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Vol. 23 No. 7

GRAHAMSTOWN, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1969

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UNREST ON TURFLOOP CAMPUS BLACK STUDENT MARCH

THE FLAMES OF AFRICAN STUDENT UNREST have again been fanned. Last week 400 students of Turfloop, the University College of the North, marched on the Administrative Block of the University to present a petition to the Rector.

NUSAS, UCM and the Wits SRC have already expressed their full support for the action taken by the African students. A mass meeting is to be held at Rhodes this week.

At a recent student body meeting, attended by 500 of the 600 students at Turfloop, it was unanimously decided to present the Acting Rector, Professor F. G. Engelbrecht, with a list of grievances. The following morning 400 students marched on the Administrative Building to present a petition outlining the grievances to Prof. Engelbrecht. The Special Branch was in at-

tendance but no incidents occurred.

SUSPENSIONS

The students, claiming they were treated like children, criticised the negative status of their SRC and expressed anger at the recent suspension of two students.

Last year the Turfloop SRC invited five speakers to address students on the Campus. The three Afrikaans speakers invited were granted permission by Senate to speak. The other two

speakers, Prof. J. Blacking and Mr. Duncan Innes were, however, refused this permission.

Students expressed further dissatisfaction at not being granted permission by Senate to affiliate to NUSAS. Last year the student body decided by an overwhelming majority in favour of affiliation. Mr. Duncan Innes, NUSAS President, in a recent report said, "I will do all I can to ensure that their affiliation to NUSAS will be allowed."

RESTRICTIONS

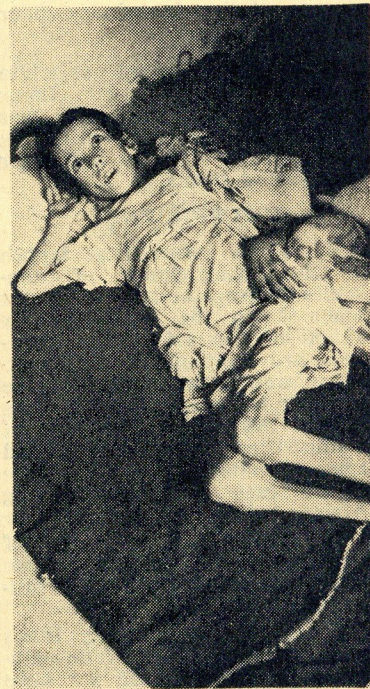
Mr. Charles Simkins, Chairman of the Wits UCM expressed concern that the only religious services allowed on the campus were "DRC-style." "Awkward questions" he continued, "asked either in the lecture halls or outside of them are actively discouraged."

PROBLEMS

In a recent speech, Mr. Mark Orkin, President of Wits SRC said "The closed universities, Black and White, must be opened for all. Our country is diverse, its future non-racial. The Prime Minister has left the problems of that future to the youth — us. We want to seek the answers together."

STUDENTS URGED TO COMBAT THIS...

TO-DAY is Rhodes Malnutrition Day. It is part of the National Malnutrition week arranged by the Student Relations Committee of NUSAS. Similar Malnutrition Days will be held throughout the week on each campus affiliated to NUSAS.



Students are all urged to support the feed drive. Kupagani soup tickets will be on sale all day in the Arts quad and under the Big Tree. In the evening they will be on sale in Kaif.

A talk on the effects of malnutrition will be delivered by a local doctor at 5.15 p.m. in the G.L.T. This will be an open talk and everyone interested is invited to attend.

The organisers of Malnutrition Day hope to raise R100. This will all go to Kupagani. As soup tickets cost 25c per booklet, 400 booklets must be sold. Rhodes' 1,800 students should have no difficulty in exceeding expectations.

MOORE RUMOURS LEAK OUT

THE SRC is seeking clarification on the widespread rumours surrounding the non-appointment of the Rev. Basil Moore to the lecturing post in the Department of Divinity at Rhodes.

A motion proposed by Bill Meaker and seconded by Sue Griffiths expressed alarm at these rumours which centre around Council's refusal to accept the Senate's recommendation to appoint Mr. Moore as a temporary lecturer in Systematic Theology.

MOTION

Four rumours are noted in the motion:

That at a meeting on December 13, 1968, the Senate made a recommendation to the University Council that Mr. Moore be appointed temporarily to lecture Systematic Theology in the Faculty of Divinity.

That at its next meeting the University Council rejected the Senate recommendation on non-academic criteria.

That at a meeting on March 27, 1969, the Senate again decided in favour of the temporary appointment of Mr. Moore, this time by an overwhelming majority.

That at a meeting on April 18, 1969, the University Council again rejected the Senate's recommendation.

ABLE BODY

Believing that the Senate is the most able body in the university to decide on academic staff appointments, the motion states that their recommendation "should have been honoured."

Mr. Meaker pointed out that although he only had rumours on which to base his motion, (all Senate and Council meetings are held in committee), it was a fact that Mr. Moore was not appointed to the post, in spite of his high qualifications.

No one could be found to fill the position until Mr. Martin Prozesky interrupted his studies in the United States to fill the temporary post.

It was suggested that the Council was waiting to hear who was being appointed Professor of Divinity, in order to find a lecturer to complement him.

This was irrelevant, said Mr. Meaker, since the appointment was only a temporary one.

ANOTHER SUGGESTION

Another suggestion was that Church pressure had influenced Council's decision. The Church has, however, no say in the appointment of junior lecturers.

Bill Meaker added that since the Senate, as the highest academic body, recommended Mr.

Moore on academic merit, the Council's refusal could not be on academic grounds.

Mr. Chritierson suggested that the Council might be subject to pressures from the outside.

In reply Mr. Meaker said, that Theological students were angry when the Church decided to send Rev Moore elsewhere, and although the President of the Methodist Conference assured Mr. Meaker that it was done for Theological reasons, doubted this.

GOVERNMENT PRESSURE

Should there be Governmental pressure on the Council as in the Mafeje issue, the principle did not alter. The issue is one of Academic freedom in the Divinity faculty.

Miss Griffiths and Mr. Carlson stressed the need for the SRC to bring the rumours into the open, since they were the only body who could do so.

Mr. Meaker felt convinced that the "rumours" were, actually facts, and this being so, it was "the most serious thing that had happened in the University for a long, long time."

"This is a crisis," he added.

The motion was passed with nine votes in favour, one against and two abstentions.

Records broken in Rag '69

A RECORD-BREAKING figure of R27,000 has already been realised for this year's Rag. The street collection, Campus Carnival and Inkette competition all fetched in record amounts of money. (The street collection alone reached the R1,000 mark.)

The final outcome of the '69 Rag collection will however not be known until July. The Car Competition only closes on May 31 and Rhodents will be sold in Rhodesia during the July vacation. Students are urged to hand in any outstanding tins, magazine money, etc. as soon as possible.

