



RHODES NEWSLETTER

Old Rhodian Union · Rhodes University

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The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop, the Vice-Chancellor elect, Prof. D. S. Henderson, Mrs. Elma Hyslop and Mrs. Thelma Henderson.

VICE-CHANCELLOR ELECT

Professor Derek Scott Henderson has been selected to succeed Dr. J. M. Hyslop as Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Rhodes University. Dr. Hyslop will retire at the end of August, 1975, and Professor Henderson will take over at the beginning of October, 1975. He is at present Professor of Computer Science and Head of the Department of Applied Mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand. He is also the present Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Born in Durban in 1929, he matriculated with five distinctions from St. John's College, Johannesburg, and then took the B.Sc. degree at Rhodes University with distinction in Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Physics. He was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship to Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in the Honour School of Mathematics in 1951. Attracted by the humanities, he then entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1953 in the Hons. Logic Section of the Moral Sciences Tripos. The M. A. degrees of Oxford and of Cambridge followed in 1955 and 1957, respectively.

Returning to South Africa in 1953, he spent three years with the Anglo-American Corporation, followed by a year as lecturer in Mathematics at the University of the Witwatersrand. With three successive scholarships at his disposal,

he then went to Harvard University for three years to take the Ph.D. in Applied Mathematics.

Joining the IBM Corporation at Poughkeepsie for the next two years, he found himself a member of the architecture team that designed the prototype of the IBM 360 Computer. In 1962 he became senior lecturer in charge of the Computing Centre at the University of the Witwatersrand, being appointed Director in 1964. In 1967 he was appointed the first Professor of Computer Science in South Africa and three years later assumed the Headship of the Department of Applied Mathematics.

Professor Henderson has been a member of the University Council since 1971 and has also served on the Finance Committee and on numerous other Committees of Council and Senate. He was recently appointed Chairman of

the Board of Control of the Electron Microscope Unit.

In the professional field, Professor Henderson has served several years on the Executive of the S.A. Council of Automation and Computation, of which he is the President for this year. He has been an Executive member of the Computer Society of S.A. for the past seven years and is the South African representative to the General Assembly of the Society. A founder member of the S.A. Society for the Education of Gifted

Children, he is also Chairman of the Witwatersrand branch of the Dependants' Conference and a member of the Braamfontein — Parkview Ecumenical Group. He is the author of an imposing list of publications.

Mrs. Thelma Henderson, a former lecturer in Geography at the University of the Witwatersrand, is Dean of the Dalrymple Women's Residence, and they have two daughters who are still at school.

THREE PROFESSORS RETIRING



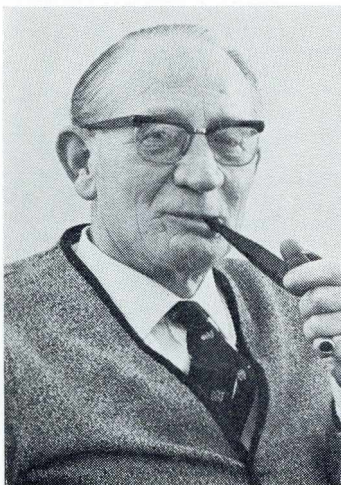
Three senior Professors of Rhodes University are retiring after many years outstanding service. They are Prof. W. A. Maxwell, Professor of History, Prof. C. H. Price, Professor of Pharmacy, and Prof. S. G. Shuttleworth, Director of the Leather Industries Research Institute at Rhodes.

Professor Winifred Maxwell, M.A., B.Litt., Dip.Ed. (Oxon.), has held the Chair of History at Rhodes for 21 years, but her association

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Prof. W. A. Maxwell

Prof. C. H. Price



Prof. S. G. Shuttleworth



THREE PROFESSORS RETIRING

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with the University covers a period of no less than 32 years.

Born in London, she attended Mary Datchelor Girls' School and did her Intermediate Arts Examination at the University of London before entering St. Hugh's College, Oxford, on a Senior Open Scholarship, one of the many scholarship awards with which her career as a student was studded. She graduated in the Final Honour School of Modern History in 1930, Class I, and found another array of scholarships at her disposal. In early 1932, she gained the B.Litt. degree for a thesis on "The Life and Work of Thomas Gascoigne", and completed the Oxford University Diploma in Education with distinction in the same year.

After five years of History teaching in senior schools, she lectured for two years in the History Department of Edinburgh University before making her first visit to South Africa in 1939. From 1943 to 1945 she was Acting Head of the Department of History at Rhodes University College while Professor Michael Roberts was on active service. She also acted as examiner to external students of the University of South Africa. Returning to Scotland in 1946, she undertook private coaching in Latin and Scottish History until 1948 when she came back to Rhodes as a senior lecturer. In 1952 she moved to the University of Natal as senior lecturer in Politics and History but accepted a permanent appointment to the Chair of History at Rhodes at the beginning of 1954.

It can be stated as a simple fact that the supervision and development of her Department has received the lion's share of Professor Maxwell's time and energy throughout the twenty years of her tenure of the Chair of History. While her scholarship has found expression in publications, in radio talks and in the editing of South African Diaries, it was reserved in the first place for her teaching and research within her Department and presented to the world in the persons of the many scholarly graduates produced by the History Department of Rhodes who have gained high academic honours in further academic careers both in South Africa and in other parts of the globe. As the enrolment of the Department tripled itself over the years, Professor Maxwell developed the History section of the Library to keep pace with their needs, and devoted ever more of her time to the regulation and supervision of a most thorough programme of lecturing and tutoring.

In the general life of the University, she has played an influential part in the work of the Faculty of Arts, the Senate and a large variety of committees. She has served as a Hall Warden. She is

remembered as a most fluent Public Orator, and for several years now she has been a member of the University Council. The quiet strength of her personality and the respect that it commanded has achieved more for the status of womanhood than the oratory of all the suffragettes of history.



Professor C. H. Price, first Head of the Pharmacy Department at Rhodes University, is retiring from the post that he has held for the past 18 years. He will continue, for the next year, to lecture in the Department in a part-time capacity.

In his birth-place, Wigan in Lancashire, he attended Ashton Grammar School and Wigan Technical College where he was the Pharmaceutical Society's prizeman for 1927, the year in which he also completed his practical training as a pharmacist. He then entered the University of Manchester, where he was prizeman in 1929 and took the Diploma of Pharmaceutical Chemist in 1930.

For the next four years he remained at the University of Manchester as Demonstrator in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, at the same time lecturing in Chemistry at Manchester Foot Hospital. He then worked for eight years, until 1942, in the Department of Medical Service at the Parke Davis Laboratories where he devoted much of his time to research. In 1942 he returned to lecturing in Pharmaceutics, Physical and Inorganic Chemistry at Plymouth and Devonport Technical College, where he remained until 1945.

After two years of industrial and commercial experience with Savory and Moore, in Oxford, he came to South Africa as lecturer in Pharmaceutics at the Port Elizabeth Technical College. In 1951 he became Head of the Department of Chemistry at the College and came to Rhodes in 1957 as senior lecturer in charge of the new sub-Department of Pharmacy.

Within the short space of a year, Pharmacy became so well established at the University that it was recognised as a separate Department in 1958. The Chair of Pharmacy was instituted in 1960 with Professor Price as its first incumbent. Since then the Department of Pharmacy has grown to be by far the largest in the Faculty of Science. Professor Price served as Dean of the Faculty from 1970 to 1972. He also served on several sub-committees of Senate, and guided the planning of the new buildings for his Department.

Professor Price started publishing scientific papers at an early stage in his career and served for 20 years as Scientific Editor of the S.A.

Pharmaceutical Journal. He also carried out research into the history of the profession in South Africa and made a study of the ornamental jars and symbols associated with pharmacy through the ages. In the pure historical field he is the author of the book "George Rex: King or Esquire?", and he has also produced a book for the guidance of new university students.

In the professional field, Professor Price served for 12 years on the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, of which he is a past President and an Honorary Life Member. He served for ten years as a member of the S.A. Pharmacy Board and was a foundation member of the Central Drug Control Council. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland in 1957, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine in 1967. More recently he was also elected a Fellow of the International Society of Pharmaceutical History.

Pharmacy at Rhodes University will always have reason to be grateful for the sound foundations on which it was established by its founder, Professor C. H. Price.



Professor S. G. Shuttleworth retires at the end of this year from the office of Director of the Leather Industries Research Institute, which he has held for the past 33 years. He is also the University's senior professor.

Born in Johannesburg, he matriculated at Cambridge High School before taking the B.Sc. Degree at Rhodes University College in 1930. After three years of science teaching he returned to Rhodes to take his M.Sc. degree, which he completed with Distinction and his thesis was awarded the James Moir Memorial Prize. He held a Union Research Scholarship for the two years required for his Ph.D., the first doctorate to be conferred by Rhodes, and in 1938 proceeded overseas as the first Procter Memorial Fellow at Leeds University. He subsequently submitted theses to Leeds which earned him the Ph.D. and D.Sc. degrees of that University. In 1940 he became a Hunt Rankin Research Fellow at Lehigh in the U.S.A. and was Technical Director of Bona Allen in Georgia for a period of eight months.

The Leather Industries Research Institute (which now spends nearly R300 000 per annum on research for the Hides and Skins, Wattle, Tanning and Footwear Industries) had its early beginnings in 1935 with a thesis on problems related to the Leather Industry by Dr. Shuttleworth, working under the direction of the late Professor

W. F. Barker. In the following year, Professor Barker established the Tanning, Hides and Skins Research Department with grants from the Hides and Skins and Tanning Industries and the Union Research Grant Board, which enabled him to appoint Dr. Shuttleworth as Research Assistant with a staff of three. Laboratories were fitted up in 1937 in an old building which had been part of the Military Barracks.

Four years later, Dr. Shuttleworth returned from a period of two-and-a-half years overseas and persuaded the Wattle and Footwear Industries to join forces with the two initial partners to establish the Leather Industries Research Institute, housed in a more suitable building erected for the purpose. As Head of the Institute, he also became a Research Professor of Rhodes University. In 1946 L.I.R.I. was adopted by the newly formed Council for Scientific and Industrial Research as its first Industrial Research Institute, and steady expansion has occurred to the present staff of 50.

