

# RHODES NEWSLETTER



Old Rhodian Union

December 1979



75 years have brought radical changes to the campus of 1904. Besides the large number of buildings which have mushroomed, Kimberley Hall (pictured) and Cullen Bowles House have thrust the university into an exciting new architectural era.

## Edwardian Interlude concludes festivities

A GENTEEL entertainment of music and poetry — "the items having been selected from those currently popular in the Music Halls of London; but also having been carefully appraised to ensure that all the canons of good taste had been observed" — ended Rhodes University's 75th anniversary celebrations.

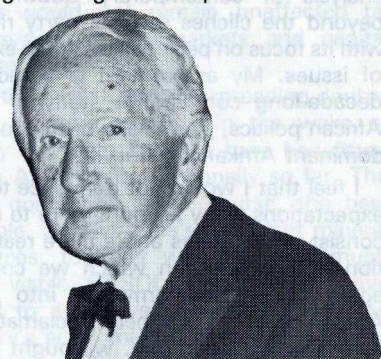
This Edwardian interlude was the concluding item of a series of events that brought Old Rhodians from all parts of the country together to celebrate this anniversary of their Alma Mater.

The prelude to the weekend's celebrations was the Arts and Sciences Week during which three Old Rhodians, all well qualified,

spoke on early days and people of the university. They were Professor Hugh Chapman, Dr Eily Gledhill and Professor Jack Gledhill. While it was interesting and at times very amusing, there was one present who would have enjoyed a different perspective of the times and events. It was a particular honour and the good fortune of all to have present one of the founding members of the class of 1904, Mr J H Steere. While much was said of the development and growth of Rhodes, the material testimony was present in the buildings. The venues for different events were the relatively new Chemistry building, the Theatre, the Great Hall and Kimberley Hall.

The remains of the Barracks and the Officers' Mess, once among the dominant features of the campus, were probably hardly noticed among the buildings which have mushroomed over the past seventy five years.

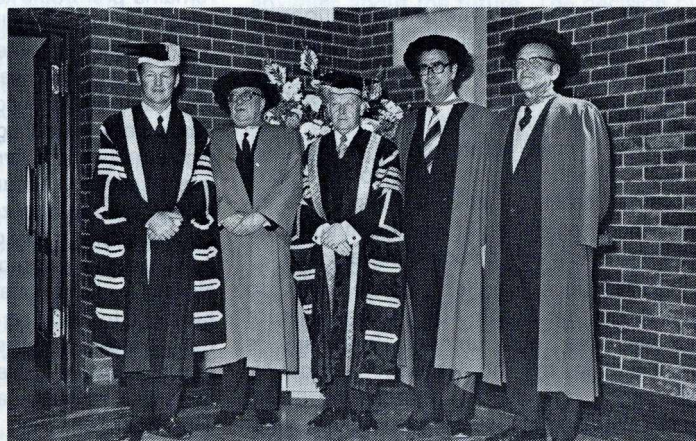
Perhaps it was particularly significant that the celebrations terminated in Kimberley Hall which must be one of the most striking, modern and architecturally exciting buildings on campus.



Mr J H Steere



The Chancellor, Dr Ian Mackenzie, Mrs Jean Chapman, and Dr Frank Hewitt (background) pictured at the 75th anniversary banquet in Kimberley Hall.



The honorary graduates pictured in the foyer of the Great Hall with the Chancellor, Dr Ian Mackenzie (centre) and the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson (left). The graduates are from right, Dr Frank Hewitt, Dr Donald Sole and Professor Hugh Chapman.



# Ninth Cecil Rhodes Commemoration Lecture

by Professor Heribert Adam, Professor of Sociology,  
Simon Fraser University

WHEN THE symbolic heir of Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, delivered the first Rhodes Commemoration Lecture in 1970, he referred to your invitation as "a great pleasure." While I feel greatly honoured by your trust to continue the distinguished tradition on your 75th anniversary, I must say that the preparation of this lecture has given me more anguish than pleasure. After reading two of the dozens of eulogistic biographies of Rhodes, his relevance today remains ambiguous to me and so do the lessons to be drawn from his life for contemporary South Africa. I cannot claim authenticity to interpret the English 19th century colonial mind. Not having been moulded in the Oxford tradition (as you no doubt have noticed from my accent), I can, however, offer you the perspective of an outsider who was brought up in post-fascist Germany and then lived and taught for some time in Natal where I have family ties. Let me invite you, therefore, to share a controversial political analysis of contemporary South Africa beyond the clichés of local party rhetoric with its focus on personalities at the expense of issues. My assessment is based on a decade-long comparative study of South African politics, particularly of the politically dominant Afrikaner group.

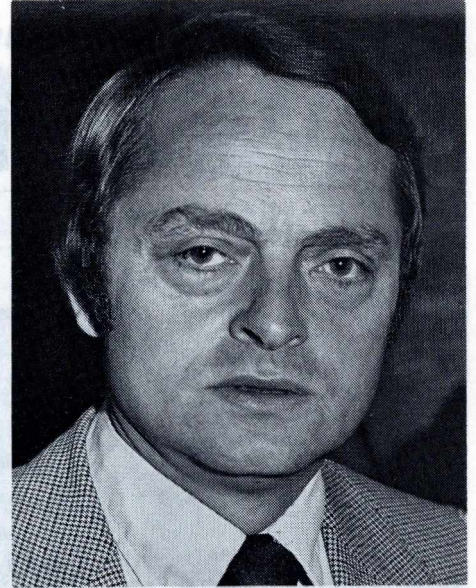
I feel that I would not do justice to your expectations if my account were to mainly consist of platitudes and a mere reaffirmation of principles on which we could all agree. Their transformation into South African practice, not their proclamation, is controversial. Therefore, we ought not to shy away from a frank re-examination of sacred traditions, even if this stirs up ingrained emotions. Intellectuals ought to distinguish themselves by facing reality honestly, rather than living with illusions. While it is difficult to be dispassionate about South Africa and while none of us can rightly claim value-free objectivity, we can, nevertheless attempt to be scrupulously realistic, that is, considering *all* the evidence, regardless of whether it supports or contradicts our personal preferences.

Comparative studies enable one to recognize that South Africa's problems, of course, are not unique. Racism is rampant in my hometown, Vancouver, although not legally sanctioned. The mind-boggling genocide by ordinary, well-educated Nazi-Germans still begs explanation. Genuine humanity, particularly of the universalistic kind towards outsiders, nowhere accords with historical

or contemporary reality, neither in Europe with its more hidden discrimination against foreign workers, nor in Africa with 4 million permanent refugees, or in South East Asia where the plight of the racially oppressed, under different ideological banners, has become the fashionable Western media topic at present. The lessons from the success of stronger groups and leaders in fact demonstrate how little ethical values they needed for mighty achievements. On the contrary, moral commitment frequently represents obstacles in the competition for power.<sup>1</sup>

Does this mean that the search for utopia has to be abandoned and acquiescence in the success of the stronger forces remains the only option? Even if some cynics say so, there will always be others who challenge this outcome with a more humane vision. A constant battle ensues between what is, what could be and what ought to be. Therefore, it seems naive to think in terms of final solutions in South Africa. Social conflict does not come to an end, particularly after successful revolutions, and the dichotomy of oppression versus liberation is misleading. Given the different political visions, there can hardly ever be agreement as to what constitutes meaningful, let alone radical, change in South Africa.

Therefore, it all depends on the forms which social conflict takes, the degree of suffering involved, the number and quality of life-chances blocked or enhanced. Fortunately, there still exists a general consensus among most of Pretoria's opponents that negotiated, peaceful accommodation remains preferable to physical destruction, which would most likely be mutual. Once open collective violence has started on a larger scale, it develops its own dynamic and can hardly be controlled. Once private armies are pitted against each other and vigilante groups terrorize dissidents, feelings of revenge accumulate and brutalize all sides. Institutionalized conflict resolution becomes extremely difficult, if not impossible, as the examples of Rhodesia and Namibia demonstrate. Is South Africa heading to become another Rhodesia, as many observers abroad are convinced? Or can a learning process interfere with such historical fatalism, as one would expect? The question then arises, what are the obstacles to any reduction of conflict? Are the present government strategies likely to succeed? Who are the beneficiaries and losers? In short: I suggest that we look at



*Professor Heribert Adam*

the terms with which South Africa's dominant group approaches its problems and what the implications of its policies are.

In such an investigation one has to keep in mind that a ruling group, particularly Afrikanerdom, does not constitute a monolithic bloc but now comprises very different interests and outlooks. What appears to the outsider as "rational", or, to many, "irrational" policies, frequently represents the outcome of conflicting interests, based on short-term considerations of expediency, petty rivalry and other personality idiosyncracies, rather than long-term contrived planning. Policy makers everywhere react to but seldom anticipate events. Moreover, the times of great men in politics, whether wise or foolish, seems long past. Compared with the days of Rhodes' private enterprise colonisation, political as well as economic entrepreneurs now operate under much more stringent constraints. Dashing leadership at the head of a few hundred company soldiers nowadays proves a recipe for certain disaster rather than success. The celebrated concept of the SA Defence Force is called "total strategy" (i.e. winning the loyalty of the natives), not gun-running to friendly tribes, as in Rhodes' time. Even the Department of Information is now properly audited, and, the chances to make a fortune through political patronage are decreasing. Above all, the bureaucratic reality of accountable and predictable administration no longer allows leaders with grand visions to pursue their dreams unhindered in the way Rhodes could do with his "secret society" for the furtherance of the "Anglo-Saxon race" and "the bringing of the whole uncivilized world under British rule."<sup>2</sup> Verwoerd, Rhodes' later Afrikaner counterpart in respect of zealous pursuit of intuitions, may have been the last individual to single-mindedly impose an illusion on South Africa. South Africa's exposure to, and interdependence with, the world at large now locks her into mightier forces and her leaders mainly administer the effects of events outside their control.



Assuming Rhodes had arrived in Durban a week ago as a penniless newcomer (as he disembarked on September 1, 1870, at the age of 17 years), his astuteness would most likely have led him to begin by familiarizing himself with South African politics. What would he have written home about?

White South Africans are fond of distinguishing between petty and grand Apartheid and whether one or the other is dead or alive is now fiercely debated. The picture is further confused when the right-wing 'ware' Afrikaners and the financial pillar of the opposition are agreed, in the words of Harry Oppenheimer, that the recent changes "all mark a complete reversal of the policies which brought the National Party to power."<sup>3</sup> Official Nationalists and SA Blacks, in an equally strange alignment, both deny such reversals while foreign critics usually admit to cosmetic changes.

Without detailing the well-known history, it may be useful to distinguish four forms of Apartheid for a separate analysis as to changes which have or have not taken place or are likely to occur in the future: (1) political, (2) economic, (3) social and (4) ideological Apartheid.

#### (1) Political Apartheid

No concept of sharing political power is advocated by any faction of Nationalist Afrikanerdom. What is debated are various schemes to divide decision-making or to delegate administrative tasks to new entities. However, this does not affect the perhaps most sacred and non-negotiable Nationalist principle: that sovereignty of political control over Afrikaner interests must be maintained. The constitutional proposals regarding Coloureds and Indians reflect this thinking. Rather than resist inevitable change, Nationalist policy now concentrates on controlling and absorbing it. The sophisticated design incorporating challenges instead of suppressing them leads to new interest groups among those formerly excluded. The delegation of administrative tasks creates a new class of a relatively privileged black bureaucratic bourgeoisie whose vested interests in this system must not be underestimated. The hope of being on Pretoria's payroll, instead of struggling to make ends meet, will undoubtedly dampen militancy. However, the black civil servants and politicians also soon learn that they hold responsibility without effective power to improve conditions while the central government still exercises power but has shed responsibility. In the long run, this dilemma brings the black leaders into conflict with their subjects whose expectations they cannot fulfil. Any freedom of speech threatens the moderates to be outradicalised, with consequent loss of support and legitimacy among their community. In this situation, spokesmen of subordinate groups can either fall back on their collaborative functions at the expense of their opposition, or, more likely and wisely, stress their resistance at the expense of their intended role as brokers. The cold reception which Soweto spokesmen gave invitations to serve in advisory roles, in-

dicates that this predicament has been recognized. The radicalisation of the Coloured Labour Party or the more forthright stances of some Indian Council members can be similarly interpreted. In other cases, chiefs in rural areas may have little choice other than accepting the "urban rejects" dumped on them and to go along with whatever has been decided for them elsewhere.

The government deceives itself by hoping that the proposed constitutional changes would succeed, even if they were to include urban Africans in the future. They cannot succeed: either as long as the representativeness of the subordinate spokesmen is in question, which it will be due to restrictions of political freedom; or as long as the designs are imposed from above and the beneficiaries of the blueprints essentially remain the same. If in a representative sample of urban Africans, 19 percent still recognize Mandela as their leader (after being jailed for 14 years), how can any political accommodation of Africans be considered effective and acceptable internally and externally without these political prisoners being part of the "new deal"? If the government does not yet wish to take the risk of African politicization by silenced spokesmen, it faces the much greater risk of having no established representatives of large frustrated population groups to deal with, and, therefore, no enduring accommodation at all.

#### (2) Economic Apartheid

In much of the recent sociological writing on South Africa, Apartheid is reduced to changing forms of labour control and capital calculations. In contrast to the earlier liberal emphasis on the economic irrationality of prejudice, racism is viewed merely as a special form of class conflict. Such sterile economic reductionism does not come to grips with the interacting ideological realm nor with the many psychological functions Apartheid has served for its adherents. However, it is also obvious that changes in the economic structure, such as proposed by the Wiehan and Riekert commissions, are far more significant than the racial integration of a few hotels or sport activities.

The most important departure from previous policy by the Wiehahn/Riekert proposals lies in the lifting of some mobility restrictions and the recognition of a permanent urban African work force of approximately 1.5 million. This group is to be granted all rights of a settled labour force, including union recognition and bargaining rights. For them, the prospect of economic deracialisation in the sense of less restricted competition has been raised and presently "illegal" occupations have been decriminalized. The Wiehahn proposals, however, also make clear that the present South African system does not intend to spread lifechances equally among Africans. While favouring the developed centres, the burden of poverty and unemployment is shifted to the rural hinterland. Migrants are excluded from the new African rights. The

Bantustans function as economic and, if necessary, military buffer zones. Together with the reinforcing of political boundaries, a long-term and widening internal division between developed centres and underdeveloped peripheries emerges. While the reserves, with whatever political status, export labour and care for the rest in great impoverishment, they are not being compensated fully. Unless a system of equalisation payments is instituted, similar to arrangements in other countries with regional disparities (for example Canada and West Germany), even a Southern African federation or confederation of autonomous states would merely cement an existing dependency.

