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STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF RHODES UNIVERSITY

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SB 'HOUNDS' RHODES

**ARTS 'N
STRAUB**

SRC still concerned

THE SRC remain gravely concerned about many aspects of the non-appointment of Rev. Basil Moore.

A fact sheet issued by the SRC states that, as a result of a meeting between Council and SRC members, they are prepared to accept that, because of the nature and method of staff appointments, Council cannot give any reasons for appointments of non-appointments. They also accept the assurance that Council has always acted in what it considers to be in the best interests of the university as a whole.

However, the SRC remains deeply disturbed as a result of certain decisions of Council which indicate that criteria have been used which it and many students and staff members of English speaking universities in South Africa, and the whole Western World find incompatible with the principles of Academic Freedom.

DISAPPROVAL

One instance of the attitude of Council is reflected in the statement issued in September, 1968 signed by the Vice-Chancellor. This statement impresses the serious disapproval of Council concerning the association of staff members with proposed demonstrations and actions by the students.

It is the belief of the S.R.C. that this was one of the considerations in the non-appointment of Basil Moore and this is evidenced in the action taken against Mr. David Tucker.

BLATANT DENIAL

The SRC states that it deplores this attitude and totally rejects any concept of a university which divides the Institution into strata with no contact with each other except on matters approved by the Administration. They regard this as a blatant denial of the right of free speech and freedom of association which should be upheld by a true university.

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STUDENT Invited 'for a drink'

A STUDENT OF THIS UNIVERSITY alleges that he was recently approached surreptitiously by the Special Branch, who, he says, have been hounding him for some years.

The reason for their interest in him has been his relationship with an individual who had to escape South Africa under the anti-communist laws of South Africa.

Offers of amnesty had been made to the student when some time ago he was faced with the charge of AWOL in the Armed Forces.

Christmas cards and personal letters of a friendly nature reminding him of favours done, and of information they would gladly receive from him at any time, were also sent to him.

6-MONTHS GRACE

He heard from a friend in the June holidays that investigations were being made as to his whereabouts after six months grace from Special Branch approaches.

Only a few days ago, he says he received a telephone call from the Special Branch inviting him "for a drink".

He reported the call to Mr. Bill Meaker, president of the SRC. Mr. Meaker said he would contact the Special Branch and inform them they should desist from harassing students at the university.

Mr. Meaker's phone calls to the Branch were in vain, as the individual who had approached the student was never available.

The student himself phoned the police, and told them he wanted no further interference from them. They apologised profusely for having troubled him, and the conversation ended.

ARTICLE MISLEADING

SIR, — Your front-page story headlined "Staff remains silent . . ." on the Tucker dismissal is deliberately misleading.

A special meeting of the Staff Association was held on August 11, "to discuss recent events concerning the University Council, staff and students". At this meeting the Tucker issue was not "stalled" (as your reporter so elegantly phrased it) and formed an integral part of the discussion. At the time, however, Mr. Tucker (who was not a member of the Association) had been suspended, not dismissed.

The meeting was a private one, and no press statement was issued. It is a great pity, therefore, that your reporter based her account on garbled, third-hand sources, instead of seeking an interview with the Honorary Secretary or myself.

A further special meeting of the Association is scheduled for August 27, "to discuss the dismissal of Mr. David Tucker". Before you again rush into print with nonsensical distortions, you might consider seeking an

authoritative statement from my Association.

MARCUS ARKIN,
Chairman, R.U. Staff
Association.

Overseas lecturers

IN the coming weeks Rhodes will receive visits from many well-known overseas lecturers.

Prof. C. A. Trypanis — Professor of Classics at Chicago University is spending five days here giving lectures to the department and to the public. He will then tour South Africa.

Two visitors from Holland will be here soon as well as Prof. J. E. Smith, the Head of the Faculty of Law at Nottingham University, who will give lectures to the law students from September 7-12.

He will also deliver a public lecture on the 10th. He is the well-known author of two law books "Criminal Liability without fault" and "criminal Law" (English).



ARTS 'N STRAUB — adjudged the most lurid, sensual, uncensored, enlightening, insensitive, despicable, junk-filled exhibit, which is welcomed every year as a highlight of the most educational week of festivities which Rhodes University is proud to present.

Politicians show colours

CONTROVERSIAL WOULD BE A GOOD WAY to sum up the symposium on Race Relations and South African Universities held on Tuesday night as part of Arts and Science Week.

The first speaker was Dr. Davenport, a lecturer in the history department and local chairman of the Institute of Race Relations. Dr. Davenport lectured at the University of Cape Town for many years while non-European students were still admitted.

He stressed mixed universities were educationally desirable — "Knowledge has no colour-bar," he said.

He admitted there were problems, especially social problems, but felt that they were outweighed by the advantage of contact between the various races.

ROLE PREPARED

Dr. Morrison, the Nationalist M.P. for Cradock said that intergration is not the South African way of life and therefore complete segregation is logically essential.

Africans gain far more from attending their own universities than from studying with Whites. Their specific needs — cultural, educational and social — are cared for and they are prepared for their role in their own community.

Mr. Hurly, a foundation member and chairman of the Cape Western Region of the Progressive Party, began by stress-

ing that there are twenty million South Africans.

Universities should have the right to choose who teaches, whom they teach and what is taught. He expressed concern that there was less and less opposition to apartheid measures in universities. From the students at universities come the future's leaders.

They should have the opportunity to meet and so learn to understand each other.

SOCIAL CONTACT

Mr. Kingwill, U. P. M.P. for Walmer, stressed his party did not agree with apartheid in universities for apartheid's sake but only if it were academically necessary.

It should be left to the individual university authorities to decide this issue. This would also apply to social contact.

In regard to sport he felt that the races could practise together but the team selected to represent a university such as Rhodes should be entirely White.

A question time followed which proved more entertaining than intelligent. The meeting displayed the entire party political spectrum of South African politics and as such proved valuable.

Journalism

course is offered

RHODES EXPECTS TO OFFER a three-year degree course for prospective journalists, beginning next year. The course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Journalism, will be the first specifically aimed at the requirements of journalists to be offered by an English-medium university in South Africa. A post-graduate diploma in journalism will be offered later.

In planning the course, Rhodes has worked in close co-operation with the editors of leading South African newspapers and periodicals, and the university has the full support of the country's major newspaper groups, South African Associated Newspapers and the Argus Group. The course has been approved by the university authorities and now awaits formal Government approval.

BROAD UNDERSTANDING

With the increasing complexity of events that must be reported and explained by journalists, it is felt that those entering the profession should have a broad understanding of the social sciences and humanities, and also the ability to apply this knowledge in their work. The Bachelor of Journalism degree, with its emphasis on liberal arts, together with some vocational training, should meet this need.

There is a growing tendency in the Western world, particularly in the United States and Britain, for journalists to have some form of university education for Journalism: "Since Journalism is one of the most important educational forces in a free society, the education of personnel for this important function is one of the major obligations of institutions of higher learning."

JOURNALISM MAJOR

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Journalism will study a selection of liberal arts subjects relevant to their intended careers. Certain subjects

will be compulsory — Candidates will be required to take Journalism as a major subject. They will have to take at least one course in both official languages; at least one course in Economics and Politics; a course in Press Law, and an introductory course in Press Organisation and Management.

The second major subject can be selected from a group of subjects including English, Afrikaans, a Bantu language, History, Economics and the Social Sciences.

