

# RHODES NEWSLETTER

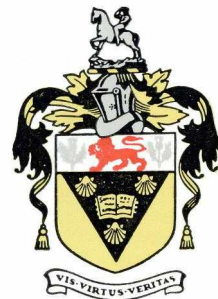
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Vol. 10

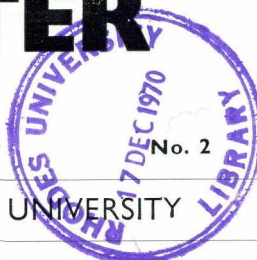
November, 1970

OLD RHODIAN UNION

RHODES UNIVERSITY

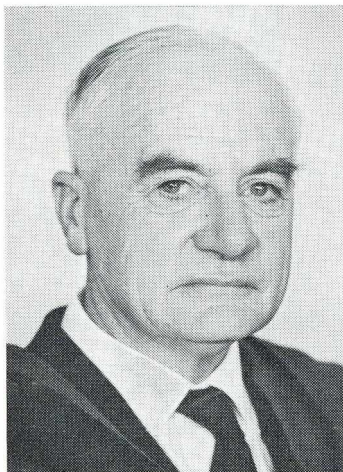


CORY LIBRARY



## END OF AN ERA

The Vice-Principal and two senior Professors retire at the end of this year. They include the last of the professors appointed before the second world war.



*Prof. J. V. L. Rennie*

*their combined service exceeds a century . . .*

Professor J. V. L. Rennie, the first full-time Vice-Principal of Rhodes University, retires at the end of this year. He was appointed to this post in 1966, having previously filled the position for several years both in a part-time and acting full-time capacity.

From Rondebosch Boys' High School he entered the University of Cape Town where he obtained his B.A. in 1924 and his M.A. in 1925. He was then awarded a scholarship to read for a Ph.D. degree in geology at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

While completing his doctorate in 1930, Dr. Rennie lectured at the University of Cape Town for a year before being appointed to the Department of Geology at Rhodes the following year.

In 1937, when the Geography Department became a separate department, he was placed in charge of it, having spent the two previous years at the University of London engaged in post doctorate research and the study of geography.

He was promoted to senior lecturer in 1941 and became professor when the Chair of Geography was established in 1944.

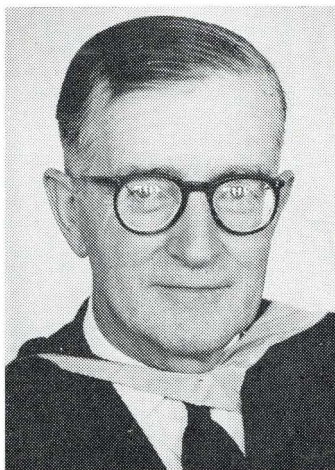
Apart from his service in the Senate, Prof. Rennie served for several terms as a member of the University Council and has been a member of all the major committees in the University. He has acted on several occasions as

Principal. In recent years he took a particular interest in the University Theatre and was Chairman of its governing council. He served for many years on the Senate of the University of South Africa and is a Past President of the Geographical Society of South Africa. As far back as 1932 Professor Rennie first served on the Board of Trustees of the Albany Museum as honorary secretary. He is the present chairman of the board. In addition, Professor Rennie serves on the Museum committee, is vice-chairman of the 1820 Settlers' Memorial Foundation, is a member of the National Monuments Council and the Historic Monuments Council and also serves on the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council.

During his 40 years of service to Rhodes University, Professor Rennie made a tremendous contribution to its development and also to the preservation and consolidation of those features of the University to which it owes its unique character. His loyalty to tradition and to the "correct thing", never blinded him to the need for progress and development and inevitable change. In particular, the University will have reason to thank him, even in the far distant future, for his constant efforts to ensure that it will have enough land available for future growth.

The Senior Professor of Rhodes University, Professor D. M. Morton, Professor of Education and Dean of the Faculty of Education, retires at the end of the year. At the request of the University, Professor Morton has served for a few years beyond the normal retiring age. He is the longest-serving professor at the University and is the last of the professors on the staff to have been appointed to their posts during the thirties.

He was educated at Campbelltown Grammar School and proceeded to Glasgow University, where he obtained the B.Sc. degree with first class honours in mathematics. He later obtained his M.A., and taught mathematics in secondary schools under the Glasgow Education Committee for four years. After that, he became



*Prof. D. M. Morton*

a lecturer in Education at Aberdeen University and also lectured at the Aberdeen Training Centre, for six years.

During his period of teaching in Scotland, Prof. Morton rendered services and gained valuable experience in fields outside the scope of his normal duties. He was co-director of the Aberdeen University Child Guidance Clinic and also Secretary for the Education Section of the British Association. At the Clinic, he was able to carry out research on aspects of child psychology such as problems of number imagery and suggestibility, and also various aspects of intelligence tests. He also gained

valuable experience in the field of Adult Education.

In 1931 he obtained his Ed.B. with honours. The Ed.M. was to follow, and he was appointed Professor of Education at Rhodes University College in 1936.

During the past 34 years, Professor Morton has played an active role in the Senate. Many hundreds of teachers in the profession all over the Republic and Rhodesia were his students. His long and unbroken tenure of the office of Dean of the Faculty of Education is a remarkable record of service.

Professor V. S. Forbes, Professor of Geography, will retire at the end of 1970. He has been at Rhodes University for the past 28 years.

He was educated at Rondebosch Boys' High School and entered Christ College, Cambridge where he completed the B.A. with first class honours in 1929 and the M.A. in 1932.

While at Cambridge he took part in several historic expeditions. In 1927, as a member of the university expedition to Edge Island, Spitzbergen, he was one of the small party that made the first recorded crossing. In 1929, in East Greenland, he was one of three members of the expedition to reach the summit of Petermann Peak, at that time the highest known point in the Arctic.

In the same year, he was

*Continued on Page 2*

*Prof. V. S. Forbes*





# END OF AN ERA

Continued from Page 1

awarded the Commonwealth Fund (Harkness) fellowship to study at the University of Berkley, California. He spent two years at Berkley reading geology, petrology, mineralogy, palaeontology and petroleum technology.

In 1932 he took an intensive two-month course in determinative mineralogy at the University of Cape Town. After spending nine months underground in a small gold mine in Rhodesia, he was appointed as lecturer and Vice-Principal of Rajkumar College in India.

In 1942, he was appointed a lecturer in Geography at Rhodes University and became senior lecturer in 1947. He completed his Ph.D. in 1958, and became Professor of Geography in 1966, having previously acted in that capacity for several years.

Professor Forbes' main interest has always been in historical geography, a theme on which he has published more than 30 papers. His book, *Pioneer Travellers in South Africa*, appeared in 1965.

At the invitation of the Van Riebeeck Society, of Cape Town, he edited volumes 48 and 49 of *George Thompson's Travels*. He also contributed two chapters to a book on the French traveller, F. le Vaillant.

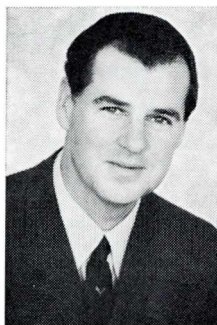
Professor Forbes contributed to a Southern African encyclopaedia which is still to be published.

He has done extensive work on South African cartography with particular reference to its history.

# NEW PROFESSORS

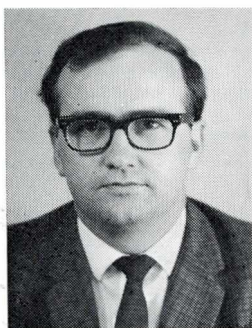
**Mr. A. Noble**, at present Senior Lecturer in the Department of Education of Rhodes University, has been appointed to succeed Professor D. M. Morton who retires at the end of this year. Mr. Noble was educated at Durban Boys' High School and at the University of Natal where he completed the degree of B.Sc. and B.Ed. He subsequently also took the M.Ed. and is at present completing his thesis for his Doctorate.

He served in the South African Air Force during the last war. In 1964 he came to Rhodes University as a Lecturer in Education and was promoted to Senior Lecturer two years later. He has published a number of papers in the field of Education and Mathematics.



Mr. A. Noble

**Dr. I. Bunting** has been appointed to the Chair of Philosophy in succession to the late Prof. D. C. S. Oosthuizen. He has been the acting head of the Department for the past year. Dr. Bunting came to Rhodes from Potchefstroom Boys' High School and completed the B.A. degree in 1961, followed by the M.A. in 1966. He was a temporary lecturer in 1966 and gained a scholarship to the Australian National University, Canberra where he was appointed a tutor in Philosophy and completed his Ph.D. in 1969.



