

RHODEO



INSIDE:

NORTHERN IRELAND
GROCOTT'S MAIL
COLOMBIAN ART

FOURTEEN DAYS IN THE LIFE

Res experiments at UCT

A relaxation of residence rules at UCT is not only proving socially viable, but is also economically beneficial. Res life has become so popular that, where residences were empty last year, students are actually being turned away this year.

Until 1970, UCT residence arrangements were much like those at Rhodes - men and women were effectively totally segregated. Since then, changes have been introduced in consultation with parents so that students now have much greater freedom of association. Men's residences, previously out of bounds to women students, are now open to them from 8am until midnight on weekdays, and from 8am until 1am at weekends, provided the women are escorted.

Men can visit women in their residences from 3pm until 10.30pm on weekdays, and from noon until 10.30pm at weekends. Dining halls are communal. On Fridays and Saturdays women are allowed to stay out until 3am the following day.

The popularity of these moves is reflected in figures of students in res this year. Last year, for example, the 400-capacity new Leo Marquard and Tugwell Hall residences had 260 and 267 students respectively. This year for the first time, students were actually turned away from Marquard and Tugwell.

The relaxation of residence rules at UCT may not be shattering when seen against the freedom of association that exists at American and European universities, but in the South African context, the developments are really encouraging. Rhodes has an ad hoc res reform committee looking into the question at the moment. Unfortunately, whatever their recommendations, they will not be implemented for at least two years.

The fact that progress is finally being made in this direction is however a welcome development.

1st Indian lecturer for Rhodes

Rhodes notched up an important first last week when it appointed Mr Nadasan Naidoo, 30, the first full-time Indian lecturer at a white university.

Mr Naidoo will be lecturing in Pharmacy. He graduated from Rhodes in 1968, and went on to do Honours and Masters. From 1970 to 1972 he lectured as a graduate assistant in the Faculty of Pharmacy, becoming temporary lecturer in Pharmaceutics in 1973. He is now registered for a doctoral degree.

His father, Mr J.H. Naidoo, a well-known Grahamstown businessman, is a leading member of the local Indian Council, and chairman of the Indian Association. He was recently involved in the government attempt to move all Indian traders in Grahamstown away from the town centre to plots next to Pingo Village.

Jeans Jeans Jeans

DENIMS BY WRANGLERS, LEVIS, & LEE

FOR THE BEST DEAL IN TOWN TRY US FIRST

DULLABHS

11 HIGH STREET (BELOW SUPERSOLE)

Beetle-cramming contest for Rhodes

Volkswagen South Africa, as part of its 25th anniversary celebrations is organising a Beetle cramming competition on South African campuses.

The company will donate a new 1976 Beetle, valued at R2820, to the Rag Fund of the university that succeeds in cramming the most men students into a Beetle. The winning university's Rag Comm will then be free to raffle the prize to raise rag funds or to donate the prize to a deserving cause.

Universities taking part in the competition will be provided with a Beetle in which students taking part can practise for four weeks. The finals will then be held in the fifth week, under the supervision of an AA rep and a VW rep.

No structural changes can be made to the car, neither the luggage compartment nor the engine compartment may be used, the windows can be left open but no part of a student's body can project beyond the window edge, and the doors must be closed.

If there is a tie, the prize will be awarded to the team with the heaviest mass. Only full-time students may take part - anyone interested should contact Rag Comm.

Rhodes has lowest drop-out rate

Rhodes has the lowest student drop-out rate in the country. This was revealed in figures released in the House of Assembly last week.

Of the 17,427 students who enrolled at white universities during 1975, 8.2% dropped out and 28.3% failed their examinations. At the top of the list was RAU, where 44.1% of students drop out or fail. The figures at Natal, Wits, Potchefstroom, and Pretoria all topped 40%.

Rhodes came at the bottom of the list with a figure of 26%. UCT and UPE recorded figures of 27.8% and 28.3% respectively. The national total of 36.5% compares favourably with Britain and the United States - in Britain, one in three students don't make it, and in the United States the drop-out rate hovers around 50%.

One reason for the low drop-out rate at Rhodes may be the absence of vocational departments such as architecture, medicine, and engineering. These disciplines usually have abnormally high drop-out rates.

Legal opinion on affiliation question

The executive committee of the Wits SRC voted last week to dissolve Nusas, but the motion has not yet been discussed by the full SRC.

And this week at Rhodes Izak Smuts hopes to call a meeting of the SRC to again debate the question of Rhodes affiliation to Nusas. The issue was debated at the last meeting of the SRC, but Smuts' and Midgley's motion calling on the treasurer to reallocate the R1800 in affiliation fees was rejected by 8 votes to 3 with 4 abstentions.

Smuts told RHODEO that legal opinion had been sought on the matter of affiliation. He was told that as the SRC had collapsed in 1973 the affiliation to Nusas had also lapsed.

At Wits, opponents of Nusas both on the "left" and on the "right" joined together on the motion to outvote Nusas supporters. Apparently the "left" is unhappy with the recent swing to the right by Nusas and consider it a liberal body.

Should the motion be passed by the full SRC it is considered likely that Nusas will be forced to disband as Cape Town will be the only member remaining in the organisation.

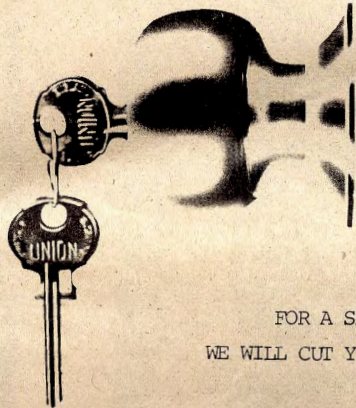
Plan for gardens outside Kaif

Plans to convert the old tennis courts outside Kaif into gardens are under way at the moment. The project was investigated during the summer vac, and it was decided to replace the courts, which were in a poor state of repair.

Suggestions have since been put forward that it would be more practical to use the space as a car park. The question was brought up at a recent SRC meeting, but there was an overwhelming vote in favour of the gardens plan.

Professor Locke of the Physical Education department has suggested installing a giant chess board and a bowling green. The idea of creating gardens in the space left by the court ties in with the policy proposed by Professor Wilfred Mallows, a town planner who has recently been looking into future developments at Rhodes to "keep the pedestrian king."

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Rhodes students for overseas firms

The local committee of AIESEC, the International Association of Economics and Commerce students, have announced that five Rhodes students have accepted traineeships in overseas companies from the end of this year.

The students are: Mike Perks, who will be working with the Sydney Gas Light Company in Australia, Norman Hurwitz, with Union Carbide in Belgium, Graham Bell, with the Turkish Chamber of Commerce, Andy Marais, with a supermarket chain in the United States, and Shannon Morris, who will be working with De Loitte and Co in Scotland.

The periods of training vary, according to the students preferences, and may last from 10 weeks to nine months. While they are with their respective companies the students will earn a salary which varies from company to company.

Mike Perks, who has been awarded what is regarded as a top traineeship, will be earning over 800 dollars per month. Mike said: "I will be able to save a good portion of my salary and when I complete my job I will be travelling to New Zealand to visit relatives." Mike, who is completing a B.Comm this year, will be assisting with the internal audit of his company.

Norman Hurwitz, also a final year commerce student said: "This will be a great opportunity to meet people from different parts of the world as Belgium is very centrally located and many AIESEC trainees will come into contact there." Norman was referring to the reception programme in which each local committee of AIESEC is responsible for entertaining and looking after the trainees in their area. A large number of trainees get jobs in the Benelux and surrounding countries.

Graham Bell, a third year B.A. student in Law and Economics said, "This will be a good opportunity to work in a developing country where I will be doing economic research for 10 weeks." Graham's salary is only 115 United States dollars, but the local committee in Istanbul have assured him that the cost of living is very low.

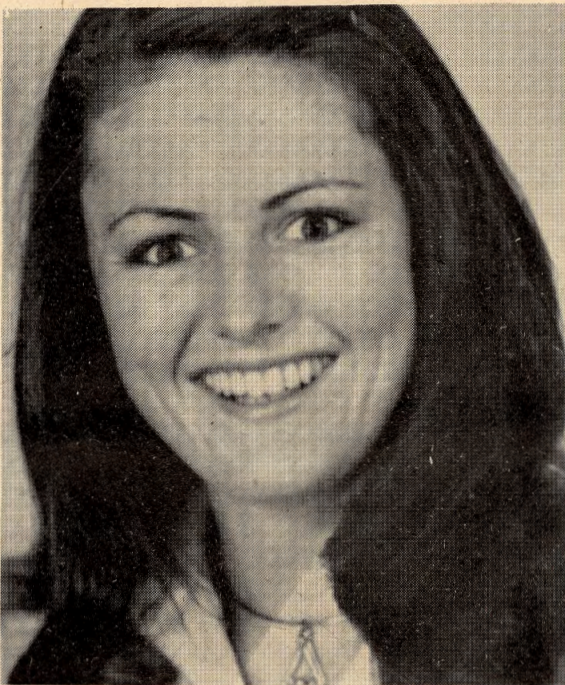
Andy Marais and Shannon Morris completed their studies at Rhodes last year and both are very enthusiastic about their traineeships. Andy will be involved in retail marketing of food products and this should benefit him in career in agricultural marketing in the East London area. Shannon has worked for De Loitte's in Salisbury during her vac and is familiar with the work she will be doing.

The Rhodes trainees, along with over 80 other South African students, were matched to their companies by a very sophisticated computer system (STRES), developed by IBM in the late 60s. Every year over 3000 students throughout the world are matched by STRES, according to various inputs such as field of study, field of experience, academic skills, country preferences and others.

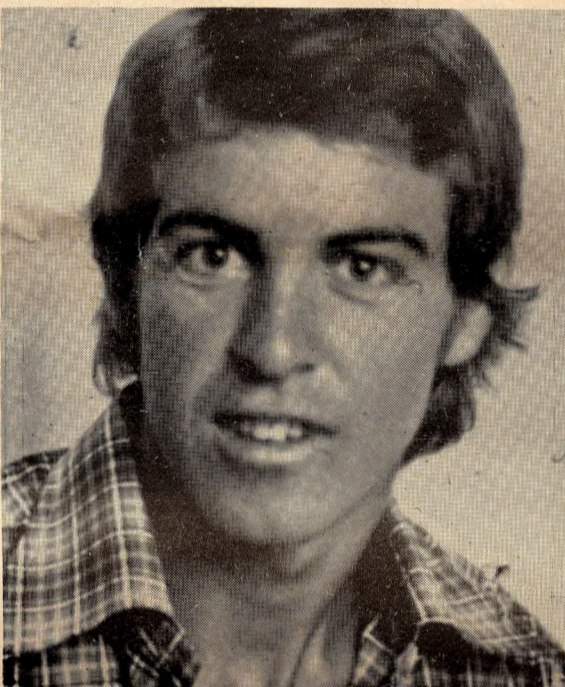
The reciprocal of this process in which Rhodes elicits companies in the Border area to take overseas AIESEC trainees, has only been moderately successful. One East London accounting firm, King and Whitfield was matched to an MBA student from West Germany, but had to reject him. They have applied for a more suitable trainee. Johnson and Johnson of East London are considering taking this trainee.