Professor Shuttleworth has kept up a steady output of research results over the years, published internationally, chiefly in the fields of the theories of chrome and vegetable tanning. He has been honoured by the British Leather Chemists with Life Membership of their Society, by the American Leather Chemists as a John Arthur Wilson Memorial Lecturer, and by the South African Chemical Institute with the 1973 Gold Medal Award. He has published more than 100 scientific papers.

Professor Shuttleworth has always been interested in community affairs. While he was President of Grahamstown Rotary Club in 1961 he was responsible for the foundation of the Brookshaw Home for the Aged and has been Chairman of its Council and Executive ever since. He is a member of the Council and the Executive of the 1820 Settlers Monument Foundation and was Mayor of Grahamstown for 1972 and 1973.

He leaves at Rhodes a monument which he himself designed and built during four decades of devoted service.

REMINDER

Some Old Rhodians responded promptly to the request in the June issue of the Newsletter for those interested in acquiring a copy of Mrs. E. M. Kidd's memoirs, when published, to send in their names.

To date, however, the apparent demand is not sufficient to justify the cost of printing, and Old Rhodians who may still wish to add their names to the list are asked to do so immediately. A final decision will have to be made at the end of January, 1975.



FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

Old Rhodian reunion functions in South Africa and Rhodesia included a dinner in Salisbury where the attendance topped 100. The Vice-Chancellor was represented by the Vice-Principal, Prof. E. S. Twyman and Mrs. Twyman. Guest of honour was Mr. Beau Sutherland, Governor of the Foundation Trust and Chairman of the Transvaal Old Rhodians.

In Bulawayo, the guests of honour were the Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Beadle and Mr. Harry Hall, Salisbury Chairman and a Foundation Trust Governor.

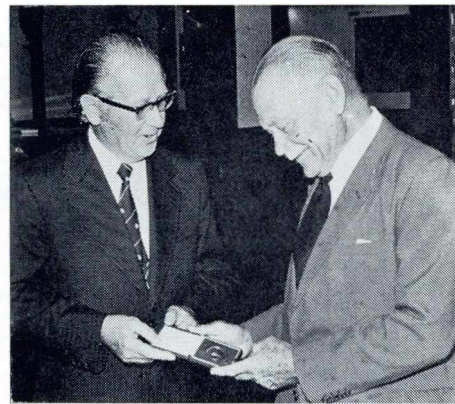
Prof. and Mrs. R. Braae represented Rhodes at the gathering of 110 Old Rhodians in Cape

Town, while Prof. H. H. Smith attended a happy reunion party in Durban.

The Sutherland family again undertook the arrangement of the reunion in Johannesburg, attended by Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Chapman. The 100 present included Foundation Trust Governors Dr. H. Gluckman, Mr. Ian Mackenzie and, of course, Mr. J. B. Sutherland.

In Grahamstown, the annual service and wreath-laying in the morning was followed by the Annual General Meeting in the afternoon and a dinner in the evening.

(Right): At the party in Bulawayo, the Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh Beadle, who delivered the Cecil Rhodes Commemoration Lecture in Grahamstown in 1971, received a gold medal from the University as a memento of the occasion. The presentation was made by Mr. Harry Hall, a Governor of the Foundation Trust. (A similar medal was presented to Mr. Harry Oppenheimer in Johannesburg last month).



(Left): Among the guests at the Cape Town Old Rhodian reunion held at the Western Province Cricket Club were: Mr. D. B. Lawrence, a member of the Development Committee in Cape Town, Mrs. Braae and Prof. R. Braae, representing the University, and Mrs. and Mr. W. T. Ferguson. In the absence of Mr. V. C. R. Brereton, Mr. Ferguson, the Vice-Chairman, was host for the evening.



(Right): At the gathering in Cape Town were Prof. and Mrs. V. S. Forbes (now living in Fish Hoek) and Dave and Jen Lewis. Jenny is Hon. Secretary of the Cape Town Old Rhodians.

(Below): In this group at the party in Bulawayo are Graham Lawrence, Henry Watson, Miss Grant, Harry Hall, Reg Furber (the organizer), Amanda Furber, Sir Hugh Beadle, R. A. L. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Sally Dry and Alec Dry.

OLD RHODIAN EXECUTIVE

At the Annual General Meeting of the Old Rhodian Union, held on Founder's Day, the following office-bearers and committee members were elected for the ensuing year:

Hon. President:

Dr. T. Alty

Hon. Vice-Presidents:

Mr. V. C. R. Brereton, Prof. D. Hobart Houghton, Prof. E. D. Mountain, Prof. J. V. L. Rennie.

President:

Dr. R. F. Currey

Vice-President:

Prof. H. J. Chapman

Hon. Secretary

Prof. D. E. A. Rivett

Hon. Treasurer

Prof. F. E. Drennan

Committee Members

Mr. H. W. Arnott, Prof. J. A. Gledhill, Prof. J. R. Nunn, Prof. R. W. Jones, Mrs. M. G. Trudgett, Prof. G. B. Whitehead.



VICE-CHANCELLOR'S TRIBUTE

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop, paid tribute to the long and distinguished service rendered to the University by Professor Barker. For a young man of 24 to be appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in succession to that legendary figure, Sir George Cory, might well have been an unnerving experience, said Dr. Hyslop, but Professor Barker, assisted by only two lecturers and with little money at the disposal of his Department, set about his task of ministering to 102 students with such single-minded purpose and enthusiasm that we can still look back with pride today at the research work of that era. "Then, judging the tree by its fruit, one is dumb-founded by the galaxy of top scientists who went through the Department of Chemistry under the headship of Professor Barker, including top University people in South Africa today, such as Professors Gledhill, Shuttleworth and Rivett and Dr. Cooper of Rhodes, Professors McGillivray and Steyn of UNISA Professor Roux of U.O.F.S. and

Professor Faure of R.A.U. Those who found their way overseas include Professor Verdier of Mt. Pellier."

"Professor Barker's pioneering spirit reveals itself in the originality of his fields of research, particularly the introduction of leather research and the study of trace elements in soil science. He inspired his students, remaining the driving force behind their efforts, and with a constant willingness to venture into unexplored fields of enquiry. Quite remarkable was his early realisation of the importance, in chemical measurements, of the use of physical instruments such as the conductance bridge, the pH-meter, and the polarograph."

"He was far-sighted in all matters, both inside and outside his Department. At a stage when nobody else seemed able to envisage the present size of the University, he recorded his objection to the construction of the old Struben House (and subsequently the rest of Drostyd Hall) on a site which he felt sure would ultimately be needed for academic buildings — a vision which was proved correct in his own lifetime."

Referring to Professor Barker as a cultured intellectual of wide accomplishment, who sometimes wrote Greek verse and was no mean performer on the cello, Dr. Hyslop also paid tribute to the support given to him throughout his career at Rhodes by Mrs. Joan Barker, who had also made a great contribution to the corporate life of the University over such a long period of time.

William F. Barker Memorial Prize

At the suggestion of eminent past students, it is proposed to institute a prize perpetuating the name of Professor William F. Barker. This will probably take the form of a book prize to be awarded to a Chemistry student. Donations may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Old Rhodian Union, Rhodes University, Grahamstown 6140.

THE JOURNALS OF SOPHIA PIGOT *Edited by Margaret Rainier*

The important **Grahams Town Series** of edited diaries, reminiscences and letters, which is published for Rhodes by A. A. Balkema, took another step forward this year with the publication of Mrs. Margaret Rainier's edition of the **Journals of Shopia Pigot**.

Mrs. Rainier is a Rhodes graduate (M.A. thesis on Lady Anne Barnard) and a former Librarian of the Cory Library for Historical Research. She has more recently been active in various branches of Local History in Port Elizabeth and East London.

The **Sophia Pigot Journals** form the third volume of the **Grahams Town Series**, following editions of the **Journals of John Ayliff** (ed. by Prof. Peter Hinchliff) and of

William Shaw (ed. by Prof. David Hammond-Tooke).

Sophia's journals are rather different to those of the **Missionaries Ayliff and Shaw**. Her pages record impressions of a young and lively girl of upper class connections formed at the beginning of the 1820 Settlement and shortly after.

Mrs. Rainier's researches have not been confined to elucidating and annotating Sophia's text. Shopia herself and her writings have been set firmly in their context. The result is an important addition to a series which will prove of great value to students and teachers of the history of the Eastern Cape. It will also prove enjoyable to the ordinary reader with an interest in old colonial days and the story of the Eastern Province.

Obituary

Prof. W. F. Barker

With the death of Professor W. F. Barker, on 10th November, 1974, Rhodes University lost a living link with a most significant era in its history. He held the Chair of Chemistry at Rhodes University College and, later, Rhodes University, for 36 years from 1925 to 1961 and witnessed the growth of the Department, the Faculty of Science and the University itself from small beginnings to their present proportions.

Professor Barker was born in England in 1901 and entered the University of Liverpool in 1917 where he took the B.Sc. degree with First Class Honours in Chemistry, and then continued to a doctorate in Philosophy which he completed in 1922. While studying for his doctorate he also taught at the Victoria Science and Art School and engaged in private coaching. He came to South Africa in 1924 as a lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Cape Town, and was appointed, in 1925, to the Chair of Chemistry at Rhodes University College. From then on, for more than three decades, the name of William Francis Barker was synonymous with Chemistry at Rhodes University, and pages could be filled with the names of prominent scientists and educationists in the world today who were his students at Rhodes.

Of no lesser importance than his work within his Department was Professor Barker's contribution to the general development of Rhodes. He served for six years as Dean of the Faculty of Science and also as a member of the University Council. He had 30 years of service on the Senate of the University of South Africa, including three as Dean of its Faculty of Science and two as a member of its Council.

