

# RHODEO

STUDENT NEWSPAPER



OF RHODES UNIVERSITY

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## RHODESIA THREATENS

### No politics or no money

RHODESIAN STUDENTS receiving government scholarships will be asked next year to sign a pledge to stay out of politics. If this pledge is broken, they will risk losing their financial assistance. This applies to both African and European students.

Rhodesia's Minister of Education, Mr. A. P. Smith, said of university students: "if they bite the hand that feeds them they must expect what comes." In an interview with the Bulawayo Sunday News, Mr. Smith said: "these new regulations will apply to all students who receive help to go to any university or college."

#### Witchhunt

The Secretary for Education, Mr. J. D. Slaven, said: "There will be no witchhunt of scholarship students. But if they do take part in political activity we will soon get to hear about it."

Copies of the declaration that students have to sign are being sent to schools throughout Rhodesia.

It reads: "I acknowledge that receipt of financial assistance from the Government by way of scholarship, grant or loan precludes me from taking part in political activities outside my university or college, whether by direct participation or indirectly through activities originating within my university or college."

#### Political

"I accordingly undertake not to:

- Join or associate myself with an organisation of a political character,
- Canvass any person in support of, or actively assist an organisation of a political character,

● Display or wear rosettes, favours, clothing, symbols, posters, placards, or like articles having a political significance,

● Ask questions from the floor at a political meeting,

● Do any other act whereby the public might be induced to identify me with an organisation of a political character.

"I further acknowledge that if I fail to observe these requirements, the Government reserves the right to discontinue any further payments of such scholarships, grant or loan as may have been awarded to me by it."

#### Newspapers

This new development has brought some highly critical press comment, and has been attacked by both Rhodesia's daily newspapers.

The Rhodesian Herald commented: "Is this part of a drive to bring institutions into line with a Government imposed conformity? Is there a subsidiary motive—to distract a future African intelligentsia from politics in its formative years?"

The Herald's sister paper, the Bulawayo Chronicle, said: "The effect of the new regulations is to withhold these scholarships from anyone who is not prepared to conform. He must suspend freedom of political speech, action or affiliation for the whole period of his student life."

Among those who have condemned the Government's action is the Anglican Bishop of Matabeleland.

The Academic Board, and the Board of the Faculty of Arts of the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Salisbury have held meetings to consider the situation.

#### Conflict

A prominent Rhodesian student, Mr. Mike Stone, commented: "This is directly in conflict with the natural right of the individual to free speech and free thought. As the future leaders of society, students should enjoy the right to form their own political viewpoints in their formative years, without being threatened by government pressure."

Another Rhodesian student, Mr. Ian Lowdon, said "I am definitely not in agreement with this. Students the world over are renowned for their politics. After all, they will one day be the leaders of the country."



Rhodesdeo party last Friday are those loyal, dedicated idiots, the staff of your student newspaper. Behind the lines—these are the people behind every Thursday's newspaper. Seen at the paper.

## S.R.C. Elections draw students' opinions

Rhodes students are easily influenced by campaign speeches by candidates for the S.R.C.

This was shown in a Rhodesdeo survey of a cross-section of students. They were asked what criteria they used in voting for members of the S.R.C.

Most students said they would vote for candidates who had addressed them last.

#### RELIGION

Two students said they felt members of the S.R.C. should belong to some religion. Both said they preferred not to vote for declared atheists. But the majority of students questioned agreed that religion should not influence voters.

Qualities which the electorate look for include:

- previous S.R.C. and committee experience
- interest in campus affairs
- leadership
- efficiency
- sincerity
- intellectual capability
- organisational ability.

Votes would be cast for candidates described as "decent," "sensible," "pleasant," "practical," and "sympathetic towards students."

#### WIDE OPINION

Candidates who were said to "take account of all opinions" and to "represent a large section of student thought" featured in some selections.

#### WOMEN VOTERS

Although only one woman student mentioned handsomeness as

a factor in a male candidate, the trend seems to be towards the "good looking," and the one "who looks thoughtful" from women voters.

One said: "He took me out once." Another said: "he has a very nice family."

One student said the S.R.C. should only be concerned with matters affecting Rhodes students directly. "I am not concerned whether all the other universities go bankrupt."

#### EXTREMISM

Extremism and high-handedness were criticised. A candidate who had based his campaign on matters concerning the university as a whole, rather than on affairs which affected individual students, was criticised.

Eight of eleven students disagreed with the electoral rule that there should be at least two women on the S.R.C. A man said: "one man is better than two women." Another said: "I am not a believer in the emancipation of women."

One student said: "I like one of the women, but the other will get on, so I'll compromise by voting for neither."

#### NUSAS

NUSAS was a controversial issue. Most students said their views on NUSAS did not influence their vote.

Many students said they would vote for candidates because they

knew them personally, or even because they knew them by sight.

#### SUPERFICIAL

A third-year Sociology student said the survey seemed to prove that the students' views of the candidates were very superficial. He suggested that to get a keener insight into candidates' opinions, they should listen closely to the speeches in the halls, question them at the meeting, and talk to them privately afterwards. "This is the only way one can fully appreciate for what a candidate stands," he said.

## DIFFERING VIEWS OF FESTIVAL

"The scope and variety of Arts and Science Week has been significantly increased—a most desirable improvement."

"It was the same as all Arts and Science Weeks . . . attendance at the afternoon lectures showed a certain lack of interest despite the immaculate organisation and the caliber of the guest speakers."