During the third term, AIESEC-Rhodes will be conducting interviews to select potential trainees for the computer matching process which is run during March of every year. The interviewing panel will include Mike Gahagan, an ex-Rhodian, who is AIESEC-SA National Committee President for 1976. The panel will also include a local businessman and a member of the staff of the commerce faculty.

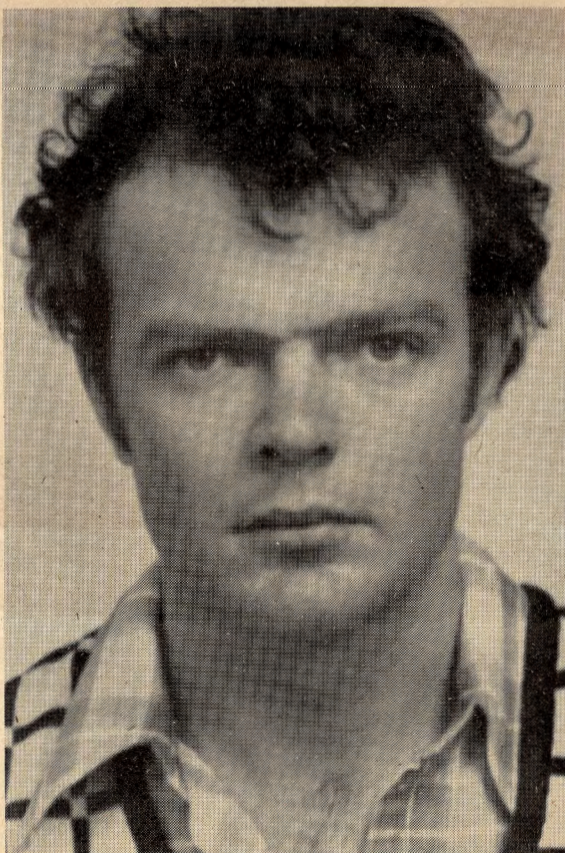
Not only commerce students are eligible for the traineeships and both male and female students may apply.



SHANNON MORRIS



ANDY MARAIS



GRAHAM BELL

Lift Club needs cars

Every owner of a car on campus will be approached in the next few weeks by Lift Club organiser Trevor Lowen to see if he/she can help with lifts for those poor unfortunates who don't have cars.

It is estimated that there are 1400 cars on campus, and many cars must be able to take an extra passenger home for the vacs.

Trevor is also organising buses to Port Elizabeth and East London for the start of the July vac., and it is hoped that the buses will arrive this time.

Travel survey

Students will be asked in the next few weeks to indicate how they travel between Rhodes and their homes. This is an attempt to convince the authorities that a general student discount for travel is needed.

Trevor Lowen, SRC Welfare Councillor, has appealed to students to fill in the form correctly and to take it seriously.

Similar questionnaires are being distributed on other campuses - the results will be coordinated and a case presented to the transport authorities for a student discount.

Radio Rhodes takes to the air

Campus media had a big boost last week when Radio Rhodes began broadcasting. The project, run by SRC members Trevor Lowen and Albert Heydenrych, involves the broadcast of music over the loudspeakers in Kaif.

"Any music not broadcast on Radio Five will be played," said DJ Trevor. He and Albert record music and chat on cassettes, which are then played on Mondays and Fridays between 12pm and 2pm and 6pm and 8pm, the times of peak Kaif activity. The immediate aims of Radio Rhodes may be limited, but the plan for the future is to set up a booth and turntable in Kaif and to broadcast live.

Radio Rhodes also plans to broadcast campus news and to have advertising. At the moment, lack of funds are limiting the operation of the project. Trevor and Albert are optimistic about the future though, and are planning to recruit more DJ's, and to extend hours of broadcast.

RHODEO

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Conservationists win Battle of Whales

The information that Durban's Union Whaling Company closed down a couple of months ago didn't make much of a splash in the news media. To conservationists, it was a major victory in the campaign against commercial exploitation of animals.

South Africa is the fourth largest whaling nation in the world, with a catch of about 1800 a year. The Union Whaling Company was the world's largest land-based whaling station. It is now hoped that that South Africa may be persuaded to join Britain and other nations in the International Whaling Commission's efforts to convince countries still supporting whaling to stop before the whale becomes extinct. The principal villains in this respect are Japan, Norway, and the Soviet Union.

Over two million whales have been slaughtered in the past 50 years - whale oil is principally used for high-speed lubrication and the making of candles and cosmetics. There are several substitutes that would do the same job, such as pulped simmondsia berry.

The Union Whaling Company was formerly owned by B G Securities, a one-time member of the Slater Walker Group, but was sold to W&A Investments in 1973. In February last year the whaling company had only seven ageing vessels left, and the station's closure can be attributed to escalating costs of plant, ships, fuel and labour plus pressure from local residents (who were plagued by the strong smell) and, of course environmental protection groups.

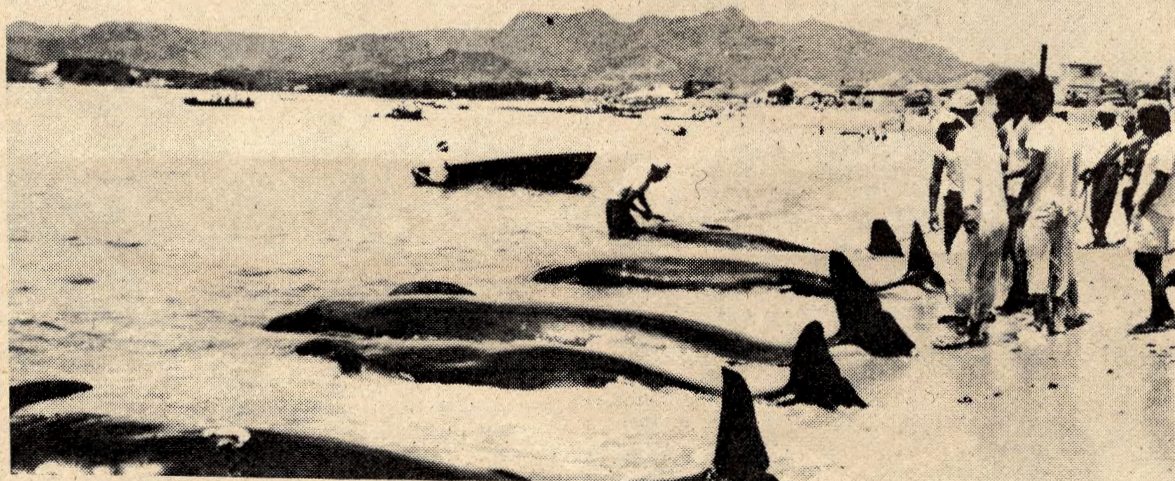
Prominent among the pressure groups involved in the closing down of the station was Beauty Without Cruelty, the international charitable trust whose executive director, David Whiting, carried out an investigation into the company's activities early last year.

Whiting has few illusions about the state of whaling in the world, even after the closure of this important station: "Much remains to be done as attempts to regulate killings by the International Whaling Commission are hampered by ships operating outside the Commission's jurisdiction, often working on behalf of the International Whaling Commission countries. Only when there is a total moratorium will the rogue whalers, who operate entirely at sea without help of a processing plant, be stopped from pirating these mammals."

The whales of the Northern Hemisphere were almost wiped out in the last century. Despite all warnings, this is now being repeated in the antarctic, regardless of the fact that there is no longer any reason for the extermination of nature's largest creature.

Whales are killed by explosive harpoons bursting in their intestines. It is often necessary to fire several charges before a mortal wound is inflicted - it can take up to ninety minutes to blast and tear the life out of a single whale. Some species are now so seriously depleted that they can no longer withstand the number of killings permitted by existing international law.

Every fourteen minutes, it has been estimated, a whale is being killed in our world.



WHALING OFF SOUTH AFRICA

The price of student textbooks

In accordance with a decision taken at the Benefits Conference held at Pretoria University in March, bookshop surveys are being conducted in most university centres - the information will be co-ordinated at the University of Pretoria. As the information acquired is of interest to Rhodes, the SRC benefits committee decided that the findings of the local survey should be made known as soon as the survey has been completed.

UPB is the only bookshop in town which stocks university texts - their stocks are ordered by referring to lists of expected student numbers, these lists being supplied by the various university departments at the end of each year. UPB generally order two-thirds of the numbers predicted, although this could go down to as little as half if the book has been used before, because students usually obtain second-hand copies on campus. Problems with these departmental lists, which are apparently hopelessly inaccurate, have led both Grocotts and CNA to abandon stocking university texts.

Possibly the most important fact emanating from this survey is that, while only UPB stock university texts, that firm no longer has the monopoly in Grahamstown. Students are ordering university texts from Grocotts and CNA, as well as directly from the publishers, or from bookstores in other centres. Modern Stationers can only supply religious books, but students are quite clearly making use of the ordering facilities at the other three bookstores.

Ordering facilities are similar at all three stores, with the biggest problem being the delay in arrival of books. South African books take from 5 days to 2 weeks to arrive, English books from 5 to 7 weeks or longer, while American books, described by the manager of CNA as "ridiculous", take from 3 to 5 months, if they arrive at all. When questioned on this point, all three bookstores denied charging, ordering or mailing fees, so postage expenses on bills from UPB, and price discrepancies of up to R1.75, (on Hahlo and Kahn's "South African Legal System and its Background") between the Campus bookstore in Johannesburg and UPB remain unexplained. As the other bookstores in town do not actually carry texts on their shelves, it was not possible to compare prices locally.