The major course in Journalism will deal with effective reporting and news writing; the organisation and function of news media; laws affecting the press; the history of Journalism, and the relationship between the Press and society.

In addition, students will be given the opportunity during their vacations of working in newspaper offices in the major centres, where they can apply in practice what they have learned in theory. They will be paid during this time at the normal cadet reporter rates.

The one-year post graduate course will cater for those students who have a degree in any subject and need some specialised training before they start work in journalism, or those already employed on newspapers who feel the need for further training.

Inquiries about the course should be addressed to The Registrar.

LIZARDS STUDIED FOR THESIS

FOR the past six months Mike Bruton has been keeping a collection of lizards in the Zoology Department and studying them for his Honours Degree. This is the longest time this type of lizard has ever survived in captivity.

Mike's original intention was to study the capacity to learn of these rock agamids, or Agama Atrata.

He tried to put them in a maze and train them to go to a particular light for food, but he discovered that fear made them behave unnaturally in the maze and he turned instead to studying their general behaviour in groups.

Using a board very much like a dart-board, with an infra-red lamp at the centre and a temperature gradient of 1 degree C at each ring, he found that they always move to their favourite temperature of 85 degrees F.

TERRITORIES

In their natural environment they always divide the site up into territories centred around a pile of rock, each ruled by a male and with size proportional to the size of the male.

As the young males grow they have to move out and find new territories, thus preventing overpopulation and under-feeding.

The most interesting aspect of their life is the territorial and courtship displays which the males give.

The displays are very similar, consisting of expanding their throats which turn blue, and bobbing their heads.

Mike has nearly finished his experiments and will soon be writing up his work for his degree.

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LECTURER ONCE A CLERK

OFTEN one wonders what it is that has influenced a person to follow the particular career that he or she has chosen: it could have been some person, a particular incident or a visit to a mission station in the Transvaal.

The latter was the case with Mrs. N. Charton, Politics lecturer at Rhodes and acting head of the Department.

The Africans at the mission station had arranged some entertainment in which they spoke eight languages and also sang to their visitors.

"It was while they were singing N'Kosi Sikilele Afrika," said Mrs. Charton, "that I began to think of the Africans as being real people with real problems and not just someone to wash the dishes."

A LADY

Mrs. Charton obtained her B. Admin. and also M. Admin. degrees at Pretoria University.

She remarked that her mother had sent her to D.S.G., Grahamstown, to make a lady of her, while her father decided to send her to Pretoria to make a South African of her.

While at Pretoria University she entertained the idea of joining the Diplomatic Corps, the chief motivation being that of travel, but upon being told by the Dean that a clerk in Paris was only being paid £6 a month, she was dissuaded from this idea.

Mrs. Charton left the university at a time, as she puts it, "when everyone was feeling terribly patriotic".

CIVIL SERVICE

She wrote the Civil Service examinations and offered her services to the Labour Bureau.

The person in charge was rather astounded when he asked whether she had a standard six certificate and she replied that she had a degree.

She was employed in the Air Ministry Mission as clerk, thus using the accounting she

had been forced to take to obtain her degree.

Mrs. Charton looks on this period with the air ministry as having been very good experience.

TO ZAMBIA

After this, Mrs. Charton spent some time doing research work with Prof. Burrow's team in the Economics Department at the University of Natal.

She accompanied Prof. Burrow's economics team to Tanzania where it was working on a 10-year development plan for the economics of the country.

She also worked on the series "The Duna Reserve" which she looks upon as good experience of research amongst the Africans.

MARRIES

In 1946 Mrs. Charton married and gave up her career, as such, for 13 years.

During this time, however, she did a Housing and Economic Survey in Kokstad which increased her contact with Africans.

Most of her married life was spent in Graaff-Reinet and she looks upon the years spent there as the happiest of her life.

When her husband retired she obtained a degree in English and Biblical Studies and also did her U.E.D. at Rhodes.

STUDENT POWER

Asked to comment on her views towards student power, she replied: "The University is a community in which all the people are concerned with a common interest, namely, learning".

She feels that we can achieve a sense of communal belongingness, a kind of "esprit de corps".

She is sympathetic towards the aspirations of the students, but there are limits as to what they can participate in.

"I feel that often when frustration lead to action and confrontation, it wrecks the community."

MEDIEVAL EVENING

CLOSED circuit television was used to illustrate the talks given at the Medieval Evening arranged by the Cultural Societies on Friday evening.

Prof. Arkin spoke on the socio-economic aspects of the Middle Ages. Owing to conflicting views, The Middle Ages could be re-

garded as extending from anywhere between the third and eighth centuries to anywhere between the twelfth and eighteenth centuries.

He explained how the emancipation of the serfs occurred as a result of the appearance of a new urban class which came to share power with the feudal knights and the Church. He said it was doubtful whether the many peasant uprisings which followed from the middle of the thirteenth century onwards really caused any change. It is more likely that the process of emancipation was gradual and informal.

MUSIC

The Middle Ages were described as one of the most important and fascinating periods in the history of music and the methods of writing it down. Examples of the various forms of

music were played and some of the elaborate and beautiful arrangements of written music were shown on the television.

Dr. Mayr said that twentieth century music had much in common with that of the Middle Ages such as the mathematical and intellectual approach, the emphasis on sound and the search for new possibilities.

Prof. Antonissen attributed the apparent disappearance of ancient drama to the rise in Christianity which tried to exterminate it. The first signs of Medieval drama were in the tenth century when it was used in the churches for religious purposes. It gradually moved from the temple to the market square and became more secular in nature.

SCIENCE

Many very important discover-

ies were made in the field of science, said Prof. Allanson. Examples of these discoveries were the magnetic compass, sulphuric and nitric acid, gunpowder and plaster of Paris. Of interest was the fact that the first alcohol was distilled from wine by Christian monks.

In the zoological field, Prof. Allanson displayed illustrations, of the many mythical animals which were believed to exist by scientists and which had an allegorical interpretation. It was believed that the only way to catch the shy and fleet of foot unicorn was to display a virgin of noble birth. The unicorn would then stand still in docile amazement and allow itself to be captured.

The evening drew to an end with the showing of the excellent film, "Chaucer's England."