Dr. I. Bunting

**Dr. J. B. M. Daniel** is to succeed Prof. V. S. Forbes as Professor of Geography at Rhodes University. He was educated at Michael House and at the University of Natal where he completed the M.A. and U.E.D. in 1953.

He went to Cambridge on an Elsie Ballot Scholarship to complete the M.A. degree in 1962. Returning to the University of Natal, he obtained his Ph.D. in 1963. After teaching for a few years under the Natal Education Department, Dr. Daniel was appointed to the staff of the University of Natal in 1957 and became a Senior Lecturer in 1963.

**Dr. P. van der Watt** has been appointed Professor of Statistics at Rhodes University. He received his schooling in Bloemfontein and joined the Department of Posts and Telegraphs. In 1957 he completed the National Diploma in Engineering and, in 1961, was appointed a Lecturer at the Witwatersrand Technical College.

He took the B.Sc. Honours and M.Sc. degrees through the University of South Africa and completed his Doctorate (Ph.D.) this year. Since 1965 he has been on the staff of the University of South Africa where he is at present a Senior Lecturer.



Dr. J. B. M. Daniel

**Dr. J. R. de S. Honey** has been appointed to an additional Chair in the Department of Education.

He was educated at Rondebosch High School and at St. George's Grammar School, Cape Town, and then at the City of London School, where he qualified as a teacher in 1952.

At Pembroke College, Cambridge, he gained first a B.A. and then an M.A. He continued his studies at Queen's College, Oxford, gaining a M.A. Dip.Ed., and finally, earlier this year, a Doctorate in Philosophy.

For several years, Dr. Honey taught in schools in England, Scotland and Switzerland. In 1963 he was appointed a Lecturer in Education at the University of Durham.

# OBITUARY

**The Hon. Mr. Justice O. H. Hoexter** died in Grahamstown in the last week of July this year. He was in his 78th year.

Judge Hoexter was born in Rouxville and was a graduate of Grey University College and Cambridge University. He joined the Free State Bar and took Silk in 1929. He was appointed a judge in 1938 and became Judge President of the East Cape division of the Supreme Court in 1948. His appointment to the Appellate Division followed the next year and he continued to serve in Bloemfontein until his retirement in 1963. Returning to Grahamstown, he set about learning braille and spent countless hours transcribing notes for blind students. He was also President of the Council of the Library for the Blind. During his earlier stay in Grahamstown he had been Chairman of the Rhodes University Council for two years and, in 1968, Rhodes University conferred on him the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge Hoexter will be remembered for his association with many vital judgements during his career including the finding which stayed the establishment of the High Court of Parliament and the removal of Coloured voters from the voting roll.

**Hermann Koch** (1928) died in Cape Town on 15th November, 1970. He was in his 64th year and was attending an Anglican Church Synod at the time of his death. In 1926 he won a Rhodes Scholarship and entered New College, Oxford. Returning to South Africa, he joined the Anglo-American Corporation in 1932 and later became a Director of the Company. He also served as President of the Chamber of Mines. He retired in 1969 but remained a Director of President Brand and Vaal Reefs gold mines. He continued to devote himself to his work for the Church and the St. John's Ambulance Eye Hospital.

**Mr. Robert William Muggeridge**, administrative assistant in the accounts section at Rhodes University died in Grahamstown in July, 1970. Before coming to the University he was an auditor on the staff of the Grahamstown Municipality.

Mr. Muggeridge was born in Birmingham in 1917 and joined the staff of a brewery. His service in the second world war included a spell of duty in South Africa. He settled in this country and was accountant to the Public Works Department in Mafeking until 1965.

See also Page 11

# GRANT FOR RESEARCH

The South African Meat Board has given R15,000 to Rhodes University to assist in the research into tick biology being conducted by the university's Department of Entomology.

Research in this department is being carried out under the direction of **Dr. G. B. Whitehead**, and a tick research unit has been formed for this purpose.

Since 1940 the department has conducted research into several aspects of the control of ticks. The most recent direction of research is concerned with the alarming and increasing resistance or insensitivity of the ticks to insecticides.

Dr. Whitehead and his team are concentrating their research on aspects of tick biology. This includes an ecological study which has nearly been completed.

An attempt will be made to isolate those factors responsible for producing this increased cholinesterase insensitivity of the ticks to organo-phosphorus insecticides.



# OLD RHODIANS!

*The Old Rhodian Union  
invites all its members  
(including wives/husbands)  
to spend a few days at  
The University in  
September, 1974,  
to celebrate the 60th  
Anniversary of the founding  
of the Union in 1914.*



## DATES TO REMEMBER

The programme for the reunion will be centred on three days, Friday, 24th September to Sunday, 26th September. The main functions will be arranged for Friday afternoon and evening, Saturday and Sunday morning.

## ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation will be available in the University's residences at a modest daily rate. For those who wish to spend an extra day or two in Grahamstown, accommodation can be provided from 22nd September onward, but no accommodation can be made available for Sunday night, 26th September, or thereafter.

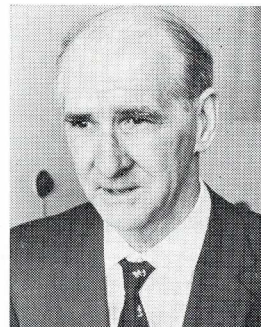
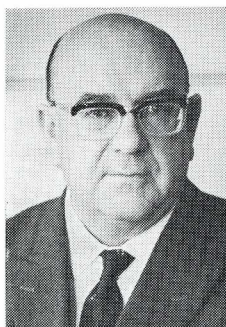
## THE PROGRAMME

Final details are not available at this stage, but it is anticipated that the programme will include the second annual Rhodes Commemoration Lecture, to be delivered by a prominent speaker, the O.R.U. Annual General Meeting, a Dinner and a Ball, a Church Service and tours of the University and the district. Then, of course, there will be many minor events or simply happenings . . . !

## ACT IMMEDIATELY !

Further planning for this event depends entirely on an adequate response from Old Rhodians. If you wish to attend, *please complete and return the enclosed form immediately*. You will still be free, until about April next year, to withdraw, if necessary. It is essential for you to return the form, however, if you wish to receive further details and further correspondence regarding the re-union.

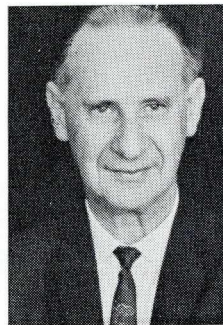
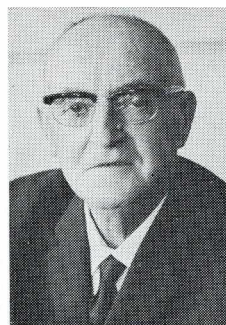
*Remember the re-union of 1964 ?*



*Above (l. to r.):* The Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Cloete, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. Addleson, Mr. K. G. Dimbleby, who have been re-elected by Convocation to serve as its representatives on the University Council for the next four years.

## COUNCIL MEMBERS

*Below (l. to r.):* Dr. H. A. Kendall and Mr. L. Dubb, who have been re-elected to represent donors, and Miss M. G. Richardson who has been re-elected to represent senior schools in the Eastern Cape.







## IN CAPE TOWN:

(Left) Sue Paterson, Bev Charteris and Sherry Howman.

(Right) The Hon. F. E. van der Riet, Mrs. van der Riet, Prof. H. J. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman and Mr. V. C. H. R. Brereton.



## JOHANNESBURG

Guest of Honour at the annual Founder's Day gathering in Johannesburg, on September 4th, was **Dr. J. M. Hyslop**, Vice-Chancellor of Rhodes University. Some 150 Old Rhodians attended the function.

Other distinguished guests included the Chancellor, **Dr. W. J. Busschau**, **Dr. the Hon. Henry Gluckman**, **Mr. Cedric Key**, **Mr. J. B. Sutherland**, **Mr. P. H. Kitto** and **Mr. Douglas Jones**. It was pleasing to note the large number of young people and immediate past students of the University who attended.

**Dr. Hyslop**, in a short address, outlined the new development programme for Rhodes, which was given an enthusiastic reception.

The function yielded a profit of more than R50, which was sent to the University as a donation to the Rhodes University Club which is now being established. The Club will extend its membership to Old Rhodians as well as present students.

## CAPE TOWN

With an attendance figure of 150, the Old Rhodian Reunion in Cape Town was a great success. The party was held at the Western Province Cricket Club and the host for the occasion was the Chairman, **Mr. V. C. H. R. Brereton** (1904). The University was represented at this function by Prof. and Mrs. H. J. Chapman. Old Rhodians were greatly interested to hear the news of the University given to them by Prof. Chapman during his interesting address.

