

Published for
Old Rhodians

Rhodes Newsletter

July 1993

Hugh Chapman Bursaries

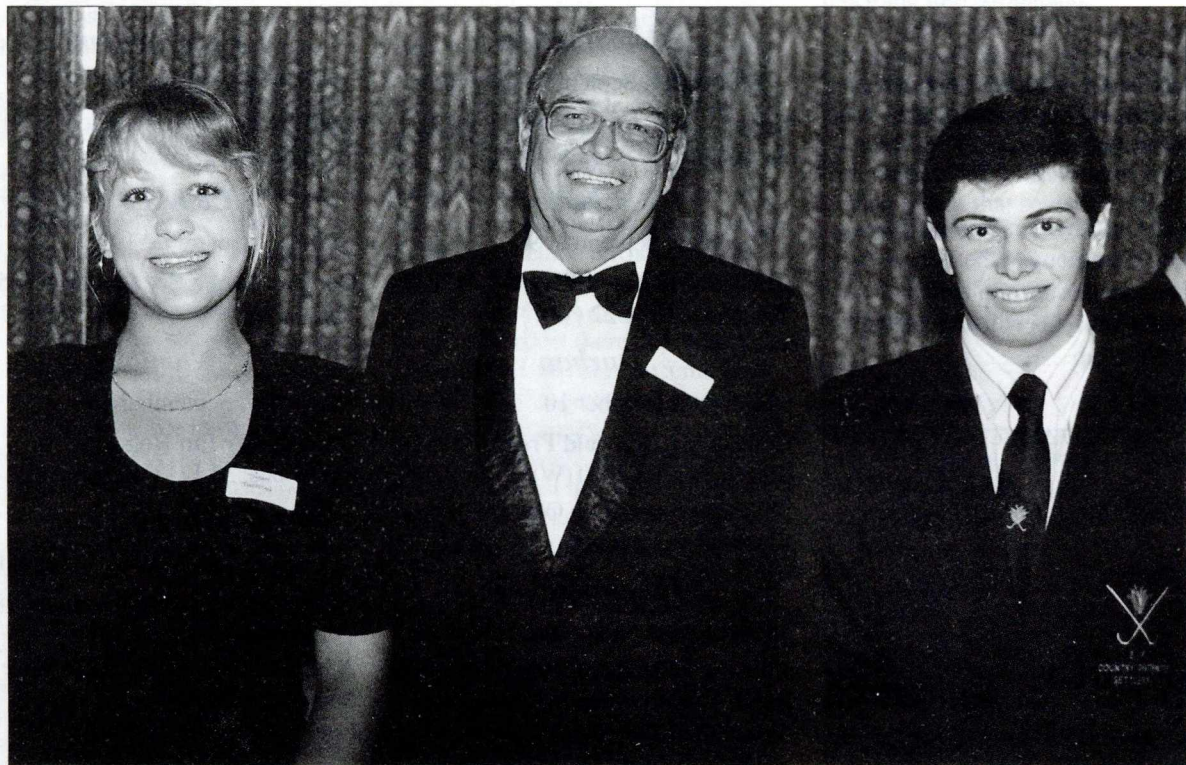


An Old Rhodian function was held on March 24 to welcome 22 students, all OR dependants, as this year's Old Rhodian Union bursary holders.

The occasion was a very special one in that it saw the launching of the first Hugh Chapman bursaries, made available from the Hugh Chapman Trust, established from contributions by ORs and other individuals in memory of 'Chappie'. We were honoured by the presence of 'Chappie's' widow, Mrs Jean Chapman. The first holder of the top OR bursary (valued at R 3 000), the Hugh Chapman Gold Bursary, is Susan Thurman, a third-year BA student.

Nine other Hugh Chapman bursaries were awarded. The Old Rhodian Union is also grateful for the response by ORs to its recent (and, everybody please note, ongoing) bursary fund drive. It thanks all those who have formed the "150" Club (and hopes still more ORs will join!) It acknowledges the continuing support of the UK Old Rhodians whose generosity made possible the award of a R 2 000 bursary to Graham Glover, a second-year BA student. The JB White bursary, set up by Mrs White in honour of her Rhodian son who lost his life in World War II, was awarded to Thyrell Cunningham, a second-year BCom student.

Seen above with Mrs Jean Chapman at the cocktail party held recently to enable the Old Rhodian Union committee to meet the ORU bursary holders are several of the Hugh Chapman Bursary holders.



Seen with the President of the Old Rhodian Union, **Professor Chris Hummel (1953)**, at the party are Miss Sue Thurman (left), holder of the Hugh Chapman Gold Bursary, and Mr Graham Glover, holder of the United Kingdom Old Rhodian Bursary.

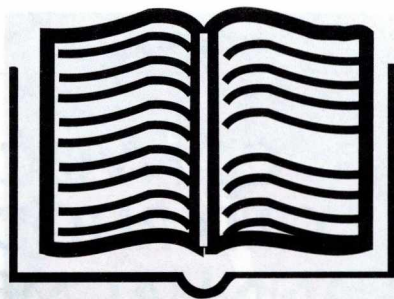
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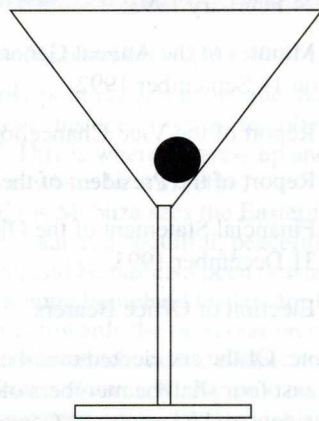


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Law Prof's book published

Professor John Grogan (1969) of the Law Faculty recently completed the second edition of *Riekert's Basic Employment Law*, which deals with the major legal aspects of the individual employer-employee relationship.

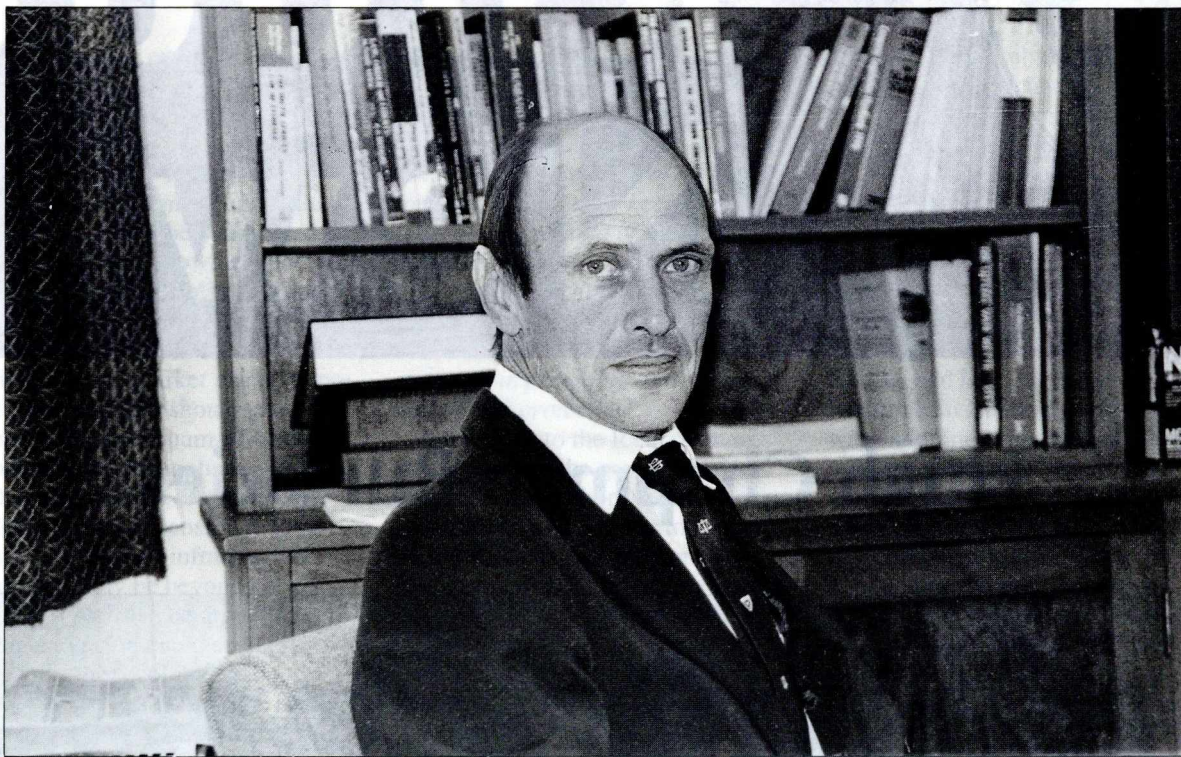
Professor Grogan, who was assistant editor of the Eastern Province Herald until 1980, was commissioned by Juta to update the popular book, the original text of which was written by Julian Riekert before his emigration to Australia. The new edition covers the sweeping changes in labour law during the five years that have passed since the publication of the first edition. In his book, Professor Grogan has incorporated all the changes that have taken place in labour legislation as a result of the judgments of the labour courts.

"The book tries to set out, in comprehensible language, the various principles that have been evolved by labour appeal courts in the last decade. It also deals with the pending legislation regarding farm workers," said Professor Grogan.

The book is aimed at individual employers and employees, students, industrial relations practitioners, trade unionists and lawyers.

Professor Grogan has published many articles on labour law in various academic journals. He has been lecturing on labour law at Rhodes since 1987, has sat as an assessor in the Labour Appeal Court, and acts as consultant on labour law to a number of companies and institutions. Professor Grogan was awarded his PhD in 1990, after completing his thesis on "Law in the State of Emergency".

He is now working on a second volume on collective labour law to be published in May this year. He is also writing a book on administrative law, which he hopes to complete this year.



Professor John Grogan.

Special Meeting of Convocation

The following extract of minutes is from the special meeting of Convocation held on February 24, 1993.

The following motion was read by the acting Secretary:-

That Convocation approve and accept the following proposal:

- 1 That the Old Rhodian Union amend its constitution to provide for the following alterations to the membership of its committee:
 - a) That the President and Secretary of Convocation be *ex officio* members of the committee; and
 - b) That of the six elected members of the Old Rhodian Union committee, at least four shall be members of Convocation which together with the President and Secretary shall be the executive of Convocation.
- 2 That on the adoption by the Old Rhodian Union of the above amendment, the present executive committee of Convocation be abolished and be replaced by that specified in 1 (b).

The motion was then proposed, seconded and put to the vote. It was passed unanimously.

Members of the Old Rhodian Union Committee are:

Mr M Beauvais (Treasurer)
Miss M M B Burnett
Professor D R Cooper
Professor D Eve
Mr M Ginn
Professor H C Hummel

(President of ORU)

Mr C A Lanham (Secretary)
Professor I A Macdonald
Professor D E A Rivett

The current President of Convocation is Mr Justice Mullins and the Secretary is the Registrar, Dr K S Hunt.

CONVOCATION and OLD RHODIAN UNION ANNUAL MEETING - 1993

NOTICE

The Forty-Third Annual Meeting of Convocation will be held jointly with the Annual General Meeting of the Old Rhodian Union in the Council Chamber on Monday 13 September 1993 at 5.45pm.

AGENDA

- 1) Notice of Meeting
- 2) Minutes of the Forty-Second Annual Meeting of Convocation held on 14 September 1992 and the Minutes of the Special Meeting held on 24 February 1993.
- 3) Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Old Rhodian Union held on 14 September 1992.
- 4) Report of the Vice-Chancellor
- 5) Report of the President of the Old Rhodian Union
- 6) Financial Statement of the Old Rhodian Union for the year ended 31 December 1992.
- 7) Election of Office Bearers

(Note: Of the six elected members of the Old Rhodian Union Committee, at least four shall be members of Convocation which together with the President and Secretary of Convocation shall be the Executive of Convocation)

The Joint Annual Meeting of Convocation and Old Rhodian Union will be preceded by the Founder's Day Wreath Laying Ceremony at the War Memorial at 5 pm. After the meeting, members are invited to attend a cheese and wine party in the Senior Common Room. This will also be the occasion of the monthly draw of the ORU "150" Club

(DR) K S HUNT

SECRETARY, CONVOCATION

MR C A LANHAM

HON. SECRETARY OLD RHODIAN UNION

13 May 1993

Sent in Good Faith

Old Rhodians are reminded that address lists of ORs living in particular areas are sent to individuals in good faith to enable them to contact old friends and to organise reunions and other social occasions.

We strongly urge you to bear in mind that it is totally against University policy for these lists to be used for commercial purposes.

1943 50TH ANNIVERSARY REUNION

Thomas (1943) and Bridget Taylor (Orr 1943) of 76 Smartt Road, Woodleigh, East London 5241 (tel : 0431- 352880) have alerted us to a strong desire among 1943 ORs (and others at Rhodes around that time) for a 50th anniversary get-together on Founder's Day which the University is celebrating on Monday 13th September.

We would make you 'guests of honour' at all the 'ritual offerings' on that day including *inter alia* the wreath-laying ceremony at the War Memorial, the ORU/Convocation AGMs, the cocktail party to follow. Please get in touch with Bridget directly or with me c/o History Department (tel: 0461-318330) to let either one of us know whether you can be here in Grahamstown to 'walk down memory lane' on that day. Look forward to seeing you!

Chris Hummel
President, ORU

Reunions in 1993

Bloemfontein

Wednesday, September 8 at 7pm
Contact: **Mr Roy Gordon** (1960)
Telephone: 477 831 (W)

Kimberley

Thursday, September 9
Contact: **Mr Mark Fletcher** (1983)
Telephone: 81 322 (W)

Durban

Friday, September 10
Contact: **Mr Donwald Pressly** (1981)
Telephone: 308 2300 (W) or 372 797 (H)
All Pietermaritzburg ORs are invited to attend this reunion

Johannesburg

Friday, September 10
Contact: **Miss Rose Ridgewell**
Rhodes University Johannesburg office
Telephone: 788 5543 (W)
All Pretoria ORs are invited to attend this reunion

East London

Friday, September 10
Contact: **Dr Steve Fourie** (1974)
Telephone: 22 539

Cape Town

Friday, September 10
Contact: **Mrs Kitty Cruise** (1965)
Telephone: 689 1696 (H)

Namibia

Saturday, September 18
Contact: **Mr Ian Rogers** (1987)
Telephone: 33 171 (W) or 23 0122 (H)

United Kingdom

October - pub evening in London?
Contact: **Mr Murray Graham** (1943)
Telephone: 574 2197
Address: 27 Dormers Wells Lane,
Southall, Middlesex, UB1 3HX,
England

Old Rhodian News

Katherine Edith Wallis (1919) is the second oldest OR living today. Unfortunately Miss Wallis was very "lost and unknown" but her nephew, **Fred Pettit (1937)**, wrote and told us where she is living and what she has been doing for the last 74 years! Miss Wallis celebrated her 95th birthday on November 17, 1992. After graduating with a BA degree in 1919 Miss Wallis taught at Collegiate in Port Elizabeth until 1922 and then returned to Rhodes to do a higher educational diploma in 1923. From 1924 to 1932 she taught mathematics and English at Carnarvon High School and then at Pearson High School in Port Elizabeth until she retired to Middelburg at the end of 1952. She recalls the definition one of her pupils gave her of a fraction - 'summink over summinkelse'. She still lives in the house in which she grew up as a young girl. Since her retirement she has served as Chairlady of the women's branch of the then United Party and was a member of the National Council of Women. She is still a member of the Red Cross.