Credit facilities are available at all three stores, with UPB using the credit card system. At UPB and CNA accounts are payable over 30 days, while Grocotts seem to have adapted most effectively to life in the Albany district, expecting payment within four months, after which they send monthly reminders for another three months before taking action. Both Grocotts and CNA will give discount on a damaged book, while UPB will hand over the damaged book for the time being, order a new copy from the publishers, and exchange it for the damaged copy when the new one arrives. This point is important because students sometimes need a vital book when only damaged copies are available.

It is hoped that students will investigate all ordering facilities more closely in future, and when all the bookshop surveys have been correlated, an attempt will be made to compare Grahamstown and other prices in some detail.

THE SRC

It was quite some time ago that the SRC suggested the idea of installing games machines in the Union. Then the Union Management Board went ahead with the project and the SRC now seems to be regretting the move. Anyone keeping a close watch on SRC activities lately would be amazed to see how proficient they have become at driving, soccer and pinball. Anyone who tries to get a loan off any SRC member will find that they are all broke. It is unfortunate that those money-eating machines are situated in a strategic position - just at the head of the long corridor which leads to the inner sanctum - the SRC offices.



Izak Smuts

So on the one hand the SRC is spending money. On the other, the SRC is trying to help students save money. Izak Smuts, a member of the Student's Benefits Committee is conducting a survey into local bookshops. He has been making enquiries about the availability of books - how many are available and how long it takes to order them. Then he will deal with the burning problem of prices - is the price of old stocks increased? Which shop sells cheaper books and stationery? What credit and ordering facilities are available and could we get a reduction on damaged books? We await the results of this much needed survey.

An investigation is also being conducted into discount booklets. The names of firms willing to participate in the scheme will be published in a booklet, which will be made available to students so that they will know where discounts are offered. Only one or two firms in each line of goods will be approached to enter the scheme. They should benefit from it as much as we because if they offer discounts, they should get the bulk of the business. If they increase their prices to accommodate the discounts, the agreement will be cancelled.

The Students Benefits Committee is also trying to find out ways in which the cost of student travel can be reduced. Trevor Lowen's idea of the lift scheme could have worked better if there had been more demand. However, he is willing to try it again. The bus to PE during the vac worked well and this could be made a permanent service.

Educator Councillor, George Euvrard, a member of the Student Services Committee, has written to all universities in the country for information on their Reception Programmes for first year students. The SRC is investigating ways of improving our programme, and also looking into the possibility of combining Summer School and Fresher's Reception into one programme of integration and orientation.

John Landman and Timothy Cross have been appointed as co-editors of Forum '76. Nominations for editor of Rhodian closed on 10 May. However the SRC has decided that due to lack of finance, the two magazines will be combined. In this way we shall have one well-printed magazine instead of two mediocre ones. The name of this new publication will remain as Rhodian, but this does not mean that Forum will disappear. It will just be contained in a new kind of Rhodian.

The Arts and Science Committee has been formed and have started planning for Arts and Science Week which will be from 7-15 August. The chairman for this committee is SRC Publications Councillor Albert Heydenrych.

Marilyn Cohen

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Sir, It seems rather ironical that freshers are considered eligible to sign the petition calling on Andre Lamprecht to resign (on the assumption that they have a sufficient knowledge of the issue on which to base a decision) while at the same time they are barred from articulating their desires on equally important issues by a rule based on the assumption that they do not have sufficient knowledge on which to base a decision.

Martin Feinstein
R Freedman

Sir, May I through your pages express my total agreement with Kaif's decision to offer vegetarian dishes at lunch. One of the healthiest trends in the world today is the questioning of the true value of foodstuffs previously accepted as essential to the diet. The importance of protein in our diet has been consistently over-emphasised - one egg per day would give the average adult his/her daily requirement of protein.

I sincerely hope that Mr Donaldson's experiment will work and that he will continue to offer vegetarian dishes on a regular basis.

Pete Sewell

An invitation to the Campus Liberation Movement.

To the moles of the underground, CLM: how about creeping out of your dark narrow tunnels and into the light - or are you afraid of being blinded by it? Arise ye subterranean phantoms - show there is some substance, like guts, behind your anonymous threat. I would like to answer your questions, to counter your unsound allegations, and in return, the opportunity to interrogate you.

So here is an invitation to coffee and a chat; please, do take it up. As you are so thoroughly acquainted with my activities you should experience no difficulty in contacting me. I am open to approach and look forward to meeting you all. As it stands, your warning "The fun and games is over" (sic), which I am supposed to take seriously, is hardly worth the paper it is written on.

Malcolm Davidson.

Sir, So the whole argument about Nusas on campus has died away. No-one seems to be talking about it these days - except the SRC. And the vote in the referendum made it clear that Rhodes students wanted nothing more to do with Nusas. The SRC are our elected representatives - Andre Lamprecht seems very stubborn in his approach to the question. Are we or are we not affiliated to Nusas? Were we ever affiliated? What does affiliation mean?

In one of your editorials earlier this year you said that Nusas had a six-month probationary period in which to prove to students on this campus that it was truly reformed. Since the referendum however, Nusas has not had a voice at all. We've heard nothing. Yet Lamprecht claims that by accepting the chair of the interim management committee Rhodes will be closer to Nusas.

Lamprecht is a failure to my mind. He is so distant from the student body as to be almost unknown. He has made a farce of the SRC. While his fellow council members struggle on under his shadow, he has come to stand for something that is far removed from the general will of students on this campus. Not only must he start listening to the students, but he must also start letting the students know what he is doing - show yourself Mr Lamprecht.

1st-year-female-potential-Nusas-supporter

Sir, In your editorial published in RHODEO Vol 30 No 5, you concluded with the statement "One wonders how much longer mass student opinion at Rhodes can be taken seriously." While I cannot agree with the sentiments expressed in your editorial comment, I believe that you have in that final sentence analysed what is no longer a threat on this campus, but a reality.

At the SRC meeting held on 28 April, the SRC President found himself in the unenviable position of having to explain his acceptance of the chairmanship of the interim management committee of Nusas, after the campus had indicated that it did not want to be represented in Nusas.

Mr Lamprecht's peculiar explanation was that by his acceptance of this position, "the greatest possible effect is given to our campus's will during this period. My actions were inspired by a bona fide belief that they are in the best interests of this campus."

While it is highly commendable that any elected representative acts believing that his actions are in the best interest of his electorate, he can only act in this way if his electorate does not instruct him otherwise. The Rhodes student body made its will quite clear at the referendum - it did not require representation in Nusas. How Mr Lamprecht's acceptance of the top position in Nusas is giving the greatest possible effect to this will is a mystery. He has in fact ignored student opinion.

A further, and equally alarming, action was the decision of the SRC on Nusas affiliation at the same meeting. A motion was placed before the meeting calling on the SRC Treasurer to re-allocate funds intended for Nusas affiliation fees, as this SRC is not affiliated to Nusas. A reasoned legal argument was placed before the SRC, indicating that the legality of the affiliation of previous SRCs to Nusas was dubious in the extreme - even if such affiliation had been valid, it fell away when the SRC fell away in 1973, as the Nusas constitution required that affiliation should be through SRCs or branches on campuses.

An argument was raised that affiliation had continued as there had in fact been an SRC which merely had no members, a so-called "sleeping body". This argument was refuted by pointing out that, as the SRC was not a juristic person, it could not be a dormant or "sleeping body". Nevertheless, the SRC decided, by eight votes to three with four abstentions, to pay its affiliation fees to Nusas - by doing this it has in effect affiliated to Nusas, directly against the wishes of the campus.

It is clear therefore that the majority of representatives on the SRC no longer take student opinion seriously, and one wonders how much longer the campus will tolerate such misrepresentation by some of its elected leaders.

Not A.Mused

Sir, Winter is here and the exams are approaching - both are good reasons for the installation of coffee-vending machines in the library foyer. When one wants to take a break from work and have a cup of coffee, the only place to go at the moment is Kaif - this is too far from the library to make it practical.

Could not the SRC install coffee machines in the library, or else suggest to the library authorities that they install them?

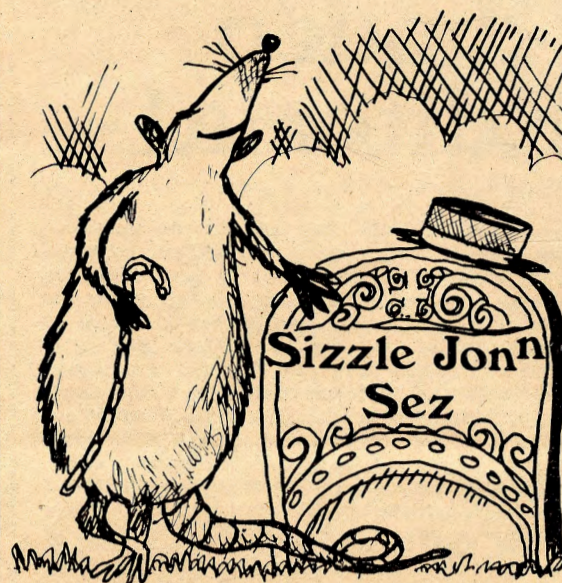
Coffeemate

Sir, A Rotex club is being formed at Rhodes in an attempt to bring together students who have participated in the Rotary Youth Exchange Programme. Similar Rotex clubs have been operating all over South Africa for a number of years, and the local club hopes to link up with these other bodies.

The local club will hold regular social functions, promote the exchange programme, and act as hosts to any visiting exchange students from foreign countries. In other centres, Rotex clubs assist in the selection of new exchange students, and the local club will place some of its members at the disposal of Rotary selection committees.

The club will welcome as full members any students who have participated in other exchange projects. Any students interested should contact me at the SRC offices.

Izak Smuts



In Grimstown did Cecil John,
A festive varsity decree:
Where Kotch, the sacred creek, ran
Through tigers measureless to man.

A savage place! Where many have cast
As e'er after a ball or victory visit.
Not be inkette wailing her ruggerbugger lover.
From this chasm, with ceaseless turmoil seething,
Did a nusans breath too heavily.
Amid whose swift half-intermittent burst,
The masses crushed the few.
Six months meandering with a crazy motion,
Then reached caverns measureless to man,
Then sank in tumult to a lifeless ocean.
And amid this tumult, Sizzle Jonⁿ
Heard from afar:
Editorial voices prophesying resignation!

The shadow of this column of pleasure
Floated far to the right,
It could not go wrong.
But there was heard the mingled hate
Of all who were left.

