

HONORIS CAUSA



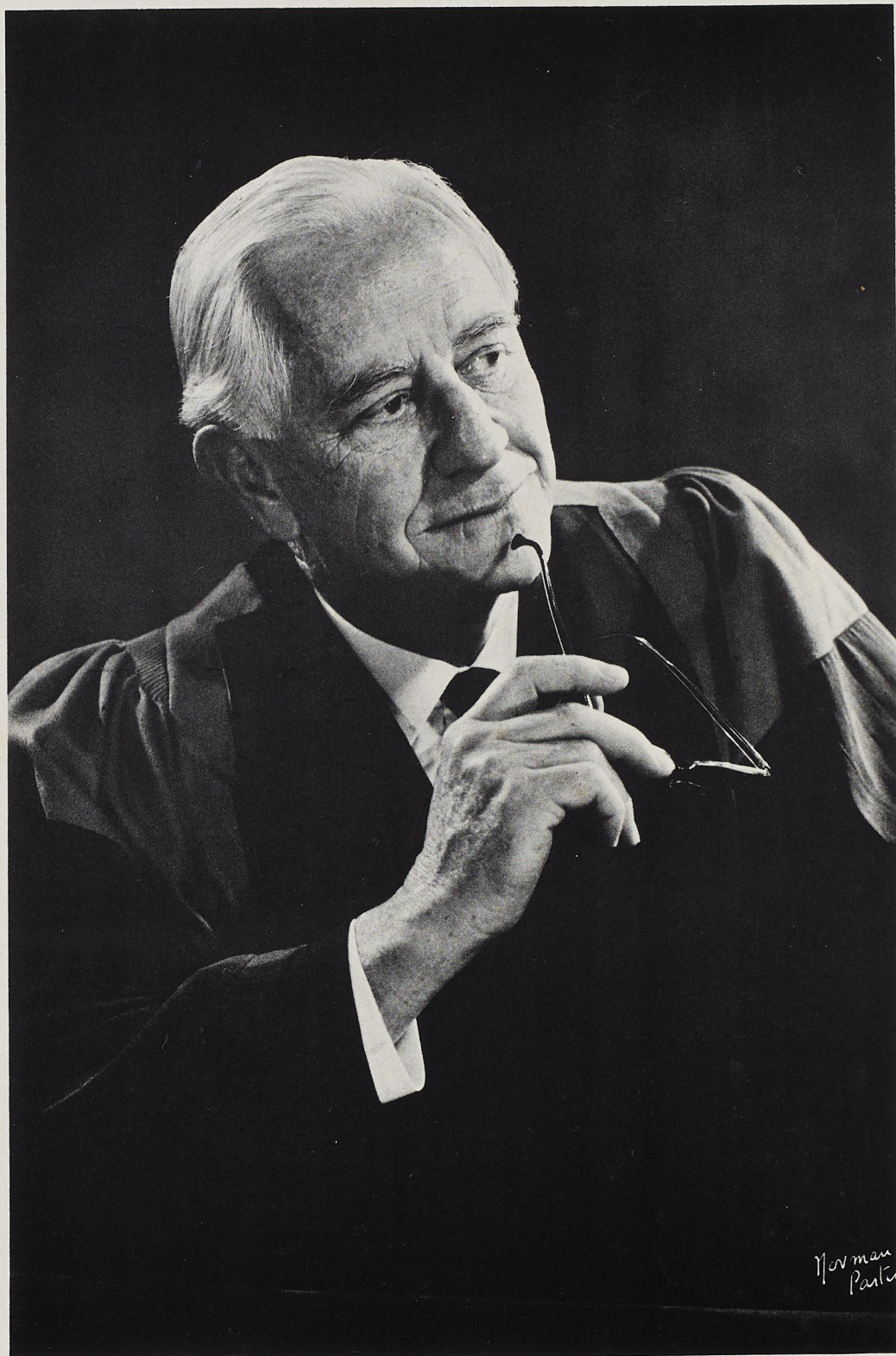
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This book is a collection of the laudations spoken by the University Orator, Professor S. F. Bush, in presenting Honorary Graduands at Congregations of the University of Natal from 1949 to 1967.

HONORIS CAUSA



PROFESSOR BUSH

Photo: Norman Parlington

Honoris Causa

LAUDATIONS SPOKEN IN PRESENTING HONORARY
GRADUANDS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, 1949-1967,
BY THE UNIVERSITY ORATOR

PROFESSOR S. F. BUSH
M.SC. (S.A.), D.PHIL. (OXON.), F.R.S.S.AF.

PROFESSOR OF ZOOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY, 1941-1967

VICE-PRINCIPAL, PIETERMARITZBURG, FROM 1962

PIETERMARITZBURG

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL PRESS

1968

respect for human rights and aspirations, and a keen sense of true patriotism, are the qualities which he brings to the service of his fellow-men.

He has outlined for South Africa a pattern of progressive development in a changing world, which provides equal opportunity for all men; and he has, by his bounty, provided the means and the stimulus for education, cultural and social welfare and development, and for the furtherance of scientific and industrial research.

This is the man we would honour; honour for his own great qualities, and also as a worthy representative of all those South Africans who, sharing the University's ideals, strive faithfully towards their fulfilment.

PROFESSOR S.F.BUSH

M.SC. (S.A.) D.PHIL. (OXON.), F.R.S.S.A.F.

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To

DR E. G. MALHERBE

FIRST VICE-CHANCELLOR

UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, 1949-1965

WHO STARTED IT ALL

HONORIS CAUSA

HONORARY GRADUATES

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UNIVERSITY OF NATAL, 1949 – 1967

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FOREWORD

More than in lands where governments award titles and orders to those who have deserved well of their country, the conferring of Honorary Degrees has fulfilled, in South Africa, the useful function of giving ceremonial recognition not only to merit in the field of scholarship but also to pre-eminent achievement in all the higher branches of national life.

In exercising this function the University of Natal has elected its Honorary Graduates with discernment. Those whom it has honoured have, in virtue of their quality, reflected honour on the University.

It has also ranged widely. In the list of the meritorious contained in these pages, public life is represented by a revered Governor-General of South Africa and by a beloved Administrator of Natal; international co-operation in education by a President of the Board of Education in Great Britain and by a Secretary-General of Education in the Netherlands; diplomacy by a distinguished ambassador; the law by a great judge of appeal; the church by a successor of Colenso in the see of Natal; medicine by a president of the Medical Council of South Africa and by a pioneer of hospitals for the Zulu people; and literature by writers of merit in English and in Afrikaans. Here also are the names of the prime movers in South Africa's economic expansion, not only in the private but also in the growing public sector. And here, appropriately forming the largest general category in our academic honours list, are the names of those who have earned affection and won fame in teaching and research.

The task of presenting distinguished persons for the conferment of Honorary Degrees calls for much skill. The words spoken must be warm and friendly, for the graduand is being received into membership of the University. They must be dignified, for they are spoken on behalf of the University and about one on whom the University is conferring its highest honours. They must set out the scholarly achievements or the public services which have inspired the election. They must reveal the human quality of the man who stands before the Chancellor. Good humour, lightness of touch, the epigram, add grace to the ritual. Brevity is of the essence.

The officer charged with this task is the University Orator. He may draw on his colleagues for information about achievements in fields where his own knowledge may be little or dangerous. But his are the words which finally are spoken.

Vice-Chancellor Malherbe appointed Professor S. F. Bush as first University Orator of the University of Natal when the University was inaugurated in 1949. The wisdom of the choice is strikingly confirmed by the fact that Professor Bush was to officiate as Orator for nearly twenty years. It is fitting that his retirement from the office which he filled with so much success should be marked by the publication of these eloquent laudations. The volume is a tribute at once to the Orator and to the many distinguished men and women whom he presented to the Chancellor at twenty Congregations of the University of Natal.*

G. S. NIENABER

Chairman, Publications Committee

*Professor E. H. Brookes acted as University Orator during Professor Bush's absence overseas in 1957.

THE RT. HON. LORD EUSTACE PERCY, P.C.

*Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham and
formerly President of the Board of Education*

Lord Eustace Percy is a graduate of the University of Oxford whose career, in a tradition still cherished at that seat of learning, has happily united the interests of the statesman and of the scholar. Of such men it may be said, as in the days of Erasmus and Thomas More, that what they gleaned from letters they put to use in public affairs, and that their experience of affairs has enlarged and enriched the realm of letters.

His term as President of the Board of Education was notable for the initiation of that series of inquiries and reports which, during the last twenty years, have broadened the basis of English education and made it a more present support for the many-sided affairs — the industrial as well as the professional — of a great modern community. And when in the course of nature his party had departed from office, he continued, through the establishment of *The Year Book of Education* (of which he was the first editor), to exercise an influence on educational policy not only in his own country but wherever educational policies were discussed.

To this same period we owe a succession of distinguished essays — on education, on government, and on the international order — which are recognised to be contributions to literature and learning no less than to politics.

For the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham, a man with these interests, these scholarly tastes, and with his antecedents, seemed to be marked out not only by nature and training, but by heredity. The Percys have always lived on the Border or at the crossroads, and in the University of Durham, with its ancient and its modern, its technological college on the Tyneside and its eccle-

siastical tradition in Durham, most of these crossroads seem to meet. For these tasks, for the bridging of these crossroads, Lord Eustace's sympathy with the old and his whole-hearted acceptance of the new make him eminently fitted.

In honouring him, therefore, we honour also that traditional alliance between the conduct of affairs and the republic of letters by which both have mutually benefited, the one gaining in enlightenment, objectivity, and impartiality, and the other in breadth, responsibility, and proper security in the pursuit of sound learning, scholarship and truth.

SIR RAYMOND PRIESTLEY, M.C.

Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, and Vice-President of the Association of the Universities of the British Commonwealth.

In his early years, the attraction of the South, which has brought us or our forefathers to this land, drew Sir Raymond's magnetic personality further south towards the very pole itself. Here, in expeditions with Shackleton and with Scott, he studied the geology of the Polar Continent. Scientific investigations in polar regions call for more than scientific ability. The rigours and dangers of life call also for courage, for fortitude, and for an ability to lead and to inspire one's fellow-men. It is these great qualities which enabled Sir Raymond successfully to carry out his geological studies amid snow and ice-pack, and which have played such an important part throughout his subsequent career. It was here, possibly, too, that he learnt that sympathetic understanding of the problems of every man, from the most senior professor to the youngest undergraduate; an understanding which has endeared him to all who have had the good fortune to meet him.

Returning to Europe, Sir Raymond served with distinction in the First World War and then, entering the University of Cambridge, he was able to develop to the full the scientific facts won amid the hazards and hardships of the Pole. In Cambridge he became increasingly absorbed in educational problems, and his abilities in this field brought him south once again, not this time as a geologist among glaciers, but as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, which developed rapidly under his brilliant direction.

Shortly before the recent war, he returned again to England as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham and, as the result of his foresight and his ability to attract the best, that university was able not only to contribute greatly by its scientific studies to the

allied victory, but also to emerge from a period, difficult for all universities, with a greatly enhanced reputation.

Now, as Vice-President of the Association of the Universities of the British Commonwealth, Sir Raymond represents that great academic tradition which is the common heritage of universities throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, Sir, in asking you to confer upon Sir Raymond the highest award in its gift, the University of Natal would honour a distinguished explorer, scientist and administrator.

PROFESSOR JOHN DOVER WILSON, C.H., F.B.A.

Professor Dover Wilson, whom we also honour today, is a scholar of world-wide reputation in the field of Shakespearean studies. As a bibliographer, as a textual critic, and as general editor of the New Cambridge Shakespeare, he has done more than any other scholar to give us a clear copy of Shakespeare's plays, purged of the errors of transcription and of the press.

An achievement such as this by itself commands the highest academic recognition. But to his gifts of scholarship Professor Dover Wilson adds the highest gifts as a teacher, critic, and humanist.

From the beginning of his career until his retirement, he has been a teacher, or has been closely concerned with teaching; as University lecturer, as Inspector of Schools, as Professor of Education at King's College, London, and as Regius Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. Those who have had the privilege of learning from him know what unusual gifts he has as a teacher; and know, too, how widely his influence has made itself felt over the whole field of education.

Professor Dover Wilson's unrivalled knowledge of the text of Shakespeare's plays, and his gifts of human sympathy and insight, have borne fruit in his critical studies of *Hamlet* and of the character of Falstaff.

In all these varied activities, he has combined the accurate discipline of study with a keen interest in the world about him, and with a firm faith in those human values upon which literature and life are based. In his work we see life illuminated by scholarship, and scholarship instinct with life.

BASIL FERDINAND JAMIESON SCHONLAND, F.R.S.

To mark the inauguration of the University of Natal, the Senate and Council elected to award its first four degrees to scholars, scientists and university administrators who are today our guests. Three of them are distinguished visitors from overseas. The fourth is a South African who has served South Africa well. Dr Basil Schonland is President of the South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research — its first President — and Director of the Bernard Price Institute of Geophysics.

He was born in Grahamstown and educated at St Andrew's College and Rhodes University College. After service in the First World War he went up to Cambridge as George Green Student and Exhibitioner of Gonville and Caius College, and worked in the Cavendish Laboratory under Sir Ernest Rutherford. It was an inspiring experience, for it was during this period that Rutherford successfully achieved the splitting of the atom.

He returned to South Africa, and soon succeeded to the Chair of Physics at Cape Town. His studies of electrical conditions in the upper atmosphere led to a brilliant series of papers in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of London under the general title of "Progressive Lightning".

The effect was electrical, the response like lightning! Dr Schonland was invited to lecture in the United States, and to deliver the Halley Lecture at Oxford. The Carnegie Corporation of New York and Dr Bernard Price of South Africa made substantial grants of money to establish the Bernard Price Research Institute and the Carnegie-Price Chair of Geo-Physics at the University of the Witwatersrand, with Dr Schonland as first Director and Professor. He

was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, a distinction that few South Africans have gained, perhaps none other at so young an age.

Came the Second World War. Under his inspired leadership, Radar, then in its infancy, became a powerful weapon for victory in the hands of the Special Signals branch of the South African Forces, and in the total war effort of the Allies. He was seconded to British Army Headquarters, organized and commanded A.O.R.G. (Army Organizational Research Group), and was attached as Scientific Adviser to Field-Marshal Montgomery's staff at Allied Headquarters. For his services, he was decorated C.B.E., was elected Chree Lecturer and Medallist of the Physical Society of London, and awarded the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society of London. The University of Cape Town conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science *honoris causa*.

Today the University is happy to bring together again in this Congregation three South Africans who have served their country well in war and in peace. Field-Marshal Smuts led his country as Prime Minister and as Supreme Commander of the South African Forces; the Vice-Chancellor commanded Army Education Services and Military Intelligence; Brigadier Schonland directed the Scientific Services of the South African Forces, and today guides and inspires scientific and industrial research throughout the Union.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, I present to you, in the presence of "the General", Basil Ferdinand Jamieson Schonland, that scholarship and education, science and technology, law and statesmanship may march together into the new era of light and promise that lies before the University of Natal.

ALEXANDER PETRIE

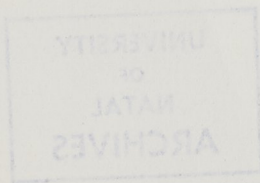
Emeritus Professor of Classics, University of Natal

Of Alexander Petrie it may be said that he is one of the rocks on which the University has been built — a characterisation not inappropriate to one of his surname and to a son of the granite North. He is one of the very few remaining members of that gifted and ardent company who laid the foundations of higher education in the Province fifty years ago, and on whose labours the University has been built.

In his youth, Petrie cultivated the classical muses at the University of Aberdeen, and proceeded thence to penetrate yet more deeply into their secrets, and to add new laurels to his own brow, at the University of Cambridge. Trinity College, at different times the home of Bentley, Porson, and Housman — names the most illustrious amongst the classical scholars of Britain — welcomed in him one worthy of its splendid tradition of classical learning. Following the precept and the practice of the Greeks he studied, he was no “fugitive and cloistered scholar”. Like Euripides, he added athletic to intellectual triumphs, and was awarded his Blue in the year after he became Members’ Prizeman for a Latin Essay.

From 1910 to 1947, as the first Professor of Classics at the Natal University College, Petrie worked with devotion to imbue successive generations of students with his own generous love of learning, and brought to the counsels of the College and of the University of South Africa. His duties left him little leisure, yet he found time to produce not a few works of sound and substantial scholarship.

But Petrie brought to us something more than the qualities of a good scholar and a steadfast worker for higher education. He is a many-sided man: to him may be applied, the words of his own beloved Horace: . . . *in se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus*.



In him the wit and the humorist balance the scholar; the *pietas* and *gravitas* of ancient Rome (and perhaps of Scotland) harmonise with the grace of Hellas and with a benevolent geniality that is his own. The blend is one peculiarly apt to appeal to young aspirants to learning and to all those with whom he has come into contact outside the academic world. His character as much as his skill as a teacher has enabled him to impart to his students, not only knowledge, but something of his own enlightened love of humane letters, whether Greek, Latin or English. It has enabled him to bridge the gap that too often lies between the University and the outer world. In honouring him, the University honours itself and gives the liveliest satisfaction to many outside its own body.