Miss Katherine Wallis

1920s

Phyllis Roderick (Barnes 1925) recalls the visit of the Prince of Wales as described in the last Newsletter by **Harry Murdoch (1923)**. She says the 'Zulu Warriors' were so convincing that the Prince's bodyguards leapt onto the running boards of the Prince's open car in an attempt to protect him. Phyllis also remembers an April Fools' Day when Professor Cory turned the tables on his students and set off two pre-prepared experiments in two 'stink boxes' and then beat a hasty retreat, locking the class in. They choked, coughed, cried and fought their way to the three-storey high windows - a victory indeed for "Tim".

1930s

Edwin Pons (1935) recently celebrated 50 years in the ministry. A tea party was held for him at the Settlers Park Service Centre in Port Alfred. He was ordained in Cape Town in 1942 and worked in a number of different parishes until he retired in 1983 with the status of 'Minister Emeritus'. After his retirement he moved to Port Alfred in 1984. At present he is a part-time minister of the Port Alfred Presbyterian Preaching Station.

1940s

Ben Anstey (1947) recalls that he received a tiny copy of the New Testament from **Peter Hinchcliff (1946)** and **Trevor Bush (1946)** for his 18th birthday. Ben left South Africa in 1978 after the collapse of the family business to take up a financial directorship of a well-known retail/wholesale chain in Namibia (then South-West Africa). He has been a licensed amateur radio operator since 1949 and has been the chairman of the Namibian Amateur Radio League for a number of years. He is also the treasurer of the Windhoek Auras Rotary Club.

Peter Duminy (1949) has returned to South Africa on contract to the SA Chamber of Business after having lived abroad for 24 years.

Tommy (1949) and **Kay Hartzberg (Whitfield 1949)** retired to Port Alfred at the end of last year. Tommy was associated with Kingswood College for nearly 50 years. At various times he was master in charge of tennis and cricket as well as a rugby coach and Nuffield selector. He played cricket for Eastern Province in 1947 and played senior inter-provincial tennis from 1951 to 1961. Kay supported him throughout his career and together they ran the Wyvern Club for eight years. She also matched him at sports, representing Eastern Province at golf and tennis.

Derek Riley (1948) has been appointed to chair the 15-man task force charged by government with devising a new strategy for the motor industry. Derek was appointed to the task group by Finance, Trade and Industry Minister, Derek Keys. In addition to the added responsibilities generated by the task force he is chairman of the Midas Group and on the boards of several companies, and the Board of Governors of the Rhodes University Foundation.

Dr Dick Schmidt (1943) together with his wife, Mary Jane, visited Rhodes in February this year for the first time in 50 years. Dick was born in Namibia (South-West Africa) where his father owned the first tin mine. He studied geology under Professor Eddie Mountain and while at Rhodes played hockey for Eastern Province as well as soccer and tennis for Rhodes. While Dick was at Rhodes **Ian Smith (1938)** was warden of Struben House.



Dr Dick Schmidt (1942) and his wife, Mary Jane, who live in Ohio, USA, on a nostalgic visit to Rhodes.

Bill (1947) and **Muriel Staude (Ryall 1949)** have moved to Melmoth in Natal where Bill has been promoted to Secretary for Education, KwaZulu and will be operating from Ulundi.

Dr D Williams-Wynn (1947) retired as Emeritus Professor in September 1991 from the University of Natal where he was Professor of Applied Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Science. Last year he was awarded a Certificate of Commendation for his services in the fields of research and teaching, by the Oil and Colour Chemistry Association.

1950s

Brian Banwell (1953) and his wife, Elsie, live in Wychwood, Germiston. Brian retired in June this year from the position of Principal of the Theological Education by Extension College in Johannesburg. His mother, **Mrs Margaret Reed (formerly Banwell, nee Ayliff)** was on the SRC before the First World War, and left to serve in France as a Voluntary Aid Detachment Nurse. She died at the age of 97, in Cape Town on February 8, 1992. Brian's daughter, **Judy (1975)**, lives in Durban where she is a secretary in the electricity department of the Durban Corporation.

Fred (1959) and **Christine Brownell (de Villiers 1958)** live in Pretoria where Fred recently wrote *National and Provincial Symbols and flora and fauna emblems of the Republic of South Africa* which was due for publication earlier this year.

Richard Buckland (1952) has retired as Director of Public Relations at Rhodes. He plans to travel abroad later this year and experience a British winter.

Frederik Dekker (1956) was transferred to Houston in mid-1992. He now works as Manager, Business Development, Worldwide Exploration, for Unocal Corporation.

Maureen de La Harpe (Beare 1955) had her first book, *Msasa Morning*, an autobiographical story of life on a remote farm in Zimbabwe during the sixties, published last year in Harare.

John Dickson (1958) is president of the Durban Regional Chamber of Business and **Alan Wilson (1957)** is deputy president. This organization, with over 8000 members, is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Both Alan and John are also Old Queenians. Alan is chairman of Masonite and John is managing director of the Durban Board of Executors. Alan's wife, **Averil Challenor (1960)** is chair- person of the Board of Governors of Durban Girls College where the head-mistress is **Gwen Williams (1970)**.

Carole runs a psychology practice on a low key basis. They have a son and married daughter in Cape Town and a married daughter in the UK. Carole misses Cape Town but loves Knysna.

Graham (1959) and **Anne McDonald (Francis 1959)** live in the States with their children, Andrew (26) and Kathryn (21). Graham played goalie for the Rhodes first hockey team.

Joan (Ribbink 1951) and **Trevor Teeton (1951)** live in Nieu Bethesda where Trevor has retired.

David (1958) and **Prue Wimble (Martyn 1968)** have four children and live in Pietermaritzburg where David is a partner in a firm of chartered accountants, Coopers Theron Du Toit. **Brett Hodgson (1987)** also works for the same firm.

Nolly Zaloumis (1950) has been championing the Green cause for more than 30 years. In recognition of this dedication he was recently awarded the State President's Distinguished and Meritorious Service Gold Medal.

1960s

Leo Benning (1961) took early retirement from Tafelberg School in Sea Point at the end of 1991 and is now the editor of a news booklet for veteran/masters athletes. He was re-elected executive chairman of the Western Province Masters Athletic Association in April. Leo won the high jump at the SA Masters Athletic Championships in Port Elizabeth earlier this year. He will be representing South Africa in the 60-64 year age group in the World Championships which will take place later this year. Some 5 000 athletes from 60 countries are expected to participate.



Coincidence or what?

Graham Glover and Lawrence Schäfer were the recipients of the 1992 Sanlam prize for Law, having obtained identical marks. Both are resident in College House and both attended Grahamstown schools. Their fathers, **Brian (1965)** and **Ivan (1962)**, are old Botha House residents as were their respective uncles, **Ian Glover (1963)** and **Norman Schäfer (1954)**. Their mothers, **Corlette (Pryor 1965)** and **Lenore (Callaghan 1965)** attended the same school, the Holy Cross Convent, in Windhoek where they were in the same class.

Seen from the left: Lawrence Schäfer, Graham Glover, Ivan and Lenore Schäfer, Corlette and Brian Glover.

Basil Blumrick (1961) has moved to Uitenhage as headmaster of Muir College. Basil was deputy headmaster at Selborne College for nine years. He is an avid athlete, has won two silver Comrades Marathon medals and was awarded provincial colours for road running in 1985.

Peter Bowen (1960) tells us that he played rugby for oppidans and that his wife, **Valerie (1969)** played the title role in the Rhodes Light Opera's *Geisha* - hardly fitting for a clergyman's wife!

Peter has several Rhodes connections : his late mother, **Margaret Alice Webber** was here in the 1920s; his son, **Michael (1976)** and **Beverley (Dickson 1978)** live in Warmbaths where Michael works for Gold Fields. His daughter, **Teral (1974)**, is married to **Ashley la Grange (1972)** and lives in England where Ashley is head of the Art department at Rickmansworth High School. Peter's younger daughter, **Jenni (1980)** married **Simon Burton (Staff 1984)**. They live in Pietermaritzburg where Simon lectures at the University and Jenni runs the new University Bookshop.

Whatever happened to **Carla Bowman-Vaughan (1968)**? She set a world knitting record of 66 hours in April 1968 while her nearest rival fell asleep. Rhodes has lost touch with her but we would love to hear from her, or about her from a friend. Does she still knit?

David (1969) and **Karin Brehmer (Clarke 1971)** live in Alberta in Canada where David teaches music, using the Khodaly method, at Millshaven School. Karin sings in a professional choir, the Richard Eaton Singers and David keeps fit by jogging - he ran the Jasper-to-Banff race in the Rocky Mountains.

Derek Coetzer (1962) is the group financial controller and group secretary of Murray and Roberts Engineering.

Trevor de Bruyn (1965) is head of the Pastoral Counselling Centre at St Columbia's Presbyterian Church in Parkview.

Hugh Forsyth (1966) is very fortunate to have good friends to play tennis with on Saturdays. Hugh has had 13 jobs since leaving Rhodes and will settle down when he's older!

GRADUATION 1993

edited extracts from the speeches and citations delivered at ceremonies held in Grahamstown and East London in April and May

"Live honestly, injure no one and give to every man his due"

Address by the retired Judge-President, The Hon Mr Justice D D V Kannemeyer, at Grahamstown on 16 April 1993

A graduation ceremony is one of the most important events in the University calendar. You, the graduands and diplomands, receive recognition of the success which has crowned your time at Rhodes. You will take to your chosen career the privilege of having had a University education and the inestimable advantages that this carries.

Your skills will be needed in the days ahead. I trust you will use them not only for your own advantage and enrichment but also to improve the lot of those less fortunate than you.

We must have the courage to strike out, trust in our own ability and help to build the new society that our country needs so sorely. This does not, however, mean that we must jettison all that belongs to the past. Much of it is of value and is needed to build the future South Africa.

The law and its administration have been subject to increasing criticism over the past years. Where does the fault lie? What should be changed to increase its acceptability? What should be retained?

In the 'Institutes' of the Emperor Justinian we read that:

The precepts of the law are these: to live honestly, to injure no one and to give to every man his due.

Common Law

This epitomizes our common law which has served us well. It has had to be adapted and developed to meet changing circumstances but it seeks to protect the rights of those subject to it and to do justice between man and man.

If the Courts were left to apply and enforce this law there could be little criticism of the results. But the Courts are subject to the overriding power of Parliament to make laws which they are required to apply. There is no provision that entitles the Courts to review and strike down legislation that does not measure up to the standards of fairness that the common law expects.

The impression is thus gained that the law as a whole is unjust and, losing sight of the fact that legislation which may be considered to be unjust has been enacted by Parliament, the legal system is blamed for the consequences.

It follows that the judiciary is criticized for failing to protest when it is required to administer such laws. In 1961 the Appellate Division was required to interpret aspects of the Group Areas Act. The question in issue was whether it empowered the executive to discriminate between members of different race groups.

No such power was expressly given to the executive by the Act but in its judgment the Court reached the conclusion that the power had implicitly been given. Holmes, J A, who delivered the judgment of the Court said:

The Group Areas Act represents a colossal social experiment. It necessarily involves the movement out of group areas of numbers of people.

He then said that this must have been envisaged by Parliament when

the Act was passed and continued:

Whether this will be for the common weal of all inhabitants, is not for the Court to decide ... the question before this Court is the purely legal one whether this piece of legislation impliedly authorizes ... discriminatory results. In my view it manifestly does.

In a recent comment on this decision it was said:

Accepting the correctness of the decision, it is a matter of regret that from our highest court there was this bland and mechanical approach without comment on legislation that had already then caused misery and disruption to the lives of hundreds of thousands of South Africans. A word of regret, even if not condemnation of this gigantic social injustice would not have been out of place.

Panel of five

It must be appreciated that the judgment, though under the name of Holmes J A, was that of a panel of five Judges of Appeal. Such a judgment, as the present Chief Justice pointed out in giving this address in 1990:

represents an amalgam of the ideas, ingenuity, legal knowledge and expertise, humanity and wisdom of every member of the panel.

Then the nature of a judgment must be appreciated. Its purpose is to give a finding on the question of law or fact which is before the Court and to explain the reasons for reaching such a finding. The Court's view on the desirability of the legislation has no place in its judgment.

Thus, I suggest that criticism of Courts, because they have failed to comment on unjust legislation they have had to apply, is based on an incorrect premise.

Entrenched

Though much legislation which was oppressive and discriminatory has been repealed or is to be repealed, steps must be taken to ensure that future legislatures are not able to enact similar measures. This can only be achieved if a declaration of human rights is enshrined and entrenched in the future constitution which, at the same time, must give a Court, either the Supreme Court or a special Constitutional Court, the right to review legislation and to declare it null if it fails to meet the requirements of the entrenched declaration.

The common law is the guardian of human rights. Only a small portion of the statute law has affected these rights. Most of the legislation to which we are subject is necessary as a complement to the common law, to order our society.

The question which has already caused differences of opinion and probably will continue to do so is what the rights are that require protection, what indeed qualify for classification as human rights.

People supporting differing political, social and economic ideologies will try to advance their cause by having the principles in which they be-

lieve included in the declaration and much debate will be needed before an acceptable document can be produced.

Bill of rights

The most important attributes of a Bill of Rights should be brevity and clarity. But it should not be considered to be immutable. It must be realized that a constitution is a working instrument which requires some elasticity. It is made for people of fundamentally differing views and must be capable of adapting to changing moral, economic and social norms. So a constitution must not attempt to dictate the interpretation to be placed upon a Bill of Rights incorporated in it.

It must allow those entrusted with the task to do so in accordance with the needs of the times. The results in years ahead may differ from those envisaged by the framers, but if the result is in accordance with these needs they, the framers, will have achieved their task.

However, there is another side to the coin. In applying a declaration of rights, social development may be frustrated by the interpretation placed upon it.

That great Justice of the U S Supreme Court, Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered one of his many dissenting judgments in 1921 in the matter of *Truax v Corrigan* in which most of the judges upheld an injunction against strike pickets. Their argument was that to set it aside and to allow strikers to picket business premises would offend against the Fourteenth Amendment of the constitution of the United States which provides that *no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.*

Most equated the word 'property' with the concept of a business, holding that if a person was prevented from freely carrying on his business he was deprived of his property. Justice Holmes called this *delusive exactness* and said that this is a source

of fallacy throughout the law. By calling business "property" you make it seem like land. There is nothing I more deprecate than the use of the Fourteenth Amendment to prevent the making of social experiments that an important part of the community desires though the experiments may seem futile or even noxious to me.

Credibility

I see this as the most important change required in the new South Africa in order to make the legal system more acceptable and to restore its credibility: a declaration of rights enshrined in the new constitution, coupled with the power given to an appropriate Court to review legislation.

To make this function there must be a willingness on the part of the executive to accept the rulings of such a Court.

Of course there are other matters which will have to be addressed, among them the question of representation before the Courts and the composition of the Courts themselves. All people have the right, should they appear in Court either as an accused in a criminal case or as a party to civil litigation, to representation by a legal practitioner.