But possibly the finest single achievement of Professor Barker's career at Rhodes was the initiation, in 1935, of research into leather problems and the founding in 1938 of the Department of Tanning, Hides and Skins Research, which subsequently became the Leather Industries Research Institute, of which he remained Director until 1941. The achievements of this famous Institute and the practical benefits gained by this country and the world from its research work will always be linked with the pioneering efforts of Professor Barker.

In the field of organized science, Professor Barker served at various times as President of the S.A. Association for the Advancement of Science; President of the S.A. Chemical Institute, and as Chairman of the Eastern Province section of the S.A. Chemical Institute. He was elected an Honorary Life Member of the

Institute in 1948 and also an Honorary Life Member of the International Society of Leather Trades Chemists.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland (elected a Life Fellow in 1962), of the Royal Society of South Africa, the Chemical Society of London, the S.A. Association for the Advancement of Science (life member), a member of the Society of Chemical Industry, the Faraday Society, the American Chemical Society and the Society of the Sigma Xi.

After his retirement, Professor Barker went to the United States of America as Research Associate of the University of Virginia, and subsequently accepted the office of Visiting Professor at Kent State University, Ohio. When he retired from this second career in 1971, Kent University gave a banquet in his honour and a bronze plaque was unveiled in the Honours Laboratory which he designed in 1969.

On the same occasion he also received an award from the American Chemical Society to commemorate his membership of over 50 years.

Professor Barker is survived by his wife, Joan, whom he married in 1926, and their two daughters.

Prof. J. J. Frankel

The death occurred in Sydney, Australia, on 27th October, 1974, of Professor J. J. Frankel (1935). He had suffered a heart attack on the day before.

Professor Frankel came to Rhodes in 1932, completing the B.Sc. degree in 1933 and the M.Sc. in 1935. He then joined the Minerals Research Laboratory where his service was interrupted by the Second World War during which he served in the Meteorological Office of the Air Force. His post-War service with the Minerals Research Laboratory finally came to an end with his appointment as senior lecturer at the University of Natal where he subsequently became an Associate Professor. From there, he moved to Australia to become Professor of Applied Ecology at the University of New South Wales, in Sydney.

Professor Frankel was a prolific writer of scientific articles. A most worthy product of Rhodes University, he made his mark in the world of science both in South Africa and in Australia.

Michael Harmel

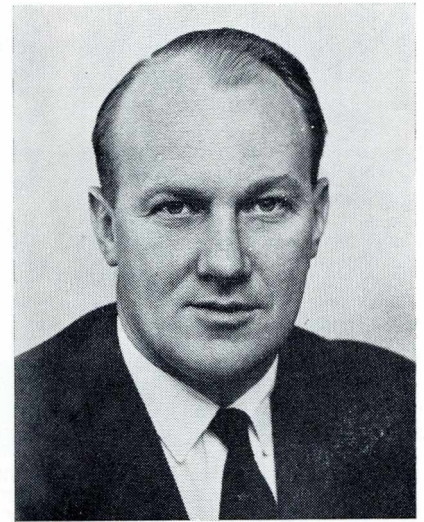
In June, 1974, the death occurred, in Prague, of Michael Harmel, who took his B.A. Degree at Rhodes in 1936 and the M.A. in 1937, both with distinction.

MINING

-backbone of South African economy

CECIL RHODES COMMEMORATION LECTURE,
DELIVERED AT RHODES UNIVERSITY BY

ROBIN A. PLUMBRIDGE
M.A. (OXON)



I am deeply honoured to have been invited to deliver this the fifth Cecil John Rhodes Commemoration Lecture this afternoon. When accepting the Vice-Chancellor's invitation to deliver the lecture and choose my own subject, I was aware that the four previous lectures had critically analysed the life and work of Rhodes from different angles. My own researches have left me in no doubt that it would be unwise to attempt any elaboration on what has already been said.

As I have already indicated, I was invited to choose my own subject, and the only guidance that was given to me was that it should be a subject of national importance. There can be little doubt that the rapid development of the South African economy for the benefit of all our peoples is the key to the future of this country. I would like, therefore, at this crucial time in the development of South Africa, to look at the part which mining has played in the past and is playing at the present time in the development of the economy.

Mining and South Africa are synonymous. Not only was South Africa the scene of some of the earliest mining activities, but it is today one of the four largest mining countries in the free world. The story of South Africa's mining starts millions of years ago—some three thousand million years ago—when the first mineral wealth was "laid down" like bottles of wine in a cellar. The then land surface is unlikely to have had any resemblance to the land surface as we know it today. Indeed the first and subsequent deposits of mineralization have been covered, eroded, recovered and distorted in innumerable different ways. Who knows how much mineral wealth lies hidden still, awaiting detection and exploitation?

Early mining centred essentially around surface manifestations of mineralization. These are to be found in many parts of the world but particularly in Africa. Recent investigations suggest that pigment

mining at Bomvu Ridge in western Swaziland on the borders of the Transvaal represents the oldest known mining operations in the world. Carbon-dating indicates that these workings are over 40 000 and may be 80 000 years old, a finding which, incidentally, provides further evidence that this part of the world could have been the evolutionary homeland of modern man. The number of ancient mine workings which have been found in South Africa would seem to indicate that even the earliest inhabitants of our country must have supported the view expressed many years later by General Smuts, when he said: "I sometimes think that God had something left over and emptied His pocket over this southern continent. He scattered on South Africa not only gold and diamonds and other minerals but beauty and something to appeal to the human spirit."

Rhodes would have subscribed fully to these sentiments. His vision of a great, modern, industrialized state in Southern Africa was founded on the realisation of the importance of the exploitation of the great mineral wealth of the area. Certainly Rhodes' career and the history of South Africa would have been very different if South Africa had not been so richly endowed with minerals. Rhodes himself arrived in South Africa about a year after the second discovery of diamonds which sparked off the Kimberley diamond rush and the beginning of the economic development of South Africa as we know it today. It did not take him long to realise that he must proceed to Kimberley if he was to give himself a chance of establishing a financial base to enable him to fulfill his ambition of going to Oxford. Thus little more than a year after his arrival in South Africa we find Rhodes, then aged 18, arriving in Kimberley to join his brother, Herbert.

Having arrived in Kimberley, Rhodes busied himself with learning the business of diamond mining as quickly as possible. In this he was no doubt stimulated

by the fact that his brother left him soon after his arrival to look after his claims, contend with the largely undisciplined work force and the unscrupulous businessmen who swarmed into Kimberley at that time. Cecil Rhodes was by no means the only remarkable man to be attracted to the diggings. One man, however, was to stand out above all others and that was Charles Rudd. Rudd and Rhodes found themselves working adjacent claims in those early days and quite naturally they found themselves spending a great deal of time together. They both realised that they must increase their holdings to make money, but neither had the capital to achieve this. Thus came about the Rudd-Rhodes partnership which was quick to show its enterprise and subsequently to dominate the diamond fields and later to lead to the formation of one of the famous South African mining finance houses. One of the partnership's first enterprises was to set up an ice-making plant to supply the diggers with ice during hot weather. The partnership also contracted to dewater flooded claims, and this was the source of successive headaches as fuel for the steam pumps was not readily available. Fortunately Rhodes was an early riser and he used to ride out before dawn to meet the heavy wagon-loads of wood that were being brought into the Kimberley market by Boer farmers from Barkly West, Kuruman and further afield. Generally he was able to secure his requirements before most of his competitors were out of bed.

Rhodes and Rudd were but two of thousands of diggers, most of them foreigners, who were attracted to the diamondiferous tract of land in the fork between the Vaal and Modder rivers. Some were opportunists and left before long, many remained to become the backbone of our infant mining industry, others were to become the entrepreneurs of the future, whose vision and faith were to give our mining industry the impetus it required. Collectively these people were to bring about a dramatic change in

the fortunes, initially, of the Cape Colony and, subsequently, of South Africa as a whole. In 1870, the year after the finding of the diamond which is now known as the Star of South Africa and which started the diamond rush, the value of exports from the Cape Colony was £2.5 million. Four years later this figure had doubled. As one would expect, the fortunes of the government of the Cape Colony also prospered and its income more than doubled over the same period. Thus the discovery of diamonds laid the foundation of the future prosperity of the Cape Colony.

The second significant development which took place at that time related to the black workers on the diamond fields. It must be remembered that the area was sparsely populated. Thus it was only natural that an area, which was to attract white workers from so many different lands, was going to have a similar effect on the black people. Indeed black workers converged on the diamond fields from all parts of Southern Africa. The contentious migrant labour system used by the mining industry in South Africa has its roots in those early days, and it is of interest to analyse the significance, just over a hundred years ago, of this development. Nobody can deny that relationships between white and black were at a low ebb. The uncivilized black people were at best suspicious and at worst downright hostile toward their more civilized counterparts. The employment of large numbers of black people on the diamond fields established closer working relationships between the two groups of people and started the process of westernising the indigenous peoples. Those who came to work on the diamond mines lost their fear of the white man and his machines; this attitude was then transmitted to their kinsmen at home. Returning to the present, it is of interest to note that the modern Kimberley counterparts of those early diamond mines are pro-

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MINING

continued from page 5.

gressively phasing out the migrant labour system, where this is appropriate.

Two shadowy figures in the pages of history are the brothers De Beers who bought the farm Vooruitzicht for £50 in 1860. Disturbed by the invasion of diggers, they sold out in 1871 for 6 000 guineas. Only a few months later diamonds were discovered on their farm and the diggers called the new find De Beers rush. The name De Beers is now synonymous with diamond mining. The idea of amalgamating the Kimberley diamond interests was born in Rhodes' mind in 1875, but it was not until 1880 that the first De Beers company was formed. The De Beers company as we know it today was founded as De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited in 1888, just two years after the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand. De Beers, one of the greatest mining enterprises of all time, was the cornerstone of Rhodes' financial world and made possible his endeavours to establish a great industrialized state in Southern Africa. After his death, it was Rhodes' holdings in De Beers which enabled the Rhodes' Trust to give effect to his wishes as expressed in his complex wills.