It was a miracle of rare device,
A deathly sense of humour.
In a vision once I saw it was the new editor,
And on his typewriter he play'd,
Giving thanks to my end.
Could I revive within me,
My humour on the left.
Such a deep delight I would get.
With puns loud and strong,
I would unplug my nose in
Their general combined directions.
And all who read my wisdom
Would then all cry:
Be there! Be There!
Alack his flashing puns,
His flowing lines are soon to end.
For he hath written all he might.
All good things must end.

Being a true floccinaucinihilipilificator at heart I have decided (perhaps it was decided for me) to hang up my pen, and retire into the laager of my pre-RHODEO existence. Thanks for last issues fanmale chaps. This is your feeble journalist signing off (I tell you my ego was truly bruised to read that), to go back to the ways of old - much contemplation and bellybutton scratching. I promise not to be a nusans ever again.

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RETBI

Rhodeo Editorial

The future of RHODEO has been in the balance over the past few weeks. The present editorial board tended their resignations two weeks ago because they were understaffed, and, under the circumstances, the running of RHODEO was no longer viable. But during the last week, a number of people have come forward to offer their services, and the operation of the paper may at last be a viable proposition. Even as we go to press however, it is uncertain whether or not the present editorial board, who have officially resigned with effect from 14 May, will be reinstated.

At this stage it might be opportune to look back on the year so far, and analyse the role that RHODEO has to play on campus. Every year, it seems, the editorial board has to ask itself whether or not their role is worthwhile.

RHODEO interviewed Dr Henderson last week. Unfortunately there was not enough time to cover all the points we would have liked to have covered - we print here some of the more important excerpts from the interview.

Most students would agree that Dr Hyslop was a very distant person in comparison to yourself. I still think that there is a feeling among the students that the "administration" tends to be very distant - there is a distinct lack of communication. How would you define staff/student relations on this campus?

Any student should feel that if he has a matter over which he feels particularly aggrieved, and has not been able to receive satisfaction from the people immediately concerned, that he has a right of access to me, and I would certainly not deny a student that right of access. I welcome contact with students in every way. I like to see students socially. I think I'd like to have contact with representative students of all categories.

All too often a person in authority finds that he comes into contact with people who, for one reason or another, are in trouble with authority. He also comes into contact with people who have distinguished themselves in one way or another. But unless one works at it one doesn't always come into contact with a representative cross-section of students. I subscribe very much to the traditional/classical view of a university - that the students are, shall we say, junior members of that community but nonetheless members in every sense of the word. I feel that if there is still this feeling of a distance between the administration and students that both sides should work to correct it.

How far would you see students involving themselves in the administration of the university on council, etc?

I have an open mind about that. A student on the Council would present certain difficulties when it comes to confidential matters - staff appointments, discussion of exam results, of student reports etc. Members of staff would feel embarrassed if they felt these were available to students. The arrangement I've had experience with, and which I found seemed to work well, is if student representatives on various organs, be they faculty boards or Council, come in for certain items on which they can make a contribution and can present a viewpoint and listen to the discussion, and then withdraw for the more confidential issues. When it comes to general questions such as content of curricula, future developments, and so on, I think that a responsible student contribution would be healthy.

How do you feel about the SRC so far?

Well, I think the first thing is that one must be grateful that it exists at all. The fact that an SRC has got off the ground after a hiatus of a few years is a major achievement. I've made a point of seeing Andre Lamprecht on a regular basis. From what I can ascertain, they seem to be doing a reasonable job. Senate and Council takes into very careful cognisance what the SRC is thinking.

It cannot be denied that student newspapers have their place, but their success can only be measured in terms of their relevance to their audience. On American campuses, student newspapers are influential sources of news and interpretation. In Britain, they are perhaps not quite so successful. In South Africa, the student newspaper that is taken seriously has yet to see the light of day.

Afrikaans campus newspapers can be written off as being purely newspapers - they offer little or no interpretation. On the English campuses, where the student press is relatively free, and where it could develop an important role, the effectiveness of the medium is largely hampered by the partisan attitudes of student editors.

Rhodes students shun extremes - RHODEO accordingly is not an extreme publication. This year it has a gratifyingly wide circulation to show for its stand at the centre. Wide circulation we may have, but influence we do not and cannot hope to have.

The best that RHODEO can hope for is to be regarded as a source of information on campus affairs. Even that is difficult without an organised and steady source of news.

Anyone who takes on the editorship of RHODEO must ask him/herself whether it's really worth the trouble. RHODEO is not an established newspaper - each year it has to start effectively from scratch to build up the reputation that was lost the year before. If the editor has time on his/her hands, and is prepared to give more time to RHODEO than to academic work, then there is nothing to stop him/her.

The basic problem is a lack of continuity. Students come and go - there is no common denominator that will ensure that RHODEO maintains a strong position. Because it is a student newspaper, no member of staff will take on responsibility.

RHODEO lives in a vacuum. Until the value of a student newspaper is recognised and actively supported, by staff as well as students, it will continue to flounder in that vacuum, going around in circles, totally without base or direction.

Due to the uncertainty of Tony Stoops as to whether or not he will be able to work on RHODEO in the future, there is no sports news in this issue.

RHODEO interviews Dr Henderson



How would you define the political leaning of this campus?

I would say Rhodes is certainly not as radical as the University of Witwatersrand or Cape Town. As far as I can judge its comparable with Maritzburg or Durban - to a large extent you would find of the student body that there is a considerable mass of people who don't voice opinions one way or the other about politics. I would say there's a very strong literal representation among students. Possibly the conservative students are more heavily represented.

How have student attitudes at Rhodes changed since you were here?

I think students then tended to accept authority far more readily. Life in general was simpler - somehow issues didn't seem to be so stark. We didn't have the problems of Angola, Rhodesia, SWA and so on to contend with. Students did not concern themselves very much with these larger issues. There used to be many student mass meetings - Nusas was a hassle then just as it is today. But students accepted without questioning things like having to go to lectures in jacket and tie. This wasn't a matter of resentment or question.

Do you feel that this questioning is a healthy trend?

I think so long as its constructive questioning its fine. But to criticise without offering an alternative is immature and irresponsible.

I see no objection to students showing concern at the content of their courses, the quality of their lecturers, the way their university is run, and so on. In fact, I welcome constructive concern on the part of the students. There are a significant number of individuals who are willing to come forward and offer their suggestions. I've been impressed, for example, with the ad hoc committee on residence reform - the contributions from these three students have been valuable and thoughtful.

There always have been a large number of students who perhaps don't give much consideration to their environment - they are a little apathetic. I think this will always be the case though, in any society, whether student or otherwise - you will always have a constructive minority who do feel concerned and are prepared to act.

There have been complaints that the SRC grant here is far too small. What can be done about this?

Well, I think it's for the SRC to motivate a larger grant. They must present us with what they feel are legitimate expenses. The initiative lies with them. A fair amount of detailed investigation will have to be carried out for them to present a solid case. SRC funds come from the registration and amenities fee of R44 which covers the cost of administration and pays a per capita grant to the SRC. If grants to the SRC are to be enlarged, then that fee must be enlarged. But basically, I'm sympathetic to the SRC's position in respect to funds. The treasurer must organise a detailed analysis of trends of expenditure.

What plans do you have for the old Teachers Training College?

A lot of structural alterations will have to take place before we have a final hall in that area. I have made a number of suggestions. We might well have some of the houses for men and some for women and a mixed dining hall - that is certainly on the cards, depending on what recommendations the special ad-hoc committee on residences makes.

One might conceivably have experimental arrangements taking place in a hall without its being established. But I see that as being a couple of years away, as there is a great deal of structural work that has to be done.

But what I had in mind short term for the new part of Canterbury and Winchester is to use this for what I call a shuttle residence. Some of the residences on campus need a very substantial amount of maintenance done to them. In the past our maintenance team has been confined to doing this in the long vacations, meaning that we have fallen quite far behind in our programme. I would like to strengthen the maintenance team, and make residences available to them throughout the year.

The students in a particular house could be asked to occupy temporary residences in TC, and thus allow the maintenance people to get in and give the place a real face lift. That is what I would like to do on the immediate future with TC - and use it as a shuttle residence. In the long term we would be thinking of a hall based on Winchester and Canterbury.

Paris has this year been in the cultural grip of an important exhibition of Colombian art. Dr Tom Matthews, a senior lecturer from the department of Fine Art, who is at present on leave in Europe, mailed us the following report from Madrid.

One of the big talking points this year is the exhibition of Colombian art in the Petit Palais. Large but not vast, a summary, the show fills about ten rooms of this turn-of-the-century neo-baroque palace just off the Champs Elysee. It gives a comprehensive picture of the whole history of art in Colombia, from the great stone monuments and goldwork of Tumaco and Choco, through the gilded altarpieces and votive paintings of the days after the conquest, to the modernism of the 1960's and '70's.

In the first section are gigantic, rough granite grotesques (as gigantic as can be accommodated in a temporary show) that served as temple-entrance guardians.

There are whole rooms full of goldwork: masks, pendants, huge earrings to strain the most resilient of lobes. Open mouths, teeth and tongues, chains and demons are much in evidence: tongues ending in miniature representations of the owners of the tongues; necklaces from teeth

rectangularity, except that the demons are now trampled by angels. They no longer range free and supreme - at last they meet their theological match.

One thing that becomes clear from this show is that in Colombia, the extremes of Spanish baroque have been tempered by a heavier, simpler will-to-form. There are many images of singularity: aloof and lonely saints from the school of Zurbaran, glowing white or red against the dark. The Ribera influence is pervasive, but to the credit of the school there is more of Ribera and Zurbaran and less of Murillo - except for one nasty, tap-dancing St Joachim with the Infant Virgin (by Pedro Laboria, dated 1746); the frivolities of Rococo seem ill-suited to the tough, austere Hispano-Colombian soul.

The best of the Christian works have an austerity even at their most gilt-laden. The frames of this period are as beautiful as the pictures: not the intricate, over-foliated panels of European museums, but something cruder, more rough-hewn. The heavy gilding on these is surprisingly effective.

At times, Indian meets Christian with touching ingenuousness. A Virgin with the Christ-child (from the Sanctuary of the Augustinians at

on the thinness of playing-cards: prim bishops and admirals from the schools of Gutierrez and Figueroa. Here the ornament is all on the surface - it is not part of a unified structure existing in depth. Little marionettes these figures are, despite grand proportions, posing and posturing on the thin stage of a mean life.