Representation

However, to many the right is illusory. In recent years a great deal has been done to make it more real than it was. But if representation is to be provided for all indigent parties, legal practitioners must be available and money must be there to pay them. The education and training of the personnel required and funds for this and for their remuneration must be given urgent attention.

The Supreme Court Bench is the ultimate guardian of our liberties and will become even more so when it enjoys the review powers I have mentioned. Its quality must thus be

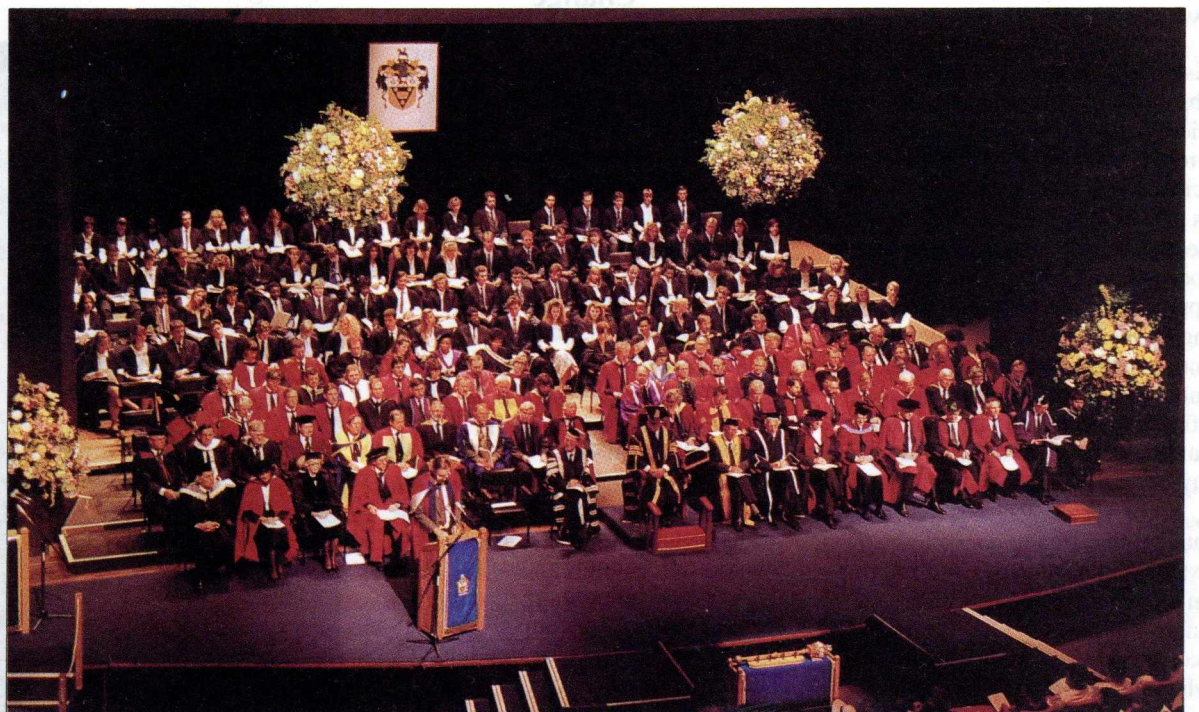
of the highest calibre. Whatever its composition, the ability of its members properly to discharge their responsibilities must be assured, as must their complete independence.

But if society is to be properly ordered one comes back to Justinian's precepts. Properly constituted Courts can compensate those who suffer legally cognizable injury, they can prevent contemplated action which will injure another, they can ensure that every person receives his due and is protected in his fundamental rights. But there is little they can do to enforce the first of the Emperor's precepts, namely that people should live honestly, apart from imposing sentences when dishonest people are convicted which will, we hope, deter others. The alarming proliferation of crimes of this sort is symptomatic of a disregard and a contempt for the law which is a cancer at the heart of our society.

Deciding upon an appropriate sentence is one of the most difficult tasks a judge or a magistrate has to perform. Having considered the nature of the crime, the interests of society and factors personal to the convicted person, and after reminding himself of the frailty of human nature a decision is reached. Often after much agonizing, a sentence is imposed.

Recently, people so sentenced have often been released after having served but a small portion of their sentences. Apart from the frustration felt by the person who imposed the sentence, its deterrent effect upon others is lost, the discretion with which the Court is vested is interfered with and to this extent the independence of the judiciary is impaired.

I trust that in the new era this aspect, which has done so much to discredit the legal system, will be properly addressed.



Magnificent flowers and traditional academic colours convey some of the splendour of the Grahamstown graduation ceremony.

Glenashley. Ian and his wife, Carol, recently returned to Durban after ten years in Port Elizabeth where he did in-service training and spent eight years with the Summerstrand United Church.

Gavin Boswell (1987) will shortly be ordained at St Andrew's Presbyterian church in Brakpan.

Robert (1983) and Gail Botha (Watson 1983) are working in Mauritius on a four-year contract. Their first baby was due in May 1993.

Ken Buchanan (staff 1980) has transferred from AECl's Head Office in Johannesburg to AECl's Forest Products Business in Pinetown.

Megan Carter (1988) is working in the Finance Division of Standard Bank Head Office in Johannesburg.

Christian (1981) and Mandy Carver (Sherman 1978) live in the foothills of the Ruwenzori Mountains in Uganda with their three children, Alistair (6), Merryn (5) and Jeremy (1). Christian trains mechanics and works for the Christian Aid Agency, Tear Fund.

Andrew Chandler (1984) completed an MBA degree at UCT, and recently moved to Johannesburg where he works at UAL Merchant Bank. He wishes all his OR friends the best in life.

Greg (1981) and Juanita Clur (Roebert 1984) were married on December 5 last year.

Mandy Collins (Stevens 1987) finally married Rob on December 12 last year.

Elaine Collins (Recsei 1982) married Ross, an Australian actuary, recently. She is self-employed, in Sydney, providing contract services to actuaries in life insurance and reinsurance companies, as well as to actuarial consulting firms. She is doing a Master's degree in Economics at Macquarie University this year.

Richard (1984) and Yolande Cousins (Blokke 1984) were married in 1989. They live in Windhoek, where Yolande teaches maths and music, and Richard is a pilot with Air Namibia.

Gabby Decina (1986) is a cost accountant at a mine outside Welkom.

Peter Dennison (1986) lives in Hillcrest outside Durban and runs his own pet shop accessory distribution business.

Bernard (1980) and Kim Desmidt (Steele 1981) have a daughter, Lee, who was born in January 1992. They returned from the UK on June 5, 1991, having spent two years with ICI in the north-east of England. Bernard is the Human Resource Manager of AECl in Bophuthatswana.

Evan Dollar (1986) lectures at the University of the Transkei in the geography department. He is hoping to go to Argentina in October.

Desireé Doran (1984) works for Icon Communication in Cape Town, doing editing, design and page layout on DTP.

Clare Fincham (Foley 1985) and David have a son, Daniel. They live in Harare where Clare teaches English as a second language to foreigners.

Bianca Fleming (1985) recently returned from overseas. She taught previously at Swartland Hoërskool.

Ceridwen Fleming (1983) works as a temporary secretary for various Cape Town businesses.

Ross Fleming (1981) finished his BA and Librarian Diploma, and is now working at the Kalk Bay Bible Institute.

Janine Franké (1983) works for a software firm, SPL, based in Johannesburg. As a consultant for an international accounting package she travels to London, Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Windhoek. Janine still manages to find time to model, especially lingerie, for which she is in high demand. Wedding bells will ring for her in Switzerland later this year when she will be marrying her childhood sweetheart, Peter Wisniewski (Wits 1994), a medical doctor.

Ian Gendall (1981) works as a research geologist for GENMIN. He is also doing the MSc Exploration course part-time at Rhodes. Ian recently got engaged to **Janet MacLaren (1982)**, who works as a pharmacist at the Glynnwood Hospital in Benoni.

David (1981) and Gaby Gess (Von Hasseln 1986) were married in the Rhodes Chapel in December last year. David is an advocate in private practice and Gaby is a state advocate.

Angèlique Goldsworthy (Webber 1988) and Brandon, a quantity surveyor, live in Durban and have a baby boy, Liam. Angèlique is studying Psychology Honours at the University of Durban Westville.

Erhard Günzel (1987) was appointed as an archivist at the National Archives of Namibia in February 1992.

Lebogang Hashatse (1986) was appointed as the assistant editor of *Tribute* in May last year.

Jonathan Herson (1984) is a member of the Southern Transvaal Branch Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa (PSSA), and has been the chairman of the West Rand Pharmacist discussion group.

Richard Holland (1983) taught French at the new St John's College in Harare for four years, after leaving Rhodes. He moved to England in 1991, and after a "depressing" two months in London, went up to Oxford, where he worked in a book store for a year. He then did the TEFL course, and is now teaching English as a foreign language to Arab boys in Sharjah, north of Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates. Richard says the job is extremely tough and challenging, but life in the boomtown atmosphere of the Emirates is fascinating. "There are loads of expats around, and South Africans like a sandstorm! The Emirates were a-buzz during the Gulf War, but managed to avoid the Iraqi Scuds," he said. He sends his best wishes to those who were in the Rhodes Choir between 1984 and 1986, and regrets not being able to hear them on the 1992 Zimbabwe tour.

Graeme Joffe (1989) has been appointed as an international sports broadcaster for US-based CNN (Cable News Network).

Bulelwa Koyana (Mdikane 1987) is married and has a baby. She works at Vaal Carrier College as a student co-ordinator which she finds exciting.

Annemarie Kriel (1987) spent last year studying physiotherapy at Stellenbosch University. At the end of 1992, she went to London, where she visited her sister, **Nicky Murwill (Kriel, 1986)**. From there she travelled to Edinburgh to meet a group of friends, who were all travelling around overseas:

Nickey Baille (1987); Niki Lourens (1988); Chris Erasmus (1988); Jane Teixeira (1988); and Tristan Botha (1988).

Varonil Kurien (1987) works at the Dr W B Rubusana College of Education in Mdantsane, Ciskei.



A portrait of Rhodes University Chancellor, Dr Gavin Rely, was unveiled by his wife, Jane, on April 16. Seen admiring the painting are the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, Mrs Rely and Dr Rely.

Ros Lake (1986) is doing her articles at a legal firm in Johannesburg.

Lebo Lethoba (1987) is a training co-ordinator at the HSRC.

Templeton Pops Mageza (1987) is practising as an attorney in Johannesburg and is doing legal work for a number of organizations. He would like to keep contact with fellow ORs. His address is P O Box 7606, Johannesburg, 2000, and his telephone number is 011 - 331 9435/6.

John (1988) and Daphne Maree (Muller 1986) are very happily married and live in Cape Town where Daphne is involved in education and John is a business analyst for a funds management company.

Anthony Matthews (1980) is married to a teacher and they have two daughters aged three and one. He has moved to Lomagundi College Primary School in Chinhoyi as headmaster, after nine years at Ruzawi School, Marondera, Zimbabwe.

Peter (1985) and Marcelle Maver (Uren 1985) were married on September 26 last year in Constantia. They now live in Edgemead. Since leaving Rhodes, Peter has completed a biomedical engineering degree at UCT.

Diana McGivern (Wayland 1983) has completed an MEd (Management) degree at the University of Western Australia. She is teaching Economics and Accounting. Her granddaughter was born on April 30, 1992. She sends her best wishes to Rhodes' East London Division.

Robert McJannet (1988) is doing his accounting articles for Price Waterhouse Meyerrel in Johannesburg. He passed the Board Exam in March 1992.

Steve Meise (1987) lives in Vanderbijlpark and commutes daily to Vereeniging where he is doing his articles with a legal firm.

Roger Metelerkamp (1985) lives in Port Elizabeth where he works as a chemist for CSIR.

Imogen Mkhize (1981) will be entering the Harvard MBA programme in September this year.

Craig Morris (1982) is an accountant in San Francisco.

Sivuyile Mpiti (1989) is planning to go overseas in three years time to do an MBA.

Garrick Mullin (1986) is married and works as a geologist in the far northern Transvaal.

David (1980) and Jill Parratt (Allen 1982) married in 1986, live

in Robindale, Johannesburg and breed Siamese cats. David runs the Research and Development arm for Standard Bank's personal electronic banking operation, having previously looked after the marketing side. Towards the end of last year, he returned from an overseas secondment where he had the opportunity to study at Oxford and Manchester Universities.

Una-Jean Paver (1986) teaches PhysEd and Business Studies at Kingswood School, a public school in Bath, England, which is a sister school of Kingswood College, Grahamstown. She would like to hear from any 1988 PhysEd graduates.

Greta Pech (1986) is completing an MSc degree in Environmental Science at UCT.

Fiona Pretorius (1987) completed an LLB degree at UCT in 1991, and spent 1992 travelling and looking for work. She is now doing her articles in Cape Town.

Janet Pringle (1988) is the new social worker of the Gold Fields Child and Family Welfare Society in Welkom.

John (staff 1978 - 1986) and Liz Pugh (Hawkrig 1958) spent two weeks in Hong Kong and China in April 1992 and three weeks in the USA in October. John's daughter, **Merridy Wright (Pugh 1985)** is an assistant editor of the Tasmanian magazine, *Leatherwood*, and her husband, **David (1983)** recently completed his PhD thesis. His younger daughter, Janet, graduated with a BSc Pharmacy and is doing a six month internship at the Launceston General Hospital. John's son, Jonathan, has passed his second year BSc and is collecting belts of all colours in the martial art Tae Kwan Do. John is the only member of the family who still swims competitively.

Tanya Raynham (Panas 1987) is the personnel manager at Edgars in Pretoria and her husband, **Paul (1982)**, is a financial analyst at Standard Bank in Johannesburg.

Martin Robinson (1980) worked for a hydrogeological consulting company in Zimbabwe as operations manager for four years, after leaving Rhodes. Following this he spent two years in Colorado, working for a computer mapping company (started by Old Rhodians!). He left America to join a hydrogeological consultancy in Melbourne, where he managed the Victorian operations. He is now working for an organization called Hydro Technology. Martin recently married Christine, a local Melbournean.

Mosidi Seretlo (1987) started work in Johannesburg in 1992 and was promoted to Assistant Branch Manager in April this year and hopes to have a company car shortly!

Stanley Shakoane (1989) is a second year LLB student at the University of Natal. He would like his OR friends to write to him at 205 Men's Tower, Denison Residence, University of Natal, P O Box 375, Pietermaritzburg, 3200.

Fred Shaw (1987) is a travel representative for Travamarket in Illovo in Johannesburg.

Gill Marais (Cubitt 1985), Mike Nixon (1984), Paul Raynham (1982) and Philip Silcock (1979) are all in the Retail Banking Services division at Standard Bank in Johannesburg.

Isobel Slater (1987) has been appointed as an advocate in the Grahamstown Supreme Court.

Gillian Sole (1985) recently bought a house and is very broke! She is still working in AIDS and Cytomegalovirus research at the National Institute for Virology.

David Stredder (1984) has been transferred to Rondebosch from the Transvaal and promoted to Human Resources Manager of Dura Construction Co, a branch of Grinaker Construction Ltd.

Diane Stuart (1980) married **Warren Parker (1980)** on February 20, 1993.

Mark St Quintin (1980) was awarded the Master of Business Administration degree, by the University of Calgary, last year.