The second phase in the development of South Africa's mining industry dates back to 1886 when an almost illiterate prospector, George Harrison, identified the outcrop of the Main Reef on the farm Langlaagte. As so often is the case, neither George Harrison nor his partner, George Walker, were to make their fortunes. Instead, it was the entrepreneurs who streamed in from Kimberley who had the resources to exploit the discovery of what has subsequently been shown to be the greatest deposit of gold in the world. In looking back at that period, it is fascinating to note that J. B. Robinson, who fought Rhodes all the way on the amalgamation of the diamond mines, was first in the field on the Witwatersrand and therefore became the dominant force in those early, hectic days. Nevertheless all the big names in Kimberley were soon active on the Witwatersrand, and it can be said without fear of contradiction that the gold mining industry would not have started up so quickly had it not been for the capital and know-how which had been accumulated in Kimberley.

Many of those concerned were sceptical of the continuity of gold mining operations. President Paul Kruger was only one of many eminent people who fell into this category. We are tempted to smile in retrospect, but we must remember that the President of the Transvaal Republic shares this honour with many well-informed and high-ranking people who down

the years have underestimated the strength and potential of our gold mining industry. An industry which had by the end of last year produced some 31 900 tonnes of gold or 30 per cent of the total known world production to date, and which had by then realised R21 billion.

It was not long after the discovery of gold that a change in South Africa's way of life became apparent. The importance of communications was soon realised, and six years after his historic proclamation of the Witwatersrand gold fields, President Kruger posed for a photograph at Viljoensdrift on the Vaal beside the first railway line from the Cape. So came "the links of iron", to quote one South African historian, "which were destined to bind all South Africa together economically and politically". The important by-product of the creation of the network of railways between the ports and the Highveld was the opening up of thousands of square kilometres of land which had previously been inaccessible to all but the most adventurous of our people. In the modern context, there is a direct parallel in the rail link between Sishen and Saldanha which has been stimulated by the mining activity in the North Western Cape. This new railway can only help to open up an area of this country which is still sparsely populated.

The discovery of the gold mines created the stimulus both directly and indirectly for the opening up of our coal mines. Fortunately South Africa was again lucky in that it was blessed with large coal reserves, which were not only near to surface but also in close proximity to the gold mines themselves. In these days when talk centres around the energy crisis, it is difficult to imagine the magnitude of the energy crisis which existed in the early days before the discovery of coal in the Transvaal. Today coal is the major source of our energy and for that reason we have been able to weather the storm of the latest energy crisis with a minimum of discomfort.

Looking back over the history of gold mining industry, one is struck forcibly by the scepticism which has always existed about its future. President Kruger can be forgiven for his lack of confidence, but have subsequent depressed viewpoints been justified? They certainly have never been borne out by events, and one wonders whether they have discounted too heavily both the importance of mining and its products to the international economic system, and the resilience and powers of innovation of mining men around the world and in South Africa in particular. For these reasons I do not subscribe to the commonly held view that the growth of the industry has been due to a series of "miracles". Certainly the industry has acquired new leases of life following periods when the future looked gloomiest, but generally these gloomy periods have corresponded with the difficult periods in our history.

In the early days the most optimistic estimates indicated that the mines would operate until 1908 or perhaps 1912! Soon afterwards a German expert, Schmeisser, shook the world with a prediction that the gold mines would last 40 years. His "deadline" was passed 30 years ago and this proved once again that in South Africa the optimists frequently turn out to be pessimists. Perhaps the most pessimistic comment on the future of the industry emanated from Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, the famous author of "Jock of the Bushveld". Some 70 years ago this former President of the Chamber of Mines made the following prediction when the miners first struck hard pyritic rock: "Grass will be growing in Johannesburg within a year". If ever a mining man underestimated mining men, then it was Sir Percy. Over the years there have been many major technical breakthroughs. None greater, perhaps, than the adoption of the cyanide recovery process which had been patented in 1887 by McArthur and Forrest, and which enabled the industry to overcome the problem of recovery from pyritic ore.

The prophets of doom were very active again in the early thirties before the dollar price of gold was increased by President Roosevelt and before the major technical advances in geological techniques which led to the discovery of the extensions of the Witwatersrand basin in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State and to the establishment of three new gold fields, on the West Wits Line, at Klerksdorp and in the north-west Free State. More recently similar observations were made after World War II when rising costs seemed to be strangling the industry until economic forces again led to another increase in the gold price in terms of sterling in 1949. In the middle sixties a similar fate seemed to be in store for the industry, but once again economic forces created a situation which led to the collapse of the Central Bankers Gold Pool in 1968 and the escalation of the open market price of gold to a level which is more than four times that which had been maintained previously. Thus we have seen on an international basis the folly of rigid price control based on emotional and illogical reasoning.

Fortunately the gold mining industry has been able to ride the storm and is now in full sail. Today there are some 40 major gold mines operating in the famous Witwatersrand Basin and announcements have been made regarding the establishment of three new mines which can be expected to come into production towards the end of this decade. Many areas are being investigated. In some cases older mines are stretching their tentacles across their boundaries either into virgin territory or into areas which had been mined by their now defunct neighbours. Exploration for possible new mines is proceeding with renewed urgency and optimism. The profitability of

existing mines has increased out of all recognition — albeit in depreciated money terms. In 1973 the industry's income from gold was R1,77 billion compared with R0,69 billion in 1963 and R0,30 billion in 1953. The comparable figures for working profits are R0,98 billion in 1973; R0,27 billion in 1963; R0,07 billion in 1953. While on the subject of statistics, it is of interest to note the estimated payments by the gold mines to the fiscus in respect of taxation and State's share of profit in respect of the same periods — R0,50 billion in 1973; R0,12 billion in 1963; R0,02 billion in 1953. These are the direct payments and exclude the income derived by the fiscus from the taxation of dividends in the hands of recipients.

The new-found prosperity of gold mining has been shared by most sectors of the mining industry. Basically it arises from the escalating international economic uncertainty which politicians and economists have found themselves powerless to halt. Uncertainty breeds uncertainty; inflation breeds inflation; and uncertainty superimposed on hyper-inflation spells economic chaos. In these circumstances it is small wonder that those who can divest themselves of paper money have tried to protect their assets by investing in tangible assets. This movement has not been confined to gold and precious metals but has extended into most of the base metals and minerals as well.

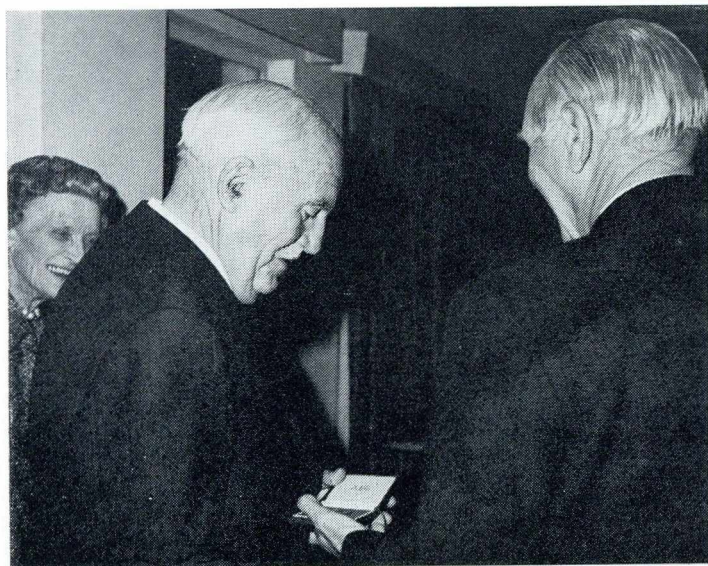
The following comparison of the value of South Africa's mineral production in 1973 with 1963 reflects clearly the growth trends within the mining industry:

Mineral	Value in R Million		Increase %
	1963	1973	
Gold	686	1789	161
Diamonds	37	162	338
Coal	68	152	124
Copper	22	171	677
Asbestos	22	47	114
Iron	12	35	192
Manganese	13	53	308
Other	152	435	186
Total	1012	2844	181
Value of mineral and gold exports	852	2315	172

The main components of "Other" are platinum and uranium, for which no official statistics are available. One does not need any statistics to confirm that platinum is one of the major growth sectors of the mining industry. The expansion plans of the industry are well known, and for the most part far advanced. The installation of platinum-based anti-pollution devices into the exhausts of motor cars has commenced and is likely to accelerate rapidly now that it has been shown that these devices have beneficial rather than dele-

continued on page 8.

MEN IN THE NEWS



Dr. R. F. Currey, who delivered the Cecil Rhodes Commemoration Lecture in 1972, receives a gold medal from the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop. In the background is Mrs. Currey. The presentation took place at a party to celebrate their golden wedding.



Mr. H. W. Arnott

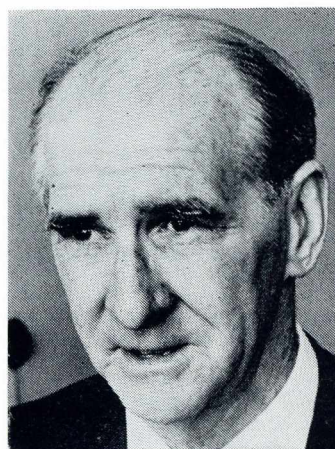


The Hon. Mr. Justice
N. C. Addleson

ELECTED BY CONVOCATION

In the recent election of three representatives of Convocation to serve on the University Council, the successful candidates were the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Addleson, Mr. H. W. Arnott and Mr. K. G. Dimbleby.

Mr. K. G. Dimbleby



FOUR NEW GOVERNORS

Four new Governors of the Rhodes University Foundation Trust accepted office in the past few months.

Mr. T. Toft, of Port Elizabeth, is an attorney and is a Director of several companies, serving also on the main Board of the Standard Bank. He was educated at Grey High School and serves as President of the E. P. Children's Homes and as a Trustee of Cheshire Homes and of the Y.W.C.A.

