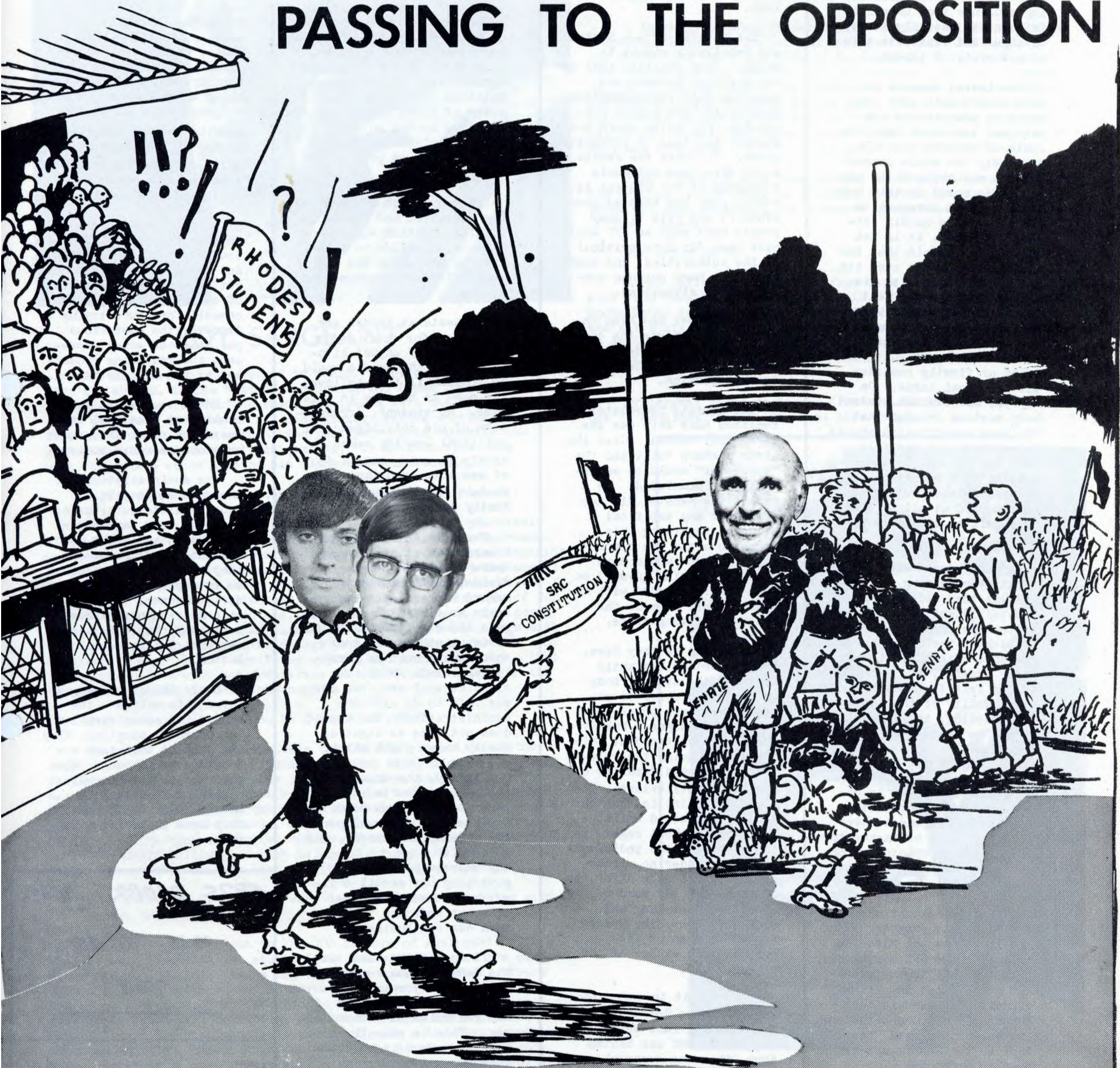


## PASSING TO THE OPPOSITION





# SENATE DISREGARDS STUDENT INTERESTS

The present Rhodes University regime has never tried to disguise its lack of confidence in the student body. Its paternalistic attitude, far from protecting students from unhealthy influences, has only served to anger and frustrate them on a variety of levels.

The latest chapter in this unfortunate saga concerns an unwarranted and arrogant intrusion into the realm of student politics. Obviously the whole student body is not going to be particularly moved by this act, since student interest in SRC affairs is hardly fervent. However, it is not only in this field that the administration has cast its shadow, but also with respect to such deeply felt issues as the bar on women visiting men's rooms and having alcohol in residence.

Let us firstly consider the political issue. On May 31, an official student body meeting decided that the then constitution should be amended. It was felt that the SRC had become redundant as a political body and that either we should have no SRC at all or that it should be radically altered.

The amendment was passed by an overwhelming majority and was then referred to the Senate/Student Liaison Committee who promptly threw it back at the SRC for two reasons: Firstly, it was badly drafted, and second, it was felt that despite the legality of the student body meeting, the issue should be decided on a referendum.

It is important to stress that the referendum in no way altered the original amendment. It was to have been used as a barometer to gauge student opinion prior to a more satisfactory student meeting.

