants and the Colonial Office public servants than there need have been. Many Colonial Office officials were suspicious of the Southern Rhodesian native policy and mistrusted the Southern Rhodesian attitude to the Africans. This at times led to a lack of goodwill at administrative level.

The disadvantage of the Council were that it was consultative only and any effective joint service which it set up required parallel legislation in all three territories. Recommendations therefore had to run the gauntlet of three legislatures and considerable time often elapsed before any recommendations became effective. The more serious criticism frequently stressed by the Opposition, however, was that often Parliament was not adequately consulted because the government, having accepted an inter-state obligation, was now obliged to stem-roller the measure through the House, and since the measures in the different legislatures had to dovetail, they were presented to Parliament as agreed measures, leaving Parliament little opportunity to amend the legislation. Parliamentary approval therefore was often reduced to a rubber stamp.

All these are valid criticisms but they apply equally to any form of international agreement which requires parallel legislation in different states.

Another criticism of the Council was that as each new service was set up, it became an independent service under its own secretariat, and although the service operated in all three territories, it was responsible to none of the governments of the territories. This criticism, can, however, to a large extent, be met as it was met in the case of the Central African Airways. The Airways Corporation was responsible to an Air Authority and the Air Authority comprised members at government level from all the states. So the Corporation was, in fact, responsible to the joint governments of all three states.

Another criticism of the Central African Council which found expression in the Baxter Report was, I quote —

"There was no machinery for associating it with public opinion, which might have helped, as in the case of regional advisory bodies elsewhere, to ensure that its recommendations received public support and were implemented."

This, however, is a matter of detail but it is a criticism of which note should be taken, and if the sort of association which we hope for ever comes into being, we must see that it is supported by an adequate public relations department.

Now what did the Central African Council achieve? In the circumstances I think its record is a proud one. It set up the Central African Air Service. It was responsible for the Kariba Dam Hydro-Electric project. It set up a joint Archives service. It set up a joint broadcasting service. It set up a joint film service. It set up a joint statistical service. It set up a joint town planning service. It set up a joint service for tourism and publicity. It set up a joint criminal court of appeal. It set up a joint African migrant labour service. It set up a joint service for research in the housing of Africans and for the obtaining of materials in the most economical manner. It conducted a joint currency board with a common currency. It set up a joint meteorological service. It set up facilities for the training of officers in forestry and conservation work and it set up many joint scientific research organisations.

These achievements did not pass unnoticed. Noel Baker, who may be said to have represented the northern territories' point of view, said in the Commons —

"The British Government considers that valuable practical results have been obtained at modest cost by the Council."

Perhaps, however, the greatest tribute of all was paid by Lord Malvern himself, lukewarm supporter though he may have been, when speaking in the Rhodesian Parliament. He said —

"Many questions which might otherwise have remained a source of friction between us and our northern neighbours, are being settled amicably and smoothly through its machinery. Many projects beyond the individual resources of the individual territories are being tackled with considerable advantage on a joint basis."

Judge for yourselves now what the value of the Central African Council was. It established co-operation over a very wide field of activity. Its contribution to the material well-being of the territories was therefore considerable, but above all, it enabled the territories to understand each other and each other's problems and removed, as Lord Malvern said, many possible sources of friction.

Can we not think of a council of African states south of Lake Malawi constituted on somewhat similar lines to that of the Central African Council?

I know there will be critics who will say the sort of association I have in mind is not practical for one reason or another. For example, they will say that the state of development of the various states varies so widely that close economic co-operation is impracticable. The same criticism however, could have been levelled at the Central African Council. But this Council and indeed the Federation itself, showed that differences in stages of development are no bar to economic co-operation.

Another criticism might be that differences in language would create problems. They will, but the language problem was overcome by the C.C.T.A. so this problem is not insurmountable.

Another criticism may be that the constitutions of the states concerned differ too fundamentally. Some are virtually colonies while others, although independent, have constitutions which bear little similarity to each other. There may be lawyers who will say that because of these constitutional variations the legal difficulties involved are insuperable. I am a lawyer myself, and I know dog is not supposed to eat dog, and shark should certainly not eat shark, but I get very impatient with lawyers at times.

I remember when I was in London in 1949 exploring the possibility of Federation, that I sought the advice of a constitutional lawyer of considerable renown. After a lengthy interview he wrote me a short memorandum pointing out that because the northern territories were protectorates and Southern Rhodesia was self-governing, the constitutional difficulties involved in political federation would make such a form of association impossible. The same lawyer later changed his opinion and assisted in advising on the form of the Federal Constitution. And be it remembered, law had nothing to do with the failure of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

If lawyers then talk of insurmountable legal obstacles to a

Council similar to the Central African Council, don't believe them. The only obstacle to such an organisation would be lack of good will. This is a human, not a legal problem. If we have the good will, it can be done.

