

New Student Alliance

THE BASIS FOR A NEW multi-racial student organization incorporating all South African universities — and ultimately the independent universities of Ma'awi, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Mozambique — will be formed at a national conference being held in Cape Town today.

The conference, which is being attended by about 70 delegates from all South Africa's White universities, has been financed by top Afrikaner businessmen. Government representatives, including the Prime Minister, will watch the conference.

According to Mr. Geoff McMinn, deputy chairman of Stellenbosch University's SRC, only White students had been invited to the first conference because Afrikaans universities would not, at this stage, be prepared to associate themselves with a multi-racial organisation. The initiative for the new organisation comes from verligte students at Stellenbosch led by Mr. McMinn.

The major aim of the conference is to provide a catalyst between the far Left and far Right student factions dominating campus politics in South Africa, according to the organisers. The delegates will formulate a draft federal constitution under which the organisation will operate. Ultimately, they hope to invite not only all South African universities but also the independent universities of all Southern African countries.

Neither NUSAS nor the ASB, the arch-verkrampste Afrikaans students' body, has been invited to the conference but representatives of both bodies will be present today as observers. They were not included because the organisers regard the "traditional feud" between the two bodies as irreconcilable.

Mr. McMinn said the plans for the organisation were "completely consistent with the Government's 'outward movement'." The conference was not politically motivated, he said, but "the planned federation will be free to express itself on any matter where students were concerned".

Mr. Barry Streek, Vice-President of the Rhodes SRC said he found it very strange that this supposedly "non-ideological" body was open to White students only at this stage. It was also strange, he added, that only students from the Conservative groups on the English-speaking campuses had been invited to the first conference.

Rhodeo

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RHODES SLAMS TERROR ACT

BY DAVID BAUGHAN

A DAY OF SUCCESSFUL PROTEST by the English-speaking universities in South Africa culminated for Rhodes when 1,900 students, staff and members of the public attended a mass body student meeting held in the Great Hall, where a condemnation of the Terrorism Act and the continued detention of 22 people under this act 12 months ago was declared. It was therefore decided to call on the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. C. Pelser, to charge or release these 22 detainees and to recommend a repeal of this act.

After the meeting, which was attended by students, staff, members of the public and the Black Sash, a torchlight vigil was held "on the battlements" of the main university building. Here 22 torches were lit as a symbol of the 22 detained under the Terrorism Act, while a scroll was signed by all present reaffirming the belief in the Rule of Law. This, as well as the contents of the motion at the meeting, will be sent by the Honorary Secretary of the S.R.C. to the Minister of Justice, the

State President and the immediate families of the detainees.

Protest started in the afternoon when a student, Clive Keegan, was arrested by the police for picketing outside Drostdy Arch. He paid an admission of guilt of R10 for "displaying a placard facing a public road."

Shortly afterwards two other students, Kenny Southey and Pete Smith, were arrested on the same charge and underwent the same procedure.

At the mass meeting, both the proposer, Mr. Roger Wanless, and the seconder of the motion, Mr. Barry Streek, mentioning various terms of the Terrorism Act, strongly condemned it and the detention of those people arrested under the act.

Mr. Wanless said "to me the act is repressive and repugnant and it has become part of our traditional way of life. The courts have no power and have been made a mockery of; the Act is a stain on the statute books of our land. We are not prepared to remain silent, and we do have something to say."

Mr. Wanless was interrupted for a few minutes by the arrival of twelve students, wearing sheets in the form of hooded cloaks. They carried a crucifix with a placard bearing the message: "Use a 22 for the 22," and "hang 'em high." After hearing Mr. Wanless speak, the group filed out of the hall. Their entry and departure were greeted with laughter, jeers and cheers.

After the disturbance, Mr. Streek spoke. "If we here tonight do not protest, who will?" he asked. In conclusion, he stated: "Silence may be golden, but silence can be a complicity against this inhuman treaty."

Mr. John Burt started the debate on the floor, by referring to the Terrorism Act as "frighteningly vague." "The greater the number of people who protest against this act, the less likely the Government will be to detain people," he said.

An amendment to the motion was proposed by Mr. Bertie Wicks, after much discussion on the part of this gentleman. When called upon to sum up on his amendment — just before it was



Face-to-navel confrontation.

put to the vote — Mr. Wicks surprised the meeting by suddenly withdrawing his amendment.

A slight disturbance was created, when one student, thinking that a press photographer was a police spy, threw a briefcase at him, and demanded that the photographer be told to leave the hall. The student was called to order by the chairman, and the photographer was asked to reveal his identity.