"I thought the Struben exhibition was the highlight of the week."

These were some of the comments of students on last week's Arts and Science program.

#### REDELINGHUYS

In an interview, chairman Johan Redelinghuys said attendances at this year's various lectures

and exhibitions had been poorer than last year but this was mainly because this year a greater number of items had been offered.

#### IMPRESSED

Two of the guest speakers, Mr. Uys Krige, the poet, and Dr. J. McGregor, the psychologist, were both highly impressed by Rhodes. "This is a real university" said Dr. McGregor. The cast of "Much Ado About Nothing" was also thrilled by the reception of the Rhodes audience to the play and described the students as being "very alive and responsive."

The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. M. Hyslop, singled out "Yerma" for his particular praise—"The play was excellent," he said.



# Rhodeo Editorial

## RHODESIANS SILENT

IT IS surprising that the Rhodesian Government's move to force all students receiving its scholarships out of politics has met with no response from student leaders at South African Universities.

This cynical isolation of academic freedom has rightly earned the condemnation of the Rhodesian Press. But its implications as far as our own Rhodesian students are concerned seem to have been totally ignored. For the wording of the declaration, and the clarification issued by Mr. A. P. Smith, are quite clear. The ruling applies to "all students who receive help to go to any university or college"; and the ban precludes any form of political activity "whether by direct participation, or indirectly."

### Ludicrous

As far as they are concerned, the ban may have no effect at all, or it may severely hamper their university activities, depending on how strictly the regulations are enforced. Taken upon its face-value, the regulations would, for example, have prohibited a government-assisted Rhodesian student from asking Kaiser Matanzima a question during his recent visit here—a ludicrous result of a ludicrous decision.

### Anxiety

The move obviously has its motivation in Rhodesian affairs. The "Herald" has probably struck upon the truth when it suggests that it is part of a drive to distract a future African intelligentsia from politics in its formative years.

This feature of the ban, however, concerns us only indirectly. The main cause for anxiety

as far as we at Rhodes are concerned is the effect upon Rhodesian students studying in this country.

The ban would also have more far-reaching implications. Scholarship students at South African Universities would be debarred from protesting against government interference with the Universities. Considering that these students are an integral part of the South African scene, and that they have vital interests to protect when their universities are threatened, the ban appears to be unjustifiable.

### Cynical

It cannot be shrugged by with the cynical retort: "He who pays the piper calls the tune." For even of this mercenary piece of reasoning were acceptable, then the money which Rhodesian students receive from scholarships belongs to all the people of Rhodesia, and not merely to the political party which happens to be in power.

### Blackmail

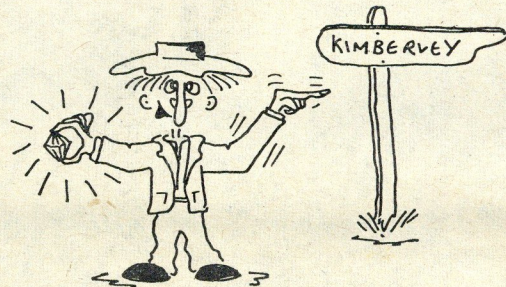
The issue as we see it, is not whether Rhodesian students should take part in South African politics or not. That is a problem which we feel can only be settled to his own satisfaction by the student in question. The form of blackmail upon which the Rhodesian Government is about to embark must be soundly condemned both by those whom it affects, and by South African student organisations. For it takes away from the future leaders of Rhodesia the right to participate in civil affairs if they feel competent to do so. It can only be interpreted as an insult to the maturity of those future leaders.



"... and Women's Residence Rules constitute a problem I'd really like to sink my teeth into..."

## ALL THIS FESTIVAL JAZZ

Cecil John



YOU HAVE probably noticed how many letters to the editor there are. In fact we get so many that rather than disappoint some people we don't publish any.

However I did notice one letter in the editor's basket which said, amongst other things which are unprintable, that the style of writing of this column was stereotyped and that it provided no variety. Now a journalist seldom takes kindly to this type of thing. So just to prove my ability I will write some of my thoughts in modern "jazz style."

Arts and Science Week is finished. Finished, finished, finished. The week of festivities culminated in the traditional Tarts and Lice Ball held in the Great Hole. Hole, hole, hole. And I hope that you get the point. Point, point, point. The sight of women ravenously stretching their not inadequate jaws to fit the best part of the whole chicken in took the place of a cabaret show. There were people of all sexes there. There were also two bunnies. Still, you know, it is the done thing to go to all the functions.

ANYHOW, that shows that I can do it. But there were two features which did interest me. The first was the gentlemen who thought that the communist had influenced the World Council of Churches. Even more interesting was the contraption rigged up by the Committee on the grass outside the Library. The most appropriate remark was daubed across it "Europeans Only." Certainly reminded one of that type of cubicle.

Inter-house boat racing time is here, it comes but once a year. Judging on the performances of some of the men however, one could safely assume that practise for the event carries on year in

and year out. The Inks and Inkettes will no doubt never have heard of this feature of campus life which as far as I know is unique.

University men, standing in a straight stripe, opening their gullets to enormous proportions and with the aid of a dexterous movement of the arm emptying the contents of a glass of liquid refreshment in a short a period of time as possible. Strange as it may seem, year after year the Toks do better than expected. Just goes to show that coffee parties in Livingstone are not always as innocent as they may seem. Perhaps also motivated by the old maxim of if you can't lick them join, after all it is a damn side more pleasant.