It might perhaps be unfair to say that this goodwill has been lacking in the past, but it is not unfair to say that there has been a marked absence of any attempt at international co-operation in Southern Africa. Consider what has been happening in other parts of the world among states with a common interest; the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (S.E.A.T.O. as it is known), the Colombo plan and the great European Economic Community, to mention only a few.

Rhodes was an idealist, but above all he was a realist. His offer to Chartered Company Shareholders of "Patriotism plus five per cent" sums up in a few words his outlook. Rhodes believed that political tranquillity was based on contentment and contentment itself was based on economic prosperity. Economic prosperity is therefore the key. May I quote here from what Mr. Oppenheimer said last year —

"Economic development is the way forward, the evolutionary part and therefore in Rhodes' eyes manifest destiny of mankind and the Master plan of Almighty God."

In preaching the doctrine of the closest possible economic co-operation between the states of Southern Africa I am not therefore extolling the habits of the market place above all other virtues. I am merely emphasising that you won't have peace without prosperity. Hungry bellies are discontented bellies and where there is discontent, there are the seeds of strife.

Economic growth and prosperity go hand in hand. There is no need in a country where the motto is 'ex unitate vires' to stress the value of unity. What is true of political unity is equally true of economic unity. Political unity in this part of Africa is, as I have tried to prove, beyond our reach, but with good will we may go forward a long way to achieve, by closer association, such economic unity as will make this part of Africa, for all its people, the most backward along with the most sophisticated, a better place in which to live.

May I then leave this thought with you. Let us all work together to achieve the closest possible association with our neighbours in all matters where such association is at all practical, so that by working together for the common weal, we can learn to understand and sympathise with each others problems, and establish in this part of Africa a stable and harmonious society which may be an example to the world. If we succeed in doing this then I think we can, with due humility, say that inspired by the vision of "the Separator of the Fighting Bulls" we, by the Grace of God, have succeeded where he failed.

OLD RHODIAN NEWS

Hilston Watts (1958) has been appointed Professor of Sociology at the University of Natal. He was formerly Director of the university's Institute for Social Research.

Paul Walters (1971) who is on the staff of the Department of English at Rhodes is engaged to Miss June Russell whose father, also an Old Rhodian, is Bishop of Port Elizabeth.

Fleur Crozier (1968) recently married **Clive Way-Jones** (1970). The best man was **Evan Drennan** (1968).

Anthony Skinner (1966) married Miss Gail Barber in November this year. After a tour of England they will settle in Port Elizabeth.

Werner Nel (1962) who has been at the Munich Academy of Music for the past three years, has been given a contract by the Gelsenkirchen Opera House and is now preparing for his part as a baritone in three productions.

Erika Cohen (1965) married Mr. Wilhelm Dittman last year and they are now living in Hamburg where Erika is on the staff of the South African Embassy.

Stanley Slabbert (1947) is living in Florida, Transvaal where he is Managing Director in South Africa for the Boots pharmaceutical company.

Christine Lochner (1961) is now Mrs. M. C. Thomas. Her husband is an architect and they are living in Hout Bay. Her brother, **Pieter Lochner** (1959) is a Patent Attorney in Johannesburg. Their sister, **Alice** (1966) is married to Mr. Peter Wilkes, a lecturer in English, who has been appointed by the British Council to lecture at the University of Tabriz.

Tony Robertson (1966) and **Ann Miller** (1967) are married and are living in Botswana.

Michael Chapman (1963) who recently passed his final professional examinations, is now a Chartered Financial Analyst in Toronto, Canada. He has been invited to speak at a seminar in Oslo on "the North American pulp and paper industry". Has it happened before that a South African has been called upon to tell the Norwegians about North America?

Aston Williams (1933) is a full-time member of the Executive Committee of the National Education Council. He was Director of the Natal College for Advanced Technical Education from 1949 to 1969, and served for 18 years on the Council and Senate of the University of Natal. He was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Natal for a study of American education.

Elaine Fingland (1967) who was formerly a teacher at Que Que High School and subsequently at Oriel Girls' High School, Salisbury, was married in August this year to Mr. Bob Wandsworth, who raises cotton, maize and winter wheat on a 9 000 acre farm about 100 miles north of Salisbury.

Joan Gillmer (nee Kinsman, 1942) has settled in Durban where her husband, **Dr. Ralph Gillmer** (1942) is a Psychiatrist. Joan more recently obtained her Ph.D. from Rhodes and is teaching in the Department of English at Natal University.

Prof. O. A. W. Dilke has written to us from the Department of Latin at the University of Leeds to tell us that a former student of his at Rhodes and later a colleague at the University of Glasgow, **Alan Dashwood** (1963) is now on the staff of the Department of Law at the University College of Aberystwyth.

Neville Robertson (1950) and his wife "**Bobbie**" (nee Eddy, 1950) both have their Doctorates and are on the staff of Bloomington University, Indiana. Neville is working in Computing and is editor of the Faculty news magazine. Bobbie is Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Education.