Mr. Gerrit Fourie closed debate with a comment that "he thought the police were used to find, not create, missing persons."

Mr. Wanless summed-up the meeting by appealing to those present "to manifest our solidarity by attending the torchlight vigil and signing the petition."

At the torchlight vigil Mr. Wanless read out two telegrams, which had been received during the course of the evening. The one from the Episcopal Churchmen of the U.S.A. read "Out of the agony of our own nation we send our prayers and commemoration." The other telegram was sent by Ken Costa, President of the S.R.C. at Wits, and expressed solidarity with the Rhodes protest.

Students from the other English-speaking universities, as well as the Johannesburg College of Education, also held peaceful protests on Monday. Members of the Black Sash movement joined students from the University of Witwatersrand in a demonstration outside the university grounds. There were 22 students,

representing the 22 detainees, holding placards throughout the day. Students boycotted the two pre-lunch lectures, which was the first action of its kind by students in South Africa.

A meeting at the University of Natal was attended by 1200 students. After the meeting they proceeded in busses to the Durban City Hall, where a picket protest was held. At the same time four police vans drove round with dogs inside them, but there were no incidents. This was the first time for several years that Durban had managed to get permission from the municipality to use this venue.

In Cape Town students held a mass meeting followed by a poster picket outside S. George's Cathedral. At all the universities fact sheets outlining the Terrorism Act were handed out and teach-ins were held to explain the implications of the act.


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"I would like to see a more equitable subsidisation for universities . . . I would like to see a return to the freedom of universities".

— Bill Deacon.



"I believe the Government will go forward with its declared policies of Separate Development and that more spectacular and obvious results will be seen over the next five years."

— Jaap Olckers.



"If, by the turn of the century, South Africa has not swung in favour of Prog. Policy . . . we would have hostile countries on our borders."

— Malvern van Wyk Smith.

Rhodeo interviews Albany candidates

BY MICHAEL MILLER

FOLLOWING THE RECENT GENERAL ELECTION, Rhodeo today publishes the opinions of all the candidates in the Albany Constituency on the results of the Election, both locally and nationally.

The results of the Election in Albany were:— Mr. W. Deacon (U.P.) — 5950; Mr. J. Olckers (N.P.) — 3,359; Mr. H. van Wyk Smith (P.P.) — 1,002. U.P. Majority — 2,690. Percentage poll — 79.4.

DEACON (U.P.)

RHODEO: Was your majority of 2,690 more or less what you expected?

DEACON: Yes, it was more or less what I had expected.

RHODEO: Now that you are once again in Parliament what are your aims (a) concerning the university, and (b) others? DEACON: Concerning the university, I have three main aims. Firstly, I would like to see a more equitable system of subsidisation for universities. Secondly, I would like to see a return to the freedom of universities, especially concerning:— What shall be taught? Who shall teach? and Whom shall be taught? This should, of course, come first but, because of political considerations, it will have to come second. I shall also continue to fight for the establishment of a Veterinary and Agricultural faculty at Rhodes.

Albany is a very difficult constituency for anyone to handle, mainly because it is sliced through the middle by

the Ciskei, and also because of the great amount of poverty in Grahamstown not only amongst the Non-Whites, but also amongst the Whites. Something must be done about this. I shall try to find a solution by creating housing and employment facilities for all.

RHODEO: Do you think that the swing to the U.P. is due mainly to the influence of the H.N.P. and the "splitting of the vote" or do you think it is of a more permanent nature?

DEACON: In not one of the seats which were regained by the U.P. did the H.N.P. play any part. The results of the election show a swing away from the right towards the centre on the part of the electorate. I therefore, don't think that U.P. gains are of only a temporary nature. On the contrary, "Die Burger" (April 28) showed in a remarkable statistical analysis that there had been a swing of 5% away from the Nats. I expect this to continue.

RHODEO: When do you think the U.P. will regain power?

DEACON: The U.P. will come into power in 1973. This is a

prediction that I made in 1960.

Three factors were evaded by the early election. The first of these was the census. The results of this census will shock the nation, particularly with regard to the relations between Whites and Non-Whites in this country. The second factor that was evaded, was that the early election did not give enough time for the general registration of voters.

The third is that there was no time before the Election for the re-delimitation of constituencies. Whatever re-delimitation takes place now can only be in favour of the U.P.

South Africans, particularly young South Africans, who make up a large proportion of the electorate, are thinking seriously about their future. They will be looking for an answer to South Africa's problems, which will provide a secure and assured future for every South African.