Among the avante-garde works on show, some of the most recent are the acrylics by Manuel Hernandez of 1973 and 1974. His forms have the stolid stability of pre-Columbian art, but not their strength or structure. It is as though Paul Klee had met Quetzlcoatl and come off second-best. Black still dominates, but it is a thin, faded, acrylic black, without weight or dimension.

The mechanical sculptures of Edgar Negret follow constructivist tendencies toward using screwed and bolted metal parts - like a large-scale Meccano set: a plaything for adults. It seems that modernism is so often a ponderous game. It lacks a joyous seriousness, and has instead a kind of earnest playfulness - the art of a playboy not wishing to be caught with his frivolities down.

The modern section also includes the (for these days) mandatory acreage of rope. Go to any museum of modern art and one trips over "floor-pieces" of all sorts of rope; rope which is

Colombian Art in Paris

of gold; heads stare out of open mouths. There is a decapitated figure with the head placed in an opening in the stomach - a grotesquerie of death and rebirth. There are Picassoesque anthropomorphic vases ending in shoulders, or in heads whose ears are also the handles of the vase.

There are tiny figures in gold, with lacy, filigreed arms, with gold chains strung loosely around necks, or arms strung like chains across chests.

Of course the common destiny, the prime mutual symbol of Spaniard and Indian was gold. Here is an orgy, a welter, a shower of gold: gold brooches - man form, fish form, lion form; collars of a hundred gold spheres each half an inch in diameter. There are ritual axes in gold, batons of office, epulettes; gold masks like those from Mycenae, but more savage, more in extremis.

There is so much gold one takes it for granted, takes it as a common denominator, a common substance, at most; I never knew gold could look so tinny, so thin, so little the divine alchemistic metal.

By comparison the goldwork of the Spanish era seems more solid. It has the same square-cut

Boyaca) wears not a veil nor mantle but a conquistador's hat turned sideways. But the effect is majestic rather than ludicrous, because this Virgin is an Indian and wears the adapted style of her people.

All the work of this period is delimited by two extremes: of Indian gold and Spanish darkness; black Crucifixions, black Virgins, black saints; it is a nuance, not a pigmentation. The dominant effect is black and gold.

One Christian object is remarkable for its pre-Colombian stolidity: an 18th century gilded, wooden portal from the Church of the Snobs at Bogota. Here an entire portal, complete with columns, pilasters and entablature has been reassembled in all its gloomy heaviness.

In one savage Crucifixion, the very bones of the knees on which Christ has fallen are exposed with a perversely clinical enthusiasm. The drape of his midriff, so often a kind of pinless nappy, is here tied on with sculpted rope - not like Italian nappies hovering, with false grace, of their own accord.

In the mid-19th century, decline sets in; largely because the painters abandon tonal black, so expressive and deep, the works take

painted black, or unfurled, or which starts thick and ends thin and is called "perspective illusion;" or which simply dangles there obscenely. However the rope pieces of Olga de Amaral must rank as some of the most considerable of this type. They are not of the dubious genre of conceptual art, but are rough-hewn tapestries of resonantly coloured copra: strands as thick as fists or wrists, whose stiffness speaks volumes for, if nothing more, the sheer manual strength of this woman. Her works can be loose-woven, or knotted and intertwined; in red and black, grey and black, rope-ochre and black, but always black. One piece hangs from the ceiling like an abstract but insistent sheep. Some pieces exist in actual depth, so that one experiences them gradually, in gradations, through veils and layers of web-like complexity.

From Indian to modern, the thread of Colombian art unwinds with all the illogicality and discontinuity of cultural conquest and superimposition. Yet the thread remains unbroken, which is part of the reason why Spain has rooted so insistently in the Americas. Spanish Colombia for that matter, remains as a later version of the Indian culture; it is not a foreign body.

A BLAST FROM THE PAST

Who says Rhodes has changed? While April 1948 might have seen the unusual sight of men not being allowed tea at Oriol in the morning, because the kitchens wanted to "cut down expenses", Rhodesian students even then had a chip on their shoulders. "Anti-Rhodesian" wrote to RHODEO in May, saying:

"Recently my attention has been attracted to the insufferable mien of those amongst us who come from Rhodesia. Rhodesians, I was told, could be recognised at a distance. I now know why. It is the air of extreme self-confidence, bordering on arrogance, that marks them out. Whence this hauteur? Living as they do in a politically isolated area of backveld, they have not yet been humbled by sufficient contact with the outer world.

"Their narrow outlook is made obvious by their attitude towards the Union of South Africa. They are so intensely confident of the great importance and brilliant future of their little colony, and so convinced of the superiority of things Rhodesian, that they actually hold SA in contempt.

"The relationship existing between Rhodesia and the Union might be compared to that existing between a cocky adolescent and a mature and tolerant adult. The sooner Rhodesians realise this, the better."

Later, in July, a move to arrange sex talks for male students found strong support among men



at the College. Sex talks had been given to women since 1945. Now, of course, with the new development, there was no question of giving talks to mixed audiences - as usual, men and women were to be segregated.

That is, if the talks were to be held at all. Unfortunately, in October, Senate shelved the plan, and made no reply to an SRC request that the Senate make public the minutes of the Senate's decision.

Rhodes/Fort Hare relations were seemingly far better then than now. In an editorial, RHODEO wrote:

"The attention of the editors of RHODEO has been drawn to an article in "Die Oostelig" regarding a debate with Fort Hare held at Rhodes last term.

Headed "Rhodes pas op", the article expressed concern that prominent Rhodes students and members of the College staff entertained a team of debaters from Fort Hare, had dinner with them in Kaif, and that at the debate itself, a large number of Rhodes students voted against racial segregation in universities.

"The general tone of the article was that if Rhodes continued with such activities as these, she had better be careful.

"We hope that our readers will join us in the sincere wish that the honoured tradition of an annual symposium between Rhodes and Fort Hare will endure successfully as long as there is a Rhodes and a Fort Hare to hold it. Whatever the country's Oosteligs have to say."

In August 1948, Phelps women were requested to say goodnight to their pushers at the rose bush, and not to talk at the front door. Congestion on the front steps was causing the warden acute embarrassment. Four Phelps girls were fined 2/6 for playing bridge at lam. "You should be in bed," they were told.

In October, an Old Rhodian became the youngest MP in Southern Rhodesia. As a pilot in the RAF, he had risen to the rank of flight-lieutenant before returning to Rhodes in 1946 to complete his B.Comm. Ian Douglas Smith was the first post-war chairman of the SRC, and was senior student of Drostdy Hall. He entered the Southern Rhodesian parliament at the age of 29.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Republican or Protestant?

Northern Ireland has been a major news topic for the past seven years. With the spread of urban guerilla warfare to Britain, the issue has recently become very much a part of the British way of life. Despite this, few in Britain are able to define the issues involved - most believe it to be a religious conflict, but this it has never been. It is purely a political conflict.

The misinformation that surrounds the Irish question in this country is chronic, possibly because the conflict is so distant. This does not however stop South Africans from voicing their opinions on Northern Ireland, opinions that are usually based on misconceptions.

An Irish Society is being launched at Rhodes to bring together the surprisingly large number of students with Irish heritage. To coincide with this, John McCormick, honorary secretary of the society, defines the Irish situation as he sees it.

Prologue

Few outside Britain are able to differentiate between Ireland and Northern Ireland.

Ireland is the Republic of Ireland, or, more correctly, Eire. It is an independent state, just over twice the size of Lesotho. It has a population of just under three million, of whom more than 90% are Catholics. It comprises the provinces of Leinster, Munster, Connacht, and two of the six counties of Ulster - this amounts to 26 of the 32 Irish counties. It is a neutral country, a member of the European Community, and is one of the most peaceful countries in Europe.

Northern Ireland is the six northern counties of the province of Ulster - Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is not technically correct to call it Ulster.

Northern Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom. It has a population of 1.5 million, of whom one-third are Roman Catholic. It is at present the scene of violent sectarian conflict.

Yesterday

Ireland has never been united. It has not been fully independent for over 800 years. The Irish are readily derided as an emotional people, unable to settle disputes except through the use of violence. In reality they are an independently-minded people seeking the self-determination that they have been denied since 1152, when English influence first took a grip on them.

Before the Roman invasions of England, the population of the British Isles was essentially Celtic. The Celts strongly resisted the Roman occupation, and found themselves pushed northwards and westwards into Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Cornwall. The Romans were followed by Germanic tribes - the Saxons, Angles, and Jutes - who flooded into the vacuum left by the demise of Roman government.

These Germanic tribes form the basis of the English population of today - Celtic resistance to the English has been inherent from the arrival of the initial Germanic settlers. This is particularly obvious today with the Scottish and Welsh nationalist movements that are pressing for devolution of central government in Britain.

Until 1152, Ireland was divided into a number of mutually hostile Celtic kingdoms. From these kingdoms, Irish missionaries had moved across to the west coast of Ireland, establishing the Irish Church as far east as the island of Lindisfarne, off the coast of present-day Yorkshire. The Irish Church had been rejected by the English in favour of the Roman Church in 640. Thereafter, Ireland had sunk into increasing isolation.

That isolation ended in 1152 when one of the Celtic kings enlisted the aid of the Anglo-Normans in a dispute with a neighbouring province. The first English landings took place. Despite local opposition, large numbers of English settlers arrived in Ireland.

Ironically, it was only Ulster in the north that remained initially untouched by English influence - for the next 400 years, Ulster maintained a resistance that the English gradually identified with the Catholic Church. Ulster eventually fell, and during the 17th century, Cromwell settled Protestant Englishmen and Scotsmen in the northern counties in an attempt to assert Protestant ascendancy over Catholicism.

There followed a total subjugation of the majority Catholic population - they were denied rights of citizenship, access to education, facilities for worship, and were barred from public life. During the 1680s, William of Orange, King of England, prevented the return of lands that had been confiscated by Cromwell - he defeated Catholic claimants at the Boyne, Aughrim, and Limerick. These defeats have taken their place in Protestant folklore - Protestant Orangemen have annually celebrated the Boyne ever since.

In 1795, the Orange Order was formed to maintain the Protestant monopoly of power. Catholic insurrections followed, and Westminster used these as an excuse to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800.

During the 19th century there was mass immigration from Ireland to the United States - this came largely as a result of the potato famines of the 1840s, and the control of the land by English landowners - one half of Ireland's total income went to absentee English landlords. In 1840 the population was eight million, about twice the present population.