Mr. H. G. Chapman, of Durban, is also an attorney and his list of Directorships include the central Board of the Natal Building Society. He was educated at Michaelhouse and the University of Natal, and is a Governor of Durban Girl's College.

Mr. N. Phillips, of Port Elizabeth (and Uitenhage!) is Managing Director of Volkswagen of S.A., Ltd., and a Director of several companies in the Volkswagen group. He received his education at Grey High School, Rhodes and Harvard.

Mr. B. Godlonton, of East London, is Managing Director of Syffrets Trust and Executor (Border) Ltd., A chartered accountant, he served in Grahamstown for 25 years with the E. P. Guardian Loan and Investment Company, and served on the Council of Rhodes University, D.S.G., Kingswood and the Library for the Blind. He was educated at Graeme College.



Mr. T. Toft



Mr. H. G. Chapman



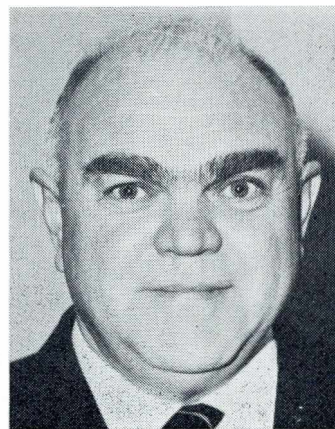
Mr. N. Phillips



Mr. B. Godlonton

HERALDRY EXPERT

The Hon. the Minister of Education has nominated Prof. H. H. Smith to serve as a member of the Heraldry Council. Prof. Smith, Dean of Commerce at Rhodes, is the author of "Academic Dress and Insignia of the World".



MINING

continued from page 6.

rious effects on fuel economy. Uranium has, however, been in the doldrums for some time due to an excess of productive capacity over demand in the last decade. This position has changed dramatically during the past year and prices are increasing rapidly as buyers scramble to acquire all the available uranium ahead of their accelerated requirements for nuclear power generation.

The figures I have quoted show that mining is South Africa's biggest export industry. Indeed some 60 per cent of South Africa's exports are provided by the industry, and this excludes the many benefited products of the industry which are classified for statistical purposes under manufacturing industry. As reported recently by the Reserve Bank, the resurgence of our economy over the past two years has had its roots in the tremendous upsurge in the mining industry and particularly its export sector.

Our economy enjoys a unique position in that it has been dependant on mining and particularly gold mining as the prime generator of growth throughout the history of its economic development. With the exception of the yet to be developed economies of the oil producing Arab territories, no other country has been in the position where both the spark for initial development and the means for the sustenance of growth have been so reliant on mineral wealth as the catalyst.

Initially the commodity requirements of the mines and their employees were substantially met by imports. This large and stable market provided the basis for the first major import replacement industries. First in the field were food, simple manufacturers and repair establishments. Later followed the more complex manufacturing industry, from whence the foundations of our existing engineering, chemical and clothing industries originated. Finally one must not forget our major beneficiation industries, such as the steel industry, which have grown up as import replacement industries to supply the engineering industry with raw materials. Mining thus holds the unique position in our economy of providing, directly and indirectly, the market or at least a substantial part of the base load for much of the production of other industries. At the same time it provides the foreign exchange with which to purchase the imports, be they capital items or consumer goods required by these industries.

Considerable injections of capital have been required for the development of the mines. Much of this capital has been attracted from abroad and has served the purpose of, firstly, establishing a good name for South Africa as a

source of investment, due to the stability and profitability of its major mines. Secondly, this attraction of foreign capital has helped speed up economic development which would have been slower if solely dependent on domestic investment. Thirdly, the influx of foreign capital to the mining industry has enabled much of the domestic savings to be channelled into other industries.

The reinvestment of profits from the mines in secondary industry has played a valuable part in its development. The large mining houses have diversified their activities into many aspects of manufacturing, in some cases where the size of the investment required would put these ventures beyond the reach of most industrial undertakings. While not all these investments have proved as successful as might have been hoped, they have provided a significant stimulus to the industries concerned.

The gold mining industry has by its very nature and size had a very special part to play in stabilizing the South African economy. In the past, when the use of gold as international money has meant that the price of gold has been fixed, the gold mining industry has not been affected by general recessions or economic slowdowns. This is because sales of gold have always been guaranteed and during recessions mining costs have stabilized or even tended to fall. Consequently, the industry has played a vital role in sustaining Government revenue when sums derived from other taxation have tended to decline, and has underpinned foreign exchange earnings and provided an uninterrupted demand for industrial and consumer goods. This stabilizing influence will continue now that gold is selling on the open market. In times of recession, such as are beginning to be experienced overseas at the present time, currency uncertainties will predominate but the sale of gold will continue at a high tempo while the sales of other products are falling.

In these times of economic uncertainty, there is growing alarm at the attitude of most authorities to the cancer which is inflation. While some commentators shrug their shoulders and decree that we must learn to live with hyperinflation, anybody who has had anything to do with aged and the poor finds this attitude incomprehensible. The gold mining industry, because of the fixed price of its product in dollar terms during the period 1935 to 1968, has always encouraged the South African Government to take a hard line on inflation. The changed circumstances in which the industry now finds itself have not in any way changed its attitude. At the present time inflation is threatening to undermine the growth of our economy, and if this were to happen it would undoubtedly be to the detriment of all sectors of the population. The latest fiscal measures to cool down the economy are to be welcomed, but it is to

be hoped that the private sector will play its part by improving the productivity of its labour force.

The mining industry is giving its undivided attention to ways and means of increasing its productivity. Its approach is twofold; firstly to improve its productivity by the more efficient use of its existing manpower and methods; and secondly to develop new methods which will enable the industry to become less labour-intensive and more capital-intensive. In commenting on the first objective, it is perhaps important to put the mining industry into perspective as an employer. At the present time it employs some 600 000 people and therefore directly and indirectly gives support to between three and four million people living not only in South Africa but also in our neighbouring countries. It is apparent that there is unlikely to be any increase in the industry's total labour force and there does exist some possibility of it being reduced. Thus the further expansion of the industry must of necessity be accompanied by a better utilization of the available manpower.

While steady progress has been made over a number of years in improving the productivity of the white labour force, there has not been a corresponding improvement in the productivity of the black labour force. Over the last fifteen months this position has changed dramatically, not only because of inflation but also because of growing shortages of skilled white and unskilled black employees. Indeed the whole movement towards improving the industry's productive performance with existing methods was given a great sense of urgency when recruiting operations in Malawi were temporarily suspended following the tragic air crash at Francistown. Suddenly the impossible became possible. Attitudes changed with remarkable results. Once again the resilience and powers of innovation of South Africa's mining men have been underlined, and I am certain that the new impetus which has been given to the critical examination of established procedures and training will be maintained.

Meanwhile a greater degree of urgency now surrounds the industry's second objective of improving its productivity. Its major programme of research into new mining methods is being accelerated and expanded. Expenditure by the Chamber of Mines Research Organisation is to be more than trebled in a new ten-year programme. In addition, the complimentary research programmes of the major Mining Houses are likely to build up rapidly in those areas which are outside the province of the Chamber of Mines. All in all this will involve the expenditure of substantially increased sums of money on research and development work in the future. This will provide a major stimulus to scientists and engineers who are engaged in this

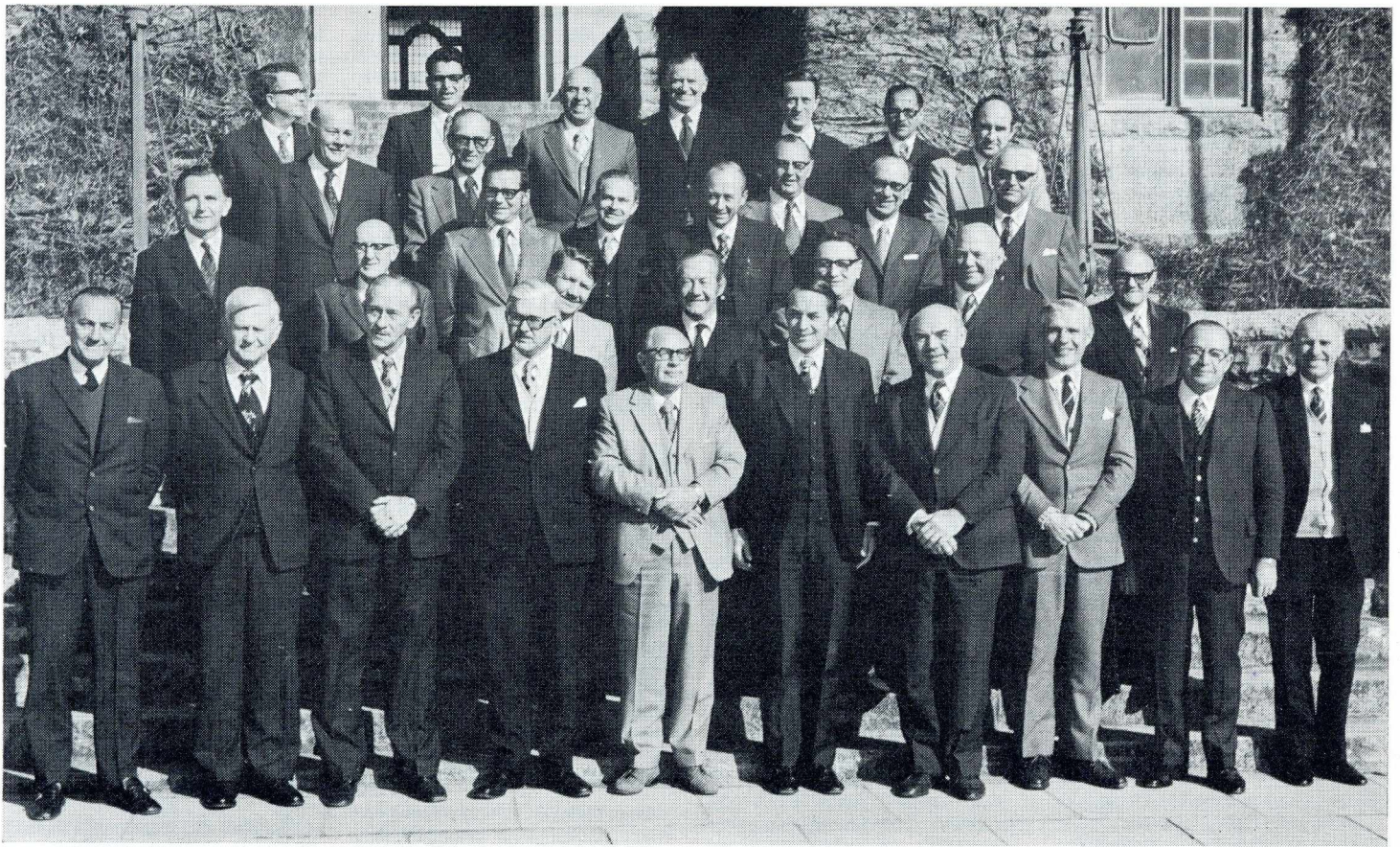
field in South Africa, and it is hoped to attract some of the best overseas brains to our country to assist with this work. These programmes will have a ripple effect on the economy and there is no doubt that they will give a particular stimulus to the mechanical and electrical sectors of industry which specialise in supplying advanced equipment to the mining industry.