Unfortunately it was not used for this purpose. The president and the vice-president of the SRC mistakenly believed that the referendum constituted an official student body mandate to change the new constitution. And so, cap in hand, they went to the Senate and asked them to amend it.

The Senate was of course fully aware that they had the power to do this and they were also aware that such an

action was supremely dictatorial. Alas, the Senate is not yet able to distinguish between authority based on rational open-minded principles, and repressive paternalism.

The motives of the Senate are relatively simple to gauge. They realised that if the election process was based on Hall representation they would have a meek subservient SRC which would not disturb the tide of executive power. No doubt the Senate would have been extremely concerned if the Student Assembly plan had been adopted since it was felt by many people that such an SRC would have been far more critical of the authorities, and might therefore have pursued confrontation situations.

Both Spicer and King insisted that unless the constitution was amended, there would be no SRC after the August election.

The Senate immediately realised that this was the lever they needed. Give the lever a sharp twist and the "schlenter" would be satisfactorily concluded. As a result the Senate did not press for any empirical evidence regarding this dogmatic claim (no conclusive evidence would have been forthcoming anyway) so that they proceeded with indecent haste to make the necessary arrangements.

In acting as they have, the Senate has blatantly bypassed the student body on campus in order to satisfy their own power-perpetuating designs. Nobody should be concerned at this stage in arguing the relative merits and demerits of the two constitutions. The important point is that the Senate have acted unilaterally and without regard to the wishes of the individual student. Under no circumstances can Senate offer the defence that the word of president Mike King and vice-president Mike Spicer could be taken on face value as the wishes of the student body.

Although it is understood that King and Spicer insisted that the full weight of the entire SRC was behind them, this was certainly not the case. Neither was it the case that the referendum was sufficient indication that the student body wanted an SRC based on

Hall Representation. Apart from the fact that a very small percentage of Oppidans (who are mostly senior students with a greater knowledge and experience of student affairs) actually knew about the referendum, only just 50% of the referendum forms were returned.

The results of the referendum also showed that a majority of only 48 wanted representation on a Hall basis. On this flimsy evidence, it appears, King and Spicer went to Senate requesting a post haste implementation of the constitution based on Hall representation. And no Senator can maintain that he was not aware of these facts. If so, then he had no right to make a decision on the SRC constitution so poorly informed.

In short, the student has been deceived and placed in a false position whereby he will be compelled to tolerate an SRC which has not been officially recommended by him.

Students at Rhodes are notorious for their tacit acceptance of unjust situations but the Senate would be foolish if they believed the same to be true in this case. No student, irrespective of his intelligence or political leaning takes kindly to being made a fool of and more important, no student enjoys being blatantly deceived.

The attitude of Senate towards the students manifests itself in other fields, particularly in regard to residence reform. Again we find that they regard the sex life of the individual student as something which must be harshly regulated. What, we might as well ask, has our sex life to do with the administration? The answer does not come to light as easily as we might think.

Firstly, the university no longer acts 'in loco parentis', so that cuts out any pressure from whimpering parents. Secondly, the university does not uphold any universal principal governing our sexual activities. What we do inside our bedrooms is very much our own business.

It is not the case, as the Senate seems to think, that the only reason students want a relaxation of the res rules is because of sex. This is patently not the case since it must be remembered that privacy is one of the essentials of an individual's freedom. In controlling what the student does in residence, in forbidding visitors from stu-

dents' rooms, in forbidding alcohol in rooms, Senate is interfering with the student's privacy. It seems that in residence no man's house is his castle, it is the Senate's fort, and therefore the buttress of the "South African way of life".

At any rate, the answer when it is eventually extracted from the mire of half-truths and irrelevancies, does not present a satisfactory reply to the problem. In fact the answer is one of power politics. Rhodes is a fundamentally residential university, and therefore anything which happens in res reflects directly on the prestige of the establishment. If the image of the university is "tarnished", then the government might apply the economic squeeze.

This defence is totally inexplicable since UCT allows women in men's rooms and the government has not yet reduced their grant. Of course one could amuse oneself for hours trying to discover the mysterious palitations which represent the reasoning processes of the administration.

Added to this is the contingent fact that the residence rules are abused on a considerable scale.

The administration are thus presented with two equally distasteful alternatives: they can either see reason and allow women into men's rooms or they can instruct wardens to interpret the rules in a strict manner. The latter alternative would almost certainly result in the wardens risking social isolation.

There is, of course, a third alternative - the course the administration is currently adopting. They can pretend that they are fooling the students, the government, the general public, and ultimately themselves. In the latter they have succeeded admirably.

Cont. on page 3

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## Deacon and Nusas

Bill Deacon, United Party MP for Albany, in which constituency Rhodes falls, has long been a sharp critic of NUSAS ideology, its leadership and its programmes. The Sunday Times recently revealed that Deacon conducted his own secret investigation into NUSAS long before the Schlebusch Committee was an-

nounced, and he admitted that he used fair and foul means to ferret out information which he believed could discredit NUSAS.

As a result of his investigation, Deacon planned to propose a judicial inquiry into NUSAS at the 1971 UP National Congress in Bloemfontein. However, the speech was never delivered because of a crowded programme.