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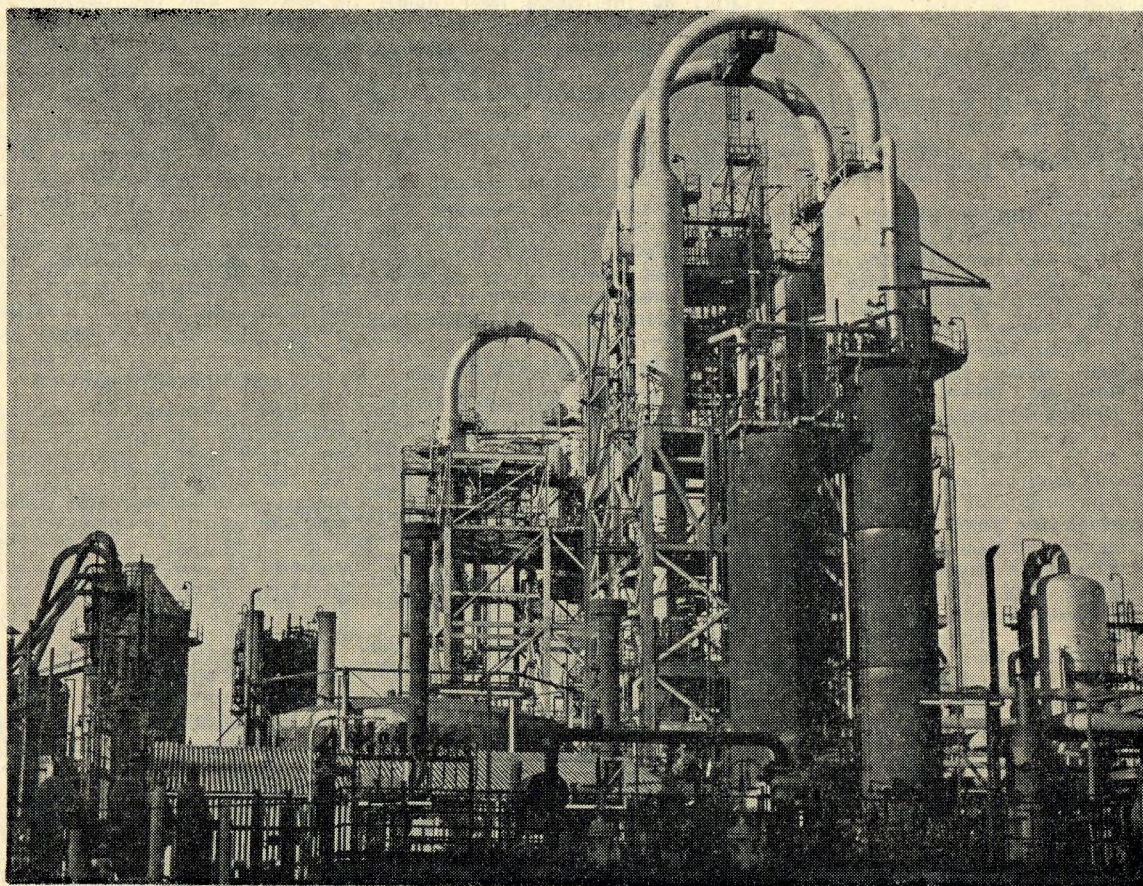
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RHODEO

August 28, 1969

Breakdown

PROFESSOR ARKIN, Chairman of the Staff Association, has accused RHODEO of "deliberately misleading" its readers by publishing an article on the Staff Association meeting.

It is true that the reporter who handled the story did not interview Prof. Arkin or the Honorary Secretary. This newspaper is therefore open to criticism on that account. We accept this criticism and have extended our apologies.

However, we repudiate in the strongest terms, Prof. Arkin's allegations that it was our intention in printing the article to mislead our readers. Further, we wish to make it clear that our sources were not "third hand" but were obtained from members of the association who had attended the meeting.

Our reporter did attempt to interview the Chairman of the Association. When she was not able to see Prof. Arkin, who is undoubtedly a very busy man, she reasoned that the required information could be obtained from other members of the association.

It is indeed a pity that information of such import to the members of this institution — be they staff or students — was not more readily accessible to the press, especially in the present context where the stolid silence maintained by Council on the Moore issue has led to a complete breakdown of communication between Council and students.

There seems to be an attitude on this campus that there should be a rigid demarcation between staff and students. This belief is not compatible with the ideal of a university as an institution for free discussion, criticism and dissent, and will only lead to further clashes between staff and students. There can be no monopoly of truth and knowledge.

It is our hope that in the future contact and communication between the staff and students of Rhodes will be conducted on a more personal level instead of through the usual dehumanising "official channels".

Police action

TODAY'S RHODEO carries an article on a student at Rhodes who over the past few years has been hounded by the security branch of the S.A. Police. The police insist that the student gives them information on an individual with whom he has been associated — information which he has told them repeatedly he does not have.

Prolonged interrogation and intimidation by the police is not new to the students of this country. Police spies have been discovered on most of the university campuses.

NUSAS, because of its opposition to the Government's policy is under constant surveillance. Its leaders are spied upon, threatened, and banned.

Massive legislation gives to the S.A. Police extraordinary powers unknown in peaceful, civilized countries: legislation which makes a mockery of the Nationalist chant that South Africa is indeed a "peaceful and happy" country.

It is because Government policy has crept into our private existences that this country is permeated by a cancerous fear; a fear that is a natural reaction to a situation where to be anti-government is equivalent to treason: where to associate with one's fellow beings can be a crime: where a love relationship is considered immoral and punished: where the truth cannot be spoken, but only whispered.

It is this fear that has clutched by the throat self expression and has stifled the creativity of a young country that has tremendous potential.

The heavy hand of the law wielded by people who are ironically masquerading as the protectors of our society, hangs menacingly over us. Who will protect us from our protectors?

WHAT FUTURE HAS NUSAS?

BY NEVILLE CURTIS

CONGRESS this July followed on a tumultuous year for NUSAS and students. The previous twelve months saw the Mafeje protests, the Fort Hare protests, police and campuses, threats from the Prime Minister, deportations, passport removals, and Security Branch activity; meetings with Muller; the April 16 protests; students arrested, the Turfloop protests

The growth of interest in education, a student power sit-in at Rhodes, a major conference at Wits; surveys, commissions, research and debate: for NUSAS growth in the numbers of centres, in the number of students involved; new ideas, old corrections; severe criticism and some praise.

A tumultuous twelve months which one would imagine would lead to a tumultuous Congress. But such was not to be the case.

Last minute changes in the Congress site from Durban to UCT, and the difficulty of finding an integrated site meant separate accommodation; a small hall, cramped facilities; shortage of time (only seven days, not ten) meant that the pressure was on; meant organisational problems, programme problems.

The tumultuous year meant many different opinions, different approaches and different problems. The strain on NUSAS which for years had been hammered and was now beginning to grow again meant structural problems, financial problems. The pressure turned debate into dispute, and the pressure meant conflict rather than agreement.

For many delegates all these immense frustration. No one seemed to be coming to grips with their problems and no one seemed sometimes even to be trying. For the first time in many years a motion came up to disband the Union.

FIRST SITTING

The first sitting was characterised by bitter recriminations. Accusations and counteraccusations were flung out across the floor. "Sell-out. Fascist. Radical. Why did you ...? Why didn't you ...? Could you explain ...?" The second sitting next morning, which dealt with centre reports, was even more acrimonious. The attacks were now becoming personal and hostile camps and groups were falling over each other. Appeals for order, appeals for punctuality and for constructive debate; objections, counterobjections — "Mr. Chairman, I demand — Mr. Chairman, I refuse. Objection. Objection — On a point of order — Mr. Chairman — Mr. Chairman." By the end of the first day, Congress seemed ready to fall apart at the seams.

MANY TACTICS

"Where," asked Professor Terence Miller, who opened the Congress, "is NUSAS going? What is NUSAS doing and why? You seem to have many tactics but do you have a strategy?" It gives me pleasure to be an Honorary Vice-President of NUSAS, and to welcome you to UCT," said Sr. Richard Luyt. "I hope you have a successful Congress."

"What the hell are we here for?" said one delegate as he left. "I withdraw my delegation if Congress discusses this," said one delegation leader as he staged a walk-out. "What's wrong with NUSAS

said a student who had just returned from two years overseas. "It feels all wrong." "For this I came a thousand miles," said a Witsie. "Let's go to the Pig for a drink instead."

DIFFERENT GROUPS

In separate conversations and in different groups; on the Assembly floor and in res.; at the Pig; at the hotel over meals; and at delegation meetings the same sentiment was expressed, over and over again. What the hell are we doing here? And almost as often the sequitur "Let's go and do something else instead."