The Rag Committee could reach its target of R30,000 depending on the outcome of the Car Competition and the further sale of Rhodents. The past record year was in 1967 when R26,500 was collected.

INNES: SRC'S MUST ACT

"LET US dare to struggle and let us dare to win." This was the final appeal in a rousing speech entitled "Our Country, Our Responsibility" by Mr. Duncan Innes, National President of NUSAS.

On Friday evening, about 80 students heard an address by Mr. Innes in which he appealed for the support of students in his condemnation of situations in South Africa.

He produced startling figures in his comparison of White and non-White education. Of the 74,330 university students in the country only 8,585 were non-Whites in 1968.

INCREASE

Between 1960 and 1968 the largest increase of students at a non-White university was 508 while at a White university 4,103 new students were enrolled.

Among the Africans there was only one teacher to 58 children and teachers were paid less than artisans.

While 78 per cent of all Africans receive schooling, only .08 per cent ever reach matric. A certain Nationalist M.P. was quoted to have said: "He can't absorb all that knowledge, poor chap."

While R144 is spent per white child on education, Mr. Innes pointed out that only R12 was spent on each African child. The Africans also have to buy their own school books.

INSUFFICIENCY

Mr. Innes referred at length to the insufficiency of non-White housing and development schemes. In the Transkei only 32,700 of the 1.4 million Africans are employed. At Stinkwater women were expected to dig 20ft latrines and pitch tents and in 1968 only nine cases of malnutrition were reported among White babies while 12,000 cases appeared among African babies.

At Limehill eight cases of scurvy were found; this disease left civilization with the sailing ships.

Of these tragedies Mr. Innes said: "The guilt of fellow-students is ours because we have done nothing."

NATIONAL SOCIALISM

Mr. Innes made an interesting quote from a speech of Mr. B.J.

Vorster in 1942: "We stand for Christian Nationalism which is an ally of National Socialism. In Italy it is called Fascism, in Germany German National Socialism, in South Africa Christian Nationalism."

NUSAS, Mr. Innes said, neither is nor can be any part of subversive organization. If reflects, he continued, the views of the students it represents.

He urged South African students to stand by the non-White doctors who do the same work as the White doctors for far less pay.

CONCERN

NUSAS has, so far, issued a statement expressing concern at the doctors situation and calling on Dr. Carel de Wet, Minister of Health to take steps to rectify the matter immediately.

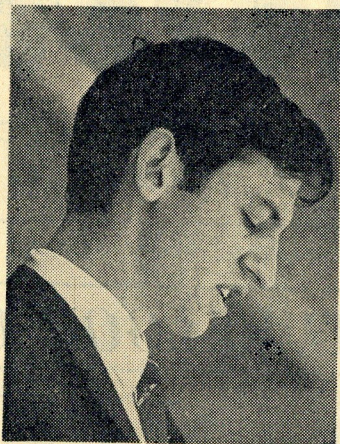
"I am, today, publicly calling on every SRC and every student body on campuses affiliated to NUSAS to take immediate action to decide what the policy of NUSAS will be to this particular injustice." He continued: "I call on each student body to decide what actions they intend to take to fulfil their responsibility."

U.N. Committee slams Gov.

THE barring of Harris, Kirby and Murray by the South African Government has been deplored by United Nations Committee on Apartheid.

In a recent report this Committee accused the South African Government of cracking down on students opposing its apartheid policies, barring three Rhodesian students from the Republic and increasing security police activity on university campuses.

"It has deported three Rhodesian students, denied passports to several student leaders and expelled a number of African students from the University College of Fort Hare."



Loud, sustained applause greeted Duncan Innes' speech at Rhodes last week.

SMALLS

Unclassified smalls will be published on request, the cost being: 20 cents for 10 words. Thereafter two cents per word.

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APPLICATIONS for the A.I.E.S.E.C. Annual Congress to be held in Cape Town, June 30 — July 5, obtainable from Des Harrison, Matthews.

Hinchliff for U.K.

THE REV. CANON PETER HINCHLIFF, Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Rhodes since 1960, is due to leave Rhodes on May 22, to take up a new post in Britain.

Professor Hinchliff attended St. Andrew's College in Grahamstown, from where he came to Rhodes, obtaining a degree in History and Politics in 1947.

During his time at Rhodes he was also editor of 'Rhodeo'. He then spent two years at Oxford, during which time one vac. was spent in Finland teaching English, and the other long vac. working at the docks in Liverpool.

He graduated from Oxford in 1950 with a B.A. Honours degree in Theology, and the rest of the year was spent working as a judge's clerk in Capetown.

ORDAINED

In 1951 Professor Hinchliff went to St. Paul's Theological College in Grahamstown, as a lecturer.

He was ordained in 1952, after which he spent three years as minister in Uitenhage. He then returned to St. Paul's where he spent five years as a sub-warden, during which time he did his Ph.D. in Theology at Rhodes.

Professor Hinchliff has had several books published. The first one was in 1959 — "South African Liturgy" — was about the Prayer Book.

This was his Ph.D. Thesis modified and re-written for publication. His second book is entitled "The Anglican Church in South Africa" and his third is a "Biography of Bishop Colenso".

COLENZO

Bishop Colenso was the first Anglican bishop in Natal. He was condemned as a heretic and became the subject of a great church scandal in the nineteenth century. The town of Colenso is named after him, as are many streets, roads and avenues in towns throughout Natal.

MONDAY 19 — Lit. Soc. presents a talk by Dave Novitz on "Poetry and Truth" at 5.15 p.m. in English Seminar Room.

A SYNDICATE recently formed by students for equity investment shows 35% growth over the last month. Need more capital. Anyone interested, enquire room 22, Oakdene.

THE Catholic Society will hold its annual Academic Mass on Sunday, May 18, at 7 p.m. in St. Patrick's Church, Hill Street.

This book was followed by "The One-Sided Reciprocity" which, when it was published, received good reviews in English newspapers, but a local newspaper referred to it in a review as "The One-Sided Repository". It is a book about the relationship between the Church and the State in England.

FIFTH BOOK

His fifth book "A Calendar of Cape Missionary Correspondence" was followed by Professor Hinchliff's most recent book, a paperback which came out last year, entitled "A History of Christianity in South Africa". In addition he has just finished editing the Journal of John Ayliff, an 1820 settler who later became a Methodist missionary.

Professor Hinchliff did not wish to make any comment on any aspect of the present situation in South Africa, especially as he is about to leave the country. But he did have this to say about U.C.M.: "I think U.C.M. is one of the most exciting and encouraging things that has happened in the Church in South Africa for a long time. U.C.M.'s Twentieth Century Worship have been a very courageous and worthwhile experiment and I hope they will continue with them."

He added that he had once taken part in a U.C.M. Service and he had received a letter from an elderly lady shortly afterwards to say that he must be careful that God didn't do the same to him as He had done to Nebuchadnezer.