BENJAMIN MASON NARBETH

Benjamin Mason Narbeth is one of the earliest pioneers of university education in Natal and of higher technical education in South Africa. When, in 1909, he arrived in Durban to take charge of the newly founded Durban Technical Institute (later to become the Natal Technical College), technical education was undergoing great changes and rapid development in Great Britain and the European countries, and in the United States of America. With an intimate knowledge of these and later developments, he and the staff he trained worked untiringly towards the building up of a modern technical college which would not only train competent workers in the various fields of human activity but produce good citizens who should serve the highest interests of the community in which they live. He envisaged the Technical Institute extending its influence down to the high-school level and up into the highest reaches of university activity.

With this great vision before him, the work of the Institute grew under his direction, until it covered the whole spectrum of technical education. The Natal Technical College set the pattern for the technical colleges which have since been established throughout the Union of South Africa. Benjamin Narbeth pointed out the goal of technical education in South Africa and himself led the way.

No greater monuments to his work could be raised than those which he himself had built before his retirement in 1934 — the Natal Technical College, with its profound influence upon the cultural and professional life of the Durban community; the M. L. Sultan Technical College which exerts a similar influence among the Indian community; the Glenwood High School, established in 1910

as the Durban Technical Day School for Boys, and taken over by the Natal Education Department in 1929, and the Faculties of Engineering, Fine Arts, Commerce and Accountancy of the University of Natal.

University work in Durban was started at the Technical College in 1919, and three years later was recognised as qualifying for degrees in the University of South Africa. In 1931, this work was handed over, with its student body, professors and lecturers, and the buildings and equipment of Howard College, to become an integral part of the Natal University College, and the Durban branch of the University of Natal.

But Narbeth did not rest there. For seventeen more years he travelled the road to his goal, carrying out the very arduous and responsible duties of Secretary of the University Development Fund Committee. For an even longer period he served a wider community, as Chairman of the Durban Juvenile Affairs Board and as President of the Workers' Educational Association in Durban.

The Province of Natal, long ago, paid tribute to his services by appointing him a member of the Natal Education Commission of 1936, under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice F. N. Broome. The University of Natal now takes pride in numbering him among her members.

KILLIE MARGARET ROACH CAMPBELL

Who is there among us who does not know the name of this little lady? Killie Campbell: a name that reflects an illustrious Scottish ancestry, but which yet does shine with a bright radiance of its own in the annals of Natal; a name that will ever remain linked in the minds of all South Africans with another proud name, Africana.

Miss Campbell was born in "old" Natal, and she grew up in close contact with the Zulu people. The experience of her youth has served to provide the background of knowledge and understanding for her later work. With the certain realisation that the "old" was giving place to the "new" in Natal as elsewhere, and that the treasures of the past were rapidly becoming lost to the present, and the future, she has devoted herself to the study of the early history of the colony, and of the Bantu peoples, and to the collection and preservation in perpetuity of the relics and records of the past.

Her collection relating to the early settlement is preserved in the Natal Settlers "Old House" Museum, of which she is one of the founders and trustees; while her large Bantu collection of early prints, pictures and specimens of Native art and crafts, together with her brother William's collection of Zulu beadwork, constitute a unique record of considerable historical and cultural value.

But it is to her large Africana library of books and manuscripts that scholars and research workers in the fields of South African history, Bantu ethnography and social anthropology turn for much of their material. Here are preserved numerous unpublished documents relating to early events in Natal, together with the private papers of Bishop Colenso and Barnabas Shaw, of Bryant, the historian of the Zulu people, and others. By careful classification and

cataloguing, all these have been made readily available to the student, while Killie's own investigations have done much to enhance their value and usefulness.

By conferring upon her the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*, the University of Natal would pay tribute to the valuable services she has rendered to historical, ethnographical and social studies in Natal, and also honour, through her, a very distinguished family noted for its service to the community and particularly for its contributions to the advancement of higher education in Natal.

ELEANOR ETHEL MARIELLA RUSSELL

She came from England to teach the youth of Natal, and she has remained to serve us all, and to teach the community the meaning of service.

As headmistress of a well-known Natal girls' school, she was able to instil into others those ideals of culture and service which have ever been the mainspring of her own activities. When later she "graduated" from the work of the school to the wider field of public affairs, she herself set an example of social service which her pupils could emulate.

She espoused the cause of women's enfranchisement in Natal, and in so doing she led the way in the endeavour to establish women's capacity and responsibility to make their special contribution to human welfare on a basis of equal partnership with men. That goal has now long been attained, and she continues to lead the way as the South African President of the National Council of Women.

Over a wide variety of fields, Mrs Russell has extended her energies. The National Health Council, the Y.W.C.A. of South Africa, and the governing bodies of the Natal Museum, the Voortrekker Museum and Grey's Hospital have all benefited from her wise counsels, while her great talents and experience in the field of education were valued by the Natal Education Commission of 1936, on which Dr B. M. Narbeth also served.

Her interests and activities have been extended to all sections of the community, European, Bantu and Indian alike. She was, for years, the energetic Chairman of the Native Administration Committee of the City Council, and an Executive Member of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Mrs Russell is an able and forceful speaker, which quality has carried great weight in the counsels of the city. For eighteen years she served on the Pietermaritzburg City Council, during the last four years as First Citizen of the Capital of Natal. The dignity, wisdom and charming hospitality with which "Madam Mayor" carried her responsibilities under all circumstances, and notably on the occasion of the Royal visit to the city, have been a lasting source of pride and affection to the citizens of Pietermaritzburg.

For many years Mrs Russell was closely associated with the Natal University College as a member of the governing council. She has faith in the great future of the university for which she has already done so much. The University of Natal now seeks to strengthen the old link, and forge a bond which shall be unbreakable, by conferring upon her the degree of Master of Arts, *honoris causa*.

JAMES HUNT HOLLEY

He is a worthy son of Natal soil.

His life has been devoted to the arts of agriculture and forestry. Despite the promise of his name, it is to the cultivation of the wattle tree in the sunny climes of Natal, and to the profitable utilization of the soil in the production of food-crops and pastures, that his abounding energies and lively intellect have been directed.

At his home at Broadmoor in the county of Pietermaritzburg, he has been able to produce, on a single area of land, more crops of trees than have ever been carried on a single plot anywhere else on earth. This has been achieved with no more dire results than the improvement of the quality of the soil, the total elimination of soil-erosion, and the increase of soil fertility and productivity. Achieved by the application of sound principles of conservation farming, by rigid control of veld-burning, and by the utilization of humus-formation of all trash, called in the land of his forebears "muck" or rather "moock". His farm stands today as a model of the best practice in wattle cultivation and land utilization.

He has stoutly maintained, in season and out, in sunshine and in rain, that there is no earthly reason why what has been achieved at Broadmoor cannot be done elsewhere.

As President of the South African Forestry Association and honorary life-member of the South African Wattle Growers' Union, as a representative of South Africa at the Empire Forestry Conference held in this country in 1935, and in London in 1947, as a member of the Board of Governors of Michaelhouse and of Cordwalles Schools, and in other ways, he has been enabled to make major contributions to the modern practice of forestry and agriculture, and

to human progress and welfare. Visitors from this country and from overseas have come to Broadmoor to see his principles and ideas put into practice, while many young farmers and foresters in this country owe their knowledge and success to the early training they received there.

Mr Holley modestly attributes most of the success he has achieved to the help and advice he has received from Agricultural Officers and Research Scientists, and he has accordingly never failed to stress the need for the encouragement of research and the application of its findings. He was thus one of the first and most ardent advocates of a Wattle Research Institute, and when in 1944 the Wattle Growers' Union resolved to establish the Research Institute, he was appointed to the Research Board of that body, charged with the task of implementing the decision. Today, the South African Wattle Research Institute is an integral part of the University of Natal. It stands, like Broadmoor, as a living testimony to the value of true scientific principles and sound agricultural practice.

HENDRIK JOHANNES VAN ECK

Having just listened to Dr van Eck's stirring address, a Public Orator may well be excused for observing a discreet silence. But age-old tradition has decreed that an honorary graduand shall stand for some few moments before his University, hopping from one leg to another, while the Orator expounds his own picture of the candidate's qualifications, quite without reference, of course, to his personal pleasure or, maybe, extreme discomfiture. Here stands van Eck!

In his youth the University of Stellenbosch recognised the merit and promise of an outstanding student by conferring upon him the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Science, both of them *cum laude*, and by awarding to him not one but two major scholarships for advanced study and research overseas. In due time he became a Doctor of Engineering of the Technische Hochschule of Charlottenburg in Germany.

In 1927 he commenced his work in South Africa as Chemical Engineer and Fuel Technologist to the Electricity Supply Commission. From fuel, source of fire and power, he passed to the smelting of iron and the production of steel, and from there to become in 1940 Managing Director and later Chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd. His vast knowledge and experience of industry, and his power to integrate these into the social and economic organisation of the nation, have brought him other great responsibilities at the national level: as Chairman of the Social and Economic Planning Council, and Director of the Union's Food Supplies and Distribution; as a Member of the National Resources Board and of the Council for Scientific and Industrial

Research, and as Leader of the South African Delegation in 1944 to discuss International Monetary Fund problems and International Trade Organisation. But besides these and numerous other carefully integrated activities, he has come again quite recently to the problem of fuel, and to direct its production by the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation.

Van Eck's work of a quarter of a century recapitulates, as it were, the progress of modern man from his first acquisition of control over fire to his present complex social and economic organisation at the international level. Through both there runs, like the warp of an intricately woven fabric, fuel, source of warmth and power, key to human development and evolution.

Scientific and technical societies throughout South Africa have been proud to number him among their members, and have added honour to his name and lustre to their proceedings by conferring high office on him. But it was not until last year, when the Drexel Institute of Technology of the U.S.A. conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, that the universities again took notice of the achievements of the Stellenbosch graduate of such high promise. Now, *in sy eie land*, the University of Natal would pay tribute to the work of a great South African. It is well that she should do so, for the link between him and the University has been a close one. Our graduate students have gone forth in numbers to serve under his direction; and our graduands, and indeed the whole university, have on this and on another memorable occasion, been enriched by sharing with him the vision and wisdom which have grown with his labours. The University of Natal would keep bright that vision, and ensure to itself an unfailing supply of that same intellectual fuel and inspiration in the years to come by inscribing his name on the roll of her most honoured graduates.

JACOB HENDRIK PIERNEEF

In his own country Pierneef is regarded as the doyen of South African Art. By a lifetime devoted to the practice and promotion of art in South Africa, he has won for himself a place of respect among his compeers and of affection in the heart of his people that is quite unique. Through his creative work and his teaching, and by his enthusiasm and sincerity of purpose, he has inspired painters, poets, writers and laymen alike, and has made an outstanding contribution to the cultural development of the South African people.

Pierneef is no conservative follower of any of the traditional schools of painters, old or modern; but he has taken what he needed of the best of these and woven them together with his own creative gifts to portray the South African scene. For he is a man of the open veld, inspired by a great love for his own land, for its peoples, for its mountains and valleys, its krantzes and kloofs, and its wide open spaces, for its brilliant sunshine and deep shadows. And it is these things which he has so vividly portrayed.

Jy moet saam met jou eie mense op die wa ry is his own way of defining the approach to his work. His paintings are inspired by a deep insight into, and a profound understanding of the infinite variety of character and ever-changing mood of the South African landscape, and by his desire to portray these things vividly and faithfully to his fellow-men.

In Europe, his work has won worthy recognition, and has done much to enhance the prestige of South Africa and of South African art and culture.

Forty years after his father had completed the first building in the future city of Johannesburg, Pierneef was commissioned by the

Union Government to decorate the concourse of the Johannesburg railway station with decorative panels depicting the characteristics of the South African veld. Later he was entrusted with the supervision of the decoration of South Africa House in London.

It is seldom, Mr Vice-Chancellor, that our universities have thought fit to honour South African artists. The University of Natal desires now to honour Pierneef, the South African painter, and at the same time to inscribe in the Rolls of the University the name of one who loves well his land and his people and who, through the medium of his art, has striven steadfastly to reveal and interpret them to his fellow-men.

GERALD CREAGH SCULLY

Like another whose name is today inscribed in the University's Roll of Honour, Gerald Creagh Scully is a graduate of Stellenbosch, a Chemist and an Industrialist. Scully graduated with Honours in Chemistry at the Victoria College (which later became the University of Stellenbosch), and proceeded via a lectureship at his own college to the Acting Professorship of Physics and Chemistry at the Huguenot University College, Wellington. But the needs of a people at war called him in 1915 from the cloistered halls of learning to the urgent business of an explosives factory serving the pressing needs of the British Ministry of Munitions.

The war over, he returned to South Africa to use the knowledge and experience so gained in the manufacture of explosives and fertilizers and of other primary chemical products essential for the development in peacetime of his own fair land. Rising by rapid stages in the Cape Explosives Works, he came, in 1937, to Natal to direct the fortunes and the output of the Umbogintwini factory of African Explosives and Chemical Industries Ltd. In this office he plays a dominant role in the production of the basic materials of mining, agriculture and industry, upon which depend the economic development and prosperity and the social welfare of the Union of South Africa, both in peacetime and in warfare.

Considerations of security and economy, and no doubt other factors too, have determined that Scully's work shall be located outside the boundaries of any one of the larger towns, but he is no recluse restricted in outlook and interest to a narrow belt of the Natal South Coast. He has identified himself with the people of Durban and of the province of Natal, participating in the manage-

ment of the affairs of the Natal Chamber of Industries and the Natal Employers' Association and presiding, for some time, over both these bodies as well as over the Durban Economic Research Committee, which sponsors the research work of the Economics Department of the University.

Nevertheless, he remains at heart a scholar, happy in his library of well-worn and well-loved books, yet equally at ease when discoursing "round the table" at the Durban station of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, or participating in the counsels of his fellow-men. As a scholar he has turned again to the university, and sought by his labours to provide the basic materials necessary to this University's development and progress. For some years he has served on the University of Natal Development Foundation, and we welcome him now as its presiding officer.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, the University would today number among her members one who has served the people of Natal well; and, in so doing, would seek to strengthen the bond of union which you, Sir, and Dr van Eck and others of her members have helped to forge, the bond of friendship and understanding and mutual esteem that has long existed between the University of Natal, and the University of Stellenbosch.

LEONARD NOEL FISHER

In his work and service among the people of Natal, Leonard Noel Fisher exemplifies the close historical and traditional union of the Church and the university, the vital unity of the spiritual and intellectual realms of man's being.

Less than twenty years after he graduated at Cambridge University as an Exhibitioner of Sidney Sussex College, Leonard Fisher received from his own university the highest award in its gift, the degree of Doctor of Divinity *honoris causa*. He already knew South Africa for he had been, for some years, Sub-Warden of St Paul's Theological College, Grahamstown; and he had served as Chaplain to the Forces in the Middle East in 1917—18.

In 1921, Dr Fisher returned to South Africa, first as Bishop of Lebombo, a missionary diocese of the Church of the Province of South Africa, and seven years later as Bishop of Natal. It was not long before he became Senior Bishop in South Africa and acted, on a number of occasions, for the Archbishop of Cape Town.

Now even a University Orator may deserve some pity as he endeavours to unravel the intricacies of the situation that ensues; for it appears that one, Dr Fisher, having his postal address at Pietermaritzburg in the Province of Natal and the Union of South Africa, is, indeed, none other than Bishop of the Diocese of Natal in the "Province of South Africa", and withal "Dean of the Province", but not of Natal, and Acting Metropolitan of the See of Cape Town, not, mark you, at that archiepiscopal seat, but far inland at Pietermaritzburg.

Dr Fisher's long and distinguished episcopate in Natal has been marked by his genial friendship, and his deep and sympathetic

understanding of his fellow-men, whatever their race or colour. Walking in the ways of Charity, he has enriched the lives of his people, and strengthened the bonds of union between the various branches of the Christian Church.

He had been a teacher to both the European and the African peoples. He continued to render outstanding service to Education in Natal. For twenty-three years, he guided the destinies of Michaelhouse and Cordwalles, of St Anne's and St Mary's, as well as of several African, Coloured and Indian schools in Natal. University students, for many years, have drawn from him wisdom and strength and inspiration.

Bishop Fisher has now retired to the cathedral city of Grahamstown, noble seat of our sister university, Rhodes, and his own first-loved home in South Africa. But the influence of his work, in the church, the schools and the social life of the people of Natal, lives on, illuminating with a clear white light the motto of our University, *Stella Aurorae*, which may perhaps be translated for the occasion as "the Star of Unfolding Wisdom".

And so, I pass him on, Mr Chancellor, as one who has given grace to living, and who will add lustre to the Rolls of the University.

REGINALD ALFRED BANKS

He was born not far from Thames Embankment, but he grew up along the banks of the Umsinduzi; he sought learning and understanding and won fame on the Cam; and he gained wisdom and experience from his labours as a teacher in many parts of Natal. In due time, he came to preside over the educational destinies of the youth of the province, occupying, at the last, an exalted position in that mighty modern edifice that overlooks the scenes of his boyhood escapades and youthful feats of prowess.

In the half-century that intervened, the Umsinduzi River, once a clear and sparkling stream, became a dark and turbid flow, its banks subject to periodical flooding and erosion; but education in Natal has grown to a deep and mighty river, flowing strongly and cleanly under the direction of its Banks and Dukes and Brooks and others, to the great ocean of noble endeavour and grand achievement.

Reginald Banks was a distinguished scholar and athlete of Maritzburg College and of Christ's College, Cambridge. He became in turn, a teacher of Mathematics and the Sciences, Headmaster of three large Natal Schools, Inspector and later Chief Inspector of Schools and, in 1941, Director of Education for Natal.