Whether this partial economic liberalisation will result in a conservative "labour aristocracy" and a black middle class, ready to defend free enterprise against socialist challenges, remains to be seen. Successful co-optation depends largely on the real benefits. The so-called "embourgeoisement" of the European and particularly North American working class succeeded because capitalism was in its expansive phase. At that time it could afford to spread real wealth to the lower classes without endangering profits and reinvestments. With economic crises and structural recessions looming ever more darkly, the shrinking of the expansive system, if not the possibility of a more severe recession, has to be taken seriously, capitalism's earlier flexibility and resilience notwithstanding. Despite her much sought-after resources and relative autarky, South Africa would not remain unaffected by depressions of her markets and capital sources abroad.

On the other hand, the spreading doubts about capitalist viability in the wake of energy shortages seem to have benefitted South Africa disproportionately so far. The rising gold price is, of course, the best example. South Africa's abundant mineral resources, together with the now much more viable SASOL technologies, have added to a relative strengthening of the country's economic position, aided by the waves of conservatism which sweep the Western world as a consequence of anxieties about the future. The decision by Pretoria to pursue a more isolationist and independent policy on Namibia and Rhodesia reflects this constellation. Resisting Western diplomatic prodding and cultivating a rhetorical anti-Americanism also helped to ward off criticism from the right for controversial adjustments at home.

In this climate the outlined economic liberalisation could, nonetheless, stabilize the present dispensation. Race would no longer be the sole and official criterion of social stratification. Particularly if the numerically smaller urban Blacks were given an equal franchise, the sting of international ostracisms could be blunted. If the pressure rises in the future, it may well be possible from the Nationalist perspective, to grant a non-Bantustan franchise to the one million urban African voters, because



even if they unanimously were to vote socialist or liberal (which is unlikely) it would hardly endanger Afrikaner hegemony in a shrunken South Africa. The strange obsession with African citizenship also fits this picture, because it reduces, according to a recognized criterion the number of potential urban voters.

Do such blueprints, which critics call neo-colonial, have any chance of realisation, or do they merely represent the pipedreams of more farsighted academic planners in Pretoria, or more likely, in Stellenbosch? Would the outside world accept it? De jure international recognition of the de facto political partition of South Africa could be attempted by generous additional land allocations, beyond the 1936 Act, as P.W. Botha has already hinted.<sup>4</sup> The government may try to lure the troublesome Buthelezi and his strike-threatening Inkatha organisation with a large part of Natal without the need to buy the English farmers out, since they do not vote Nationalist anyway. All this would further shed responsibility for development from the core without altering the balance of power, much in the same way as the European powers have decolonized their empires without losing too many economic benefits.

### (3) Social Apartheid

Representative opinion surveys<sup>5</sup> among SA Whites reveal a paradoxical result: while there is increasing readiness to accept political and even more economic concessions, resistance is strongest against social integration where virtually no material sacrifices are demanded. Segregation in taxis, churches, recreational facilities and particularly in sexual contacts rank higher on the list of intransigence than equal pay for equal work. In the realm of social Apartheid racism seems to have developed indeed an autonomy of its own that would appear to be immune to rational cost-benefit calculations. This independent dynamic is of course reinforced by the legal norms, particularly by the structural segregation of the Group Areas Act. This results in further ghettorisation, particularly in education.<sup>6</sup> Only those wealthier Whites who can buy exclusiveness, do not normally insist on legalised social distance. Even after a change of the law and despite the efforts of some private schools and several universities, South African society will have to labour for a long time under the consequences of residential segregation and educational inequality.<sup>7</sup> As the American example has demonstrated, formal equality of opportunity does not lead to an immediate reversal of traditional patterns of behaviour. As long as South Africa does not allow its citizens such basic individual choices, as where to live and whom to marry, the talk about an abolition of racialism remains empty rhetoric. Phrases like "identity-maintenance" are meaningless as long as identity has to be enforced. Ethnicity is experienced as racism by those on whom it is imposed, even though it can be considered liberatory when people choose to mobilise around their identity.

The irony, of course, is that if Blacks could have economic and political equality, white exclusivism presumably would hardly matter to them. Indeed, in surveys of priorities among Blacks, demands for social integration rank far below economic concerns.

### (4) Ideological Apartheid

Ideological Apartheid refers to the intellectual justifications of South African practice. It is in this realm that perhaps the most obvious changes have taken place. The presumed biological inferiority of the subordinates has long been replaced with notions of cultural differences. In line with increasingly pragmatic calculations since the death of Verwoerd in 1966, ideology or Calvinism — if it ever had been a key to understanding Afrikaner policy — has been increasingly abandoned in favour of expediency. Little theological doctrine guides Pretoria's policy, but instead day-to-day manoeuvring, according to exigencies and opportunities to further Afrikaner group interests. Cleavages within the 'volk' about appropriate priorities and strategies are now so deep that the rationalisation of white power has been reduced to the barest common denominator of white interests: the notion of survival.<sup>8</sup> The frequent changes of the name of the department which administers Blacks, reflects this ideological insecurity and the crisis of legitimacy. Many Afrikaner intellectuals have become alienated from their ethnic leadership, though not from their ethnicity. The Afrikaans Press no longer automatically toes the government line, and for the past two years has attempted hitherto inconceivable efforts at critical education. The Broederbond has been reduced to a debating club and a clearing house for controversial ideas, besides its function as a tribal old boy's network. At the Calvinist synods, embarrassing questions are asked cautiously; and, finally, even the Afrikaanse Studentebond joins the bandwagon in a confused questioning of the political fathers.

English-speaking South Africans have little reason to be smug about this soul-searching. The assumed English liberalism has never been put to the test. In their apolitical condescension towards the cruder Apartheid measures, the more secure and wealthy, have, nevertheless, benefitted from Nationalist rule. In some instances, Durban has been more conservative than Pretoria, and 30% of the English-speaking Whites voted Nationalist anyway.

The eventual outcome of all these divergent trends remains uncertain. However, if Rhodes' life teaches us one lesson it is that all political designs and fervently pursued dreams have unintended consequences. The carefully thought out blueprints often turn out to be the opposite of what their initiators had in mind. Rhodes' special interest, Zimbabwe, lies in shambles for the foreseeable future. His major nightmare, that "the Dutch" would exclusively rule over the entire South Africa has come

true. Even his cherished trust, intended to create a race-conscious confraternity of an international elite, did not produce "empire-minded" imperialists; thanks to the wisdom of the trust executors, who subsequently included Commonwealth scholars of all skin colours, and, finally, probably to the horror of Rhodes, women as well.

For those fortunate to have benefitted from Rhodes' heritage here, it would seem a particular duty to repay the debts of past privilege. As institutions, South African white universities could take note of the agonizing debate which their American counterparts conducted under the label "affirmative action". Some genuine attempts at restitution took place, although much token window-dressing was also involved. Of course, universities everywhere are part of the political power play and financially dependent on the powers that be. But unlike the political realm, where the actors are expected to behave "immorally" according to pressures and the interests of constituencies, universities are supposed to be centres where the great moral issues of the time are thrashed out beyond expediency. In South Africa, white voters can be expected to resist sacrifices at the expense of their lifestyle; by contrast South African universities would mainly enrich themselves by leading the efforts of Africanisation in admissions, teaching and research. It would seem that only an institutional policy which now largely undoes what distinguished founders did in their time — rather than following uncritically in their steps — will take root successfully in the African soil of the future. Does Rhodes University really have a future as a privileged island of white Africans without the politicised elite of black Africans identifying with this institution? How can Blacks be expected to identify when the very name of the university embodies for them the symbol of past conquest? For individual academics, repaying the debts of past privilege would, above all, mean involving themselves in public affairs rather than choosing the cynical withdrawal into the private realm. Private happiness and the state of the polity are now inextricably linked. If South African Whites are eventually spared the fate of the "boat people", it will be due to the political imagination and progressive efforts of farsighted men and women who resisted complacency, who withstood conformity pressure, who endured ostracism and became politically involved as they saw fit. As long as they are sensitive to their environment, they can see for themselves where they can best use their individual talents to achieve effects. Their sober assessment of realities will most likely make them embrace rather than ridicule reforms. They will recognize that the grand designs and final solutions are usually insisted upon by the fanatical true believers of the extreme right and left. Not interested only in personal enrichment nor in self-gratification and demonstrations of purity for its own sake, these politically committed intellectuals will accomplish



different goals than Rhodes did but, nonetheless, as significant for the future of this country as Rhodes' achievements were for its past.

#### NOTES

1. One of Rhodes' biographers concludes: "He was never scrupulous in the means he employed to secure his ends, and he thought most men easily corruptible." (John Flint, *Cecil Rhodes*, Boston: Little, Brown 1974, p.233) The famous example is of course Rhodes' complicity in the Jameson Raid.
2. Rhodes' "Confession of Faith", written in 1877 at the age of 24, but never refuted in later life. To close friends Rhodes is reported to have referred to his dream of an elitist confraternity of likeminded men as "the idea". On the other hand, Rhodes was hardly the arch-imperialist as Hobson, Lenin and Afrikaner historians have painted him. In his resentment of the interference by the colonial office and the liberal dogooders in the metropole, as well as his attempts to manipulate London, he represented more the independent settler interests rather than being an agent of British imperialism, as Flint concludes perceptively.
3. Quoted in *SA Digest*, July 13, 1979.
4. Afrikaans papers now advocate such concessions with pointers at Rhodesia

and the higher costs of the alternative. For example: "Rearrangement is necessary in our political attitudes. This is the task of Mr. Botha's government. Without rearrangement South Africa could find itself in the same corner as the Smith regime sooner than we think." (*Oggendblad*, January 24 1979). "But against the price which we have to pay for separate development we must set the price which the alternative would demand: the survival of the white man. We can still buy it for money and with sacrifices. If it is lost, no money in the world will be able to redeem it." (*Die Vaderland*, March 30, 1979). Despite such pragmatism, the more likely development is that, for reasons of internal political rivalries, Pretoria will only pay as much as it has to when it is sufficiently endangered, by which time, it could indeed be too late for the "sacrifices" to work, as Ian Smith has already experienced.

5. See particularly the so-called Freiburg study: Theodor Hanf et al., *Südafrika: Friedlicher Wandel?*, München: Kaiser 1978.
6. Paradoxically, Nationalist papers now argue exactly as the liberals in the 50's and 60's on this point: "A policy with no provision of opportunities for mixing, whether it is on the school level, or the recreational level or the work level, will be counter-productive when it

comes to the white man's survival and will diminish his opportunities to maintain himself." (*Beeld*, January 19, 1979).

7. One has only to contemplate the consequences of such a discrepancy as university enrolment which at present amounts to about seven African students per 100 000 of the African population, as against 240 in the case of Whites. (*Financial Mail*, February 2, 1979, 295).
8. For a detailed analysis of Afrikaner politics see: Heribert Adam and Hermann Giliomee, *Ethnic Power Mobilized*, New Haven: Yale University Press and Cape Town: David Philip, 1979.

(The above is an edited version of the text submitted by Professor Adams prior to the delivery of the lecture.)

## Killed in action

NEXT OF kin and friends of Old Rhodians killed in action on military service are kindly requested to inform the Registrar so that their names can be added to the list of Old Rhodians who are remembered on Founder's Day.



The Chancellor, Dr Ian Mackenzie, lays a wreath at the War Memorial after the Founder's Day service in the Great Hall.



# GRADUATION CITATIONS

by the Public Orator, Professor John Suggit

## Dr Donald Sole

MR. CHANCELLOR, one of the first lessons which I learnt when I came to South Africa many years ago was that a rainy day was a blessing not a curse. In recent years Grahamstown has been richly blessed, but perhaps not least in the case of Mr. Donald Sole whom I have the honour to present to you to-day. For though no doubt he would have risen to eminence in whatever he did, by a curious twist of fate the rain in Port Alfred one day in December 1937 prevented him from going fishing and led him to take note of, and to answer, an advertisement for the post of "Probationer Diplomat". The success of his application started him on a diplomatic career which he has been fulfilling in such a diplomatically admirable way that few are aware of his achievements.

Donald Sole was born and educated in Grahamstown, at Kingswood College, where he was Dux, and at Rhodes University where he was awarded his M.A. in history. His grandfather Henry Sole, a lay preacher of the Methodist Church, is commemorated in this city by the Sole Memorial Church. He himself was named after his maternal uncle, Donald Bell, who was awarded the Victoria Cross in the 1914/1918 war. Perhaps in true Old Testament fashion the name so given indicated the qualities of courage and loyalty which he was later to display.

He joined the Diplomatic service in 1938, in the challenging and difficult period before the second World War. Because the Foreign Service was then very small, junior officers were given unusually great responsibilities. Early in 1940 he was assigned to London, and after the German breakthrough in the Low countries later that year, many married members of the High Commission staff were brought back to South Africa, leaving the making of decisions to those who remained — the few senior officials and the unmarried juniors, like Mr. Sole himself.

The small staff there learned to accept and discharge unusually heavy responsibility. The responsibility also involved privileges. Through personal friendship with Winston Churchill's principal private secretary, Donald Sole often found himself at meals with the rest of the private secretariat, and obtained many an insight into the conduct of the war which few were privileged to share. In these years Mr. Sole, with the other officials at South Africa House, represented the Union on numerous committees concerned with the conduct of the war, and often expressed the views of the government without reference to anyone outside South Africa House.

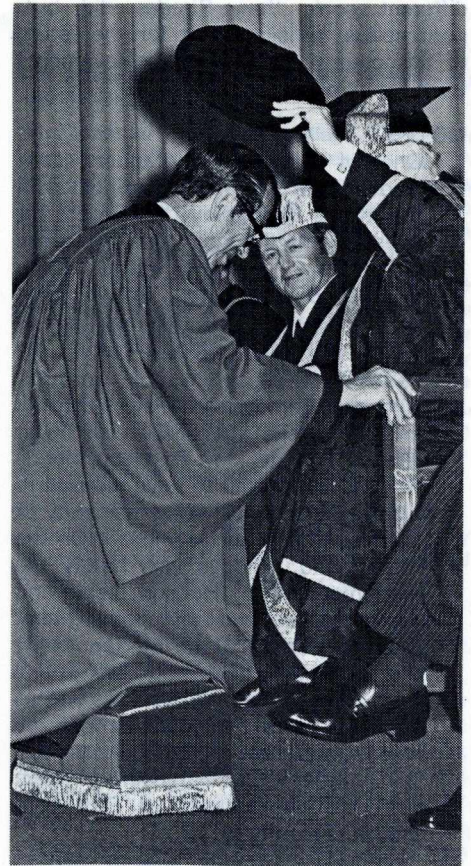
The exciting years of the war were followed by years which had their own particular interest and challenge. As deputy to the then High Commissioner he served on the Political Committee of the United Nations Preparatory Commission, and during the High Commissioner's illness, Donald Sole found himself next to Mr Gromyko of the U.S.S.R., Mr Gladwyn Jebb of the U.K. and Mr Adlai Stevenson of the U.S.A. Here was a man still in his twenties getting to know some of the leading political figures of the time, and learning his trade in the most practical and exacting way possible.