An example of the great role which young South Africans are playing in determining the country's future is the surprising election of 24-year-old Mr. Stephens in Florida. He surprised everyone, including himself and his party by winning. Parliament will, in future, take on a younger and more virile look in future.

Government will go forward with its declared policies of Separate Development and that more spectacular and obvious results will be seen over the next five years. Administrative problems that led to complaints should be ironed out. The process of real nation building between English- and Afrikaans-speaking citizens will continue.

Perhaps the most vital and difficult issue would be to maintain a true balance between the process of Separate Development and economic growth of the country. The latter is of importance for the faster development of the Bantu Homelands and because bread and butter issues are fast growing in importance. Economic growth may, however, not become of overriding importance at the cost of our racial policies.

Mr. Olckers added that he wished to thank Rhodes for the meeting he had there. He appealed to students to keep an active and lively interest in the party of their choice, as men are governed by politics. This should apply especially after students have left university.

SMITH (P.P.)

RHODEO: Did the number of votes cast in your favour in the Election meet your expectations?

VAN WYK SMITH: No. I had hoped for between 1,500 and 2,000 votes. This would have been more than our 1961 total of 1,100. The way in which the campaign was conducted convinced many people that the Progs would win. Another reason why we didn't do so well was the "splitting of the vote." Nevertheless, I still think that the Progs getting 1,000 votes in Albany in a three cornered contest was quite an achievement.

RHODEO: What future do the Progs. have in Albany?

VAN WYK SMITH: We definitely are going to carry on. We intend holding various meetings to try to determine our future. But we have not yet decided on whether or not we will be putting up a candidate in the Provincial Council election. I know there are quite a number of people who are willing to stand. The voter who did vote for us, will vote again. We have (if I may use the Prime Minister's language) received a "mandate" to continue in Albany. There has also been a big swing towards the Progs. in rural areas.

RHODEO: How do you account for the swing towards the Progs. in the election?

VAN WYK SMITH: People have begun to realise that the solutions offered by the Nats. to South Africa's problems have not only failed but, in the long run will even be ruinous to South Africa. They have also realised that the U.P. does not offer any real compromise. There has, in fact, been a swing from the right to the left. There has been a phenomenal increase of 26% in favour of the Progs. in Prog.-U.P. contests.

RHODEO: Is the swing only of a temporary nature, due to factors such as the H.N.P.?

VAN WYK SMITH: No. It has been, in no way directly influenced by the H.N.P. The H.N.P. did not put one candidate against the Progs. This was, after all, no election at all, merely a referendum. The Electorate had to decide between the H.N.P. and the Progs. They voted for the Progs.

People are still voting along traditional lines. This is shown by the fact that the Progs. have been fighting for ten years and

still have only one seat. But thousands of votes were cast in favour of the Progs. The H.N.P. is not established and, therefore, did not receive many votes. In any case when we get T.V. that will be the end of H.N.P. We will get T.V. in the near future. The T.V. "commission" has been a laugh from the start. Its sole purpose was for the Nats to save face. After saying for so many years that they didn't want it, they couldn't suddenly come out in favour of it.

RHODEO: Did the swing towards the Progs. come mainly from the English- or Afrikaans-speaking sections of the population, or both?

VAN WYK SMITH: Mainly from the English-speaking group. But, there were a large number of Afrikaners who stood as candidates in the election, thereby winning support from the Afrikaner. The Progs. don't have the impression of being an Englishman's Nationalist Party. The Progs. don't represent a group but an ideal.

RHODEO: Despite the fact that there has been a rise in the number of Prog. voters, the Progs still have only one seat. How do you account for this?

VAN WYK SMITH: The number of Prog. votes has not risen enough. There was, however, a uniform rise in Prog. votes in Prog.-U.P. contests.

But Helen Suzman in Houghton and Colin Eglin in Sea Point both increased their votes cast in their favour considerably. I also regard as most favourably Prog. results in Musgrave, Berea and Parktown.

RHODEO: In the light of the Election results, what do you think of South Africa's future?

VAN WYK SMITH: It is more rosy than it was before. However, we still have a long struggle ahead of us.

The Nats. are trying to pretend that nothing happened. There is very little support for Separate Development, even amongst Nationalist supporters. Most of them vote for the Nats. because of petty Apartheid issues. If the U.P. were to come out straight in favour of Apartheid they would probably win the next election.

This election has shown the Nats. that they must get moving. They must put Separate Development into effect immediately or South Africa will have to decide, within the next ten years, between Separate Development or multi-racial society.

OLCKERS (N.P.)

RHODEO: Were you pleased with the number of votes cast in your favour?