*It is reported with regret that, shortly after this function, while Mr. Brereton was doing survey work on the foreshore, he was knocked down by a vehicle loaded with bricks and cement, one wheel passing over him and causing what the official diagnosis could merely describe as a "crushed chest". Apart from several ribs, Mr. Brereton also sustained a fractured jaw. But it takes much more than that to finish off an Old Rhodian of 1904. Three weeks later Mr. Brereton was preparing to leave Groote Schuur Hospital for a period of convalescence in the Transvaal and was writing to the University again about Old Rhodian affairs.*

## PORT ELIZABETH

The re-union dinner for Old Rhodians in the Port Elizabeth area was held in the Hunter's Retreat Hotel on Friday, 11th September. It was a well attended function and a gay spirit prevailed.

The gathering was addressed by the Vice-Chancellor, **Dr. J. M. Hyslop**, whose review of new developments revealed the university as a dynamic institution with an ever widening scope.

## DURBAN

A successful gathering of Natal Old Rhodians took place in Durban, in September, to celebrate Founder's Day. This function, at the Oyster Box, was attended by more than sixty guests.

The University was represented by **Prof. C. H. Price**, Dean of the Faculty of Science, who gave an interesting survey of current developments at the University. He was impressed by the excellent support given to this branch by the younger set of Old Students.

## RHODESIA

More than 100 Old Rhodians and their friends met in Salisbury on October 2nd for the Founders' Day Reunion. **The Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Cloete** and **Mrs. Cloete**, both Old Rhodians who are well known to many Rhodesians, represented the University. The hosts were **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hall**.

Judge Cloete spoke of recent developments at Rhodes and gave an outline of the growth envisaged in the coming years. An exciting era of development seems to lie ahead.

A feature of the Salisbury reunion was that all those present were asked to address envelopes to themselves to ensure that they will be invited to the function next year. The envelopes also provided an excellent means of checking addresses.

During this visit to Rhodesia, Judge and Mrs. Cloete also attended successful gatherings in Bulawayo and Umtali.



In this group at the party in Salisbury are (l. to r.): **Mr. Harry Hall**, **Mrs. Owen**, **Mr. E. Owen**, **Mrs. Hall**, **The Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Cloete**, Chairman of the University Council, **Mrs. Cloete**, **Mr. J. Hyslop** and **Mrs. Hyslop**.



## FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

# IN MANY PLACES

### LONDON

Mrs. Jessica Chanter is to be congratulated on her initiative in organising a very successful re-union dinner at the Kingsley Hotel, London, on October 24th.

Many Old Rhodians travelled long distances to be present and the gathering of about 60 included all age groups, ranging from Mr. D. F. Alexander (1925/7), Dr. Leonard Blechetz (1925/32) and Dr. L. T. Harrison (1929/31), to those who left in 1968. Among the younger set were Mr. Peter Forbes, son of Professor Vernon Forbes and Mr. Hugh Morton, son of Professor D. Morton, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Terry and Mr. and Mrs. Ian Hill, who came from Cambridge for the occasion.

Mrs. Thelma Neville, press officer, who was on a visit to London, addressed the gathering on: "Rhodes: Past, Present and Future".

It was a very happy occasion and it was determined to make this an annual event.



*Above:* Mr. Ian Hill, Mrs. Hill (nee Nixon), Miss Daphne ffolliott, Mrs. Thelma Neville, Miss Dilys ffolliott, Mrs. Averil Rose (nee Lipschit) and Mr. Les Wright.

*Below:* Mr. D. F. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Jessica Chanter, Miss A. M. King and Mr. Andre Boshoff.



### GRAHAMSTOWN

At the Annual General Meeting of the Old Rhodian Union, held in Grahamstown on Founder's Day, the following officers were elected:

*Hon. President:* Prof. R. W. Varder.

*Hon. Vice-Presidents:* [Prof. J. Omer Cooper, Dr. J. Smeath Thomas, Dr. T. Alty.

*President:* Adv. G. Titterton.

*Vice-President:* Mr. D. R. Butler.

*Hon. Secretary:* Dr. D. E. A. Rivett.

*Hon. Treasurer:* Mr. F. E. Drennan.

*Committee Members:* Mrs. V. Cloete, Mrs. M. M. Smith, Prof. J. A. Gledhill, Prof. S. G. Shuttleworth, Adv. T. Mullins and Mr. J. N. Papenfus.

### KIMBERLEY

(Left) Photographed at a function in the Kimberley Club, on 24th August, are (from left) Mr. G. J. v. N. Fourie (Liaison Officer, Rhodes), Mr. G. Lynn (Attorney General and Old Rhodian), Mr. L. Shuttleworth, Chairman of the Old Rhodian Union in the Northern Cape and Mr. J. N. Papenfus (Director of Development, Rhodes). Old Rhodians were interested to hear of the new development programme.

### BLOEMFONTEIN

A Branch of The Old Rhodian Union was formed in Bloemfontein on 28th November, and it is hoped to arrange a re-union party in the City during 1971. Old Rhodians in or near Bloemfontein are asked to write to Mrs. Alison Bolt (nee Moffat, 1952), 9c Innes Avenue, Bloemfontein (Phone 8-0892).





## INTRODUCTION

*The Chancellor of Rhodes University, Dr. W. J. Busschau, presided over the assembly for the inaugural Cecil Rhodes Memorial Lecture. He opened the proceedings with the following statement:*

The establishment of a university college in this place in 1904 was made possible by a munificent endowment by the Trustees of Cecil John Rhodes. In recognition of the indebtedness of Rhodes University to his bounty, and in this the centenary year of his arrival in South Africa, the Council and Senate have instituted the Cecil Rhodes Commemoration Lecture, so that his generous provision for higher education shall not be forgotten. It has been directed that the lecture should be delivered annually by a distinguished person, on a topic of national interest.

In this congregation I greet Dr. Oppenheimer as a distinguished member. As a Doctor of Laws of Rhodes he is a most respected honorary graduate. I welcome him as the Chancellor of the University of Cape Town with whom we continue to enjoy the most cordial relationship.

Now that it has happily been decided to commemorate Cecil Rhodes, it is completely appropriate that Dr. Oppenheimer should give the first lecture, as indeed Dr. Oppenheimer is the living successor of Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes made his contribution to the economic growth of Southern Africa from a central position, the Chairmanship of De Beers. Today Dr. Oppenheimer is the Chairman of a greater De Beers, and in addition holds sway over other great companies on an international scale. In terms of human beings and resources, the 'empire' controlled by Dr. Oppenheimer is much greater than that of Mr. Rhodes — indeed it is much larger than many of the empires of history. In this congregation we know and appreciate Dr. Oppenheimer's massive contribution to our economic development.

With Dr. Oppenheimer's well known modesty, I must not strain his patience, but there are things about him which should be said here today. Despite his many, his awesome responsibilities, we are aware of his deep sense of concern for the condition of his fellow-men, particularly the least fortunate in our communities. He has spoken his political views with conviction, and even his opponents respect his sincerity. We should, therefore, applaud his service to humanity, and acknowledge the respect he has earned and deserved.

# A reassessment of Rhodes and his relevance to the problems of Africa to-day

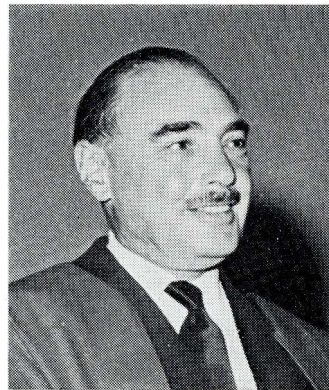
H. F. OPPENHEIMER

*Your invitation to deliver this first Cecil Rhodes Commemoration lecture has given me great pleasure.*

I was born in Kimberley and lived there as a small child, at a time when the memory of Rhodes was very much alive and deeply revered. I was brought up to regard him as a hero and in later life I have worked in an environment which was originally shaped and which is still, after all these years, powerfully influenced by his ideas and his personality. It is only natural, therefore, that I should feel very grateful to Rhodes University for this opportunity to speak of his part in building modern South Africa and to pay tribute to his memory.

And this I feel particularly strongly because, let us admit it frankly, Rhodes' reputation probably now stands lower than at any time since his death. Even in his lifetime, great man though he was generally admitted to be, he was criticised by many for a certain coarseness of moral fibre and a lack of scrupulousness in his dealings. In founding Rhodesia he was no doubt inspired by a great vision, but the methods he employed involved harshness and, perhaps even, trickery. In his political career in South Africa, while it seems to me beyond doubt that Rhodes genuinely hoped and worked for the equality of English and Afrikaans speaking South Africans under the British flag, it can scarcely be denied that the trust which was placed in him by the Afrikaans speaking community was cruelly betrayed by his complicity in the

He has a deep interest in education, and his very presence here today arises, I believe, from his dedication to the service of others. There is much more that could be said of his many activities, but as I have to be brief, perhaps in presenting him to you, I can best use a phrase once used of another great humanitarian, and describe him as 'a man for all seasons'.