His wide knowledge and experience of many schools in all parts of the province, his intimate association with all the peoples of a complex multiracial community, his zest and efficiency as an administrator, and his cheerful and unobtrusive service to his fellow-men — these are the qualities which contributed to the outstanding achievements of the educational services of the province during the ten years of his leadership, in a decade marked by the ravages of warfare and its aftermath. The half of these achievements have not been told, nor can be here.

Nor are his labours in the field of education yet ended, for since his retirement in 1950 he has made himself responsible for the organisation and development of the Natal Provincial Library Service which, by means of Regional and Travelling Libraries, makes available all the facilities of a large public library to the country towns and villages throughout Natal. And he continues to serve the cause of Art and Music, of Rotary and Scouting and Road Safety in Natal.

Banks was, for years, a member of the Junior Certificate and Joint Matriculation Boards, and Chairman of both bodies. He sat on the Councils of the University of South Africa, the Natal University College and this University — institutions from which have gone forth so many of the teachers, head-teachers and inspectors of the Natal schools of today.

Through the award to him in 1909 of a scholarship to Cambridge, Banks narrowly missed being a foundation member of the Natal University College. Years later he served not only on the Council of the University, but also as a member of the Senate and of the Faculty of Education; and so he became, instead, a foundation member of the University of Natal. That membership has now, alas, lapsed.

It is well, therefore, that the University should now confer upon him honorary life-membership; and, by the same token, empower the Senate and Council henceforth to hold over him that disciplinary jurisdiction which he has, for so long and with such sympathy and understanding, exercised over the youth of Natal and over the members of this University.

SIDNEY HAROLD SKAIFE

He was almost the last to gain the degree of Master of Arts in the old University of the Cape of Good Hope. He came to Natal and was the first to be awarded the degree of Master of Science, in Zoology, from the Natal University College — even a University Orator may perhaps be permitted to take pride in being second to such an one! Later he was the first to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Cape Town; and now he becomes the first alumnus of Natal to receive the highest honours in the gift of the University. Indeed, Sidney Harold Skaife's record is that of a pioneer, leading the way in the twin spheres of scientific research and education.

Having, as a young graduate worker in the Union Division of Entomology, experienced the rigorous discipline of scientific research, he entered the field of education, and pioneered the teaching of Biology and Agriculture in South African schools, organising the work in the Cape Province, writing the first South African texts, and setting the pattern and standards followed later in the other provinces of the Union. He inaugurated the system of school broadcasts over the network of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, of which body he was later to become a Governor. During the war, Major Skaife served under our own Vice-Chancellor, as officer-in-charge of Army Education in the Cape Command, and later he sat on two important Government Commissions — Adult Education, and National Museums and Art Galleries. Thus, by various means and in diverse ways, he has exercised a profound influence upon the pattern of the educational development of the youth of South Africa.

The war ended, he turned again to scientific research and its applications to human welfare and progress. For six years he directed the activities of the newly established Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa; during this period the harvest of our seas was quadrupled in value, to the lasting benefit of the Union's resources in Public Health and at the Treasury, and to the enrichment of the normal diet of the common man. He now renders a similar service to our northern neighbour as Chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Fisheries Advisory Committee.

Food for the body, and food for the mind! But his own intellectual appetite, his Genius, would not be satisfied. The hours hung heavy on his hands; but unlike the sluggard of old, he did indeed go to the ant, the Argentine Ant to be sure, and he became as busy as the Bees, Ants and Termites whose ways of life, whose habits and behaviour ever claimed his attention and held his interest. He sought new means of bringing under observation aspects of their daily lives hitherto unrevealed to man. He studied the Bees: Carpenter Bees, Leaf-cutting Bees, the Semi-social Bees. By enticing them to abandon their natural homes for his own ingenious substitutes, complete with observation windows, he was enabled to pry into their daily activities, to study their reactions to colours and patterns, to scents and foods and parasites; and, indeed, to uncover and bring to nought the part played by the Leaf-cutting Bees in sabotaging the machines of man who, aspiring to emulate their subtle powers of flight, would likewise climb to the skies.

More exacting in its requirements did he find the study of the social life of the Termite communities. By inserting windows in the outer bastions of their dark empires, he was able to shed light upon the bustling activities and the totalitarian ways of their teeming millions, bringing enlightenment and understanding to dispel some, at least, of the blackness and ignorance which has surrounded the nefarious workings of these cryptic dwellers of the dark underworld.

And ever as he worked, has he endeavoured to make known the nature of his discoveries and their significance. By the written and spoken word, through the medium of the press and the printed text, of the radio and the film, he has revealed to his fellowmen the light he cast on the ways of creatures that live in dark or obscure

places, bringing understanding to many and enjoyment to all.

There are many today who will know Dr Skaife as the reigning President of the Royal Society of South Africa, and as a Past President of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Entomological Society of Southern Africa. They will know, too, that he is the latest recipient of the South Africa Medal and Grant, an award he shares with the greatest figures in South African Science. Many others will know him for his contributions to the enlightened education of the youth of his country. But there can be few in South Africa who have not heard, or who will fail to recall with delight, the name of S. H. Skaife, the South African Naturalist. I have no doubt that, had he time and the inclination to stop and think about it at all, he himself would wish it so.

Charles Darwin once described Jean Henri Fabre, the great French Naturalist, as "that inimitable observer! . . . a savant who thinks like a philosopher and writes like a poet", and he named him "The Insects' Homer". Here, Mr Chancellor, is one who, following in the footsteps of Fabre, has become another "Insects' Homer" — the "Homer of South African Insects". Here is one of our own sons, a graduate of Natal.

EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ BRUNNER

The University holds in high regard the genius of the American people for collective planning and co-operative effort. Its influence has been as profound within the University as it has been upon the whole South African way of life. Who can doubt it, who has witnessed the passing of the Scottsville trams — of honoured memory! — and seen, parked upon the college campus, the ever-growing number of “old crocks”, shining “babies” and sleek racing models, symbols of this modern age of speedy motor transport?

From time to time, the University has received tangible expression of the readiness of the American people to co-operate in those fields of higher education and scientific research which are of common interest and concern to us both. Another such gift has recently been received. The Carnegie Corporation has provided a sum of money which, together with funds derived from the Nuffield Foundation of Great Britain, the National Council for Social Research in South Africa, and from the University's own resources, has been devoted to the training of advanced scholars and research workers in the discipline of co-operative research work in the Social Sciences.

A comprehensive study of the complex pattern of social, racial and economic relationships in South Africa, and of the still more complex pattern in the African continent, awaits only the sufficient supply of research scientists, highly trained in the methods appropriate to the task, and possessing some, at least, of the wisdom, vision and experience of two honorands who appear before the Chancellor this morning: one, Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders; the other, Professor Edmund Brunner, who stands before you now.

Professor Brunner comes to Natal as a part of America's “greater

lease-lend programme'', to co-operate, for a period of six months, with the permanent members of the Social Sciences Faculty in the development of the new research training school. He is indeed a worthy exponent of that co-operative research outlook and endeavour of which we have already spoken. At Columbia he is Professor of Education on the Schiff Foundation and Professor of Sociology in the Graduate Faculty of Sociology; and he is the Director of the Bureau of Applied Social Research. As a member of a number of Presidential commissions and advisory committees, he stood close to three American Presidents, and exercised a notable influence upon social development and legislation, especially in respect of rural communities, the study and interpretation of which have claimed his major interest and efforts.

Years ago, he conducted a socio-economic survey of rural Korea. Events of recent years in that country must have held a poignant interest for him, as he watched the total collapse of a social pattern which he had laboured so strenuously to define and interpret.

Edmund Brunner comes among us as a very welcome guest — for a considerable stay. But lest he should find, in time, the fullness of our hospitality become somewhat irksome, we would ask, Mr Chancellor, that his name be inscribed in the Rolls of the University so that he may become heir to the privileges — and the disciplinary restrictions, too — which the University confers upon all its graduate members.

SIR ALEXANDER MORRIS CARR-SAUNDERS

*F.B.A., Director of the London School of Economics
and Hon. Fellow of Peterhouse, Cambridge*

In his study, *The Social Structure of England and Wales*, Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders defines his task as being that of "giving life to the bare bones of social statistics". This is, indeed, the key-note of all the work of this great scientist and brilliant scholar of the Social Sciences.

When he was appointed in 1923 to the Charles Booth Chair of Social Science at Liverpool he brought to the study of human social affairs, two valuable disciplines: a study of the biological sciences at Oxford and Naples, and practice of the law as a Barrister of the Inner Temple. With these he combined a lively imagination and great breadth of vision, and a keen knowledge and understanding of men, engendered and fostered by a long period of service in the first world war.

When, in 1937, he went to direct the activities of a large team of scholars and research workers at the London School of Economics and Political Science, it became clear that he was destined to exercise a profound influence upon British policy in respect of all the major fields of social life, both at home and in the colonies.

Professor Carr-Saunders' earlier work is known to many and open to all. His published works, *Eugenics* (1924), *The Professions* (1933), *Social Structure of England and Wales* (1927 and 1937), *World Population* (1936), and others, reveal his lucid grasp of the many components and numerous facets which combine to form the complex pattern of contemporary social life. They reveal, too, the labours of the skilled "mountaineer", scaling one peak after another until at last he stands astride the topmost heights to gaze, with clear vision and full comprehension, upon the vast panorama laid out at his feet.

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders' later work is less readily available, for much of it is recorded in weighty blue-books — being the deliberations and findings of numerous Commissions and Standing Councils on which he serves, mostly as presiding Chairman, always as the directive force behind the "throne". Some of it, no doubt, is available only to the few, and bears the inscription, "Secret and highly confidential". Of this later work we know little beyond what may be learned from the record of his own activities and from the achievements of British colonial policy in the post-war years. Two aspects of that work only may be mentioned here, and that because they relate to social affairs on the African continent and consequently exert, either directly or indirectly, a profound influence upon social trends in the Union of South Africa and upon the activities of the University of Natal.

Firstly, in the permanent Chairman of the Colonial Social Science Research Council we see the scientist, actively engaged himself in research, directing his great energies and influence towards the adequate provision of men and means for the study of African social patterns throughout the whole of the continent. His presence in Natal at the present time is an inspiration to the work of the University in this field. We shall speak of this again in a few moments.

Secondly, in the Chairman of various Commissions on University education and of the Inter-University Council on Higher Education in the Colonies, we recognise the forceful influence which lies behind the present enlightened policy of social development in the African colonies and which, with deep understanding and clear vision of "whither Africa is tending" (to use his own words), has created the universities of East and West Africa — created them for the increase and dissemination of knowledge amongst the peoples of all races on the African continent.

The University of Natal proudly claims partnership in that work, and gratefully inscribes in its Rolls the name of one who has seen so clearly the true goal and given so greatly of himself towards its attainment.

IGNATIUS ROY DUNNACHIE CAMPBELL

The traditional prodigal son returned to his home in rags, ill-nourished and contrite. This son of Natal virtually shook our dust from his feet nearly twenty years ago; but far from returning in disgrace, or with a famished look, he comes back loaded with literary honours and with a presence which suggests anything but "the husks that the swine did eat". In his travels he has met all manner of people, eating all kinds of husks; but he has not imitated them; he has put them into his satires.

Leaving his native land, he went out to conquer the world with the cool bravado and physical expertise of a trained bull-fighter; and indeed, bull-jumping, steer-throwing, whaling, hunting, jousting, deep-sea diving, and active military service in two wars have been some of the easier stages in this poet's rough and exciting road to his goal. In his own words:

There is no sea so wide, no waste so steril
But holds some rapture for the sons of strife.
There shines upon the topmost peak of peril
A throne for spirits that abound in life.

All Campbell's writings "abound in life". He tells us that his early poetry was "the perspiration of his physical activities". Perhaps the word "perspiration" hardly does justice to the technical mastery, the colour, movement, and freshness of feeling which inform such lyrics *Tristan da Cunha* and *Horses on the Camargue*; but we know what he means; only such direct knowledge of nature, such boldly first-hand experience could have given us poetry so clean-cut in form, so true in substance, so athletically muscular in rhythm.

Roy Campbell knows and loves animals. In his writings he fixes their main characteristics in exact and glowing word-pictures which are the envy and delight of the Professor of Zoology. In his poem *The Wayzgoose* and elsewhere he has said some hilariously rude things about us South Africans, sparing neither university professors — a tribe of vegetable pabulum — nor yet the public orator who slays,

... the feat of Samson to surpass,
Whole thousands with the jawbone of an ass.

For these we now forgive him — and applaud! Indeed we like to think that it was his early free and active life in this “fair Banana Land” which, no less than in the fair Provence, fostered the genius in him — that intense and passionate awareness of the living world around, in all its power and splendour, which gives such verve and such imaginative richness to his greatest poems.

His first work, *The Flaming Terrapin*, published in 1924, was immediately acclaimed, and its author was universally hailed as a “lord of language”. Since then, the controlled sensuousness, the precise form, the cosmic vision, and the witty imagery of a hundred poems in such collections as *Adamastor*, *Flowering Reeds*, *The Georgiad*, and *Mithraic Emblems* have won for him an illustrious reputation. His English translation of the Spanish poems of St John of the Cross — a work for which he was awarded the Foyle Poetry Prize for 1952 — reveals in this “son of strife” a true sense of the higher spiritual values, of the peace which passeth all understanding.

Campbell is an elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; and we understand that he has recently received the acclaim of the North American peoples in a number of American and Canadian universities. No “laureate of the drapers”, he has been declared the greatest of South African poets who have written in the English tongue.

To follow in the authentic train of Homer, even after thirty centuries, is a distinction reserved for very few writers of verse in any generation. Roy Campbell is one of the few. He has scaled Parnassus, and lives joyously — though, as he would have us believe, mostly recumbent — on his chosen peak.

Today he has been brought down to earth to honour and be
honoured by the University of his youth, to tarry for a short while
among his own people until, feted and sated, he escapes to climb
again the perilous path that leads to his throne on the heights, where

... his long gaze, down some immense

Horizon of horizons drawn,

Yearns to the fleeced magnificence

And fire of its perennial dawn.

FRANK BRUCE BURCHELL

Emeritus Professor Law, University of Natal

Tradition has decreed that we may offer Honorary Degrees to members of other Universities but not to members of our own staff; or, at least, not before the time when, full of years and honour, they are required, by regulation, to pass on the torch of learning for younger men to bear.

We have awaited with impatience the time when the University might, while honouring the decree of Tradition, confer the highest honour upon the most devoted of her sons, who is also a most distinguished scholar, and the most lovable of men. Yet happily have we borne our impatience, for Professor Burchell has remained with us for five years beyond the statutory limit, thus exemplifying the wisdom of the saying that "the law is made for men, not men for the law"; and, at the same time, granting to the University time to find a worthy successor — in the person of his own son.

Frank Burchell is a Natal man, born at Pietermaritzburg and educated at the Maritzburg College, where the University herself was born and grew. At Cambridge he studied Law, building upon the broad and humanising foundation of an earlier study of Modern History. After being called to the English Bar at the Inner Temple, he practised as an Advocate and Attorney in Natal. But it was the dissemination of knowledge of the law, and the increase of legal scholarship which came in time to claim all his interest and energies.

For thirty years as Professor, and for six more years before that, he expounded the law, combining theory with practice, and bringing to that work not only unusual natural gifts of scholarship and learning, and inexhaustible energies, but also an infectious enthusiasm for the law, a ready and kindly sense of humour, and a deep and

abiding affection for his students and for his fellow-men. From him there shines "The gladsome light of jurisprudence", radiating outwards in his students, in ever widening circles, throughout the length and breadth of the land. If you would know "where be his quiddities, now, his quillies, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks", they are to be found in the high ideals and noble principles, the wise judgments and kindly insight into human nature, which countless students learnt from him, and have carried into every branch of legal practice and throughout the public service in South Africa.

Not in many dusty tomes are to be found the fruits of his labours, but in the minds and the note-books of his students, in his *Farmers' Legal Handbook*, in the Statutes of the University, in the numerous legal documents he has prepared for the University and for the City of Pietermaritzburg, and in the wise counsels and advice for which so many of his fellow-men are indebted.

Mr Chancellor, I present a very distinguished scholar and teacher of the law, a devoted son of Natal and of the University, and a very perfect gentleman — our own beloved "Binkie".

ERNEST GEORGE JANSEN

The University of Natal pays loyal homage to His Excellency, the Governor-General, personal representative in the Union of Her Majesty, the Queen of South Africa.

But, Mr Chancellor, it is the man, Ernest George Jansen, whom I have the honour to present for the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

He is an illustrious son of Natal, and a most distinguished South African. Born at Dundee, in the northern districts, he was educated at the Durban High School, and at the old University of the Cape of Good Hope. After being admitted to the Bar, he practised as a lawyer at Pietermaritzburg for many years, until he was called to represent the people of Northern Natal in the Union Parliament.

It is significant that, during his student days at Cape Town, the University of the Cape of Good Hope was the only university serving the whole of Southern Africa; for it was there that he won friends from all the territories that were later to become the Union of South Africa.

Perhaps it was there that the young man from Natal first glimpsed the prospect of a great and united South Africa, towards the attainment of which goal he has laboured so devotedly through the years, and which he personifies in his present office.

Certain it is that the concept of co-operative action or *samewerking* is the motive power which has inspired all his interests and activities. It is embodied in *die Saamwerk-unie* of which he is the architect and founder — an organisation which unites the various cultural bodies working for the diffusion of Afrikaans culture and tradition in South Africa; in the Voortrekker Museum at Pietermaritzburg; and the

national Voortrekker Monument at Pretoria, in the creation of which his was the guiding hand. It is the inspiration of his unceasing efforts towards the fusion of all that is best in the traditions and ways of life of the English and Afrikaans-speaking peoples, into a distinctive South African culture and outlook.