OLCKERS: Naturally I have been a bit disappointed by the election result. The local position must be seen, however, against the national position. Then the National Party did fairly well in this strong United Party seat. Of all the United Party-held seats contested by the National Party, the United Party majority showed the smallest increase here apart from the two seats where the majority was slightly decreased.

The constituency is a difficult one with two fairly big city areas, with the large number of student votes and a large rural area. With the old voter's roll, it was difficult to canvass properly. A high percentage of the canvassed voters who promised support, eventually voted for me. I also relied on and hoped for some undeclared support, but very little of this came forward, probably as a result of the trend in U.P. seats and some others, all over the country.

RHODEO: Do you attach any particular significance to the U.P. gain?

OLCKERS: I do not see the increased support for the U.P. and the seats gained by it as a real threat to the National Party, which still has a majority of 71 seats because I don't think the U.P. got many, if any, new supporters, but mainly succeeded in getting its supporters to come forward and vote. I doubt whether the majority of these really support the U.P. policy of Race Federation. I think it is more a vote against the National Party. You cannot succeed in the long run with negative votes but only if the voters really vote positively for your policy.

RHODEO: Do you think the H.N.P. will gain in power?

OLCKERS: The H.N.P. may be about for some time in one form or another in various fields, but will not be a factor of any real importance.

RHODEO: What do you think, as a member of the National Party, are the most vital problems that South Africa will have to meet in the next five years?

OLCKERS: I believe the

STARTLING SURVEY OF RES. RULES

BY MONICA MAUD

REPORT BACK ON THE 1969 STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE REPORT BACK ON DRINKING

BY NOW you will probably have forgotten all about the questionnaire put out last year on student's rules. However, we are now able to report back some of the findings. Many more women than men returned their questionnaires.

The response in this section proved remarkable. Twenty-five per cent of the men and 50% of the women returned their questionnaires. This is a remarkably high proportion for any survey especially considering that the questionnaires were distributed during swot week, before the end of the year. This would appear to indicate that students have reasons to want their opinions known.

The first major issue discussed was LIQUOR IN RESIDENCE. Of the 609 people who replied to the Question, "Have you ever brought liquor into res. without permission of Warden," only 116 (32%) women had never done so. Of the 458 people who had taken liquor into res. without permission only 29 (9%) women and 10 (4%) men said they had been punished. Punishments for women were predominantly small fines up to R5.00 or gating, whilst men's punishments were mainly fines from R10.00 to R15.00.

These results seem to indicate that the punishments are ineffectual. When students were asked "Do you think that the lifting of this prohibition would result in excessive drinking in residence, after people had become accustomed to the new rules?" 464 people answered "NO" (with many emphatic comments) whilst 26 (7%) women and 33 (14%) men, answered "YES" and 41 didn't know.

Judging from the results the ineffectual enforcement of the rules appear to confirm that a large majority of students disagree with the logic.

WOMEN'S RULES

This section of the questionnaire tried to gauge women's opinions of the rules, what changes they would like to see, and how effectively these rules are enforced.

One wonders what functional purpose signing out plays when the figures indicate that 292 (87%) women give their true destination when signing out, only when they are going somewhere in bounds. Fifty-five (13%) claim that they always give their true destination. A system which functions for only one-sixth of the time, is hardly useful. It appears that women do not really mind signing out

(and there is perhaps some rational behind it — "What happens if your Mother phones and we can't tell her where you are?") Even so there is, at present, only a 1 in 6 chance of correctly telling a caller where one is under the existing system. However, they find the bounds too circumscribed — at least 303 (91%) out of 331 did.

When asked about what changes they would like to see in the rules relating to bounds:

- 236 thought places out of Grahamstown after 8 p.m. should be in bounds.
- 340 thought Hotels and licensed clubs should be in bounds.

When asked whether they thought the present system of restricting late-leaves encouraged good working habits, 302 (88%) answered "NO," and 24 (7%) "YES." The rest did not know. Take note of the recurring 24 (7%). They seem to occur time and time again. Although they may not be the same people, it seems to be more than a coincidence that again 24 (7%) did not think that each woman should be given the right to decide how often and how late to stay out, whereas 302 (92%) thought they should be given the right to decide.

On the question of whether girls are mature enough to reorganise their social and academic lives on an efficient basis if these restrictions were removed, 275 (82%) thought they would, whilst 61 (18%) did not.

- 229 thought flats and rooms of single men resident in town should be in bounds.
- 314 women thought they should be able to attend mixed parties with Chaperones.
- Do not despair those Men who live in res — you have not been forgotten, as 255 women wanted to see men's residences.