SECRETARY

Professor Hinchliff's new job will be as a Secretary of the Missionary and Ecumenical Council of the Church of England. His office in London will be next door to Westminster Abbey, and his work will entail the co-ordination and giving of support for the overseas missionary work of the Church of England, and also the handling of relations between the Anglican Church in England, and in other parts of the world.

Probably the most important part, however, will be in helping to make policy and to co-ordinate the various activities in connection with the church unity, in which the Anglican Church is involved.

CHECKERS

WHERE EVERYBODY
WINS

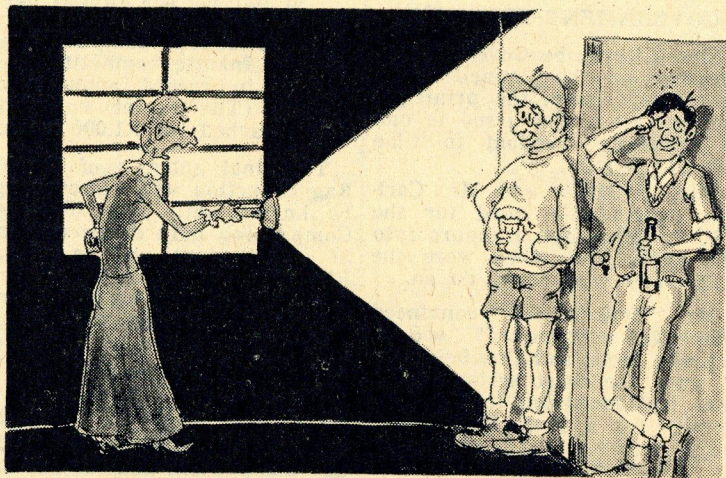
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Hunger is our concern

by Alan Paton

HUNGER, MALNUTRITION, POVERTY — what have they to do with us in NUSAS? In a way, one doesn't need to answer this question. The fact that NUSAS is holding this week-long campaign is proof that we know it has got something to do with us. Every great religion, every great system of ethical thought, teaches that the need of others has everything to do with us.

Dr. Anton Rupert, when it was announced that he would act as an economic adviser to the new country of Lesotho, said very pithily: "If they don't eat, we won't sleep." This epigram has both a very worldly, practical meaning, but it has one much deeper, and again it is that the needs of others has everything to do with us.

As Honorary President of NUSAS, I am proud to be associated with the activities of this week, which aims to demonstrate to students, and to the general public as well, that malnutrition is a social problem of great importance to us, on medical, economic, and moral grounds. It is very proper, and it will be very heartening to many, to see our students concerning themselves actively with one of the more urgent problems of their society.

MANY CRITICS

I am glad of this campaign for another reason. We are by no means short of critics who think that instead of getting on with our studies, we concern ourselves too much with matters that are already in the safe hands of our rulers and our elders, and that too many of these matters are of a political nature.

This campaigning is not intended to prove that we are not so bad after all. It is rather proof that our concern is not with this controversial question or that, it is a concern for the well-being of our whole society. It will be a sad day, both for us and our society, when we do not concern ourselves actively with its needs, and the needs of its people.

It is a living proof, and as such it should gladden the hearts of our elders, that we are preparing ourselves for the

duties and responsibilities that will be ours in the future.

MORAL TEACHING

Apart from the moral teaching that all men are our neighbours, there are other considerations, less obviously altruistic, but not less important. One of these is enshrined in the immortal words of John Donne, which, in this so-called materialistic age, are better known and mean more than ever:

No man is an island, entire of itself ...

Any man's death diminished me, because

I am involved in mankind. And therefore

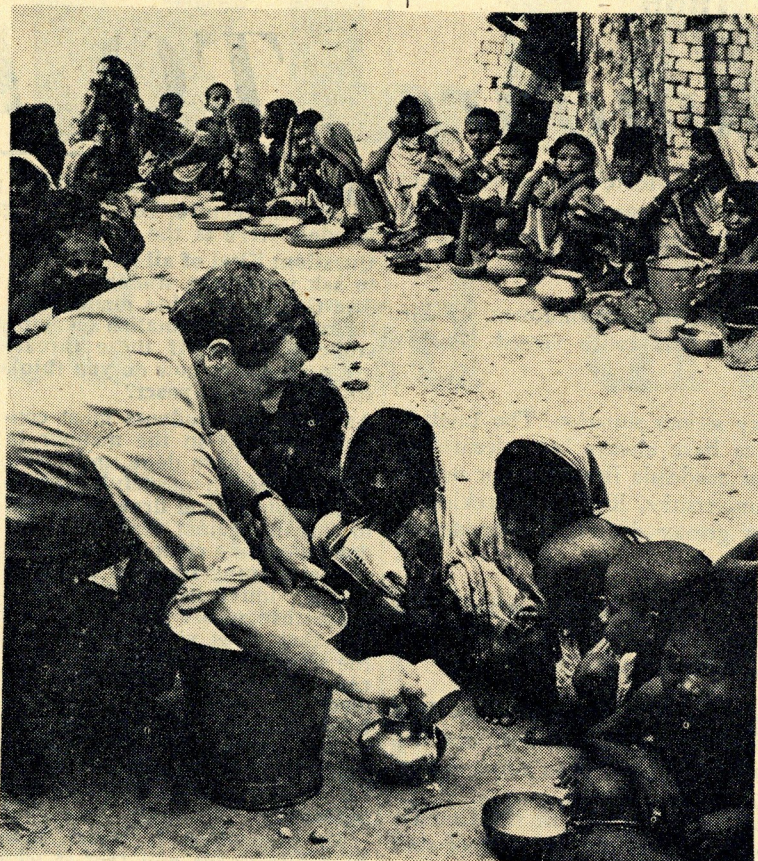
Never send to know for whom the bell tolls.

It tolls for thee.

THE article by Alan Paton is printed by permission of NUSAS Student Relations Committee. Much of the material concerning the causes and effects of malnutrition is based on another article by Professor Reid.

If we are careless and negligent of others, then it is the whole society that suffers. If we have a care for the need of others, especially for the poor and hungry, then it is the whole society that is ministered to. To put it more simply, South Africa will be made a better place, and that is what we all wish for it.

*Hungry eyes,
meagre bodies*



A SURVEY conducted by Professor James Irving of the Rhodes Sociology Department revealed:

"From the data in our surveys we estimate that 95% of the Africans in Grahamstown fall below the level of adequate nutrition and 85% fall seriously below it."

In Grahamstown the size of an average African family is seven with a total income of R24. Government statistics for a family of five give R31 as the absolute minimum health requirement for food expenditure alone. A more comprehensive survey estimates that R55 should be the inclusive minimum.

One Sisi in Hobson has a family of seven. Her husband has left home and there are no other wage earners. She gets R8.50 a month plus three meals and some help with her bus fares. She receives no pay during the vacation and none when sick. The rent is R2 a month.