During the war years in London he served on the Polar Committee, as a result of which, after his return to South Africa, he initiated the steps which led to the occupation of Prince Edward and Marion Islands, from which resulted the decision to set up a permanent South African base in Antarctica.

From 1956-57 Donald Sole served as the Head of the South African Permanent Mission at the United Nations. In that capacity he took part in the conferences which led to the founding of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He served on the Board of Governors of this for many years as South African Governor, and in 1959/60 he was Chairman — probably the only South African to have served as Chairman of the Executive Board of a specialised agency in the United Nations family.

He was South African Minister in Vienna from 1958-61, and then served as Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, before his appointment as Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. There he spent eight years and was able (to use his own words) to act "as a catalyst" in developing and extending economic ties between the Republic of South Africa and the Federal Republic of Germany, which for the first time became the most important source of South African imports.

Following this assignment, Mr Sole was sent to Washington, the hot seat of South African diplomacy, where he is now fulfilling the difficult task of being a medium of communication between two countries each of which finds the credibility of the other difficult to accept. An ambassador's task is never an easy one: he is acting not in his own person, but in the person of his country. Sir Henry Wotton put it somewhat cynically, "An ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the good of his country". It would not however be in the character of our honorary graduand to interpret this along the lines of Machiavelli's advice — "those that have been best able



Dr Donald Sole

to imitate the fox have succeeded best" —, nor to follow the example of Alexander VI who (according to Machiavelli) "did nothing else but deceive men, he thought of nothing else, and found the occasion for it".

Donald Sole's success has been won in another way — in striving to present the truth in loyalty to the government who sent him abroad and to his own convictions. He is concerned with the truth, and though he may not be called to put all his cards on the table, he cannot deliberately deceive without forfeiting his integrity. It may be true, as Algernon Moncrieff would have us believe, that "the truth is never pure and rarely simple" — especially, we may think, in international politics. But in spite of the difficulties Mr Sole has deliberately taken as the principle of conduct the advice given by Polonius to Laertes — "This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man". In adhering to this principle he has become, in the words of a colleague, "South Africa's foremost diplomat ... and most hard-working ambassador", one who is most highly respected in all the capitals where he has represented his country.

As an example of his approach I refer to a report appearing in "The Star" on November 3rd 1977, at a time when relations between the United States and the Republic were at their coolest. This described how Mr Sole and the American ambassador to the Republic met as man to man "in a magnificent act of diplomacy illustrating beyond doubt that a strong



element of simple humanity survives the cold war between the two countries".

Modern technology has made the world a global village. Yet in the matter of communications hardware is useful, the person essential. It is a powerful reminder of the truth of the doctrine of Original Sin that at a time when the world has devised means of communication which were undreamt of only a few years ago, the human agents become more difficult, obdurate and deaf to one another. It is the conviction of Donald Sole that no more important work can be found than that of improving the ability of human beings and nations to communicate effectively with each other. It is to this task that Mr Sole has committed himself, and which he carries out so energetically on behalf of the Republic that he has been described as "never spending a lazy or idle mental moment while awake."

Pericles in the 5th century B.C. reminded the men of Athens that "eulogies of other

men are tolerable only in so far as each hearer thinks that he too has the ability to perform any of the exploits of which he hears; but whatever goes beyond that excites envy and unbelief". In the case of our honorary graduand it is therefore encouraging to know that he is a man of warmth and affection in the company both of his family and of his associates and friends, and that he is a devoted husband and father, in spite of all the other claims on his time. If we cannot display his unbounded energy or attain to his intellectual acumen or his diplomatic skill, at least we would like to think that we might manage to share in the quality of true humanity which marks his conduct in his personal and international life. Like many another man he has been ably supported by his wife, who among other things was President of the Diplomatic Wives' Association in Bonn.

When Oliver Cromwell appointed Mr Whitelocke as ambassador to Sweden, the

ambassador was afraid that he would be so far away from London that he would soon be completely forgotten. Cromwell assured him, in terms which express the close relation between a government and its ambassadors: "I will stick as close to you as your skin is to your fleshe". In the conferring of an honorary degree the university wishes to honour the recipient: but the distinguished graduand also honours the university by his acceptance. In both cases the closeness of the relationship between graduand and university is expressed and enhanced. We rejoice, therefore, Mr Chancellor, that Donald Sole is honouring us to-day: but we rejoice even more over that rainy day in Port Alfred.

Mr Chancellor, I have the honour and privilege to present to you Donald Bell Sole, and, in recognition of his services to South Africa and his deep striving for true humanity, to ask you to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

## Dr Francis John Hewitt

MR CHANCELLOR, in presenting to you Dr Francis John Hewitt I am reminded of a motto of a Christian society to which I belonged in the days of my youth — *Pia et humilis inquisitio veritatis*, "a devoted and humble search for the truth".

Though such words mark the purpose of the Christian in his constant search for a deeper understanding of the meaning of life, they apply too to every serious student and teacher, and especially to the scientist. I suggest that they are particularly appropriate to our honorary graduand. He was born in Grahamstown, the son of the late Dr John Hewitt, Director of the Albany Museum for over 50 years, who not only built up the reputation of the Museum, but also no doubt helped to encourage in his son that inquisitiveness and curiosity which are the marks of any scientist. Frank Hewitt was educated in Grahamstown, first at the DSG — one of a select band — then at St. Andrew's College and at Rhodes where he obtained an M.Sc. in Physics in 1939.

The outbreak of war prevented his accepting an H.B. Webb Gift Research Fellowship for study abroad, and in 1940 he joined Sir Basil Schonland's team at the Bernard Price Institute, being engaged on the development of radar equipment.

At the end of 1940 he found himself near Mombasa in charge of what was very probably the first operational radar station in the Southern Hemisphere. Thereafter he served in the Middle East in the South African Corps of Signals. In 1942 he was given the rank of Major — perhaps at 23 the youngest major in the South African army. In 1944 he was posted to the Military Advisor's staff at South Africa House in London where he was radar liaison officer for two years.

After the war he joined the CSIR and became officer-in-charge of the Telecommunications Research Laboratory, now known as the National Institute for Telecommunications Research, of which he was the first Director.

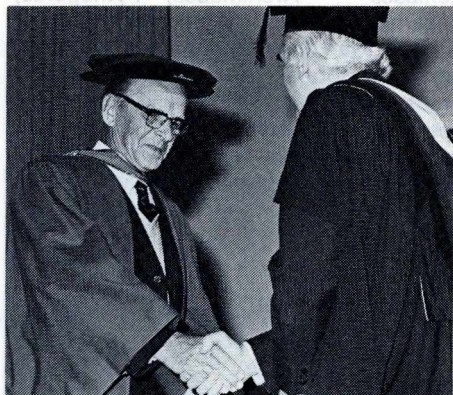
Matthew Arnold's address to the Scholar Gipsy — "Thou hadst *one* aim, *one* business, *one* desire" — might well apply to any successful scientist. For a rigorous single-mindedness is demanded of any serious seeker after truth. This may seem to be belied in the case of Frank Hewitt by the examples of his interest and proficiency in so many different directions.

In 1946 he joined as an Associate Member the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers: he became a Member of the Council in 1953, President of the Institute in 1964, he was elected a Fellow in 1969 and an Honorary Fellow in 1976.

In 1957 he was awarded a Ph.D. by the University of the Witwatersrand for his research into the study of lightning by radar. He has carried out fundamental research into radio propagation, the ionosphere and the use of radar for weather.

He has represented South Africa at the International Scientific Radio Union and the International Committee for Space Research. He played a leading part in the work of NITR in the International Geophysical Year 1957/58 when the Institute's excellence in satellite tracking helped influence the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration to set up permanent space-vehicle tracking facilities in South Africa.

Since 1970 he has been Chairman of the South African Scientific Committee for



Dr Frank Hewitt

Antarctic Research, and in 1973 he was Chairman of the Advisory Committee for the South African Astronomical Observatory, composed of representatives of the United Kingdom and the CSIR. He played too a leading part in the development of the Tellurometer system of distance measuring, first invented by his colleague, Dr Trevor Wadley, and a field in which South Africa still leads the world.

In 1973 he led a delegation from South Africa to the International Committee on Space Research dealing with the Earth Resources Technology Satellite in which South Africa participates.

From 1963-1972 he was a vice-President of the CSIR, and from 1972 he has been Deputy President. In 1976 he was President of the Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa, a major distinction in South African science and engineering.

This mere list of some of his distinctions and achievements might make it seem that Dr Hewitt is a Pooh-Bah rather than a



Scholar Gipsy. Yet through all his work he has had the one aim to develop to the full the results of man's entry into the space age, an occurrence which he has said must rank "as one of the most remarkable events of all times", and which gives to the modern world so many benefits which so many already take for granted. The development of forms of communication, observations of the changing face of the world, weather forecasts, inter-continental television relays, the determining of positions of ships or the measurement of ocean currents and the pinpointing, in some cases to within 10 cms, of features on the earth — all are now made possible because of satellites.

These are the kind of achievements in which Dr Hewitt has been involved. It is therefore no wonder that he is internationally recognised, and that he is so concerned with the international character of this research. We are all bound up together in the bundle of life, and the scientific achievements of the space age have made clearer the need for international co-operation in improving communication with, and understanding of, one another.

In earlier centuries scientific progress was due largely to the insights of a few lone geniuses — Archimedes, Pythagoras, Copernicus, Galileo — even up to the time of Sir Isaac Newton. Certainly each built upon and developed the findings of his predecessors, but the stress seems to have been on individual discovery rather than on a team of researchers. Near the end of his life, in the 18th century, Newton wrote: "I do not

know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me".

So much more has been discovered since Newton's days — especially in the last fifty years — that the undiscovered area has paradoxically increased and scientific research now demands teams of specialists from all over the world co-operating together in a common quest. The complexity of the task is shown by the number of acronyms which have to be used, and presumably known. Every modern schoolboy knows the meaning of NASA, COSPAR, and ICSU: but only the experts can be expected to know that IQSY means the International Year of the Quiet Sun. In all these international ventures our honorary graduand has tried to ensure that South Africa in this sphere at least may play its full part.

The Scientific Committee for Antarctic Research is a good example of such co-operation. On the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty by twelve nations, including the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and South Africa, the then President of the U.S.A. said: "Since coming into force in 1961, the Antarctic Treaty has provided a unique framework for international co-operation in science". Dr Hewitt has been deeply involved in this and is the Republic's representative on the international committee.

It is because of this same understanding of the need for experts in different fields to work together that he views with alarm the growing gap in South Africa between scientists and professional engineers. Dr Hewitt has a foot in both camps and believes most strongly that isolationism must be resisted if scientists and engineers are to work together for the good of all.

Though it may be true that Frank Hewitt has his head far above the clouds, he has his feet set firmly on the ground. Not only is he an efficient administrator: he also enjoys working with his hands in his workshop and dealing with all the practical problems of a small agricultural holding, conveniently situated some five miles from the CSIR. During the war he was considered the most eligible bachelor, and had Fred Astaire as his youthful hero. Fortunately for all of us he was more interested in other kinds of stars.

"There's nothing in nor out o' the world Good except truth": so wrote Robert Browning. Mr Chancellor, we honour to-day one who has devotedly and continually sought the truth both in and out o' the world, who has recognised that scientific enquiry is a global affair and that the benefits of the discoveries of a few must be made available to all. Therefore I have the honour and privilege to present to you Francis John Hewitt, Doctor of Philosophy, distinguished scientist and engineer, pioneer in the development of radar in South Africa, international bridge-builder, and to ask you to confer upon him the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa*.

## Professor Hugh Chapman

**MR CHANCELLOR**, it is a most happy coincidence that on this 75th anniversary of Rhodes I should have the honour to present to you one who has recently celebrated the golden jubilee of his association with it, and whose contribution to its life has been marked not simply by length of years but also by quality of service — Professor Hugh Chapman, known affectionately to so many simply as "Chappie".

As a young man in 1929 he was introduced to, and fell in love with, Rhodes where he successfully completed his B.A. degree in 1931 with first class passes in English and History, followed by a first class honours degree in History in 1932 and a Higher Education Diploma in 1933. Yet in spite of these achievements he would no doubt agree with Bacon that "to spend too much time in study is sloth". For study can be pursued simply as self-indulgence and so insulate one against the demands of practical life and the needs of others.

Certainly Chappie showed his responsibility towards the university and his fellow-students from the start. In 1931 he was elected to the Students' Representative Council, and for the next

two years he was Chairman. In this position, strengthened by his election as Senior Student of the men's hall (now Founders' Hall), he successfully led a campaign against the initiation ceremonies of first-year students out of a deep concern for the waste of time and the bullying which scarcely served as a good introduction to university life.

After a two-year spell of teaching at Queen's College, Queenstown, he seized the chance to return to Rhodes as a temporary lecturer in history. This was followed by an appointment as Lecturer in History at what was then the South African Native College, the name of which, and therefore the character, was changed in later years at the suggestion of Professor Chapman, to the University College of Fort Hare.

There his work was interrupted by the 1939-45 war. He enlisted in the First City Regiment, and soon became a staff officer, serving on the H.Q. Staff in Cyrenaica before returning to teach at the South African Military College at Roberts Heights. On his later appointment to the staff of the Eighth Army in Italy, he was specially con-



Professor Hugh Chapman

cerned with liaison between the Air Force and the ground forces, and was present at the end of the war in Italy. Though he may not have been "the very model of a modern major-general" he attained the rank of Major and was awarded an M.B.E. for his part in the Allied victory.



In 1946, after the war, Chappie was appointed Professor of History at Fort Hare, and a member of Rhodes University College Council as a representative of past students. As though he had not enough to keep him busy, he enrolled at the University of South Africa for an LL.B. which he was awarded at the end of 1950, and was admitted to the Bar in 1951. He undertook this not that he might practise but for his own intellectual delight and in the belief that a legal training would help his teaching of, and dealings with, students. Certainly it enabled him to teach Constitutional Law both at Fort Hare and at Rhodes, and since his retirement he has been able to sit as an assessor in the Supreme Court, where his wisdom and balanced views have been welcomed by the judiciary. Perhaps it was responsible too for his carefully worded contributions to Senate and Council as well as for his knowledge of precedents to which appeal could be made.

His years at Fort Hare, where he often found himself Acting Principal, occurred during a particularly important and formative period. For much of his time spent there, Fort Hare was the only institution of tertiary education for blacks south of the equator, and therefore most influential black politicians of to-day received their education there, many being students under Professor Chapman.