Not only do women want to see changes — many of them fail to obey the regulations anyway.

- 257 have visited hotels and licensed clubs; 69 have not.
- 205 have been out of Grahamstown after 8 p.m.; 129 have not.
- 246 have been to mixed parties without permission;

101 have not.

- 78 have visited Men's residences without permission; 250 have not.

What happens to the law breakers? A hundred and thirty-four people claim that Authorities overlook the offence of signing out untruthfully. On the other hand, 197 say it is not overlooked. Even so only 24 (16%) students were punished, and 144 were not caught or the offence was overlooked. The rules about silence hours appear to be completely defunct. Three hundred and seven out of 351 women (90%) often have phone calls and door bell calls during silence hours. Another 42 (8%) sometimes have them and only 1.4% (2) never have them. Therefore in 98.6% of times the rule is overlooked. However 71 girls still thought the rule served a purpose — 268 did not think it served a purpose.

As regards wearing slacks to the cinema, 278 women do at some time, while 47 do not. Of all these only 16 (5%) women have been punished with gating or fines up to R1.00. It appears that this rule is useless, if it is overlooked 95% of the time, and could well be scrapped.

The final question was more in the nature of an opinion poll on the effects of strict gating on women.

64 women found they were depressed.

- 92 found they were frustrated.
- 116 found they felt resentment.
- 49 were distracted from work.
- 44 found it had no effect.

and 15 FOUND IT HELPED THEM TO WORK.

Not everyone has suffered strict gating, but the deleterious results seem to be quite profound. Surely there are better ways of enforcing rules than resorting to this sort of tactic?

From all this arises the fact that rules abound but are not applied consistently. They are therefore of dubious value as people go their own way to a large extent.

Surely, we could do with a more realistic system where rules are made for the convenience of the people sharing the res. and are not imposed from above?

MEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Reporting back on the men's questionnaire is less spectacular — partly because the restrictions which applied to men are less stringent and petty.

In questions on the offence of being found in the grounds of a women's residence after lock-up, 60% said it had always been overlooked 17% said it was seldom overlooked. However, only 6 people indicated that punitive measures had been taken against them by the Senate disciplinary Committee warden or Vice-Chancellor, the rest stated that it was never overlooked. The fines imposed for those punished, were from R1.00 to R10.00; two people were rusticated.

In reply to the question of obtaining the Warden's permission for first year men to go to the pub: 7% got permission every time, 1.7% occasionally got permission and 91% hardly ever did. Fines imposed for this ranged from R1.00 to R10.00 and were imposed by the Warden.

Similar to many of the women's rules, this one seems unnecessary, for only 7% of the students seem to obey it, and of the 97% who don't obey it, only 3% are punished.

On the question of whether a man had ever taken a girl to his room, of the 239 who replied, 28 frequently did, and 53 did sometimes, 158 (75%) never had. The punishment for this crime (when it is discovered) of immediate rustication, was viewed in the following way:

- 5% thought it a realistic and justified punishment;
- 5% (the same ones?) thought it was the only way to stop this; but 33% thought it an unnecessarily severe punishment;
- 50% thought it should not be a punishable offence and
- 30% thought the punishment had no effect in stopping it.

GENERAL QUESTIONNAIRE

The general questionnaire, answered by both males and females, on matters ranging from dress and opinions on formal meals, to opinions on the Security Officer are more interesting.

On the issue of whether students had ever spent the night out of res. without permission, 63 (24%) women had spent the night out at some time, and 275 (76%) had never spent the night out without permission. But of the men only 18% had never spent the night out at some time — whereas 50% spent the night out as frequently as once a month. However, despite these figures, it was the women who were punished — 20% of these who had spent the night out were punished by strict gating or fines up to R25.00, or were rusticated.

Men, on the other hand, report no punishment. This makes it apparent that checking up is done in women's residences, whereas none goes on in the men's. — no doubt because men have no "purity" to protect.

Judging from the punishments imposed, the rules relating to dress at formal meals are the most important at Rhodes. It is also the most violated rule in both men and women's res's. Whereas 27% of the women always wore exactly correct clothes under their gowns (73% did not), 30% of the men wore correct clothes all the time. Punishments for the same offence differed from men to women. 66% of the penalties for women were fined up to R1.00 with strict gating. Among the men's res's 66% of these punishments were fines up to R5.00. In women's residences the fines were imposed by the House Committee in 36% of cases, whereas with the men the warden imposed the fines in 95% of the cases. The implication is that women's House Committees are seven times more efficient, officious or vigilant than men's House Committees, or perhaps that men's House Committees are seven times more reasonable, seven times more lenient or seven times more particular?