Alan (1981) and Linda Sutton (Gemmell 1982) married in February 1991.

Monde Tabata (1981) is married with one child and lives in Johannesburg.

Christine Thompson (1987) has joined a management consulting firm in Johannesburg.

Noel (1982) and Barbara Thomson (Silvestri 1983) have moved with their daughter to New Zealand.

Nickie Turner (Buckland 1984) married Glenn on January 30 in Grahamstown where they are both state advocates in the Supreme Court.

Michael (1981) and Carolyn Ward (Croft-Goodison 1984) have settled in Sydney where Michael is a project manager for a software company and Carolyn is the microbiologist for the New South Wales region of Carlton and United Breweries (Fosters). Michael's brother **Gary (1973)** and his wife **Mary Rose (Low 1973)** live in

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New Residence opened

Rhodes' newest residence, Allan Gray House, was officially opened at a ceremony in the building on Saturday February 27, bringing the total number of residences at the university to 34.

The House plaque was unveiled by **Mr Allan Gray (1955)** of

Allan Gray Investment Counsel, who with his partner, **Mr Charles Baillie (1955)**, both Old Rhodians and members of the Rhodes University Foundation Board of Governors, funded the building of the residence.

Building on the 84 bedroomed,

super-modern yet gracious women's residence in Prince Alfred Street, began in February last year and was finished just in time for this year's students to take occupation.

Designed by architect Mr Jan van Heerden, the house has modern

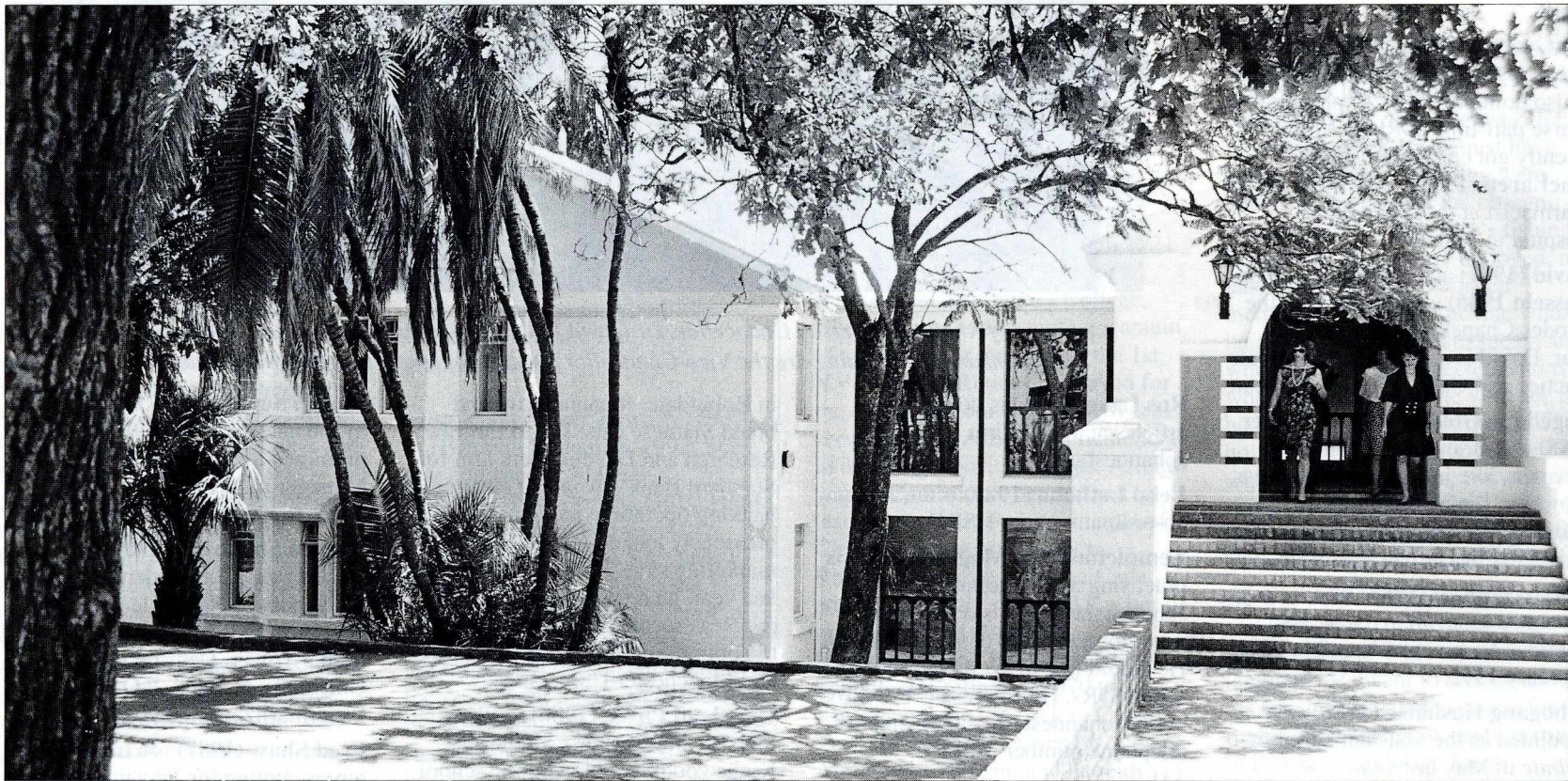
and efficient facilities and is planned to be easy to clean and maintain. With full laundry facilities and a cupboard for cleaning utensils on each floor, it is one of the first residences to be designed for students to do their own cleaning and maintenance.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson, said that the generosity of Allan Gray Investment Counsel had enabled Rhodes to continue with its tradition of a residential, collegiate lifestyle. "We believe that Rhodes students graduate with much more than a degree certificate because they have spent at least a year in residence," he said. Both Mr Allan Gray and Mr Charles Baillie came to Rhodes in 1955, Mr Gray to read for a Bachelor of Commerce degree and Mr Baillie for a Bachelor of Arts. Mr Gray graduated with distinctions in Mercantile Law and Economics and Mr Baillie with a distinction in Systematic Theology.

Mr Gray went on to complete the CTA and later an MBA with distinction at Harvard. He later founded Allan Gray Investment Counsel and was joined by Mr Baillie in 1979.

Mr Baillie in the meantime had completed a Bachelor of Science degree with distinctions in Maths, Applied Maths and Physics, followed by an Honours degree with distinction in Physics at Rhodes. He won a Rhodes Scholarship which took him to Trinity College, Oxford, to read for an MA in Mathematics. He followed this up later with an actuarial qualification.

After the ceremony, guests were taken on guided tours of the House by the student residents before gathering in the Drosty Dining Hall, of which Allan Gray is the fifth member house, for a buffet luncheon.



Professor Kerr honoured

Professor Emeritus A J Kerr (1939), a specialist in Contract Law, has been appointed Senior Counsel for the Republic of South Africa in honour of his outstanding contribution to the legal system.

"The appointment, which is made by the State President on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, is perhaps the highest honour which can be conferred on a legal academic," said the Dean of the Faculty of Law at Rhodes, Professor J R Harker.

Although many practising advocates apply for and are granted appointments to Senior Counsel, in the academic field where appointments are based on outside recognition of an academic's contribution to the legal system, the appointment is an honour.

Other academic silks are Professors Ellison Kahn, Charles Dhlamini, Sas Strauss, Kobus van Rooyen and Paul van Warmelo as were the late Professors Paul Boberg, J C de Wet, E Emmett and W A Joubert. Professors George Wille and Robin McKerron were also SC's though they combined practice at the Bar with their academic careers so fall into a special class.

"I am delighted that the State President decided to honour Professor Kerr in this way and feel it is a fitting reward to a long and distinguished career," said Professor Harker.

Professor Kerr has written three

books on Contract Law: *The Principles of the Law of Contract*, now in its fourth edition, *The Law of Agency*, now in its third edition and *The Law of Sale and Lease*, an introductory work on the same subjects for students of Commercial Law.

He is also the author of a book on *The Customary Law of Immovable Property and of Succession*, and one on *Law and Justice: A Christian Exposition*.

An Old Rhodian, Professor Kerr obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1941 and, after war service, his LLB at the University of the Witwatersrand in 1948.

After entering public service he was admitted as an Advocate of the Supreme Court in 1953, and served as Assistant Magistrate and Assistant Native Commissioner at Keiskammahoek for two years.

In 1960 he graduated with an LLM from Natal University and a PhD in 1972.

He joined the teaching staff at Rhodes University as a lecturer in 1955, became a senior lecturer in 1958, and a Professor in 1968. He was Head of the Department of Law from 1984 to 1987

and Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1984 to 1990. He has twice acted as Vice-Principal and was Senate Representative on the Council of the University from 1978 to 1988.

In 1991 he was granted the title of Professor Emeritus and made an Honorary Research Fellow.



Professor Kerr

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Brisbane, while the eldest brother, **Richard (1970)** married Rebecca and lives in Durham in the UK and was recently made a Professor at Durham University. More news from Australia is that **Brian Brett (1972)**, his wife Marian, and their two daughters are also living in Sydney.

Ian Waters (1986) works for Windmill Fertilizers in Zimbabwe as a technical consultant.

Jonno Waters (1989) works for *Business Day* in Johannesburg.

Helen Watkins (Bleloch 1986) married in October 1992. She works for Anglovaal as a geologist in Johannesburg.

Petra Wenzel (1986) went to Germany to attend a Bible School, after she completed a BPrimEd degree at Rhodes. She is now doing a practical year in an Assembly. She has settled well and said it is great being back in her home country.

Giselle Wertheim Aymes (1986) is happily ensconced in a tiny cottage on a large plot, and is at last working in 'sync' with her ideals. She is the development officer at St Barnabas College in Bosmont, Johannesburg, where underprivileged children are given a first class secondary education. She promotes the school and helps to raise funds.

Stephen Whitehead (1982) works as a representative for a travel agent in Johannesburg.

Steven Wright (1982) is an assistant manager in Group Benefits at Liberty Life in Braamfontein.

Alex Yazbek (1983) has become famous for his R 8 000 movie "Two Cigarettes". Don't ask how he persuaded the actors to provide their services free of charge! Apart from being a film maker, he also teaches English to Russian immigrants in Johannesburg.

Tania Zagel (1984) is the new editor of *Accountancy SA*.

Paul Zorn (1980) married **Michelle (Le Roux 1985)** in November last year. Michelle is working as a professional assistant at a legal firm in Harare. She and her husband hope to spend some time travelling in 1994. She is in contact with **Juliet Harris (Keevil 1985)**, **Juliette Yates (Menagé 1985)**, **Kate Garden (Taylor 1985)**, **Michelle Haliburton (1986)** and **Yolanta Kordonski (1985)**.

1990s

Lucy Smith (1992) has an honours degree specializing in English second language teaching. She has been designing courses in Xhosa and English for second language learners. Lucy is one of two students from Africa to be invited to Little Rock by the Little Rock Rotary Club in June this year for a five-week stay.

Rhodes Newsletter . .

. . . is produced by the Public Relations and Development Division and edited by **Mrs Jenny Purdon**. She may be contacted by telephone at 0461 - 31 8516, by fax at 0461 - 31 1902 or through mail addressed to her at the Public Relations and

Development Division, Rhodes University, 6140 Grahamstown. She looks forward to hearing news of reunions and other contacts with Old Rhodians and, as well, notifications of any address changes.

Keeping Track!

Keeping track of Old Rhodians is one of our priorities, as we strive to keep our records as up to date as we can.

To help us to do this, it would be much appreciated if you would enclose your last address label when notifying us of a change of address, if possible, as the label contains computer information which makes the alteration to your name and address easier.

If you can't supply a label, don't worry; send us your new address anyway.

We need to keep in touch!

Obituaries

At each of the Graduation ceremonies in Grahamstown in April the Chancellor, Dr Gavin Relly, asked for a moment of silence to mourn two graduates of Rhodes, Chris Hani (1962) and Alistair Weakley (1969), both victims of the senseless violence in our country.

Chris Hani (1982) on 10 April 1993 at Boksburg

Here was man when comes such another

(JULIUS CAESAR William Shakespeare)

*In the world's broad field of battle
In the bivouac of life
be not like dumb driven cattle
be a hero in the strife*

(PSALM OF LIFE - H.W. Longfellow)

He looked impeccable and dignified in his guerilla uniform with a Russian pistol on his hip, and as usual his warm handsome face full of smiles and ever-eager to shake our hands and crack a joke or two. Chris Hani had come from the war-torn eastern part of Angola in the Malange province. He had been there for over two weeks commanding Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) guerilla fighters, there was nothing to suggest that he was from a war zone. He loved to be where action was, he had no fear for death. To him death was a necessary end and there was no need to live if you fear to die, the essence of life was to live it to the fullest no matter how short or long. And that is why his followers, whether guerilla fighters, intellectuals, workers young and old loved and respected him - he led by example.

I worked under Chris Hani when he was the army commissar for many years in the 1980s as a political instructor to both MK and ordinary ANC members in various parts of southern Africa and I can recall how he respected Clausewitz's dictum that 'war is the continuation of politics by violent means'. He emphasized that each ANC cadre must understand the three stages of the South African Revolution, namely, the heroic three hundred years of armed resistance against colonialism, secondly the non-violent years of struggle that began with the formation of the ANC in 1912 to its banning in 1960 and lastly the circumstances and factors that led to the decision to embark upon armed struggle in December, 1961.

He clearly had a very high regard for those amongst us who were entrusted with the task of teaching politics in the movement because he believed that it was important that each cadre of the ANC should know and understand why he/she is a freedom fighter. One of his greatest teachings was that it was the person behind the gun that is important and not the gun itself and therefore it was imperative that each cadre of the revolution should be led by knowledge. Consequently, politics was allocated far more time than all the subjects combined.

His simplicity and humility was his strength, because at no stage would you feel that you were with a great man whose death at the hands of a lonely and disgruntled East European assassin would literally turn South Africa red.

Chris Hani was an intellectual of the highest calibre and he could discuss and argue endlessly about Marxist philosophy and its relationship to the South African struggle with the finesse of a real man of letters and at no single moment would you feel that he was imposing his ideas on you. At times he would come to a class of politics sit, listen and at the end of the lecture would make a few objective and constructive remarks.

It is indeed interesting how Chris was able to be a military man, an intellectual and a leader of the working class. He fulfilled each role with such immaculate articulation and precision that it was no contradiction in terms to listen to a fiery and emotionally charged Hani mobilising the workers to strike, moving amongst them, shaking their hands, clad in simple jeans and also listen to a cool-minded Chris discussing intently classics and African literature, but this was the strength of this amazing man.

Similarly, Chris Hani was the darling of the youth. One man who could command them and they would obey his orders. The man who could roar like the 'young lions' and 'toyi-toyi' with them. However it was the same man who towards the end of his long, arduous, but fruitful life appealed to them to fight for peace; to transform the self-defence units of MK into the peace corps in the style of John F. Kennedy and like Malcolm X when he began to speak to the militant youth about peace - that cost him his dear life.

It was indeed heartening to observe that the way the nation, particularly the black people and the world reacted to his death transcended the narrow confines of ideology and prejudice and Chris Hani was buried in a dignified and statesmanlike manner he so much deserved.

Hambe Kahle Qawe La Maqawe.