The problem seemed to crystallise after a drink or two. No one was co-operating. No one was communicating. Everyone's problems seemed to be different from everyone else's and nobody understood what the other person was saying.

PROBLEMS ISOLATED?

The Whites went back to the Pig or to res. The others went back to Rose Court or the hotel.

The evening of that second day the Executive and SRC Presidents met. Could the Congress be reorganised? Could the problems be isolated and attention brought to bear on them? The programme was modified slightly but the problems remained, and from that meeting emerged the decision not to tackle the problems piece-meal; not to make minor and rushed changes, but to get down to the fundamentals and reassess NUSAS from the bottom up. A special NUSAS Congress to do this was scheduled for February next year, for this Congress, it was felt, had neither the time nor the information to do the job completely.

NEW IDEAS

New ideas began to emerge. New approaches and new definitions. Different directions, structures and organisational approaches. A new spirit of constructive approach seemed to appear. But there was to be no butterfly suddenly emerging from a cast-off chrysalis; no dramatic transformation, and no mesmeric and sudden galvanising leap into the future.

If Congress had learnt one thing, it was that change was a difficult and painful process. That in a situation where doing nothing meant remaining the same or getting worse, changing something meant work and more work.

But the brick wall that had seemed to block everyone's progress had begun to break down a little. February seemed to hold promise of better things. Possibilities began to emerge.

STRONG CONSENSUS

A strong consensus emerged, that NUSAS should direct its attention towards education, and the problems of students at the universities and at the Training and Tribal Colleges. A new maturity in the approach to student power emerged, based on research and information, and informed opinion. The Education Commission, which had been operating at Wits, provided the basis for much of the new direc-

tion. Education reform emerged as a top priority and delegates returned to the campuses ready to examine and initiate change.

NEW APPROACH

A new approach to consultation within the student structure emerged after severe criticism of the meeting with Muller earlier, this year. In fact, the campaign to build a new NUSAS has been designed to cater for the maximum of student opinion and to get as many ideas and people involved as possible before making changes.

The Commission on Freedom in Society and the Commission which discussed social change, social action and protest came up with a new approach that circumvented to a large degree the formal motions of condemnation that had characterised earlier Congresses. The communique from the Commission read in part that "there is insufficient common ground to talk of Black and White freedom in one breath, however, two areas of common concern are, the desire to look for common ground and for a common humanity."

NEW EMPHASIS

A new emphasis on regional co-operation emerged as the basis for fostering and encouraging non-racial contact and co-operation came out; and linked with the desire to spark a "cultural revolution" by involving students of different racial and linguistic groups in joint cultural activity such as jazz, or drama.

New concern with elements normally to the left and right of NUSAS politically was noticeable and a desire to hear both from Afrikaans and "conservative" English students; as well as from the "radical" English, students and the "Black" centres emerged. And this was only in the "political" area but wherever possible and particularly in education, where all students share many common problems, and common aspirations.

UNCERTAIN

One might characterise the 1969 NUSAS Congress as an organisation emerging from a period of flux, a little uncertain where to go and how, but with a firm intention of going somewhere. An honest desire for re-examination, and for constructive achievement — in many spheres as well as the political — and a conviction that to do nothing, is to do wrong. Positive concern based on full information and directed towards positive good might be the course of the future.

The spectre of disenchantment that was in part responsible for the new direction, has, however, not vanished. The sense of frustration that generated conflict, and eventually co-operation, has not gone. But what is emerging might well — with vast amounts of work, from many people — set a standard and an example that students can point to as something good, something valuable; and something that fulfils at least some of the aspirations in men towards what is right and fitting.

Congress 1969 might have been a beginning, but it might have been an ending; the chaos and the confusion might have marked a new epoch emerging, or simply an old one in its death struggles.

ALCOHOLISM

The Social Disease

WHY IS ALCOHOLISM a social problem? Why does it affect us as university students? A catch phrase which is becoming quite common today is — "Alcoholism is five times more prevalent than cancer — is this true? What is an alcoholic anyway? Some definitions will show the complexity and confusion that the alcoholic problem creates.

"Alcoholism is a chronic disease." "An alcoholic is anyone who has to drink regularly to help him cope with his life" — (L. S. Gillis, M.D., D.P.M., Dept. of Psychiatry, Groote Schuur Hospital and UCT).

"An alcoholic is someone whose drinking causes continuing problems in any department of life — in his family relationships, his financial affairs his ability to work effectively or get along with people" — P. M. Swift — South African National Council for Alcoholism — (SANCA).

"An alcoholic is someone to whom alcohol has become a physical necessity, without which he is no longer able to get along" — Witwatersrand University Sociology II notes.

S. D. Bacon, Ph. D., Ass. Professor of Sociology, Yale University, said of people who drink a lot, "they are not alcoholics unless their drinking is compulsive brought about by some inner need or unresolved conflict."

"ALCOHOL HAS BECOME A PHYSICAL NECESSITY."

Alcoholism is an addiction, so some have put alcoholism in together with drug addiction to enable them to give a definition as follows "Addiction is a harmful dependence on one or more chemicals" — Dr. Gordon Bell, USA (from the film "For those who drink"). To add to the complexity E. M. Jellinek of Holland who has spent forty years in the study of alcoholism, went very deep into the problem and came to the conclusion that no single definition would cover alcoholism. As no two alcoholics are the same, Jellinek felt the need to classify them into basic types.

1. Alpha was the name given to the first type. This alcoholism was a purely psychological de-

pendence to relieve pain — emotional or bodily. This "problem drinking" is not compulsive but is maintained as long as the problem exists, e.g. mental problems. The solving of the problems leads to cessation of the heavy drinking.

2. Beta alcoholism. This is characterized by diseases such as gastritis, cirrhosis and polyneuropathy, but with no loss of control or addictive manifestations. Beta alcoholism is found usually in heavy drinkers with poor diets.

3. Gamma alcoholism. 85 per cent of the Alcoholics Anonymous members fall into this group. One might say that these are the "true-blue" alcoholics as they show a true psychological addiction, with loss of control, craving, increased tissue tolerance to alcoholic and withdrawal symptoms are present. It progressively impairs all human functions.

4. Delta alcoholism. A person in this category needs to maintain a certain minimal level of inebriation most of the time, but has little tendency to seek the maximal level. In other words this person remains perpetually "tipsy."

5. Epsilon alcoholism is that type of alcoholic who goes on periodic binges. Although they are only periodic, they are compulsive. In most of the definitions of alcoholism and alcoholics, there is this important word compulsion. It is the compulsion to drink which most often determines whether or not a man is an alcoholic.

The complexity of alcoholism lies in the fact that it is a disease which most often, as in Gamma alcoholism, causes psychological, physical and spiritual dependence.

Who is the alcoholic? Broadly speaking, there are three classes of drinkers:

- Those who cannot enjoy drink — who get sick and experience no pleasure in drinking.
- Those who can experience pleasure, but suffer hangovers.
- Those who drink as much as they like without getting sick and have no hangovers — i.e. drinking is all pleasure.

Classes 2. and 3. seem to be the ones that produce the alcoholics. Although the psycho-

D. W. BALL

logists have attempted to find out who the alcoholic is — whether there is an alcoholic type, whether a man is born an alcoholic, to date they have not been successful. We have to realise that alcoholism can strike anywhere at anyone. There is no foolproof safeguard against it, except total abstinence.