On the topic of whether formal meals are necessary only

15% of women thought they were necessary.

20% of men thought they were necessary.

60% of men and women thought they were occasionally necessary.

24% of men thought they were unnecessary.

20% of women thought they were unnecessary.

It would appear that 60% — 80% of the people feel that everyday use of formal dress for meals is unnecessary but a great number feel it might be useful occasionally.

The regulation on Lecture Dress, which is strongly emphasised and about which constant reminders are sent out, is always obeyed by 32% of women and 10% of men. However, despite the large number of people who do not follow the letter of the law, no men and only one woman have ever been punished.

Interestingly enough, of the women (who are presumably the ones for whom the whole chaperone system is arranged), not a single person felt that they would act more irresponsibly at parties without chaperones that they do now. However five men did!

The whole issue of the Security Officers seems to generate very strong feelings in both men and women. 83% of women and 87% of men felt that the Security Officer should identify himself before speaking to a student.

When asked what areas the Security Officers' work should cover, in order of declining popularity, 238 men and 323 women thought it should cover looking after University property and buildings. 201 men and 300 women thought it should cover looking after lost property. 111 men and 210 women thought they should stay in the vicinity of balls to prevent trouble, and from there on, they seem to find little else that they want him to do. Only 1% of men wanted him to watch out for women returning late to residence. 6% of men wanted him to watch out for returning drunk from pubs. 2% of men wanted him to check up on morals of students. Of the women, 3% wanted him to check up on morals, 5% wanted him to watch out for men returning drunk from pubs and 1% wanted him to watch out for women returning late to residence.

A number of people suggested he should prevent thieving on campus, should keep intruders off campus (UPE at intervarsity?) and many were emphatic that it was not his business to SNOOP! — a few points which could be cleared up.

Who employs the Security Officer? What is he officially employed to do? If everyone, including the Security Officer, had a very clear idea of what it was, this particular sore spot could be cured. Particularly, as since the "morals case" a few years ago, there has been a feeling that the Security Officer is becoming a sort of 1984 "Big Brother."

The second part of the questionnaire on Disciplinary Procedure, student problems, and student counselling is still being worked on. But in concluding this first half, the points which emerge are:

1. Many rules are so infrequently applied that they could well be reconsidered.
2. Students think they would act responsibly on matters of drink, nights out, clothes etc. if it were left to them.
3. The bounds and signing out promote dishonesty!
4. Men and women seem to be punished differently for the same offence. eg. Men are punished more heavily for not wearing formal clothes to formal meals than women, whereas women are punished much more strongly for spending nights out of res. Obviously no one has heard of EQUALITY OF SEXES . . . but how could they, living in Grahams town?



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Discipline Poll

TOWARDS THE END of last year a survey was conducted on this campus to investigate objectively the rules enforced in the residences.

The survey set out to discover the effectiveness of these rules and the attitudes of students towards them. The first available results of the survey appear on page three of this issue.

The authorities have claimed with tedious repetition that the majority of students accept residence rules and that a small minority is responsible for the dissatisfaction. This claim has been significantly rejected by the results of the survey relating to student attitudes to residence rules.

Of greater importance is the strong indication that a number of rules are no longer effective; that although these rules are enforced, they are largely ignored or contravened.

These results and their implications bring into question the whole rationale upon which these rules are based — that is presuming that there is such a rationale.

The Vice-Chancellor has recently emphasised that a rational and objective approach should be taken if students wish to introduce changes into the University structure.

The survey purports to take just such a rational and objective approach, and thus deserves a rationally adequate response from the authorities responsible for these rules.

It has become obvious that the administration must answer the questions posed by the survey.

They must either accept these results and make the required changes or give adequate reasons for rejecting them. Whatever the case, they cannot ignore them.

Sterile Paradise

THERE ARE THINGS which a man must not accept, or he is less than a man. Brutality, meanness, smallness, inhumanity. If a man can endure these he is less than a man.

That is why Rhodes is no longer a university. That is why most Rhodians are no longer men. They have allowed themselves to become spiritually castrated.

While Americans are taking their convictions into the streets South Africans are still closeting theirs so that they may preserve their paradise of mediocrity. Of which paradise Rhodes is a stronghold.

That this is so was emphasised by the events at Monday's protest. Few were really concerned to change anything at all. Beliefs were reaffirmed but nothing was changed. The mediocrity, the brutality, the indifference remains.

Whites indulge in their self-righteous ritualising while Blacks suffer. The result is that the campus this week is crawling with castrated men and unfeminine women.