Tribute by Lebona Mosia

Mr H H (Bill) Harvey (1933) in Pietermaritzburg on March 30, 1993 after a short illness. Bill played rugby for the 1st XV's in the latter half of 1934 and for a full season in 1935 together with **Hubert Dainton Freakes (1927)** who won a Rhodes Scholarship and, while at Oxford, played for England. Bill wrote to the Curator of the Rhodes Museum in October 1992 thanking him for sending him a photostat of an article in the *Rhodian* of 1935 in which remarks about the Rugby Football team of 1934 were published.

Miss Mavis M Hill (1924) on January 5, 1993 in England.

Mrs Leonie Holderness (Mathew 1930) in Marondera, Zimbabwe on August 15, 1992.



Leonie Mathew at Rhodes in 1930

She was the younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Mathew of Port Elizabeth.

(Her elder sister, **Mervynne (1925)** with her husband, Leslie Carter, started Woodridge School which later grew into Woodridge College). Leonie taught history at St Mary's School, Johannesburg until the end of 1936, when she married the **Rev Richard Holderness (1929)**, who had been a law student when she met him at Rhodes in her first year. He was appointed priest-in-charge of St David's Mission, Bonda, Zimbabwe in 1937, and she was head of the school. During her husband's frequent absences Leonie looked after the mission and their growing family.

After seven years at Bonda, the family, which had increased to three sons and a daughter, was transferred to the parish of Fort Victoria (now Masvingo). Again her husband had a vast area to cover, and spent so little time at home that the strain on the family became unreasonable, and failing to get a transfer to a more suitable parish, Richard resigned. He was appointed as a teacher at Prince Edward School in Harare where he remained for the next 18 years. Leonie was a wonderful home-maker. Wherever she lived she created a garden. She was a great story-teller, and her grandchildren loved nothing better than to sit beside her and listen as she wove the plots, even preferring this to television. She was also a delightful poet, and hardly a birthday or anniversary went by without its appropriate verse. She played the violin in the Rhodes Orchestra in the days of Bodmer and Lord and accompanied Gilbert & Sullivan plays produced by her husband at Rhodes and in his teaching days. Once the children had grown up Richard gave up teaching and became a full-time priest again. They returned to the pilgrim life of a parish priest, living in rectories and being transferred from one to another. She put up with the pain of these partings, as with the increasing pain of arthritis, with her usual cheerful courage. In 1972 she and Richard took early retirement and moved to a piece of land adjoining Bonda Mission where they built a Retreat Centre. This now stands, with its lovely stone Chapel and guest cottages among the mountains, and is in constant use, like the House Beautiful in Pilgrim's Progress, built 'for the refreshment of pilgrims'. During the last few years Leonie had two hip operations, suffered a stroke, and spent her years mostly in a wheelchair. In spite of all this, she remained her brave and loving self, welcoming all visitors with that happy smile and readiness to listen which meant so much, until she fell asleep at dawn on the feast of the falling asleep of Mary, the mother of Jesus. Her youngest son's suggestion for the obituary notice in the newspaper was unusual and apt, 'A Mum for all seasons'.

Mr Dallas Hutton (1964) in Durban in January 1993. He was born in Bulawayo in 1944 and attended Christian Brothers College where he excelled academically and in swimming. He won the swimming victor ludorum twice and received Matabeleland swimming colours. After leaving Rhodes he returned to Zimbabwe where he taught Latin and English. Dallas was a dedicated and committed teacher and became an invaluable member of staff wherever he taught. He emigrated to South Africa in 1980 and became head of department at Northwood.

In 1988 he became acting deputy headmaster at Port Shepstone High School. In 1990 he was appointed senior deputy headmaster at Pinetown Boys' High School. As a son, brother, friend and colleague, Dallas was supportive, encouraging and always positive. He was an enthusiastic sportsman in the world of swimming and was very active in water polo. He was at various times, secretary of Natal Schools' Waterpolo as well as manager and coach of the Natal Schools' swimming team.

Mrs Marian Lacey (1978) in Grahamstown on April 3, 1993 at the age of 51.



Marian Lacey

Marian Lacey was a remarkable person, teacher, and political activist, who was loved by many who came into contact with her.

All Marian was and all that she did was achieved in the face of enormous difficulties. Her childhood in Johannesburg could only be described as hell. It was a hell which haunted her whole life, through constant illness and psychological fracturing. She bore this pain with a courage which enhanced her compassion towards the people close to her and towards the oppressed people she fought for.

After a first job working as secretary for Athol Fugard at Dorkay House, Marian worked in commerce. After gaining the BA(Hons) by correspondence through UNISA, she worked as a high school teacher. Her early political activity was as a member of the Congress of Democrats, and when this organization was banned in 1963, she joined the African National Congress and the SA Communist Party, working underground for both these organizations.

She had a brilliant academic record, gaining distinctions in her BA and BA(Hons) and for her MA at Rhodes. After her MA she won a scholarship to study at the School of African and Oriental Studies in London, turning her research into a book, *Working for Boroko* (published by Ravan Press in 1981) which has become the standard work on how rural labour subsidizes the urban economy of South Africa. On her return she worked as a researcher and trainer for, among others, the Institute of Race Relations, Surplus People's Project, and Farm Labour Project.

As a teacher at Rhodes since 1984, her strong ideas and encyclopedic factual knowledge, together with her warmth attracted many devoted students, several of whom have gone on to make large contributions to political and academic life in South Africa.

Marian served on a number of professional and research bodies, including the Association for

Sociology, the Centre for Development Studies, and the Union of Democratic University Staff Associations. In 1992 she did some tutoring and research at St Anthony's College, Oxford, focusing on the politics of alliance in South Africa.

Since the unbannings of 1990, Marian was central to the rebuilding of political life in the Eastern Cape, being elected onto the local and regional executives of the ANC. In 1991 she was elected to serve on the ANC National Consultative Negotiations Forum. Larger political responsibilities were offered to her, but she declined for reasons of ill health. Eastern Cape ANC leader Govan Mbeki said after her death: "She was a great thinker, and we in the Eastern Cape benefitted a lot from the inputs she made. We will all miss her."

Whoever worked closely with Marian soon came up against her peculiarly chaotic quality which co-existed with her lucidity. Infuriating as this was, she was loved for her selflessness, though rarely intimately known.

Marian's daughter, Cara, was caught in the turmoil of her mother's exhausting life, yet Cara's son, Damian Thabo de Wet, was a great joy to Marian. In her latter years Marian's life was haunted by the excruciating challenge of integrating her personal and political struggles - this was her last and greatest fight, the outcome of which eludes us : it was neither lost nor won.

Tribute by Dr Don Pinnock (staff 1983) and Mr Rob Berold.

Mrs M C Moir (Robertson 1918) in Johannesburg on November 2, 1992 - six weeks before her 95th birthday.

Mr John Robert Theodore Nuttall (1947) on March 18, 1993 in Boksburg. He was brought up in Steelpoort in the eastern Transvaal until his father died, when he moved to Johannesburg where he completed his schooling. By the time he was 20, his mother had also died. He served with the St John's Brigade during the Second World War. After the war he studied divinity at Rhodes where he met and married Lucia Lorna (Attwell) who was studying at the Training College. After ordination he became one of the early Methodist missionaries and served the community of Namaqualand for three years. He was then transferred to the new Manse in Parow. Conditions for ministers were dismal in those days, they lived in poverty, no furniture of their own, no transport, no hospitals nearby. He had to buy a bicycle so that he could also serve the communities of Bellville and Kuilsrivier. When the Wells organization, which was dedicated to improving the lot of ministers of all denominations, came to South Africa, he spent six years travelling promoting their cause. At the end of that time he joined the Medical and Dental Association of SA, which he served for six years as National Secretary. Thereafter he accepted a similar position in the Pharmaceutical Society of SA, where he remained for 18 years before retiring.

Although he was no longer a practising minister, he was active in the church and its community all his life, and was an Elder of this church.

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He was a family man and worked hard to provide for his wife, son and daughter. His honesty, integrity, dedication and moral strength earned him the respect of family, friends and business associates.

Miss Ruth Helen Paul Rayner (1931) on April 2, 1993 at the Edith Duly Nursing Home in Bulawayo. She taught for five years at Jeppe from 1940 to 1945, followed by Rhodes University in 1946 and then Teachers College. She taught at Beatrice in Rhodesia, as it was then, for 23 years without pay, at Zizane, Pelandaba, Bulawayo. Zizane means “Help one another”. Ruth was a very devout Church-goer so a tribute was paid to her by the Anglican Clergy with a very beautiful Requiem Mass.

Mr Jeremy Thompson Ridge (1976) in San Francisco, California on July 26, 1992 at the age of 35. Jeremy entered Bishops’ Preparatory School in 1963, matriculating from Grey in 1975. He played cricket and hockey for the 1st XIs and was captain of chess. He studied law in the UK and German in West Germany before joining American Express in the USA. He became a manager at several branches, and was highly regarded in the company. At the memorial service it was said of him : “Those closest to Jeremy speak repeatedly of his nature - gentle, kind, patient .. Few, at any age, have such discipline and wisdom. Fortunate were those who experienced the peaceful influence of his self-discipline and wisdom”. Jeremy leaves his mother, Mrs Yolande Ridge, and brother, Digby, of Cape Town.

Dr James Starke (Rhodes University Council 1974 - 1991) in January 1993 in Grahamstown after a long illness. He was 82. He was a researcher, teacher, active farmer and supporter of organized agriculture. He served on the Meat and Maize Boards for a number of years, was a director of Cape Eastern Meat Co-operative from 1958 and became honorary life director in 1984. He also devised the first meat grading scheme, still in force today, during the war years. Dr Starke was born in 1910 at Mulder’s Vlei, Stellenbosch, youngest of four sons of a well-known farming family. He was educated in Stellenbosch and at SACS before gaining a diploma at Grootfontein Agricultural College where he was a dux student. At Pretoria University he graduated with a BSc *cum laude* in Agriculture and then went on to do a Master’s degree. At a Transvaal experimental station he did research on fat lamb production for a doctoral thesis. Dr Starke had previously joined the Department of Agriculture and was then sent to Dohne as first officer to set up an agricultural station there. When war broke out he was refused permission to join up. As a key man he was posted to Cape Town to organize the meat supply for the South African Defence Force. It was at that time he devised the meat grading system.

After the war Dr Starke returned to Pretoria University with his bride, Winifred. He became senior lecturer

in Sheep and Wool and eventually Professor of Animal Husbandry. Three years later he bought Thorneycroft in the Eastern Cape and from 1954 became a full-time farmer until he handed over to his only son, Allan.

At Thorneycroft Dr Starke built up the first Bonsmara herd in the eastern Cape. The Starkes retired to Grahamstown where both continued their active lives. Dr Starke, a former rugby player, played a lot of bowls and bridge. Dr Starke was also an Albany Museum Trustee for 20 years and chairman of the Board for five. He was a man of wise counsel and great inner strength. Equally important was the total equality with which he treated all with whom he came into contact. Dr Starke is survived by Mrs Starke, Allan and his family and a daughter, Jean, wife of Dave Chalmers, long-time master at Woodridge College. There are four grandchildren.

Miss Viola Paton Thwaits (1937) in Harare in December 1992. She was educated at St Peter’s, Bulawayo and Victoria Girls’ High School in Grahamstown. After graduating with a BA she started teaching in the then Rhodesia in 1941, at Chaplin Junior School in Gweru. After three years she moved to Girls’ High in Salisbury. From there she went to Queen Elizabeth School as the Deputy Head in 1957. In 1960 she was appointed as headmistress of Oriel Girls’ School from which she retired in 1983 after 23 years in that position. She was a great reader of history, religion and world affairs. She was very interested in senior school girls and knew all her pupils from the time they entered Oriel to the time they left. After retirement in 1983 she joined the Samaritan Service and was a very committed member up to her death. **Harry Hall (1939)** recalls first meeting “V” in 1939 and that they attended SCA meetings together and did the same BA majors. He remembers her with affection as she was such a positive influence on so many thousands of girls and colleagues.

Mr Clarence Truscott (1958) in Grahamstown in April 1993. He was born in Port Alfred where he received his primary education. He matriculated in Newcastle, Natal and came to Rhodes to do a BSC (Pharmacy) degree. He then owned a pharmacy in Maclear for nine years. During this time he married Miss Martie Louw of Barkly East, a former student of the old Grahamstown Training College. The family moved to Grahamstown in 1973 when Clarrie acquired a local pharmacy. He immediately involved himself in business, sporting activities and administration. He was President of the Grahamstown Chamber of Commerce (now the Chamber of Business) from 1976 to 1986 and served on the executive committee as vice-chairman of ASSOCOM. He was a great rugby and cricket fan but his own sport was badminton.

He became president of the Midlands Veterans Badminton

Association and latterly vice-president. He also served as deputy chairman of the Technical College Board for 12 years and was a past chairman of the Kleuterland Board of Control. He was elected to the City Council in November 1988 and rapidly achieved prominence as spokesman for Health, chairman of the General Purposes Committee and chairman of Finance. The Grahamstown City Council chose him as its representative on the Rhodes University Council in 1990. Clarrie’s enthusiasm for sport took him on two overseas rugby tours, to New Zealand, and, with his wife, to France. He is survived by his wife, four children and one grandson.

Mr Charles Alec Unger (1930) in Cape Town on August 22, 1992, aged 81. He was at Bishops in 1921 and 1922. He completed his schooling at Maritzburg College, where he was senior prefect, captain of cricket and a member of the 1st XV. While at Rhodes he played for the 1st XI and during World War II served in East Africa as a lieutenant in the King’s African Rifles. After a year at Cambridge, he returned to teaching and became a principal of Chingola School in Northern Rhodesia. He moved to the Cape and was a highly regarded teacher of mathematics at Wynberg, Rondebosch and Pinelands High Schools. He retired in 1970 to Knysna and moved back to Cape Town in 1982. He leaves his son, Anthony of Durban, and daughter Ingrid Horak of Cape Town.

Mr David Priesthawes Wadman (1946) in Harare on January 21, 1993. He was born in Salisbury in 1923 and spent his early years at various schools there. Later he went to the Imperial Service College in England but had to return home because of the outbreak of the Second World War. After matriculating from Michaelhouse in 1941 he joined the Rhodesian army. He was then commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Sussex and thereafter departed for the Middle East and Italy. He was wounded and subsequently returned to Rhodesia and after demobilization came to Rhodes in 1946. After graduating with a law degree in 1947 he worked as an articulated clerk with a legal firm in Salisbury.

He became a partner in the firm in 1960 and by the 1970s had been elected President of the Law Society. In 1964, after having served as a Round Tabler, he became a Rotarian and was President of his Club in 1986/87. He undertook voluntary work in relation to education, playing a prominent part in School Council and Government Education Advisory Boards. David’s complete dedication to his work, his sincerity, his integrity and honesty of purpose, his industry, his loyalty and friendship towards his colleagues and his love for his family were all quite beyond question. He had an engaging sense of humour and a courtesy towards others which made it impossible to quarrel with him even when one did not agree with his views. His courage was always evident particularly in the last few years of

his life, when as a result of emphysema he suffered greatly but never complained about his disabilities. The following was finally said of him (in the words of William Shakespeare) at his funeral service :

“His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say to all the world, This was a Man.”