Dr. Jansen's life work embodies the very spirit of the Union of South Africa.

Meneer die Kanselier, ek het die eer om aan u voor te stel Ernest George Jansen, 'n waardige seun van Natal en 'n groot Suid-Afrikaner. In hom het die Universiteit 'n welbehae.

MICHIEL HENDRIK DE KOCK

University Orators, a small and unique class of men, are sometimes given to seeing visions, and to hearing voices inaudible to other men. Today we have seen the slender cockleshell of University economy sailing in uncharted and troubled seas, and have heard the cry go up, "Is there none amongst us who knows the way?"

From afar, faintly but unmistakeably, we heard the answering call come back: "Why, yes, de Kock — de Kock of the Reserve Bank". Listening intently, we heard the call re-echoed again and again, and, in defiance of all the laws of the physical world, gaining in strength and confidence with each re-iteration, until the last great shout came from the University herself: "Call de Kock — de Kock of the Reserve Bank."

From all points of the compass the echo came, from near and far. From Malmesbury, the home of his birth; and from Stellenbosch, the university where he steered a happy course through classic seas. From Harvard, where he charted the little-known seas of "South African Finances", and obtained his Master's "ticket", and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics. From the University of Cape Town, where he expounded his views to youthful pupil pilots; and from the Board of Trade and Industries, where he submitted his principles and theories to the acid test of practice in the nation's economy.

With greatly increased voice and confidence, now, Echo, called from Geneva (1927) and from Bretton Woods (1944), where his knowledge and experience of South African monetary affairs were integrated into the greater chart of international affairs.

Dr de Kock certainly does know the way. South Africa has

recognised the fact by appointing him Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, and first Chairman of the National Finance Corporation of South Africa, and by numerous other signs. The world has acclaimed him by appointing him a member of the United Nations Monetary Fund, and Alternate Governor for the Union of the Board of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. His own numerous published books and learned dissertations stand, for all to read and judge, as lasting testimony to the fact. He knows the way in the turbulent seas of national and international economy.

But alas, Mr Chancellor, he is not yet one of us. It is with the object of repairing this oversight, and of honouring one who has brought honour to this Nation in the economy of the Nations of the World, that I present Michiel Hendrik de Kock, that his name may be inscribed in letters of gold in the Rolls of the University.

RAYMOND ARTHUR DART

Early in 1925 a young Professor of Anatomy in what was then the youngest Medical School in the world leapt into world fame by his discovery of the Taungs skull, sometimes referred to, rather ambiguously, as "the Dart skull". He named it *Australopithecus africanus*, "the Southern Ape of Africa". With brilliant insight he recognised it as being the representative of an extinct race intermediate between living apes and man. The anthropological world was rent in twain! There were those who fiercely contended that the skull was no more than that of a young anthropoid ape. Among those who regarded the find as being hominoid rather than anthropoid was Dr. Robert Broom who recently described the Taungs skull and Professor Dart's appraisal of it as "one of the greatest discoveries in the world's history".

Together Professor Dart and Dr Broom and their co-workers built up the most comprehensive existing collection of fossil material relating to man's remote origins. Dart's original assessment has been completely upheld. The Australopithecines are universally regarded today as being even closer to the hominoid line than he had dared speculate in 1925. Some, indeed, consider that it is somewhere in the stock which the South African material represents that the line of *Homo* is to be traced.

Side by side with the study of the Australopithecines Professor Dart and his school have made unique study collections relating to the modern African peoples (Bushman, Hottentot and Bantu) whose study, by himself and many of his staff and students, has re-orientated and largely re-written the physical anthropology of South Africa, and made the University of the Witwatersrand a centre of anthropo-

logical research which attracts students from all parts of the world.

Raymond Dart is not only an enlightened teacher and inspired research scientist. In a modern world, where the discoveries and developments of science are rapidly pushing back the forces of ignorance and darkness, his wisdom and broad vision have exercised a profound influence on the development and improvement of medical and dental, nursing and medical auxiliary services in the Union of South Africa and far beyond its borders. His graduate students and past members of staff today occupy professorial and other senior posts in every medical school of the Union and in the national, provincial and local health services, as well as in universities and health organisations in many parts of the English-speaking world; while many more are practising the healing arts in the service of mankind. Through all of them his inspiring influence extends out in ever-widening circles.

This University is happy to remember the splendid contributions of the Medical Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand towards the founding of our own Medical School. In particular, we value the intimate personal association of Raymond Dart with the School. More than twenty-five years ago he was a member of the Loram Committee which recommended the establishment at Durban of a medical school to serve the needs especially of the non-European peoples. Throughout the long years since, he has been associated in a very personal way with bringing to fruition this early concept. The University desires now to bind him yet more closely with the developing fortunes of the School by enrolling him for all time in the honoured membership of the University.

Mr Chancellor, I present to you one upon whom many proud honours and great responsibilities have already been laid, that the University, too, may bestow upon him the highest honour and the worthiest responsibilities.

DONALD GUY SIDNEY M'TIMKULU

Stories are told of him. It is said that, when he was a schoolboy at Adams in 1924, Dr Loram, later Director of Education for Natal, selected him in an experiment designed to test the capacity of Zulu youths for Mathematics and the Sciences, and that he acquitted himself so well that the first high-school classes were established at Adams, and Mathematics and Science were made subjects of study for Matriculation, and have remained part of the curriculum ever since. Whether the stories are true is of little importance. What is of real importance is that he is the sort of man of whom stories are told, and that he himself is capable of matching each one from his own fund of humorous anecdotes and happy memories.

Donald M'Timkulu followed up his early scholastic success with a distinguished career at Fort Hare, where he obtained the M.A. degree in English and excelled in all forms of organised sports and athletics. Later he held a Carnegie Fellowship for postgraduate study in the department of Race Relations at Yale, and a May Esther Bedford Scholarship at the London School of Economics where, under the renowned Professor Malinowski, he extended his knowledge of diverse cultures, their contacts, clashes and accommodations.

Donald M'Timkulu's education and his early experience as a teacher had fitted him well to assume the headship of Adams High School with its mixed staff of European and African teachers. For nine years he filled this delicate role with distinction, excelling in the resourcefulness with which he handled human situations, and demonstrating the practicability, under wise leadership, of assigning functions on the basis of intellectual and personal qualifications without reference to colour or race.

When, in 1947, he became principal of the all-African Ohlange Institute, he felt called upon to undertake the task of defining and giving concrete expression to what the education of the African should aim at and achieve. He stressed spiritual values: the development of the whole man — not merely of special aptitudes that might fit the African for a racially limited role — and the cultivation of self-reliance and pride in achievement that would engender understanding and respect for the other man and other views. If time only will show the true significance of a decade of devoted service, the immediate fruits may be seen in a flourishing educational institution and in the splendid quality of its graduates.

M'Timkulu's achievements flow inevitably from his character and personality, and from his conviction that in the circumstances of this country the interests of the African are better served by the diligent cultivation of an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding between the various races, than by a one-sided policy of aggressiveness and assertion.

This conviction, as well as his sagacity and resourcefulness, have inspired all his efforts in the diverse educational, cultural and welfare activities among Africans that he has served so wholeheartedly. As President of the Natal African Teachers' Union and of the Federal Council of African Teachers' Associations of South Africa, he was largely instrumental in securing the official recognition of these bodies, and in making them effective instruments for improving the status and salaries of African teachers. His knowledge and practical wisdom have been frequently and fruitfully called upon, especially as a member of the Natal Native Education Commission of 1944 and of the Council of the Fort Hare University College, and on such bodies for promoting racial co-operation as the Institute of Race Relations, the Durban Joint Council of Europeans and Bantu, and the King Edward VIII Provincial Hospital Board.

For some years he served this University as Lecturer in Sociology; his recent appointment as Senior Lecturer in Education at Fort Hare will open up new horizons to explore, fresh opportunities for service amongst his fellow-men — which are also the ways of the University.

THE LATE THOMAS BENJAMIN DAVIE

B.A., M.D., Hon. LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.S.Af.

The University would hold in treasured memory Thomas Benjamin Davie, whose untimely death, on 13th December 1955, has deprived the University of Cape Town of a great Vice-Chancellor, and the University of Natal of a colleague whom she had hoped to receive today into her own fellowship as a most honoured member. The Union of South Africa has lost one of its most distinguished sons, and the whole academic world one of its wisest and most courageous leaders.

Thomas Davie trained as a teacher at the Victoria College, Stellenbosch, and after service as a pilot in the Royal Flying Corps during the First World War, taught in high schools of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Later he studied medicine at Liverpool; and the most brilliant student of his year rapidly rose to become George Holt Professor of Pathology and the first full-time Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Liverpool. He rendered outstanding service in many branches of war-time medicine, particularly in the organisation of blood-transfusion services.

Let one who knew him well at that time speak for all: He was a man of unbounding vitality. "Vigorous in speech and lucid in exposition, he brought to classroom and laboratory the arts of the naturally gifted teacher; and to Faculty and to Senate he brought counsel and advice, founded on a balanced judgment and on an unswerving loyalty to the best interests of his university. He had a deep and impelling devotion to his students. They in return gave him their respect, their admiration and their affection."

In 1947 he was invited to become Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, an appointment which demanded of him

“every resource of tact, diplomacy, firmness and courage . . . And it was here in his homeland of South Africa that the real measure of his greatness became apparent for all the world to see”. Throughout the years of postwar development and reconstruction in this young and virile land, in a scene of changing political, racial and economic values, he guided the destinies of the oldest of South African universities, and inspired with his own ideals and wisdom the policies and the development of them all.

He envisaged the university as the home and guardian of the collective knowledge and learning of the ages, to which all men have contributed, and to which all men are the rightful heirs. He upheld the ideal that universities should be open to all, irrespective of race, colour or creed, who can profit by the education they offer. And he fought fearlessly and unceasingly for the freedom of his own and of all universities to fulfil this purpose, each in its own way. Let the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University speak again for us all when he states that “his pronouncements on the fundamental nature of a university are amongst the noblest utterances of academic statesmanship”.

Throughout his years at Cape Town, Dr Davie suffered from a crippling illness for which all the resources of modern medical science could not provide a cure. Yet he was undaunted.

We salute a noble colleague, a brilliant scholar and teacher, and an inspired and valiant leader, whose life was dedicated to the great and eternal causes which the University would also call her own.

The writer gratefully acknowledges his deep indebtedness to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, upon whose address, delivered in the Liverpool Cathedral on December 28th 1955, he has drawn freely in the preparation of this tribute.

ALAN FREDERICK HATTERSLEY

A recent writer has referred to "an unknown people" in South Africa, a people who, unlike the Afrikaner and the indigenous African, have not been made the subject of special study, and who have not even learned of the achievements of their own group. What this writer has wished to see done for English-speaking South Africa as a whole, Alan Frederick Hattersley has already done for the Province of Natal. No less than eleven books from his pen, the manuscripts no doubt in that small and beautiful handwriting which is the despair of his more hurried and turbulent colleagues, have been devoted to Natal as a whole, or Pietermaritzburg in particular. At the end of his activities as a teacher (but we hope not as a writer) of history, it can be said that he has revealed Natal to her sons and made us able, in the words of the prophet, to "look unto the rock whence we were hewn and to the hole of the pit whence we were digged".

His work in South African history has not been confined to Natal, nor indeed has he limited his writing to South Africa. His *Short History of Western Civilisation* and *Short History of Democracy* are notable achievements in the wider sphere of historical research and writing and as a contributor to the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *Cambridge History of the British Empire* he has brought honour to his University and to South Africa. It must have been a special joy to him to write for the Cambridge History, for his love and loyalty to his mother University, albeit mixed with an all-embracing charity which includes even Oxford, has been a very strong force in his life, and has sent many of his students, if not to Downing, to lesser Colleges along the Cam.

It is traditional that speeches of this nature should be short, and much must perforce be omitted in a brief record of an active life, but I should fail myself and all of us if I did not make it clear that we meet today not only to honour Hattersley the historian, but Hattersley the man, our friend. It would not be kind to dwell too long on the shy virtues of a man who has never been one to push himself forward, but we all remember with honour and affection gifts of integrity, modesty, kindness and industry which are precious indeed. In this unique occasion we are able for once to express our thankfulness for these gifts and for one who has worn the garment of true learning with such simplicity and helped so many with such quietness.

Those helped have not all been of University age. Like Mr Chips, Hattersley is the father of many children — “thousands of ’em, thousands of ’em, and all boys”. The affection of the Boy Scouts of Natal for “Skipper” is surely with us on this happy occasion.

Addressing him publicly for the first, and perhaps — for it is a notable indiscretion — the last, time as “Hatty”, I invite our honoured friend and colleague, as he receives the degree of Doctor of literature *honoris causa* to do so secure in the knowledge that we one and all rejoice with him sincerely and wish him many further years to enjoy his *verhoogde status*.

SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM HOLFORD

Sir William Graham Holford is a South African, having been born fifty years ago in Johannesburg and having been a pupil at Parktown School, Johannesburg, and at Bishop's, Rondebosch; and although he left us at the age of eighteen we are anxious on an occasion such as this to claim him as our own.

Sir William is known to all the world as a town-planner, like another exile from his native land.

"Multa quoque et bello passus dum conderet urbes."

Aristotle records for us in Book II of the *Politics* one of the first town-planners, one Hippodamus of Miletus "who," as he says, "invented the planning of towns in separate quarters". He also advocated the division of territories into three parts. "One was intended for religious purposes; the second for public use; and the third was to be private property". When one compares this with the famous Holford plan for the area round St Paul's one realises the length and tenacity of town-planning tradition.

The St Paul's plan was but a part of the reconstruction of the City of London, covered in Sir William's book *The City of London: a record of Destruction and Survival* (1951) and that in turn was only one of the many plans prepared by him during the last two decades, in north-eastern England, at Cambridge, and in many other areas; whilst in Africa he has prepared development plans in connection with two capitals, Pretoria and Salisbury as well as smaller centres.

But Sir William has also interested himself in every field of architecture, has filled many important academic posts, and has assisted the British Government as a senior professional officer and as member or chairman of various Committees and Commissions. We

should like to take the opportunity of pointing out that when Britain needs help South Africa can always provide the man.

It would not be difficult to draw up an orthodox *curriculum vitae* for so active and well known a man, but some of the less orthodox items will not be without interest. I may mention that Sir William has, *inter alia*, exhibited water-colours, toured with Sir Frank Benson's company, earned a Scholarship only to find that the Secretary of the Foundation which awarded it had absconded with the funds, cooked food in a wooden house near Coney Island, played rugger for Italy against a visiting French team, made costumes for *Macbeth* out of sheet-rubber in primary colours dusted with French chalk to make them look like velvet, edited a review, and survived a third leader in *The Times* on his first appointment as a Professor, complaining that he was too young. This vice he has at last by strenuous efforts begun to overcome.

Such is the versatility of one who has had running through life like golden threads a creative sense of adventure, a devotion to art in all its aspects, and a gift for rebuilding in nobler forms that which other men have destroyed. We honour our great fellow-countryman who has gone out into the wider world and earned so well a world-wide fame, and as he is admitted to his Degree he will I am sure forgive us if among other sentiments we nurture especially the feeling "South African lad makes good".

HUMPHREY EDWARD JONES

There seems to be something of an Apostolic Succession about the Principalship of the Natal Technical College. Seven years ago the University similarly honoured Humphrey Jones' predecessor in office, also a Welshman, also a pioneer in Technical and University education in Durban, and also a man of many parts. We seem to be establishing a tradition.

Humphrey Edward Jones, however, does not need the aura of a great tradition to justify the honour which the University is awarding him. Born in North Wales in 1886, he took up a post at the newly formed Durban Technical Institute, as the Natal Technical College was then called, as far back as the year of Union (1910) and served it successively as Head of the Humanities Department, Head of the Technical High School, Vice-Principal, and for fourteen years Principal. The thirty-eight years of his association were broken only by four years' distinguished service in the First World War when he held a commission in the 4th Royal Welch Fusiliers. As he survived Passchendaele and the retreat to Cambrai, it may be claimed that he possesses good fortune as well as valour and industry.

In its earlier years the Natal Technical College was itself responsible for some University teaching. Humphrey Jones was in charge of this work and subsequently was one of the architects of co-operation between the Natal Technical College and the Natal University College, and for fifteen years a very valuable member of our Council. When he retired from active work in education, he was appointed Principal Emeritus of the Natal Technical College and a life member of its Council, and was presented by the Durban City Council with an illuminated address of appreciation for the work done by him to

further Technical and University education in the City which he had served so well.

The list of the Societies in Durban in which Humphrey Jones took an active part is so lengthy and varied that it would seem simpler and shorter to enumerate those to which he did *not* belong. Patient research has enabled me to state, with some confidence, that he has not held high office in the Caledonian Society, the Sons of England or the Broederbond. Beyond that all is obscurity.

A man so intimately associated with the life of a great city, a man combining with tireless activity and public spirit a gift for friendliness in the daily round, may be said in the old Roman phrase "to have deserved well of the commonwealth". Such a man reaches age and honour surrounded by friends, and it must be an additional source of pleasure to him as he receives his well-earned Doctorate to feel around him the warm affection of the community with which he has mingled his toil and love.