In my introductory remarks I said that mining and South Africa are synonymous. Few South Africans would deny that that statement is historically true, and yet there are many who would dispute the contention in today's circumstances. I believe that these people are ignoring the facts. Where would South Africa be without its mining industry? Without its major export industry and major private sector employer of labour, South Africa would be a poorer place. It would not be the industrial giant of Africa with a world-wide network of friends in the private sector whose goodwill and admiration do so much to dampen the outrageous political animosities which exist in so many countries.

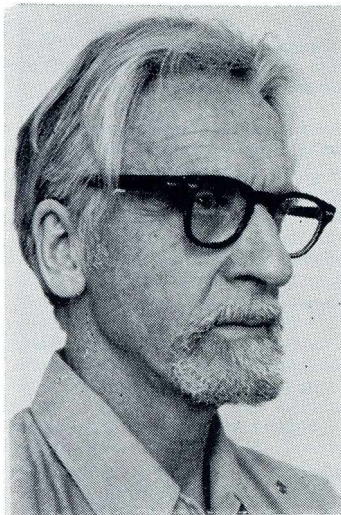
Again some may think that mining has shed some of its glamour in recent years. I would not personally agree. Mining is neither dead nor dying. It is alive and very well indeed. New gold mines are being opened up and old ones expanded. The platinum industry is in a similar position. The discovery of new copper, lead and zinc deposits of economic significance continues in the north-western Cape, which is rapidly becoming a major mining province. In that self-same area the exploitation of the vast iron ore resources is being speeded up with the associated beneficiation schemes. All these developments and others too numerous to mention bode well for South Africa, for its mining and beneficiation industry in particular and indirectly for all sectors of our economy which serve the mining industry so outstandingly well.

The beginnings of our industry owed much to men like Cecil John Rhodes who towered above their contemporaries in foresight, acumen and daring. The future lies perhaps more with scientific management and team performance than with the unique personality. But the teams will need outstanding individuals, and the rewards and opportunities will surpass those of the past.

Rhodes subordinated all to his vision of a great, modern industrialized state in Africa. I do not think he would be displeased with the progress made in South Africa, nor, despite storm clouds, with the prospect of the future. Mining has given South Africa the inherent strength and stamina to raise our country to the status of world power, and to create therein a just and thriving society for all her peoples.



This photograph, with the Principals of eleven South African universities in the front row, was taken during the meeting of the Committee of University Principals at Rhodes in July this year. This meeting was the first to be held in the newly completed Council Room of the University which is on the first floor of the Main Building.



Prof. Egil Ramstadt (*above*) has succeeded Prof. C. H. Price as Head of the Department of Pharmacy. An American, Prof. Ramstadt is a former chairman of Pharmacognosy at the University of Oslo, Norway.

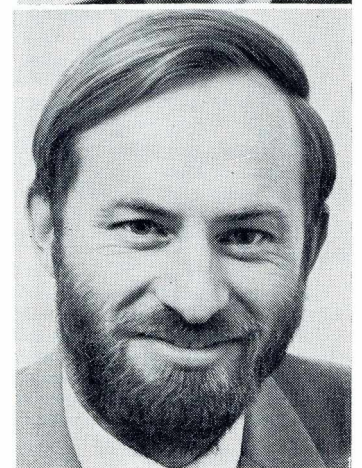
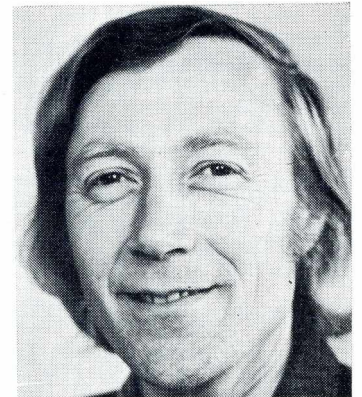
SENIOR APPOINTMENTS AT RHODES



Prof. T. R. H. Davenport (*right*) has been appointed to succeed Prof. Winifred Maxwell as Professor of History as from the beginning of 1975. He is a graduate of Rhodes University and Oxford.



Prof. S. C. Seagrief (*above*) is the new Professor of Botany at Rhodes. He was appointed a few months ago to succeed Prof. E. S. Twyman, who is now Vice-Principal of the University.



(*Right*): Two new Associate Professors at Rhodes University are **Prof. G. W. E. C. Ashby** (top photograph), Department of Divinity, and **Prof. N. J. H. Heideman**, Department of Mathematics.



OLD RHODIAN NEWS

Professor K. H. C. McIntyre (1942) of Durban has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Natal. Born in Bloemfontein, Prof. McIntyre attended Selborne College during the '30's and obtained his B.A. (Hons.) degree and the U.E.D. at Rhodes University. He interrupted his studies to serve with the Natal Carbineers in World War II. During the advance on Florence, he was wounded and blinded in action. Prof. McIntyre continued his studies after the war, and with the assistance of St. Duncan's, obtained his M.A. degree at Cambridge. He is Head of the Department of History and Political Science at the University of Natal, and will be Dean until October, 1976.

Barry Andrews (1964), the former Rhodes and Eastern Province athlete who is a Physical Education teacher at Dale College, King William's Town, has been awarded a fellowship to study for his doctorate in Education at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. This is his second fellowship for study in the United States where he took the M.Ed. degree, in 1966, at Colorado State University. His wife **Phyllis** (née **Cumming** 1965) will also be remembered as an outstanding athlete at Rhodes. Barry will return to Dale College in 1976.

Joseph Gates (1939) is moving to Cape Town after more than 30 years in the tannery business in Port Elizabeth, including many years as financial director.

The Rt. Rev. **Philip Russell** (1948) is the new Bishop of Natal. For the past year he has served as the first Bishop of the new Diocese of Port Elizabeth. He was first ordained as a priest in 1951 and served the Church for many years in Natal, afterwards as Archdeacon.

Kerry Swift (1972) is the author of the book "Mocambique and the Future" which was released during September. After a year as a financial journalist in Johannesburg, Kerry took up an appointment as features writer for the **Sunday Times**.

Sally Carpenter (1963) is assistant editor of the Clarendon Press in Oxford. Since leaving Rhodes she has had an interesting career which included a year as secretary to Sir John Cockcroft at Cambridge, a spell on the staff of the Readers Digest, and editor of the Oxford University Press in Cape Town.

Peter Smith (1973) and **Jane Harvey** (1973) were married in Port Elizabeth in the first week of May. They will live in Cape Town where Peter, who has the B.A. (Hons.) degree of Rhodes, is now studying medicine.

Peter Anschutz (1954) has been appointed to the Board of Syfrets-UAL Insurance Brokers as Director in charge of development. After graduation he gained his first experience in South Africa before joining a company of Management Consultants in the United Kingdom. He returned to South Africa to follow a career in marketing and finance, interrupted by a period in the United States to examine international trends in merchandising. Before joining Syfrets, he was Marketing Manager for the S.A. Eagle Insurance Company.

Roy Miller (1960) has been appointed marketing services manager for the Illings (car distribution) Group. He is also chairman of the Prestige Ferry Company. Roy was previously Sales Director of Illings Mazda and before that was sales planning analyst with Volkswagen.

John Walker (1970), former Senior English Master at Rondebosch Boys' High School and co-author of the Maskew Millar Comprehensive English Practice Series, recently returned to Rhodes as full-time associate editor of the Dictionary of South African English. The work on the Dictionary is being carried out under the auspices of the Institute for the Study of English in Africa.

Rylda Duncan (née **Dacombe**, 1961, 1973) has become the eighth woman in South Africa to be admitted as a chartered accountant. In 1962 she married a Grahams-town farmer, Mr. Jimmy Duncan, but joined a firm of accountants in 1961 and obtained her final qualifications for admission to the profession in 1973.

Moragh Hunter (1970) recently returned from a nine-weeks' tour of the Levant, during which she had many experiences to prove that women's lib is still in its infancy in that region. She is a teacher at Sans Souci Girls' High School in Newlands.

Christine Thorpe (1968) married Mr. Alan Charlesworth on 6th September. The marriage took place in Port Elizabeth and they are making their home in Durban.

Aubrey Haschick (1970) is studying for his doctorate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States. A paper prepared by him was read on his behalf by Professor J.A. Gledhill at a recent conference on solar terrestrial physics in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

June Bahlmann (1967) has been appointed Johannesburg liaison officer for Rhodes University to provide a local contact point and office for the University's fund-raising and public relations activities. June will be remembered as a Rhodes Rag Queen.