In Deacon's secret documents, which were received by the Sunday Times, he disclosed that in citing evidence against NUSAS, he relied very heavily on speeches made by Paula Ensor,

Neville Curtis, Paul Pretorius and Dr Rick Turner, all of whom were banned about 16 months later.

In his secret investigation, Deacon claimed that:

- Student protest had taken a "new and militant direction" mainly in the English language universities and partly due to influences from America and Europe.
- The leadership of NUSAS had fallen into the hands of "an elite and radical few".
- The movement was anti-establishment - including the United Party - and pro-Black socialism.

- Sensitivity training - "a process of brainwashing" - was being used in South Africa by organisations committed to change.

He further revealed that his divisional committee had unanimously accepted his resolution to request a commission of inquiry, and that fellow members of the United Party had received copies of his memorandum.

Bill Deacon is coming to Rhodes today. We do not want another rambling rationalisation from you, Mr Deacon. Just answer our questions.

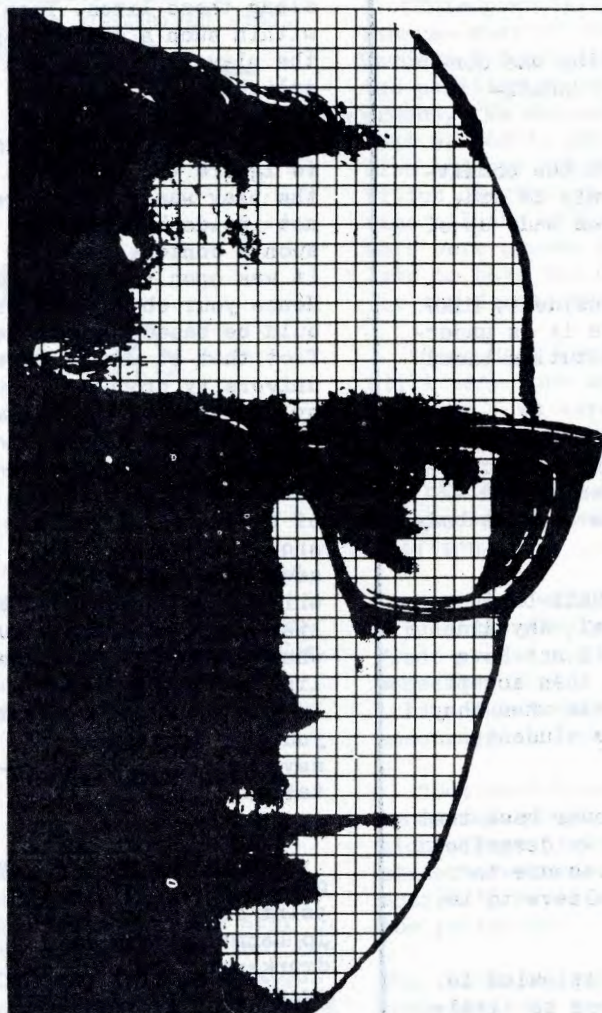
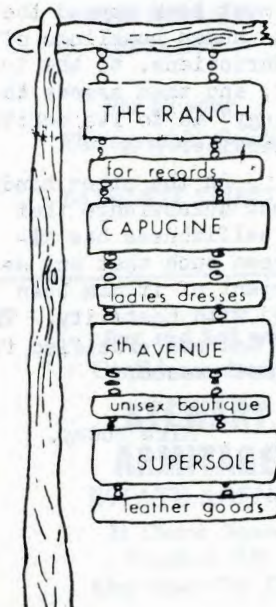
FROM PAGE 2

One further point: whilst many students break the law in this respect does not mean that they are not concerned about it. The Senate is creating a false situation which often causes students to question their actions in a particular light. They wonder not only whether their actions are legally wrong, but whether they are immoral as well. This line of thinking could, in certain cases produce strong feelings of guilt which are not justified. Such feelings could influence their lives outside university detrimentally.

It is time students were treated as adults rather than school children brimful of original sin. With regard to the unwarranted intrusion into student politics, it is obvious that ideals will get us nowhere. The Senate has taught us one relevant lesson, namely, it is power that counts.

Therefore, it is power and not sentiment that we must be concerned with.

T.R.A. (Twenty-two Revisited Association)



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## EDITORIAL

## SENATE KEEP OUT

For the first time in the history of Rhodes University, Senate has felt the need to change the constitution of the SRC. Such changes have in the past been left to students.

Further than this, Senate's unilateral action goes back on a previous decision of the student body.

On May 31 this year, a student body meeting approved a new constitution for the SRC. The constitution contained recommendations for the setting up of a Student Assembly, to be voted in on a House basis.

The new constitution was sent to the Senate/Student Liason Committee for approval, but the committee advised among other things, that a referendum be held to find out the whole student body's feelings on the matter, as so few students attended the original meeting.

This was despite the fact that the student body meeting was constitutional and all its resolutions were also, therefore, constitutional.

The SRC held a farcical referendum in accordance with the committee's recommendation. In the referendum a majority of only 48 students approved of a second constitution in which the SRC was made up of Hall representatives.