Attempts during the 18th century to introduce Home Rule to Ireland were thwarted largely by the opposition of the Orangemen. Finally, in 1905, the republican voice was strengthened by the emergence of *Sinn Féin* (Gaelic for "ourselves") as a political organisation. In 1916, *Sinn Féin*, with the help of Germany, organised the Easter Rising in Dublin - rebels took over the principal buildings of the town centre, and declared Ireland an independent republic. British troops defeated the rebels after a week of fighting - most of the rebel leaders were executed.

Sinn Féin had become the symbol of republicanism, and thereafter gained greater representation in Parliament. 1919 saw the emergence of the Irish Republican Army. The IRA consisted of radical Irish nationalists who regarded themselves as the army of the Irish Republic, which they saw as including the whole of Ireland. The Irish Church supported the IRA initially, as did much of the populace. Proposals for the partition of Ireland by Westminster met with strong IRA opposition.

Britain replied harshly to this resistance. The Black-and-Tans and the Auxiliaries, two paramilitary organisations recruited in England, crushed opposition. Their methods have earned them a place in Irish folklore just a notch above Cromwell. Outrages were however committed on both sides, the Irish nationalists attacking not only the British but that section of the local populace that did not support them.

In 1922, the Irish Free State was formed when the 26 southern counties were given their independence - the six northern counties remained within Britain. Immediately Ireland was plunged into civil war - Free Staters, who supported the independence settlement, fought the IRA, who would not accept anything short of independence for the whole of Ireland.

The IRA lost this first round, but they have always stood for their ideals, even though they were outlawed in the Republic in 1931. They were driven gradually underground. In 1939 they carried out a series of bomb attacks in London and Manchester, and were active again in 1954 and 1955.

BELOW: Bomb damage in Northern Ireland



Today

Throughout the 1960s the IRA leadership directed the movement away from its traditional military role and into the sphere of political activism. At a convention in December 1969, a split in the structure occurred - the Official IRA maintained the political stand, while a breakaway group, the Provisional wing, moved back to military operations. It is the Provisional wing that today fights for the republican cause in Northern Ireland.

Months before the split, sectarian violence had flared in Northern Ireland, setting off the conflict that is still being fought out. At the base of the upheaval was Catholic dissatisfaction with the Northern Ireland Parliament at Stormont. Local government was largely controlled by Protestants - Catholics had little representation on local councils, and suffered from blatant discrimination. A civil rights movement had grown during the 1960s, backed by most of the trade unions, various labour movements, and academics and students at Belfast University.

The immediate cause of the disturbances of the summer of 1969 was the insistence of the Orange Order to go ahead with the annual celebrations of the Battle of the Boyne. Violence flared, the killing began, and contingents of the British Army were flown in during late 1969 and early 1970.

As the ineffectiveness of the Army's presence became clear, Protestant factions formed defence groups to meet the challenge of the IRA. Paramilitary organisations such as the Ulster Defence Association (UDA) and the Ulster Defence Regiment (UDR) met the IRA with their own tactics.

The fight is basically between the so-called Ulster loyalists (who wish to remain British and are predominantly Protestant) and the republicans (who want union with Ireland and are predominantly Catholic). The opposing sides are stubborn on their stands - loyalists such as the hysterical Rev Ian Paisley encourage Protestant congregations not to listen to the

causes of the "papists", referring to the pope as "old Red Sox" and denouncing the Catholic Church as "the scarlet whore of Rome". On the other side, Provisional IRA chief Rory O'Brady advocates suburban guerilla warfare - the IRA is backed considerably by finances drawn from Irish expatriate communities in the United States.

The killing increases - about 1500 people have died in Northern Ireland since 1969. January this year saw the worst single incident of the whole Northern Irish debacle when eleven Protestant workers were machine-gunned in an isolated country lane. The South Armagh Republican Action Force, a branch of the Provisional IRA, claimed responsibility. Fearful of an escalation of violence, the British government sent in 600 soldiers from the crack Spearhead Battalion of the British Army, and, even more drastic, 150 men from the elite Special Air Services Regiment. Peace is clearly as far away as ever.

Tomorrow

Northern Ireland is faced with three alternatives:

- 1 - FULL INTEGRATION of Northern Ireland with Britain. Mediators have vacillated with a Northern Ireland Parliament at Stormont and the concept of a British government Secretary for Northern Ireland (at present Merlyn Rees), but have always stopped short at integrating Northern Ireland with England. Obviously the IRA would oppose this alternative, and the violence would continue.
- 2 - BRITISH WITHDRAWAL. This would be tantamount to surrender to the IRA, and no British political party would like to have that blot on its copy-book. Obviously the Protestants would oppose this alternative, and the violence would continue.
- 3 - REPARTITION. This would involve joining the Catholic areas of Northern Ireland to the Republic, and making the remainder of the province a predominantly Protestant area. However,

Protestants and Catholics are so widely spread through the province that it would be impossible to please everyone. Besides, the IRA would see this as a bar to Irish unity, and the violence would continue.

Northern Ireland is a delicate subject in Britain at the moment - anyone expressing his support of the republican cause is, under new government measures, likely to be prosecuted as a terrorist. When Paul McCartney released a single called *Give Ireland Back to the Irish* in 1971, it was banned from broadcast on the BBC. The bulk of the population of Britain supports continued military presence in Northern Ireland, and would oppose total British withdrawal - they are unable to offer any alternative.

But withdrawal is the *only* alternative. The violence will not end while the British presence is maintained. Republican sentiment will not accept anything short of a fully independent Ireland.

Conversely, one might argue, Protestant sentiment will not accept anything short of continued ties with Britain. It must be accepted that British withdrawal will plunge Ireland into a major civil war in which casualty figures would dwarf the death tolls of the past seven years. Furthermore, the Republic would not be able to support the heavily subsidised northern counties without initial British support - the Republic is one of the poorest nations in Europe.

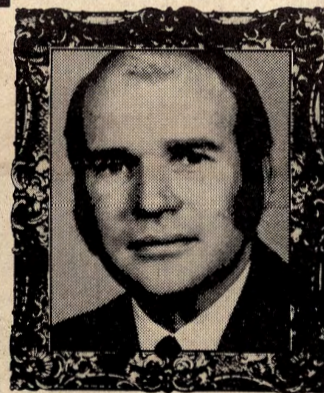
However, in the long run, peace would come. This is the goal that republicans have been aiming for, and they would do everything to ensure that the Protestant population was integrated, even if it meant a federal system. Britain is morally obliged to unite Ireland. Protestants form only 22% of the total population of Ireland - at the moment it is that minority that is calling the tune, and that is morally reprehensible.

Continued British presence will mean seemingly interminable violence. Ireland has been struggling for independence for 824 years, and it won't give up now. ■

—— Boundary of Northern Ireland
..... Boundary of the Province of Ulster



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BARCLAYS

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Let's get the professionals working for the students of RHODES.

Is there a feminine mystique about the editorship of Grocott's Mail? Why has there been a succession of five women editors? Three former editors and the present editor provide an answer which would disappoint any Women's Lib supporter.

Grocott's Free Paper first appeared in May 1870, less than a year after Thomas Henry Grocott had started a printing and stationery business in Grahamstown. There were three other newspapers circulating in Grahamstown at the time - to beat the competition, Grocott issued his newspaper free.

In January 1872, the Free Paper became the Grocott's Penny Mail vowing to remain independent in the face of religious rivalry and support the aims of the free press in the Cape Province. The newspaper became a bi-weekly and steadily increased its circulation. The editor adopted the motto 'Liberty and Progress.' Editorial policy was active and far-sighted - during the 1880's, surrounded by the bankruptcy of other newspapers, the Penny Mail announced that "journalism has a purely business side." The paper has attended to this ever since. During the Penny Mail's anniversary in 1920, it incorporated the Graham's Town Journal and became Grocott's Daily Mail, the oldest newspaper in the country.

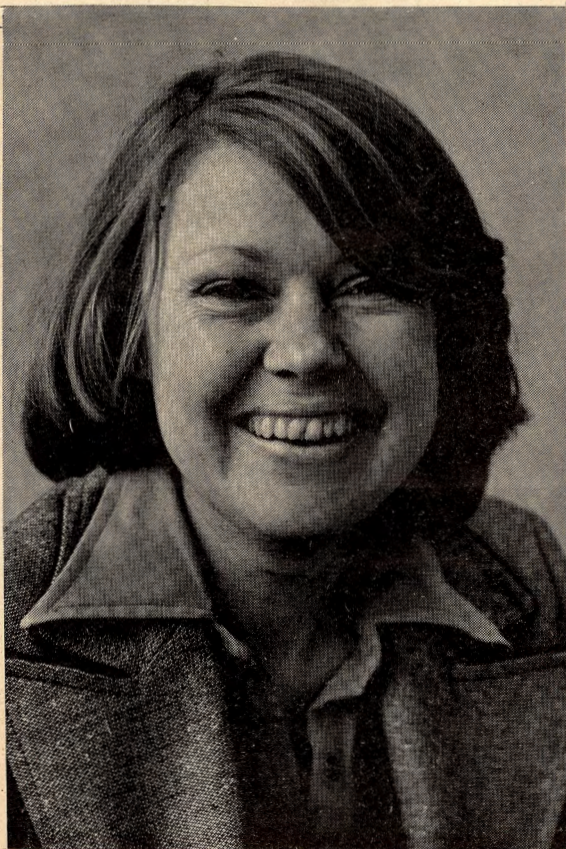
For 106 years Grocott's Mail has been run by the Grocott family, owners of the stationery business of Grocott and Sherry.

Past editor Anita Temple, the longest serving of the last five editors, was also one of the most experienced, having worked on the staff of the Argus in Cape Town before coming to Grahamstown. She enjoyed her work as editor and sole staff member of Grocott's Mail, although she had to get used to writing and working on her own. Collecting news, writing stories, subbing them and writing headlines was invaluable experience.

She learnt to cover a wide range of events. Ms Temple had to attend local council meetings to publish full reports on them in Grocott's, as well as news of clubs, societies and charities. Because Grocott's is only bi-weekly, it often covers news that has already been published in dailies.

Another problem is that there is little space for news. Grocott's Mail meets the minimum requirements set down by the Newspaper Union in its proportion of news space to advertising space.

Although different editors influence the tone of Grocott's, the paper does not publish editorial opinion. Ms Temple opposed this - "Grocott's should have a strong voice ... small town newspapers have an important part to play - Grocott's does not do this well because there is little space and no editorial line. It is hard for an editor who is merely passing through to try to make changes to the newspaper."