As a member of the Councils both of Rhodes and Fort Hare when the old colleges of the University of South Africa were receiving their autonomy, he was in a good position to convey the views of each Council to the other: once more he was engaged in liaison work, and in 1951 for a few happy years Fort Hare was directly affiliated to Rhodes University.

In 1955 Rhodes University acted on the recommendations of the Liddell committee set up to review the residence system, especially as it concerned 1st-year students, and appointed Chappie as Dean of men students and full-time Warden of Jan Smuts House, where all first year men were to reside. Any experiment is fraught with dangers, and clearly there were some who were dubious about this new post: Fort Hare agreed to keep the Chair of History vacant for a year in case the plan did not work or Professor Chapman found it unsatisfactory. The latter alternative was unthinkable, as Chappie returned to his first love, and the former was soon shown to be unreal.

"The policeman's lot is not a happy one": Chappie however did not see himself as a policeman, but as a counsellor and a friend, and his reputation for wise advice led many older students to consult him. It may be that he sometimes told them "Take my counsel, happy man; Act upon it if you can", but in any case the appointment, or more likely Chappie himself, proved so successful that in 1961 he became Dean of Students — the first such full-time appointment made either at Rhodes or at any other South African university.

Though Chappie did not see his role as that of a policeman he had, perhaps simply by instinct, been wise enough to become a Sherlock Holmes fan, so that he might the easier discover the perpetrators of student misdemeanours. He would appreciate Holmes' wisdom: "A man should keep his little brain attic stocked with all the furniture he is likely to use, and the rest he can put away in the lumber-room of his library, where he can get it if he wants it". Certainly Professor Chapman showed himself so knowledgeable about Rhodes and its students that it became a common saying — "If in doubt, ask Chappie".

At Rhodes he threw himself into the affairs of the university. He became a representative of Senate on the Council, and was a fluent and eloquent Public Orator. You will have realised, Mr. Chancellor, his fondness for Gilbert and Sullivan, so that it is not surprising that he became honorary president of the Light Opera society on its foundation in 1957, when his wife shared in his interests as wardrobe mistress. Here he was taking up again the interest he had shown in his student days.

His interests, however, extended beyond the university. After some pressure from Chief Kaiser Matanzima and the Commissioner-General, he accepted an invitation to join the six-man commission appointed to work out a constitution for the Transkei. As the only member not in receipt of a salary from the Transkei or the South African government, he had a position of independence which added weight to his advice. In spite of ill-health he commuted frequently between Grahamstown and Umtata, in his conscientious work so highly valued by blacks and whites alike.

Chappie's wide-ranging interests are shown by his constant readiness for new learning. He started to learn Japanese in the war, as a preparation for a task he was never called upon to fulfil; back at Rhodes he obtained a distinction in Italian I, and only because of pressure of work was he unable to complete a course in Russian through UNISA. But above all his interest remains Rhodes University. His membership of the Rhodes Council ceased in 1975, but since his retirement at the end of that same year he has continued to be a member of the committee of the Old Rhodian Union, being President since 1976, and a firm supporter from the start of the Rhodes Club.

His loyalty and discretion, his balanced judgement and integrity — "Too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*", as Goldsmith wrote of Burke — his conservatism of the best kind — "A disposition to preserve and an ability to improve", in the words of Burke himself — all these have left their mark not only on this university but on the life on this land.

"*Quid voveat dulci nutricula maius alumno qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat?*" wrote Horace. "What more could a nurse wish for a kindly alumnus who is able both

to think wisely and to express his thoughts?"

In the hope, Mr Chancellor, that Rhodes may pay yet one more tribute to a devoted son I have the honour to present to you Hugh James Chapman, Professor Emeritus of this university, faithful soldier, enthusiastic teacher, friend of students, lover of Rhodes, and to ask you to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*.

## Professors leave

RHODES University bade farewell to five of its professors, two of whom are retiring, at the annual senior staff Christmas party.

Among them is the Head of the Department of Afrikaans en Nederlands, Prof J. Smuts who has been at the university for twenty one years. He is a renowned lexicographer and is well known for his publications in and on Afrikaans. He became Head of the department in 1971. He will be on leave for six months before retiring at the end of June.

Prof E. Ramstad, who is retiring at the end of the year, is the former Head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences. He came to Rhodes as a Visiting Research Fellow in 1974 after a career as a lecturer and professor on three different continents. He relinquished his Headship of the department at the end of last year but continued as a professor for this year.

The three other professors, Prof Frieda Francisco-la Grange, Prof Leslie Glasser and Prof Dave Woods, have accepted appointments at other universities.

Prof Francisco-la Grange will take up a similar post at the Rand Afrikaans University, having been Head of the Department of Social Work at Rhodes since 1971.

Prof Glasser who has held the Chair of Physical Chemistry for the past thirteen years, is moving to the University of the Witwatersrand.

Prof Woods, the first occupant of the new Chair when the Department of Microbiology was separated from the Department of Botany in 1972, will be moving to the University of Cape Town.

### NOTICE OF MEETING CONVOCATION

The Annual General Meeting of Convocation will be held on Saturday April 12, 1980 at 5.15 pm in the Major Lecture Theatre, first floor, Department of Education.

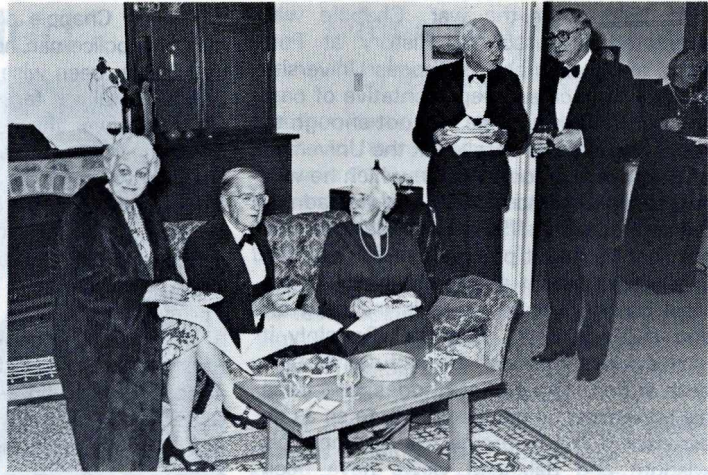
In terms of the Rhodes University Statute, notice of any motion or matter for discussion at the above meeting must be received by February 15. This must be sent in writing to:

The Secretary of Convocation,  
The Registrar,  
P O Box 94  
GRAHAMSTOWN. 6140

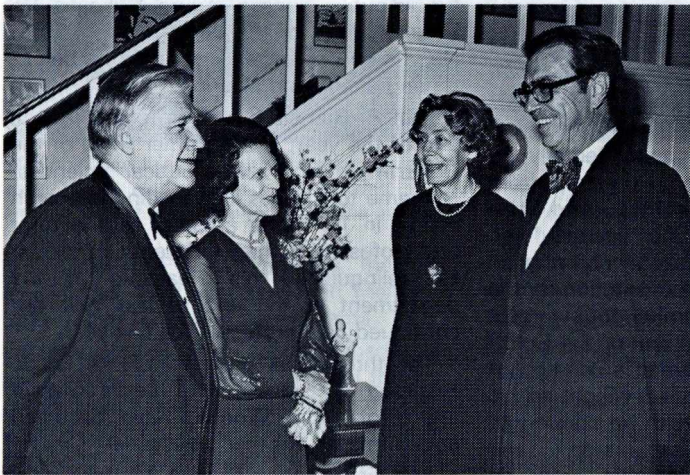




Professor Winifred Maxwell on whom an honorary doctorate was conferred in April, shares a joke with the former Vice-Chancellor, Dr Jim Hyslop, and Prof and Mrs Gerhard van Rensburg (left). Prof van Rensburg is the Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Fort Hare.



Faces that many Old Rhodians will recognise: Professor D M Morton (seated) and Prof J V L Rennie, former Head of Geography and Vice-Principal who is speaking to the present Vice-Principal, Prof J W Brommert (right). Seated beside Prof Morton is his wife (left) and Mrs Rennie.



Professor Guy Butler (left) and Dr Donald Sole were contemporaries at Rhodes. Pictured with them are their wives — Mrs Sole next to Prof Butler and Mrs Butler next to Dr Sole.

## Friends, guests gather to celebrate

For many the 75th anniversary celebrations was a gathering of old friends. Among them are also many that Old Rhodians will no doubt remember either as contemporaries or as academics.

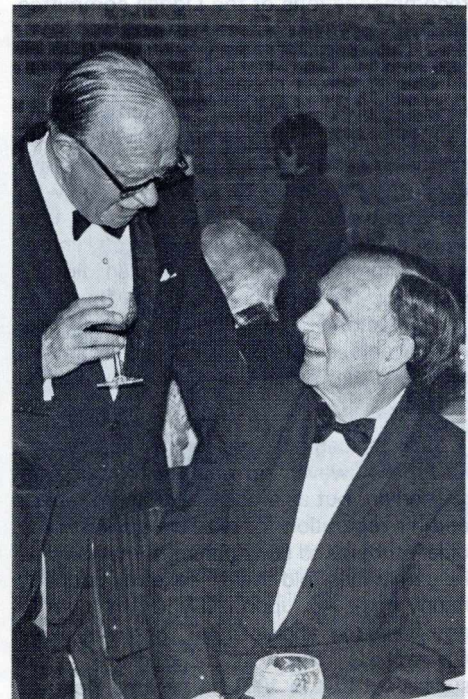
The photographs presented here were taken on the evening of Friday September 7 at four pre-theatre cocktail parties that were hosted by the Vice-Chancellor and Mrs Henderson, the Vice-Principal and Mrs Brommert, Professor and Mrs Guy Butler, and by Professor and Dr Jack Gledhill.



Three generations of the Sole family: Dr Donald Sole, his aunt, Miss D Olver, and Dr Sole's daughter, Jennifer. Miss Olver graduated from Rhodes in 1920 with a B.Sc. degree and returned and completed a H.E.D. in 1923. Dr Sole graduated in 1939 and Jenny in 1971.

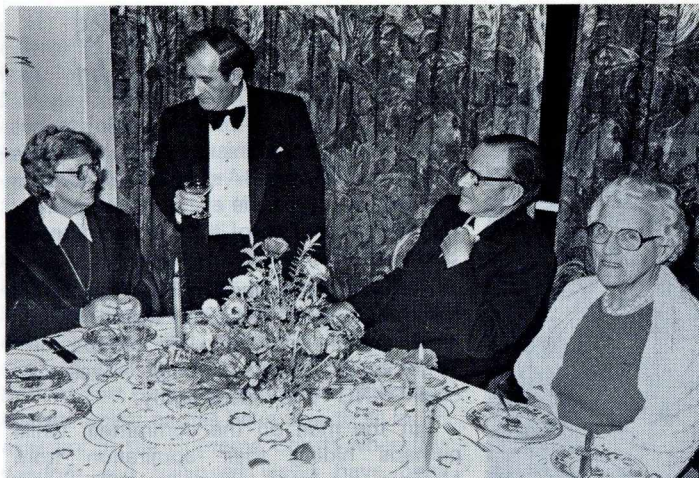


Miss M G "Kitten" Richardson (seated), a member of the Rhodes Council and former Headmistress of VGHS, is seen speaking to Prof and Mrs Hugh Chapman, and Mrs Louise Brommert (left), wife of the Vice-Principal.



The Registrar, Mr Wilbert Askew (seated) has a few words with Prof Hugh Chapman at the banquet in Kimberley Hall.





Professor Jack Gledhill (standing) and Dr Frank Hewitt were members of the same class at Rhodes. He is seen speaking to Mrs Betty Shuttleworth. On the right is Miss Wallace.



For many the anniversary celebrations were the renewing of old friendships. One of these happy occasions was the reunion of Professor Muriel Bradbrook, the renowned Elizabethan scholar, and Prof. Monica Wilson, the renowned anthropologist and former Head of Anthropology at Rhodes. They were contemporaries at Girton College, Cambridge. Prof. Bradbrook (left), also a friend of Prof. Guy Butler, spent six weeks at Rhodes lecturing in the departments of English and Speech and Drama. They are pictured with Prof. Michael Roberts, an Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Social and Economic Research.



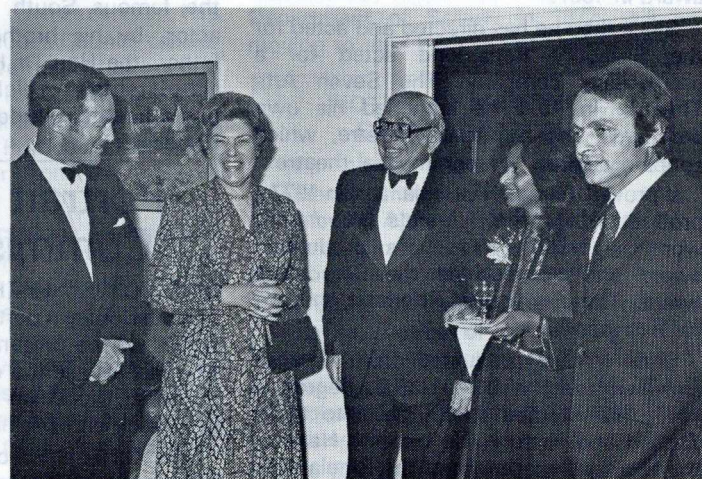
The last surviving member of the original class of 1904, Mr J H Steere (second from left), was one of many Old Rhodians who travelled far to participate in the university's anniversary. Pictured with him are (from right) the Hon Mr Justice J D Cloete and his wife, Dr Don Craib who is brother to Lady Schonland, Mrs Fay Ginsberg whose husband was for many years a member of Rhodes Council and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council, Mr Steere who celebrated his 95th birthday this year, and Mrs Craib.



The Hon Dr Henry Gluckman is seen flanked on the left by Mrs Peggy Addleson and Mrs Thelma Henderson on the right. Next to the Hon Mr Justice Norman Addleson (right), is Mrs "Dinky" Eksteen. Judge Addleson is the Chairman of Council.



Part of the company that gathered at Prof and Dr Gledhill's home on the eve of the celebrations. From left to right: Mrs Betty Hewitt, Miss Joyce Hewitt (sister of Dr Frank Hewitt), Professor Stanley Shuttleworth (retired director of the Leather Industries Research Institute), Dr Eily Gledhill, Mrs Vi Harvey, Mr Glen Harvey (Governor of the Rhodes University Foundation), Mr Eric Norton (Headmaster of St Andrew's College) and Mrs Norton.



The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Derek Henderson (left), and the Hon Mr Justice and Mrs D Kannemeyer are seen with Prof and Mrs Heribert Adam (both on the right). Prof Adam delivered the ninth Cecil Rhodes Commemoration Lecture.