Jameson Raid. But even if Rhodes' faults of character were always difficult to justify they could, so it was widely felt, be understood and excused by the scope and breadth of his vision; by the fact that his aims were never sordid though his methods sometimes might be, and that even if some of his actions were wrong, his aim was never personal advantage but the good, as he saw it, of his fellows. In thinking of Rhodes, more than other men, it was possible to believe that the end could sometimes justify the means.

But the climate of present day opinion is such that his faults and errors tend to be magnified and his achievements discounted. In the field of race relations many people, in healthy reaction from the errors and injustices of the past, tend, illogically though perhaps understandably, to express their belief in the essential equality of man, irrespective of race and colour, by judging men of European descent according to different and higher standards than those they apply to others. It is now widely accepted moreover that, while politicians may properly interfere in business, it is highly improper for businessmen to interfere in politics. Nowadays the use of force as an instrument of policy is held to be a crime in almost any circumstances and completely inexcusable if used in support of colonial ambitions. In such an atmosphere Rhodes' faults

look black indeed. More damaging still it begins to seem as though his famous vision was nothing but a mirage. It is scarcely possible any more for us as citizens of the South African Republic, witnessing the undeniable decay of the British Empire and Commonwealth, to look for the salvation of the world in the form of a "Pax Britannica"; and yet that was surely what Rhodes constantly envisaged right through from the crude imperialist conspiracy proposed in his first will, to the great scholarship scheme of his last.

It might well, therefore, be argued today that Rhodes, with all his force of character, his ability and generosity, was a man who devoted his life to the pursuit of an illusion, often by means which were morally reprehensible. We know, of course, that this severe judgement is very far from being the whole story; that it is indeed a gross distortion of the truth. We should not otherwise be here today to honour Rhodes' memory. Nevertheless, the Devil's case is sufficiently plausible to be taken seriously and it is time that Rhodes' life and achievement should be reconsidered and re-evaluated in the light of conditions as they are today. The scope of such an enquiry would obviously go far beyond anything that could be attempted in a lecture such as this and, in any case, it is outside the range of my knowledge and experience. All I can hope to do this afternoon is to suggest certain lines of thought which might be fruitfully examined by others whose qualifications are better than mine for this task.

A promising starting point for such a study would, I think, be to consider some of the striking contradictions, or apparent contradictions, in Rhodes' thought and policies, some of which are still unresolved and which are, so it seems to be, still important in South Africa today.

Rhodes, who ruthlessly destroyed the power of the Matabele, was also the only man with the courage and the patience to make a lasting peace



with them. And when he died, Matabele in large numbers from all parts of the country came to his grave to honour him with the royal salute, which had never been given to a white man before. It was Rhodes who called for equal rights for all civilized men — the policy of the Progressive Party — and who defined a civilized man as “a man whether white or black, who has sufficient education to write his name, has some property or works, in fact is not a loafer”. It was Rhodes, equally, who in passing the Glen Gray Act, is thought by many to have foreshadowed the National Party's policy of total territorial separation of the races. Rhodes, the arch imperialist, the man who wanted to bring the whole world under the British rule, was also the man to call for the “elimination of the imperial factor” in South Africa; the man who, on the one hand, worked in friendship with Hofmeyr and in alliance with the Afrikaner Bond to build a united South African nation, and yet was capable of plotting the Jameson raid. Rhodes was the man who was fond of saying that every man had his price, and yet no-one could reasonably say that he had his price. With all his faults he devoted his life to an ideal, or anyhow what seemed to him an ideal, and he cared for money only insofar as money could help him to realise it.

These are only some of the apparent contradictions which we come up against when we think of Rhodes' life and thought; What are we to make of them? Was Rhodes a conscious liar and hypocrite, saying what suited his book from time to time? Was he just a man without the strength to live up to his own ideals — something which often looks very much like hypocrisy? Or are all these contradictions more apparent than real? Might they perhaps be different aspects of a consistently held view which still has relevance to the problems of Africa today?

Before I try to suggest any direct answer to that question I want to say something about the Rhodes Scholars and, in particular, the South African Rhodes scholars. The chief object of this lecture is to bring Rhodes scholars together to pay tribute to their benefactor. They are a distinguished brotherhood of which I have often wished I had been privileged to be a member. But that is not to say that the Rhodes Scholarships, or Rhodes scholars as a body, have been exempt from criticism. It has been pointed out that Rhodes himself would have been most unlikely to have been chosen as a Rhodes scholar and the scholarships and scholars have been damned with faint praise on the grounds that the method of selection is such as to ensure that those chosen will be nothing more than “decent fellows”. I'm sure it is true that Rhodes would have been unlikely to win a Rhodes scholarship but that is scarcely surprising. No doubt Rhodes would have been

pleased to think that among his scholars were exceptional individuals, original thinkers and men of power; but scholarship systems cannot be designed to produce such people or to seek them out. The exceptional man is exceptional just because he does not fit in with existing systems. As to the jibe about “decent fellows” let us not forget that the decent fellows of this world, the all-rounders, the men who are intelligent even though they may not be original thinkers, the men who keep themselves physically fit, who work hard and are kindly and loyal, these are the men who carry the day-to-day burden of running any human organisation or institution. And all original thought — other than the thoughts of creative artists — must eventually take shape in organisations or institutions or it is nothing. Not



C. J. RHODES

all men, not even all Rhodes scholars, can, thank God, aspire to change the course of history and those of us to whom it is not given to originate and lead, should certainly not scorn to be loyal, intelligent and discriminating followers of great men.

All this, I believe Rhodes had clearly in mind when he planned his scholarships. He knew very well that you cannot institutionalize the production of men of vision. What he aimed at, as I see it, was something quite different. He wanted to organise, institutionalize and perpetuate his own vision. Many men, humanly speaking, look to their family to preserve their memory and realise their ideals. Rhodes looked to the Rhodes scholars; of the Rhodes family of nine boys and three girls, of whom one was a half sister, only two, including the half sister, married — a fact which may conceivably have some significance. In any case, there can be little doubt that for Rhodes his family were those who believed in his ideas and worked to realise them. Perhaps this son of a country clergyman recalled the Scripture: “And he stretched forth his hand to his disciples and said: ‘Behold my mother and my brethren. For who-

soever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother’.” For Rhodes was certainly a man who tended to equate his desires with his duty and his plans with the provisions of God's providence. What did Rhodes expect Oxford to do for his scholars? For himself he sought an education which was neither scientific nor commercial and, similarly, he looked to Oxford, so I believe, not to teach his scholars techniques, however important, but to give them a special outlook on the world and a motivation for life. Oxford, he saw too, as pre-eminently a place for comradeship. “The period of your life,” he said “when you indulge in friendships that are seldom broken, is from 18 to 21.” Rhodes scholars are generally older than that nowadays but Rhodes probably did not realise they would be and personally I think it is a pity that it should be so. What Rhodes sought for his scholars then was a liberal education in the English tradition, with the opportunities for comradeship and friendship which Oxford, so Oxford men believe, provides more generously than any other institution on earth. And he hoped that some of the best among them would form the nucleus of a band of brothers to preserve and realise his vision. “So much to do, so little done.” Perhaps in his scholars his ideas and aspirations might yet live on!

The total of South African Rhodes scholars so far is just short of 500 and of these 387 are still living. While that is only a small proportion of the total — a large majority of all Rhodes scholars are, as we know, Americans — the South Africans have a special importance for it is they, so it seems to me, who are called upon to face directly in a modern form the same problems that confronted Rhodes. If the Rhodes vision has any validity today, it would, one would think, be valid for them. The distribution of the South African scholars among different professions and occupations is interesting and suggestive — and the pattern is similar in America and the dominion of the Commonwealth. There are few technicians among them, engineers make up only 4.2% of the total, research workers only 4.5%, medical men only 5.9%, the numbers of artists, writers and politicians are negligible and of farmers very small. No less than 75% of all living South African scholars fall into the four categories of education, as to 38%, business 19%, the law 11% and government and municipal service 7%. The very high proportion of educationalists among them is particularly striking and it has been increasing in recent years. It is impossible to say whether this was foreseen and intended by Rhodes but certainly the conditions laid down for the selection of scholars, with the value they place on ability at games and popularity with schoolfellows, would presumably result in the selection of scholars whose school

days were particularly happy and who might, on that account, be attracted into an educational career. Be that as it may, Rhodes would probably have been pleased to think that through his scholars his ideas would be carried forward in schools and universities to succeeding generations. The numbers of Rhodes scholars who are making their careers in business is also high and has also been increasing rapidly. This would surely have pleased Rhodes, who saw the development of the economy as vital to the realisation of his vision. Here I have some personal experience and, anyhow in that section of the economy with which my working life has been concerned, the part played by Rhodes scholars has been distinctive, powerful and wholly for the good. The other major fields in which Rhodes scholars are active, the law and government and municipal service, would also, I think, have commended themselves to Rhodes. Perhaps his only disappointment would have been that so few among his scholars should have accepted the responsibilities and the risks of a political career.