That leaves her R6.50 a month to feed a family of seven and pay for clothing, school books, etc.

Shock effects of starving

AT the least malnutrition causes physical debility. Among infants it can cause permanent physical and mental stunting.

In tests to determine whether intelligence is affected, non-verbal ability has been found to be particularly decreased. A survey in Indonesia found that the intellectual development of children could be predicted with a high degree of accuracy on the basis of their nutritional status during the pre-school years.

In South Africa non-White children suffer abnormality of the skin, diarrhoea. Malnutrition, it is almost certain, can result in permanently deteriorated mental capacity.

PERMANENT BLINDNESS

A deficiency of Vitamin A causes eye, skin and bone abnormalities. Permanent blindness may result.

Scurvy is due to lack of Vitamin C and Rickets to Vitamin D. In this disease bone growth is abnormal and there may be interference in the functioning of the nerves.

The effects on the brain of the elderly are more marked, while it can also increase the risk of heart failure.

In addition to these difficulties the disease creates a vicious circle: it can cause a loss of occupation which in turn encourages the disease. This therefore has a tendency to involve subsequent generations.

MALNUTRITION RISES

THE extent of the malnutrition problem in South Africa has been very much understressed. Too many are under the illusion that it is under control and shall soon be eradicated.

The majority of urban Africans live well below the poverty datum line, and only a great sacrifice to the privileged could enough money be raised to substantially improve the food intake of the entire population. While palliative measures can, perhaps prevent the worst, the root of the problem remains.

POVERTY

The basic factors causing malnutrition are poverty, ignorance and disease. There is evidence that the endorsing out of Africans to reserve areas is exacerbating the problem. In urban areas the lack of stability increases the risk of malnutrition, while in the homelands the absence of the father is also a contributing factor.

The situation in rural areas is liable to become worse, because the population is increasing, the land is becoming more worked out and there are simply not

enough doctors to cope.

POTGIETER

In 1967 it was estimated that the Poverty datum line for Basic Unavoidable expenses was R53 per month for a family of five. The large majority of Africans are well below this line often earning considerably less for a larger family. Potgieter has estimated that 75-85 per cent of Bantu families in the Republic are below this poverty level and he says, "those findings suggest that at least 80 per cent of school going children from Bantu households in Pretoria suffer from malnutrition, or undernutrition."

PROTEIN

Part of the problem is that high value protein is the most expensive. The result is that diet tends to become deficient in high value protein and is made up by the cheap, bulky plant foods which contain more carbohydrate, less protein and less high value protein.

Ignorance plays a large part in this. Even when there is sufficient to buy what is needed, social habits determine what a man will eat. What has always been eaten is not always the

most nutritional. Education therefore, is as essential as food supplies.

BAD PLANNING

What is grown also determines what the diet will be. Bad planning can be partly the fault of the state which often considers only what is profitable rather than what is good. Thus in South Africa, the state subsidises mealies so that the country is now a large scale exporter of the crop. This is, of course, highly profitable. On the other hand if the same money were spent on other crops the battle against malnutrition would be more effective.

DISEASE

The highest proportion of those who suffer from malnutrition are non-White infants. Then follow non-White children and after that elderly non-White and non-White women of child bearing age in that order. The disease, in other words, is the privilege of poverty.

In the white population, persistently prevalent malnutrition occurs only in cranks and children of highly negligent parents.

NEGLIGENCE

Yet there is another kind of

negligence, for while the white group is one of the most prosperous in the world, Leary and Lewis can make a report on the death rate in a typical African reserve, Sekhukhuniland, which shows, "at least 50 per cent of all children born alive fail to reach their fifth birthday and the majority of those who die do not reach their third birthday."

In the core of the seemingly prosperous Republic this disease is a canker which debilitates the potential of not only the affected individual but the whole nation.

The figures themselves are alarming and it has been estimated that for every case of malnutrition brought to the notice of health authorities, 8 or 9 potential cases lie hidden, to be revealed only when some intercurrent infection precipitates the florid form of the disease.

Something like this which stunts both mental and physical growth as well as causing several other ailments and which weakens the resistance to other diseases is obviously something which must be eradicated. Yet malnutrition is so prevalent that until the social system is changed a radical improvement is unlikely. But with care and sacrifice it can be.

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May 15, 1969

Moore rumours

AT LAST the question of the Rev. Basil Moore's non-appointment has come out into the open. The SRC has passed a motion calling for clarification of the rumours. The national press has carried stories on the issue.

The Senate has twice recommended the appointment of Mr. Moore. It is believed that the Council has twice vetoed Senate's decision for non-academic reasons.

If this is true it represents a very serious situation. The English-speaking universities in South Africa have always been deemed to possess the few remaining vestiges of academic freedom. But now it seems the Council of one of those universities, Rhodes, is seeking to undermine that freedom to an even greater degree, and apparently on its own accord.

It does not seem a far cry now before the second most important qualification for a university appointment after the colour of one's skin, will be the nature of one's political beliefs.

This is the situation already at the Afrikaans universities. If it becomes a reality at the English-speaking universities as well, one will truly be able to say that there is no academic freedom in South Africa.

Grave doubts have been cast upon the integrity of the Council. These doubts now exist not only in the eyes of the members of staff and students, but also in the eyes of the general public.

But at the moment there is no certainty about the facts of the case. The rumours may not be true.

The longer the council remains silent and the facts remain hidden, the stronger will the rumours become. Only by publicly refuting these rumours will the Council remove the doubts about its integrity.

A statement should be made and the facts brought into the open. Secrecy on the issue can only cause misunderstanding. Only until the facts are made known will an objective evaluation of the situation be possible.

Famine and us

TO MOST South Africans, malnutrition is a dirty word like Limehill or Sharpeville. It is something used by the Country's enemies to blacken the name of South Africa.

To most Black South Africans, malnutrition is a harsh reality. There have been three famines in South Africa in recent times. Reports from the Transkei and Northern Zululand indicate that matters may deteriorate to a famine situation in those places later this year.

IGNORANCE

It is easy for the White South African to escape the problem. One can point to the Africans' own ignorance as a cause for malnutrition. One can argue that a people so uncivilized and so backward are bound to suffer from poverty and disease.

Rather does the blame lie with the Government and the privileged minority who have voted that Government into power.

Malnutrition is a product of an oppressive economic system which prevents people from earning a decent wage. It is the product of an oppressive social system which breaks up families and uproots people from their homes. It is the product of an oppressive political system which denies people self-protection or any legal means of resistance against iniquitous legislation.

CONGRATULATED

The reaction to NUSAS' decision to set aside a "malnutrition week" is predictable. There are those who self-righteously give their ten cents a term to GADRA. They will see the move as one inspired by an "unpatriotic" organisation aiming to bring the country into disrepute.