Trevor Bush (1947) is now at Brummana High School in the Lebanon. In a recent letter he had some complimentary things to say about the Newsletter followed by this account of his recent movements.

"After one year teaching Chinese girls and boys in Hong Kong, I am now established as a Housemaster and teacher of senior English Literature at this Quaker High School. We have thirty nationalities represented in the student body, from poor Palestinian refugees to the sons and daughters of Prime Ministers and oil magnates from the Gulf States. We are a goodly mixture of Muslims and Christians as well, and the staff is similarly drawn from many countries and backgrounds. It is a fascinating experience and I strongly recommend it, and it also represents my tenth country as a school-teacher. To get here, I travelled from Munich by bus, passing through the Austrian alps, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Syria . . . an unforgettable experience which I also strongly recommend to those who are interested in History, Geography, Demography, Archaeology or half a dozen other disciplines."

Dorothy Laverty (nee Murray, 1923) who had been living in Colwyn Bay, Wales, has now moved to Formby in Lancashire. She last visited South Africa in 1967 when she had a look at the developments at the University since her own student days.

Tommy Higgs (1951), Headmaster of Queen's College, Queens-town, was recently elected Vice-President of the South African Teachers' Association. He is expected to take over the office of President next year.

Lionel Lawson (1970) is Assistant Minister at St. Mungo's Presbyterian Church, Bryanston, Johannesburg.

Wilfred Omer-Cooper (1961) and his wife **Desda** (nee Webb, 1961) are settling on the small Indonesian island, Belitung. For the past three years they have lived in Australia where Wilfred was a representative of an American company.

Andy Burnett (1970) is engaged to **Barbara Palmer** (1971) and is at present studying for the B.A. Hons. degree at Oxford.

Noel Strugnell (1970) and **Rhonda Davies** (1969) have announced their engagement. Rhonda is teaching history at Pearson High School in Port Elizabeth and Noel is in the Finance Department of the Ford Motor Company.

Robyn Chiazari (1969) and **Jacqueline Vogt** (1968) left for Britain in August on a year-long working holiday. While doing secretarial work in London they hope to make several trips to the continent including an extended tour of Spain.

Duncan Peltason (1970) and **Anne Wates** (1970) were married in Grahamstown in August this year. They are settling in Rhodesia.

Ruth Annable (1968) is visiting the United Kingdom where she intends to remain for some time. She is following a career in pharmacy.

Dudley Schroeder (1962) is the new Principal of Lawson Brown High School in Port Elizabeth. He was formerly Vice-Principal of Dale College.

Noel Phillips (1955) who is at present a Director of Rennie's Consolidated Holdings Limited has been appointed Managing Director of Volkswagen of S.A. Ltd.

Brian Stumbles (1949) was recently inducted as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa. He is Minister of the the Somerset West congregation.

Edward Smithers (1957) is the newly appointed Anglican Archdeacon of Port Elizabeth. He was previously Rector of the Alexandria congregation.

Justus Crouse (1965), until recently Principal of the Albert Jackson Primary School, Port Elizabeth, has been appointed Principal of Summerwood Primary School.

IMPROVING



Alan Mullins (1970) who was partly paralysed after a diving accident in Cape Town some months ago, is making steady progress and has now graduated from his hospital bed to a wheelchair. He has almost completely recovered the use of his upper limbs and is permitted to move about outside the hospital during the day. His father, **Advocate Tom Mullins** (1948) told the Newsletter that Alan is expected home for Christmas and will return to Rhodes next year for further study.

Janet Hollingshead (1967) was recently married to Mr. Ron Mann. Her sister, **Gillian** (1969) was bridesmaid. They have settled in Port Elizabeth where Mr. Mann works for a motor assembly plant.

Norman Bailey (1956) is continuing his highly successful career in Wagnerian opera and this year achieved his ambition of singing in the Festival at Bayreuth.

Geoffrey Smith (1968) married Miss Suzanne Hudson in July this year. Geoffrey is an industrial chemist in East London.

Mike Lawrie (1968) has been appointed to the staff of Rhodes University as Computer Manager.

Paul Maylam (1970) and **Gillian Randall** (1960) were recently married at the Hogsback. The best man was **Mr. Geoff. Josman** (1964) who has returned to Rhodes to continue his studies. They are at present in Canada at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, where Paul has taken up a scholarship.

Marie Milner (1961) married Mr. Hilton Tapnack last year and they have settled in Johannesburg.

David Lund (1966) married Miss Evelyn Clement in Pretoria a few months ago. Three of his brothers, all Rhodians, were present at the wedding. His father, the Rev. W. M. J. Lund, is a former Warden of Livingstone House.

Tim Ford (1968) and **Jennifer Norton** (1968) were married in Grahamstown on 3rd July. The best man was **Brian van Wijk** (1969).