But what was this vision of Rhodes of which I have been talking so much? What was he really aiming at? The impression that Rhodes made on his contemporaries, friends and foes alike, was that he was a “big” man. You liked him or you did not, but he could not be overlooked. The first time he met Kruger was in relation to the future of Bechuanaland. He thought that this was something which should be settled between the Cape Colony and the Transvaal and he was at one with Kruger in a desire to eliminate the imperial factor. But Kruger was by no means blinded by this temporary identity of interests to the ultimate clash of personalities and objectives between them. “That young man,” he is reported to have said, “is going to cause me trouble.” Milner, too, from a different point of view, saw that here was a man of power. Milner was a very different sort of person to Rhodes. A man of inflexible principle, contrasting with Rhodes who thought he could “do a deal with anyone”; a jingo perhaps, as Rhodes was certainly not; wholly an Englishman, whereas Rhodes had become an African also. But Milner, too, in 1897 after Rhodes' fall, wrote of Cape politicians “At present they are all dwarfs except Rhodes, who is a really big man.” Rhodes was big in many ways. Sheer size appealed to him aesthetically. When he built Groote Schuur he told his architect, Herbert Baker: “I want the big, the simple, the barbaric, if you like.” and at the end, these were the qualities he wanted for his grave in the Matopos. In his work, too, his famous vision was big and simple and, if you like, barbaric. But it was no ignoble vision of personal glory. He sought power certainly, but power for an end which he believed to be for the

Continued on Page 8



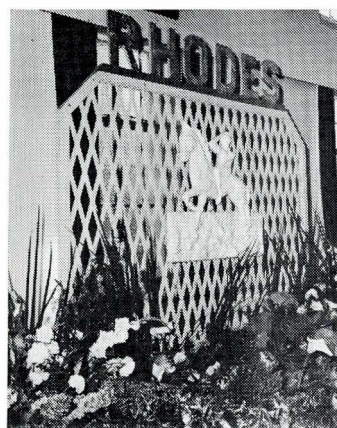
good of mankind. Rhodes' great plan operated on two levels; on a world level and on an African level. For the world he dreamed of universal peace and prosperity, guaranteed by the organisation of an irresistible power. This world power he saw in the British empire in combination with the United States of America, and sometimes he thought of Britain and America as co-operating with Imperial Germany. His ideas were tinged with conceptions popular at the time but now of course discredited, about the special quality of nordic peoples. But this did not imply that he shared Hitler's racial prejudices and, after all, Beit, his friend and chief colleague, was a Jew. It resulted, as I believe, quite simply from the fact that in his day Britain, the United States and Germany were the three super powers who, if they worked together, might be thought capable of dominating the world for the world's good. In the crude form in which he put it forward Rhodes' idea is, of course, hopelessly out of date. I would not, however, think it foolish even today, to believe that the best hope of world peace, anyhow for a long time ahead, lies not in any universal international organisation but rather in co-operation between a few super powers. At present there are only two such powers; America and Russia. In time they will certainly be joined by others; in the first place, I would hope, by a United Europe of which Britain was a member.

In Southern Africa Rhodes looked for a great federation under the British flag, embracing what is now the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, together with Zambia, Swaziland, Lesotho and Botswana, and connected by road, rail and telegraph through the German territory of Tanganyika to the Sudan and Egypt. No doubt he hoped, too, that Mocambique, or at least the southern part of it with Lourenco Marques, would one day form part of his great new state. This federation was to be fully self-governing in regard to its domestic affairs and to share in some way in the determination of British policy as a whole. He conceived the British Empire in such broad and inclusive terms as to provide an honourable and equal place for the Afrikaans speaking people also, as well as for such Africans as could satisfy his modest definition of a "civilized man". Through membership of the British Empire, his South African Federation was eventually to be linked with the United States and possibly also with Germany in a bloc of like-minded nations with the power and will to maintain peace throughout the world. This vision, too, may be crude and it, too, has been overtaken by events. Even today, however, it retains a certain nobility and is by no means in all respects irrelevant to the problems and needs of our time.

Rhodes was not only a political schemer and dreamer, he was also a business tycoon. Money as a

political force tends everywhere to be suspect and particularly so in South Africa where, until comparatively recently anyhow, big business was looked on by Afrikaans speaking South Africans as an arm of British Imperialism in the worst sense of that term. But Rhodes was no ordinary business tycoon any more than he was an ordinary British imperialist. His speech at the Annual General Meeting of the De Beers company in 1900 has often been quoted but it will bear quoting again. De Beers had given financial support to the British South Africa Company for the colonisation of Rhodesia and since this was not, immediately anyhow, a profitable venture, there were many shareholders who, not unreasonably perhaps, objected to their profits from diamond mining being used in support of Rhodes' dream. This is what Rhodes had to say about it: "Shareholders may be divided into two classes — those who are imaginative and those who are certainly unimaginative. To the latter class our connection with the Chartered Company has been for many years a great trial. There are those of the unimaginative type who pass their whole lives in filling money bags . . . and what they leave behind is often dissipated by their off-spring on wine, women and horses . . . We also have the imaginative shareholder. To him I would say . . . anyone visiting these mines a hundred years hence, though he saw merely some disused pits . . . would recognise the renewal of their life in the great European civilisation to the North." I would not, myself, speak to De Beers shareholders today in similar terms; and yet sometimes I wish I had the courage to do so. It is certainly the duty of boards of directors to do their best to make money for their shareholders but that does not mean that it is their duty to take short views. And I would guess that, generally speaking, it is Rhodes' imaginative shareholders rather than his unimaginative shareholders who end up rich men. Rhodes used profits from diamonds to build railways, to establish South Africa's fruit farming industry, to start the manufacture of explosives and fertilizers, to develop gold mining in the Transvaal, to contribute to the cost of colonising Rhodesia. I am glad to think that long after Rhodes' death his policy of using diamond profits for the general development of the South African economy has been revived to the considerable benefit both of shareholders and of the country.

No doubt Rhodes wanted to paint as much as possible of the map of Africa red but he wanted more than that. The federation he envisaged was to be a modern industrialised state and that necessitated the expression of his ideals in terms of profit and of trade. "I have tried" he said, "to combine the commercial with the imaginative," and to potential shareholders in his Chartered Company he offered "Patriotism plus 5%". If



## COMMEMORATION DINNER

More than 200 guests attended the dinner given by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. Hyslop to mark the inaugural Rhodes Commemoration Lecture. They included representatives of many countries and of several universities. Toasts were proposed by Dr. R. F. Currey (who represented Oxford University at the Lecture) and Sir Richard Luyt, Principal of the University of Cape Town. Earlier in the day, a packed Great Hall had listened to the lecture by Dr. H. Oppenheimer.

the tone of remarks such as this is unattractive today we should remember, as Sarah Gertrude Millin wisely points out in her biography, that a romantic keeps his balance by cynicism. But the emphasis Rhodes put on commercial advantage went deeper than that. He had an understanding rare in his time and surprising in one brought up in an English country vicarage, that in the modern world political power has its base in economic progress and strength. Economic growth is impossible in a social and political environment which is static. Economic growth requires mobility and rapidly changing modes of thought and ways of life; it leaps across frontiers; it cares little for differences of colour or race; it is a great iconoclast breaking down prejudices and traditions that have been handed down piously from generation to generation. Economic development in its juggernaut path destroys much of use and more of beauty; and yet it is the way forward, the evolutionary path and therefore in Rhodes' eyes the manifest destiny of mankind and the master plan of Almighty God.