The president of the SRC, Mike King, and the vice-president, Mike Spicer, took the results of the referendum to Senate where it is understood they pushed for the implementation of the new constitution based on Hall representation.

No Senator can claim that he was unaware of the flimsy evidence on which King and Spicer based their argument for the new constitution. Yet they approved it apparently on the basis of the referendum and what King and Spicer told them, thus ignoring the previous student body meeting and without consulting the student body again.

Why did Senate rush into restructuring the SRC on a Hall basis when they were so hesitant about the Student Assembly idea? Why did they throw out the latter idea on the grounds that they did not have the assurance that that was what the students wanted, and then accept in indecent haste King and Spicer's hall representation idea when they knew the scantiness of the evidence that that was what the students did want?

Could it be that Senate was aware of the potential power base that the Student Assembly offered? Was Rhodexo too honest when we described the Student Assembly as "a viable body to bring massive pressure to bear on the Administration to make the changes which we believe to be so important to every student on this campus"?

Could it be that the conservatism of King and Spicer appealed to the Senators? Could it be that an SRC structure that offers as little in the way of a power base as the Senior Students Committee also appealed to them?

It is in the interests of the entrenched authorities of this university to have a conservative SRC - one that makes few noises about change, one that regards "the correct channels" as an end in themselves. And they saw the present SRC crisis as the ideal opportunity to see just that.

Senate's unwarranted interference into student politics is to be deplored. It is another example of their contempt for the student and his ability to settle his own affairs.

Students should be allowed to settle their own affairs in matters which only concern students. The subject of the constitutions has now become irrelevant. What matters is that Senate has gone further than ever before in interfering with us as students.

For too long now they have maintained a paternalistic attitude to us, and for too long they have interfered in matters such as residence rules, matters which concern only the student, since they affect only the student.

Senate must be told once and for all to stop interfering in our affairs.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr Editor,

Your editorial in RHODEO (9th August), is rather delightful - it is full of fevered and confused thinking.

Let me deal with the latter aspect first. Should Giles' play have been staged? Your claim seems to consist of saying that this is a university and in the context of what a university pertains to, the play should have been staged. Presumably you would define a university as being a place where people may freely engage in the search for knowledge, or something along those lines. Then within such a definition, the play, if it contain enlightenment of some sort, should have been staged. However you seem to ignore the fact that the play was to be staged not inside but outside such a context, because it was open to the public. Hence your objections should be based not on the fact that it was to be a university production but by pointing to the actual merits of the play.

Here, certainly, you have possible criticism of Dr Hyslop. The play should first have been seen (privately). Then while I am inclined to believe that play has value, where is one to draw the line on such an issue? In your apparent conceit you deny the rights of, say, Dr Hyslop to entertain a different value system.

And here I have my second point. What is the point of such polemic? Jo Leng's comments on drunkenness etc are irrelevant to any evaluation of the issue. Your polemic also, does not appear to be designed in that direction. Then why I say you are conceited is that you exclude all others. So, in fact, your stance is very similar in these respects to those whom you criticize. By that fact you are as much a part of the problem. And you are a part of the problem because you indulge in belief without the clarity of thought which might warrant the application of such belief in your position.

An afterthought: RHODEO consists of internal matters and debates you have raised. What is going on outside your world? For example, what is happening at the Commonwealth Universities Conference? If you lack printing space, there is the front page.

R Tomlinson.

Dear sir,

Your editorial of August 17, concerning the relationship of ideology and interests in politics, raises several interesting points.

Your main point, namely that the Black's interests lie in change, while the White's reside in the status quo, is true, but only on a very general level, which is so general that it does not stand up to closer examination.

Consider, for example, the fact that there are Whites who long for nothing more than a radical change in South African society, just as there are Blacks who have gained much from the present system, to their satisfaction. Naturally, both groups are relatively small, but their presence tends to indicate that the situation is somewhat more complex than you would have us believe.

Then in a familiar, though rather tenuously connected, dig at Christianity, you claim that ideology (i.e. in terms of Liberalism and Christianity) has yet to succeed in 2,000 years of effort.

I think anyone with any sense and honesty would agree that Christianity has, at times, presented a rather dubious alternative to a way of life in which self comes first. But here one must distinguish between Christianity, or the life reflected by people professing to be Christians, and the actual person and message of Christ, for a difference there is.

The former is but a dim, often distorted reflection of the latter, and this is a truth which critics of Christianity generally choose to ignore. They, for their part, must look beyond the all-too-human bumbings of many Christians, to the true Christ, and then assess the "ideology" as to its merits or otherwise.

On the other hand, one must acknowledge that man's selfishness has always been such that any denouncement of it has been greeted with hostility. The Son of God was crucified for just that reason.

Mike McCoy.



# residence reform

## Correct channels a dead end - Spicer

All attempts at residence reform through the "correct channels" have met with a dead end.

Head of the Senior Students Committee, Mike Spicer, said last week proposals for res reform instituted by the Senior Students Committee early this year "have passed from committee to committee and run on from month to month".

"There is no prospect of our obtaining any conclusive reforms until December sometime once both Senate and Council have come to some decision," he said.