The curiosity of women knows no bounds. There are times when one should adhere to instructions. But they never do. Typical. If a notice says don't open before seven-thirty, the odds are overwhelmingly in favour of them opening it at 6.30. Struben, ever noted for its enterprise and knowledge of the human failings, exploited this to its maximum in their Arts and Straub Exhibition. A sign said "for men only," no women etc. etc.

But of course ladies will be

ladies, and the result was that certain ladies looked where they should not have looked—and to their everlasting regret they cast their eyes on a species of fauna, propogating the said species. To those curious ladies we extend the following invitation. In Rhodoe office we have a bottle marked "POISON." Do you think we are kidding?

You are finished, kaput, through. With these kind words the editor told me that he had accepted my resignation without any reservations. I have explored every parochial nook and cranny to find something infantile enough to be consumed by the average student and the women. And I must admit that I have no more.

But to add insult to injury, not only do you still have to pay for tomato sauce in Kaif with its filthy upper windows, but next week they will run a spotlight on Kaif. This is more than any normal man can contend with. So if there is anyone interested enough to sit here for hours at a time over the weekend and rack his brains for getting criticism, would the person concerned please reply immediately to the editor and then return at once to Fort England.

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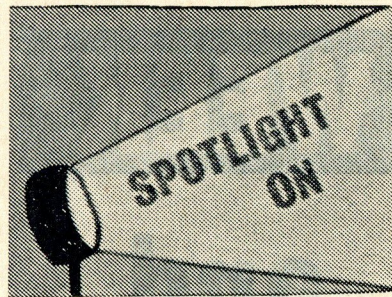
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# VERSATILE UYS KRIGE

By Geoff Verschoor



"WHERE I was a millionaire of minutes, I am now a miser of seconds," said Uys Krige in an exclusive interview with a Rhodoe reporter.

The interview took place in snatches while Mr. Krige dashed from town to university, from room to room and from indoors to out.

## LECTURES

Mr. Krige, well-known South African writer, translator, poet and playwright in both English and Afrikaans, visited Rhodes for a week. He gave a series of public lectures in the departments of English, Afrikaans and French.

He has written a number of plays and translated a few others from Spanish, French and English. His book of short stories was said in "Time" to be "a better book of short stories than any other in the English language." His Afrikaans poetry, particularly, ranks among the best South African poetry.

## DRAMA

He said he now wanted to concentrate on drama. He wanted to follow up his translation of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" into Afrikaans with one of "King Lear," but he would do this when he was older. He felt "King Lear" was the greatest of Shakespeare's plays—in fact, the greatest in the English language. "I feel strongly like Lear . . . The play reaches a pinnacle of achievement of the human spirit. It purges you with a feeling of pity and awe and you have no criticism."

"I have about 20 plays buzzing around in my head like busy bees . . . I get entangled with my tail," he quipped " . . . it is not a comet's tail but I think it will get a sparkle to it if I work hard enough at revisions. Being a perfectionist, I am revis-

ing continually, but I realise that I will never reach perfection."

## WAR

He said his ambition was to write more about the war and about the coloured man. He felt it his duty to expose war with all the good and bad it had brought out in man. He had a great love for the coloured man, as he had always had for "those below"—the peasant class.

"They are on the bedrock of existence. They are striving towards the light, hauling themselves up by their bootstraps. Man's reaching out for the light has always been for me one of the most moving things. I have the same feeling for the black man too, but I do not know the black man as well as the coloured. I grew up with the coloured man and I only want to write about the things that I really know about."

## "TAGTIGER"

Asked whether he was a Dertiger, Mr. Krige said: "I am not a Dertiger, I'm really a 'Tagtiger,' but I hope I belong to every decade. I want to start writing really well in my seventies and come out on the straight in my early eighties. Life is, I hope, a continual development."

"I wish with all my heart for the Sestigters that they will grow into hale and hearty Twee Duisendigers. That will give them plenty of time to improve," he quipped. "Just look how hard I've been trying to improve myself. Why should I be so lonely?"

About book banning, Mr. Krige said he was dead against it and had always been dead against it. "Dis' uit die borse."

"We were assured that everything would be all right as it was in safe hands, but what has happened? A book with a spot of sex in it has been banned, involving one of the most reputable publishers in the world and a writer in losses amounting to millions of rand!"

One may object to the character of Miss Jelkes as over-moralising but the morality she preaches is in reality no morality at all. As a painter she studies each face on its own merits, accepting each individual for what he is, without judging. She says, "Nothing human disgusts me unless it's unkind, violent." This is not moralising but a criticism of moralising. Williams displays much humility and sensitivity in his portrayal of Shannon's kindness towards Miss Freeman, who firmly clings to an abstract, inhuman morality. He confirms his humanity by allowing her to cling to her inhumanity. Miss Jelkes points to Shannon's need, the necessity to believe in something or someone.

But he is now incapable of believing in abstractions nor can he find satisfaction in superficial affairs with attractive, shallow tourists. Meaning must be found in those small moments when the barriers of self are broken down and two human beings communicate. Meaning is to be found in other human beings. In the case of Miss Jelkes these supreme moments occur in the, seemingly, most trivial incidents. Only through this contact can the iguana be set free from the night, his spiritual darkness.

The message of the old poet's



Seen with Johan Redelinghuys (left) and Professor Guy Butler, Mr. Uys Krige signs an autograph book after his address to students in the G.L.T. last Wednesday night. In his address entitled "A comment on my work" Mr. Krige read a number of his poems and a play. He was listened to by a large and appreciative audience.