## Scholarship is awarded



Mr Chris Weare (right) was the first recipient of the Leon Gluckman Memorial Scholarship in Speech and Drama. He is being congratulated by Leon's father, the Hon Dr Henry Gluckman. The announcement and presentation of the award was planned to coincide with the 75th celebrations.

MR CHRISTOPHER Weare is the first recipient of the Leon Gluckman Memorial Scholarship for Speech and Drama.

Mr Weare who is an accomplished actor and director in television, film and theatre, comes from a talented family. His father is a well known figure in theatrical circles in Rhodesia and is President of the National Theatre Organisation of Rhodesia.

Chris, who was born in Shabani and educated in Fort Victoria where he grew up, began acting in productions directed by his father. The first of any note in which he took part, was *Medea* when he was ten years old. This production won the Southern Rhodesia Drama Festival award. A production of *A Man For All Seasons* in which he played the leading role of Thomas More, won the Schools Drama Festival award in 1967.

Since then he has directed and acted for the Salisbury Reps and acted for a professional company, The Seven Arts Theatre. In 1975 he launched his own company, The Sundown Theatre, which concentrated on non-commercial theatre.

It proved extremely popular and in 1977 a production of Athol Fugard's *Blood Knot* won the National Festival's production award and he received the best actor award. The play toured Rhodesia and ran for five months.

Chris Weare graduated from Rhodes University with a B.A. U.E.D. degree in 1971. He returned to Rhodesia to teach English and History. He became Head of the History Department of the Sinoia High School before resigning his position to return to Rhodes to do an Honours degree. He is currently working for a M.A. researching the theatre at the turn of the

century and its experimental aspects which contributed to the various theatre types.

Although he is not thinking of returning to teaching, Chris is interested in the educational aspects of the theatre, television and films.

He has been an accomplished sportsman. At school he was chosen as a Craven Schools rugby reserve. He also represented Rhodesia's Midlands Province in tennis.

His other interest is writing, mainly short stories and poetry, but, in his words, he has never "had the guts" to publish any. "I certainly won't be writing any plays" he commented.

Mr Chris Weare's parents are living in Salisbury.

The Leon Gluckman Memorial Scholarship was founded to honour the name of the famous South African director and actor, by his brother, Michael, and his father, the Hon Dr Henry Gluckman. The scholarship, which is open to all postgraduate students, is tenable at Rhodes.

## Portrait of Leon Commissioned

MRS JOY Köhler (Hopwood — 1947) is commissioning a portrait of Leon Gluckman which will be presented to the university. She has also sent a cheque to go towards the Leon Gluckman Memorial Scholarship in Speech and Drama.

Mrs Köhler was a classmate of Leon, and her husband, Eric, knew him well from the Navy and at university.

The painting is being done by Robert Broadley.

## Melanie breaks "chauvs" hold

Another bastion of male chauvinism has fallen to the feminist assault. Melanie Wilson a third year BA student at Rhodes is the first woman to be elected chairman, or rather chairperson, of a Rag Committee in South Africa.

Her quiet determined manner has earned her the grudging respect of the committee 'pigs' who are refusing to use 'chairperson'. "I get called all sorts of things — yes even chairTHING" she muses softly.

But the men on the committee, while perhaps hiding their admiration from Melanie, are right behind her. "She is a tremendous person and she's going to do a great job", says the 1980 Rag Com PRO Royden du Plessis. "We just have a little fun kidding her".

## Photos sought

A LARGE number of Rhodes rugby team photos has been sent in but the rugby club is still short of many. The club is trying to obtain a full collection and is appealing to Old Rhodians to either donate photographs or lend them so the club can have them copied. Those still being sought are: 1918 to 1921, 1923 to 1925, 1927 to 1929, 1931 to 1934, 1936, 1937, 1943 to 1945, 1947 to 1961, 1965 and 1967 to 1975.

All photographs, well packaged and preferably registered, should be sent to:

Mr Derek Barter,  
Rhodes University Rugby Club,  
c/o Rhodes University Sports Union,  
P O Box 94,  
GRAHAMSTOWN.  
6140



The winners of this year's Sportsman and Sports-woman of the Year awards are Louis Ardé and Sonia Pereira. Louis received the State President's Award for his contributions to soccer, is vice-captain of the South African Universities soccer team and captain of the South African team. Sonia received the honour for both squash and hockey. She is Eastern Province under 23 squash champion and has represented Border for hockey.



## old rhodians in the news

### Story from the heart

HERE is a heart rending story from consultant psychologist, Harry Hall (1943) of Salisbury. For forty years he has had a needle match against the Professor of Chemistry at Rhodes, Prof Douglas Rivett and when Prof Rivett was in Salisbury to address the Old Rhodian Union this year, they played again, writes Jeremy Rees of the Herald.

They started at the 10th with Harry feeling a bit vague and late-night outish and he was two down after three holes.

On the 13th, unbeknown to me, I suffered a heart attack but felt better after sinking a putt for a par-four on this stroke-one hole, said Harry.

I caught up and won after 17 holes but was in the cardiac care unit at Andrew Fleming a few hours later.

Golfers take heart — that story takes a lot of beating.

Mr Hall wrote of the incident to Mr Neil Papenfus, director of Public Relations:

"Doug will have told you of my coronary on the golf course the morning after our Old Rhodian Reunion. This in itself suggests that we had one hell of a party. What he might not have told you is that I beat the b....r on the 18th hole! I have warned him that next time he will be up against a fit man."

Mr Hall also said that a record crowd of 140 Old Rhodians turned out on August 17 to meet Prof and Mrs Rivett whose gracious and friendly manner set the tone for a relaxed informal evening. He added that they had had some good parties in Salisbury "but this one was a whow. Slated for 6.00 — 8.00 we only left at 10.30 for a dinner party with David and Joyce Wadman and were there until the early hours".



Mr David le Grice

Daily Dispatch

## OR to head Methodists

THE Rev Howard Kirkby, (1949), was elected president-elect of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa at the church's annual conference in Cape Town.

Mr Kirkby, 58, chairman of the church's Grahamstown District, is a former Eastern Province athletics captain and former chaplain and teacher at Kingswood College in Grahamstown for 23 years.

Mr Kirkby, the son of the Rev and Mrs F.H. Kirkby, was born in Pretoria. His father came to South Africa in 1914 as a missionary of the British Conference of the Methodist Church.

He attended Kingswood College and matriculated in 1938. He worked for a bank

before serving in the Second World War, firstly in Prince Alfred's Guard and then in the Natal Mounted Rifles.

After the war, he rejoined the bank before joining the church. In 1947 he attended Rhodes University in the university's first group of theological students.

A keen sportsman, he represented Eastern Province before and after the war in sprints. While at Rhodes, he captained the Eastern Province athletics team at the first Union Castle Cup games.

Mr Kirkby was ordained in 1950 and in 1951 he was appointed chaplain to Kingswood College where he served until 1973. He lectured part time at Rhodes for six years. — *Eastern Province Herald*.

## Former Warden honoured

MISS Daphne Christie, former warden of Jameson House for twenty seven years, was recently honoured for her services to St John's.

The prior of St John in South Africa, Mr T.H. Coulter, made a special trip to Grahamstown to invest and admit Miss Christie, a member of St John for more than 40 years, to the order.

The ceremony took place in the Old Andean Club.

Miss Daphne Christie, a Londoner, joined the Grahamstown centre of St John Ambulance at the start of the Second World War. She has served as a nursing sister, a member of the brigade, treasurer and member of the committee since then.

She came to South Africa and Rhodes in 1937. Before that she held a similar post in Liverpool and previously at Queen Anne's School in Claversham. She also spent time in Canada and the West Indies.

Miss Christie retired as Warden of Jameson in 1962. — *Eastern Province Herald*



Miss Daphne Christie

## Pineapple yield increased

THE 1979 National Productivity Institute (NPI) award has been made to Mr David le Grice (1965), manager of field operations for the East London sector of Langeberg's pineapple-growing operations, for his contribution to improving farming methods in this area.

Through careful planning and by practical demonstration of the benefits of scientific farming, Mr le Grice obtained the full co-operation of pineapple-growers producing for Langeberg's factory in East London in his efforts to improve both grower and factory productivity, efficiency and profitability.

Starting in 1974, he adapted and modified existing farming techniques in addition to introducing certain new

concepts to help farmers increase fruit yield, improve fruit quality and achieve a more even crop spread. The potential for extending his advisory methods to other crops is enormous, says the NPI.

In 1974 the 85 farmers in the area were collectively producing only 39 500 tons of pineapples at an average yield of 12,8 tons/ha a year. By 1978, 60 growers were producing 40 000 tons of pineapples a year — an average yield of 20,73 tons/ha a year.

Smaller growers are now producing more fruit on the same size areas than previously. Larger farmers have more land available for cash crops such as bird seed, chicory and sugar beans, while still producing the same volume of fruit but on a smaller area than before. — *Daily Dispatch*



## old rhodians in the news

### *Back in the family*

AFTER AN 11-year gap, a Cullinan again took over the reigns at Cullinan Holdings as executive chairman. Fred Bamford retired in November after being the first chairman since 1914 who was not a member of the Cullinan family.

Neil Cullinan (1954), 47-year-old upper crust second scion of the Cullinan dynasty and grandson of the founder of the group in 1902, is no newcomer to the business, having worked in and around every division.

A determined man who opts for a low profile — at times so low he becomes almost invisible — he emphasises that his appointment is not nepotism. The family now holds less than 20% of group equity and he stresses his appointment was a board decision.

Grey-flannel suited, definitely Establishment, Cullinan is not given to indiscretions. His comment on his appointment: "I'm absolutely delighted. I love the challenge and I feel ready for the job."

A geology graduate from Rhodes University ("to understand the technical side of the business") he followed this up with a Harvard business degree. He has been chief

executive of the group and chairman of all divisional boards of management since the early Seventies. — *Financial Mail*

### Curator to leave

JIM Heaton (1973), curator of the 1820 Settlers Division of the Albany Museum, has been appointed curator of the Australian War Memorial Museum in Canberra. He takes up his appointment next year.

Mr Heaton, hopes to study for a doctorate at the National University of Australia in Canberra.

Mr Heaton was born in Britain, educated at Harrow and came to Grahamstown in 1969. He gained a BA in 1972 and a first class Honours degree in Economic History the following year.

He joined the Albany Museum in 1975.

Mr Heaton and his wife, Cherry (Wood -1972), met as students. They have one daughter.

The Heaton's leave at the end of December. — *Eastern Province Herald*

## Pioneer in new P.R. post

ONE OF the pioneers of broadcasting in Central Africa, Mr Richard Buckland (1953), has joined the Department of Public Relations at Rhodes. He was appointed to the newly created post of Public Relations Officer.

He was born in Kabwe, Northern Rhodesia, and after leaving Rhodes began a career in radio with the Central African Broadcasting Station in Lusaka. When this station was taken over by the Federal Government, he headed a small team to Blantyre where they prepared English programmes for broadcasting from Salisbury and African programmes from Lusaka. He set up and launched the first broadcasting station later in Zomba in Nyasaland.

After the break up of the Federation he returned to Zambia where he was responsible for starting the English service in Lusaka.

Mr Buckland joined the Rhodesian Information Department in 1968 after spending two years with United Transport. For a year he was stationed in Pretoria as the Information Attaché at the Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission and then for three years at the Rhodesian Consulate in Cape Town.

When he returned to Rhodesia, he was transferred to the Rhodesia National Tourist Board.

Richard Buckland is married to an Old Rhodian, Wendy Palentine (1954) who did a Fine Art Degree. They have one child, a daughter, Nicola, who is at school at DSG.



Mr Richard Buckland — Public Relations Officer.

## Rag Procession is abandoned

RAG DAY in Grahamstown will never be the same again. The traditional procession which has marched through the city's streets in a variety of forms for more than fifty years, is dead.

In its place the 1980 Rag Committee has decided to stage a carnival. Although tradition dies hard and the task of introducing a new phase in bound to be difficult, the committee is enthusiastic about the carnival and is confident it can pull it off.

Mr Royden du Plooy, Public Relations Officer for the Rag Committee, believes the carnival will be the beginning of a new tradition and an event unprecedented in the Eastern Cape.

"The Bathurst Show is the closest thing to a carnival in this part of the country, but it is agricultural. We want to make the Rag Carnival the event of the year and have something for everyone. Stalls, stunts, competitions — we want a bit of everything. We have even approached the Port Elizabeth Agricultural Show committee for suggestions to attract the farming community", Mr Du Plooy said.

He said that in many respects the carnival was a better idea than a procession. He felt it gave the students a greater chance of generating more activity, of producing a greater variety of entertainment and involving the public in the event. He said it would be an ideal opportunity for parents to visit their children. Unlike the procession which provided a brief entertainment, the carnival would provide something for everyone in the family. He said the committee hoped to involve the schools, perhaps in a sporting event or an interschools drummy competition, and the army.

There were various reasons for ending the procession, although the rising cost of materials for the floats was one of the chief causes.

Mr Du Plooy said that he hoped many Old Rhodians would join in the fun at the carnival. He said that the success of Rag was largely dependent on the goodwill of Old Rhodians and he hoped the carnival would enjoy their support as the procession had in the past.

*THE Rhodes Newsletter* is published biannually in July and December by the Public Relations and Development Division of Rhodes University. Information and news of, or of interest to, Old Rhodians can be submitted to:

Alf Hayter,  
Information Officer,  
Rhodes University,  
P.O. Box 94,  
GRAHAMSTOWN,  
6140



# old rhodian news

**Erik Andersen** (1956) who is married to **Claire Campbell Rodger** (1956), is Headmaster of Que Que High School in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. They have a daughter, Karin, at Rhodes.

**Mr Tony Ardington** (1961) has been appointed chairman of the SA Cane Growers' Association.

**Jeff Brill** (1974) left South Africa at the end of July to study for a Ph.D. at the Department of Chemistry at the University of Alabama in the USA. He writes that another Old Rhodian, **Dr Keith Solomon** (1966), who was with him at Onderstepoort, is now Professor at the Department of Environmental Biology at the University of Guelph in Canada. Other Old Rhodians, he says, such as **Cedric Roché** (1962) and (Oom) **Joe Minné** (1938) are still at the Veterinary Research Institute at Onderstepoort. Jeff's main chemical interest is in ultra-trace organic analysis, which includes such fields as pheromones and pollution. He will be studying this at Alabama.

**Mr Ken Dimpleby** (1936) has retired as Deputy Editor of the Evening Post — a newspaper he has served for many years. He and his wife, Alice (Carter — 1937), will settle in Port Elizabeth. Mr Dimpleby is a long serving member of the Rhodes Council.

**Mr Michael Edwardes**, chairman of the British Leyland motor firm, was knighted in Queen Elizabeth's birthday honours which were published in June.

Sir Michael used to be sales manager at the worldwide Chloride Group's South African head office in East London.