For those who do drink, it

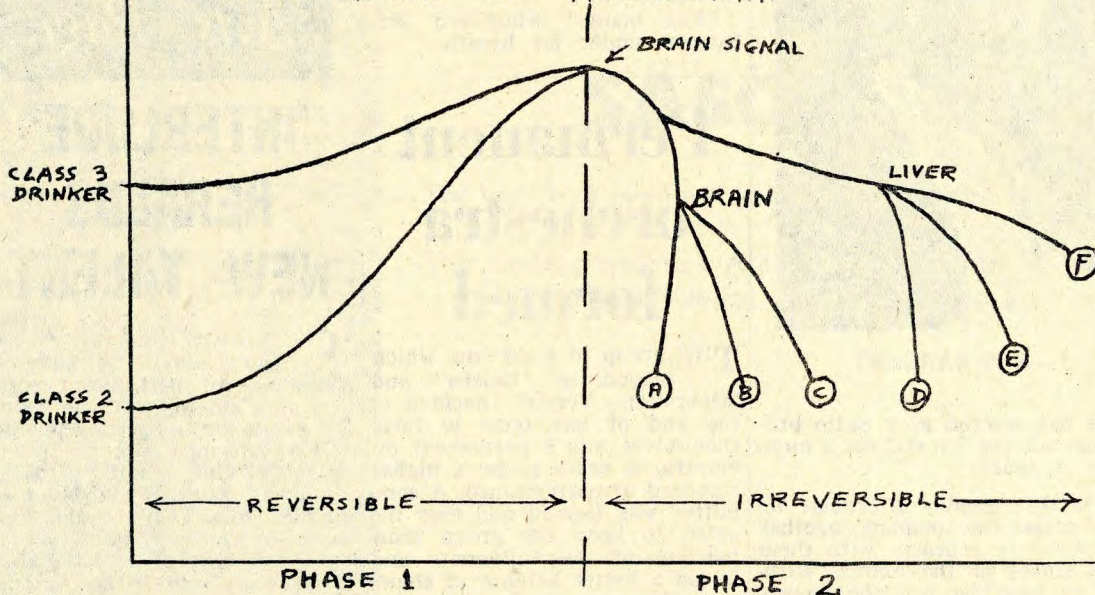
that an alcoholic can never expect to return to a pattern of 'normal drinking.' R. M. Swift SANCA. When Swift speaks of those irreversible changes, he is speaking of the physical side of alcoholism. Something happens to the body metabolism, changing it so that a man remains an alcoholic until he dies. He is never cured, only recovering. To concentrate on the physical effects of alcoholism in this article, would be most profitable, as they are the most obvious.

Diagram.

Phase I is a period of rising

as one can see and the South African way of life" does not help matters either. What has been troubling to me as I have been studying alcoholism, is Jellinek's findings, when he was, trying to determine the extent of the problem throughout the world. Jellinek did a cross-cultural comparison of the relation between drinking practices and alcoholism rates in twenty-five countries and summarised his study: "In societies which have a low degree of acceptance of large daily amounts of alcohol, mainly those with high psychological vulnerability have an in-

DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE STAGES OF DEVELOPEMENT OF ALCOHOLISM.



would be advisable to check how much liquor is consumed. Drinking has to pass a certain intake, before the physical diseases develop. If the liver has to burn more than 1oz. of liquor in an hour, or 2 to 3oz. of wine, or 8oz. of beer, then the intake is greater than the amount the liver can burn and there is build-up, causing diseases.

"Neither the exact cause of the illness, nor the changes it brings about in the body are yet completely understood. And that means it cannot be prevented.

Nor can it be cured, in the sense

tolerance of alcohol. At the end of this phase both classes of drinkers are in the same position. The effects of alcohol can be reversed, if halted and treated in this phase, the recovery being complete.

Phase II is a period of decreasing tolerance of alcohol. Many irreversible changes take place.

The brain. (3 developments.)
a) the capacity is impaired and blackouts occur.

b) This is a later stage of breakdown marked by delirium tremens caused by alcoholic poisoning accompanied by loss of appetite and sleep. There are also hallucinations and convulsions.

c) In this stage tolerance is broken down and neuritis develops leading to organic brain damage.

Liver effects — various diseases are caused.

d) gastritis.
e) pancreatitis.
f) cirrhosis.

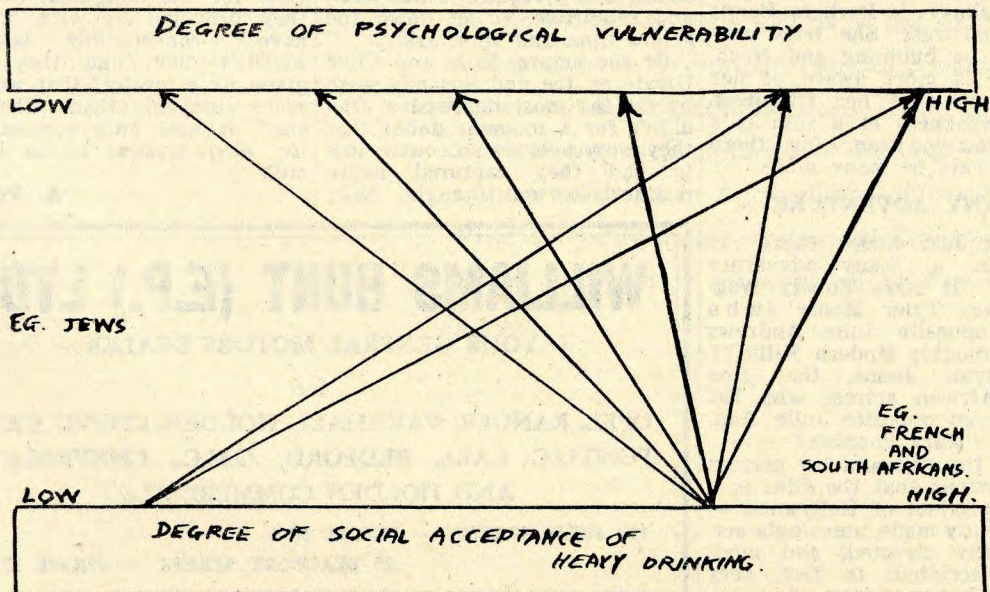
The extent of the alcoholic, problem for us as students is reflected in the figures for white South Africa given in 1966 by SANCA. According to their figures there were an estimated, 90,000 alcoholics in the white population alone. Remembering that one alcoholic affects on the average 16 people around him, means that here is quite a fantastic number of people who have to be involved in this problem. The problem is enormous

ducement to go against social standards. But in societies which have an extremely high degree of acceptance of large daily alcohol consumption, the presence of any small vulnerability, whether psychological or physical, will suffice for exposure to the risk of addiction."

"THE ALCOHOLIC IS NEVER CURED, ONLY RECOVERING."

South Africans and in particular the students on this campus live in a society which accepts heavy drinking. This fact means that every drinking student is extremely vulnerable to the blight of alcoholism. Alcoholism destroys the body, mind and spirit. Worshipping the beer can, the wine or champagne bottles, is just a short step away from possible destruction.

If you in your experience come across an alcoholic, remember he is a sick man and not a drunk and you can help him. You can help him by reminding him that he can be treated and by guiding him to those people qualified to bring him through this dark period of his life. Alcoholism is not a matter of will-power. An alcoholic needs all the help he can be given — a counsellor to restore the right balance to his spiritual life, a qualified person to deal with psychological problems and a medical man to restore as much as possible his burnt-out body.