The Senior Students Committee is the first step on the long ladder up towards the decision makers of the university. Proposals from here must go through to the Hall Wardens/Senior Students Committee, then the Hall Wardens Committee. From here proposals must go to the Residents' Superintendents' Committee who in turn wait for Senate and the Council to sit.

"It is clear if the system continues, we will have to wait a whole year to pass a single proposal through the correct channels," Spicer said.

The Senior Students Committee has put forward a number of proposals to cut out all the dead wood in the present "white book" of residence rules.

"Our chief aim was to cut out rules that everyone is ignoring anyway," he said. Other proposals for change are allowing students to have liquor in residence, reduction in the number of formal meals a week and women being permitted to visit men in their residences.

"All these proposals have been put forward subject to the discretion of the individual hall wardens," Spicer said.

"There is a possibility that there will be a clamp-down on rules," he said. "In that case I can only foresee a possibility for change if students themselves start doing something."

## NEW MOVE FROM FIRST YEARS

Two first year girls have taken the initiative for res reform by launching a petition.

The petition calls for the "curfew hour" in women's residences to be extended at weekends and for women to be allowed to visit in men's residences.

### Time to act

Linda Stone, a first year Journalism student, and Linda Meyer, who is doing first year Fine Art, initiated the petition "because we felt it was about time somebody did something now", said Linda Stone.

"We've met with a tremendous amount of opposition from Hall Wardens, Senior Students and their House Comms," she said. "One important point though, is that we are not trying to challenge the power of Senior Students and House Comms. We knew there was a Senate meeting last week and we planned to present the petition just to add some weight to the attempts at res reform being put through. We thought Senate might take more notice of these proposals if they realised most of the students supported them," she said.

"This plan fell through because most of the Hall Wardens refused to allow the petition to be sent around. We did not realize that we had to ask permission and say where the petition originated. By the time all the official channels were passed it was too late to have the signatures for the Senate meeting.

"Some Hall Wardens are still very much against the petition. We were told by one that we had no right to interfere and that none of the students had complained so she saw no reason in our petition.

"Another warden's attitude was simply 'silly first years' trying to cause trouble' - we were told persistently that rules encourage self discipline.

"But most House Comms saw us as some type of competition. Most of the senior students were at first too scared to allow us to put up the petitions."

The response from the student body has been good.

"We would like to organise a debate or something to focus attention on the question on res reform," said Linda Stone.

The two girls plan to take the petition to Senate when the body next meets in September.

NUSAS Regional Director, Karl Edwards, said last week he felt the proposals put forward by the girls were "too weak".

"The fact however that this came from students and not from NUSAS or the SRC shows the response that ought to be coming from students all the time. I feel such demands from students will help NUSAS and the SRC to define their rôles more clearly," he said.

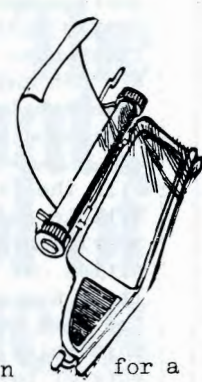
Mike Spicer, head of the Senior Students Committee said he viewed the petition extremely cynically. "If it's taken us this long to get nowhere, their chances of promoting change are minimal," he said.

Hi folks - just dropped in for a minute to say howzit my chommies. It's just a rumour that the Ed, who made this page up, didn't leave enough space for me. You see, the Ed's a good Lib and Libs never do nasty things like that.

I see the buggers at Matthews and Botha are playing cricket outside their houses already - get your cricket in early and avoid the exam rush. Like I failed my June exams to avoid the Christmas rush.

I'm starting a legal aid thing. So anyone who doesn't know what to do with the two cent's change in his cigarette packet please drop it into the office to help pay for Giles and Woodstock's bail.

I feel like a continuity announcer on radio - there just to talk bulldust to fill in the spaces. I think I've succeeded, so cheers my mates. See you next week



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# ON NOT BEING GAY

"ON BEING GAY" in a recent issue of RHODEO is an examination of the homosexual in relation to the rest of society.

Taken as a purely sociological statement much of what the writer (whoever he is) says is true. Homosexuals are needlessly victimised and much of their unhappiness could be eliminated if society treated them primarily as people, with normal human decency. In spite of this however, all the contributors can really claim to prove is that some of the homosexual's suffering is caused by feelings of guilt. Many of his argument's basic suppositions inferences and conclusions are not and cannot be substantiated and require immediate discussion.

In the first place the article suffers by not providing a precise definition of a "homosexual". It is suggested that "by the time we arrive at university we are pretty sure of our preferences, that is if they are heterosexual preferences".

However, Kinsey (whose figures have been adequately checked by several eminent medical authorities) claims that 37% of all American males experience at least one homosexual encounter leading to orgasm after the age of 20 and before the age of 35. The corresponding figure for females is 20%.

D.J. West, a leading British authority on the subject says "many young men who practise homosexuality in their late teens or early 20's grow out of the habit after meeting a suitable woman".

This information suggests that many cannot justifiably be so simply classified and dismissed as "homosexual". Furthermore, it is clear that there are many youngsters who are not nearly as sure of themselves as they are supposed to be and that there is a sizeable group which has not only developed no particular heterosexual interests, but which may also, for varying reasons, experience homosexual feelings.