Perhaps we can only survive in mediocrity.

New Student Body

THIS GUY CALLED Geoff McMini, Deputy Chairman Stellenbosch University Students' Representative Council. To the left of ASB, the right of NUSAS. So he decides that what is required is a non-political, non-racial, moderate students' organisation. But at inaugural conference, only conservatives from White campuses invited. Whole circus sponsored by Afrikaner businessmen and Government officials. Advocate John Vorster guest at opening ceremony. Odd? Odd. Suspicious? Suspicious.

Questions asked by many — will blacks accept this Association especially after all-White inaugural meeting. Answer given by most — No.

Further question — for how long can Black and White students meet and mix freely without eventually discussing politics. Answer — Not very.

If this is the case, will Black students be allowed to associate with a non-racial organisation running contrary to the policy of separate nationhood? Certainly not.

Perhaps Geoff's organisation will fall flat on its face. Perhaps.

STUDENTS

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial criticised

SIR, — I refer to the articles on Dr. Hyslop, Dr. Rennie, Professor Gerber, and Senator Horwood in your last issue. It will be a sad day indeed when snide remarks become an acceptable substitute for good taste. The general tone of the issue in my view is unrepresentative not only of the politics but also of the courtesy and good manners which have always characterised the majority of Rhodes' students.
Dr. F. L. COLEMAN

NONGOGO GOES ON

SIR, — The English Department may well have a monopoly of taste, but Professor Branford's review (May 7) of my review of Athol Fugard's play "Nongogo," seems to indicate that they do not have a monopoly of logic.

I argued that the play was about pollution and that the presentation of ritual cleansing of this did not wash.

Professor Branford concludes that I regard ritual cleansing as theatrically illegitimate. This does not follow logically from my argument. What does follow is that, if ritual cleansing is to be valuable it must be both appropriate and convincing. Africans do have morals, regardless of the presence of missionaries, but these may be different morals. By implication, they may regard different situations as being polluted from those regarded as polluted by Methodists, unless of course, they are Methodists. My argument stands or falls to the extent that Urban Africans do in fact share OUR KIND of puritanism. Professor Branford does not deal with this matter.

I said that men should not continually ritualise their perspectives, but should occasionally stir these up. This does not logically imply manning the barricades, as Professor Branford infers. What it does imply is that we should reflect on our perspectives and not merely wallow in them.

Plays, even in the hallowed times of Aeschylus and Shakespeare were not merely intellectual or aesthetic events, but also social occasions. This is unavoidable and probably desirable. This particular social event was one in which, to my mind people wallowed in their perspectives.

I mentioned the audience and the play, precisely because I was not reviewing the book. I know of no reason why I should not do so.
James Christie.

Respectful silence courteous not illiberal

SIR, — In answer to Gwen Jones' letter "Rhodes is not Liberal" in Rhodéo, 7th May, 1970, one wonders whether Miss Jones did not perhaps entirely miss the point of the Rhodian reaction. For the most part, the audience appeared to treat the propaganda with the amusement it

deserved.
As to the audience sitting in "respectfully profound silence" while listening to the "gormless guitar group" surely this was nothing short of the common courtesy one usually expects at live performances.
WINKY WHITCHER & NAN MELVILLE.

CURTIS ON NUSAS

IN AN UNUSUALLY frank appraisal of the present mood among white South African students, Neville Curtis, the President of NUSAS declared in a recent interview: "If the organization is just going to exist as some sort of facade — as some structure which does not involve people and doesn't do anything useful — then we should not have it."

PROSPECT GLOOMY

Curtis was talking about the NUSAS Congress scheduled for July. While gloomy about the Congress prospects, fearing that nothing substantial would come out of it, he had no doubt that the country needed the 27,000-member NUSAS almost as much as the students themselves did. But the Union should "educate people to become more involved in the problems around them. I don't think that anything more than 4 per cent of white students have even met an African student. I don't think that more than 5 or 6 per cent have ever been inside an African township and seen the conditions there" Curtis said. Not more than 10 per cent have even read about the conditions, he added. "This means that most people, even those expressing liberal opinions, have no realistic concept of what's going on, so they can't operate properly in the context of our society."

"I think that students in this society must be concerned immediately and directly with society," the NUSAS President insisted. "Any sort of adherence to principle must be followed with a similar commitment. This does not mean starting the student revolution. If you can break down voluntary barriers between people, then at least you're halfway to where you want to be."