'Silent women' here at last

"EVERYONE on the stage!" The stage-manager's voice rang out sharply in the gloom of the half-lit theatre. There was a scuffle of noise as the actors scurried onto the stage, flinging down scripts as they went.

It was Sunday afternoon in the Little Theatre. The set for "The Silent Woman" was in position, and the cast were on the stage for the first time, waiting to hear what the producer had to say to them.

The producer is Roy Sargent, a professional man brought in by the Speech and Drama Department especially to do the production for Settlers' Week. He is a former student of U.C.T.



ROY SARGENT

and has worked as a radio producer for the S.A.B.C. for a number of years.

On that Sunday afternoon, he had called the company together in order to rehearse with them the moves of the extras. Within an hour he had the twenty odd extras milling about the stage in a seeming confusion that was in reality an immaculately planned and executed manoeuvre. Mr. Sargent has a genius for manipulating people — and also for describing them. He can sketch a character for his actors in a few such vivid words that they have a difficult job

trying to live up to them.

WE students have necessarily displayed inexperience and lack of professional diligence, but all the same Mr. Sargent has been wonderfully patient. He listens to all suggestions, with real interest, discusses the play very humbly with his actors, and manages to add a dash of theatrical glamour to the proceedings. For all this we will be very sorry to see him go; it is an invigorating experience to work with a truly professional producer.

Perhaps his most outstanding characteristic is his sense of humour. He has an impeccable sense of timing, and a sharp wit — both of which assets are invaluable in rehearsal. On that first Sunday, whilst arranging the extras, he shouted down to the stage-manager:

"Now, who comes next?"

"The cooks", replied the stage-manager.

"Too many," whispered Mr. Sargent under his breath.

Permanent orchestra formed

THE group of musicians which played in "Geisha" and "Operation Venus" decided at the end of last term to form themselves into a permanent orchestra, in order to get a higher standard of performance. A committee was formed and they decided to keep the group independent of the University and to get a better balance of shows over the year, so that they can have longer to rehearse and can meet regularly once a week.

The same group, consisting of about twenty players, played for "Dear Friends and Gentle Hearts" and also has in hand music for a combined concert with the Rhodes Choir on the 15th September, in the City Hall. The Chamber Choir has been rehearsing Schubert's G. Major Mass and Mozart's Vespers a liturgical work for orchestra and choir, preparatory to this concert and a short tour of the Eastern Cape, starting with Kirkwood and King William's Town at the end of August.

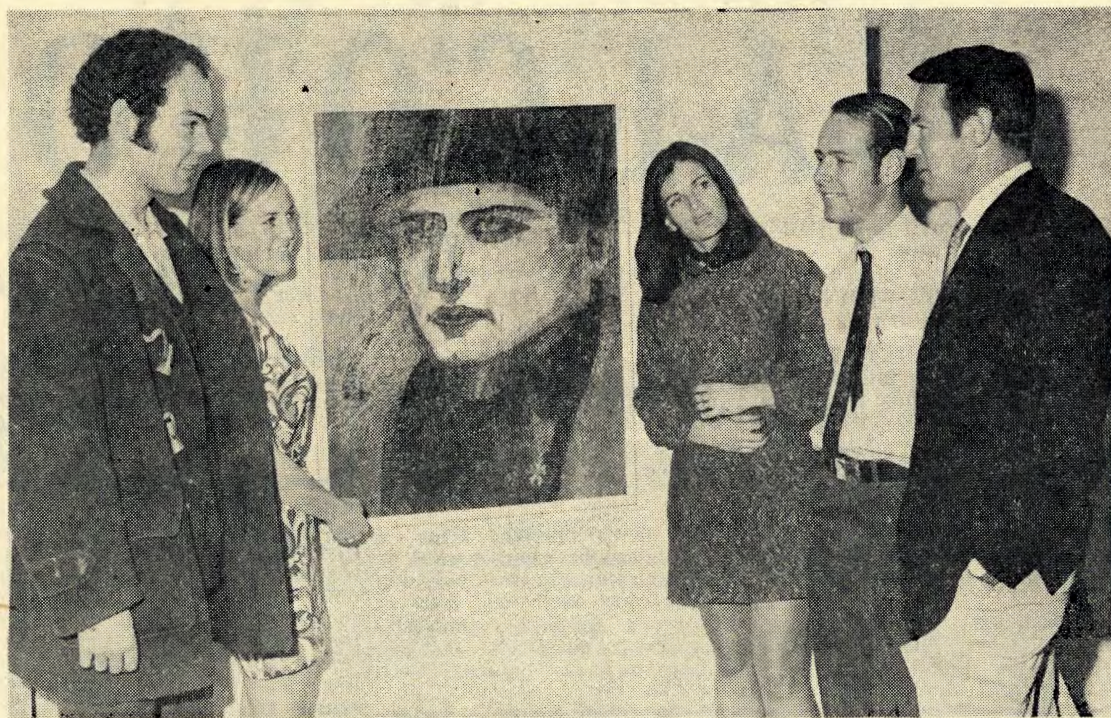
CIVIC CONCERTS

The Mayor of Grahamstown wants to have regular Civic Concerts with the orchestra on Sundays, and plans for these are also in the air.

The orchestra's conductors are Dr. Nowotny, Mr. Honey and Dr. Meyer, who take control in turns, depending on who has the main interest in the particular undertaking.

The nucleus of the woodwind section of the orchestra is formed from Mr. Honey's Wind Band, but there is still a shortage of brass and strings. Anyone who could help fill these needs can contact Hans Kassier in the Music Department.

As the orchestra want to do only one show a term, anyone who wants to put on a show next year should contact them this year, or early next year.



Students in the Art Department admiring a painting by Prof. Brian Bradshaw (right) on the "Napoleonic" exhibition.

Arts Page

'INTERLUDE' HERALDS NEW TALENT

"INTERLUDE" heralds the arrival of Kevin Billington as a producer in the film-world; the arrival of a delightful new talent. He has taken a hackneyed story and transformed it into a film of touching and ironic paths.

He has skillfully avoided most of the pitfalls he could have tumbled headlong into, and he has never once allowed the story to descend into bathos.

The little touches of acute observation which adorn the film are particularly delightful and pleasing.

It is these more than anything else which makes the hackneyed story as fresh as it is.

FINE PERFORMANCE

Oscar Werner gives fine performance as the composer torn between love for his wife and his mistress, and Virginia Maskell as the wife exquisitely succeeds in making us realise why he loves his wife and his mistress at the same time.

Hers is an extremely sensitive and intelligent performance. The only weakness is Barbara Ferris as the mistress. She tries very hard to be bubbling and fresh, but one is more aware of her attempt than of her freshness.

One weakness in a film is a fine commendation, for there could always be many more.

ZANY ADVENTURE

"Don't Just Stand There" is billed as a "Zany adventure comedy." It stars Robert Wagner, Mary Tyler Moore (who played opposite Julie Andrews in "Thoroughly Modern Millie.") and Glynis Johns, that fine South African actress who has also played opposite Julie Andrews in "Mary Poppins."

From the title and the players it is obvious that the film is a typical product of Hollywood — competently made, amusingly acted, slickly directed, and moderately scripted: in fact, very amusing but very innocuous.

'Dear Friends' a brave attempt

WHEN ONE SAYS of a show that it was "a brave attempt" one is generally criticising it in a rather subtle manner. When I say of "Dear Friends and Gentle Hearts" that it was a "brave attempt" I am praising it. Despite poor production (due to a list of obstacles which shall be later enumerated) it succeeded in being delightfully fresh and enchanting. It so endeared itself to its audiences that an extra performance was given on Saturday afternoon. And what better proof is there of a show's popularity than an extra performance?