Mr Alistair Weakley (1969) died in April 1993 in the Transkei. He enjoyed fishing and sport - particularly rugby and running. He was inordinately proud of his garden. He loved animals - particularly his dogs. He was killed by people whose lives must have been so damaged that they were unable to understand the obscenity of their deed - after a day’s fishing, in a part of the country he loved, in a land where he had cherished memories, amongst a people whose language he delighted to speak, and whose culture he respected, and for whom he grieved at the violence that had been done to them; during a holiday with his friends, his brother who died with him and for whom he cared greatly, and with his new-found family whom he truly loved - Chloe, Thomas, Lucy and Arusha.

He was born in 1950 in Queenstown and brought up in the area. His friends were also his tutors in their language. He went to school at Queens and developed a love for rugby. That sketch of youth is true of thousands of white South Africans. It may explain an early accomplishment in Xhosa - but it explains nothing of the development of this man. Others with that experience developed into paternalistic racialists, but not Alistair Weakley. He developed a real commitment to liberal values.

He took undergraduate and Honours degrees in African Languages at Rhodes and taught at St Andrew’s College. He returned to Rhodes as Warden of Matthews and to read for an LLB. He then joined Whitesides and was admitted as a partner in 1982.

During his association with Rhodes he played for the Rhodes Rugby first team for ten years - and was captain for many of those years - certainly for longer than anyone before or since.

He was a fierce competitor. He hated losing and would accept nothing but total commitment from himself and his players. He was an outstanding leader; he commanded respect because he led by example. But he was not the stereotypic rugby player. He played a critical role in making the Rhodes Rugby Club a ‘liberal rugby club’. There was the time when UPE denied permission for our Chinese students to attend the Intervarsity Ball. The Rugby Club unanimously led the campaign to have Intervarsity cancelled.

There was the time when he and other Rhodes players were invited to strengthen the Port Elizabeth SEDRU team in a match against KWARU. Acceptance was immediate. Danie Craven threatened to ban for life any player who played in the match. The Minister of Sport fulminated. The Security Branch displayed interest in what was deemed to be a politically

dangerous event, controversial enough to be recorded in *Newsweek*. They played - and they were honoured - because it was sometimes difficult to do simple things like playing rugby with fellow rugby players.

He detested brutality and viciousness and the stupidity which often informs such behaviour - particularly against those who were unable to defend themselves.

He was an enthusiastic supporter of Drostdy Harriers and was for some years a keen contestant in the Settlers, Two Oceans, and Comrades marathons. He ran to be fit, for fun, and to be with his friends.

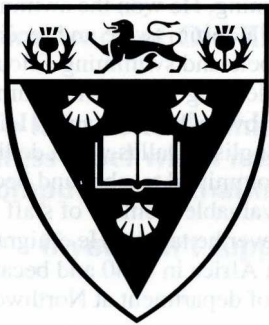
I have said that he developed a commitment to liberal values. As was typical of him, this was not just a matter of having opinions. He got involved in political work. He was a member of the local committees of the PFP and the Democratic Party. He took time off to fight in four election campaigns and two referenda. I have seen him enormously depressed when our candidate lost and ecstatic when he won. He had recently played a constructive role in the local Peace Committee’s efforts to respond to the crisis in local government in Rhini. He was a man of integrity. He has been variously described as “an extremely moral man”, as “a conservative man in the best sense of that word”. He would rant and rave at stories of business or government corruption. He hated the desecration of our natural heritage.

Above all he was a friend. Described as scrupulously honest; straight-forward; critical; supportive; sometimes quick tempered; practical; sympathetic. If anyone needed him he was there. He was constant; loyal; protective. For family or friends who needed to talk, who needed support, a sympathetic ear, someone to turn to - he would be there. We honour a friend who has enriched our lives.

Tribute by Professor Ian Macdonald(1958)

Mr Justice George Wynne (1926) in Grahamstown in October 1992. The eulogy was read by **Mr Justice Kannemeyer (1941)**, former Judge President of the Eastern Cape.

Judge Wynne, 84 had been a sportsman, soldier, senator and judge who during his life had played a prominent and important role in the life of South Africa and of his Church. He was born in Port Elizabeth, educated at Marist Brothers College and Grey High School and then graduated from Rhodes University College with BA and LLB degrees. In 1931 he was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship to Trinity College, Oxford where he studied jurisprudence. After having opened a legal practice in Port Elizabeth and Cape Town he was assigned to the Advocate-General’s department, lecturing at the Military College at Voortrekkerhoogte and rising to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He returned to Port Elizabeth to practise as an advocate, talking silk (QC), and was appointed to the Bench, first as acting judge in 1955 and then as a judge in 1956. Judge Wynne played for the 1st XV at Rhodes, gained a blue at Oxford, and played rugby for Eastern Province. He leaves his wife, Dorothy.



Audrey Jones (Marsh 1966) and Dennis have two children and live in Durban where Audrey teaches at Durban High School.

Jeffrey (1969) and Glenda-Ruth Jonsohn (Arkin 1971) have been married for 20 years and have lived in Toronto for 16 years. They have a daughter, Donne (17) and a son, Adam (13). Glenda-Ruth has completed postgraduate degrees at both the University of Toronto and York University.

Ian Lawson (1965) has been appointed group managing director of MCG South Africa.

Lionel Ludorf (1965) recently won the Midmar Mile for the over 40s. His sister, **Di Ludorf, (1967)** was a Springbok with Karen Muir and has competed in events in America and Rio de Janeiro.

Sally MacEachern (1969) has been living in England for 10 years - mostly in London. She is senior editor, non-fiction illustrated books, in a publishing firm.

Joe McDaniel (1962) has accepted a position with an Engineering/Design and Project management company in the St Louis, Missouri area and will be working on two projects in the Peoples Republic of China for the next two years. Joe would like any ORs of his vintage who live in the Hong Kong area to drop him a line at 3200 Patterson Place Drive, Apt 207, St Louis, MO 63129, USA.

John McDaniel (1962) worked in Port Elizabeth and then Salisbury, Rhodesia after graduating, until 1975. He graduated from Auburn University, USA with a Bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering in 1977. He worked in the oil industry for 10 years and is now quality assurance manager for the Thiele Kaolin Company. John is married to Virginia Spencer and has two daughters (10 & 4) and a son (8). He would love ORs in his area to write to him at P O Box 1727, Thomson, GA 30824, USA.

Theresa O'Reilly (Lombard 1966) and Thomas have three children and live in Cape Town where they both teach.

Johan Redelinghuys (1966) is a non-executive director of Specialized Exhibitions, the well known trade exhibition organizer. He is the founder member of Redelinghuys & Partners and is a registered psychologist. His other directorships include that of Redelinghuys Group Holdings; Organization Development International; Career Transition International; and Management Audit Partners.

Robbie Roome (1968) has been a chartered accountant in Pietersburg since 1975. He is in contact with **Dudley Pratt (1955)** and **Tich Cartwright (1968)** who is vice-principal of Capricorn School. Robbie and Tich are both involved in triathlon events.

Leslie Roberts (1965) has been appointed as Attorney-General of the Eastern Cape. He joined the Department of Justice in 1970 as a prosecutor at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court and was promoted to Deputy Attorney-General of Natal in 1980.

Dudley Schroeder (1962) is leaving the teaching profession after spending 19 years as headmaster of Queen's College in Queenstown. He has been appointed as general manager of a publishing house with the Nasionale Pers Group in Pretoria. Dudley is married to Melda and has two children, a son, Justin, who is self-employed and a daughter, Lise, who teaches at Rhenish Primary School in Stellenbosch.

Deryck Schreuder (1960) has held the Challis Chair of History at the University of Sydney since 1986 when he succeeded the late Professor J M Ward. He was recently appointed as Deputy Vice-Chancellor (Academic) of Macquarie University in Australia.

Royden Vice (1966) has been appointed managing director of Afrox. After 11 years at Afrox, Royden was transferred to the USA in 1986. He spent a year as chief financial officer of Airco, the US subsidiary of British Oxygen Company, before he was promoted to president of Airco Industrial Gases. He feels that it was especially rewarding, as a South African, to be given the opportunity of managing a sizeable business operation in the US. Later, he was also given responsibility for BOC's Latin-American operations. After six years in the States, Royden, his wife and daughter, Natalie, (16) have returned to SA while his son, Gavin (18), stayed behind to study engineering at Bucknell University.

Alan Webber (1960) has left Umtata High School after 19 years (15 of which were spent as headmaster) to go full-time sheep farming in the Barkly East area.

Tish Wimble (Kockott 1969), her husband and two children live in Pietermaritzburg where she has recently been appointed to the Board of Governors of the Wykeham Collegiate School.

1970s

David Bembridge (1972) and his wife, Vivienne, have moved to Seattle, USA, where David recently qualified as a CPA in Public Accounting in Bellevue, Seattle. He was previously a partner of KPMG Aiken and Peat in Swaziland.

Jeffrey Brill (1971) has left BP (British Petroleum) America as a result of major restructuring and now works as a research chemist in the Analytical Division of Great Lakes Chemical Corporation in West Lafayette, Indiana. Great Lakes makes a variety of chemical products, including water and pool/spa treatment chemicals, fire-fighting and fire-retarding chemicals, precursors for pharmaceuticals, and pesticides.



Denys (1936) and Mairi Kingwill (Paterson 1936) celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on December 15, 1992. They have three children and seven grandchildren. Denys received an honorary doctorate from Rhodes in 1984.

Roger Castelin (1978) was an accountant for a touring company in Harare until 1985 and then travelled to India, Nepal, Tibet, China and Singapore. In 1988 he became group financial controller for a department store, Meikles, in Harare.

John Danana (1979), a former public relations manager at the Transkei Development Corporation, is now the general manager, administration, at Transkei Airways. He obtained his MBA at Roosevelt University in Chicago, Illinois.

Billy (1972) and Vivian de Klerk (Cole 1971) married in 1976. They spent ten years in the Transvaal and then decided to return to Grahamstown. Both have completed Masters and PhD degrees and Billy is now Curator of Earth Sciences at the Albany Museum, while Vivian is Professor and head of the department of Linguistics and English Language at Rhodes. They have three children, Jenny (14), Andrew (13) and Christopher (9).

Rod (1971) and Cathy Fisk (Nelson 1971) live in Washington, DC where Rod is a vice-president of Edlow International.

Matt Gennrich (1977) joined Volkswagen in 1981 as a graduate trainee. He has moved through the ranks as district sales manager in the Transvaal, with a stint in Namibia, communications manager in 1987 and regional manager of the Free State and northern Cape in 1989. In 1990 he was promoted to his present position of public affairs manager in Uitenhage. Matt has been transferred to Germany as the foreign press manager and will be abroad for at least five years.

Yvonne Hall (Short 1971) taught at Durban High School until the birth of the first of her two sons in 1981. She then set up a private teaching practice in Durban North. The family moved to England two years ago and Yvonne still travels with her seafaring husband whenever possible.

Sharon Hanson (Howard 1976) is head of department for Guidance, Sport and Extramurals at Parktown Girls' High in Johannesburg. There are three other ORs on the staff : **Bev Kieser (1978)** teaches Phys Ed and English and recently became engaged; **Lorna Culwich (Kantor 1974)** teaches Art; **Sally Moffat (Hanson 1967)** teaches science. Sharon is also in contact with **Anthony Nocton-Smith (1975)**.

Sandra Hare (Stirk 1974) passed 4th year Art at the Cape Town Teachers Training College after obtaining a LTPDip from Rhodes. She then taught at Herbert Hurd Primary School in Port Elizabeth for one year. Tamboerskloof Primary in Cape Town followed, where she became head of department. Sandra left to marry Julian who is a partner in BDO Spencer Steward. They have two children, Shanneigh (4) and Aimee (2). They recently



Harry Murdoch (1923) visited Rhodes in November last year for the first time since leaving 69 years ago. He was absolutely astounded by the changes which have taken place but came to the conclusion that the University was still in a very lovely setting!

returned from a short holiday in New Zealand.

Sheila Harloe (Couch 1978) is a management consultant in Perth, Australia and has two children, aged 5 and 3.

Brian Harvey (1979) recently obtained a doctorate in neurochemistry at the University of Stellenbosch.

Tom Holmes (1977) is an international group account director at the Lowe Group advertising agency in London.

Julian Hotz (1977) has been appointed superannuation consultant and actuarial services manager at a firm of consulting actuaries in Perth. He would love to hear from any ORs who remember him who live in Australia. Julian's address is 7 Wannoina Avenue, Dianella, Perth, Western Australia.

Glynis Jones (Lucas 1977) married David in 1988 and has two small children to keep her busy. David runs his own business in King William's Town.

William McAinsh (1978) works for Pannell Kerr Forster Accountants in Australia as the audit manager. He is studying to convert the CA (SA) to ACA. He is married to Liz. His brother, **Peter (1980)** lives in Sydney.

Mike McCoy (1972) his wife, Lorna, and their children John (6) and David (3) live in Plumstead. Mike moved in mid-1991 from Johannesburg to Cape Town, where he is full-time director of the Anglican Mission Institute, an agency of the CPSA. A book he wrote in 1990, Good News People, has been widely studied by parishes in southern Africa and has also been translated for use in Brazil.



Mark Mousley (1979) of Randcity Pharmacy in Randburg recently received the Pharmacist of the Year award which is sponsored by PPAC and Boehringer Ingelheim. The prize is a trip to the sponsors' headquarters in Germany, which Mark, his wife, Gill, and their new baby will take, along with a visit to England to see Gill's family. Mark plans to add a clinic to his pharmacy which will provide a place for Primary Health Care efforts to expand and fulfil a service to the community.

Christopher Parrish (1975) was recently appointed Rector of St David's Parish, with St Cuthbert's and St Dunstan's, Molteno, in the Diocese of Grahamstown.

Lindsay Pearson (1975) is the headmaster of Union High School. Lindsay is a keen sportsman and coaches rugby, cricket and tennis and was a Border schools' cricket selector and manager of the Nuffield XI cricket team. He played cricket for Border in 1983 and 1984 and was both captain and vice-captain of the Border Country Districts cricket team. He is also a keen roadrunner and has competed in a number of marathons, including the Two Oceans. Lindsay is married to Noelle and has two children, Luke (9) and Christine (6).

Edmund Prizeman (1974), his wife and two children are living in Zurich, Switzerland after having

spent ten years living and working in New York. Edmund is a controller with Bankers Trust and would like any prior acquaintances to write to him at Ormisstrasse 11, 8706 Meilen, Switzerland.

Hugh (1978) and Christine Randall (Berghaus 1978) live in Randburg where Christine works in Anglo American's Gold Division, in industrial relations. In October 1991 Hugh started his own business called Messenger and Delivery Services which contracts messengers out to companies. They have one son, Nicolas and are expecting their second child in July 1993.

Bernadette Rose (Riley 1976) is married and has a son, Michael.

John (1979) and Michele Sanders (Selley 1979) married in 1983 and have a daughter, Nicola, born in June 1989 and a son, Richard, born in July 1991. They live in Johannesburg where John is in the furnishing business and Michele does pharmacy locums.

Patricia Shee (Cangley 1977) and her geologist husband recently travelled from Burwood in Victoria, Australia to visit her parents, **Paddy (staff 1977 - 1987) and Sheila Cangley (Morris 1946)** who have retired to Howick, Natal. Paddy and Sheila intend visiting "their daughter in Oz" in 1994.