Rhodes subordinated everything to his one great idea. He wanted to build a great modern industrial state in Southern Africa and he wanted that state to be a part of the British Empire. He was a British imperialist out of sentiment certainly, but also because he saw clearly that the sort of African Federation he dreamed of could not be prosperous or safe in isolation. The British flag in Southern Africa did more than satisfy

Rhodes' patriotic sentiments. It was also the symbol of access to international capital and commodity markets and of security against attack from outside. And through membership of the British Empire his South African federation was to be part of a wider bloc of nations, powerful enough to police the world and maintain perpetual peace. If Rhodes' policies are looked at in the light of this overriding objective — his big, simple, barbaric vision — much that at first seems contradictory begins to fall into place. Of course, like most practical politicians, he was not above adapting what he said to what his audience might be expected to want to hear, so I would not like to argue that all Rhodes' statements of policy are mutually consistent. But I do believe that through it all a logical and consistent pattern of thought is to be found. A modern state could not be built in South Africa if the independence of barbarous people such as the Matabele were to be preserved. So Lobengula's kingdom had to be destroyed. It was for the same reason he annexed Pondoland. Speaking in parliament he said: "The maintenance of a barbarian power between two civilized powers has been proved by experience to be almost an impossibility." But that did not mean that he was without respect and even affection for the Matabele or the Pondos, nor that he would not do all in his power to advance their welfare so far as that could be done within the framework of the sort of society he envisaged. Rhodes again and again speaks of the Africans as barbarians and as children and it is plain that he thought that the time when they could reach equality with Europeans would be centuries away if it ever came. But at the same time he was fully aware that while this might be true of the mass it was not true for all individuals. He realised that there would be some Africans, though he certainly thought they would be few, who qualified as being "civilized" by which he meant simply an African who had become detribalized and was equipped to be a citizen of an industrialised state. Such people, in terms of his policy of equal rights for all civilized men, would be absorbed into his federation as citizens on equal terms with others. The majority would, however, he thought, need to live a tribal life and for them he sought to provide in terms of the Glen Gray Act. He had no wish to destroy tribalism except insofar as it was necessary to do so in order to realise his vision. The idea behind the Glen Gray scheme was not to prevent Africans from living and working outside the tribal areas but to make fair provision for Africans who could not, or would not live outside a tribal society and, at the same time, to bring pressure in the form of a tax — what he was pleased to call a "gentle stimulus" — on those for whom land in the reserves could not be made avail-



able, to find work elsewhere. Certainly Rhodes was thinking in terms of a migrant labour system but that was because he could not foresee the development of secondary industry which has taken place since his time, with its need for a settled stable labour force. Nor could he imagine a time when Africans in large numbers would be willing to abandon their tribal environment to live in or near to the big new cities. He visualised the establishment of African reserves not as a step towards their emergence as independent states but as a protective and educative measure for the benefit of backward people. In the very long run I have no doubt he would have expected the reserves to wither away as the need for them ceased to exist. "Education" he said, "is the whole difference between barbarism and civilization."

The apparent contradictions in Rhodes' attitude towards Afrikaans speaking South Africans — the "Cape Dutch" in the language of his time — also disappear if they are considered against the background of his master plan. There was nothing hypocritical in his frequently expressed liking and admiration for the "Dutch". He wanted them to be full and equal partners in his great new South Africa. His friendship with "onse Jan Hofmeyr" and his alliance with the Afrikaner Bond were, I am sure, completely honest. Rhodes believed that he was undertaking a major work of civilization and he appreciated very well that it would not be a true work of civilization unless all people in South Africa who had the ability and the will to share in it were enabled to do so on equal terms. But if there were barbarous African

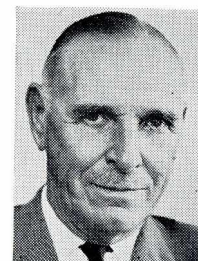
tribes too backward to be able to co-operate fully in the development of a modern industrial state, then their power must be destroyed and a "gentle stimulus" must be applied, to induce them to co-operate in his plan in the only way they could, that is by the provision of manual labour. And similarly, if there were a white community so attached to old ways, so indifferent to luxury, so self-satisfied, so suspicious of foreign influences as to refuse even at great material cost to co-operate in building a united modern country, then that community must be destroyed because, as Rhodes saw the matter, it was obstinately and foolishly setting itself as an obstacle in the way of the inevitable evolutionary forward march of history. And so it was that Rhodes, in spite of his genuine desire to work on equal terms with the "Dutch" and his temperamental affinity with them, was capable of implicating himself in the Jameson raid. The raid was a major crisis in his life; a crime, and worse still for a politician, a devastating mistake. Yet Rhodes was surely not wrong in thinking that the Transvaal Republic of President Kruger, unless it had been fundamentally transformed, could never have formed part of a modern united South Africa. The existence of such a republic, by making unity impossible, threatened, as he saw it, the whole future of South Africa and brought him face to face with a terrible dilemma. And Rhodes, because he was impatient and arrogant and gravely ill, tried to resolve it too soon and in the wrong way. For that crime and that mistake South Africa is still paying today.

Fortunately it is not really true that "the evil that men do lives

after them, the good is oft interred with their bones." It is much more to the point to say, as Rhodes did, "the work survives the worker". But Rhodes' work, as he knew so well, was left unfinished and is still unfinished today. The world and Africa in particular has changed so much since Rhodes' time that it may seem unrealistic to suggest, as I have done, that Rhodes' work still has relevance for us today. After all, the British empire and commonwealth, the centre of Rhodes' political faith and hope, is now little more than a vague association of states who have historical memories in common. The wave of European colonisation has receded, leaving behind it a multiplicity of independent African States, passionately nationalistic and by no means certain not to repeat the errors and intolerance of their former colonial masters. Rhodesia, after the failure of the Central African Federation, has seized its independence and embarked on a lonely and dangerous course. In South Africa the struggle of Afrikaner nationalism against British imperialism has ended in a way which can give small satisfaction to either side. "There are two tragedies in life," wrote Bernard Shaw. "The one is not to get your heart's desire. The other is to get it." Those who saw in the British Empire and Commonwealth a unique and powerful political organisation capable of ensuring peace and freedom in Africa have had to learn that their faith was built on sand; and those who saw in it merely a system for the oppression of small nations have found that the withdrawal of British power from the continent has exposed South Africa to infinitely greater dangers than any she faced in the past. What, in these new circumstances, has Rhodes to say to us? As I believe, still a very great deal. The Rhodes' vision of a great modern industrialised state in South Africa in which all civilized men could enjoy equal rights is still valid and is still in the long run the only way we will be able to remain safe and prosperous. The life and growth of a great modern state, as Rhodes understood so well, cannot be reconciled with tribal attitudes within its borders, whether the tribes be black or white. Nor can it be reconciled with isolation from the rest of the world. It cannot be reconciled either with a refusal to admit change or with undue tenderness for traditional ways of life. South Africa has still not given a final answer to the question Rhodes posed — the question whether to go forward as a united modern nation in step with the rest of mankind, or whether, in an attempt to preserve intact the separate identity and traditions of her tribes and peoples, to retreat into a laager in order to defend herself as best she may against the changing ways of life and thought in the world outside. Rhodes tried to impose his own answer to this question on South Africa by force and so he

failed. And yet a man capable of planning the future of South Africa in his long historical perspective, a man who could see visions and dream dreams which nearly seventy years after his death, in a transformed world, are still alive and moving to us, was indeed a "big" man. Of him we can still use the words quoted by the Archbishop of Cape Town in his funeral sermon: "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel." 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 failed.

## CONCLUSION



*The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop, terminated the proceedings, saying:*

"We have remembered today Cecil John Rhodes who, through his interest in higher education, made possible the founding of this University. In paying tribute to him we are conscious of the proud traditions which have been built since the University was established. We are conscious, too, of the services which have been rendered by the members of its Council and of its staff, of the diligence and scholarly attainments of its students. We offer our gratitude to all who have joined with the University community on this historic occasion and especially to the distinguished speaker who has honoured the University by his presence. The penetrating analysis of the character of Cecil Rhodes, of the vision which inspired his actions and which led him to found the Rhodes Scholarships, the thought provoking comments on the international scene, both in Rhodes' day and in our own, have made this address by Dr. Oppenheimer memorable in the annals of Rhodes University."



### FROM RHODES — A TRIBUTE TO RHODES

After the inaugural Rhodes Commemoration Lecture, a party which included Rhodes Scholars from South Africa and abroad, made a pilgrimage to the Matopo's where a wreath was laid on Rhodes' grave. Those present included (l. to r.) Mr. W. Newham, Miss Elizabeth Newham, Mr. G. J. v N. Fourie, Mr. Justice J. M. Greenfield, Dr. M. Jeffreys, Mr. Justice R. Erasmus, Mr. R. C. C. Henson, Mr. T. W. Gubb, Mrs. Greenfield, Mrs. Newham, and Mr. G. Cook.



## SEEK THEM OUT NOW

With the next issue of the *Newsletter*, we will distribute a list of Old Rhodians whose present addresses are unknown. Some may have died, but in most cases they will be people who have forgotten to notify the University of the last change of address. So, if you meet any Old Rhodians during the coming months, find out if they are receiving the *Newsletter* at the correct address. If not, please obtain the correct information and send it to the University.

## CHOSEN TO SERVE ON COMMISSION



Prof. B. C. Dietrich, Professor of Classics, has been appointed by the *Akademie der Wissenschaften* as a member of their *Patristische Kommission*. Their work involves at present the compilation of an international *Bibliographia Patristica*.