He became Chloride's chairman and chief executive, then, in 1977, took over from Sir Richard Dobson as chairman of British Leyland.

He was educated at St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and at Rhodes.

**Mr Stephen Edwards** (1971) is in Durban where he is serving the Department of Health, the University of Natal and the Natal Provincial Administration as a senior clinical psychologist and lecturer.



Mr Anthony Rhys Evans.

**Mr Anthony Rhys Evans** (1963), a Governor of the Rhodes University Foundation, has joined the Central Region Board of the Standard Bank. He farms in the Viljoenskroon district.

**Mr Philip Fischer** (1976) is lecturing in photography at the Port Elizabeth Technikon. His wife, **Donna (Campbell-Morrison)** — 1977) is the P.R.O. at the Edward Hotel. For two months she held a temporary post at the Eastern Province Herald writing the Elizabeth Foster column while Elizabeth Foster was on leave.

**Mr Alan J Fletcher** (1965) is with the ITT Telecommunications Technology Center, Shelton, Connecticut, USA, where he is engaged in the computer-assisted design of microcircuits for electronics.

**Mr Kevin King** (1972) married **Miss Mary Stuart-Fox** (1973) in Salisbury in May 1975. After leaving Rhodes, Kevin spent the greater part of 1973 teaching at Prince Edward School, Salisbury, before going to Cambridge to do a higher education diploma. He returned to Salisbury in September 1974 and was again posted to Prince Edward School. Mary did a Secondary Teaching Diploma at UCT in 1974 and then moved to Salisbury in 1975. She writes saying she has never taught but has been happily employed at the High Court for four and a half years. Kevin was appointed, earlier this year, House Master of Rhodes House at Prince Edward School. The couple has invited old friends to visit when they are in Salisbury.

**Mr Deryck Hall** (1970) writes that he recently returned from an exciting year as a Rotary International Education Awardee for 1978/79 at Columbia University in New York where he completed an M.A. degree. His wife, Mrs Jean Hall (Wade — 1964) and two children shared "the unforgettable experience of living and learning on Manhattan". While travelling in North America, the Hall family was shown over the University of British Columbia in Vancouver by Professor 'Hannes' Barnard (Rhodes 1950's) of that university's Physics department. Prof and Mrs Barnard have four sons, the eldest of whom is a first year student at U.B.C. Also studying at Columbia University is Peter Kota who completed his matric through the Rhodes University Night School. He remembers Bernard Melunsky (1960) as one of the students who taught him. Mr Kota is a lecturer at Fort Hare University and a Ford Foundation Fellow at Columbia for 1979/80.

**Dr Douglas Hey** (1935), has retired as the Director of the Department of Nature and Environmental Conservation in the Cape. He has served for thirty five years in the department.

**Mr Peter Honey** (1972) has been appointed head of the Daily Dispatch's Umtata bureau. He was educated at St Andrew's College in Bloemfontein and at Rhodes and began his newspaper career in 1973 with The Friend in Bloemfontein. He was subsequently editor of Grocott's Mail and worked for the Cape Department of Nature Conservation before joining the Daily Dispatch. — *Daily Dispatch*.

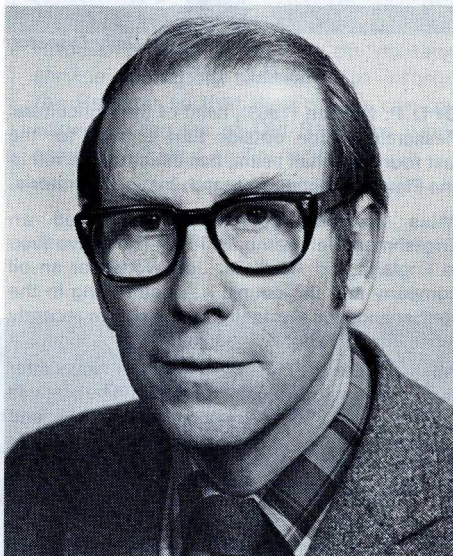
**Mrs Philippa Johnson (Morton)** — 1968) took up a scholarship in 1969 to study for one year at Antwerp Academy of Fine Art in Belgium where she did a course in Graphic Art. She returned to South Africa and worked in the display department of a big fashion chain store for one year and then did some work at a mission station in Lesotho, teaching silkscreen printing to a group of women enabling them to run a small crafts centre. Back in Cape Town she returned to display and advertising and then took a trip to Australia for six months to visit her brother, Hugh Morton (1968). He is lecturing in Mathematical Statistics at a university in Canberra and is married to a New Zealand girl — they have two small girls. Philippa returned to

SA and married an Irish civil engineer and they have one son. **Angela Morton** (1973) is working for Woolworths in Pretoria.

**Mr M T Howard** writes that since leaving Rhodes in 1974 he has done various jobs. He started out teaching at a private college, St Stephen's, outside Bulawayo. This college was forced to close, and from there, he flew to London where he worked with Richard Wurmbrand on the Christian Mission to the Communist World. Whilst being active there, he heard of the closure of the Rhodesian-Mocambican border and the escalation of the war. He returned and joined the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He was posted to Umtali District and worked in very sensitive areas experiencing a great deal of action.

Later he returned to teaching in Umtali where he worked for three years while also working as a lay minister and training for the ministry which had always been his desire.

In August last year, he was ordained and transferred to Inyazura, a small tobacco farming community in a 'hot' area. He writes that life is good and there is no fear as he lives on a farm some seven miles from the village. Work takes the form of missionary outreach to lonely farms and mining communities.



Dr Keith Hunt.

**Dr Keith Hunt** (1958) who has been appointed Associate Professor in the Department of History at Rhodes from the beginning of next year, has been elected to the Grahamstown City Council. Dr Hunt is representing Ward 3.

**Mr H N Janish** (1959) has moved from Dalhousie University to the Faculty of Law, University of Toronto. He has become heavily involved in the debate over the appropriate role of government in regulating the economy. He is acting as a consultant to the Economic Council of Canada which is investigating this matter. His interest in administrative law has led him to the study of the relationship which should exist between the government and supposedly regulatory agencies such as the Canadian Transport Commission. He recently published a long paper entitled "Policy making in Regulation: Towards a New Definition of the Status of Independent Agencies in Canada" in the Osgoode Hall Law Journal. He writes: "All in all things are very interesting in Canada — many, many problems, but very few solutions. I remember Rhodes very fondly and send greetings to you all!"



# old rhodian news

**Mr Herbert Jun** (1971) has been awarded a Graduate Assistantship to return to the United States for further study and research after one year work/study/vacation in Sydney, Australia. He would be glad to hear from Old Rhodians. His address: 1026 4th Street, Charleston, Illinois 61920, USA.



— Daily Dispatch  
Dr D.P. Keetch

**Dr D.P. Keetch** (1968), head of the Agricultural Research Station outside East London for the last four and a half years, has been transferred to the Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria.

**Miss Frances Terry** (1969) married an Englishman, Jeff Lamb, in 1975. They have lived in England and Australia. Jeff works for an oil company and the couple has been living in the Netherlands for eighteen months before recently returning to Perth in Australia.

**Miss Jo Leng** (1973) has done the Newsletter proud. She wrote saying how much she enjoyed reading about friends and acquaintances and thought it was time she sent some news of Old Rhodians she is in contact with.

This year she married John MacRobert who has a Master of Laws degree from London University. The late Peggy MacRobert, warden of Prince Alfred, and later Hobson, was his aunt. His father is Wilfred MacRobert (1939) who graduated with an M.A. in English. He was with Guy Butler and Ian Smith, inter alia. Wilf had his own school in Pretoria for many years, Waterkloof House Preparatory School, but has been teaching at Diocesan Preparatory School in Cape Town for the past eight years. He retires this month.

After Jo graduated from Rhodes in 1973, she did an S.T.D. at UCT in 1974 and then taught for two years in Cape Town. In 1977 she went to London with her fiancé and lived in Kensington for fifteen months before returning to Cape Town. They were often visited by Old Rhodians in London:

**Colin Pearson** (1973) who was reading a LL.M. degree;

**Adrienne Alderman** (1972) who is flying with SAA on international flights as an airhostess;

**Karmen Frauenstein** (1974) who was on holiday from Pretoria where she has been a librarian at Unisa. She is soon leaving for Australia with **John Pemberton** (1974) who is emigrating;

**Jack Blaker**, and his sister, **Di**. Jack married **Jean Marsh** and they are living in Jo and John's ex-flat;

**Guy Pitman** (1972) and **Julia (Corder — 1972)** spent a year at Cambridge and are now living in Putney, London.

Jo is at present at Southern Life Head Office in Newlands, Cape Town, in the Personnel Department. She says they have a tradition of Old Rhodian incumbents in the job. **Vicky Watson** (1972), **Annette de Villiers** (1971 — now married to Woodhouse) and **Margie Kopke (Dugmore — 1972)**. She adds that some of the up and coming young chaps at Southern are also Old Rhodians: **Pete Cunliffe** (1971) and **Eric Speyers** (1969). Eric was promoted to Assistant General Manager this year.

Among Jo and John's circle of friends:

**Jock Robey** (1973) has just returned from delivering a paper at a geological conference in Cambridge. He is working on a Ph.D. at UCT.

**John Yeld** (1973) and **Nan (Noble — 1973)** have left for overseas for an extended period of travel and working holiday. They have been joined by **Avril Butler**.

**Lex Mitchell** and **Sue (Owen — 1974)** have been living in Cape Town since 1975. She is a pharmacist at Groote Schuur and Lex is a trainee brewer at Ohlsson's Cape Breweries.

**Clive Keegan** (1972) has gone into partnership and the bookshop in Rondebosch is doing well. Clive handles the new books section. He is a City Councillor as well and is always extremely busy.

**John Whitehead** (1971) is at the Bar in Cape Town.

**Chris Cuyler** (1971) and **Bridget (Vlok 1972)** are living and working in Port Elizabeth. Chris is teaching and Bridget is doing well at one of the large banks. Chris has become a gliding fanatic and spends his weekends at the airfield in Uitenhage.

"And that's about the lot I can rustle up for the time being" concludes Jo!

Three Old Rhodians, **Iain A MacDonald** (1947), **Richard Carruthers-Smith** (1951) and **Edwin D Vosloo** (1964) are practising attorneys in partnership in Gwelo, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

**Mike McCoy** (1974) is back in South Africa after three years' study in England. A Rhodes graduate in Linguistics and African Political Studies, Mike was a reporter on the E.P. Herald in Port Elizabeth until September 1976, when he went to St. John's College, Nottingham. While there he obtained an Honours degree in theology from Nottingham University, and a Diploma in Pastoral Studies from St. John's. He was student president, 1978/9, managing to combine that with his studies, an involvement in regular programmes on BBC Radio Nottingham, work in a local parish, and writing occasional articles for theological magazines.

Mike is due to be ordained deacon by the Bishop of Grahamstown on December 16, and then to serve as curate at Holy Trinity Church, King William's Town.

Among South African friends encountered in Britain was **Mike Yates** (1975), now also studying theology at St. John's, Nottingham.

**Mrs Alvan Mandy (Smerdon — 1967)** taught for two years in East London after completing her studies at Rhodes. She met her husband Ray, during this time and after their marriage they moved to Cape Town where he joined a civil engineering firm. She continued teaching off and on. Her last post was at SACS where Alvan taught for eighteen months. Their twins, a girl and a boy, were born during 1972 and started school this year. In July, Ray was transferred back to East London and the couple is enjoying

being back in the Eastern Cape and renewing old friendships.

**Mrs Heather McGeoch (Millar — 1965)** has compiled and researched a text book, "A Commercial Course in Communication", for use at the Bulawayo Technical College. It was published in February this year. Mrs Mc Geoch is a lecturer in communication at the college.

When Professor Hugh Chapman was in the United States earlier this year, he came across several very complimentary book reviews of a book, 'The Rise of Theodore Roosevelt', by **Edmund (Mog) Morris** (1960). A review in the New York Times referred to it as "stirring", "dramatic" and a "wonderfully absorbing biography". According to the review, this book will be followed by a second volume.

**Dr Luigi Nassimbeni** (1963) has been appointed Professor of Chemical Crystallography at the University of Cape Town. He is married to the former **Miss M C Tagg** (1966).

**Grant Nupen** (1972), has been appointed headmaster of The Ridge Preparatory School in Johannesburg, succeeding Mr Alan Cheales.

At 30 he is the youngest person to be appointed to this position.

Educated in Pretoria, he matriculated from St Alban's College where he was head prefect and captain of the first cricket XI and first rugby team.

He graduated from Rhodes with a B Comm degree in 1971, then obtained his Higher Education Diploma with distinction. He taught part-time in 1970 at St Andrew's Preparatory School in Grahamstown.

He joined The Ridge in 1978.

His wife Rosmary (Selfe — 1971), is a mathematics and physical education teacher. They have two children.

**Mr Roger Omond** (1966) is on the staff of The Guardian newspaper in London.

**Miss Hazel Petrig** (1972) has been transferred by her firm, T.W.S. Public Relations, to head its Port Elizabeth office.

**Mr Willie Pietersen** (1960) is reported in the Selborne College Bulletin, to be going to England to be in charge of marketing food products for Lever Brothers. He will live in Sussex.

**Mrs Jill Reid (Martin — 1970)** writes to Professor Winifred Maxwell that she is researching a biographical monograph on her, i.e. Mrs Reid's, great grandfather, Edward Hancock, who was very active in the early civic affairs of Johannesburg. Jill has lived for six years at the Havelock asbestos mine in Swaziland. She is married with two children. Her husband is the Shiftboss at the mine.

**Mr Theo Rodrigues** (1963) has joined the board of Lever Brothers (Pty) Limited as its marketing director. He was born in East London, educated at Pretoria Boys' High and took his B.Com. LL.B. at Rhodes.

**Mr Mike Rudman** (1979) and **Miss Sheridan Goode** (1976) announced their engagement earlier this year. They are both living in Johannesburg.

**Mr Ivor Schlosberg** (1967) has taken the position of Managing Director of an international record company based in London.

**Mr Walter Paul Schnell** (1926) and his wife, Bernita, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary earlier this year. They were married on June 25, 1929, in the Bethany Emmanuel Baptist Church in King William's Town.



# old rhodian news

The British Council has made an award to **Barry Smith** (1959), organist at St George's Cathedral in Cape Town and lecturer at the College of Music, to enable him to lecture at a summer course at the Royal School of Church Music, an event attended by students from all over the world. He has also been invited to give an organ recital in Salisbury Cathedral in England, and to attend the Three Choirs Festival in Hereford, which is said to be the oldest music festival in Europe.

'*The Argus Tonight*' reports Mr Smith has been made an Associate of the Royal School of Church Music in recognition of his services to church music in South Africa. He received the Cape Tercentenary Award of Merit in 1977 for distinguished service to music.