SHEER BEAUTY

Margot van Dorp, the producer, revealed through this show her acute knowledge of what an audience looks for in a musical: and she supplied them with it handsomely. There was humour, spontaneity, pathos and sincerity — all in the right quantities and at the right times. Admittedly she was helped by the sheer beauty of Foster's songs, but she was also hampered by innumerable obstacles. The set, for all its effectiveness, was cramped, a fact which was especially noticeable in the scenes played before the curtain. The orchestra was slow and a trifle disorderly, which tended to destroy the pace of songs which should have been played with more zip.

CONTRIVED

And the script was contrived and embarrassing in the extreme just when it should have been strong and arresting it was weak and repetitive. It let down the actors time and time again.

Of the actors, Sally and Clive Ulyate as Joe and Susanna were by far the most impressive. One didn't for a moment doubt that they were negroes so convincingly had they captured negro mannerisms and thought. Sally

Ulyate made one think back to Vivien Leigh's maid in "Gone with the Wind" ...no mean feat! Noel Ross as Richard Cowan was immaculately amusing; he found humour in each one of his lines and exploited his find adroitly. Roland Paver as E.P. Christy was one of the more assured of those on the stage, but one did wish for a little more flamboyance.

And Bill Holderness was particularly good in the second act as the dissipated, drunk and hopelessly weak composer. Had he had a better script to work from he could have been excellent. The others in the cast were all competent. And the Chrissy Minstrels were enchantingly fresh and amusing. Mention should also be made of Albert Honey, who as the enthusiastic conductor was one of the highlights of the evening.

Let us congratulate Margot van Dorp, her cast and her stage crew for the delightful evening they provided us with. They have considerably lessened RUDU's debt, and they have given us a musical that was far more enjoyable than "The Geisha." It now only remains for the next musical to be better still.

A. Peake.

NEW FILMS

ODEON: Thursday 28 — Saturday 30 — "Interlude".

HIS MAJESTY'S: Wednesday 27 — Thursday 28 — "Don't Just Stand There". Friday 29 — Saturday 30 — "A Man Called Gannon".

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A hard life for the Rustics

"I ORDER YOU to vacate this chamber within five minutes — those who remain will be rusticated for eight weeks." Tick ...tick ...tick. The fateful moment arrived and 13 students shook the dust of the Alma mater from their shoes and went into exile.

Alas, what those who consider themselves in loco parentis to us poor irresponsible students could treat their foster children so harshly!

Perhaps it was considered that the lone lecturer among the group would assume that responsibility on his own brave shoulders for two months.

But 13 students and one lecturer is not a great number,

thought the great majority of the University population, anyhow. They deserved it.

So they went back to their rugby and tea in women's residence and their lecturers and Friday nights on the tiles. "The beat goes on."

But there were still those who cared — who had consciences to prick or a friend in exile, or a sense of justice. Useless and uncomfortable as these things may seem to some.

However, 13 students and one lecturer did not forget — on the contrary. Even if one was inclined to, the inordinate number of Rhodes University official communications with which they were inundated record the fact

forcibly every so often.

In the eyes of the masses they become slightly larger than me — "Just less than human," treated by mere students with awe and deference with laughter, or with pity, according to individual attitudes.

"CONQUERING HEROES"

On odd encounters down town and at a series of parties to fete the "conquering heroes" — morally, at any rate.

One would assume from this that the rustic is a strange animal, with interesting and unusual habits. The authorities had the audacity to include Rhodoe's star reporter among those distinguished beings, a great mistake.

The press is notorious for raking through cupboards to find even the most well-concealed skeletons, and preaching news of this discovery as widely as their dubious freedom allows.

Being a dedicated news hound — journalism is a way of life, not a job — this reporter snaffled around and is able to present for public edification the inside story on genus rusticus. Their habits, characteristics and thoughts.

ALIENATED

Those considering the thesis, on the alienated personality might bear the subject in mind as an interesting example of this phenomenon.

Contrary to probable expecta-

tion, the average rustic does not feel a sense of shame and guilt. He does not consider his honour tarnished or his image shattered. Rather he feels that he has been wronged, and consequently an air of slight martyrdom is occasionally to be detected.

Exclusion from his normal activities on campus becomes annoying and irritating at times, but enjoyment is the prevalent sentiment.

RUSTIC COLONIES

Where do they live? There are rustic colonies in Grahams-town, at present, among them Scott's Avenue, the Carlton Palace and that delightful place, 2 Frere Street, alias the Mansion House.

How do they live? A strong characteristic of the rustic is an acute death of finance. This naturally effects his living conditions quite considerably (the Mansion House lived on bread and peach jam for an entire weekend during a severe depression, and peanut butter sandwiches are the norm).

At Scott's Avenue, one rustic now sleeps on the floor, having been forced to sell his bed. This is the norm at the Mansion House, where a stretcher is the alternative to a night on the floor.

ANARCHISTS

The third floor garret at the Carlton has very many visitors to its regal, occupant, which aggravates the initial disadvantage of size. Frustrating to its revolutionary occupant, who requires much strategic space.

In Scott's Avenue congregate the artists, who are necessarily anarchists. Their art demands it of them.

A number of rustics have returned to the familiar home, there to occupy themselves as they will or as their family wills.

Parental reaction ranged from madly enthusiastic telephone calls from Rhodesia, carrying wringing congratulations, to a telegram demanding tersely, "Suspended for protesting against what?"

To an irate father inquiring acidly why his little daughter had been thrown into the streets and there abandoned, with nowhere to go.

"AT HOMES"

What do they do? They go to parties and hold "at homes" and write short stories and paint with flaming enthusiasm in quaint studios. They find themselves and others to learn the meaning of the word "friend" and create the poetry of truth.

They go to Kowie for the odd week and to Cape Town for a change.

They fix cars and loaf in the sun; and they learn that lectures are dispensable.

What do they say?

"We should like to thank Prof. Rennie for this magnificent experience and highly recommend it to others."

"The acting principal should act on principle."

Censored.

GIVE A MAN A LUCKY!



MANUFACTURED IN SOUTH AFRICA, RHODESIA AND U.S.A.

MATCH FINISH THRILLS

Bulwalda triumphs

RICKY BUWALDA dominated the Rhodes Tennis Championships, repeating his 1968 triumphs in the mens' singles and men's doubles, and also winning the mixed doubles to become triple champ.

The first match of the day was probably the best. In a tense 2½ hour struggle Gill Lewis, eventually beat Penny Beale 9/7, 5/7, 6/4, to retain her ladies' singles title. The match was largely a dour baseline battle with both players seeming reluctant to attack the net. Penny Beale produced more winners than her opponent, with some scorching drives down the side-lines, but she was unable to match Gill Lewis' steadiness. In the end it was Lewis' more consistent serving which saw her through. She only double-faulted once, and that came on her first match point, whereas Beale served with less confidence. Lewis justly deserved her victory, though an upset always seemed possible.

TOP FORM

Rick Buwalda was on top form in winning the mens' singles. Rob Daniel played as well as he was allowed to and led 3/2 in the first set but Buwalda then produced brilliant attacking tennis, to win 6/3, 6/0.

The mens' doubles final was a disappointing match from the spectators' point of view, and never really got going. Buwalda and Daniel proved too strong for Houghton and Ballance, winning 6/3, 6/2, 6/3.