THE HON. RICHARD FEETHAM

Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand

In this instance, the Orator might well be excused for preserving a discreet silence. For “if it be true that ‘good wine needs no bush’ ’t is true” that a good Chancellor needs no Oration. “Yet”, we are told, “to good wine they do use good bushes”, and university tradition prescribes the use of a few good words “in the behalf of” a good graduand.

It was from New College, Oxford, that a number of young men came out to South Africa at the turn of the century to assist, under the Milner regime, in the restoration of peace and prosperity after the ravages of war. Among them were Lionell Curtis and Richard Feetham, appointed to be Town Clerk and Deputy Town Clerk respectively of Johannesburg, the thriving young township on the Witwatersrand. After some years Curtis returned home to Great Britain; but Feetham remained to make South Africa his home and to become one of her most illustrious sons. In later years these two friends were destined to work together again, in other parts of the British Empire.

Passing rapidly through the “kindergarten” and the lower and upper schools of government and legislation, by way of the Johannesburg Town Council, the Transvaal Legislative Council and the Union Parliament (he was for ten years Member of Parliament for Parktown), Richard Feetham took silk, and was elevated to the Bench of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court in 1923. Eight years later he was appointed Judge President of the Natal Provincial Division, and in 1939 Judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

His earlier experience and his subsequent services in the law

determined his major interests and contributions to the welfare of his fellow-men. His wide knowledge and deep understanding of the Common Law and of Constitutional Law, of Local and Municipal affairs, and of Social needs and conditions in a multi-racial community, have been enlisted on numerous occasions, not only in South Africa but also in far-flung parts of the British Empire.

The existing South African legislation governing the welfare and protection of children is based upon a number of earlier Acts of the Transvaal Colonial Legislature and the Union Parliament of which he was the chief architect. In the determination of boundaries — geographic, ethnic, social, economic, administrative and constitutional — he is a chief arbiter. Here in South Africa he served as Chairman of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Commission (1932-5) and of the Witwatersrand Land Titles Commission (1946-9). Abroad, as Chairman of the Committee on Functions, he assisted in preparing the way for the granting of Responsible Government to India (1918-9). He led a Commission set up to determine the boundary between Ulster and the Irish Free State (1924-5); and another charged with the delicate task of balancing conflicting aspirations and safeguarding foreign rights in the International Settlement of Shanghai (1929-31). The pattern of local government in Kenya, too, is founded on the recommendations of a Commission of which he was the Chairman (1926).

In all of these activities are revealed the wisdom and sound judgments of a profound scholar and a great jurist expressed without fear, favour or prejudice.

In recent days, his considered statements upon constitutional matters affecting the state and the universities must rank with the great judgments of South African legal history, as his scholarly revision of Crawley's translation of Thucydides is included among "The World's Classics".

Mr Chancellor, I present another good Chancellor, one wise in years as in justice and scholarship.

SAREL FRANCOIS OOSTHUIZEN

Today the University of Natal proudly welcomes to full membership the first graduates in the Faculty of Medicine. Each of them has already declared that he will "exercise his profession for the good of all persons whose health may be placed in his care, and for the public weal." And so they become the latest to join the long line, stretching back through the ages, of those who, whether primitive witch-doctor or modern medical practitioner, honourably strive to relieve human suffering and to ensure the greater health and welfare of their fellow-men.

But if you would know which doctor is witch, and which the wizard of modern medical science and practice, ask Dr Oosthuizen, for it is the South African Medical and Dental Council which holds the Roll of those who, having satisfied the exacting academic and professional standards of modern medical education and discipline, are qualified to assume the "obligations of the medical profession" in South Africa, and follow in the "honourable traditions" prescribed, two thousand years ago, by Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine.

Sarel Francois Oosthuizen has been President of the South African Medical and Dental Council for seven years, and has exercised a notable influence upon the development and established reputation of the Medical Faculty, from the moment when the first students entered the School, to this day when they become the University's first medical graduates.

In his own academic and professional fields of medicine, and as Professor of Radiology in the University of Pretoria, he has insisted upon and attained the highest qualifications and awards. As Presi-

dent of the Medical Council, a body charged with the control of medical education, and with the maintenance of standards of professional practice and ethics in this country, he has insisted that only the very highest and best are worthy of recognition, in the Medical Schools, in the hospitals and in the work of the general practitioner, irrespective of race or colour, or the financial circumstances of doctor or patient. His outstanding scientific attainments, and his unusual ability as organizer and administrator, have enabled him to lay the impress of his own worth upon all branches of medicine in this country.

Little wonder then that his colleagues have selected him as their chosen leader, or that more than one Cabinet Minister has turned to him for guidance and advice; as have also the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Atomic Energy Board, the Council of his own University, and other bodies. Three times he has led South African Delegations to International Congresses on Radiology, and he has been selected as the official Delegate of the Union of South Africa to numerous other International Congresses, such as the First Empire Scientific Congress in London in 1946, and the International Congress on Medical Education held in London in 1953.

And still there remain time and energy to make contributions to knowledge in various branches of medicine by researches conducted through his own special field of Radiology.

Mr Chancellor, the University has no doubt about which doctor stands now before you. Here is a very wizard of modern medical science and practice, a worthy leader of his colleagues, and a valued friend of our own Faculty of Medicine.

UYS KRIGE

“*Doctae sermones utriusque linguae*” wrote Horace two thousand years ago. The words fit Uys Krige, for here indeed is a man “learned in the lore of either language”.

A master of foreign tongues, who has translated into Afrikaans poems from the French, the Spanish, and from Brazilian texts, Uys Krige writes perhaps the purest and most homely — though not unhandsome! — Afrikaans that has yet been written. At the same time, his English prose writings have been praised as among the best now current.

His Afrikaans has a flexible, sparkling, lucid quality, full of the energy and ebullience of his nature. From childhood he has mixed attentively with Afrikaans-speakers, White and Coloured: fishermen, farm-hands, dockworkers and hoboos. Like Goldsmith he has “mimicked what he heard”, picking out from their speech whatever words and phrases have most life and meaning.

Of late he has reached a wider public by writing in English. Twice he wrote *The Way Out*; between the two versions of this thrilling escape story, he learned to purify his English of cliché, a process, he says, that most taught him what Flaubert called “the agony of the word”. His second English book, *The Dream and the Desert*, earned an ovation from some of the best critics in England and America.

His poems, short stories, translations, essays, sketches and plays, in English and in Afrikaans, fill many volumes, and there are as many more ready to publish or waiting only for a preface or a polish. Into them has gone the experience of a cosmopolitan who is nevertheless South African to the marrow, whose mind observes shrewdly, whose eye caresses “the much loved earth”, whose ear delights in rhythm,

whose body enjoys itself, and whose heart has remained that of a *Boereseun*, warm and simple.

It is not to be expected that such an author should be content only with the written word. Through the medium of the spoken word his personality finds a different kind of expression. Of his plays, *Die Ryk Weduwee*, a delightfully gay, happy, "civilised" comedy, in which his wife played the title role, earned for the author a prize, and for the National Theatre a rich return. And there have been other important prizes too: for *Magdalena Retief*, his first drama; for the more recent *Die Goue Kring*; and for what a Dutch critic called his "sublime translation" of Lorca's *Yerma*.

But it is in poetry that Uys Krige climbs highest. He uses free verse with remarkable skill, maintaining a double rhythm, the bass expressing the total movement of thought in the poem, the treble imitating (in Aristotle's sense) the detailed content, both rhythms being intrinsic to the meaning.

Suspense, pace, vigour, the gift of telling detail are in all his works; but in his poems are qualities that move the reader with human passion and with aesthetic delight. His translations of Lorca reveal an imagination both dark and daring; no English translation has equalled them.

Docte sermones utriusque linguae! "Doctor" shall be his title within the University.

ALAN BOARDMAN TAYLOR

In 1921, a young American doctor and his wife, a Canadian nurse, arrived in South Africa on the invitation of the late Dr James B. McCord to share in the work of the Zulu Hospital, founded ten years before on its present site on the Berea, and to assist in establishing in Durban a Medical School for the training of young Zulus in medicine.

That young medical man was Alan B. Taylor. He came out for seven years, and if by then the medical school showed no signs of materialising, he would reserve the right to reconsider his position and withdraw. It was not until 1939 that the first class of four African medical aides came to McCord's Hospital for their final year of training in clinical medicine, after completing the previous four years of training at the South African Native College at Fort Hare. Only today has the first class of fully qualified non-European doctors, trained in the Durban Medical School, presented themselves for graduation in the University. But Dr Taylor has remained, for thirty-seven years now, to serve the Zulu people, and the medical needs and aspirations of the Bantu peoples of Southern Africa.

For him, as for so many others who have participated in many different ways in the founding of the Medical School, but particularly for Dr Taylor and his wife who has shared his labours, today must surely be a day of fulfilment — fulfilment of the hope and promise that was in their hearts when they first set foot on the shores of Natal.

It is worthy of the man whose daily life has been devoted to the bodily and spiritual healing of the Zulu people, that he should find "real satisfaction in opening doors for non-Europeans that have no

names attached to them". Three years after his arrival in the country, he sought and obtained Government recognition of the McCord Hospital as the first school for the training of African nurses who, on graduating, could become registered nurses. Other doors were opened in quick succession. The first African midwives to be registered in South Africa were trained at McCord's; whose graduates, too, were, as the result of Dr Taylor's "amiable and tireless persistence", the first non-Europeans in Natal to gain the right to be employed as district nurses and midwives, and to receive senior appointments as staff nurses and sisters.

It was at McCord's, under Dr Taylor's direction, that the medical aides received their final year of training, that non-European medical graduates from South African universities first served as Interns, and received appointments as Senior Medical Staff and Honorary Staff.

At last, in 1951, the doors of the Durban Medical School were opened. Dr Alan Taylor was Chairman of the Action Committee set up jointly in 1944 by the Natal Coastal Branch of the South African Medical Association and the Natal University College to achieve the fulfilment of this purpose; and of the Committee which prepared building — and staffing — plans for the new School. In August 1950, the Council of the University appointed him the first Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. He is still a member of the Faculty Board, and holds appointment on the teaching staff as Honorary Lecturer in Obstetrics.

Dr Taylor's many and varied activities in medical and missionary services in South Africa, and in the educational and social life and aspirations of the African and Indian peoples of South Africa, cannot be detailed here; but they will not be forgotten.

His name is perpetuated in the Alan Taylor Residence of the University and, with that of his senior partner of earlier days, in the Alan Taylor wing of the McCord Zulu Hospital. Dr Taylor and his wife, Mary, live in the hearts and lives of the Zulu people and in the warm affection and deep respect of all his fellow-men. It is the wish of the University that he should now be the first to receive the highest award in Medicine for which provision is made in the Statute.

THE HON. DENIS GEM SHEPSTONE

In the arms of the University are combined the two Black Wildebeeste of Natal, the White Eagle with Laurel Wreath and crossed Assegais of the Shepstone family, the University's own "Stella Aurorae", and the two open Books of Durban and Pietermaritzburg. Denis Gem Shepstone, too, in his life's work, knits all these elements together into a single pattern.

It is well that, here in Durban, the University should honour him, for he was born and educated here, at the Durban High School and the Natal University College, and he served the people of Durban as City Councillor and Chairman of Finance. He was elevated to the Union Senate, where he represented the Non-European peoples; and, because of his special knowledge of the Indians of South Africa, was a member of the South African Delegation, led by Field-Marshal Smuts in 1946, to the United Nations Assembly.

And then he was called to Pietermaritzburg, to become the Administrator, and together with his wife Margaret, daughter of a Durban family, to be, for a decade, the chief citizen of Natal — at once the distinguished leader and the beloved servant of all his fellow-men, and their representative before the Queen at her Coronation.

Sic iter ad astra!

To the Bantu he is *uJiba ka Somtseu ka Sonzica*, "the man favoured of his fathers", or in the words of the Zulu idiom "the corn that the birds do not eat". Like his illustrious grandfather, Somtseu, he has won the regard and esteem of the African peoples.

To the Indian peoples of South Africa he is, in the words of one who speaks for them all, the man who understands them probably as no other European in his position has done, to whom more is owed than to any other man. In his high office "he was cognisant of the fact that in multi-racial South Africa, the voice of the heart must be heard alongside the voice of the head . . . He sought no escape from the real, the human problems".

From his own people, he has received numerous expressions and tokens of affection and esteem, among them the Freedom of the cities of Pietermaritzburg and Durban where so much of his work was done, and of the towns of Eshowe, Margate and Estcourt, representative of Zululand, the coastal districts and the Natal hinterland respectively.

But perhaps, he himself would hold in highest regard — for by him "the voice of the heart" is indeed heard in harmony with "the voice of the head" — those continuing opportunities for serving youth: as President of the Boy Scouts' Association of South Africa, as Vice-President of the Y.M.C.A. of South Africa, as a Knight of the Order of St John, and as the senior member of his own University.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, here I present to you an undoubted "Gem — of purest ray serene" — that it may lend its lustrous light as the richest jewel in the Chancellor's crown, and shine as the brightest star in Aurora's brightening firmament.

THEODORE JOHANNES HAARHOFF

Forty years ago a South African Rhodes Scholar won recognition at Oxford in the field of Ancient History with a dissertation entitled "Schools of Gaul". Some ten years later, the Professor of Classics at the Witwatersrand University gained an international reputation for a scholarly work bearing the unlikely title of *Vergil in the Experience of South Africa*, later republished as *Vergil the Universal*. These works, two of many published by Theodore Haarhoff, reveal the many facets of his interests and of his influence upon the life and thought of his people.

As a classical scholar Haarhoff has been particularly attracted to Vergil. His "Vergil lecture" has, for many years, been the outstanding event of the classical calendar on the Witwatersrand; each year he has added new points of interpretation and appreciation of this great Roman poet. More particularly has he sought to interpret Vergil, and other great classical poets too, to the people of South Africa in their own idiom. In doing so — for example in *Tria Corda*, *Die Liefde van Catullus*, and *Die Antieke Drama* — he has shown that the classics, and even the finest classical poetry, can be successfully transplanted and come alive in the young and vigorous Afrikaans language. He is a poet of unusual merit whose poetry and prose writings have greatly enriched the Afrikaans literature, and English literature too.

In his classical studies Professor Haarhoff — always seeking to see the universal behind the particular, the whole rather than the parts — has found a way of life which has both inspired his teaching and directed his own attitude to world problems and human relationships in his own country.

He has drawn upon his deep understanding of life in the multi-racial Roman empire to provide a philosophy for life in multi-racial South Africa and a pattern by which the various racial groups in South Africa, and in particular the English and Afrikaans sections, may live together in harmony based upon respect for each other's language, culture and traditions. His book *The Stranger at the Gate* is a study of Exclusiveness and Co-operation in the Ancient World, and is dedicated to "The Spirit of Racial Co-operation". A recent publication, entitled *Why not be Friends?*, a study of natural Apartheid and natural Friendliness, treats of the same theme.

For thirty years Professor Haarhoff was a member, and for some time Chairman, of the Joint Matriculation Board of the South African universities, and so has played no small part in guiding the development of secondary and higher education in South Africa. Through the medium of the radio — he was a Governor of the S.A.B.C. — and *The Forum*, of which he has been a Director and Assistant Editor, and in the councils of U.N.E.S.C.O., he has given wider expression to his educational ideas and ideals.

In an era when science and technology are making ever-increasing inroads into our educational system at the expense of the more humane disciplines, Haarhoff has vigorously and consistently voiced the need for the study of the classics in the schools — or at least of Latin; not only because it is the indispensable foundation upon which the profitable study of many modern European languages must rest, but because herein is the source of our Western cultural tradition, and of those human values which "education for citizenship" seeks to establish, and by which man may hope to find his salvation.

Professor Haarhoff has received many honours, among them Fellowships of the Royal Society of Arts, the Ancient Monuments Society (London), and the International Institute of Arts and Letters (Switzerland). The University would now pay its homage to a great scholar, teacher and humanist, to an honoured colleague, and a noble South African.

I gladly acknowledge my gratitude to our own Professor Emeritus of Classics, Dr Alexander Petrie, for permission to make free use, in the preparation of this statement, of his "Appreciation of Professor T. J. Haarhoff" (*Acta Classica* I, 1958). I have not only drawn extensively upon his sincere and sympathetic appraisal of Professor Haarhoff's work and influence in South Africa, but have also adopted (without use of the customary quotation signs!) much of his pleasing language and, I hope, something of his style. S.F.B.

ARTHUR CLIVE MARTIN, M.C.

He is one of the earliest graduates of the Natal University College, and one of the foremost of that distinguished band of headmasters who have created and maintained the best traditions in our secondary schools. At Estcourt he built up from the foundations a high school unsurpassed among the co-educational boarding schools of Natal; and when, after the Second World War, he became headmaster of the Durban High School he maintained and enriched the proud tradition which he found there.

By his exceptional energy and devotion, Martin succeeded in creating the conditions, both material and intellectual, for a liberal education. His encouragement of manly sports went hand in hand with the provision of libraries and of special facilities for music and art; and one of the most noteworthy of his achievements was the provision of scholarships to enable the boys of his school to continue their education at the university.

But a list of his material achievements, though it would be long, would by no means suffice to indicate the value of his services to education. It is above all by the breadth of his educational ideals, and by the infectious enthusiasm with which he pursued them, that he has made his influence felt, not only in his own schools, but throughout the educational life of Natal.