During his study leave he will attend a course on choral conducting, and visit Austria to study the organ of the classical period.

**Miss Brenda Sprenger** (1972) has married **Mr Allan Whitehead** (1970). They are living in Uitenhage.

**Peter Stokes** (1956) is now at the Head office of the Education Department in Salisbury. He is married to **Ann (Campbell-Rodger — 1957)**.

**Wendy Ann Taylor** (1974) married **Jeff Newton** in August 1977 and now works as the microbiologist for a large pharmaceutical company. The couple lives in Edenvale, Transvaal.

**Peter Terry** (1971), assistant artistic director of Pact Playwork, has been awarded a bursary by the British Council to study theatre-in-education methods in Britain.

He spent three months overseas, including some time at the Theatre Centre in London.

He met experts in the field of theatre-in-education, such as the pioneer Brian Way, and picked up new ideas which he can adapt to the local situation.

In 1974 Peter joined Pact and Playwork, the company responsible for schools' programmes and children's shows.

Apart from his Playwork activities, he also scripted the documentary drama "Teer en Veer/The Lamont Case," which was produced at the old Arena in Doornfontein.

**Mr Gordon Todd** (1953) will take over as Headmaster of Kingswood College from next year. He is at present head of Allan Wilson High School in Salisbury.

**Mr Len Victor** (1968), senior science master at Kingswood College, has been awarded the Old Mutual Science Teacher of the Year floating trophy.

Mr Victor's pupils have earned him and Kingswood wide recognition by their outstanding results in the National Youth Science Olympiad. This is the first year this trophy has been awarded and his name will be the first to be engraved.

**Mrs Jane Voss (Wiles — 1968)** has been appointed a lecturer in the Department of English at Fort Hare University. Before joining the staff of Fort Hare, Mrs Voss was a lecturer at the University of Rhodesia.

**Mr Gordon Wadey** (1959) is a general contractor and has retained his interest in rugby. He has played for Zambia for 17 years and was captain and coach of a team that toured the U.S.A., Canada and Ireland this year.

**Dr Paul Walters** (1970) has returned to Rhodes and is lecturing in the Department of English.

**The Rev Ken Wardle** (1959) is now a minister of

the United Church of Canada and is, at present, serving Century United Church in Toronto. He and his family moved to Canada in 1976 and are now quite settled. They would be glad to hear from any Old Rhodian friends who remember them. Their address is 120 Ninth Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M8V 3E4.

**Mr Ken Weakley** (1961) recently completed a M.Ed. degree through Lancaster University. He lives in East London where he is Headmaster of Westbank High School.

**Mr Trevor Webster** (1962) is Deputy Headmaster of Hudson Park High School in East London and is also President of the East London branch of the South African Teachers' Association.

**Mr Graham Wood** (1964) is in Mmbabatho, Bophuthatswana after spending some years in Salisbury and Houston, Texas, all with Price Waterhouse and Co.

**Professor Isobel White** who was Senior Lecturer and Senior Research Fellow at the Leather Industries Research Institute writes that her husband, **Prof Kenneth White** who was at Rhodes from 1938 to 1958, went to the University of Natal and finally as Professor to Reading University in England. On retirement from there, he went to the University of Jos, Nigeria, from 1975 — 1979. He has published several books on Roman Agriculture and is now an international authority on that subject. In January he will be going to the British School of Archaeology in Rome as Balsdon Fellow.

In 1960, Prof Isobel White joined the staff of the School of Management Studies, Polytechnic of Central London, and eventually became Head

of the school. It is the first time in Europe or in the USA that such a post has been held by a woman.

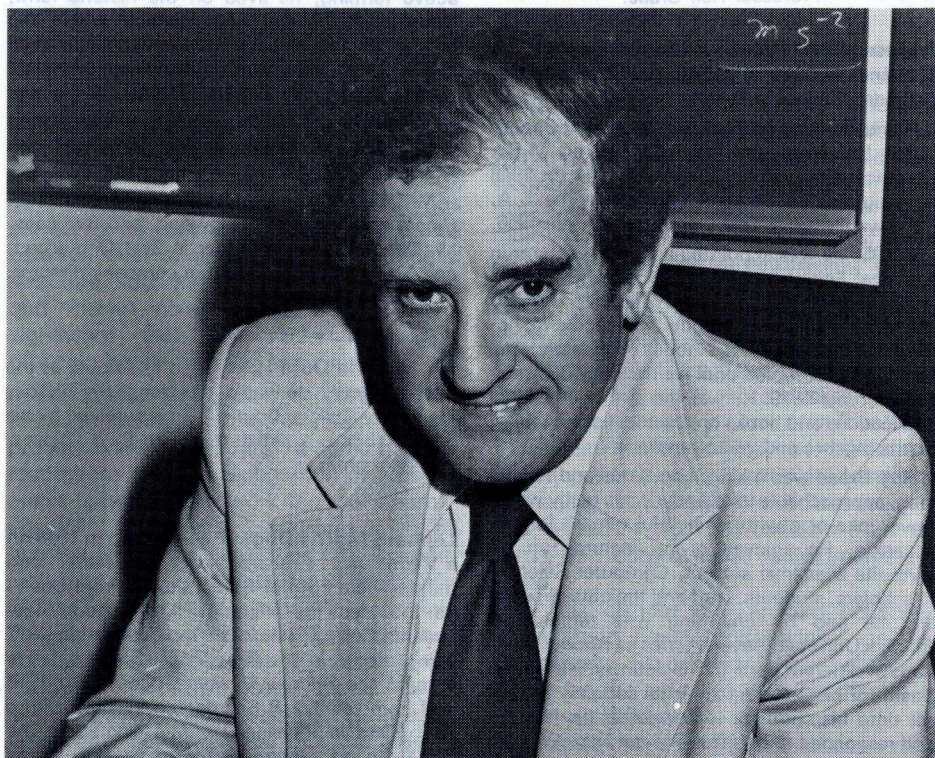
In 1976, after her retirement, she was invited to set up a department of management studies at the University of Jos. Having set up the degrees, taught the first students and staffed the department, Prof White retires from there at the end of the year.

Their son, **Dr James White** (1957) is Associate Professor in Social Psychology, University of Guelph, Canada, and has been invited by the Canadian Ministry of Justice to carry out research work for them on law breakers.

## Call to past choir members

Head of the Department of Music and Leader of the Rhodes University Chamber Choir, Prof. Rupert Mayr, has appealed to those past choir members who have not been in contact, to please write to him c/o the Department of Music. The Choir Committee is forming an Old Choir Members' Union. Former choir members who would like to join should write to Prof. Mayr listing names and addresses, voice group, dates they were in the choir, details of tours participated in, and any other information.

## Special significance



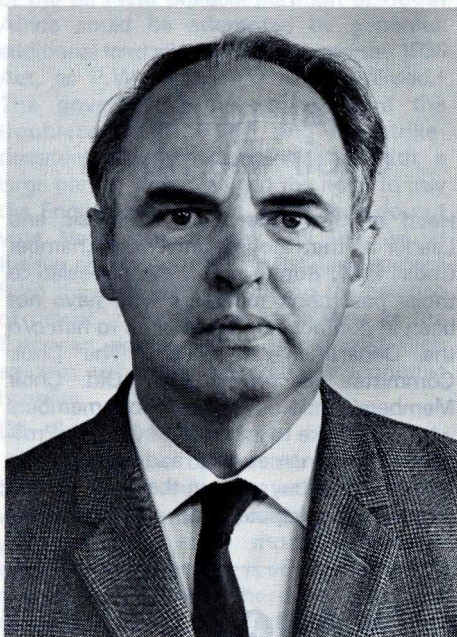
1979, besides being the seventy fifth anniversary of the University, has a special significance for the Department of Physics and Professor Jack Gledhill. It is his twenty fifth year as Head of the department at Rhodes. Besides his personal contribution to physics and the international recognition he has attained, the eminence that the department enjoys in South Africa and abroad, is largely the result of Prof Gledhill's leadership, influence and example. It is 50 years since Sir Earnest Rutherford, as he then was, officially opened the present Physics department.



# obituaries

**Mr Patrick Berthoud** (1963) died on May 1 this year after a short illness. He was 46.

After holding a lectureship in English at the University of Rhodesia, he returned to England and carried out some Shakespearean research at Birmingham University. In early 1972 he was appointed lecturer in Arts and Sub-Dean of the Arts Faculty at The Open University, later receiving promotion to senior lecturer. More recently the personal title 'Associate Dean' (an unprecedented honour at the university) was conferred on him.



*Professor Rolf Braae.*

**Professor Rolf Braae** was born at Dunfermline Scotland in 1918 and educated at Haderslev Cathedral School in Denmark.

He received his professional training at Copenhagen University and was awarded an M.Sc. (Electrical Engineering) degree in 1944. In 1948 he emigrated to South Africa to join the S.A. Railways Electrical Test Laboratories, until 1956.

In 1956 he was appointed a Senior Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at the University of Stellenbosch and in 1963 became Professor of Applied Mathematics (later, Computer Science and Applied Mathematics) at Rhodes University, the position he occupied until his untimely death on 5 September 1979. He was the author of several publications and books on electrical engineering, matrix algebra and vector analysis.

Rolf Braae was a kind, courteous and helpful man, approachable to all and always ready with a clever joke or a witty or helpful remark for any occasion. He enjoyed giving lectures on his favourite academic subject, Computer Science, to scholars, students, staff and the outside world and he and his charming wife represented Rhodes University several times as Rhodes functions in different parts of the country. His enthusiasm for his lecturing subjects certainly rubbed off onto his students who enjoyed his lectures and responded to his efforts to get as much from them as possible.

He loved good music, was an accomplished pianist and able to play and sing a favourite tune with anyone.

The history of Grahamstown was an absorbing interest with him and he was an enthusiastic

member and office-bearer of the Grahamstown Historical Society where he will be sadly missed.

Rolf Braae believed in walking and his feet trod many roads in Grahamstown and its environs especially over week-ends when he was able to give a cheerful greeting to one and all, observe at close quarters the fauna, flora and surrounds of Grahamstown, breathe in its atmosphere and revel in the joy of being in our charming little city rich with its history, beauty and sometimes peculiarities and a character all of its own.

He was a friend to the older people of Grahamstown and glad to lend a helping hand and even visit in times of illness and trouble. During his own illness he was always cheerful and brave and did not give in to his troubles.

He was ready at any time to discuss a problem with a friend, sift it to the bottom and come up with the logical answer. His friends at the University and in Grahamstown will miss his sound advice.

His loyal wife Anna Grete has endeared herself to many people during her stay in Grahamstown and been a reliable help-mate in the busy programme he set himself. To her, her children, Martin, his wife Jane, and Karen go out the sympathy of one and all in their irretrievable loss. — *Mr W.J. Askew.*

**Mr. Mitford Cloete**, (1908) 89, a well-known Eastern Cape farmer, recently died in Port Elizabeth.

He was a direct descendent of Jacob Cloete, whose name headed the list of the first 17 free burghers of the Cape.

Mr Cloete was educated at St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, and then at Rhodes where he studied law.

He went farming in the Adelaide district.

In 1928 he married Catherine Ellen Pringle.

After his marriage, and until he retired from active farming, he lived on the historic farm, Douglasdale, in the Alice district, where the original Chumie Mission Station was established in 1818 by the Rev William Brownlee, later succeeded by the Rev William Chalmers.

It was here, with the aid of a small printing press, that the Bible was first translated into Xhosa in 1823.

Mr Cloete leaves two daughters, Miss Prunella Cloete and Mrs T.W. Hopwood, and two sons, Mr Derick Cloete, a farmer in East Griqualand, and Mr Christopher Cloete, a company director. — *Eastern Province Herald.*

**Mr Melville Dold** (1911) died in August at the age of ninety. He was a member of the Rhodes University College Council. He is survived by his son, three grandsons and a great-granddaughter.

**Lennard Morris Dugmore** was born in 1898 on a farm near Grahamstown. His father and mother were both of Settler stock. From Std VI he attended the Victoria High School, now Graeme College, where he matriculated in 1917 being placed in the First Class, Division 1. He entered the Rhodes University College in 1918 and completed a B.Sc. degree in 1920 with a First Class in Physics. He was elected to the S.R.C. in his second and third years and was Chairman of the S.C.A. He played rugby for the College First XV in 1919 and 1920 and in the latter year was selected and represented the Eastern Province in the Currie Cup tournament. He left Rhodes in 1921 to read Chemistry for his Master's degree at the Natal University College.



*Mr L.M. Dugmore*

He began his teaching career at the Grey Institute, as it was then called, in Port Elizabeth in 1922. He taught there for three years with the exception of a period of two terms when he was granted special leave to act as substitute for Sir George Cory as head of the Chemistry Department at Rhodes.

In 1925 he returned to Rhodes to take his Higher Education Diploma which he obtained with distinction. He was elected Chairman of the S.R.C. and Senior Man Student. As such he welcomed the Prince of Wales to Rhodes on behalf of the students and received from the Prince the Royal Privilege of Dress for Founder's Day. He also decorated H.R.H. with the insignia of The Rhodes Distinguished Service Order.

In the following year he was appointed to the staff of the College as a lecturer in Chemistry, taking classes up to the Master's degree level. He was also appointed as Warden of Milner House when it was first occupied in 1927 and remained on the staff in these two capacities until the end of 1931.

He went overseas in December 1931 and nine months later he returned to teaching as Senior Science Master at Queen's College, Queenstown until 1941. He then volunteered for active service in the Meteorological Service of the S.A.A.F. He was accepted but was advised by the Director of Met. Services to take up a post he had been offered as Headmaster of the Kimberley Boys' High School which was short with six regular members of staff away on active service.

He was Headmaster in Kimberley from 1942 to 1957 when he retired on medical grounds. He did a great deal for this development of the school and is remembered in the school's history as one of its great headmasters.

In 1958 he moved to Rhodesia where he taught for many years. He finally retired to Salisbury after an outstanding career as a teacher, both in a university and in schools, and as a headmaster, extending over more than forty-five years.

While at Queen's College he married Edna Berrington and they had three children: Mary (Mrs. Jonathan Cole), Lesley (Mrs. John Horenz) and Barry (Lennard). In the fourth year of his retirement his wife "Berry" died. L.M. (as we called him) or "Duggie" (as some of his pupils called him) was desolate. In January this year he went to live with his daughter, Mary Cole, where he passed peacefully away in his sleep on June 16, aged 81.