ANITA TEMPLE

Grocott's Mail:

The paper with a certain dignified flavour

Judging from Anita's experience 'Liberty and Progress' are being restricted by the absence of an editorial line, technical limitations and a shortage of space, while the commercial aims of the newspaper and its role as an advertising organ continue to thrive.

The most inexperienced of all Grocott's women editors was Ms Jane Gaylard. She has an Honours degree in English from Rhodes - as a result of the many acquaintances she had made in Grahamstown, she was "handed the job of editor of Grocott's Mail on a plate," when she came back to Grahamstown.

Jane worked at Grocott's for eight months, from January 1975 until August. She eventually left because the odd hours did not fit in with her domestic life and the rearing of three young children. "I felt that I couldn't do the job properly, and as correspondent to important organizations such as Sapa, I could not let such people down."

For these reasons Jane says that the job could be done far better by a man, but she gave two reasons why the job is done by women. "They do it because of the pay. Although, for a bi-weekly, the salary isn't bad, and it has been put up lately, a man can't support a family on it." The second reason is that the type of man likely to take on a part-time job of this kind would be a student, carefree and hard-drinking.

"He would probably be outspoken and intolerant of the works and the management. He would consider it an insult to his pride if he were told that he couldn't do something. Women are better suited to the job because they do whatever they are going to do more tactfully."

Jane isn't in favour of sweeping changes at Grocott's: "It has a certain dignified flavour, it reflects Grahamstown - not Rhodes - and there are many old people - retired, professional and farming people - who read it." The paper should remain bi-weekly, but it should be enlarged and have more to offer.

She does think that a small change, the addition of one part-time person, would benefit the newspaper. "There could be more features, such as a regular on people and what they do, and more searching news."

Investigative reporting is an important task that Grocott's could perform. "The councils and boards need to be investigated and watched - this would mean more searching and wide-ranging stories. An editorial could back up the investigative reporting, but it should be very subtle and in an impartial tone."

Jane sees Grocott's role in Grahamstown as being on a smaller scale than that of any major daily newspaper - to sift through life and hand it back to us, showing us the problems, ills and interests in that society." Her theories for the feminine trend in Grocott's are far from feminist but are rather traditional - women editors are more suitable for the job and preferred by the management because they are naturally more cooperative, and even submissive, in comparison to men.

Ms Fiona Croeser has been editor of Grocott's Mail for eight months. After graduating from Rhodes, she had five years extensive experience in journalism, working on the Evening Post in East London, a Surrey country paper and as a feature writer for Personality in Durban and Johannesburg.

"Grocott's would be an exciting paper to run on your own, single-handed, if you could dictate the policy." Fiona recognizes the paper's short-comings such as the format, the absence of photographs and an editorial, and the limited space, but regards them as challenges: "You must pack the maximum number of small reports into the minimum space for the maximum news."

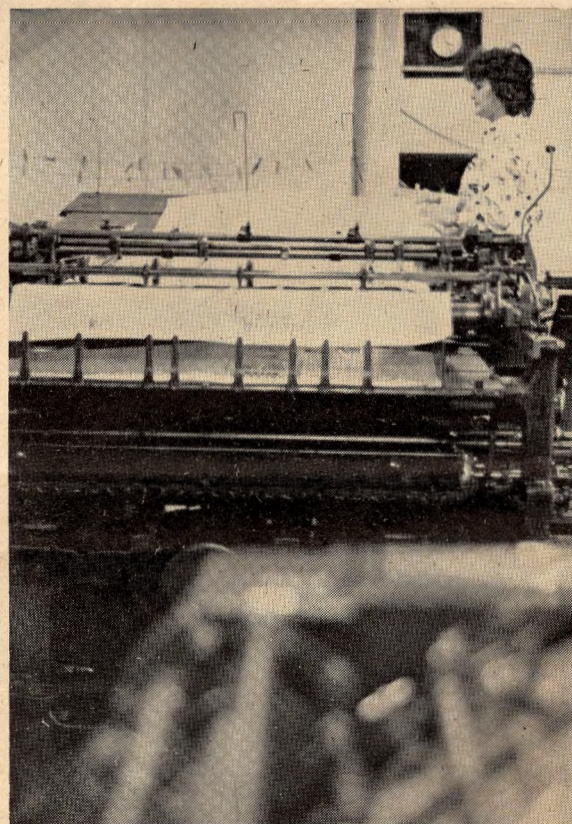
Fiona accepts the absence of an editorial: "If new to town you can't stick your neck out, although there are many potentially contentious local issues." She makes little use of hand-outs. "The life blood of the newspaper comes in the form of small reports from societies - most people buy the paper for this - they like to see their comings and goings in print."

Fiona's attitude towards a male editor is similar to Jane's: You could put a lot more into the job if you had time - a man's approach would be more news. He could cover evening events because he wouldn't have a home to run."

"The role of Grocott's Mail in Grahamstown is the same as that of any local paper - an information medium for the local residents. It is therefore unlikely to take a hard line on issues such as politics unless in doing so it were reflecting the interests of its readers. If it expanded it would lose its character and its readership and it would be destroyed as an historic small newspaper. It thrives financially and is a vital advertising medium."

The mystery has thus been solved - women work for Grocott's Mail because few men would accept such a lowly paid job; women are preferred because they put up with the restrictions imposed on them. Women admit that men would do the job more efficiently and that it isn't one of those jobs that depend on a 'feminine touch.' The final blow to women's libbers and feminists - some of the female editors have been so unliberated as to forfeit the job for domestic bonds.

Lindsey Torr



THE PRINTING WORKS AT GROCOTT'S

CINEMA PREVIEWS

John McCormick

A BLONDE IN LOVE (Czechoslovakia 1965). Directed by Milos Forman.
GLT Thursday 20 May 8pm.

Milos Forman recently won an Academy Award for directing *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, his film adaptation of Ken Kesey's novel. Oscars themselves mean little, but the occasion confirmed the recognition that Forman has been struggling to receive since he made his first film 14 years ago.

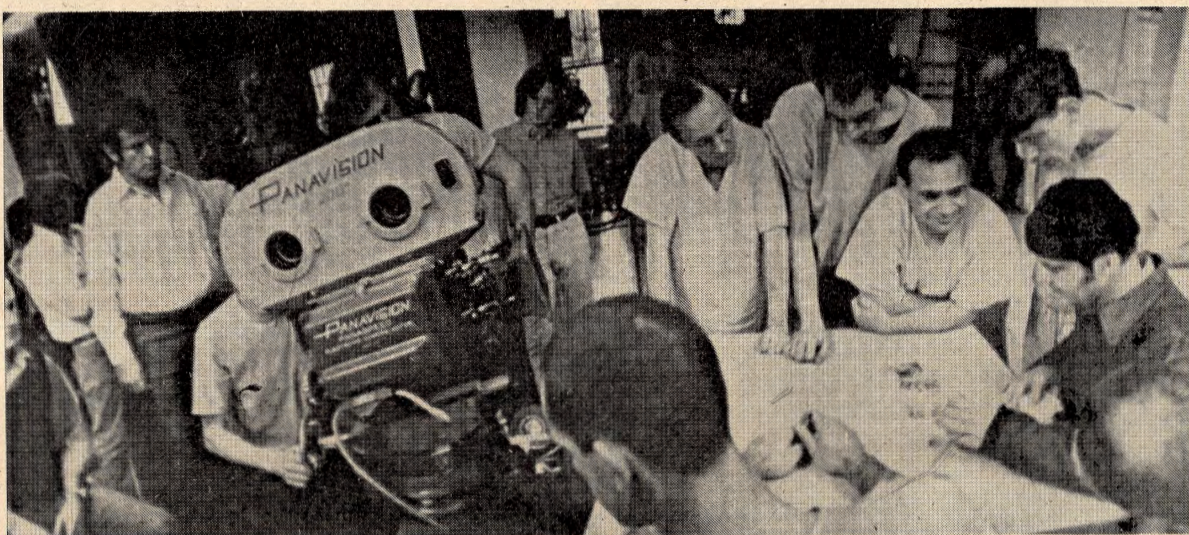
A Czechoslovakian, Forman is one of the few directors trained at film school that has managed to make an impression on world cinema (Coppola, Polanski, and Wadleigh are three others that come to mind). He graduated from the national film school in Prague in 1955, and had to wait until 1962 before he made his first feature. He made his third feature, *A Blonde in Love*, in 1965.

The film revolves around Andula, a single girl working at a shoe factory in a small town near Prague. The area suffers from an acute shortage of men (there are seven such towns in Czechoslovakia - Forman visited them all before choosing this location). A detachment of army recruits arrives in the town - Andula and her friends go to the dance in the hope of meeting some of them. She eventually settles for the dance band's pianist, Milda.

After initial embarrassment, they spend the night together. Later, Andula follows Milda back to Prague. There she finds him taking out another



TOP: Milos Forman (standing left, behind camera) on the set of *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*.
ABOVE: Yves Montand (right) as Z.



girl. She returns home.

A Blonde in Love is semi-documentary, like many other Forman films. The inspiration for the story came from a girl he met in Prague who had the same problems as Andula. Only one of the actors he used, Milda, was a professional - Andula was his sister-in-law, and the soldiers were all friends from his schooldays. Despite the improvised feel of his films, they are in fact all carefully planned - *A Blonde in Love* followed the script throughout.

The film was photographed by Miroslav Ondricek, who has recently been working in Britain - he was director of photography on Lindsay Anderson's *O Lucky Man*!

Z (France/Algeria 1968). Directed by Costa-Gavras. With Yves Montand, Irene Papas, and Jean-Louis Trintignant. Music by Mikis Theodorakis.

GLT Sunday 23 May 7.30pm

In an unidentified Mediterranean country, Z, a leading opposition member of parliament, is knocked down by a van after addressing a peace rally. He later dies in hospital. Investigations reveal that he in fact died from a blow on the head. The drivers eventually reveal that they are members of an extreme right-wing group, and it is established that Z was murdered. Resisting public pressure, the examining magistrate arraigns several high-ranking officials that are found to be involved.

"Z - he lives". Z is the unauthorised, and therefore officially discounted version of the murder of left-wing Greek deputy Grigoris Lambrakis in 1963. The incident was a major factor in the downfall of the Karamanlis government, and so contributed to bringing about Greece's military junta, headed by a group of key generals in the army. Throughout Z, there are verbal and visual references that make it obvious that Costa-Gavras bases his script on the Lambrakis affair - there are royal portraits on the wall behind the police chief's desk, and Greek brand names on beer bottles.