Brent Stephens (1977) has been afforded the opportunity of a three-year work permit in Dallas, Texas where he will be the Personnel Director with a subsidiary of the Allied Marketing Group Inc. He has two sons and would love to hear from any Rhodents in the Dallas vicinity. He can be contacted on telephone no 214 630 7793.

John Topping (1970) is the assistant editor of the Pretoria News.

Anton (1979) and Mhorag Turner (Black 1980) live in King William's Town where Anton is the manager, Aftercare Division, at the Ciskei Peoples' Development Bank. Mhorag is an executive secretary at a construction company. They have two spaniels and a handicapped cat!

Susanna West (Laczko 1977), her husband, Alan, and 18 month old son live in Toronto. Susanna and Alan both work for Glaxo Canada. They are getting used to the long winters and occasionally meet other ORs at South African functions.

Peter Whalley (1973) has left Watershed College where he was deputy headmaster for five years. He has been in England with his wife, Jenny, and three children and will be returning to Zimbabwe to take up the post of senior master at Ruzawi School.

1980s

Kate Barker (Barfoot 1985) married Guy in January this year and lives in Cape Town.

Sue Bates (1986) is breaking new ground in Springs with her appointment as minister to the Lodeyko Trinity Methodist Church. Sue began on the ministry road after having "a calling from God". After completing her Honours degree (Theology), she left for Alberton and her first bout with the ministry. From there, she eventually landed up in Bedfordview, and arrived in Springs at the beginning of the year to take up her post.

James Beard (1988) is a computer programmer in Nottingham, UK.

Ian Booth (1987) was recently inducted to the St Luke's Congregational Church in

Some thoughts on a science vision for a future South Africa

Address by Dr Reinhard Arndt, President, Foundation for Research Development (FRD), delivered in Grahamstown on 16 April 1993

In expressing some thoughts on a science vision for a future South Africa, I shall deal primarily with science as the body of knowledge man has about himself and the world around him, and about the man-made creations within this world. This amounts to regarding science as an element of man's culture, like music and painting, – a point often obscured by the tendency to link science to relevance, application and technology. Assuming that science is a reflection of man's world, psyche and nature can be identified as two elements underlying man's existence. The extent to which man's life has become trapped in his own "constructed" world indicates that technology, the collection of man-made creations produced from what is offered by the natural environment, has become a third element of his existence.

Science, as part of man's culture, therefore spans three poles: science of the psyche, natural science and technical science. The term, science of the psyche, needs no explanation. Natural science concerns man's knowledge of his whole natural environment, while technical science encompasses man's knowledge of the technical systems and objects he has created.

The large number of specific sciences known to us must become synthesized, using combinations of these three elements. This is a departure from the view that 'pure' human science, natural science or technical science can exist in isolation. In this model of science the concepts 'pure', 'applied' and 'fundamental' are not an issue.

Proper context

Science as a whole and the unity within it are important, otherwise a specific science cannot be placed in its proper context. The practice of a specific science is qualified by the tension between the extremes of specialization and generalization: specialization ensuring greater scientific depth within the specific science; generalization being concerned with science in general and its advancement.

For instance, the generalization of the originally very specialized probability principle has had a far reaching effect on the realization of the implications of errors of observation in general.

A further factor in developing a vision of science is the way society absorbs scientific thought. The countries of the Old World (Europe) have strongly developed philosophies of science which are totally absorbed as part of their culture. This is reflected in the handling of matters associated with science, such as appreciation, understanding, teaching and funding. In a developing scientific society such as ours, the culture only partially absorbs scientific thought, which places at risk our appreciation of science as an entity.

Some specific sciences have been internationalized to a much greater extent than have views and insights on the whole of science. In recent times, this skewed view has been exacerbated by the 'utility value' which many of the sciences have.

Societies tend to finance and promote the accelerated development of those sciences which show a direct

relationship between their advancement and an immediate improvement in quality of life or the solving of social problems.

In many cases the resultant disturbance in the balance between the development of specific sciences and of science as an integrated entity, has led to a superficiality in science, which thus tends to lose its status as an important component of a society's culture. Although there may still be a high level of specific scientific activity, this very level of specialization reduces understanding (among society at large) of the internal mechanisms and functioning of these sciences. This leads to a decline in society's interest in science as an integrated entity.

Relationship

The first to be affected is the teaching of mathematics and natural sciences, inevitably leading to declining standards of teaching in science as a whole. Disturbance of the relationship between the development of specific sciences and its implications for science as a whole has bearing on the management of science. An understanding of the relationship between sciences within science as a whole is essential in order to arrive at a system of funding and management of research development in science. It will also ensure that growth will be balanced, and will serve the interests of society.

Therefore, it is heartening to note that agencies responsible for allocating government funds worldwide are showing greater insight and concern about these developments.

Our concern with a unitary outlook arises from the expectation that significant future developments that will impact on society are not likely to take place along classical lines, and also because developments in science are expected to arise increasingly from complex issues that cannot be resolved from within the confines of only one segment of science.

Because society in general has an interest in solutions for these complex problems and will provide the funds for this purpose, it can be expected that this funding community will drive the development in science to a much greater extent than in the past.

Change

Change will occur in the value and structure of science development. Whereas in the past science was driven by curiosity and man's pursuit of knowledge about himself, his environment and his creations, the future role of science will be based on solving problems concerning man, his environment and his creations, as a means of maintaining and improving his quality of life.

This is particularly true of the political arm of society, since the decision makers represent the funding community. Although in many parts of the world the political rulers previously did not necessarily represent the expectations of the masses, the situation is changing radically.

A pivotal point in the development of science concerns the levels of, and mechanisms for, funding. The high priests of science plead that science merits an exception because it more than pays its way. But, the evidence for this is shaky and

disputed, especially because research results often reward countries not involved in obtaining them.

Demands for observable benefits from public investment in science are increasing. Such demands have led to claims that scientific research has a significant and direct impact on the economy, and that an investment in knowledge is a down-payment on the products and processes that fuel economic growth and productivity. Economists admit, however, that the difficulties in measuring these benefits 'are hard to exaggerate'.

Today, knowledge is the primary resource for individuals and for the economy overall. Land, labour and capital, the economist's traditional factors of production, do not disappear, but become secondary.

At the same time, however, specialized knowledge alone produces nothing for the economy. It can become productive only where it is an integral part of a task. That is why the 'knowledge society' is also a society of organizations, the purpose and function of which is the integration of specialized knowledge to form a common task.

Tension that arises from the organization's need for autonomy and society's stake in the common good, as well as tension between those with specialized knowledge and their performance as a team, will be central concerns.

The government funds science to achieve more than economic goals. It has a responsibility to provide 'Public Good Science Funding'. In so doing, it invests in knowledge and the people who produce it for its intrinsic worth, and for the value which knowledge acquires as it is applied.

The global economic recession has restricted the capacities of all governments to provide resources for many activities, including those relating to science and ultimately to the future prospects for prosperity. The situation has forced countries to re-evaluate the organizational structure and funding policies of science.

Isolation

My biggest concern is that South Africa lacks reliable information on the resources, human and financial, involved in science in the public and private sectors. One reason for this is that both the practice of science and efforts towards providing the necessary skilled human resources in South Africa, are fragmented. They are marred by less-than-perfect inter-organizational relations and driven by the dubious legacy of numerous science institutions funded by the government.

Furthermore, some of these institutions are more concerned with survival than with excellence in science development or national interests. The isolation of many years has evolved into a mental state of working alone, without international con-

tact. This has become a way of life for generations of scientists and is exacerbated by geographic isolation.

The trend towards internationalizing science development has not been part of our thinking.

Responsibility

Responsibility for science development rests with a subgroup within the white male minority group, something that will have to change.

The availability of funds from government is inadequate to provide this country with knowledge and skills of the highest calibre to face new and serious challenges.

Before one can quantify a realistic funding level, a vast amount of homework will have to be done to satisfy the authorities that money already labelled for investment in science development is managed effectively to optimise the outputs.

The challenge we face is to make pluralism of autonomous knowledge-based organisations redound to both economic performance and political and social cohesion.

South African youth has always been prepared to accept the challenges confronting it and has been given ample recognition for placing South African contributions to science in the forefront. In its pursuit of excellence, your University has been a major contributor to these achievements.

Citation for the award of the Degree of Master of Pharmacy (honoris causa)

by the Public Orator, Professor Malvern van Wyk Smith, at East London on 8 May 1993

It is with regret that we have to honour Mr BENNETT ALEXANDER JACOBSON: pharmacist, businessman and community leader – or Uncle Bennie as he is affectionately known throughout his profession – in his absence. To him and to his niece, Mrs Peggy Marks-Wahlhaus, who has kindly consented to represent him, we extend our best wishes for his early recovery from an accident, as well as our hopes that we shall at some stage be able to welcome him in

person into the Rhodes community.

This year marks the seventieth year of Mr Jacobson's qualification, at the London College of Pharmacy, as a pharmacist. To read Bennett Alexander Jacobson's curriculum vitae is not only to step back into history, but to rehearse virtually the whole story of pharmacy and optometry in this country.

He was born in Johannesburg in 1901, when the golden city was still a village and the Anglo-Boer War

was not yet over. He attended the School of Mines and Technology when that institution was still dreaming about becoming the University of the Witwatersrand. His life story reads like a roll-call of all the honours that the professions of pharmacy and optometry can bestow.

He was a founder member of the South African Optometric Association in 1924, has served as its president, and is an honorary Life Member. He has been active in organized pharmacy in South Africa since 1923, not only on the business side, where he developed a successful practice, but in the trade structures of pharmacy and in the profes-

sional expansion of the discipline.

He has held every office in the South African Pharmaceutical Association and its successor, the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa.

He was the first South African to be elected as a Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, for what was described as 'a world record of service to pharmacy', and he was the first recipient of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa's most prestigious award, the William Patterson Gold Medal. He attended his first national conference in 1927 and until recently had missed only one annual conference of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa.

In other respects, too, Uncle Bennie's life story rings with the echoes of distant days and glories. In the First World War he saw service with the Imperial Light Horse and the Legion of British Frontiersmen. In the Second World War he rose to the rank of major. He has been a Rotarian and Freemason for many years, and has been active on behalf of charities such as the South African Jewish Orphanage.

Mr Chancellor, in the 70th year of his qualification as a pharmacist, and in recognition of his outstanding services to the profession of pharmacy in South Africa, it is most appropriate that Rhodes University, the home of pharmaceutical training in South Africa, should celebrate the life and achievements of Bennett Alexander Jacobson.



Mr Bennett Alexander Jacobson.

Towards national reconciliation, political tolerance and a common nationhood

Many of our people have come to know and appreciate Rhodes University as one of our most respected institutions of higher learning. This is true not only of South Africans but also of fellow Africans throughout the African continent. Through its many years of academic association with Fort Hare, Rhodes played a crucial role in training African men and women who have played and continue to play leading roles in the constitutional evolution of Africa. Many African nationalists in countries to the north of our borders who provided political leadership during the decolonization process are former Fort Harians who hold academic degrees awarded by Rhodes University.

Similarly, our own struggle for democracy, tolerance and reconciliation in South Africa is led by men and women many of whom are academically associated with Rhodes University through Fort Hare. I believe that Rhodes has certainly lived up to the challenge of contributing towards the empowerment of our people in the difficult task of peacefully replacing apartheid by a democratic system based on a universal franchise.

Shared vision

Today Rhodes University and all of us in South Africa face a new challenge. We have the challenge of forging a common nationhood which must see us take our rightful place in the destiny of our continent. We also face the challenge of realizing a common and shared vision of the new and democratic South Africa we all desire. Creating this new South Africa will require a new resolve on our part. It is no longer sufficient that we seek to unite against the setting sun of apartheid. Now we must unite and turn our eyes towards the dawn of a new post-apartheid era. A new era in which genuine democratic pluralism and political tolerance will replace the bitter pain of the past. A new dawn in which economic growth and economic justice will replace sanctions, stagnation, exploitation and poverty. A new dawn in which discrimination will be replaced by a caring society which gives every South African the greatest possible opportunity to realize his or her maximum potential.

Post-apartheid South Africa must be seen to be a more attractive place – it must conjure a vision of prosperity and peaceful co-existence in a society unthreatened by racial division and conflict. It must capture the faith and imagination of those amongst us who often equate an open society with declining standards and personal sacrifice, lawlessness and wanton destruction of private property.

This is the challenge we dare not walk away from. We have after all the opportunity to create a society and an economic and industrial powerhouse whose growth can parallel that of the United States when it too, to paraphrase Lincoln, “brought forth a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal”.

There is, of course, a dark side to this scenario - we can choose to walk away from the challenge of creating a new democratic, prosperous and tolerant South Africa and decide to go our separate ways into the future with all our prejudice, fear, suspicion, hatred and intolerance. Then

if we did that, we would travel down a slippery path of conflict and revolution with flames fanned by polarized camps distant from the negotiating table. South Africa would remain a tormented land, condemned, by an increasingly impatient international community and despairing advocates of peace and democracy, to wallow in the mire of racial and revolutionary conflict. The negotiation process currently in progress which has brought so much hope to so many fellow citizens would be snuffed out by reactionaries on both sides of the political spectrum.

The potential of South Africa to be the engine of growth for the entire sub-continent would be pushed beyond the grasp of this generation and the political initiative would be snatched by men and women whose dogma remains bound in the bitter memories of the past rather than a vision of the future.

There is no doubt in my mind that the majority of South Africans do not want the dark side to the scenario I have just sketched. Most of our people prefer South Africa to realize its potential as a haven of peace, prosperity, democracy and political tolerance. If this is the case then we must understand that the road to the realization of this potential passes through national reconciliation. National reconciliation means that we as South Africans should find our commonality; that we must reconcile past differences and divisions and that we must grow together as a nation that shares common national values and common national aspirations. Reconciliation does not mean mere resignation and capitulation to a future we would otherwise not prefer. Neither does it mean hanging on unreasonably to a grim political past no matter how hurtful that past was to other fellow South Africans. On the contrary, reconciliation means that we must be positive, accepting past mistakes, forgiving these mistakes and then entering into a new South African Covenant to work for an equitable peaceful and democratic future for all the inhabitants of our land.

Setbacks

Of course, all this will not be easy to do and we will have to accept setbacks and disappointments along the way. The events of the past week have indeed painfully reminded us that there will be these setbacks and disappointments. The shocking and senseless assassination of Mr Chris Hani, a Rhodes graduate, is one such setback. A setback which reminds us of the grim reality that in our midst there are those fellow citizens who are consumed by hatred, racial bigotry and fear, and are presently arming themselves and preparing to wage an unnecessary struggle against the evolving democratic future. These are the very same fellow citizens we are challenged to persuade in word and deeds to hold our hands and come with us to this democratic and peaceful future.

We can only overcome this legacy of racial bigotry, hatred and ideological intolerance by maintaining the morality of our stand and by avoiding the temptation to exact retribution. If we succeed in doing this then we would have justly honoured the memory of the late Chris Hani

and all the other national heroes who went before him.