Joan Whitmore (1944), who is Director of the Government Hydrological Research Institute, is at present national President of the S.A. Association of University Women. She recently visited Grahamstown to deliver a paper at the water resources development symposium held in conjunction with the Conference of the South African Geographical Society. Joan is in charge of the Research Institute at Roodeplaat Dam near Pretoria and is responsible, with a staff of 40 assistants, for the development of new sources of water in South Africa. She also lectures at the University of Pretoria on Hydrology and Climatology.

Tony Siopis (1972) has been awarded the Oliver Ashe Bursary of R1800 per annum, tenable for two years at any university in the world. Tony completed the B.A. degree in 1970 and the LL.B., with distinction, in 1972. He served on the S.R.C. and played rugby for Rhodes and Border. Last year he was admitted to the Bar in Grahamstown. He has now entered Oxford to study for the B.CL. degree.

Bill Chalmers (1955) has been appointed to the staff of the S.A.B.C. as Religious Broadcasts Organizer. He was formerly Latin and Divinity master at St. Andrew's College, Grahamstown.

Frederike Stokhuyzen (1959), now Mrs. John White, is pursuing a most successful career as a painter. She left Rhodes to study at the Central School of Art in London and toured Europe to paint scenes of artistic interest. She returned to South Africa and taught for two years in Cape Town where she met and married her husband. They spent the next three years in England. Since their return to South Africa, Frederike has staged several one-man exhibitions and has participated in group exhibitions of the Royal Institute of Oil-Painters, the Royal Institute's Winter Salon, the Royal Society of British Artists, the National Society, the Society of Graphic Artists and the Paris Salon — several times at most of these. In August this year she staged an exhibition of 54 oil-paintings, mostly with South African themes, in the Mall Galleries. She is the mother of two daughters.

Duncan Spence (1971) married Miss Ayliss Rose-Innes in Grahamstown in October this year. Duncan spent some years in Australia after leaving Rhodes and is now in business in Grahamstown. His bride is on the staff of the University.

Norman Meyer (1953) has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Edworks (1936) Ltd. He is General Manager (manufacturing) of the Edworks group of companies.

Ian Hill (1969) has completed his doctorate at the University of Cambridge where he has been studying at Trinity College. With his wife, Shelagh, he has lived in England for the past five years and has worked for the Natural Environment Research Council at the University of East Anglia. He was one of the team of scientists who computed and mapped data sent from space by the American Earth Resources Technology Satellites.

Brian Rayner (1961) and his wife **Helen** (née **Chapman**, 1962) have returned to South Africa with their two children after four years spent in Australia and the Philippines. They travelled widely during their stay abroad and are now settling in Port Elizabeth where Brian has joined the staff of Ford.

The Rev. Canon **Peter Hinchliff** (1952), who was Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Rhodes from 1960 to 1969, is now a Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. He recently visited Grahamstown where he was one of the main speakers at the Conference on "English-speaking South Africa" that followed the opening of the 1820 Settlers Monument.

Michael Yates (1961), is the new Headmaster of the Lawson Brown High School in Port Elizabeth. A former Rhodes rowing captain who also rowed for S.A. Universities, he subsequently took a B.Ed. degree through the University of South Africa and then taught in Umtata and at Grey High School, Port Elizabeth. In 1968, he became vice-Principal of Cathcart High School. He is married and the father of three daughters.

Jane "Poekie" Danckwerts (1972) married Mr. James McSporran in Grahamstown in July this year. They are living in Port Elizabeth where her husband is a horticulturalist.

Peter Roberts (1972), formerly a hydrological research officer of the Department of Water Affairs, Pretoria, is back at Rhodes University as research fellow in hydrology. He will undertake extensive research into the relationship between rainfall and the physical conditions found in the Ecce Pass catchment area, near Grahamstown, with the object of devising a mathematical model to be used in planning the utilisation of water resources.

Howard Nock (1973) and his wife **Jill** (née **Saddler**, 1973) are studying music and touring in Spain and in Britain. Howard was awarded a special scholarship by the Spanish government to attend an international course and festival at Santiago de Compostela. He is on the staff of the Music Department at Rhodes.

Ron Dugmore (1952) will move to George next year as Principal of the new English-medium school to be established there. He has been Principal of Union High School, Graaff Reinet, for the past five years and previously taught at Grey High School, Port Elizabeth and at Graeme College, Grahamstown, and was Principal for four years of Komgha Secondary School.

Tony Burrell (1962) has been appointed Headmaster of Union High School in Graaff Reinet. From Rhodes, Tony went to Kingswood College for eight years and then to Dale College for four years before his appointment as Principal of Clifton Park High School, East London. He will move to Graaff Reinet in January, 1975, with Mrs. Burrell and their two children.

Marion McDowall (1947) returns to Rhodes next year as senior lecturer in the Education Department. She is at present head of the English Department at Grahamstown Training College and is co-founder of the Learning Disabilities Clinic at Rhodes.

The Rev. **Michael Nuttall** (1956) has been appointed Dean of Grahamstown and will take up this appointment in the New Year. He is at present a lecturer in Ecclesiastical History at Rhodes. Michael, who also holds degrees of Natal and Cambridge Universities, and an Oxford diploma, was a History lecturer at Rhodes before entering the ministry.

Janet Mann (née **Hollingshead** 1966) has been appointed Senior Social Worker at the Institute of Child Health attached to the Red Cross War Memorial Children's Hospital in Rondebosch. For the past three years she has been a social worker for the Mental Health Society in Port Elizabeth.

Rosemary Mayhew (1959) who will be remembered as a soloist in the Rhodes Chamber Choir is in ever greater demand as a soprano. After appearing in several productions in the Cape Province, she has been selected to take part in forthcoming productions in Johannesburg.

Dirk Baker (1966) has returned to South Africa after three years of study at the Ohio State University in America. Dr. Baker has been appointed to the staff of Rhodes University, and in August this year married **Penny Wassington**, who is completing her Master's degree at Rhodes.

Martin Weatherston (1973) and **Kim Marriott** (1974) were married in St. Peter's Chapel, Grahamstown, in July, this year. The reception was held at the Rhodes Union.

Hugh Robertson (1967) is head of the history department of Ashbury College, Ottawa. From Rhodes he went to Dale College, King William's Town, and then undertook a working tour abroad. He returned to South Africa to teach at St. Andrew's Preparatory School, Grahamstown, but moved to Canada six years ago. His wife, Jo-Ann, is a Canadian, and they have two sons. The family recently visited South Africa and spent some time in Uitenhage as guests of **Attie** and **Janet Maree**.

The Rev. **Ronald Steel** (1971) and his wife **Elsie** (née **Dunstan**, 1971) have returned to South Africa after a year in America. They are living in Port Elizabeth where Ronald is succeeding his father, the Rev. Edwin Steel, as minister to the Pearson Street Congregational Church. He was first ordained in 1971 and ministered to the congregations of Florida and Turfontein on the Reef before taking up a scholarship of the National Council of Churches to study at the San Francisco Theological Seminary in California.

Tony Grogan (1960) has been appointed cartoonist on the Cape Times, in succession to the late David Marais. He has taught art at Selborne College, East London, Victoria Park High School, and Hoërskool Otto du Plessis, Port Elizabeth, and the Belgravia High School.

Leo du Plessis (1968) married **Anne-Marie Brown** (1970) and did research work in the Chemistry Department at Rhodes until October this year. He obtained his doctorate in 1973 in the field of gas liquids chromatography and mass spectrometry, and is now working for Petrocol in Johannesburg.

Kingsley Pooler (1971), **Keith Forbes-Milne** (1969), **Pat Lyons** (1962) and **Lofty O'Connor** (1971) are four Old Rhodians on the staff of Maritzburg College. Lofty is married to **Sue Curran** (1970), and other Old Rhodians now in Pietermaritzburg include **Rob** and **Robyn Pennefather** (née **Abraham**, 1972), **Leo van Wyk** (1969) and **Sue Lindsay** (1970).

André Hendricks (1973) married **Margaret Robertson** (1972) in April this year. They are living in King William's Town.

Charles Latham (1955), **Robert Scott** (1973), **Bob Holland** (1973) and **Bill Parker** (1970) are all stationed in the Mount Darwin district where Charles is the District Commissioner and the other three are District Officers. In their free time they are all serving as volunteers in anti-terrorist operations.

Margaret Louttit (1963) is now Mrs. Maynard and living in Brisbane, Australia, where she has been working as a Publications Officer for Queensland University, as well as lecturing part-time in History of Art until the recent birth of a son. After receiving her B.A. (Fine Art) with distinction at Rhodes, she became a Costume Designer for the Performing Arts Council of the Transvaal (PACT) and did costume designs for many productions including **Hamlet**, **Twelfth Night** (in Afrikaans) and **La Bohème**. In 1967 she went to London and obtained a Diploma in Historic Dress from the Courtauld Institute of London University and subsequently, in 1971, her Master's degree in the History of European Art. Thereafter, she lectured at the Institute in Historic Dress until she went to Papua, New Guinea, to get married. While in Papua, she was Publications Officer in the Department of Education. A series of ten talks by her on Costume and on New Guinea were read in the S.A.B.C.'s programme "Women's World".

Robert Caley (1955), who has been in Lourenço Marques for the past 14 years, has moved to Durban as Resident Director of Miller, Weedon and Carruthers, a member of the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies.

Jacqueline Sole (1971) left South Africa for Canada in October this year to settle in Vancouver where she intends to follow a secretarial career. She would like to maintain contact with her friends from Lilian Britten and the Speech and Drama Department.

William Pieteron (1961) has been appointed managing director of Van Den Bergh and Jurgens (Pty) Ltd. The Sales Director of the same company is **George Varnals** (1958). William, who was a Rhodes Scholar in 1960, married **Babara Buchannan** (1965).

Ian Weinbren (1938) is a consultant physician to the Blackpool and Fylde Group in Lytham, Lancashire. He is married, the father of four children and finds time for sailing and golf. He still has nostalgic memories of Rhodes University College as he knew it.

Gordon Cragg (1956) is Senior Lecturer in Organic Chemistry at the University of Cape Town. Other Old Rhodians in the Department are Professor **Alistair Stephen** (1945) and **William Campbell** (1953).