## Church body used by Communists

— MINISTER

"THE WORLD Council of Churches is a Socio-Political Pressure Group used as a tool by the Communists," said the Rev. Dr. W. Allen in an Arts and Science speech this week.

Dr. Allen was speaking on the subject of "Christianity and Communism" in a lecture sponsored by the Evangelical Christian Union.

## INFLUENCE

Speaking on Communist influence from outside South Africa Dr. Allen said that the World Council had been infiltrated by Communists in its higher position. When it was formed in 1947 the first president, a bishop, was a man who for thirty years had been associated with communists and there were also two com-

munist on the central committee at the time.

Although the Communists are atheistic they were quite prepared to join churches and peace organizations in non-Communist countries to further their aims. This gives their views a veneer of respectability, and they subtly make people sympathetic to their views.

## FORGET

Dr. Allen was of the opinion that peace programmes and propaganda are often the work of Communists who wish to make people forget how to oppose and fight them. They aim at playing on youth's fears and making war seem so bad that they will not resist actively when the Communists move in. Liberal and social organizations were all open to Communist infiltration. God was being torn down from his pedestal by the Social Gospel which the Communists helped propagate to further their aims.

## QUESTIONS

There was not enough time at the end of the lecture for questions be asked and discussion to be raised about the lecture, and so on Sunday night, before leaving Grahamstown, Dr. Allen discussed his views again with a small group of people.

It was pointed out by Professor Oosthuizen that a nationalist form of organization was just as much as any other open to use by Communists. He said that extreme nationalism, like Fascism or National Socialism placed the language and people above Christianity and was just as bad as Communism. Dr. Allen, who is Vice-Chairman of the National Council to prevent Communism, agreed that an atmosphere of repression and a fear to question was bad in a country, but said that the Council had not so far investigated the dangers of nationalism in leaving the door open for Communism in South Africa.

## CRITICISM

## YERMA WAS A DARING EXPERIMENT

WHEN A producer goes beyond merely experimenting with tradition and takes the daring creative leap into a novel form and dimension of meaning, the critic becomes particularly self-conscious, for he cannot use the hack criteria and judgements of his trade with his usual confidence. With the play Yerma I reel this way.

## SYNOPSIS

Yerma (Spanish for The Barren One)—produced by Prof. Rob Antonissen—is the symbolic drama of Yerma's unsuccessful attempts to bear the child she so passionately and fanatically desires. She believes that in this child she will find the perfect love. She is unsuccessful because she is barren; she is barren because her intense idealism does not allow her to accept the necessary means, which is an identification with an commitment to her husband.

Yerma finally destroys herself through her isolation—a form of spiritual suicide—in killing her husband, she irreversibly separates her ideal from any hope of it becoming part of reality. A difficult play, with significance beyond the individual circumstances of Yerma.

## CAST

Rike Antonissen playing Yerma has matured since her last performances, and she performed extremely well—particularly in her more difficult parts. The necessary feeling that Yerma was really barren was successfully created early in the play. The good casting of Maria (Marie-Hendrine v. d. Westhuizen) was partially responsible for this—her naturalness contrasted with the complex Yerma.

The Ou heidin (Karin Steyn)—slightly comic—was well played, although her exits were shabby like those of most of the cast.

## PERFORMANCE

Conversation exchanges were generally too rapid and little use made of the effective pause: except once by Yerma in Scene 5, when she has been thrown to the ground by Juan (Dawie de Villiers).

The washer-women and carnival scenes both required more rehearsal—particularly in timing, rhythm and exits. It is difficult to decide whether the four male parts were underplayed; Juan sometimes gave this impression.

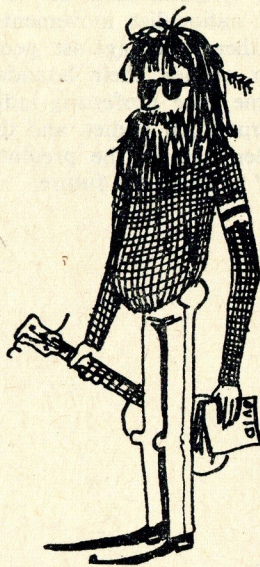
## SET

The set was simple and symbolic; the lighting a little daring; the music Spanish, gay and appropriate. Strangely, the lengthy set changes introduced a new device into Rhodes drama. The audience were reminded that they were seeing a play and they had time to digest what they had just seen.

I feel that this play made an impact that surprised one, considering the rehearsal difficulties. Prof. Antonissen admitted, and Prof. Butler sensed, that while the technique was not perfect, the feeling with which the key roles were played overcame these shortcomings.

R. L. K.

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ALTHOUGH as a substitute it may not be of equivalent value to live theatre, not having the same unpredictability, excitement, and life, cinema must surely be considered the main medium for art in our present-day civilisation. It is therefore encouraging to find one of America's most famous playwrights writing a play, the production of which is so congenial to the making of an excellent film, and, on top of this, actually to see the film well-made.

Previously, though recognising Tennessee Williams as one of the better writers, I always found his writing tending towards the superficial, concentrating almost exclusively on the deviant and on the deviant characteristics of the deviant alone. Often, also, his symbolism seemed superimposed. "The Night of the Iguana," however, is a greater piece of writing.