Rather should NUSAS be congratulated. It has drawn attention to a very serious problem. May it stimulate some thought among the apathetic.

STEYTLER YES TO PROTESTS

DURING HIS RECENT VISIT to Grahamstown when he gave a public lecture, Dr. Steytler gave an interview to the Editor of Rhodéo. Here is the text of the interview:

Question: First of all I would like to ask you about student affairs. The Government has made many threats against English-speaking student Bodies. If these threats are carried out how do you think students should react?

Answer: The students must continue to react in the manner in which they have done up to now and indulge in peaceful, responsible protests and draw attention to threats against academic freedom and make clear the necessity of maintaining freedom in South African universities. When once these threats are translated into law then it is very difficult for the students alone to change it. It can only then be changed by the electorate in South Africa, putting another Government in power which will attach more value to freedom, particularly as far as the universities are concerned.

So prevention is better than cure afterwards and that is why I welcome the fact that students are prepared to protest against these things and the purpose of the protests is not to create chaos on the campuses but to inform the electorate in South Africa what is really going on. It is the only way you can do it in a democracy.

Question: What right do you think foreign students have to involve themselves in South African politics and participate in protests?

Answer: I consider foreign students to be full students like any South African student and they have equal right with any other student to express their point of view on political matters particularly where basic principles are being attacked.

Then I think they have a right and also a duty to speak out very loudly irrespective of their nationality.

You do not accept principles that are repugnant to you by virtue of the fact that you are a Rhodesian or a Britisher studying at Rhodes University.

The idea that a foreign student by virtue of the fact that he is not a South African citizen should accept things that are abhorrent to him is unfair to that student.

I look upon it not only as his right, but as his duty. Otherwise he repudiates the influence he can have as a student.

Question: One of the bases of Progressive party policy is integration. If the Progressives got into power would they immediately put an end to legislated apartheid? If so how would it overcome the difficulties of transition from a segregated to an integrated society?

Answer: In the field of race relations nothing can be done overnight. If the Progressive Party comes into power tomorrow the machinery will be set in motion to eliminate race discrimination laws but that will take considerable time. Certain bills would be scrapped immediately — the first is the Group Areas Act. I can think of the Immorality Act, the legal colour bars operating in economic field.

But I don't think anybody can expect a time-table from us saying how and when these things are going to be affected. But they are going to be removed and

South Africa will be moving into a non-racial society.

Question: Do you support Ian Smith and his Government in their stand against Britain? What is your estimation of the Fearless proposals?

Answer: I would like to go back to UDI when it was declared. I then said and I say it again today that UDI was an act of folly. I said then that this is a problem between Britain and Rhodesia. I believe it still to be the case.

I was sorry to see that Mr. Wilson took the Rhodesian problem to the United Nations. Then all and sundry will have a finger in the pie and it will not make a settlement easier.

But in Rhodesia you have to face up to reality. If one judges correctly according to the pronouncement of the Rhodesian Front Party they are tending to move on to a basis of separate development, it not Baaskop.

It can't work there and it won't work here. The sooner a settlement is reached between Britain and Rhodesia, the better for everybody in South Africa.

I was disappointed that the Fearless proposals were not accepted by the Rhodesians, even though I was unhappy about certain points in the proposals. I think it unrealistic to concede to the Privy Council in Britain the right to veto what is happening in a free and independent Parliament in Rhodesia and then still maintain you are conceding independence.

But I don't think that in itself was sufficient to reject the entire proposals. I think further dialogue should have been instituted between the Governments.

Question: There seems to be a world outcry at the moment over South Africa's segregated sport policies. Some countries are threatening to break off all sporting relations with South Africa. Do you think these countries are justified in making their stand?

Answer: I do not deny the right of any country to criticise the internal policies of South Africa. But I do not concede to them any wisdom in their threats to break off all relations with South Africa.

You will never get any nation to change by virtue of pressures exerted on it from outside. It rather has the opposite effect, especially in South Africa.

When these threats are made then even people against South Africa's policies tend to be driven into the same laager to defend South Africa.

It will make it so much more difficult for people like the Progressives to effect change here because inevitably when we talk against these things people tend to think we are aligning ourselves with foreign influences and so estranges us from the electorate through which we have to effect the changes in South Africa.

Question: Last night you spoke about the verligte-verkrampte dispute. Mrs. Suzman says there is no such person as a verligte nationalist and that they are all verkrampte, some more so than others. Do you agree with her? How real is the split in the Nationalist Party?

Answer: Judging by our stand-

ards the whole of the Nationalist Party and the whole of the United Party are verkrampte. But judging by what used to be the policy of the Nationalists there definitely is a verligte element and there is a verligte element. Some people think there will be a split in the Nationalist Party. I doubt this.

I see it as an internal quarrel in the party, a rivalry for the leadership and the taking over of the party machine.

But I am sorry it is happening because there was an attempt by the Prime Minister and some of his advisers to make moves of adaptation with regard to sport and our diplomatic relations with African states. I think they will be more hesitant to take these steps now if they have to look over their shoulder all the time at the so-called verkramptes.

Question: Last night you were asked what you foresaw for 1979 and you optimistically said you foresaw a Progressive Government in South Africa. You also spoke against passive resistance or any resistance outside the law as a means of bringing change. Do you honestly think that change can come in South Africa via the polling-booth?

Answer: Yes I do. I think it will be generally conceded that the entire economic life of the country will always be founded upon co-operation between the European and the non-European.

That has ever been accepted by the Nationalists. The old idea of divorcing the South African economy from the non-Whites has been repudiated by the Nationalists and in so doing they have repudiated the entire philosophy of apartheid, but it will take a time for them to realise that. People must not despair of changing the political order in South Africa via the polling-booth.

I think it is the only way of doing it. When the rank and the file of the voting public see that the fundamental principle of the ruling party is impractical then they will start questioning the entire policy. This is happening now. They are hoping that this will still work, but they know that once the non-White withdraws his support then apartheid comes tumbling down to nothing.

The role of the Progressive Party is to prepare the minds of the people to accept the alternative when the Frankenstein of apartheid comes to an end, which it must do. Passive resistance if it is legal can be undertaken, but I would not like to see chaos created as a means of bringing change. The average South African is no worse individual than you will find in any other country. The basis of his survival is segregation and now circumstances, are arising where he has got to accept that all these things are not helping him to survive but will in fact destroy him. Therefore one must allow him time to adapt his political thinking.

I am confident this adaptation will take place and that in the future South Africa will be ruled on Progressive lines.

I am not so hopeful that we as a Progressive Party will form the Government but it would be a very good thing if we did because we have got the most able people in the country.