Using the Oxford Dictionary definition of the word this latter group are undoubtedly "homosexual", but it does not follow that these people are permanently incapable of forming full and worthwhile heterosexual

relationships. Men and women such as these can only suffer by being told that it is no use trying to "go straight" and that they are irrevocably homosexual. And even the individual who has been so affected as to make any simple choice against homosexuality ineffective, cannot legitimately conclude that he is, as a matter of fact, beyond all professional help, as will be seen later.

Viewed in this light, statements such as "first mature freely chosen homosexual experience" (as if the average 18 year-old can have but the vaguest notion of the concept of "maturity" in any case); "coming out" or "commitment to lifestyles" appear ridiculous to say the least.

A second prominent feature of the article and indeed the fatuous cover page of this particular edition of Rhodéo is the implicit suggestion that homosexuality is really a perfectly valid and viable alternative form of behaviour and that problems associated with it are entirely the result of the attitude of society.

It should be remembered that while many societies have accepted homosexual practices, there has never been one which has accepted a complete inability to form meaningful heterosexual relationships as a state normal to the human species. Even the much quoted Ancient Greeks would have found the spectacle of a 40 year-old man chasing boys and youths to the total exclusion of women both ridiculous and offensive.

Such a lifestyle was considered appropriate only for the immature. Furthermore, the homosexual could never be completely at ease in our society - however tolerant it may be - simple because of his abnormal sexual disposition.

But there is much to suggest that homosexual relationships are intrinsically unsatisfactory whatever the attitude of society. Donald Webster Cory, a well-known and respected spokesman for the homosexual world, deals with the fugacious nature of homosexuals in his book "The Homosexual Outlook". British psychiatrist and au-

thor of "Sexual Deviations" says "A homosexual couple are less able to define their respective roles than husband and wife".

Referring to men: "Moreover, since each generally has an inner sense of inferiority as a man, each will be touchier, more liable to take offence and more inclined to be competitive".

Later: "Since neither can really satisfy the other emotionally, they soon seek another alliance sustained by an infinite capacity for blaming each failure on the imperfections and flaws in the partner". (And, needless to say, the attitude of the bulk of society!)

It is not at all clear what role is played by sexual activity as a means of ennobling and enriching the homosexual love relationship. Donald Webster Cory says "It may be that the homosexual is more in contact with the genitals of the partner rather than with the whole body and whole person than is the heterosexual. For psychological and cultural reasons it is possible that many homosexuals have genital to genital contacts rather than a person to person relationship".

Richard Hettinger, author of "Living with Sex" comments "Cory appears to accept the dichotomy without too much concern. But the total divorce of sex from true human relationships is precisely the tragedy of the homosexual and exactly what the responsible man cannot accept".

But, and this is the crux of the matter, does the responsible man have any choice? I believe that he has. Our mysterious author denies that this is the true case, but I suggest that anyone who can make the unqualified assertion that there is "no known cure" is either dishonest, grossly ill-informed or has given up the struggle to achieve heterosexuality and feels it necessary to adopt such a viewpoint as a justification for the inadequacies of his own life-style.

The facts of the matter are these:

- Most people who experience or put into practice homosexual desires are capable of becoming heterosexual.
- Homosexual inclination may be no more than a prolonged growing-up phase and not an indication of a deeply seated problem.
- For those who will not outgrow their tendencies

naturally there is much reason for optimism regarding therapy. And, even the worst cases, that is, of homosexuals of long standing or personalities who have been severely misguided from an early age (into which category the average teenager or young adult does not fall) may respond to treatment.