In a telegram of sympathy and condolence with his family the President of The Old Rhodian



Union described him as one of the greatest Rhodians of all time. This obituary is being written by one who was a student when he was a lecturer and warden, and who subsequently was a colleague of his at Queen's College. He subscribes to this rating of him. His distinguished academic record, his prominence as a student leader and his achievement as a rugby player have been set out above, and so has his long and outstanding record as an educationist. In all these things he played the man, and was a man, a Christian gentleman. He will ever be remembered with admiration and affection by generations of Rhodians and by those whom he taught in many parts of Southern Africa.

Indeed he had so many talents, virtues and strengths that it may be said of him: "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' ". — *Hugh Chapman*

**Professor J.J. Gerber** — "Koos" to all his friends and acquaintances — died recently in a hospital in Cape Town, after a short illness. He had retired at the end of 1976 after a long association with Rhodes, first as a student in the faculty of Education, then as a lecturer and finally as a Professor and Warden of Founders' Hall.

Koos came to Rhodes University College in February 1936, to take the U.E.D., having graduated B.Sc. at Stellenbosch a few years earlier. A large part of the interval between graduating and enrolling at Rhodes he spent in London, and from this period he derived his excellent command of English, and his knowledge of, and affection for, English ways of life. On occasions he would refer to himself as an Anglophile — this despite his obvious loyalty to the Afrikaner's way of life and his adherence to Nationalistic political principles.

Something about Rhodes attracted him strongly right from the start, and he had little difficulty in identifying it as the warm sympathetic tolerance of the other fellow's traditions and ways of behaving and thinking which is still one of the conspicuous and attractive aspects of the Rhodes personality, and which he himself came to personify to a marked degree. On completing the U.E.D. he taught for several years in technical colleges.

Although he was opposed to South Africa's participation in the war, it was typical of his complete lack of fanaticism that during this period he carried on a friendly correspondence with a friend who was in the uniform of the S.A.A.F.

It must have surprised many of his political acquaintances when he came to Rhodes immediately after the war to take a B.Ed. and then an M.Ed. degree. But it was no surprise to those who knew the warmth of his affection for Rhodes and its people, and his admiration for its way of life. After completing the M.Ed. degree he worked for several years in what was then the Union Department of Education.

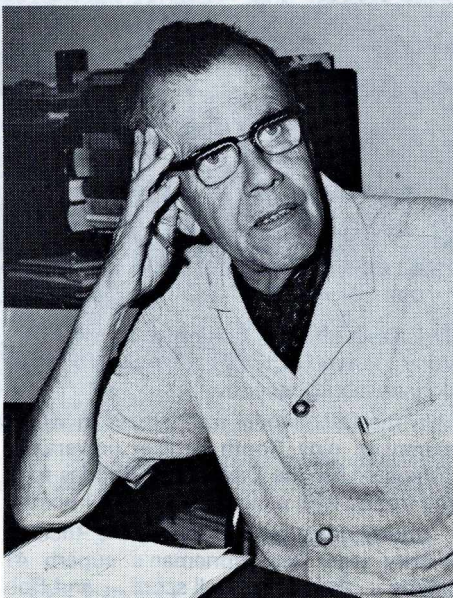
In the early fifties he returned to Rhodes — now Rhodes University — as a lecturer in education, and from that period his contribution to Rhodes steadily mounted. He very soon took up the duties of a warden, first of all in College House. He was well suited for this work, for he was naturally sympathetic and interested in people, he had no facade or false dignity, he had sound standards, and he was prepared to insist that they be adhered to. He strove hard — and successfully — to make Founders' Hall the top hall for men students.

In the general affairs of the university his judgement was sound and shrewd, his only motivation being the welfare of the university and the maintenance of the best traditions of our society. His contribution to the business of the

Senate was always well worth listening to, and he had few inhibitions about speaking what was in his mind, which he could do with humour and without rancour or animosity.

After his retirement he settled in George, his home town, where he built himself a charming little house, and took delight in developing the garden. It was entirely in keeping with his warm and friendly nature that he delighted to act as host to his friends whenever they were passing through George. To them, to Rhodes, and to the general community in South Africa, his death is a great loss. — *Professor D.M. Morton.*

**Mr John Giles** (1964) died suddenly during the course of the Lancaster House talks in London. He was a member of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia delegation.



*Prof. Georg Gruber.*

**Prof. Georg Gruber's** death early in September marked the end of an important chapter in the history of, not only Rhodes University, but the whole of South Africa. There was hardly a field of musical activity where "Doc", as he was commonly known, had not exerted some influence.

His truly outstanding position as a doyen of choral work is well known. Immediately after his arrival in Grahamstown in 1953 he founded the Rhodes University Chamber Choir and made this ensemble a model for other choirs, many of which owe their very existence to Professor Gruber's efforts to popularize choral singing in schools and universities. Willingly he offered advice and assistance to choirmasters all over the country and his wide knowledge of folksongs (and languages) made him an expert in arranging traditional tunes of many different countries for the special needs of individual choirs.

But choral work was only part of his wide educational concept. While Head of Department at Rhodes he became a pioneer in musical education. He saw his ideal in the 'all-round' musician — the teacher who would be capable to satisfy the needs of the school, the society and the town in which he is stationed. By creating musical 'cells' of this sort throughout the country, musical education of the young would eventually lead to a greater awareness of the important role music plays in human life. In countless meetings he conveyed this idea to various authorities and it was perhaps his greatest satisfaction to see at least the partial realization of his dream when music centres came into existence in various provinces.

**THE LATE "Doc"** Gruber's family is trying to raise money for a prize or bursary to commemorate him. At his funeral, they asked for donations in lieu of flowers. His son, Dr Georg Gruber, has made an appeal to Old Rhodians, in particular to former choir members and music students, to make a contribution. He said that if enough money was collected it would be invested and the interest given as a music bursary. Alternatively a small prize would be awarded annually. He added that the bursary or prize would be open to all choir members and music students at Rhodes.

Professor Rupert Mayr, Head of the Department of Music, said that he felt it was a very good idea. "Doc" Gruber, he said, had done so much for music at Rhodes that it was fitting he should be remembered. He added that there were very few bursaries available for music students whose fees were higher than most students. The bursary would therefore not only commemorate Prof Gruber but also help students.

Prof. Gruber was also an outstanding academic. Those who had the privilege to prepare dissertations under his guidance couldn't but be deeply impressed by his sense of logical thinking and by his ability to draw fascinating conclusions from even the first steps of systematic research. His encyclopedic knowledge of music enabled him to lecture in practically any subject with authority.

But his true personality came nowhere better to the fore than in his talks and lectures on Mozart. This was understandable, as Prof. Gruber had a special affinity to the great composer: widely travelled, well read, extremely sensitive to his surroundings, fully familiar with all the wide spectrum of music and above all: a lover of people for whom he cared with all his mind: this was Mozart — but much of this was also found in Professor Gruber. — *Prof. Rupert Mayr.*

**Isaac Levinsohn**, known to his family and his friends as Jack, was born at Fort Brown on November 10, 1910, and died in Grahamstown on September 22, 1979. His last illness was borne with exemplary patience and fortitude. He was visited by his friends, both Masonic and others, almost until the last, and he was nursed by his devoted wife to the exclusion of all her other interests and activities.

He had a great capacity for friendship and in consequence he had a large circle of friends to whom he was ever considerate, helpful and loyal. He was fond of his Bowls and a popular, regular, very active member of his Club until he ceased to be well enough to play. The same conscientiousness and faithfulness that he showed in his other activities, he displayed as a member of long standing and of seniority in The Craft. Highly respected for his integrity, and enterprise as a business-man, for his public spirit and his interest in affairs both local and national, and for his human sympathies and his heart for the suffering of all manner of men, he will long live in the memories of all who knew him. He had a voracious appetite for knowledge and was a reader with wide and unrestricted interests. As a result he is counted by many to have been the best-read and best-informed man of their acquaintance.

He married Rosalie, daughter of Mr C.H. Wood, well remembered by many generations of Rhodians as the Manager of Hepworths. Rosalie



## obituaries (cont'd.)

was herself an Old Rhodian (1933), and in due course they had a daughter, Sandra (O.R. 1967).

He is survived by his wife, their daughter, and a step-son, Mr Brian Tyson, who married Penny Roberts (O.R. 1964) and who farms in the Free State. He is also survived by sisters, one whom, Gladys, is married to Walter Schaffer (O.R. 1936), Professor Emeritus of Physics in the University of Cape Town. They live in Haifa, Israel.

Jack had not only a great zest for life and a love for literature but he was also sociable and humane. We may be sure that, like Abou ben Adhem, his name has been written in the "Book of Gold" as one that loved his fellow men. — *Hugh Chapman.*

**Mr Alan Hughes Mackintosh** chairman of Kingstons Ltd, joint general manager of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd, and chairman of the Central News Agency, died in Johannesburg in August this year.

Born in Pretoria in May 1906, he studied at St Andrew's College in Grahamstown and at Rhodes. After studying privately from 1927 to 1929, he gained his LL.B degree.

He worked as a correspondent for The Star while in Shanghai and joined the editorial staff as a reporter in May 1935 and from there was transferred to the head office of the Argus Company in 1936.

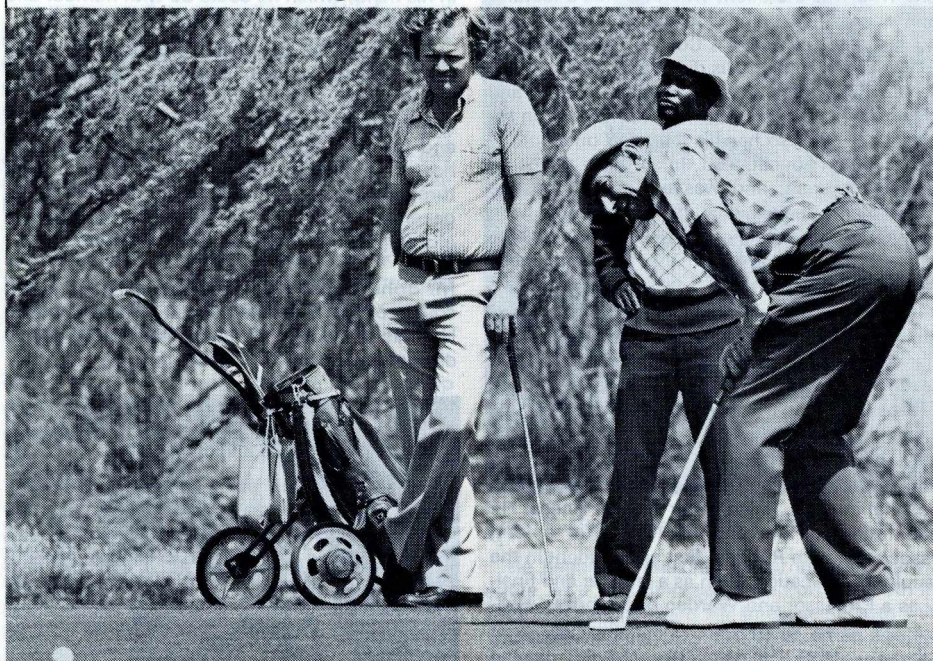
He was appointed manager of The Daily News in Durban in March 1944, and manager of The Star in July 1949. In 1961 he was appointed an assistant general manager of the Argus Company and a joint general manager in 1962.

In 1959, Mr Macintosh was elected to the board of the Argus Company and from the end of 1961 to 1966 was a director of Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company.

He was appointed to the board of Kingstons Ltd, in December 1966 and became chairman in March 1967. He resigned in 1976.

He was a Governor of the Rhodes University Foundation from 1967.

## Alumni golf tournament win



*Don Searle (OR and subsequently Old Capetonian), caddy and Dr P Koornhof.*

THE OLD Rhodian golfing year came to a very satisfactory conclusion in Johannesburg recently.

In the fifth annual tournament in which alumni of nine South African universities competed for the Davis Cup, Rhodes took the trophy with a clear margin of 11 points.

Contributing largely towards the Rhodian victory was Des Froneman's superb 41 points — the best overall score — and Bob Gillespie's 37 points.

Teeing off began at Kyalami at 06h00 ... no mean feat bearing in mind the Witwatersrand Old Rhodian Reunion had taken place on the previous evening.

However, as Beau Sutherland, OR golfer, governor, and epigrammist so aptly put it: 'We Rhodians work best under pressure!'

Dr Piet Koornhof (an Ou Matie) was on par when he suggested at the presentation of prizes that the event should include the black universities. According to organiser Brian Davis, the suggestion will very likely be implemented in future tournaments.

Witwatersrand Old Rhodian golfers who wish to be included in intersvarsities events and/or be put on the golf mailing list should contact the Johannesburg office at telephone no: 788 5543.

## Two new Governors appointed to Foundation

MR PETER Searle, Managing Director of Volkswagen of South Africa, and Mr Glen Harvey, a retired professional engineer, have been appointed governors of the Rhodes University Foundation.

Mr Searle who graduated from Rhodes University with a BA (Law) in 1958, was educated at St Andrews College in Grahamstown where he was headboy in his post matric year. He captained the first cricket team and was a member of the rugby, tennis and athletic first teams.

At Rhodes he captained the rugby team and was a member of the first cricket eleven. He was selected for the SA Universities Rugby Team (Sables) which toured the UK and France in 1956/57. He also represented the Eastern Province Rugby team as a centre in 1957.

He received the Douglas Smith Scholarship from St Andrews which enabled him to read a BA (Hons) degree in law at Cambridge University from 1958 to 1960 where he played rugby for Cambridge

but did not get his blue. In 1969 he obtained a PMD at Harvard University.

For a short time in the early sixties, he was a radio commentator on rugby.

He was appointed Sales Planning and Analysis Manager at Ford in 1960 and in 1965 joined Volkswagen as Sales Planning Manager. During the periods January 1969 to April 1970, Mr Searle held the positions of Vehicle Sales Manager and General Sales Manager. He became Sales Director in May 1970 and was appointed Managing Director in August 1978.

He married Erica Cole in 1969 whom he met while studying at Rhodes. The couple have three sons and a daughter.

Mr Harvey who is living in Port Alfred, returned to South Africa last year after being brought out of retirement in 1975 to establish on behalf of the CSIR, a Scientific Liaison Office in Tehran, Iran. He held the rank of Scientific Attaché associated with the Consulate General's Office.

From 1970 to 1974 Mr Harvey served as

General Manager of the Overseas Products Division of Racal Electronics which dealt with high speed digital data transmission systems, computer peripherals and microwave systems.

For the seventeen years prior to this appointment, he was head of the Instruments and Automatic Control Division of the Consulting Engineers Department of AECI.

In the early Fifties, Mr Harvey served for three years in the International Civil Aviation Organisation in Montreal dealing with International Standards for Navigational Aids.

He graduated from the University of Cape Town in 1935 with a B.Sc. Electrical Engineering degree. In 1952 he obtained a diploma in Industrial Organisation from the McGill University in Montreal.

He is a past president of the South African Council for Automation and Computation and served for two years as a member of the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council.