BERLIN

Beleaguered and divided

LOOKING at the map of East Germany, you will find a lone island in the sea of communism — Berlin. Few people realise that Berlin is a beleaguered city. This fact comes home to you forcibly when you are shown block after block of warehouses, holding enough food to supply a vast city ever overshadowed by the threat of a communist blockade. Berlin is ostensibly accessible by road and by air but a journey by road has its drawbacks: once you have the necessary papers there are time-consuming stops while border

“A lone island in the sea of communism”

guards examine them minutely, so most visitors to Berlin prefer to fly there.

Coming down in West Berlin, you get your first inkling of the size of the city when you see the international airport with its giant airliners and acres of runway which have to be crossed by bus to reach the air terminal. Berlin is a city of five and a half million people, almost half of whom are shut in, and the rest shut out of East Germany.

In West Berlin everything is bigger and brighter. Its shops are of international standard, so are its hotels. And the city comes alive at night. Which would you choose: one of three first-rate operas or the best of half a dozen symphony concerts? If you were there on the right day, you might be lucky enough to hear the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in its own Philharmonie — one of the most magnificent examples of modern architecture, glowing with rainbows of stained glass and warmly lit by enormous chandeliers.

The Free University of Berlin sums up in its name the youthful, resilient attitude of a populace subjected to enormous outside pressure. It is the nerve centre of the cultural life of the city, where young philosophers and idealists preach freedom in the shadow of the greatest symbol of bondage — the Wall. The Free University is a democratic institution in the true sense of the word. The University residences, which take the form of apartment blocks where a bed-sitter is available to any student for a nominal rent, are run entirely by

the students who supervise the maintenance of the buildings and make their own rules to preserve law and order in the residences with notable success.

Prices are competitive in West Berlin — they have to be. Whatever communism can do, capitalism must be able to do better. The glittering night-life consists not only of theatre, opera and

“Shades of the Third Reich cling to the dreary ruins of buildings”

symphony concerts but caters also for a sensation-hungry tourist trade with opulent night clubs and places of more doubtful repute where you can enjoy being shocked for a few Deutsche Mark.

A large sector of the city has been almost completely rebuilt since the war. In one suburb there are blocks of flats designed by

many of the world's greatest modern architects. But scarcely a mile away a grey, charred fringe of broken walls, empty windows and piles of rubble begins. Rising from the rubble is that impassive concrete mask — the Wall.

People used to escape over the Wall — past the dogs, the searchlights and the barbed wire. But then there were those who didn't. The red crosses painted on the Wall mark the places where their attempts met with defeat. The Wall is much cleaner and tidier nowadays; implacably so. It simply consists of about twelve feet of prefabricated concrete, topped by a cylindrical lip of concrete which offers neither hand-hold nor foot-hold. Beyond the Wall is open ground for a couple of hundred feet with no barbed wire entanglements or other impediments to escape on foot. But from their posts high above on the roofs of buildings, communist guards scan this no-man's-land day and night. Ruthless searchlights prevent any possibility of escape under cover of darkness.

Beyond Checkpoint Charlie lies communist territory. Every tourist is half-eager, half-afraid to take a peep behind the Iron Curtain.

Visas are easy enough to come by and you are in no real danger unless you forget your favourite little pistol in your handbag. Not only are firearms confiscated but you are liable to be detained and interrogated under alarming circumstances for as much as 24 hours. Cameras are allowed so long as you take photographs only when you are told by your guide

Fiona Wilson writes on her impressions of Berlin during the Rhodes Chamber Choir tour of Germany last January.

that you may do so. Of course your guide is an East Berliner as West Berliners are not allowed east of the Wall.

Shades of the Third Reich cling to the dreary ruins of buildings once headquarters of the Fuhrer's henchmen. You have the slightly unreal sensation of being carried back in time to about the year 1944. Even the entrances to the underground stations are in the ornate wrought-iron work of a pre-war era. The only place in Europe that I saw steam trains still in use was East Berlin. New industries have taken over the drab, functional, brick factories. The vast majority are state-con-

may be.

The streets are conspicuously deserted, both of pedestrians and of motor vehicles. The few cars you see are limited to about half a dozen different makes, very few of which would be recognised in any Western country.

Reconstruction of war damage is going on all the time, but the new blocks of flats, despite their gay colours, emphasise the general uniformity in their prefabricated, mass-produced designs. The rents are very low if, as someone wryly suggested, you are a good Party member.

A heavy grey drizzle was sifting

“People used to escape over the wall . . . but there were those who didn't.

trolled and the lack of incentive for advertising is obvious in their bare, functional facades. The shops are labelled, bluntly “meat”, “bread”, or “clothing”, as the case

down as we left the Eastern sector, and yet the air was somehow easier to breathe as we returned to the bustle of West Berlin.

Caine poor in race film

His Majesty's: "Petulia" — Friday 16th and Saturday 17th May.
Odeon: "Hurry Sundown" — Thursday 15th to Saturday 17th May.
"Petulia" is one of those films which begins as a succession of glittering, confusing fragments and only gradually develops a narrative line. Or rather, the narrative line is there from the start, but there is a deliberate effort to prevent one from spotting it too easily; one is admitted to it by degrees. The danger of this device is that interest is likely to decline as the mystification is dispersed, but fortunately this does not occur in this case.

"Petulia" is also one of those films which are based on stories that are simple to the point of triteness. The danger of this device need not be stated, but the fact that the Director (Richard Lester), overcomes the danger, must. He does this by the means of the obscure beginning, which he skilfully used to approach the human substance without blushing too much.

George C. Scott and Julie Christie are the two stars of the film. The former plays his part with poise, feeling and reserve, the latter with looks, and a blunt directness of approach. The physical contrast between them (she is attractive, he is not) admirably supplements

by and large, better than Caine, but this is no recommendation.

It is a great pity that all the old Preminger themes should be present, and yet that the film should be disappointing.

Geisha girl gets her man

Geisha girl, Cathy Finch, turns on the charm to receptive Midshipman, Pat Smit, in a scene from "Geisha", the Light Opera Society production.



Big Ben wields a very lewd pen

BURLY BEN DEKKER has left a mini-mark on Grahams-town in the form of a modest collection of ink and monotype sketches which would appear to serve little purpose but to add weight to the fact that physical stature has nothing to do with artistic prowess.

The 12-piece showing, entitled somewhat obviously "Roads and Women" jars the viewer's aesthetic sensibility — if not his imagination — with an overpowering sense of nihilism which is further underscored — I doubt intentionally — by the outrageously poor and slap-dash execution of most of the pieces.

MESSAGE

Somewhat less obvious than the exhibition title is the mes-

sage which the paintings are intended to convey — and it must be supposed that they are, since no aesthetic value could seriously be attached to the works. In some cases, however, it is so obvious that not to

Art

credit the pieces with some subtle aura of mystery would be to insult the artist's undoubted intelligence.

But generally the symbolism remains as obscure as it is unattractive.

A scrutiny of much of the crude symbolism would doubtless be a source of delight to the Freudian analyst.

Top marks for weird eroticism must go to "The Lesbian," whose overpoweringly crude suggestiveness leaves little room even for the concession of mystery.