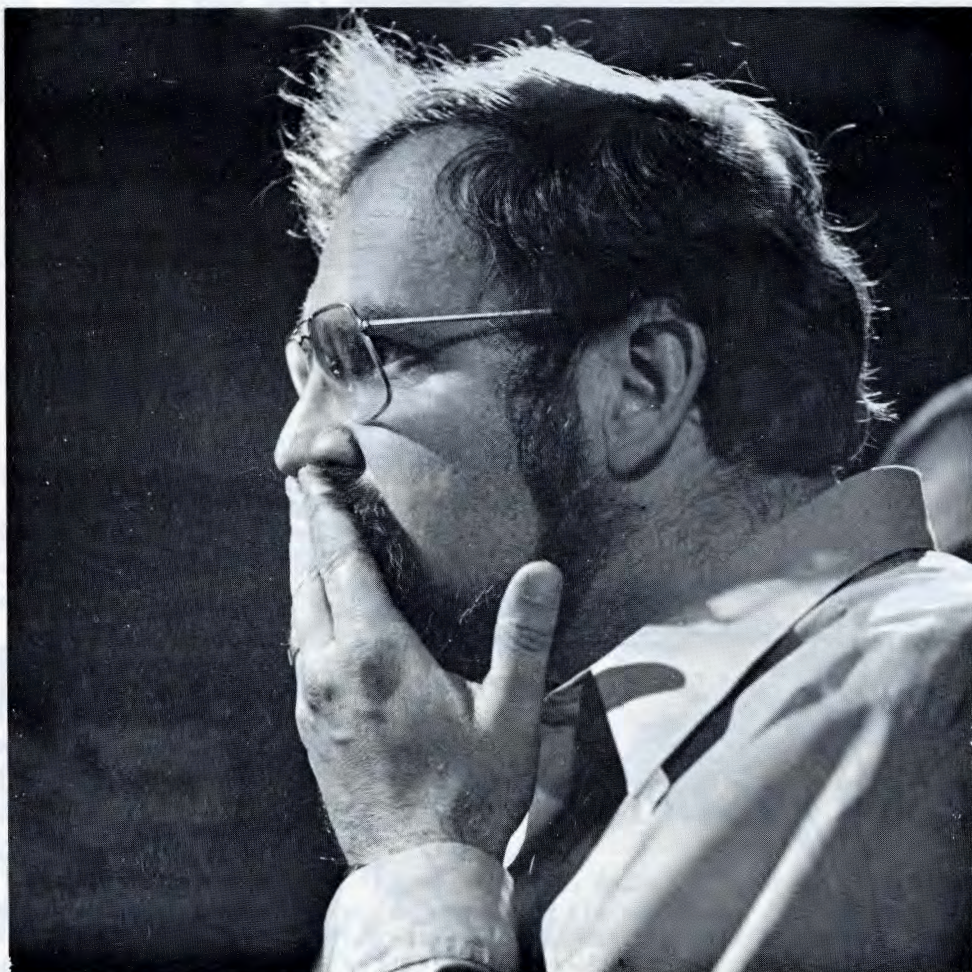
The English Psychiatrist, Clifford Allan says "It is definitely not true that homosexuality is the result of a congenital anomaly or hormonal or glandular aberration. Attractive as they are to confirmed homosexuals who wish to avoid any sense of responsibility for continuing their practices, such theories are not generally abandoned. The American, Albert Ellis confirms this fact and writes in his book "It can be confidently stated that the prospects for cure are good if a man is under 25 and desires to lead a heterosexual life." And, Anthony Storrs referring to homosexuals who were considered too severely deviant or too long neglected to be helpable, reports "A carefully controlled American study of 106 male homosexuals who undertook psychoanalysis revealed the following facts: of seventy-six who began treatment as exclusively homosexual, 14 (19%) became exclusively heterosexual, while thirty who began treatment as bisexual, 15 (50%) became exclusively heterosexual". Clearly there are grounds for hope in extreme cases.

I suggest that anyone who feels himself to be homosexually inclined will, if he is in his right mind, do anything but follow the advice of our mysterious writer whose personal philosophy is one which places the greatest possible premium on ignorance and despair. Nor, furthermore, will he accept the pronouncements of the ill-informed or the involved but essentially spurious arguments of the discouraged who seek to bolster their own positions by making converts of young men and women ignorant of the truth.

On the contrary, he will seek the advice of a reputable psychiatrist at the earliest opportunity and in so doing "gain a knowledge of the facts which may save him from being forced into or merely accepting a condition and pattern of life he can well escape".

Paul Oliver.





## ROY SARGEANT

Roy Sargeant, who has worked in radio, television and films both here and abroad, is now head of the Speech and Drama Department. After graduating from UCT he spent four years with the SABC as a drama producer, news reader and disc jockey, before working as a free-lance director for each of the performing arts councils together with some commercial managements. In an interview this week, he talked about some of his plans and achievements.

What are your plans for the Drama Department?

We have already placed a deal more emphasis on the practical side of our work, highlighting the pure book and academic approach. Whether we will extend our courses to give real professional training to actors, directors or designers remains to be seen. At the moment I'm being very cautious about making any bold statements about the future of the department. I'm keen to relate the academic side of our courses far more to the practical side, that is to say a play study becomes part of the practical classes as well. One of our main aims is to keep our production side as active as we possibly can. I want to stress the plays that are being written and invented today - that is modern drama - with our foundation of the classics always in the background, coming up when they need to.

What productions will you be doing this year?

The major production is always the Settler production in the third term which is Shaw's Arms and the Man, being directed by Frank Shelly which opens on September 3, Settlers Day, and runs till Thursday 6 in the Great Hall. This week we do two modern plays: Henry Goodman is doing a play by the Polish dramatist Marozek called Out at Sea, which is an absurd comedy, with serious undertones, and Jane Osborne is directing an English modern one-act called Muck from Three Angles by David Halliwell, which is equally funny and strange. They will be on at the workshop 23rd to 25th, beginning at 8.15.

What about the TV and what work are you going to be doing with it in the department?

Well, next year we put in R25 000 or more of equipment. There will be two cameras on the studio floor and with luck and the administration giving in, there might be many more than that. There will also be a camera in the interview studio and in the big studio. One of my lecturers, Beth Dickerson, did a diploma in educational television which was observed by another lecturer, Ken Robinson. They will run for my students in the third year a two-term course which is entitled "Mixed Media" which will be a television production, the students will create a television programme which they will devise from the bottom up by themselves. So they will get something of the feel of handling cameras, of telling the story or more particularly reporting what they want to report in television terms. We want to keep it as simple as that at the moment, because none of us are experts in that field.

art

john michell

What about the future of television?