He has not been content to encourage and develop the gift of leadership in others. He has himself been a leader, in peace and in war, in his career as a teacher, and in his retirement. Both a scholar and a soldier, he exemplifies the qualities of public spirit, independence of mind and fearless integrity which are the highest aims of education. He has taught others not only by precept, but by

example; and it is fitting that, to the military honours already accorded him, the University of Natal should add its own tribute of academic honour.

JAMES ALEXANDER PENTZ

In 1938, Pentz proposed the thesis that the nature of the natural vegetation provides a reliable indicator of the ecological conditions of an area, and of its agricultural potentialities. Five years later he mapped the distribution throughout Natal of a number of major agro-ecological zones, and indicated how this knowledge could serve as the basis for planning sound "farming systems" embodying most favourable land-utilization and conservation.

This concept, relating land-utilization and farming practice to the distribution of the natural vegetation, is today recognized as being of universal application. Not only does it serve as the foundation for present "farming systems" and future agricultural development in South Africa, and for the Union-wide programme of land-conservation and reclamation; but, also, it has given direction and co-ordination to research work in many diverse branches of agriculture, and will continue to influence agricultural policy and practice for many years to come.

This concept was born not in the academic mind of one trained in the cloistered atmosphere of a university faculty; but in an adventurous mind, tempered by extensive knowledge of the African veld, disciplined by unusual powers of observation and critical judgment, and matured by close association with great field observers and thinkers.

He was personal assistant to Dr Pole Evans, Director of the South African Botanical Survey, and a member of the 1930 Vernay Lang Expedition to Bechuanaland and the Kalahari; and he was with General Smuts and Dr J. H. Hutchinson, Director of Kew Gardens, on their botanical expeditions to the Rhodesias.

He had made an extensive study of the cultivation and manage-

ment, under various ecological and agricultural conditions, of South African pasture grasses, one of which, the Woolly Finger Grass, *Digitaria pentzii*, is named in his honour.

And he developed, at Estcourt, in the Drakensberg Conservation Area, along the Tugela River watershed, a pattern of research in veld conservation and reclamation, and in restoration of vegetation and stream-flow on eroded land, which is yielding results of great importance to agriculture in this and other lands.

Here is a man whose contribution to agricultural progress in South Africa has been made in Natal, whose work has stood the test of time.

HARRY RAYMOND BURROWS

He occupied the William Hudson Chair of Economics for twenty years. In that short time, his remarkable industry and resourcefulness in teaching and research, and his high regard for truth and universal principles in the conduct of human affairs, won great prestige for the University, and for himself the respect and affection of his fellow-men.

He became an "Elder Statesman" whose views were heard in all the higher counsels of the University, and whose knowledge and advice on social and economic planning and organization were sought by national governments and numerous other bodies within the Union and throughout the African continent.

The Natal Regional Survey, which he founded and directed, is a detailed, systematic study of economic and social activities and phenomena in the Province of Natal. Twenty-seven published volumes have so far appeared — lasting testimony to co-ordinated endeavour and achievement, and to his own major contribution to this great research undertaking. There is nothing like it on the whole African continent.

When, a little over two years ago, Professor Burrows retired from the William Hudson Chair, the University conferred upon him the honour and title of Emeritus Professor, and presented to him another chair, a club easy in which to pass, in less onerous manner, the autumn days and evening hours of his academic career.

But a sister university had other plans for him. The University College of Fort Hare placed in his hands a torch whose light was flickering under the threat of total extinction. Raymond Burrows grasped that torch and, lifting it on high, carried it proudly for two

whole years, so that its light burned as a shining beacon throughout South Africa and in all the world, proclaiming the universal right of all men to share, with equal opportunity, the heritage of culture and learning, of intellectual and spiritual values, which is the glory of mankind.

Burrows' work as Principal is done; the spirit that inspired that work will not die out in the land. The torch he carried will burn again, as brightly, another day.

Today, the University welcomes back home the second William Hudson Professor. By conferring upon him the highest award in Letters and the Humanities, the University sets the seal of its favour upon his life's work, and identifies itself with the universal values which inspired his labours.

ARTHUR DAWSON LAZARUS

This, the Golden Jubilee year of the University of Natal coincides with the centenary celebration of the Indian settlement in Natal. The University is very conscious of the inestimable contribution which the Indian community has made to the commercial and industrial progress, the economic and social welfare of the people of Natal. Many hundreds of Indian sons and daughters, over a quarter of a century, have been enrolled as students or been admitted as graduates into full membership of the University. Indian citizens have contributed by their generosity or by personal service to its progress.

The University offers to the Indian community of South Africa its warm congratulations, and would honour one of its members, of such eminence and distinction as to be representative of all — one worthy to be the first South African Indian to receive an honorary degree at Natal and, we think, in any South African university.

This “first” is only one of a number of “firsts” that mark the steps in the distinguished career of Arthur Dawson Lazarus, and shine like beacons along the road he pioneered for others to follow.

Born at Dannhauser, Natal, he graduated in 1930 at Fort Hare, and was appointed Senior Classics and English Master at Sastri College where, twenty years later, he became Principal. Thus the first Natal Indian to be a graduate teacher became the first Indian Principal of the premier Indian school in Natal, where, also, were housed the earlier university classes attended by Indians in Natal.

He was awarded a Carnegie Fellowship in Race Relations and Education for study at Yale under the late Professor C. T. Loram, sometime Superintendent of Education in Natal, and gained the

degree of Master of Arts of that university — thus registering two more “firsts”.

In the fields of Indian education and of Race Relations Mr. Lazarus is pre-eminent among his people. He is the President of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society, which office he has held for ten successive years; and Executive Member of the Institute of Race Relations and Vice-Chairman of its Natal Coastal Region Branch. His balanced outlook and sound judgment, his personal integrity and devotion to the service of his fellow-men have earned the highest respect, not only in the Indian community, but with people of all races who have come to appreciate his personal qualities.

In him we honour a most distinguished gentleman. Through him, their leader and their representative, we honour the whole of the Indian community which, through a hundred years of residence and loyal service, has learned to know and earned the right to claim South Africa as its only Homeland.

SIR JULIAN SORELL HUXLEY, F.R.S.

Everyone who reads books, or at least good books, knows the sign of the Open Book bearing the inscription *Dominus illuminatio mea* as being the emblem of England's oldest university. Certainly, Sir Julian Huxley knows it, for he has read many good books, and written or inspired the writing of nearly as many more. Moreover, he is himself an Oxford man, and a good one too, having been a Scholar of Balliol, Newdigate Prizeman and a Fellow of New College. We are not surprised then that his main purpose in life is the same as the University's: *Illumination*.

As a "don" or *dominus* at Oxford, as Professor of Zoology at King's College, London, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution, he opened the "book" of the biological sciences, not only to his own registered students, but to all who can read; and he inspired them to make their own contributions to fuller knowledge and understanding by observation and reflection.

He, himself, pioneered the way to modern studies in Animal Behaviour; by his studies on Relative Growth and Embryology, threw new light upon certain aspects of Development and Gene-action; and, by his concept of the "cline", supplied the key to modern analysis of Geographical Variation.

As author and lecturer, he has shed light and inspiration on vast unseen classes of students, in the fields of science, philosophy, sociology and education.

For a full century the Huxleys, Thomas Henry, the grandfather, and Sir Julian, have emphasised the significance of Selection in the mechanism of organic evolution. Repeatedly they have presented the constantly unfolding picture with masterly insight, vivid expres-

sion and panoramic treatment. Almost, one has ceased to enquire which Huxley said what! As author of *Evolution, the Modern Synthesis*, his finest work, and as architect and editor of the *New Systematics* and of *Evolution as a Process*, Sir Julian has done an invaluable service by integrating the many facets of evolutionary thought and investigation in a single, all-embracing science and compelling philosophy.

Many distinguished biologists have, collectively, paid him tribute, in these words: "There must be many, some of them leaders in diverse fields of our science, who owe much of their success to that balanced and reasoned judgment and enthusiasm which he, to an outstanding degree, has been able to impart . . . and to the encouragement, help and stimulating criticism which he has so freely given." To this testimony I would add a personal tribute to my own tutor, using the words *dominus illuminatio mea*.

Mr Chancellor, we have heard the cry of "the kiewiet" ringing out from these halls into the furthestmost parts of the land. We are now to hear the voice of "the Huxley" bringing new light to aid *Man's Vision of Himself*. And so, he is passed on for suitable action to the Chancellor, whose every action is clearly visible to all under the brilliant illumination of this Graduation Hall.

CORNELIS WILLEM DE KIEWIET

He was born in Holland, educated in South Africa, the land of his first adoption, and in three great European capitals, and migrated to the United States of America where he made his home. In time, a distinguished Professor of History became Acting President of Cornell University and now President of the University of Rochester in the State of New York.

His writings on university education and administration in a rapidly changing world reveal the keen intellect, broad vision and dynamic personality of an inspired leader. He is, or was, President of the Association of American Universities.

But De Kiewiet remains at heart a historian, a student of South African history. In all his studies, he surveys South Africa's past, not in isolation, but in relation to contemporary events and attitudes in the United Kingdom and in other parts of the British Empire and Commonwealth, and her present in the light of past and current events and of rapidly accelerating movements in Africa and throughout the modern world.

Through all his writings he has seen the struggle of black and white to live together in South Africa as the central drama of its history. *The Anatomy of South African Misery* (his Whidden Lectures of 1956) seems to echo the plaintive call, "titihoa", of the kiewiet or plover, as he warns us of the urgency of our problems and the lateness of the hour. He did not then believe that the next chapters of South African history need inevitably be written "through the haze of a survivor's tears".

But events have moved with breath-taking speed. In the Hoernle Memorial Lecture, delivered here in Durban last week, he presented,

with extraordinary vividness of style and panoramic treatment, a "total" picture of the drama being played out in Africa today. "Africa", he concluded, "has passed the point of no return. South Africa is isolated and in danger; Destiny is marching to its borders".

Academic South Africa has often hoped that it might reclaim this migratory "bird", this Kiewiet that habitually "crieth far from its nest". But the call of northern lands is too strong to be denied. He will soon fly from us again, but we hope that his heart and the inspiration for his work will continue to remain here in the south.

PHILIPPUS JACOBUS IDENBURG

In this year of Golden Jubilee, the University gladly welcomes in its midst many distinguished guests from lands beyond the seas and from Southern Africa, gathered here to participate in discussions on the theme *Education and our Expanding Horizons*. To mark the event, the University would honour four men pre-eminent in their respective fields of interest and endeavour, and representing by their office the countless other workers in the four corners of the western world from which they come. In honouring them, the University not only does honour to all those who share her highest aims and ideals, but also adds lustre to her own rolls.

Philippus Jacobus Idenburg is a Hollander, Professor of Education in the University of Amsterdam, and sometime Director-General of two state departments, Statistics and Education.

He is a worthy representative of the people of Holland, a country for which we have the highest regard and respect; firstly, because it is the original homeland of one major element of the population of South Africa, and secondly, for its great university traditions of culture and learning, freedom of thought and equality of opportunity for all men. Above all, he symbolises the constant and unfailing resistance of the Dutch people to the destructive forces of aggression exerted, from beyond their borders, by the hungry seas and the avarice of men. Through him the University salutes his people.

We honour, too, the man, Idenburg. In a small country of densely concentrated population, the prosperity of the nation and the welfare of its people depend upon wise planning and utilization of all available natural and human resources, honest toil for the common weal, and deep respect for one's fellow-men. It is natural then

that the country's best intellects should direct themselves to these matters: to the accumulation and critical analysis, by statistical methods, of all relevant data, and to the planning of a master programme of organisation and administration serving the best interests of the nation as a whole and of its individual members. "Human beings", says Dr Idenburg, "need a beckoning vista, a Utopia to give purpose, course and direction to what men strive for."

His long experience of demographic studies and his outstanding ability to see "the whole picture" have led him to appreciate the prime importance of education at all levels in what he so aptly calls *de samenleving*, and it is in this field that he has now devoted his great talents and energy.

Philippus Idenburg is the chief of the Dutch statisticians, their leading adviser on national planning in a changing world. He is also Professor of Education in the great University of Amsterdam. To illustrate his pre-eminence, not only amongst his own people, but in the western world, we need only add that he is President of the European Centre of Demographic Studies and a member of the United Nations Statistics Committee.

HARRY FREDERICK OPPENHEIMER

On occasions such as this, it is the role of the University Orator to see diamonds, to turn the light of the University's approbation upon them, and to present them to the Chancellor for his adornment and the University's enrichment.

Here, Mr Chancellor, is a diamond of exquisite form and beauty. Here, indeed, is the King of Diamonds — unquestionably worth his weight in gold!

The rough stone from which this gem was fashioned was "discovered" at Kimberley's great mine hardly more than a year before the birth of the University itself. Its weight in carats was then unknown and quite beyond foreseeing. It — that is he! — was examined and tested at Charterhouse, cut into fine shape in the Oxford Honours School of "Modern Greats", and polished in the sands of the Western Desert.

Came the day when he was chosen to rule and administer a vast financial empire; in which the names *Anglo-American* and *De Beers* are magic words whose spell is deep and profound, but the significance of which is only dimly perceived by University Professors. A vast empire, indeed! Stretching far beyond our national boundaries, and beyond the limits of the African continent. His guiding hand moves mysteriously — like a regal sceptre — in the realm of international mining and finance, and world economics.

As for the University, let the mystery remain; it is not our present concern.

Harry Oppenheimer is a man of rare vision and unusual executive ability. His wide experience of human affairs, based upon a careful study of and regard for the Arts and the Humanities, his profound

JOHN McKINNELL

It has sometimes been said that the University is quick to recognise and reward merit in persons outside the University, but slow to reward merit in its own members. Such reproach fails to take account of university custom, which permits the University to award Honorary Degrees to members of other universities, but not to members of our own staff; at least, not until their merit has long flowered for all to see, and has set seed, and they themselves have passed into that small but illustrious band of Professors Emeriti.

Today, the University, looking deep into its own ranks, and forsaking all other, would give lasting recognition to the meritorious services of two of its own Emeriti, by inscribing their names beside many other illustrious names in the University's Roll of Honour.

When, in 1929, the Natal University College was seeking a successor to the first Professor of Mathematics, it did as it had done in filling other Chairs — it appointed a Scotsman. It is not surprising that the Chair should have been offered to the most brilliant student of his day in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University, to the Metcalfe Fellow in Mathematics.

It was an unexpected, perhaps unique achievement, to have discovered John McKinnell not in Scotland but in Kokstad. But again it is not surprising that, after having borne for so long the climatic rigours of the Clydeside, he should, like so many of his fellow countrymen, already have taken the high road to South Africa seeking and finding health and sunshine. He made South Africa his home and Natal his University.

Like many another Scotsman, he has endeared himself to his fellow-men for his warm-hearted personality, his distinguished

intellect and his outstanding ability as educationist and administrator — all of which qualities have been tempered and honed to a fine, keen edge by the rigour of the mathematical disciplines he professed. In his mathematical studies and teaching and, no less, in his remarkable contributions to university progress and development, he adapted and transplanted to Natal soil the best elements of that great tradition of Scottish education which has become a model for much of the civilised world.

In presenting a mathematician, one is tempted to linger, in thought, on such delights as Perfect Figures and Improper Fractions, on such improbable exercises as Squaring the Circle or — what is perhaps better understood by our present undergraduates — encircling the Square; or to reflect upon the common practice of mathematicians, not comprehended by non-mathematicians, of rating the best examination scripts not at 100 per cent but as high as 105, or even 109, marks out of 100. But we may not linger here. Let us rather give thought to Bridges, those small but highly significant signs that link the two sides of a mathematical expression.

Mathematics spans the gulf between the Arts and the Sciences — in the experience of many, like the Bridge of Sighs or the *Pons asinorum*! The Professor of Mathematics linked the two sets of disciplines in perfect harmony and grace. McKinnell served at various times as Dean of both Faculties in the College and in the University, as Chairman of Senate of the federal University of South Africa, and as Acting Principal of the University of Natal. And he combined, too, academic and executive responsibilities by serving as Senate Representative on the Councils of the Natal University College and of the Universities of South Africa and Natal.

He bridged the gulf between the schools and the universities by bringing the richness of his experience and wisdom, learned within the University, to enlighten the counsels and guide the policies of the Joint Matriculation Board and the Natal Schools Examination Board. Above all, he spanned the mighty seas which separate South Africa from other parts of the Western world, being sent as one of two representatives of the South African Universities, and again as a Natal representative, to Conferences of the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth.

Thus what to many is experienced as the Bridge of Sighs, or the *Pons asinorum*, is revealed in McKinnell as a bridge of perfect symmetry and form, of exquisite grace and beauty — the Bridge of Delights, or the *pons Varolii*.”*

By his many colleagues who, in varied circumstances, have learned that the answer to their many problems is “Ask McKinnell”, and by the many fine mathematicians and teachers who have been trained and disciplined in his “school”, Professor McKinnell is held in high honour as one from whom they learned the art of combining clarity with rigour and of exercising firm discipline tempered with true human understanding.

* *Pons Varolii*: region of the brain through which run nerve tracts uniting the cerebellum with the cerebrum, and other tracts linking the right and left sides of the brain.

ABRAHAM RABIE SAUNDERS

Of Abraham Rabie Saunders it must be said that he gave the people food! and they did eat and were filled! Perhaps no man, certainly no South African, has exerted so profound an influence upon so many facets of the nation's greatest and most urgent primary industry, the production of food for all the people, as has Saunders in South Africa.