HORRIFIC

Vying hotly for horrific honours are "They did not Even Stop" — a heart-rending and stomach-turning impression of a hit-and-run accident whose fini-

cky execution spares no detail; "I Remember my Grandmother" is a half-mummy, half-skull-like impression of age; and "Hunch-backed Woman" a lewd and humpy portrait of deformity.

"Biafran Woman" spares us further visual horrors by an appeal to the abstract, and "Road to Peace" brings home the horror of atomic war by the subtle suggestiveness of a dove, complete with sprig, winging unhappily against the backdrop of a nuclear mushroom.

HEARTENING

Perhaps the most heartening, talentwise, was the strangely twisting "Road to the Hills," which was nevertheless spoiled by the inclusion of grotesquely etched faces in the cloud formation which failed to achieve the subtlety for which they were too obviously intended.

But most significant of all was the general absence of "sold" tags for all the modest pricing (R3-R10) which will perhaps persuade the artist that his forte lies definitely not in the delicacy of inks and monotypes.

No, Mr. Dekker, all we can suggest is that you stick to poetry.
J.G.G.

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GEISHA GOES ON BOARDS SOON

GEISHA, a Light Op. Soc. extravaganza, is scheduled in the Little Theatre from 21 to 24 of May.

The music, by Sidney Jones, has been described as "charming and delightful" and, although "Geisha" is a well-known English musical comedy of the eighteenth century, it is from some of the songs in it that Puccini obtained the idea for his "Madame Butterfly."

Charles Murray has produced the show, and designed its wardrobe and mis-en-scene, composed largely of freestanding screens.

These, combined with lighting effects, are to be used to highlight the principles during their songs.

A large sum of money has been spent on the scenery which has been constructed by Tech staff. The costumes are being made under the supervision of Anne Wates, wardrobe mis-

Theatre

tress, whose tireless efforts have led to a high standard of costumes, which, it is hoped, will significantly augment the wardrobe of the Light Opera Society.

The Musical Director of the production is Dr. N. Nowotny, who also cast the play. He is aiming at a higher standard of operatic performance. He has under him a twenty-piece orchestra, but his efforts have been seriously hampered by the difficulty of obtaining the scores and parts which have just arrived from London although they were ordered months ago.

Dr. Nowotny, Prof. Kirby and Mr. Honey were at one stage prepared to orchestrate the whole operetta themselves.

The cast of 56 includes ten principals, with Valerie Bowen as O Mimosa San, the Chief Geisha and Leonie Hofmeyr as Molly, an impertinent English girl engaged to the Naval Officer Fairfax, played by Bill Meaker.

Wun-hi, the proprietor of the Teahouse of Ten Thousand Joys, is played by Trevor Pengelly.

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GRANDSTAND VIEW



WELL DONE the First Team on Saturday. Although beaten 20-0 by Parks they played extremely well and all the critics were favourably impressed. What was most pleasing was the very fine work done by the Rhodes tight forwards. To actually push back Parks in a scrum is an unheard

of feat and Harmuth showed his tremendous potential against Gawie Carelse. In the loose Dirk Baker played very well and Ken Evans came to the fore towards the end. The backline was somewhat disappointing to one who knows what they are capable of.

I am sure that all the members of the team and those who watched learnt a great deal on Saturday from the Parks play. This was an efficient machine with the loose trio exceptional on Saturday. They were a magnificent example to all aspiring loose-forwards. We can, how-

ever, take heart by the fact that Gawie Carelse remarked after the game that five of the Parks pack have been playing 1st league rugby together for ten years and he and Paul Marais have been

By SPORTSWISE

playing together for fourteen years. It makes you think that Rhodes does pretty well with a team that includes seven 21-year-olds.

This brings me to the U-20's. Both teams won although fortune was on our side. The A-side has vast potential and once they really get moving in the threes; I am sure they will be a credit to Rhodes rugby. A point of interest here is the team-building element which is definitely benefitting our rugby. The present A-side consists of eight 1968 U-20 B players. Bearing in mind the promising 1968 U-20's who are now in Senior rugby we see the importance of building up two strong U-20 teams who are the nursery of Rhodes rugby.

While on the topic of U-20's, I think Smuts did extremely well today to hold Oppies and in fact to give them a very big fright, actually leading 16-14 with eight minutes to go. The whole team played with great spirit and a word of praise for Rick Andries who showed his leadership capabilities. Star of the game was Rick Buwalda who is my Sportsman of the week. He is really a top grade full-back and played extremely well. The Oppidan side showed its tremendous strength and maturity by really pulling out all the stops when it had to. This team has now not lost a game for three years and the game against Founders should be a battle of the giants. A word of praise for Geoff Illsley playing his first game of the season. Not only did he score two tries but he actually beat Karl Hofmeyr on a number of occasions and showed that he is still a very fine wing.

Enough on rugby. Well done the hockey team. A win was long overdue and I am sure that things will go better from now on. Rhodes has a very proud record in E.P. Hockey and I am sure that our players can play much better than they have been playing.

The Womens' Club is really flourishing this year and it is a great pleasure to see so many girls practising till 6.30 every night of the week.

The Boxing Club which is very active this year is hoping to stage a tournament towards the end of the month and I have been asked to make an appeal for all those who are keen to start training soon.

Another lesser-known club which deserves promotion is the Netball Club which is under the very able directorship of Sue Sturrock. It really is good to see the girls participating and enjoying their sport. Intervarsity will be held in Cape Town during the July Vac.

Intervarsity is now not far-off and all clubs are finalising their training. I spoke to the UPE rugby captain last night and they are extremely keen to beat us. We must take all our games seriously otherwise they could spring a nasty surprise on us. The UPE X-Country team finished close on Rhodes' heels in yesterday's race and we will have a struggle to beat them. Arrangements are well in hand for Intervarsity Day and all in all this should be a wonderful sporting day.

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Badminton down 4-3

RHODES lost their first league match 4-3 to Trinity on Monday night.

Rhodes won both the men's and women's singles, but lost four out of five of the doubles games. From the results it can be seen that Rhodes has the individual potential but lacks cohesion and confidence in the doubles. However if this minor problem is remedied Rhodes will be strong contenders for a top position in First League.

The 2nd team narrowly lost 4-3 in the second league section to Paterson with honours split very evenly. However the doubles still seems to be a weak link in Rhodes play.

BEST RUGBY MATCH OF SEASON

Ists go down valiantly

IT WAS a windy and miserable afternoon at the Boet Erasmus Stadium last Saturday, and it was a miserable Rhodes 15 who walked off the field after being beaten 20-0 by the powerful Parks machine.

I have never seen Parks play better, and it was by no means a weak performance by Rhodes which made them look so good. Their support in open play was tremendous, and their clever switching of the play from one side of the field to the other found Rhodes out of position time and again.