## KIMBERLEY HALL

The new Hall now being completed at Rhodes University will be known as Kimberley Hall. Of its three residences, one is already in use. As will be seen from the two photographs on the right, this is by far the most modern hall in the University.

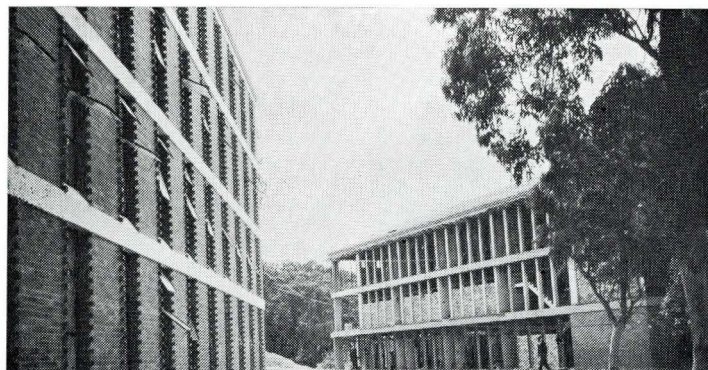


*Mr. Jas du Preez, flying instructor of the Rhodes University Flying Club, has a look under the engine cowling. He is a senior student who received his training in the Air Force.*

## RHODES FLYING CLUB

Because of the ample facilities which it places at the disposal of a comparatively small membership, the Sports Union of Rhodes University has been described as the finest luxury club in the world. Add to this the existence of a top-class Flying Club with its own qualified instructor and modern aircraft (Piper Cherokee), complete with a full range of the latest navigational instruments, and you will understand what this means.

Plans for next year include the construction of a clubhouse, the institution of an intervarsity competition and, possibly, facilities for gliding.



## DEMAND FOR HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY

There is a tremendous demand for *The History of Rhodes University 1904-1970* by Dr. Ronald Currey. It would seem that no purple-blooded Old Rhodian considers his home to be complete without this history of his university. Copies are still available from the Librarian, Rhodes University (the price is R3.50) but the 3,000 copies printed will probably be inadequate for the requirements of 10,000 old students.

## NOTICE OF MEETING

In terms of the Constitution, notice is hereby given of the Annual General Meeting of the Old Rhodian Union which is to be held at the university on Saturday, 25th September, 1971. Notice of any Motions for the Agenda must reach the Hon. Secretary, Dr. D. E. A. Rivett, P.O. Box 94, Grahamstown, before 15th June, 1971. The Agenda will be published in the June, 1971, edition of the *Newsletter*.

Formal business to be transacted at the meeting will include the following:

- (i) Confirmation of Minutes.
- (ii) Matters arising.
- (iii) Financial Report.
- (iv) Election of Officers.
- (v) Consideration of any motions received.
- (vi) General.

D. E. A. Rivett,  
*Hon. Secretary.*



# OLD RHODIAN NEWS

**Morris Blackman** (1930), who is Professor of Physics at the Imperial College, London, returned to Grahamstown recently to visit the university. He left South Africa in 1931 and spent two years in Germany before accepting a lecturing post in England. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and is well known for his research in solid state Physics. He was interested to note the tremendous growth of the university in the past years but still described it as "one of the few attractive universities in the world".

**Salley Harvey** (1968) has announced her engagement to Mr. D. White of the Boys' High School, Potchefstroom.

**Matthew Hart** (1927), who is a Senior Advocate and a member of the Johannesburg Bar, has been appointed an Acting Judge of the Eastern Cape division of the Supreme Court.

**Helen Morgan** (1968) and **Ian McConnachie** (1969) have announced their engagement. Helen is teaching in Cape Town and Ian is articled to a firm of attorneys in Port Elizabeth.

**James Chalmers** (1929) recently retired from the office of City Treasurer of East London. He had served the Council for 40 years. Much of the development of East London to its present proportions took place during his period of service in the Municipality.

**Molly Smit** (1968), who is teaching at the Diocesan School for Girls in Kloof, Natal, has announced her engagement to the Rev. Barry Wood of Randfontein.

**Thomas Hamilton** (1948) has been appointed Manager of an insurance company for the Border and Transkei region. During the war he served in the South African Navy and then joined the British Colonial Service. He has been in the insurance field since 1966.

**Gordon Bauer** (1968) has been awarded a travel fellowship by the S.A. Council for English Education. He will spend the first term of 1971 in the United Kingdom to study methods in teaching and teacher training.

**Carol Horsfall** (1966) married Dr. Michael Thompson of Johannesburg in July this year.

**Dirk Rezelman** (1958) has been appointed Information Officer to a political party in the Transvaal. He formerly served as an information officer in New York, and as Public Relations Officer to a national industrial organisation.

**Charles Cogill** (1968), who is research officer in the Anglo-American organisation, recently married Miss Daphne Punyer of Port Elizabeth.

**Angela Andrew** (1969), who teaches at the Commercial High School in Port Elizabeth, has announced her engagement to **Jonathan Church** (1968).

**Trevor Long** (1959), who is at present Vice-Principal of Pearson High School, Port Elizabeth, will become deputy head of Grey High School, Port Elizabeth at the beginning of 1971. He previously taught at Kearnsey College, Natal, Graeme College, Grahamstown and Union High, Graaff-Reinet.

**Dennis Pringle** (1959) has recently moved from Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg. He is on the staff of a Building Society and is a former Eastern Province Cricketer.

**Mark Nettleton** (1969) has been admitted to the Side Bar in Grahamstown.

**Peter Haxton** (1965) and **Renee Jordaan** (1968) have announced their engagement. Peter is teaching at Queen's College and Renee at Alexander Road High School, Port Elizabeth.

**Diana Chapman** (1969), daughter of the Dean of Students, Prof. H. J. Chapman and Mrs. Chapman, married **John Wostenholm** (1970) a few months ago.

**Geoff Allen** (1969) is a reporter and photographer on the staff of the Eastern Province Herald in Port Elizabeth. He recently won a prize in the national contest for photographers connected with the election of South Africa's representative in the world beauty contest.

**Marianne Duncan-Brown** (1967) married Mr. David Blake of Cape Town in July, 1970. Her sister, **Helen** (1967), was her bridesmaid.

**Willie Jonckheere** (1966) has been appointed Lecturer in Afrikaans/Nederlands at the University of Port Elizabeth.

**Ronald van der Zee** (1969) and **Denise Martin** (1969) were recently married in Johannesburg.

**Elizabeth Donald** (1961) married Mr. J. Fullard in Port Elizabeth during July. They spent their honeymoon in Italy.

## OBITUARY

**D'Arcy Gordon Brownlow** (1949) died in January this year.

**Derek Beadle** (1934 and 1954) died in Johannesburg on 17th June. He had served with the South African Air Force in the second world war, attaining the rank of Major. More recently he was engaged in research work on the Rand mines.

**Tom Joubert** (1949) died in Port Elizabeth in July this year. He was a national roads surveyor and had been in ill health for some time. He saw active service during the second world war.

**Rodney Mundy** (1946) died in Salisbury a few months ago. He was Principal of the Gwebi College of Agriculture. During the war he served with the Royal Sussex Regiment, attaining the rank of Captain. He went to Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship in 1947 and took a B.A. Honours degree in Agriculture followed by the M.A. in 1953. While at Rhodes, he played Hockey for Eastern Province. Before his appointment to Gwebi he held an appointment at the Rhodes Matopos Research Station for a few years.

**Edward (Teddy) Rivett-Carnac** (1932) died in Cape Town in August, 1970. He was Headmaster of the Western Province Preparatory School in Rondebosch, an appointment he had held since 1963. He had previously served as Vice-Principal of St. Andrew's Preparatory School in Grahams-town for 17 years and had started the United Schools Trust Fund. During the war he served as a Captain in the First City Regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner. He was awarded the Military Cross.

## RHODIANS ALL

On this photograph are five Rhodians who form a link, in one family, between the establishment of Rhodes University College and the present day.

In front (left) is **Mr. Evan Workman** (1922-1925) and **Mr. V. C. H. R. Brereton** (1904). Standing behind them are **Mr. Desmond Gilbert** (1950 - 1952), **Marguerite Poland**, who is Mr. Brereton's grand-daughter, and **Patricia (Paddy) Gilbert** (nee **Workman**, 1951-1953). Mr. Brereton's father, the **Rev. A. W. Brereton**, was also the first registrar of Rhodes University.