A common nationhood that is not built on the foundation of national reconciliation and tolerance cannot prosper, no matter how painstakingly we might labour to build it. Similarly, building a common nationhood without involving all sectors of our diverse population is both futile and fatal. All of us are challenged to make it our prime responsibility to preach reconciliation,

tolerance and a common nationhood wherever we go and whatever we do. This is a joint responsibility which we cannot simply delegate to our political leaders.

Noble objective

To the graduands of Rhodes we are honouring today, I convey my congratulations. I do so also to your parents, your relatives, your friends and your professors and tutors. You now have the illustrious tradition of

Rhodes to inspire and propel you to meet the challenges of a post-apartheid South Africa. You will not be alone as you struggle to meet this challenge. There will be millions of South Africans of goodwill who will be eager to work with you in pursuance of this noble objective. Go out into the world as men and women committed to create a new South Africa of which we can all feel truly proud and in which we can all feel truly at home.

Address by Dr Oscar D Dhlomo, Executive Chairman, Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, at Grahamstown on 17 April 1993

Citation for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris causa)

by the Public Orator, Professor Malvern van Wyk Smith at Grahamstown on 16 April 1993

NGANANI ENOS JOHN MABUZA was born in 1939 on the Sheba Gold Mine in the Barberton District. The mine was a member of the Anglo-Vaal group and Mr Mabuza senior was one of its workers. Today, Enos Mabuza is a member of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-Vaal group, and his father, aged 84, is with us to celebrate his son's outstanding achievements.

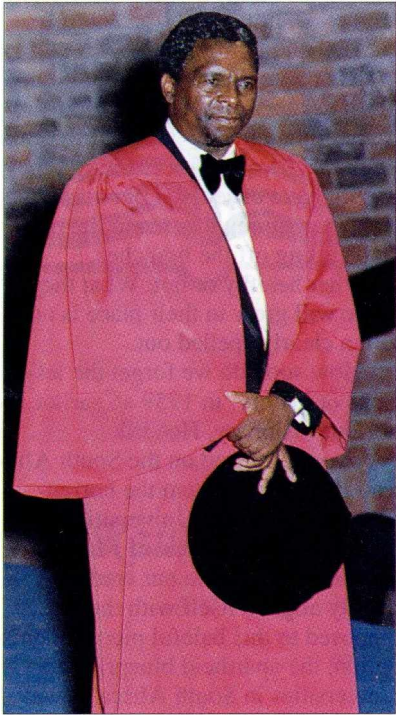
Trained as a teacher, Enos Mabuza made his way rapidly through the educational hierarchy, ending as an inspector in 1972, in the Eastern Transvaal. With the establishment, however, of Ka Ngwane he was drawn into politics, becoming Chief Executive of the Ka Ngwane Legislative Assembly in 1978, and Chief Minister in 1984. He explains the decision to enter politics as a selfish one, motivated by his concern for the proper education of his people.

The chiefs, however, who persuaded him to take on the leadership of Ka Ngwane, knew better: they said ‘We need a man who knows English and can read the fine print, one who will understand the white man's tricks’.

These, of course, were not slow in coming, and Enos Mabuza shot to national and international prominence when, in 1986, he took the South African government to court over its decision to incorporate Ka Ngwane into Swaziland.

Not only did Enos Mabuza win the court case, but in the process he mobilized the aid of organizations such as the American Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights and the International Commission of Jurists, which meant that several foreign governments, the ANC and other liberation organizations became convinced that here was at least one homeland leader to be taken seriously

in the struggle against apartheid. What, however, inspired Enos Mabuza's resistance to the attempt to dissolve Ka Ngwane was not pri-



Dr Nganani Enos John Mabuza.

marily political and economic, but, I believe, his deep love for the place itself. This is where he grew up and this is where he will retire.

Enos Mabuza sees the Eastern Transvaal as a beautiful, peaceful place, and he has also been outstanding among homeland leaders for his efforts towards the preservation of the environment and the establishment of protected areas. Ka Ngwane boasts two nature reserves, developed as areas in which the local people themselves have a stake, an arrangement which, in Enos Mabuza's words, will ensure that while the thirst for land is accommodated we will not destroy the earth and become an endangered species ourselves.

In April 1991 Enos Mabuza resigned as Chief Minister of Ka Ngwane. He felt that for the time being formal politics were in better hands than his, but that the socio-economic dispensation of a new South Africa needed more attention. He now runs a consultancy aimed at preparing big business for the new South Africa. He is a director of some dozen companies, while his interest in education and the environment is reflected in his membership of numerous trusts and controlling boards, from the Independent Development Trust and the National Parks Board to the 1820 Foundation and – of particular interest to us at Rhodes – the Molteno Project.

Enos Mabuza is a gentle giant. When I first met him, I was struck by the sense of quiet serenity and gentle courtesy that informs everything he says or does. I soon discovered, as the South African Government had done before me, that inside this man of peace there is also a man of fire. A keen Methodist, committed to non-violence, he is a tough negotiator who draws inspiration from Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela. He shares his guiding principles with Lincoln (‘When I have made my enemies my friends I have destroyed my enemies’) and with Gandhi (‘I am prepared to die for a cause, but there is no cause for which I am prepared to kill’).

When I asked Enos Mabuza how he would most like to hear himself described, he thought for a while, then suggested quietly: ‘a humble creature, a servant of God who tried to serve his fellowmen to the best of his ability’. In the mouths of most people I know such sentiments would sound suspiciously pious; in Enos Mabuza I believe they express the essential man.

Degrees and Diplomas awarded: 1993

	Arts	Commerce	Divinity	Education	Law	Pharmacy	Science	Social Science
Undergraduate Diplomas	4			30				
Bachelors' Degrees	283	183	6	15	2	35	97	64
Postgraduate degrees	22	25		53				
Second Degrees	96	14	2	12	28		66	17
Masters' Degrees	27		2	14	1	2	29	3
Doctorates	4						17	
Total								

Plan – but proceed with due caution ...

Address by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek S Henderson,
at East London on 8 May 1993

Our Graduation takes place in an atmosphere of trepidation and uncertainty. We have had a month marked by a devastating and unsettling upsurge of deaths, savage violence and brutal killings. The roll-call includes Oliver Tambo, Chris Hani and Alastair Weakley, the latter two graduates of our University, not to mention a series of murders of defenceless, mainly elderly people living in isolated circumstances and the random slaughter in Sebokeng, in which more than a score of people were butchered. The Border area has been particularly hard hit. One thinks of the King William's Town golf club, the Queenstown restaurant, the Yellowwoods holiday resort and the Highgate Hotel.

The trepidation is thus more than justified. The uncertainty arises over the effect of a potentially high level of endemic violence on political negotiations, and over the consequences of any sustained programme of mass action. The temptation to despair is at times almost overwhelming. In these circumstances we naturally ask ourselves what will become of our own university community, both in this city and in Grahamstown. How can we plan for the future?

Can we plan at all?

Should we continue to plan without regard to the present circumstances?

Can we plan, but proceed with due caution?

Flexibility

My inclination is to proceed with the last option. As far as planning is concerned, life is rather like a rugby match. The team goes on with a general game plan, but it is impossible to foresee all the exigencies of play. Something unexpected occurs: a key player is injured or it starts to rain. The plan has to be modified or even jettisoned. Improvisation and flexibility become the key words.

Before we describe planning scenarios, it would be helpful to dwell on where we are now – our 'point of departure' – to use a peculiarly South African cliché, and how we got there.

I remember attending a meeting in 1975, called by the late Joe Yazbek, the then mayor. At this meeting Rhodes was formally invited to consider establishing a presence in East London. An Ad Hoc Committee for Tertiary Education was established under the chairmanship of Mr Ashton Chubb. After market surveys and protracted negotiations with the Department of National Education, the East London Division was inaugurated on 9 February 1981 by Dr Ian Mackenzie.

Our first classes, in a limited number of subjects leading to a BCom degree by part-time study, were made possible through the courtesy and hospitality of the Technical College which provided the venue. Not long afterwards we were fortunate to acquire the Wool Exchange Building as the nucleus of our present campus.

Thereafter, progress, under the enthusiastic direction of the local committee, headed at first by Mr Mike Bosworth and later by Mr Terry Briceland, has been steady.

We have also been blessed in succession with three diligent Directors in Mr Jonathan Stead, Mr Raymond Suttner and Dr Steve Fourie.

To all these people we owe a great debt of gratitude. Without their generous contributions we should not be where we are today, a vibrant community of about 400 students and twenty academics, offering many more subjects, including a BA curriculum and various postgraduate options in Education and Social Work. The Campus has expanded steadily, in spite of severe financial restraints, and is poised for further substantial extension.

All of these developments have taken place within the matrix of a larger whole, representing the oldest tertiary educational institution in the Eastern Cape. In nearly 90 years Rhodes University has grown more than 100-fold, from a tiny initial intake of 41 to the present enrolment of over 4 000.

Rhodes owes much to being nurtured in a university tradition which has taken 800 years to mature. Each step in Rhodes' progress has been at a steady and sustainable, human pace. As a consequence, and because we have always been able to call on resources not stretched to the limits, we have managed to surmount a number of crises, both financial and political.

There are those who would transform us at a headlong pace into something unrecognizably different. In the name of 'Afrocentricity', they would have us jettison our corporate history, pruning the tree to the roots and cutting off the branches, whether healthy or not. What they hope will grow in their place is not often clearly spelled out.

How soon do we forget the lessons of history. In 1959 an earlier notorious visionary, Hendrik Verwoerd, foisted on the South African university system the horrendous Extension of Universities Act, the malevolent effects of which are still felt. Rhodes, to our credit, firmly aligned itself with the forces opposed to this baleful piece of legislation, the apartheid blueprint for universities in South Africa. It was imposed rapidly, unilaterally and insensitively without regard to the principles, history and traditions of universities. It applied to students and staff and was designed to complete the ethnic compartmentalization of education, from pre-primary to graduate. In our case it destroyed a promising affiliation relationship that was evolving between ourselves and the University of Fort Hare.

"Hamba Kahle"

Would it not be a tragedy if further radical surgery, doubtless in angry reaction to past enormities, were to render the condition of the tertiary education patient terminal? We will do well to ponder on the wisdom of the most common of South African valedictions, 'Hamba Kahle' – *proceed cautiously!* This is as true of academic development as it is of gestating babies or of maturing red wine. The process, if it is to be successful, must observe its own inner rhythm. It cannot be successfully accelerated, no matter how many men you put on the job.

Our Strategic Planning Committee, with much cogitation and after affording all constituencies of the University an input opportunity, has made some broadbrush and flexible recommendations about the way ahead in the short to medium term. These have been accepted in principle by Senate and Council, and endorsed by the East London Committee.

The proposals encompass a development philosophy for the two campuses. In the case of Grahamstown its present characteristics of a small residential campus in a university city, offering a balanced educational experience, should be maintained. Rhodes in Grahamstown cannot compete with metropolitan universities, and so must defend and enhance its well-defined niche position in the academic market place. Its present 3 800 students should grow naturally to a maximum of 4 500, with an increased emphasis on postgraduate enrolment. Beyond 4 500 students capital expansion requirements for extended infrastructure would probably be beyond our resources. It can also be argued that further extension could severely jeopardize the 'ecology' of our niche. Every effort should be made to maintain the favourable student/staff ratio and the ethos of our residence system, both of which enable us to attract quality students.

Evolution

The East London Campus exhibits very different characteristics. It is evolving into a city campus which, within the planning horizon, cannot hope to emulate Grahamstown in the provision of residence and sporting facilities. What limited capital it can muster should continue to be devoted to the expansion of academic infrastructure.

This process is advancing at a rate beyond what I should have thought feasible. That it is taking place even in the present unpromising economic climate is a tribute to the generosity and support of the local community, and to the hard work of Dr Fourie and his staff. We can already discern an expansion potential to about double the present numbers. Emphasis on the Commerce Faculty will continue. Although the Arts offerings will go through a period of consolidation, certain subjects will benefit from the phased transfer of our Primary Teacher Education programmes from Grahamstown. Periodic Education and Social Work offerings at the post-graduate level will continue, and may be joined by others.

Certain aspects of the intermediate timescale planning process need to be fleshed out. To this end a number of working groups have been established and will report back, we hope, before the end of the year.

One of these will be devoted to the practical requirements of the East London master concept.

Others will consider academic planning and rationalization, research and consulting opportunities, co-operation with tertiary institutions on a regional basis, and further contributions which Rhodes can make to the surrounding communities, without compromising its core teaching and research missions.

Whatever changes arise from this planning process, Rhodes will remain recognizably what it is; a small university whose 'products', if one may be excused so mundane a word, be they graduates or the results of serious scholarship, will continue to be a substantial asset to society and as much in demand as ever. In the latest issue of *Comment*, a journal published by the Philosophy department, some aspects of the future of our academic community were addressed. The Dean of Arts, Professor Michael Whisson, articulated the aspirations of many of us when he concluded his contribution with the words:

If we hold to the faith which has brought us so far - to seek the most promising students and to give them the best we have to offer - we shall not need the protection of an ethnic fortress, nor need we become the intellectual wasteland of a so-called "people's university". We shall continue to provide the nation with its future leaders in the arts, in business and science, in church and state and in providing that service will lie our protection.

I turn now to the focal point of this ceremony, the graduands and diplomands, of whom there are over sixty, the largest number to receive their awards in East London. They have not achieved their success without sacrifices, hard work and dedication, in many cases not only their own, but also that of their families. I congratulate them and wish them well. The future is as problematic for them as it is for the rest of us. I propose for their consideration some facets of the remarks I have made about planning, in their case for individual application.

If you do not plan your lives at all you will drift like a piece of gossamer, blown about by every puff of wind to who knows what destination, but almost certainly an unfortunate one. Alternatively, over-elaborate planning can be guaranteed to fall foul of every surprise turn of events. Pursue rather the middle way, with a generalized notion of a career, but with a willingness to adapt where necessary. Be humble enough each day, month or year to take the next step forward, without any precise knowledge, unattainable in any event, as to where it will all end. It will be the exception rather than the rule for you to remain in the same avocation for the whole of your working lives.

Prepare yourselves for the probability of several changes of career. If your degree has not helped to provide you with the necessary adaptability then we have not served you well. I have confidence, however, that your Rhodes experience will have contributed to your mental armoury as you face the crucial decision points in your lives.

Earlier I alluded to the fact that Rhodes had been invited to establish itself in East London. That invitation was underlined shortly thereafter by substantial financial commitment. One of the factors contributing to confidence and mutual trust that has continued to this day was the decision to provide separate accounts for this Division. These have furnished ample evidence that the East London tub could stand on its own bottom, and that no cross-subsidization in either direction was necessary. In this manner a potential source of friction and misunderstanding was removed.

Up until now the Division has been blessed with a long period of tranquillity in which to put down its roots. For the next few years we shall be entering a period that has been described as one of 'white-water management'. To win through to calmer waters we shall require nerves of steel, tenacity, courage and an element of luck. We shall have to absorb some knocks and bruises, and even some duckings. Nonetheless, as long as the people of East London continue to value our presence and support us as resolutely as in the past, all will end well.

As the Chinese saying goes, we are entering 'interesting times'. We must fasten our seat-belts and survive the bumpy ride as best we can.

What other choice do we have?



The garden party on St Peter's lawns is always an enjoyable and colourful finale to the Grahamstown graduation ceremonies