Born and educated in the Orange Free State, he studied agriculture at Kansas and Wisconsin in the United States of America, specialising in Genetics and Plant Pathology. Back in the Union Department of Agriculture, his genius for organization and administration, no less than for scientific investigation and writing, carried him rapidly to the heights; from Research Officer to Deputy Director of Food Production, then Assistant Director of Agricultural Education and Research, and on to Director of Agriculture for the Natal Region and later for the Orange Free State.

All through these arduous years he has conducted his own experimental studies in the genetics of crops, seeking out better and more productive strains suitable to the many and varied agricultural conditions of South Africa. Ask any farmer what crops are growing so vigorously in his fields and one is most likely to be told they are "Saunders' cowpeas", or "Saunders' non-shattering soybeans". And in recent years hybrids, developed by or under the direction of Dr Saunders, are replacing other, less productive maize varieties in various parts of South Africa. Ask any Plant-Breeder what methods he is employing in his experimental work and he will point to Dr Saunders as the man who, throughout his scientific work, has set the pattern and standards, and provided the

methods and techniques for all agronomic studies in Southern Africa.

We may perhaps hesitate to affirm that there can be no other man whose name is associated with three major food crops cultivated widely in his own country. Certainly we have no hesitation in stating that no other man has founded and developed two University Faculties of Agriculture, one in Natal, the other in the Orange Free State, one using the English language, the other Afrikaans as the chief medium of instruction. He was, in turn, the first Dean of each of these faculties as well as Director of each of the agricultural regions these faculties primarily serve.

Natal is proud of its flourishing Faculty of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Research Institute associated with it. Natal is deeply indebted to him who laid so well the foundations of higher education and scientific research in agriculture in the University, and who pointed the way of development so clearly, and inspired it with such high purpose and endeavour.

Now, in his retirement, Professor Saunders is continuing his experimental studies, seeking to produce bigger and better mealies, that ever-increasing numbers of people in an ever-growing population may eat and be filled.

It would be cold cheer indeed to offer the Fatted Calf to one who has himself contributed in such prodigal manner to feeding his people upon the best that the land can produce. We have, therefore, brought forth our best robe, and put it on him, and in that glad vestment I present Abraham Rabie Saunders.

JACOBUS PETRUS DUMINY

In 1958, the University of Cape Town, with clear foresight and rare wisdom, selected J. P. Duminy to be its new Principal and Vice-Chancellor.

He is a Mathematician, and a clever one too, for he is good at doing sums, especially money sums, and obtaining the correct answers. Our own Vice-Chancellor has known this for a long time; knew, too, how cleverly Professor Duminy had helped a sister university to solve its financial problems; and how even the Minister looked to Duminy, as a member of the Universities Advisory Committee and the National Advisory Council for Adult Education, to assist him in making a little money go a long way, and vulgar fractions appear like whole numbers.

And so, when our own "money sums" just would not "work out", he called in Duminy to assist the University in solving its difficult monetary problems — problems involving pounds, shillings and pence (how much easier are Rands and cents — or are they?), staff-student ratios, components $a - g$, triple foci and dual loci, and other obscure mathematical symbols and expressions inherent in our highly complex organization. It was then that the skill of the master mathematician was revealed for all to see, and for the University to profit by. Thereafter, the finances of the Pretoria Technical College, of which he was the Principal, must have been "pi" (to use a mathematical expression), and Cape Town's choice of a Vice-Chancellor could hardly have been in doubt.

He is, too, a man wise in understanding of human relations in this land of many peoples, with greatly varied backgrounds of culture and learning, of language and religion, of historical experience and

philosophical outlook. The people of South Africa have called upon his services in many ways: as a member of several Commissions of Enquiry; as National President of the Union of Y.M.C.A. in South Africa, and Governor of the 25th (Southern African) District of Rotary International; as a member of the South African Delegation to U.N.E.S.C.O. in 1947; and as a Springbok cricketer.

Above all, Vice-Chancellor Duminy has never failed to assert that the true concern of a university is with knowledge and learning, scholarship and science — with the things of the mind; and that these things are the rightful heritage of all free men, whom the universities live to serve.

Cecil Rhodes would have been well pleased with his Scholar.

Natal salutes the University of Cape Town, and proudly incribes the name of its Vice-Chancellor in her Roll of Honour.

WILLIAM MILLER MacMILLAN

He is known to all here, and to the whole world, for his seminal writings on the relations of peoples in multiracial societies, and notably on South African history of the earlier nineteenth century.

Born in Scotland and educated at Victoria College, Stellenbosch, he was one of the first twelve Rhodes Scholars ever to be elected. He has held Chairs on the Witwatersrand, in the West Indies and back in the land of his birth at St Andrews.

Like all good historians, he has been assiduous in the quest of the whole truth, scrupulous in sifting his evidence and weighing his conclusions, and fearless in imparting the whole truth as he has seen it. But his special distinction lies in a "radically new interpretation of known and generally undisputed facts". He has been able to achieve this by reason of his breadth of vision, his sympathetic insight and his discernment in posing himself questions which his predecessors had not thought to ask.

A tradition — which so veracious a historian may be able to confirm or may feel compelled to deny — tells us that he himself once remarked of Theal that he wrote history from the standpoint of the old Cape Colonial Civil Service, and of Cory that he wrote it from the standpoint of the *Grahamstown Journal*.

In the autumnal mellowness of his riper years Professor MacMillan may be ready to temper the severity of this judgment, if indeed he ever uttered it. One thing is certain. *He* has written it from the standpoint of all South Africa's many peoples. He, more than any other and before any other writer, has thereby transformed the writing of our history. Since the appearance in 1927 and 1929 of two of his most noteworthy books, *The Cape Colour Question* and *Bantu*,

Boer and Briton, we have all learned that South Africa's history can only be understood if the standpoints of all her peoples are taken fully and fairly into account. In this approach all his juniors who write or study our history in sincerity and truth are his pupils, whether or not they concur in his opinions and conclusions. In this field he is, in Dante's words on Aristotle, the master of them that know.

Sir, I present William Miller MacMillan, a servant of truth and an apostle of enlightenment.

JAMES HENRY NEAL

For nearly fifty years, Professor James Neal has played a vital role in the development in Natal of higher education in engineering science and technology. He had served an apprenticeship at the Royal Naval Dockyard, Devonport, graduated at the Royal College of Science, and held a Research Scholarship at the National Physical Laboratory, London. In 1914, he came to South Africa to be Head of the Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering at the Durban Technical Institute, now the Natal Technical College.

In 1922, the Natal University College and the University of South Africa recognized the advanced courses offered at the Technical College as qualifying for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering. Nine years later, the degree classes were transferred to the newly founded Howard College, and the Natal University College was firmly established in Durban as well as in Pietermaritzburg. The full story of these developments has been told elsewhere, but it is well that the University should remind itself now of the salient features, for the career of James Neal is a replica as well as an integral part of the development of the University in Durban.

Beloved of his students, many of whom now hold high responsible posts throughout Southern Africa, universally respected by practising engineers, and honoured by Engineers' Societies here and elsewhere, his influence upon the lives of his fellow-men has left a lasting impress.

In Professor Neal's work we see the synthesis of industry and learning, of technology and science, of those two institutions of higher education he served so well, the Natal Technical College and

the University of Natal; we see, indeed, the fulfilment of their common aims and purpose as expressed in their "mottoes":

Per ardua ad alta, certe, ad Stellam Aurorae.

SIR JOHN PRIMATT REDCLIFFE MAUD, G.C.B., C.B.E.

He has had "the best of both worlds", adroitly blending the two into one harmonious whole. As a young man, he was educated at the best of the Old and New Worlds, holding classical scholarships at New College, Oxford, and at Harvard. He returned to Oxford as Fellow and Dean of University College, and there he might have remained to make his name in learning and in the humanities, and to become a great Vice-Chancellor, no doubt.

But to this man of the north the Southern Hemisphere was "another world", opened up to him by the award of a Rhodes Fellowship which he chose to hold in South Africa, and to use in studying the development of a very young but virile community on the Witwatersrand, then celebrating the completion of the first half-century of its existence. The two books he wrote at that time, namely *Johannesburg and the Art of Self-Government* and *City Government: the Johannesburg Experiment*, reflect in their titles and treatment the happy welding of Art and Science, and in their content of Principle and Practice; and they reveal the ability of this student of ancient Greece and Rome to comprehend the yearnings and strivings of a very modern worldly community inspired by the search for mineral wealth and material progress.

The events of September 1939 shattered his academic world. He spent the war years at the Ministry of Food, feeding the multitudes — on little more than five loaves and two small fishes — and gathering up, along the way, sufficient to satisfy the needs of Britain's allies.

When the victory had been won, his intellectual talent and organizing ability were employed in the momentous task of post-war reconstruction, as Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Education

and later at the Ministry of Fuel and Power. Food for man's physical and intellectual needs, and fuel to provide the energy for his ever-growing creative activities! These three; but greater responsibilities and honours were yet to come.

Three years after the foundation of U.N.E.S.C.O. he was elected to its highest office, as President of the Council. In 1959, he returned to South Africa to occupy the highest and most influential position which a citizen of Great Britain can occupy in South Africa, and to gain an equal place in the hearts and minds of her peoples. Yet, even his remarkable talent and influence could not avert a change in his title and status. The High Commissioner became Ambassador!

Sir John Maud moves always at a very high level. He has scaled many peaks, in the north and in the south, in the academic world and in the world of government and diplomacy. From each succeeding height he has looked out upon both his worlds with a clear eye and all-embracing vision, and he has seen a single unity, as indeed can also be seen in the University which has "its seat in Durban and Pietermaritzburg".

He has recently returned from a flying visit to the high plateau of Basutoland where he was honoured and feted at the Great Pitso of the Basuto people. He will shortly depart, like a migrating bird, back to his beloved Oxford; and there, passing by Cecil Rhodes' own College on the High Street, he will enter through the great gate of University College into the lovely garden to which he has been called, and which is reserved for the exclusive use of the Master.

There is at "Univ.", we understand, an ancient and long forgotten Rule for Student Discipline which prohibits an undergraduate from tethering his horse or his ass, or any one of a number of other named animals, on the Master's lawn. Inevitably the list of names is incomplete. Should Sir John, walking one morning in his garden, espy, as did one of his predecessors, a strange animal tethered there, we could wish that the undergraduate responsible might be a Natal man, and the unnamed animal a Black Wildebeest, that the Master might be reminded of the deep affection and high esteem and honour in which he is held here in the University of Natal.

SIMON BIESHEUVEL

He is South Africa's foremost Social Psychologist, which evidently means that he is the leading expert in devising and performing those fascinating tests which University student advisers give to freshmen students and personnel managers apply to recruits entering commerce and industry, the public services and the Forces, in order to determine their special attitudes and aptitudes for self-realization and for placement in the complex structure of human activity and endeavour. He is, indeed, highly skilled in defining the characteristics of square pegs and round holes and, by selection and remoulding, matching pegs and holes precisely; in fitting together the oddly shaped pieces of a vast jig-saw of human personality and potential, and creating a single harmonious pattern of human society and communal activity. Clearly Simon Biesheuvel made no mistake in determining his own proper place in the South African jig-saw pattern.

During the war years (1940-46) he commanded the Personnel Selection Unit of the South African Air Force. The researches of this Unit, and the application of its findings to selection and training of personnel and to problems of adjustment to the occupational hazards of flying and the stresses of total warfare were a major contribution to the distinguished achievements of the South African army and air forces and, no less, to the ultimate triumph of the allied arms in all theatres of war.

He carried forward the concepts and techniques of this Unit into the national task of post-war reconstruction and peacetime development. The National Institute of Personnel Research, which he founded in 1947, has grown under his direction into a research

organization of international repute, and has brought together some sixty research scientists from many related disciplines, representing diverse philosophical outlooks and several different racial groups. The work and findings of this Institute have great significance for South Africa and the western world today. For the impact of western culture and industrialization on tribal communities in a rapidly emerging Africa has presented problems of the utmost complexity to students of Behaviour and to administrators alike. It is to such problems that Biesheuvel has directed the resources of his Institute, especially to the study of Personality — the character and aspirations, aptitudes and interests of peoples of diverse genetic and social backgrounds, living under widely differing conditions of environment and of intellectual and industrial and social development.

The University proudly shares in this work, and gladly acknowledges the influence of Dr Biesheuvel and the National Institute in its own Institute of Social Research here in Durban, and in the Development Research Unit of the Department of Psychology in Pietermaritzburg.

Two of the many honours he has received are associated with the City of Durban. In 1956, he was awarded the Durban Medal of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science. He is now the reigning President, and will deliver his “speech from the throne” at the Annual Congress of the Association here in Durban in July.

The University would now add its own accolade of approval here in the City Hall of Durban.

PIETER CORNELIS SCHOONEES

“When *I* use a word”, said Humpty Dumpty to Alice (Through the Looking-Glass) “it means just what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less”. Obviously he did not have a dictionary!

Now legend has it that Humpty Dumpty had a great fall, and that the broken pieces could not be put together again. But Schoonees has done for the Afrikaans-speaking people what “all the King’s horses and all the King’s men” could not do for Humpty Dumpty. He gave them a dictionary. In collaboration with other workers he produced *Die Groot Woordeboek*, a single volume Afrikaans/English Dictionary which is valued by all of us who have occasion to use the two “Landstale” of South Africa; and then, in 1947, he embarked, as Editor-in-Chief, upon the compilation of *Die Woordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal*, of which five volumes have already been completed, and others are well on the way. His outstanding success in enlisting the active help of thousands of willing collaborators in the task of collecting the vast mass of material needed must be acclaimed as a remarkable achievement. The work of selecting and collating this material, represents scholarship of a very high order.

But Pieter Schoonees is, to use a saying of Samuel Johnson, “not yet so lost in Lexicography as to forget that words are (but) the daughters of earth . . . (and) language is the dress of thought”.

As a leading critic of prose writings in Afrikaans, he has exerted a powerful influence for good upon the development of the Afrikaans language, demanding purity of expression and diction, and true artistic rendering of subject matter. As an author he has enriched the Afrikaans literature with a number of scholarly works in creative prose and literary criticism, and has made important contributions

to our cultural heritage and to educational philosophy and practice.

The University is proud now to robe in scarlet this fair son of Natal. He was the first* Master of Arts to graduate from the Natal University College, and for twenty years the Principal of a famous Natal school, the Vryheid High School. In honouring him, we acknowledge that he now belongs to all South Africa.

* Rico M. Titlestad graduated Master of Arts (in Classics) from the Natal University College in the same year, 1919.

LAURENS VAN DER POST

His home is in South Africa where his heart is, and in England where his genius finds fullest scope to express itself.

Born an Afrikaner in the Orange Free State, where he still owns a large sheep and cattle farm, "Wolwekop", and educated at a famous dual-medium school, Grey College, Bloemfontein, he graduated into literature through journalism. Rejected by an Afrikaans newspaper because he did not hold a university degree, he was accepted by an English newspaper — *The Natal Advertiser*, now *The Daily News* — because the Editor "rather liked the idea of having a backveld boy on his staff". Though his first ambitious literary essay was in Afrikaans, entitled *Kunsontwikkeling in Afrikaans*, published in Roy Campbell's short-lived magazine of South African life and art, *Voorslag*, this son of the platteland was to become an English author and prose writer the quality of whose work has won for him an international recognition and reputation. It was Roy Campbell who urged and finally persuaded him to "come to England", and there his lasting work was done. The University is quick to recognize the significance of these two events and the influence of these two Natal men — one a journalist, the other a poet, both of Durban — upon his life and work.

Van der Post's first novel, *In a Province*, was the first indigenous South African book on the Colour Problem. It is a sensitive and balanced study and reads today, the author claims, "almost like a book of prophecies".

There followed eleven long years of distinguished service in war — in Abyssinia and the Western Desert, in the jungles of Java and a Japanese prison-camp, and in Indonesia on Mountbatten's staff.

The flames of warfare through which he passed burnt deep into his soul; their impress is revealed in all his later writings. *The Seed and the Sower* (1963) draws heavily on his wartime experiences.

Venture into the Interior (1951), *Flamingo Feather* (1955), *The Lost World of the Kalahari* (1958), *The Heart of the Hunter* (1961) and others, reveal his intimate knowledge of the life and customs of African peoples, reflected through his own powerful and perceptive mind. These qualities, together with his mastery of a refined English style, his natural gift for poetic imagery, and his own deeply passionate involvement in the great problems of "human relationships", have combined to produce a number of searching portraits of Africa. "No other writer", said Elspeth Huxley, "can paint the African scene *in depth* as richly as Van der Post can; not merely what things look like, but their essence under the skin". A similar verdict has already been expressed on his latest work, *Journey into Russia* (1964).

The University is deeply involved in *The Creative Pattern of Life*, the subject of his address to the National Conference on Education held in Durban in 1960. On that occasion this great story-teller related and interpreted some of the stories of the Bushmen, "the first men in Africa".

"Without a story", said Van der Post, "you have no society; without a story you have no civilization; without a story you are not a human being".

Surely, too, without a story the University has no life. The University of Natal is alive to these things, and now desires the Chancellor to inscribe in the Roll of Honour, beside the names of two other South African story-tellers, Roy Campbell and Uys Krige, the name of Laurens van der Post.

HUBERT DUDLEY LEPPAN

Born in the old Cape Colony a farmer's son, his whole life has been devoted to the highest interests of Agriculture in South Africa — as a student at the University of Toronto, before the establishment of the first Faculty of Agriculture at a South African University, and at Cambridge; as a teacher at the University of Pretoria; and, through research, as a policy-planner for the whole agricultural industry of the country.