Don Schauder (1968) has been appointed University Librarian at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, after serving as science officer in the Reference Services of the C.S.I.R., and then as Director of the S.A. Library for the Blind, he undertook further study in the United States before returning to his career in Librarianship in South Africa.

David White (1968) is one who believes that a Geography teacher should see as much of the world as possible at first hand. For the past two-and-a-half years he has been travelling overseas, including a trip through the Sahara for 1700 miles, and has visited Greece, Yugoslavia, Iceland, Scandanavia, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Holland. His last adventure before returning to Rhodesia was a five-and-a-half month's trip to Kathmandu.

Ian Walters (1967) and his wife **Jeanette** (née **Berrington** 1970) have a three-month-old daughter, Penelope. Ian, after working for the S.A. Film Institute and PACT, has joined the S.A.B.C. Television Service. Of his Old Rhodian colleagues at PACT, **Frantz Dobrowsky** (1969), after winning the Stewart Leith Award for the best actor in the Transvaal, is continuing his career in Europe while **Nan Gray** (1971) is in England fulfilling an engagement with a theatre in Essex. At the S.A.B.C., Ian found Old Rhodians **Marge Hughes** (1973), **Leslie Mannell** (1973) and **Janet du Plessis** (1972). He also had a chance meeting with **A. K. Hipkin** (1950) who is now farming at Cornelia in the O.F.S.

John McIntosh (1961) has been appointed an alternate Director of Eveready (S.A.) Ltd.

RHODIAN FAMILY

Moodie is a family name that has had a long and close association with Rhodes University. To mention a few of them, **Graham Moodie** (1933) has retired from the Permanent Force in Pretoria with the rank of Major-General and is taking up apiary farming in the Heidelberg, Cape, district near the ancestral home of the clan, Grootvaders Bosch. **Donald Moodie** (1929) has retired as Assistant Surveyor-General of the Cape and is living in Pinelands, where he is still active in the survey world. **Charlie Moodie** (1935) is in private practice as a land surveyor in Durban. **David Moodie** (1949) is a land surveyor and town planner and is Senior Assistant to the Chief Town Planner of Johannesburg. He is a member of the Royal Institute of Town Planners. **Frank Moodie** (1952) is a Personnel Manager in Port Elizabeth. **Hildegard Moodie** (1968), daughter of Donald, is married to Dr. Peter Haddad. **Mary-Helen Moodie** (1964) is married to **Donald Simpson** (1964). **June Moodie** (1967) is now Mrs. Martin Stein and living in Vryburg. **Peter Moodie** (1973) is continuing his studies in Johannesburg. **Margery Moodie**, **Frances Moodie** and **Alison Wilson** (daughter of Hope Moodie) are at present students at Rhodes.

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OLD RHODIAN NEWS

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Trevor Bell (1957) is Professor of Economics at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg. He was formerly Associate Professor in the Department of Economics at Rhodes.

Lorraine Chan Henry (1963) is now Mrs. David Ming Sun. They are living in Toronto, Canada, where Lorraine is a Rehabilitation Counsellor for the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Her husband is in the computer business.

Economists linked with the University are **Old Rhodians Robert Kraft** (1965) who is Economist and Assistant General Secretary of TUCSA, and **Arthur Hammond-Tooke** (1961) who is Economist to the Federated Chamber of Industries.

Old Rhodian

Personnel

Managers

Personnel management is a field in which Rhodes University has made a big contribution to management personnel in South Africa. **Graham Hodges** (1964) could supply the following names off the cuff and feels that there must be many others: **Simon Troughton** (1965) is Personnel and Public Relations Manager for South African General Electric. **Michael O'Grady** (1960) is General Manager of Personnel, Afrox Limited. **John Parsons** (1963) is a Research Officer in the Human Sciences Laboratory of the Chamber of Mines. **Marion Brian** (née **Theunissen**, 1965) is a Training Officer with Shell and B.P. **Michael Burgess** (1960) is Assistant Personnel Manager with Anglo Alpha Cement. **Desmond Froneman** (1961) has his own consulting company in East London. **Grahams Hodges** is Personnel Projects Manager with African Oxygen Limited. **Dennis Clackworthy** (1960) is a Personnel Manager with Siemens, Ltd. **Frank Moodie** (1952) is a Personnel Manager in Port Elizabeth. **Johan Redelinghuys** (1965) is a Consultant in Johannesburg. **Peter Joubert** (1952) was formerly Head of Personnel Services with Afrox Limited, and is now Managing Director, Afrox Limited. **Ian Lowdon** (1966) is a Personnel Manager with Dowson and Dobson Ltd. **Mike Birt** (1965) is a lecturer in Management at U.C.T. **Joan Shand** (née **Hill**, 1964) is working for the Port Elizabeth Municipality. **David Symons** (1961) is Personnel Manager for Illings, (Pty) Ltd.

Vyvyan Deacon (1967) has taken up his appointment as vice-Principal of Cathcart High School. From Rhodes, he joined the staff of Selborne College, East London, where in 1972 he became Senior Assistant and head of the Mathematics Department.

Pearce Rood (1955) has moved from Weybridge, Surrey, to Tokyo, to spend some time with the Tokyo branch of the international law firm of which he is a partner. He will be accompanied by his wife and is looking forward to a meeting in Tokyo with fellow Old Rhodian **Peter Duminy** (1955) who is the Tokyo correspondent for **The Economist**.

Merriel Miles (1965) married Mr. Costa Qually in October, 1974, and is living in Johannesburg. She was a Rag Princess in 1965.

Mary Bax (1965) married Mr. Fred Botha in August, 1974, and has settled in Cape Town.

Trevor Evans (1967) is married to **Lynn Bam** (1968). They have two children and have settled in Johannesburg.

Unbeaten at Golf

A total of 36 Old Rhodians turned out to represent the alma mater in a competition against Oud-Maties in mid-September, and once again emerged victorious. This is now the third time that the Rhodes team has played — twice against Oud-Maties and once against Oud-Tukkies, and our teams have maintained an unbeaten record.

The main competition was the team event played in the form of a better ball stableford in which we scored 659 points against our opponents' 634. J. B. Sutherland, chairman of the Old Rhodian Union in the Transvaal congratulated the players of both sides and paid tribute to the fine spirit of the tournament.

Old Rhodians who featured in the other competition events were J. B. Sutherland and Gerry McRobert (runners up in the best 4-ball), Phil Grafton and Terry Sutherland (fourth place in the best 4-ball), John Munnik and Roy Fury (third in the pairs) and Bedford Hurndall and Vernon Rice (fourth in the pairs).

With enthusiasm running high, it has been decided to hold a wholly Old Rhodian tournament on February 1, 1975. Any players who have not been contacted and who would like to participate are asked to contact **David Hilton-Barber** at 834-7078.

The Rev. **Barry Durie** (1968) and his wife **Elizabeth** (née **Moore**, 1968), are living in Durham, North Carolina. He served several parishes in South Africa before going to the United States in 1971 for further study. He has since completed his Master's degree in Divinity at Drew University and a Master's degree in Theology at Duke University. At Durham, he is doing clinical training in counselling while Liz is doing a Master's programme in Library Science.

Claire Isted (1968) married Mr. Ken Perry in February this year. After six months in Guildford, Surrey, they are now living in Dundee, Scotland, where Ken, an electronics engineer, is doing advanced computer and television courses.

Annette de Villiers (1971) completed her U.E.D. at Natal University in 1972 and is now teaching at Fish Hoek High School in Cape Town.

Daphne de Villiers (1973) and **George Stretton** (1973) have announced their engagement and intend to be married in January next year. They will go farming at Halseton near Queenstown.



Miss June Bahlmann

RHODES OFFICE IN JOHANNESBURG

Rhodes University has opened its Johannesburg office at Nedbank House on the corner of Eloff Street and Albert Street. The office is on the 5th floor, and its occupant, Miss June Bahlmann, will be remembered by many Old Rhodians as a member of the Rhodes Chamber Choir and as Rag Queen in 1965.

June graduated in 1967 and worked in the Estates Department of an East London bank for two years, followed by a similar period with a finance company in Johannesburg. For the past four years she was an air hostess on the external service of S.A. Airways.

Eminent Educationist Retires

Aston Williams (1933) will retire on 31st December from the Executive Committee of the National Education Council. He will continue as a member of the Board of the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Leaving Rhodes with an M.Sc. in Mathematics, his career took in the S.A. Native College (now University of Fort Hare), the University of Pretoria, the Head of the Pretoria Technical High School, Principal of the Pietermaritzburg Technical College, and Director of the Natal College for Advanced Technical Education. He became a member of the Executive Committee of the National Education Council in 1969. In further study after leaving Rhodes, he obtained the B.A. degree of UNISA, the B.Ed. (Natal) and the Ph.D. (Natal). He served on the Council and Senate of the University of Natal for 20 years, and is a past District Governor of Rotary International.

ACTIVE IN RETIREMENT

Friends of **Professor A. Winter-Moore** might like to know how he has occupied himself since he retired. He has made an intensive study of Biblical Archaeology, which in all has taken him to the Middle East on twelve different occasions and has resulted in three tours of the U.S.A. and Canada where he has given many public lectures on the subject — arranged by the Church with which he is associated. On his last visit he flew more than 7,000 miles in that Continent, and in all delivered 28 lectures in widely separated centres.

During one of his four visits to Egypt he was invited to witness the opening up of a 3,500 years old grave at an archaeological excavation near Zagazig. It might be of interest to know that this was indirectly the result of a chance meeting with a Mr. Greener, himself a noted archaeologist, and the son of Rhodes first Registrar Col. Greener.

Professor Winter-Moore has also paid three visits to Australia and New Zealand during which he was invited on two occasions to give illustrated addresses on archaeology to the students of Sydney University.

He celebrates his eighty-sixth birthday soon and is still active. In most of these many tours his wife accompanied him — she also is in good health.

Professor Winter-Moore was Professor of Fine Art at Rhodes from 1929 to 1950.