# PAGE FOUR FEATURE OF THE WEEK

## Nationalism Destructive and Dangerous

**THERE IS substantial agreement among scholars that nationalism in the modern sense is a phenomenon which dates from the late eighteenth century. One eminent exception, Johan Huizinga, treated it as phenomenon as old as European history itself, and suggested that those who see nationalism as a uniquely modern phenomenon are victims of the "age-old human habit of attributing existence to things only once they have a name."**

I incline to the more commonly held view of Carleton Hayes, Alfred Cobban, Hans Kohn and Elie Kedourie, that the French Revolution had a great deal to do with the emergence of an idea which differed so much in intensity from earlier patriotic rising to expel foreigners (with which European history abounds) that it was correct to give this idea a new name. In revolutionary France the nation became, in a real sense, a king-substitute. A hymn was sung to it and the idea of the "nation in arms" was both realised in practice and caught the imagination of the Jacobin legislator.

"The young men shall go to battle; the married men shall forge arms and transport provisions; the women shall make tents and clothes, and shall serve in the hospitals; the children shall turn old linen into lint; the old men shall repair to the public

In its name they made Yugoslavia, gave Silesia a plebiscite, and restored Poland as a nation state. Then the Thirties witnessed some revolting demonstrations of nationalism run riot on an unprecedented scale, which brought on another enormous war in which civilians suffered worse than soldiers.

### PEACEMAKERS

This time the peacemakers broke up or de-horned the nation states which had been troublesome; but in the context of east-west tensions the western powers have since decolonised and allowed a new batch of nation states to come into being, each with a political will of its own.

The underlying thought here was that the way to achieve the maximum of contentment was to make the cultural nation co-terminous with the political state. The cultural nation is

he was convinced about the consequences of the application, in a multi-national state, of the "modern theory of nationality."

"By making the State and the nation commensurate with each other in theory, it reduces practically to a subject condition all other nationalities that may be within the boundary. It cannot admit them to an equality with the ruling nation which constitutes the State, because the State would then cease to be national, which would be a contradiction of the principle of its existence. According, therefore, to the degree of humanity and civilization in that dominant body which claims all the rights of the community, the inferior races are exterminated or reduced to servitude, or outlawed, or put in a condition of dependence."

This theory, he concluded, was "a retrograde step in history," "the most advanced form of the revolution," and he was horrified at its irrationality and its long-term anarchical propensities.

At the other end of the Bismarckian era, and prompted by dismal recollections of it, Ernest Renan rejected, like Acton, the view that the cultural nations must become a state. A nation, to him, had to be an association of people kept in being by a common and constantly renewed act of will, dissoluble if its members so desired, but kept in being for a moral purpose and sustained by a sense of common effort in the past and the expectation of common effort in the future—Burke's partnership, more or less, between those dead, those alive and those still to be born.

The Englishman and the Frenchman, of course, enjoyed one important advantage: the nation was already in fact co-terminous with the state. Not so, however, the Italians, the Germans, the Czechs or the Poles, who, before they could build their own monocultural states, had first to knock down somebody else's multi-

cultural ones. The act of destruction gave their nationalism a peculiar intensity, while the appeal to group solidarity was found to carry tremendous emotive power.

### PROBLEM

Nationalism of both kinds however, proved disruptive of world order. Significantly, as its destructive force came to be appreciated, statesmen turned to the building of institutions which might tame it. The League of Nations, ineffective though it was as a deterrent to nationalist ambition, was at least a much more impressive international meeting ground than anything made before, and an indication that the Powers appreciated their problem.

Its collapse was viewed with consternation. World War II followed. The United Nations eclipsed the League by far in size, in area of membership, and in the diversity of its international agencies; but, like the League before it, it has suffered a considerable loss of reputation in recent years. This is a very alarming development indeed, and one, incidentally, to which South Africa as well as her opponents has substantially contributed.

A disturbing aspect of nationalist thinking generally, as with the political thinking of the extreme left, is its traditional lack of enthusiasm for authority outside itself, its habit of looking on international agencies as the putative lawbreaker looks on the policeman. This is highly dangerous in situations of international crisis.

A litany for the age of Overkill might well ask Heaven's protection, on the one hand, against the devotees of world revolution, who seek a golden age in the future at the expense of the present, and on the other against nationalist movements which assert themselves against peoples inside or outside their boundaries, at the same time professing indifference to international bodies, and thus seek a golden age in the present at the cost of pawning the future.

By T. R. H. DAVENPORT

places, to stimulate the courage of the warriors and preach the unity of the Republic and the hatred of kings."

### PROPAGANDA

Thenceforth, too, one begins to encounter the effective use of mass propaganda techniques on a grand scale to inculcate a patriotic mood. Modern nationalism is rooted in man's feelings and nourished by propaganda.

At first, the terms "nationality" and "liberty" were frequently linked together, as if they depended on each other. Because the achievement of liberty was so often connected in men's minds—as for example in Mazzini's—with the eviction of a foreign oppressor, this was not surprising. Even in the twentieth century, as when Nehru described nationalism as in essence a feeling of hostility to the foreign rulers of a subject country, this kind of connection has often been drawn.

Liberal orthodoxy of the early nineteenth century, at any rate, insisted that people sharing common cultural characteristics deserved to have a political frontier drawn round them, so that they could fraternise effectively with each other, so that they would not have to fraternize with people who had different characteristics and in the belief that if the peoples (as distinct from the crowned heads) adjusted the political relationship between these separate cultural nations, the result would be perfect peace.