For nearly twenty years he occupied successively the Chairs of Agronomy and Agricultural Economics at Pretoria. To the many students who sat at his feet, his teaching was inspired by his wide knowledge of farming practice under diverse conditions throughout the land, and by his humane, philosophical and critical approach to his subject and to the problems of South African agriculture. In research, his great breadth of vision, his wise judgment, and his deep understanding of principles and their application to local conditions, are revealed in his own numerous publications, such as *The Union's Farming Resources*, *The Agricultural Development of Arid and Semi-Arid Regions*, and *Agricultural Policy in South Africa* (to mention only three), and they inspired the work and writings of his many colleagues in the Faculty, including the long series of standard texts on South African agriculture which edited and to which he contributed some five volumes.

In his teaching he expressed the view that the stability and prosperity of South African agriculture would, in the long run, depend largely upon our livestock and fruit products. Today these two branches of our agricultural industry flourish and prosper, while considerable uncertainties have faced other branches of the industry

within recent years. Was this inspired foresight which time has proved sound? Or is it that his deep insight and his clear understanding of farming needs and problems in this country have inspired agricultural development along these lines? We believe that, through his work on the National Marketing Council during the past quarter of a century as well as on several Marketing Control Boards and policy planning commissions, his guiding hand has exerted a profound influence upon agricultural and economic practice and progress in our day.

The University is proud to acknowledge the inspiration which its own Faculty of Agriculture has gained from the work of Hubert Dudley Leppan.

WILLIAM NAGLE

He is a Scotsman, with a remarkable affinity for water! Like many another good Scot he left his native land and sailed the high seas to start a new life in Natal. He made Durban his new home, and soon became engrossed, as he had been in his native land, in local government and in water conservation affairs.

Durban's Umgeni Water Scheme, long delayed by war, was completed under his leadership; and was named for him — a lasting tribute to his services to the City and the people of Durban.

But dams have a habit of silting up. Their life-span is dependent upon the management of the catchment areas that feed them. The Nagle Dam is no exception. And so, for some fifteen years since he helped to found it, William Nagle has presided over and inspired the activities of the Umgeni Catchment Association, set up to promote the conservation and development of the natural resources of the Umgeni Valley — the valley that supplies the water needs of both our University cities, Pietermaritzburg and Durban, and of much of Natal that lies between. The Association seeks to achieve its aims by the dissemination of knowledge of sound land utilization and watershed control among all the peoples using the valley, and by stimulating research and helping to provide the funds necessary for its prosecution. The University's own survey of the economic development of Natal and its investigation of the hydrological cycle of the Valley are part of that work.

William Nagle was elected to be the first Chairman and Vice-President of the national body, The South African Water Catchment Association; and he is a Trustee of the National Veld Trust.

And he still serves as a member, the most senior member, of the

Durban City Council, whose fortunes, like those of the University, are bound up with the conservation and proper utilization of all our natural and human resources.

FRITS HANS ERICH SCHUURMAN

In 1949 he left his native land, and crossed the high seas to make a new home in South Africa. In this he is by no means unique. Dutchmen have been doing this for three centuries and more; and so have Scotsmen. His fellow graduate, a Scot, did just this some twenty years earlier. What is unique, or at least unusual, is that he gave up a long association with the famous Residentie Orkest of Den Haag, with which, as Musical Director and Chief Conductor, he had won triumphs in many of the great cities and capitals of Western Europe, gave up this and much more in order that he might make music in South Africa.

For three years he conducted the Johannesburg Orchestra, presenting a series of perfectly performed and well-balanced programmes of the highest musical interest and educational value. He attracted to him a number of his fellow countrymen, and created a symphony orchestra comparable with any orchestra of similar size in Europe.

But change was in the air for both the orchestra and its conductor. Frits Schuurman became Lecturer in Music at the University of Cape Town and Conductor of the University Orchestra and Choir. And there he might still have been, lost to us in Natal today, had not the City Council brought him here and placed in his hands the baton of the Durban Civic Orchestra. For ten years he has presented from this platform exquisite performances of the world's greatest music. The University has shared in these experiences, and would pay tribute to his genius.

BARBARA ELEANOR HARCOURT TYRRELL

Barbara Tyrrell's paintings depicting African tribal costumes are to be found in public and private collections throughout Southern Africa and in other countries of the Western world. They constitute a remarkable permanent record of the fast-vanishing ritual and ceremonial costumes of Southern African tribes throughout the African sub-continent as far north as the Upper Zambezi and Cunene Rivers, and westwards to include the Bushmen and other tribes of the Kalahari and South West Africa: a record which will be of increasing interest and importance as time passes.

They deal with the various phases in the life-span of both males and females, and are accompanied by informative notes regarding significant details of dress and their meaning in relation to tribal customs and ceremonial ritual.

They represent the work of over a quarter of a century of travel and study of many African peoples in their own tribal homelands throughout the sub-continent.

Today the University sets the seal of recognition and commendation upon her work, but also pays tribute to her single-minded dedication to her purpose. She suffered real hardship and poverty; she gave up the things that most women cherish; she sacrificed the satisfactions of a secure home and settled family life; all in the interests of this great task.

Encouragement has come from many sources, but her greatest inspiration and incitement has come from her association through all the years with Dr Killie Campbell, an honorary graduate of this University. The largest and most completely representative

collection of her paintings of African tribal costumes is here in Durban in the Killie Campbell collection.

It is fitting then that she should be honoured by the University here in Durban.

ERNST GIDEON MALHERBE

For twenty years, as Principal and Vice-Chancellor, he guided the destiny and inspired the development of the University.

He came among us straight from the war-zones of North Africa and Europe, from distinguished service as Director of Army Education Services and of Military Intelligence, in which he sought to prepare his fellow-men for the ways of peace while they were yet actively engaged in the ways of warfare. Within four years he led the Natal University College into the ways of independence. The College acquired its own Charter, and he became the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Natal.

The story of the growth of the University in the two decades of the Malherbe era is writ large in stone for all to see — on the hill at Scottsville and upon the hill that overlooks the city of Durban.

Revealed, too, by student enrolments which have increased fivefold to some 4,500, while teaching staff has grown in like proportion to over 500. Of greater interest today, perhaps, is the number of degrees conferred by the Chancellor: in 1945, 130 degrees were awarded, a dozen only being higher degrees. This year, 739 degrees are being conferred, including 203 higher degrees; and it seems certain that this City Hall will not again be large enough to accommodate the University on Graduation day, even in two separate ceremonies.

This, then, is a measure of the growth of the University under Dr Malherbe's leadership. His wisdom and darting vision combined with his knowledge of men and affairs, his complete and unselfish identification of himself with the best interests of the University, and the strict application of unusual natural gifts and inexhaustible

energies to the service of the University — all contributed to his conspicuous success in the office of Vice-Chancellor.

Much of his time and energies have been taken up, inevitably, with buildings and equipment, staffing and finance. But amidst all these manifold preoccupations he has never ceased to see or to say that the true concern of a University is with knowledge and learning, scholarship and science — with the things of the mind. He has never ceased to affirm his belief in academic freedom and in university autonomy — freedom to search for the truth where it may be found, freedom of thought and enquiry and discussion, untrammelled by external restraints and directives (save only by the obligations of responsible behaviour in a civilized community). These, he affirms, are the fundamental freedoms.

Within the University he sought to provide the opportunities for free discussion and enquiry, for understanding and co-operation between persons of widely differing intellectual interests and experience — between the sciences and the humanities, between English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking sections of our South African society, between the University and the people of Natal and South Africa whom the University serves.

He attracted to the University many distinguished scholars and administrators from all parts of the Western world, to be a source of inspiration to the spirit and enrichment to the mind. Many of them have addressed the University on Graduation Day, or been guest speakers at the University Lectures he initiated; some have come as Visiting Professors participating for a while in the regular work of teaching and research in academic departments; and some have been the recipients of honorary degrees conferred upon them by the Chancellor. Especially would we remember the enlightenment and encouragement they brought to us on the occasion of the Inauguration of the University in 1949, and during the National Conference on "Education and Our Expanding Horizons" held in Durban in 1960, in the University's Golden Jubilee year.

All these are great achievements, made possible by the vision and courage and initiative of our first Vice-Chancellor, and by the high regard in which Dr Malherbe is held in the universities of South Africa, and throughout the Western world.

In the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth he is esteemed as an educationist and university administrator of great stature and wise counsel. Honorary degrees have been conferred upon him by seven major universities — in Britain and Canada and Australia as well as in South Africa. The honours showered upon him have enhanced the prestige and repute of our University.

Now that his term of office as Principal and Vice-Chancellor is ended, the University would set its own seal of commendation on E. G. Malherbe's outstanding services of remarkable endeavour and proud achievement, during twenty tumultuous and memorable years, by the award of its highest honour, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In doing so, we would honour too his wife, Janie Malherbe who, in addition to her erudition, displayed qualities of charm, courtesy and vivacity which have been an asset not only to her husband but to the University itself.

Mr Chancellor, the chief features in the University's arms are the twin books of learning flanking the University's star, *Stella Aurorae*, symbolizing the role of the University in the dissemination and increase of knowledge amongst men. Let this be the final testimony to Dr Malherbe's services to the University: the twin books of the University stand for all time wide open for all to read therein who may, Aurora's Star stands high in the Eastern sky and shines forth with a bright white light.

GEORGE GORDON CAMPBELL

Upon him the choice of the University has fallen, that he should become the second to bear the scarlet mantle of the Chancellor, that he should in that highest office personify the University.

Like his illustrious predecessor, the late Dr Denis Gem Shepstone, he is a worthy son of a distinguished Natal family that has given unstintedly time and money, energies and enthusiasm and wisdom, in fostering higher education and learning, human welfare and progress, amongst all the peoples of Natal and South Africa.

His father, Dr Sam Campbell, was a dynamic force in the founding of the Natal Technical College and the Natal University College. For many years, as President of the Council of the Technical College, he guided the development of technical education in Durban. He saw the ultimate fulfilment of his plans for university education in Durban, and the firm establishment there of Faculties of Engineering, Commerce and Law at the Natal University College.

George Campbell carried on his father's work, and has served for many years on the Councils of both these institutions, being President of the Technical College for over a quarter of a century, and Chairman of the University Council since 1953. To both these offices he brought wise counsel and insight, and a flair for building the happiest relations between Senate and Council, and between the University and the public whom it serves.

He played a leading role in the founding and development of the Medical School of the University; which in two decades of its existence has, by teaching and research, made a notable contribution to the health and welfare of the non-White peoples of South Africa.

He inspired the foundation of the Natal Society for the Preserva-

tion of Wild Life, and the South African Association for Marine Biological Research and, as President of both of these bodies for many years, he guided their destinies and development in conservation of the natural resources of our land and seas, and in scientific research. The Oceanographic Research Institute, under the joint control of the Marine Biological Association and of the University, is largely the product of his foresight and enthusiasm, and his guiding influence.

He qualified in Medicine at the University of Edinburgh; but he was educated at Maritzburg College and the Natal University College where he was a student in the year 1912 when the first building was opened on the ridge at Scottsville.

Thus, in his experience are linked in happy harmony, as indeed they were also in the life and work of the late Chancellor Dr Shepstone, the two cities of Durban and Pietermaritzburg in which the University itself has "its seat".

George Campbell has won distinction in many fields of sport. In this present year when South Africa has just won, for the first time, a test series against the Australians, we may well note that in the year in which he captained the Edinburgh University XI, George Campbell opened the batting for Scotland in two international matches against the Australians, and that in that same year he topped the Scottish batting averages.

During the First World War he served with the guns in Gallipoli, and later piloted the early flying machines of the Royal Flying Corps. A generation later, in another war, he commanded a medical unit in the Western Desert.

Ever a pioneer and a leader, he has been widely honoured. In recognition of his distinguished services to education and to conservation of human and natural resources in South Africa, the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, and the Royal Society of South Africa elected him to be an Honorary Fellow — a rare honour indeed. Last year the City of Durban conferred civic honours upon one of its most distinguished sons.

The University has, in past years, proudly numbered among its honoured graduates, Roy Campbell, the illustrious brother of

George, and Killie Campbell whose outstanding collection of Africana books and pictures now forms part of the University's proud heritage. Their membership of the University is now but a fragrant memory.

Mr Vice-Chancellor, I now present to you another member of the Campbell family, one who has served the University well, and who has been chosen to fill the most exalted office, that there may be inscribed in letters of gold in the Rolls of the University the name of George Gordon Campbell, Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*.

SIDNEY HENRY HAUGHTON, F.R.S.

In an unguarded moment he once disclosed that his interest in Geology stemmed from a visit which he made to the Isle of Wight in company with a schoolmaster. Together, there, they collected fossils. Later, at Cambridge, he studied Geology and Palaeontology. But it was from the South African rocks that Sidney Haughton was hewn, under the guiding hands of Alexander L. du Toit and Robert Broom.

As a young field geologist, he prepared several geological maps of parts of the Cape Province. Geological faults are numerous in the strata he surveyed, but his maps cannot be faulted — striking testimony to the keenness of observation and accuracy of interpretation he displayed so long ago.

Dr Broom's eminent work on the mammal-like reptiles inspired his own deep interest in the vast treasure store of vertebrate fossils in the Beaufort beds of the Karoo and elsewhere in Southern Africa. Many, indeed, are the species he discovered and described, some of them of crucial significance in the evolution of reptiles and of mammals, and some being Tertiary mammals of a much later age. Of special interest to us today is his recognition and description of a new type called Boskop man, which had a brain capacity exceeding that of many of the graduates who have knelt before the Chancellor today. Is there perhaps some hidden significance in this fact, which some day we may understand? His work received world-wide recognition, and was acclaimed by having a new genus in East African twin-tusked mammal-like reptiles named in his honour, *Haughtoniana*.

The Professor of Zoology advised that the name *Haughtoniana* should now be raised from generic to ordinal rank, to include the

whole of Haughton's published work, just as the university libraries classify one major section of the collections as *Africana*.

Much of Haughton's field work was done on foot, by kloof and krantz, over lofty Cape mountains, and along the highveld plateaux — work calling for determination, endurance and skill of the hardest mountaineer. Indeed, the Mountain Club of South Africa gave its own recognition to this "man of the high peaks" by electing him to be its President.

As Director of the South African Geological Survey, Dr Haughton brought to this high office a most distinguished and competent administration, a deep knowledge of South African geology and sound scientific vision to inspire the work of the Survey in the service of science and industry in this country. During the War he was seconded as Scientific Liaison Officer in Washington, where his imposing personality and ambassadorial manner together with this scientific wisdom made many friends for South Africa, and helped to carry the Allied cause to ultimate victory.

In the post-war years, Dr Haughton became Chief Geologist to the South African Atomic Energy Board, and he served at various times on governmental boards and commissions on industrial requirements, fuel research, scientific and industrial research, and even universities finances.

Still scaling the heights, new vistas and ever-widening horizons opened up before him to encompass, at last, the whole of the African continent. A brilliant Secretary for Geology in the C.T.T.A., an international body on Africa's natural resources, he yet had time to write a standard text on the *Stratigraphical Geology of Africa South of the Sahara*. He prepared a new edition of A. L. du Toit's classic work *The Geology of South Africa*, and has now been commissioned by the Chamber of Mines to write his own new text on *South African Geology*.

Honorary degrees and many other distinctions have been conferred upon him, but pre-eminent among them all is this — that he is the last South African scientist elected to be Fellow of the Royal Society (London). Others in this small, elite band are Field-Marshal Smuts, Dr Alexander du Toit, Dr Robert Broom, all of whom inspired not only his work but also that of the University.

Now the University, which has honoured many South Africans of merit, is proud to enrol in its highest ranks this doyen of South African Geologists who has served his country so well, and to place upon his shoulders the scarlet mantle of its highest esteem.

INEZ CLAIRE VERDOORN

Fifty years ago she joined the National Herbarium, Pretoria. From the lowly ranks of the technical staff she progressed in seniority to the professional ranks, to become Senior Professional Officer, which post she filled with distinction until her retirement. For a further 15 years she has continued to devote herself unreservedly to the interests of botanical research in South Africa. The long list of over 150 publications testifies to her sustained industry throughout this long period.

She, more than any other, inspired the preparation in this country of *The Flora of Southern Africa*, and she has made major contributions to its pages. Two volumes have already been published, and several more are in various stages of preparation.

Volume 28 of another great botanical work, *The Flowering Plants of Africa*, was dedicated to her "in recognition of her outstanding contributions to the advancement of Botanical Science in the Republic of South during many years of devoted public service."

In 1952, the South African Biological Society awarded to her the Senior Captain Scott Medal, and four years later elected her to be its President. More recently, Section B (Botany) of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science elected her President, and in her discourse she covered the whole field of Plant Taxonomy in South Africa.

In the course of her long career, Miss Verdoorn has been responsible for the critical determination of numerous plants collected by members of this University, many of whom have attained eminence in the botanical world. The Botanical Herbarium of this University is largely built on the foundation provided by her determination.

It is fitting, therefore, that the award of a doctorate should be made by this University which has, perhaps, received more assistance from her than has any other.

By her dedication to the ideals of science, by her modest and unobtrusive dignity and her resolution in defending those ideals, by the outstanding quality of her work, and her kindness and courtesy as botanical guide, philosophers and friend to presidents, prime ministers, professors, students and scholars, she has become South Africa's most widely respected Botanist.

Mr Chancellor, Sir, I present South Africa's undoubted "Princeps Botanicarum".

BRN: 469195