There is a tremendous future. The only problem is that television can swamp you. It is such a complex thing, so much can go wrong with the equipment. It's exciting. Its field is so vast and uncontrollable we have to be careful in our department it doesn't become a kind of octopus and swamps everything and destroys everything else we MUST do, and that is keep live theatre alive.

What are some of your recent achievements?

I think my theatre career really culminated last year when I directed Romeo and Juliet and Hadrian VII for CAPAB and won the Three Arts Award for both productions which is the first time anyone had won them for two productions. In 1970 I joined Emil Nofal for six months as production manager on a documentary travelogue called "Journey to the Sun". Then the year before last Emil phoned up one day and said he was going to make a picture called The Winners and would I come up and co-direct it. And I did, and it's been a hit. It was a marvellous experience.

Then I went on this year to make another picture, called "Oh Brother.....!" which is a little romantic comedy about two twins who swop identity, for a German production with a South African company.

Who acted in it?

A boy called Robert Davies from Cape Town is the star and a girl from Germany played opposite him. There are a host of well-known South African actors like Sheila Holliday and John Hayter and all sorts of young men, Bruce Miller who toured here recently. We shot on the Pretoria University campus - it's a campus story basically, quite funny, I think, and is to be released later this year.

Mr Sargeant plans to make a film towards the end of this year but is hesitant to discuss it at this stage.



First-year Drama students will direct themselves in one-act plays for the November examinations. Pictured above with Gail Grobbelaar is Clive Brooke, who will produce his own play 'Thambile'. The plays will be presented to the public next term in the theatre workshop.



## New yacht for club

The Rhodes Yacht Club has taken delivery of a new R1 200 Fireball class racing dinghy. The boat, named Rhodent, is the second in the club's fleet.

The Fireball is a high-performance, two-man dinghy, and has been adopted by most South African universities for intervarsity competition.

Club members are rigging the boat and hope to have it ready to sail in a week or two. Meanwhile, the original club boat, Gonzales, is being given its annual maintenance.

The Yacht Club, founded two seasons ago, has had an active programme. Beginners get instruction in the basics of sailing, while more advanced crews compete in local and inter club regattas. The club also arranges film shows and lectures on sailing.

Most of the club's sailing takes place on Settlers Dam, about 12 miles from Grahamstown. Settlers Dam Boat Club, to which the Rhodes club is affiliated, has now built a club-house and boat shed at the dam, and plans other facilities.

But there is one hitch. In the past, the club has had plenty of water to sail on, but no club-house. Now they have a club-house, but very little water.

"The level of the dam is so low that we can't think of real competitive sailing at present," says Dr Ben de Wet, commodore of the Rhodes Yacht Club. "Unless it rains soon - and hard - we will have to do our racing offshore Port Elizabeth or East London".



The Rhodes Yacht Club at Settlers Dam.

Meanwhile, there will be training sessions and impromptu races at Settlers Dam for beginners. "In the past we were handicapped because we had only one boat, and a lot of members wanting to use it", says Dr de Wet. "Now we will be able to teach people the rudiments of racing techniques, and sharpen the skills of our experienced crews, by racing the two boats against each other".

Three other boats compete in races under the Rhodes Yacht Club flag. They are Dr de Wet's Sprog, Dr Tony Giffard's Fireball, and Richard Pearce's Tempo.

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## CHESS DISAPPOINTS

During the weekend of the 11th and 12th August the intertown chess tournament took place. The event was won by East London Chess Club with 10 points, Port Elizabeth A second with eight points and a combined Rhodes and Grahams-town team third with five and a half points.

The standard of the games was poor, even though top Eastern Province players were in action. The games were characterised by a large number of elementary mistakes, and many of the players had little idea of opening technique, and game technique cost some players the game.

V. Huang of Port Elizabeth won all his games on board 1 for his city, although he was lucky to beat Lewis of East London.

The Rhodes players played good chess, especially Doe and Lawlor.

The lack of competitive chess explains the poor standard of the games. However, the Rhodes Open Chess Championship during the Settler weekend should provide strong competition with entries from the University of Port Elizabeth and the PE Chess Club. There will be special book prizes.

## Hopes rise for Rugby

The Rhodes 1st Rugby XV played East London Police on the Great Field on Saturday in a fixture that was vital to the side's further chances in the Border Cup this season. The end result was a very pleasing 28-12 victory for Rhodes.

Second on the log, Police had weight heavily in their favour, but the Rhodes flair dictated the game from the start.

Rhodes capitalised on the accurate place-kicking of Rich Kurnick from the outset, and kept up a steady barrage on the Police line, thus making full use of Kurnick's form.

The game was hard and not always very clean, but Rhodes was unaggressive and concentrated on winning and then using their plentiful supply of the ball from the scrums (hooker - Ticky Forbes) and line-outs (locks Derick Barter and Kelvin Hulley).

With the loose-forwards and pack swift to the break down, Rhodes switched the direction of play to good advantage. Rhodes is fortunate in having as able a replacement for Pete Reid as they have in scrumhalf Kenny Ball who was predominant despite mild concussion. The ball at times seemed to make slow progress in getting to the wings and this on occasions led to untidiness.

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