This point of view has had a long half life. It tenaciously survived the blood and iron of the late nineteenth century unifications, and the most destructive war ever fought (1914-18), and it commended itself very strongly to the diplomats at Versailles in 1919.

composed of essentially immutable characteristics—perhaps racial characteristics, but if not racial, then linguistic. People who speak the same language, according to this criterion, are entitled to consider themselves a nation.

Where was the miscalculation? By Hitler's day it was very clear that there had been one. Several competent modern analysts have seen no improvement in the well-being of peoples as a result of the supersession of old empires by nationalist regimes, and noted a marked tendency for nationalist regimes to demonstrate more aggressive characteristics than the regimes which they displaced.

Cobban, Kohn and Kedourie have all disinterred, examined and largely associated themselves with Lord Acton's penetrating essay "On Nationality." Acton tore into the nationalist philosophy of the German and Italian romantics, above all their argument that the "race" (for sake of clarity, the "cultural nation") is entitled to turn itself into a state.

Acton even went so far as to suggest that "when different races inhabit the different territories of one Empire composed of several smaller States, it is of all combinations the most favourable to the establishment of a highly developed system of freedom," and deliberately applied his argument, not merely to Switzerland, but (without the benefit of our hindsight) to the Hapsburg Empire, whose constituent ethnic groups were unequal in their development, and where no single group was strong enough permanently to dominate all the others. (A similar line of thinking brought Smuts to the idea of a League of Nations in 1919).

### MULTI-NATIONAL

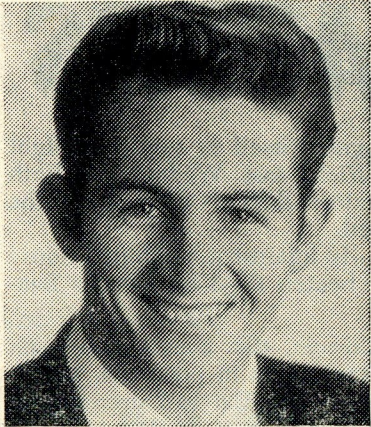
Acton was less knowledgeable, perhaps, about the deficiencies of the Hapsburg multi-national Empire, than



**Dr. T. R. H. Davenport, an old Rhodian, has recently taken up the position of Associate Professor in the History Department at Rhodes. He was formerly senior lecturer at the University of Cape Town. In 1963 he went to the U.S.A. on an academic exchange grant. Dr. Davenport is an expert on Afrikaans political history, and has written several papers on the Afrikaner Bond, Afrikaner and Canadian nationalism, and the background of the South African Rebellion of 1914.**



## SPORTRAIT



## Ron Abbott

Our sportrait this week is Ron Abbott, the present South African second grade gymnastics champion.

Ron started gym. in 1960 and represented Border Schools in 1962 and 1963. At the South African Schools Champions in 1962, he was placed 6th and won the agility section. In 1963, he captained Border Schools, winning the Under-18 Gym title, and came third in the Under-19 section for more advanced junior gymnasts. In the same year he was awarded colours and honours for gym. at Selborne, and was elected Sportsman for the Year.

This year, in winning the South African second grade title, he also won the free-standing section and as a result his name has been put forward for Border colours.

At this year's intervarsity in which Rhodes came second, Ron won the free standing event, despite strong competition from a field which included two Springboks.

Ron's sporting activities have not been confined to gymnastics alone. In 1962 he won the Border Under 16 Diving Title, and in 1963 he won the Under-18 title and represented Border Schools at the South African Championships. This year he won the 1 metre diving event at Rhodes.

Ron has also been the Border Trampoline Champion for the past three years. In 1962 he went to the South African Championships and was placed 2nd in the Under-16 event, and 3rd in the Junior (Under 18) event. Mr. R. Klass, well-known in trampoline circles, has offered to train Ron for the Springbok Trials from which a team to represent South Africa at the World Championships at Chicago next year will be chosen. Mr. Klass feels certain that Ron has got a good chance of gaining selection.

Ron is trained by Rhodian Jack Charteris, who is well-known in Border Gymnastic circles.

## Besides work next week

**Thursday, September 9 at 5.15 p.m.**—Prof. Erbe will give a talk to the Literary Society on 'The Meininger' — A Chapter in Theatre History.

**Friday, September 10 at 8.00 p.m.** in the Great Hall—Founders Day Ball.

**Sunday, September 12**—Founders Day Service in the Great Hall at 9.45 a.m.

**Wednesday, September 15**—The U.E.D. Players production of three plays in the Great Hall at 8.00 p.m.—

T. S. Eliot's 'Sweeney Agonistes' with Idwal Williams, Margaret McGinn and chorus. Produced by Mrs. Charton.

Liz Botha's production of 'The Lesson' by Eugene Ionesco. A comedy of the absurd with Errol Hort, and Marilyn Harris in the leading roles.

Noël Coward's 'Hands Across the Sea' produced by Colin Chambers. Playing leading parts are Errol Hort, Margaret Anand and Hilary Twyman.

**Thursday, September 16 in Room 611 at 5.15 p.m.**—A lecture by Mr. William Swing on Thomas Woolf—American novelist.

## CRITICISM

## 'Much Ado' a triumph

THE P.E. Theatre Guild have once again triumphed in bringing an outstandingly successful Shakesperian production to Grahamstown. There seems to be little doubt that this is the most appealing piece of English theatre we have had, since their last visit with "The Taming of The Shrew."

Clearly, this production allowed itself very little margin for the possibility of failure. The change of period to Victorian setting was pleasing and did not seem obtrusive enough to create and major problems. It did not appear to effect very radically the meaning and the emphasis of the comedy.