Dear Sir,

This week we received from you a publication, "*The Long Journey*" for my father **Charles Moore**, a past student of Rhodes. I regret to inform you that he passed away on June 18th, on his "long journey". I would like you to know how much he enjoyed reading the magazines and news about Rhodes in these latter years — he was 82. In his study there is a photograph of the R.U.C. First Rugby team, 1916, of which he was a member, and I believe he also had his Blue for Tennis.

He retired in 1948 as Vice-Principal of the Wellington Training College. I know he would want me to wish Rhodes University success in its future undertakings and development.

Yours sincerely,

Yvonne Lewis.

Wellington.



# OLD RHODIAN NEWS *Continued*

**Michael Darlison** (1961), who entered the teaching profession when he left Rhodes, has changed over to medicine and completed his training at the University of Cape Town. (He recently demonstrated his lasting affection for Rhodes, however, by sending donations to the Library and the Department of History).

**Timothy Bravington** (1953) has been appointed Rector of the Parish of Bellville and will move there after Easter next year. He is engaged to Miss Rosemary Kelleher of London where they hope to be married in January.

**David Gadiel** (1961) has moved from Auckland University, New Zealand to Monash University in Victoria, Australia, where he is on the staff of the Economics Department.

**Diana Budd** (nee Winterton) (1963), took the U.E.D. at the University of Natal in the year after she left Rhodes and then taught at several schools in Rhodesia. Her last appointment was at Townsend High School, Bulawayo as head of the Geography Department. She married Mr. Patrick Budd in May last year and they spent their honeymoon in Britain. They have a three month old daughter.

**Vera Smit** (1965) chose 21st November, 1970, for her marriage to Mr. Peter Wilson of Bulawayo. He is a former Rhodesian Rhodes Scholar and a double blue (Hockey and Cricket) of Oxford. Vera recently returned to South Africa after teaching for two-and-a-half years at Abingdon, five miles from Oxford. She has given up athletics but played hockey for Oxfordshire in the past two seasons.

**June Bahlmann** (1966), who has been working in Johannesburg for the past few years, has become an air hostess for South African Airways and went on her first flight in October. She was Rhodes Rag Queen in 1964.

**Brian Gold** (1961) and his wife Penny (nee McIntyre, 1959), who were married in Uitenhage in 1964, are living in Pretoria where Brian is a partner in a busy suburban pharmacy. Penny taught for some time at Pretoria Girls' High but now gives all her attention to her three daughters (future Inkettes?).

**Trevor Bush** (1947), who spent a few months in England after leaving Nigeria, has now taken up a teaching post at Ying Wa Girls' School in Hong Kong. This should be quite a change after his 35 years in Africa during which he taught in six African countries.

**Jean Francois Bill** (1958), who is a Minister of the Swiss Mission in South Africa has moved to Pretoria. After leaving Rhodes he obtained a masters degree in Theology at the Chicago Theological Seminary and then served for some years in the Northern Transvaal. His wife, **Molly** (nee **Watson**, 1956) is adding a degree in African Languages and Anthropology to her Rhodes B.Sc. They are due to take a holiday in Switzerland before moving to the Federal Seminary at Alice in July next year.

**Harold Cotterill** (1919) is an Old Rhodian of more than 50 year's standing with whom we have recently had some communication. He retired from active teaching six years ago and is living in Somerset, England. We are indebted to him for a donation of R50 to the Old Rhodian Bursary Fund.

**Ute Winter** (nee **Freisinger**, 1954) received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Modern History) at the Graduation Ceremony at the University of Vienna in July this year. Her husband, Dr. Erich Winter, is Assistant Professor of Egyptology at the University of Vienna and they have three children.

**John Haigh** (1967) is a Lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Cape Town where he completed his Ph.D. this year. In 1968 he married **Eliria Rademeyer** (1967) and she is at present engaged in research on larval fish at the S.A. Museum in Cape Town and also completing an honours degree in Zoology at Stellenbosch University.

Rhodes University is well represented in Australasia. In our June issue we reported that five Old Rhodians found themselves reunited at a symposium on archaean rocks held in Perth earlier this year. Prof. Winnifred Maxwell has now told us that three out of four speakers in a debate on the All Black Rugby tour, held at Nelson, New Zealand, were Old Rhodians, with two more Old Rhodians in attendance. They were:

**Chris Rooke** (1951)  
**Susan Rooke** (nee **McDougall**, 1951)

**Ron Power** (1949)  
**Ann Power** (nee **Haye**, 1951)  
**Bridget Farrell** (nee **Smart**, 1948)

With five Old Students in Nelson alone, there may be a considerable number in New Zealand and a warm invitation is extended to them all to make contact with the Old Rhodians in Nelson.

**Laura Starke** (1968) and her sister **Jean** (1968) are at present in the United Kingdom. Laura has joined an international farm camp for a six month's working holiday. Jean is working for a silverware manufacturer in Birmingham and recently went on a camping holiday in Greece.

**Harry Hall** (1941), who is a member of the Board of Governors of the Rhodes University Foundation Trust, has resigned from his post in the Ministry of Education and has set up in practice in Salisbury as a Consultant Psychologist.

**Desmond Kopke** (1961), who has been a member of the staff of the Geography Department at Rhodes University since 1963, is spending a year's study leave at the University College of Swansea in South Wales. He will also visit the Geography Departments of other universities while in Britain.

**Lesley Duncan-Brown** (1966) married Mr. Robert Matthews in East London a few months ago.

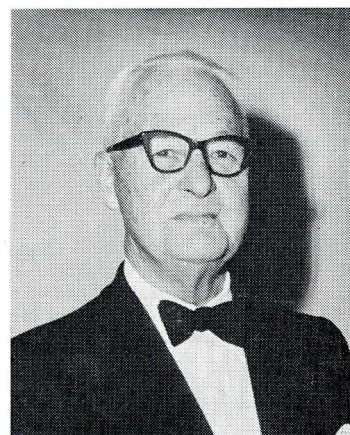
**David Hagen** (1951) is a management consultant in Lawrenceville, U.S.A. A letter recently received from him had been written in Istanbul on route to India in connection with a research project.

**Richard Wood** (1963), who subsequently obtained the Ph.D. of the University of Edinburgh, now holds a research appointment at the University of Rhodesia, Salisbury.

**Ann Lombard** (nee **Stapleton**, 1935) and her husband recently returned from a holiday in Europe. Among their travelling companions they discovered a Rhodes graduate of 1914, Mrs. G. T. le Roux (nee **Marie Isoline Holmes**), now living in Pretoria.

## VINTAGE YEAR REMEMBERED

*We are indebted to Prof. H. F. Sampson, Emeritus Professor of Law, who recently celebrated his 80th birthday, for this account of a vintage year in Rhodes rugby.*



Prof. H. F. Sampson

"The history of every university is coloured with success in sport, recorded and forgotten by all but contemporaries. The very first and most singular success at Rhodes is an example.

"In the 1910 Rhodian a note on Rugby, significantly second to one on Soccer, merely mentions that in the previous year two teams had been entered for the first time for the Grahamstown and Eastern Province league cups, with "trepidation" it was added. And further that the first team had won both, with a bare note of the number of games won, lost and drawn, and the total points scored. Not a word of the glamour of three incredible victories by the first rugby team every fielded by Rhodes, whose only assets were a new jersey, green with white and red rings at the middle, that gave a useful illusion of superman stature, physical zest, and the contempt of more seasoned opponents. The team was a mixed one, from Kingswood, Oppidans, with some better known at soccer, and laced with reputedly reluctant Andreans.

"With just trepidation it met, firstly Pirates (long since extinct) and then Albany, a team perhaps handicapped by sense of its distinguished record. In the latter game Rhodes got quite unexpected scent of possible victory from two dropped goals I was lucky to get in the first half. This eight point lead inspired us to even more tenacious vigour, and we of St Andrew's walked home in our barred boots (there were no studs then) as we had come, but with light-footed elation at final success.

I cannot remember the unrecorded score.

"And so we had to entrain later to meet the Cradock Rovers for the Michau country cup — with renewed trepidation. Our experienced opponents greeted us with confident smiles. The ground at that time was over the river, near the railway line and the stock pens. It had more glass than grass on it. I can only remember a dusty, gusty game, without details, and the fact that we somehow won it too, with the flair of a team having nothing to lose. Again I cannot remember the score.

"They expressed sympathy for us in our next match. And not without reason, for now we were to face Olympics at Port Elizabeth (then called "The Bay"). For my part it all seemed something we hadn't bargained for at first, to be thrust into the middle of the arena like that.

"I believe almost the whole of Rhodes took the train with us. And the old German street band was at the Crusader ground as usual, to add dramatic atmosphere. Only three points were scored in all, but they were ours in a windy scramble in the first half. From then on we clung to chance, against opponents foiled by their own pride. At best I remember having a tough time at full-back, for some minutes stripped of my superman jersey."