But it was a worried Parks side which turned to play into the strong wind at half-time after only having scored 12 points. Rhodes had played so well up to that point that it did not seem impossible for them to make up the deficit with the wind in their favour.

SWITCHED DIRECTION

Parks scored two tries in the first half; both of them gems. One was a typical Parks try in which they switched the direction of play after a loose scrum, and the full-back joined the line and scored.

The other try was scored by one of their centres after wing, Van Tonder, had made the running and passed back inside. The rest of their points came from two penalties.

Rhodes came close to scoring on two occasions; the first when Ray Carlson lost the ball as he was diving over the line; and the other when Karl Hofmeyr almost had his hand on a ball lying loose over the goal line, only to have the ball kicked away at the last moment. Hof-

meyr also missed two fairly long penalty kicks.

CREDIT

In the second half Rhodes' hopes were short lived. In ten minutes of powerful rugby Parks scored a goal and a try. One of the tries was a beauty with Carelse breaking around the front of the line-out and running all of thirty yards before passing inside to George Barnard who scored in the corner.

It is to Rhodes' credit that this was the last score of the match. That they did not, was largely due to the fearless tackling of players like Dirk Baker and R Pennefather.

BEST PLAYER

Dirk Baker was the best Rhodes player on the field. He completely dominated the back of the line-out, and considering that the Parks loose trio all play for Eastern Province, his effort was considerable. Rowan Harmuth also had a good game in the line-outs, winning his even share of the ball against Carelse.

Several weaknesses in the Rhodes play was shown up by this game. The most striking was the bad tackling around the fringes of the scrum. The Parks scrum-half frequently broke and fed the ball back to the forwards who then started dangerous rushes. Williams was specially at fault in giving him so much freedom.

BEST GAME

Andy Gilbert, playing his first game at centre for Rhodes, was weak on defence. He seemed ill at ease when tackling from the front, although he usually got his man on the second attempt, and Pennefather at second centre had occasionally over-run his man and there was a gap in the line.

Despite the high score against them, I think this was Rhodes' best game of the season. The team's tackling, and some of the back-line movements, won the crowd's appreciation.

First win for hockey

RHODES hockey 1st team registered their first win of the season today, by beating PEM 3-1. It was a fast-moving game which could have gone either way.

P.E.M. scored first when a cross from the right wing was finished off by Purchase. Rhodes equalised before half time when a shot from Cooke was deflected into the goals.

After half-time, Rhodes went ahead when a poor clearance by P.E.M.'s back was deflected off Medley's stick into the box.

The defence, under the competent generalship of Davidson, and with Smart and Stuart outstanding, effectively dealt with the P.E.M. attacks. The forwards, although improved, still lack fire and penetration and could benefit by making more use of their wings.



Rhodes' thrustful centre-forward, Reg Medley — scorer of two goals in the first team's win on Sunday.

Rhodes third in opening road run

IN the Dorothy-Smith Road-Relay held on Saturday 10th, the Rhodes cross-country runners attained third place, in the first meeting of the season. The race was in the form of a shuttle relay where each athlete ran a distance of two miles. A strong wind hampered the uphill runners.

Eleven teams competed in the mens' event which P.E. Club won in record times with Achilles second. A strong Atalanta team won the women's section with Rhodes third. Five womens' teams competed.

The following are the individual times: Uphill runners: Men: I. Dickson 11.01 mins.; A. Gunn 10.45 mins.; M. de Jager 10.09 mins. Women: M. Fowler 14.55 mins.; P. Going 13.50 mins. Down-hill runners: Men: J. Knoesen 10.29 mins.; K. Gray 9.58 mins.; J. Morel 10.34 mins. Women: V. Pienaar 13.48 mins.; S. Lindenberg 15.35 mins.

On Saturday, trials will be held to decide those athletes to go to inter-varsity on May 24. This will start at 2.30 in front of the swimming bath, and every one will run once round the block. All are welcome.

Following this, athletes will go on a pack-run.

Rugby results

1sts 0, Parks 20.
2nds 3, Thornhill 9.
U.20A 10, Crusaders U.20A 8.
U.20B 15, Crusaders U.20B 9.
Hall:
Oppidans 23, Smuts 16.
House:
Oppidans 21, Oakdene / Woodbourne 0.
Pringle 35, Retief/Livingstone 6.
Botha 15, College 3.
Struben 16, Adamson 5.
Graham 6, Cory / Matthews 6.

BOXING ON MAY 28

THE ANNUAL inter-hall novices boxing championship, which has always proved a great attraction in the past, will be held on Wednesday, May 28.

The bouts will consist of three rounds, each of 1½ minutes, with a one minute break in-between. Boxers will use 16oz. gloves without the optional use of inserted horseshoes. Weights will be evenly matched and boxers who have previously boxed for Rhodes will not be allowed to enter.

Houses are encouraged to enter as many boxers as possible as each entry counts one point, two points going to the winner. (The best boxer and the captain of the winning team will be permitted to kiss the Rag Queen!)

BUSY SEASON

The Rhodes boxing club is

assured of a busy season, with several interesting fixtures ahead. The annual inter-varsity is to be held at Stellenbosch in early July.

A team of about a dozen boxers will be travelling down to this, but we need the support of all the men's residences in this inter-house boxing championship to ensure that the best possible inter-varsity team is chosen. "New Blood" is always appreciated.

The championship will take place in the Alec Mullins Sports Hall at 7.45 p.m., Wednesday, May 28, and spectators are reminded that admission is by programme only — price 10c.

SCRAPPY SOCCER

THE Rhodes soccer side drew 1-1 with Shipping on Saturday afternoon in Port Elizabeth. It was a scrappy game, marred by a poor field and a strong wind. Rhodes, although definitely the superior soccer players failed to master the tricky conditions. Rhodes' downfall was their inter-passing and many of their soft passes failed to find their teammates.

Rhodes chose to play against the wind in the first half and held their opponents well. The only defensive lapse came just before halftime when an unmarked Shipping forward scored from a good centre. It had been an even half despite the strong wind Rhodes had to battle against.

POOR PASSING

The second half started with several attacking movements by Rhodes. However, poor passing resulted in several promising movements breaking down at a vital stage. Rhodes' equaliser came when Steve Harper netted

well from a hard cross by Eric Speyers.

On several occasions, Rhodes came close to taking the lead but there was no further score.

In defence, Boydell Nortjie played a very safe game, well supported by Denny Taylor.

Bridge results

Duplicate bridge results:

1. Bartlett/Geerdink 66%;
2. Lewis/Schmoll 65%;
3. Misses Preston/Burt 61%;
4. Miss Wood/Warncke 52%;
5. Miss Gluckman/Huang 51%;
6. Misses Summers/Hibbert;
7. Freed/Bergman;
8. Soloman/Geitner;
9. Ensor/Hibbert;
10. Rein/Cocks.

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