There was something of a surprise in the women's doubles when Colleen Dargie and Clare Cawood beat Penny Beale and Gill Lewis 6/3, 8/6. Without detracting from the formers' victory, Lewis and Beale appeared to be feeling the effects of their morning marathon, and were always struggling.

Rick Buwalda and Colleen Dargie took the mixed doubles by beating Rob Daniel and Penny Beale 6/3, 6/4.

BY scoring ten points in the last six thrilling minutes, Rhodes' First XV kept alive hopes for the G.T.C. bowl when they drew 21 all with Albany on Saturday.

However, apart from the stirring ending, the match throughout was somewhat scrappy, with little combined constructive playing from either side. Albany made better use of their chances, but forfeited victory by easing up in the dying minutes of the game when Rhodes came into its own with an excellent final burst, thanks mainly to their superior fitness.

GORDON

Rhodes were without fly-half Carlson, but substitute Gordon put in a gallant display. Harmuth jumped well in the line-outs, while Baker got through sterling work on the deep throw-ins. Pennefather was outstanding among the backs both on attack and defence.

Albany went into an easy lead with a penalty by fullback Olivier, who played an excellent game.

They added a further eight points from a goal and a try to Rhodes' three, thanks to a well-taken blind side by centre Bownes.

Play degenerated during the first fifteen minutes of the second half, with a lot of aimless kicking. Then came Rhodes' fight back and they scored eight points in as many minutes.

From broken play on the half-way line, Harmuth and Williams broke away with the ball to gain 20 yards with some good inter-passing.

BURST

Showing a great burst of speed, he ran 30 yards to score mid-way between the posts and touchline. Bownes converted to bring the score to 8-11.

Rhodes elation was short-lived however, when Albany came back with two tries, both from loose play — which Rhodes must counter-act if they are to succeed in the E.P. League — and both of which were converted.

Rhodes were then 8-21 down, with defeat imminent, but a penalty from Bownes sparked off a grand recovery. From further broken play Bownes received the ball, ran wide and passed inside

to Pennyfather, who scored next to the post.

CONVERSION

Bownes converted, and Rhodes were back in the picture with the score 16-21.

With the final whistle only one minute away, and tension running high, Rhodes won a scrum on their own 25, and the ball was whipped out to Cowley on the left wing. He ran strongly for 30 yards before being pulled down, but managed to flick the ball inside to Bownes who had a straight 40 yard sprint to score under the posts.

Under tremendous pressure, Hofmeyer converted, to bring the score to 21-all just on the final whistle.

Women run well

IN the women's section of the Eastern Province Championships the women again did very well. Running against a strong field, Pat Going came third a just reward for all the hard work she puts in.

Other placings were Myra Fowler, seventh, Viv Peinaar, eighth, Bev. MacDonald, sixteenth.

At the Women's Inter-varsity at Stellenbosch, Rhodes did extremely well to come third out of eight universities.

Individual placings were: Pat Going seventh, Viv Peinaar, eighth.

Natal won this competition fairly easily but at the South African championships to be held next week Rhodes have entered a strong team and are out for revenge.

The women's cross country club is one of the most successful up-and-coming clubs on the campus and we would like to wish them every success.

The team is Pat Going, Viv Peinaar, Myra Fowler and Bev MacDonald.

U-20's slam Swifts

RHODES U-20's, by beating Swifts 28-0, won a game in Uitenhage for the first time in four years. Superior in all departments except the line-outs Rhodes scored two goals, five tries and a penalty goal. From the kick-off Rhodes went into the attack and when a Swifts player was caught off-sides Benade had little difficulty in goaling a penalty to give Rhodes a 3-0 lead. Not long after this Lund was well up in support for a pass from Cloete and scored just to the right of the post. Benade converted to bring the score to 8-0. This was followed by Swifts missing two penalties in the Rhodes twenty-five. Late in the first half Mason went over after full back Kyriacos had come into the line to create an overlap. The kick failed leaving the half-time score at 11-0.

FITNESS

In the second half Rhodes fitness began to tell and tries came at regular intervals. Rhodes strength lay in the scrums where hooker Mitchell completely overshadowed his opposite number in winning every scrum. Mason opened the scoring with a fine run to touch down in the corner. The kick again failed. Soon after this Weakley playing at centre crashed over. Cloete failed to add extra points. From the kick-off Rhodes went into attack and Mason scored his third try. This was followed by a try from Pringle who after charging through the entire Swifts pack crashed over in the corner. The final try in the last minute came from a complete line movement before the ball was switched back to the forwards for Mitchell to score. Benade added the points. This brought the final score to 28-0.

EARLY LEAD

The U.20B's playing in the early afternoon made heavy weather of the game. After taking an early lead they let Swifts fight back to single point deficit, 10-11. However a try in the final stages put the issue beyond doubt for Rhodes to win by 16 points to 10. These victories left both teams in a very good position to win their respective leagues.

RHODES TAKE HONOURS IN BADMINTON

THE Midland Badminton Championships were held in the Drill Hall recently. Rhodians did exceptionally well. M. Young R. Cowling and R. Heiber all reached the semi-finals of the men's singles, which Young went on to win by defeating A van Wyk from Port Alfred. L. Jordaan won the women's singles when she beat J. Bull (also from Rhodes) in the final. L. Jordaan and P. du Toit won the women's doubles, while a very tired Miss Jordaan and Young narrowly lost the final of the mixed doubles to B. Webber and J. Walters.

At present M. Young, L. Jordaan and J. Bull are representing Midlands, and in their first match against Eastern Province B. Midlands won easily.

SOCCER LOSS

THE Rhodes first Soccer team played at Rhodes against Drosty Park on Saturday. The final score was 8-1 to Drosty.

The first half was a comparatively equal affair, but Drosty made better use of their opportunities and put in three goals before half-time.

Half time saw the unfit Rhodes players completely out-classed in all departments of the game.

Only some brilliant saves by goalkeeper Keith Erasmus kept Drosty from scoring further goals.

F. Cocks scored Rhodes' only goal. It was all in all a disappointing display by the Rhodes players.

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Second golf thrashing for UPE by Rhodes

FOR THE SECOND TIME this year Rhodes soundly thrashed UPE. Rhodes golfers were in top form, winning all the foursomes and losing only two single matches.

Most of the wins were overwhelming, the most notable being G. Nupen, who won 7-6, and Scott, who won 8-6.

Rhodes social team did equally well to halve their match. Pete Longhurst and Des Harrison proved their superiority both on the course and at the 19th hole.

They lost their foursomes but stormed home in the afternoon to win 2 up — and against a 12 handicap at that!

The individual results are as follows:—
Foursomes:

	Rhodes	UPE
Keller/Hargreaves vs. Alexander/Dix-Peek	1 (5/4)	0
Scott/Scott vs. Van		

Blerk/McWilliams	1 (5/3)	0
Nupen/Walker vs. v/d Riet/Cornish	1 (4/3)	0
	3	0

Singles:

	R.U.	UPE
Keller vs. Van Blerk	1 (4/3)	0
Hargreaves vs. Dix-Peek	0	1 (3/1)
D. Scott vs. Alexander	1 (4/3)	0
Nupen vs. McWilliams	1 (7/6)	0
B. Scott vs. Cornish	1 (8/6)	0
Walker vs. v/d Riet	0	1 (5/3)
	4	2

Final Results:

	Rhodes	UPE
	3	0
	4	2
	7	2

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