## MASTERFUL

The two really exceptional people both in the script and in the cast were Beatrice and Benedict played by Helen Mann and Gordon Roberts. These two people had the task of providing most of the wit as well as acting as a foil for the development of the number of situations. They handled their dialogue masterfully, giving just the right pointedness and at the same time fostering an awareness in the minds of the audience of the poetic quality of the lines. Helen Mann, particularly, showed a great vitality.

## MELODRAMA

The production maintained such a high general standard that the inadequacy of the Messenger and the Friar (two people who came in at the last moment for the Grahamstown performance) did not jar unduly. The scene in the Abbey did seem to go into melodrama. However, this scene is an enviable problem because neither Claudia nor Hera are well-drawn characters.

The producer (Margaret Inglis) drilled the cast extremely well in both pace and movement. These two factors played a vital part in reinforcing the comic style of the play. In some scenes the movement was so well contrived that the appropriate mood was established even before the dialogue was spoken.—D. B.

## Sticks rule retrogressive - hockey players GRANDSTAND VIEW



THE RE-INTRODUCTION of the old "sticks" rule into men's hockey has proved to be singularly unpopular among the hockey players on the campus. There is a danger that the men's game will now degenerate to a level commensurate with women's hockey.

The "sticks" rule in men's hockey was abolished by the International Hockey Federation five years ago. Presumably it has been resurrected because of an increasing incidence of injuries on the hockey field. But, to my mind, the move by the Federation can only be construed as retrogressive.

## SPLIT-SECOND

In the first instance, there is the difficulty of interpreting exactly what constitutes "sticks." Basically a player infringes the rule when he raises his stick above his shoulders, either on the backswing or during the follow-through. This sounds very simple, but an umpire has only a split second to decide whether there has been an infringement or not. There is always the likelihood of an umpire making a wrong decision, or being inconsistent in his whistling for "sticks."

This was only too apparent in the Rhodes-Walmer match last Sunday. The umpire would penalise a player for "sticks" at one moment, and then, almost immediately afterwards, allow an apparently identical swing at the ball to go unpunished. I do not blame the umpires for this; I blame the "sticks" rule. The umpire's task is normally a difficult one: now it is almost impossible.

Secondly, the new rule tends to slow the game down. Players have to rely on the flick rather than the cross-pass. Wingers and backs are the main sufferers here. To cross a ball fast and effectively, a winger inevitably has to raise his stick higher than his shoulders; a back cannot clear his line without taking a swing at the ball.

## INJURIES

Short-corner experts might also suffer, but here, perhaps, the re-introduction of the old rule is most justified. There is no doubt that short-corners are often dangerous to the defending side. It is from them that most injuries result. To overcome the dangers of the short corners, however, it was hardly necessary to bring the "sticks" rule back. What was needed was a tightening of those rules relating to "dangerous play." Umpires should have been instructed to be stricter on the "crash-bang" exponents.

Indeed, a clearer interpretation of what constitutes dangerous play would have been far better for all concerned. The "sticks" rule smacks too much of women's hockey, which has limited appeal as a spectator sport. It would be a pity if the men's game were to lose its spectator attraction also. It is poorly supported on the campus as it is.

It is a little late to clarify the conditions which must be satisfied for a person to participate in House rugby. However, these are the latest measures:—

1. No person who has represented the 1st XV in TWO or more games may play House rugby.

2. No person who has represented the 2nd XV or the U20A's in TWO CONSECUTIVE games may appear for his House unless he is dropped from the above teams for two consecutive weeks.

3. It follows that a person who has had only ONE U20A or 2nd XV match may appear for his House on the Sunday immediately following that match. A regular U20A or 2nd XV player must, after being dropped, wait for two weeks before he can play for his House team.

Any people not affected by the above may play House rugby.

\* \* \*

The Sports Union is seriously considering the construction of a bowling-green (not alley) between Kaif and Atherstone House. This would afford the less physically active students on the campus an opportunity of taking part in some organised university sport. Bowls is enjoying increasing popularity among all age groups, and scarcely deserves the comment of "Oubaas Mark" Markotter, the renowned South African rugby coach, who once said: "Bowls is a game played by ladies of both sexes."

## NON-WHITES DECIDE TO LEAVES NUSAS

## ATTACK

The President-Elect of NUSAS, Mr. Ian Robertson, said NUSAS was attacked from the right for being too radical; and it was now also attacked from the left for being too conservative.

NUSAS is neither. It merely stands for the elementary principles of democracy accepted in free countries throughout the world.

## MINORITY OPINION

"The recent disaffiliation was passed at a poorly attended meeting, and represents the opinion of a very small minority of non-white students."

THE NON-EUROPEAN section of the University of Natal has disaffiliated from NUSAS. This surprise decision was taken at a meeting of students, when a resolution deciding to draw from the National Union was passed by only four votes.

The President of NUSAS, Mr. Maeder Osler, considered the withdrawal to be only "temporary." In a statement he said: "We hope that the dissatisfaction is worked out within NUSAS itself and not by the simple process of self-isolation."

The meeting was eventually called last month at the Alan Taylor Residence, the main stronghold of anti-NUSAS forces.

## HECKLING

After a four-hour debate, during which speakers in favour of NUSAS were subjected to considerable heckling, the motion calling on the S.R.C. to disaffiliate was passed by 42 votes to 38 with 6 abstentions.

The annual general meeting of the student body will be held this month. It is understood that a motion calling on the S.R.C. to re-affiliate to NUSAS will be proposed.