Furthermore, Irene Papas is a Greek actress, and Mikis Theodorakis' soundtrack music can hardly be classed as anything but Greek. Perhaps significantly, Theodorakis spent some years in detention in Greece, a victim of the regime that Z attacks. The film ends with a list of activities, products, and people that the Greek junta banned - including the Beatles.

Costa-Gavras is a French director, and Z is the only film he made that has had an airing outside France. He is something of a refugee from the New Wave movement of the 1950s and early 1960s, but, despite the fact that he uses Raoul Coutard, the New Wave's most important cameraman, on Z, he has never been regarded as a New Wave director. Neither does he fit into the contemporary French cinema, because he is no longer active as a film-maker - altogether, something of an enigma. However, Z has been widely enough acclaimed to assure him of a place in the textbooks.

English and the Afrikaans writer

The day has not yet come when the Afrikaans writer must be forced to write in English to escape the censorship laws, says Professor Andre Brink of the Afrikaans department.

Writing in the Rhodes Institute for the Study of English magazine *English in Africa*, Prof Brink says that if Afrikaans writers were forced to write in English, "it would sign a final death sentence for the language." But he says "I am convinced that if Afrikaans writers act with enough conviction and resourcefulness, trying to stay one step ahead of censorship all the time it may not be necessary to escape in English at all."

Prof Brink says the other reaction to the threat of Afrikaans becoming an "exclusive political language" is to deliberately expand the scope of Afrikaans to "reveal and to prove that it is more than the shibboleth of a faction. It becomes a creative effort to substantiate what Van Wyk Louw rather ambitiously claimed in the Thirties, namely that there is nothing, but nothing, which cannot be said in Afrikaans."

Afrikaans writers, Prof Brink notes, have played an important part in Afrikaaner circles. "The writer used to fulfil the time honoured function of the vates - probably because in the very beginning of the language struggle, the writers were also political or national leaders."

But the advent of the "iconoclast" Sestigers brought a drastic change - bewilderment, confusion and incredible hostility. "The Sestigers were different. Most of them had gone through the crucible of longer or shorter sojourns in a society totally alien from their own, namely Paris. This experience had become the only common denominator among them: essentially an experience of existentialist agony; of being forced to re-examine everything previously taken for granted, including one's own identity, one's history, one's links with the community."

The Sestigers wanted to write in Afrikaans, but their spiritual environment had changed so radically as to become almost "uncontainable" in Afrikaans. "On the simple level Afrikaans lacked an adequate vocabulary to express the existential experiences; to say nothing about a vocabulary for the expression of (sexual) love."

But the "youth and virility, the malleability of this young language has been one of the most exhilarating aspects about writing in Afrikaans. Every sentence, to us, became a journey of exploration. Every page we wrote was also a mapping of wild and new territories; in terms of experience expressed, but primarily in terms of language," Prof Brink writes.

Prof Brink notes that English has always fulfilled an important function in the world of the Afrikaans writer - many of the earlier writers such as Eugene Marais and Louis Leipoldt wrote in English.

But during the Thirties two extreme tendencies became obvious. "On the one hand there was an increasing sense of linguistic purism, degenerating into puritism: an exaggerated and often ridiculous fear of English influences on Afrikaans, resulting in a witch-hunt to eradicate all existing anglicisms from the language. On the other hand it happened for the first time that an Afrikaans writer (Uys Krige), started writing with equal facility and equal felicity, in both Afrikaans and English as a matter of choice and not as a result of background or politics."

"For myself," Prof Brink writes, "English has offered, above all, the challenge of a new medium: a challenge to myself to try to convey to a public remote from Africa something of my African experience; but also a test of and a challenge to the language. It started with *Kennis van die Aand* where intrinsic and extraneous motives combined to create the challenge. It became, purely on the level of the creative process itself, one of the most revealing experiences of my life: not 'translating' the work but rethinking it in the framework of a new language; even more important perhaps, redefining it."

Prof Brink concludes: "The time has passed when English and Afrikaans exist in isolation or in antagonism. They offer a singular challenge to the writer in either of them to discover more about their inner nature, more about himself, and more about his continent."



RECORD REVIEWS

by Slipped Disc

WALKER BROTHERS - No Regrets
GTO Records GTLP007

With their back-combed good looks and evident lack of any particular musical allegiance, the Walker Bros. were a sort of mid-Sixties' British equivalent of Three Dog Night. Whilst never really indulging in a taste for their output of beaty pap (*Land of a Thousand Dances*, *Dancing in the Street*, etc.), and moody croons (*My Ship is Coming In*, *Stay With Me Baby*, etc.), one had 'occasionally' to admire the Walkers' willingness to go well beyond the normal parameters of good taste in pursuance of chart honours. And of course it is undeniable that *The Sun Ain't Gonna Shine Anymore* was, and still is, a brilliantly successful testimony to the Phil Spector School of Hit Parade Dominance. Unfortunately the music of the recently reformed Walkers has been largely unmoved by the passage of time, sophistication and, presumably, the economic attractions of recording together again.

Factually, Gary still pads away in the background, John emits precise but un-stylish harmonies and is sometimes allowed to vocalise up-front and Scott is once more very much in Charge. Only the material has changed, and whilst Mr Engel's larynx is capable of transforming even a nursery rhyme into a melodic monster, only this album's title track displays what he is really good at. In fact as a single *No Regrets* should've assailed the Fab Forty with alacrity and is infinitely classier, in pop terms, than the original Tom Rush version which was hastily re-issued (Rushed out?) almost before Scott could get his voice in the door.

It's the strongest arrangement on the album, using massed strings, percussion and a downright searing Tommy Li Puma (he of the Carpenters) style guitar solo that nice John Maus apparently performed very well on a Walker Brothers BBC TV appearance recently, much to their surprise. In fact this record teeters on the edge of becoming a pop classic....pity it never got the airplay.

The rest of the menu includes material from a suitably smart bunch of contemporary writers including Janis Ian, Donna Weiss, Kristofferson and (gulp) Mickey Newbury - the names of the last two both misspelt on the sleeve, incidentally. Only Ms Weiss's *Hold An Old Friend's Hand* and the excellent *Boulder to Birmingham* are at all interesting, but there's just not enough instrumental or vocal back-up behind the Main Man. It's as if they spent most of their budget making a real killer out of *No Regrets*, then discovered they only had 3½ hours left to record the rest of the album.

Which is a shame. There's always been a market for strong, commercially orientated versions of songs written by some of the world's more obscure artists. And Scott and the boys have the voice and the pedigree to get it on - Seventies style. Instead I guess it's back to the local talent club and solo albums aimed at Springbok Radio mums.

BOB DYLAN - *Desire*
CBS 86003

Desire begins with *Hurricane*, Dylan's account of how black boxer Reuben Carter was falsely charged and jailed for murder. I don't know how many cuts of the song Dylan has made, but this is the disco version - congas, old-fashioned rhythm guitar and a tough violin. And lots to listen to while you bop. Dylan has gone back to the lyrical form of his earliest protest stories - the tail is incredibly detailed as, without pause for breath, banalities ("And so Betty calls the cops/and they arrive upon the scene") are combined with generalities ("If you're black you might as well not show up on the streets/unless you want to draw the heat") and anger is touched with tenderness:

*Reuben could take a man out with just one punch,
But he never did like to talk about it all that much.*

"It's just my job," he'd say, "and I do it for pay,

*"And when it's over I'd as soon go on my way,
"Up to some paradise....."*

The whole thing is carried forward by Dylan's best relentless monotone. Riffs don't build, they repeat, as injustice piles on injustice and the Hurricane's story comes to its harsh conclusion: "an innocent man in a living hell". It isn't over though. Not until they clear his name. This is a living protest song.

The last track on the album is a song to Dylan's wife Sara:

*Sara, Sara, sweet virgin angel,
sweet love of my life,
Sara, Sara, radiant jewel, mystical wife.*

Dylan remembers their life together - a family with children, *Blonde on Blonde* courting days:

*I can still hear the sounds of those methodist bells,
I'd taken the cure and just gotten through,
Staying up for days in the Chelsea Hotel,
Writing 'Sad Eyed Lady of the Lowlands' for you.*

and each memory is punctuated with love:

*Sara, Sara, It's all so clear I can never forget,
Sara, Sara, Loving you is one thing I'll never regret.*

The song is a simple one, plainly arranged - four line verses, two line chorus. It revolves around the name itself: "Sa-ra, Sa-ra" is a chant, a hymn, a cry. Lyrically there are questions - "Whatever made you want to change your mind?" - musically there aren't. Dylan is strong, and sure of the love he's had. Don't think twice, it's alright.

The force of Dylan's music has always come from the tension between his public and private concerns, between the public and private expressions of those concerns. Each musical change has reflected a reordering of a public/private life, as the folk singer became a rock star became a myth-making recluse became a comfortable and indulgent Jewish father. Now he's out of a home and on the bohemian road

ALL
RECORDS
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again, and the mixture's got a new shakedown.

Two images from his recent tour: the Reuben Carter benefit gig, Dylan as politically assertive, as certain of injustice as in his old and older days; and "Sara", sung night after night to strangers.

Dylan's life is at a loose end at the moment: *Desire* is filled with images of searching and losing and leaving, of loyalty and disloyalty. The tunes and chords and sounds are here to pin things down and keep them still. This music is made with special help from three new friends: Emmylou Harris, Scarlet Rivera, and Jacques Levy.

Emmylou is credited with backing vocals, but functions more as half a duet - notably on *Mozambique* (a singularly dumb love song) and *Oh Sister* (a lovely and dignified rebuke to unkindness). Dylan has to discipline himself to sing in harmony and his voice has never been better. The result is a folk rather than country sound.

Scarlet Rivera is a violinist and the key woman on the session. The violin is the dominant instrument, filling the gaps and countering the voices. Rivera's style is not rock or country, but more a meandering cafe fiddle, like someone who came in late on a jam and is playing free-form slightly behind everyone else.

Jacques Levy is an old mate of Roger McGuinn (they co-wrote *Chestnut Mare* among others), and he's co-written every song here except *Sara* and *One More Cup of Coffee (Before I go)* - with what effect I can't tell. Dylan's usual images abound, and his usual conversational tunes.

If one of Dylan's skills has been to make his private concerns public, without being mawkish or self-concerned, another has been to let us make his public world private, relevant to our individual concerns. I'm still in the first flush of *Desire*, but I think I'm going to be fond of it. Dylan sounds like a nice guy again. Someone to talk to - about the world and about ourselves.