A statement on the disaffiliation was made by the President of the S.R.C., Mr. Mewa Ramgobin, who spoke at some length against the motion to disaffiliate.

## STRUGGLE

"My student body is of the opinion that NUSAS is an offshoot of liberalism in the student section, and that it further seeks to dilute the militancy of the non-white students, thereby hoping to prevent a national and united

struggle of all the oppressed people.

"The student body thinks that NUSAS, by refusing to ally itself with the 'liberatory' movement, reveals its utter contempt for the struggles and conditions of the oppressed peoples. It has instructed the S.R.C. to disaffiliate from NUSAS."

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# SCRAPPY MATCHES DISAPPOINT SPECTATORS



Roger Rowett about to score his second try and the fourth of U/20 A in their game against a combined house rugby side. This game, played under floodlights last Wednesday night, resulted in a 17-10 win for U/20 A. Others in the picture are Tim Wood on the ground, Derek Botha, Pat Atkinson, Shorty Hart, and Rob Bing.

Rhodes rugby did not distinguish itself in two flood-light matches played on the Great Field last Wednesday. Both games were scrappy, and spectators drifted away from the field long before the games ended.

The under-20A side won 17-10 against a combined house team, and the First Team were beaten 6-3 by Border Baa-Baa's.

## ERRORS

RHODES FIRST XV were defeated by the Border Barbarians XV by 6 points to 3 in a floodlit rugby match on the Great Field last Wednesday evening. Conditions were made difficult by the non-functioning of one set of floodlights, and as a result there were numerous handling errors on both sides.

The match was scrappy and uninspiring, and fell far below the standard of the corresponding games in previous years. There was scarcely one constructive line movement during the game, and the flow of spectators away from the Great Field after half-time was understandable. Only Fetting, the Baa-Baas full-back, lived up to his reputation.

## DEBUT

Lewis, hampered by the poor lighting, fell far below his usual form, but he often kicked usefully from the base of the scrum to shield Yeo, making his first team debut, from the fast-breaking Baa-baa flanks. Rhodes' only points came from a penalty goal kicked by Newman.

All in all, it was a game almost totally devoid of interest or excitement.

## UNDER-TWENTY MATCH

U20 A BEAT the combined houses side 17-10.

Half-way through the first half

Cowper, the houses scrum-half was caught in possession on his own line. The ball dropped for Roger Rowett to dot down for an unconverted try. Half time score 3-0.

The house team kicked off in the second half, and Trevor George followed up to score a good try which was converted by Lynn Schroeder (3-5).

## PENALTY

U 20 then attacked strongly, and a good break by Taath was ended with Raath slipping just short of the try line. Schnell then put over a good penalty from just outside the twenty-five to put U20's back into the lead (6-5).

About five minutes later Selby went over near the posts following a good line movement. Schnell converted to make the score 11-5. Following a set scrum near the houses line, Selby went round the blind side to score an unconverted try (14-5). Soon after Rowett also went over for an unconverted try (17-5).

## OBSTRUCTED

The house team then scored after Salusbury was obstructed while going for the ball, and the ref. had no hesitation in awarding penalty try. This was converted by Schroeder to make the score (17-10).

For the U20's Raath, Rowett, Selby and Carlson had good games, while Schroeder, George and full-back, Bing, were conspicuous in the houses side.

## Walmer narrowly beats Hockey side

WALMER FIRSTS defeated Rhodes Firsts, 2-1 in a hockey match played at the Varsity over the week-end.

Conditions were not conducive to attractive hockey and the usual inter-passing movements were infrequent and too short-lived. The first half produced the best hockey of the match while the conditions were still good and during this period Rhodes looked more dangerous than the opposition.

However the Walmer defence stuck to their task and thwarted all attempts to score. The first half remained goal-less with Rhodes appearing a shade better on the unusual gravel surface.

## LOOSE PASSING

Soon after half-time, however, Walmer opened the scoring with a good goal scored from the left

and then assumed control of the game. The gravel surface deteriorated considerably and neither side were able to produce attacking movements with the result that the game degenerated into a loose-passing affair.

## FINAL GOAL

In the closing stages there was some excitement when Findlay netted for Rhodes from a rebound following a short corner, and this appeared to be the equaliser. Not to be outdone, however, Walmer split the Rhodes defence, and the right wing scored a magnificent goal to win the game seconds before the final whistle.

On the whole Walmer were the better side and although a draw would have been a fair reflection one cannot begrudge their victory in the final seconds of the game.

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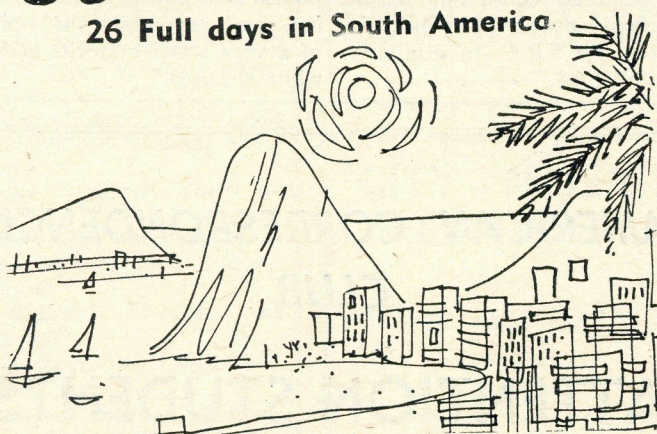
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