The upcoming NUSAS Congress will undertake nothing less than a complete reassessment and reexamination of the Union's basic motives and objectives, Curtis explained. Only by attempting to reconcile "ideals with reality" will NUSAS be able to serve the interests of the students and society effectively, the NUSAS President concluded.

MULTIRACIAL

Since its founding in 1944, NUSAS has grown steadily more militant in its opposition to the Government's apartheid policies.

A number of past presidents have been arrested and detained for their outspoken attacks on racist laws and official practices. While membership is predominantly White, NUSAS includes some African, Asians and Coloureds, thus making it the only multiracial national university organization in the country.

BANTU and BOOZE

SIR, — Rhodes University is indeed a strange place, but two phenomena stand out: Bantu and Booze.

It is amazing how many African urchins are somehow attracted to the campus where they see real live Rhodians in their natural habitat. The former include newspaper vendors, car washers, ordinary beggars, and of course the privileged, underprivileged class who act as pets or mascots; whose duties are a periodical visit to the rooms of their kind Rhodian sponsors.

It is extremely noble of the Rhodian do-gooders to help educate our African brethren, but it is questionable whether this university is really suitable for grooming them for Uhuru. The reason is the prevailing worship of liquor on the campus. After all, we should not allow these African children to see us acting like . . . er . . . animals.

Yours etc.,

"UNCLE RASTUS AN' THE CHILLEN."

Scope-nite seen as not entirely wholesome show

SIR, — As a member of the public, and one who supports Rag wholeheartedly, I find it necessary to express my disapproval at the standard of this year's Scope Nite.

Firstly, on the opening night the Producer left the audience and went backstage 6 or 7 times during the actual show to tell the cast or back stage crew some point of production. This is not only extremely disconcerting for the audience, but also for the cast.

Secondly, a good show is a clean show, it certainly does not need crude jokes to be funny. Unfortunately even these were often very stale.

Thirdly, although the words of the songs were good, they were often inaudible. Catchier tunes could have overcome this fault, as was seen in "Brush up your Shakespeare."

STANDARD

Just because the show is for charity, this is no excuse for presenting a low standard in performance. The public should be able to expect a standard in proportion to the price of the tickets.

However, all those connected with Scope Nite '70 must be thanked for their contribution to the success of Rag '70 as a fund-raising scheme.

RAG '70.

ASKING ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY means asking about the university's future. One way to answer this question would be to project the future developments of society to derive from this its future demands, relating this to our intellectual, economical and scientific potential and from this process to make some predictions about the most probable structure of the university in the future. University is then already defined as the institution to provide for the requirements of society, to produce a sufficient output of qualified technicians, technicians of production like natural scientists, and engineers, technicians of consumption like advertisement agents, market researchers and economists and technicians of consent like journalists, philosophers, writers and artists. Let me call this the receptive way.

NORMATIVE WAY

Another way would be to ask: what are the goals of our society, what should they be? Defining by this university as an instrument to train people who can later carry through these goals. For example: University producing either hard working, achievement-conscious or fun-loving people, producing either tolerant or revolutionary radical citizens, producing either nationalists or cosmopolitans. Let us call this the normative way.

These ways are usually considered to be radically different alternatives, necessity on the one side, arbitrariness on the other. I believe that both are wrong. University as well as society itself is always determined by the dialectic interdependence between facticity and consciousness. By this I mean: the university is neither purely determined by that that is, political and economic powers, nor is it purely determined by ideas and consciousness.

EQUIVOCAL FUNCTION

Political and economic circumstances influence ideas; the university itself produces ideas which in turn can change circumstances. The interdependence is a dialectic one. University can not arbitrarily leave this regulation circuit of fact and mind. But it can win freedom and effectiveness if it becomes aware of its equivocal function; if it realizes that it will not benefit society; if it accepts society's needs uncritically and it overrates its powers, if it believes that it alone could set the goals or society. What university can do is to form itself as a model of the way; a social organism, which is determined by orders, goals and dependences, can in spite of all this produce new orders and goals, which are producible, comprehensible, verifiable, discussable and most of all changeable. The University could eliminate the alternative of predication and utopia. This way of answering the question could be called the dialectic way.

BASIS OF EDUCATION

Before we go deeper into the consequences of the dialectic investigation of the university's future, let me shortly outline, what, as I see it, the basics of education have been in the past. Education had to, and as a matter of fact, was, usually able to solve three major problems:

(a) The economical — social problem.

This means the regulation of the new generation in order to fulfil the present requirements of society.

(b) The psychological — individual problem.

This means to give the new generation an appropriate mentality in order that the students

could with their future role in society, i.e. producing loyal citizens able to adjust to society's culture without major problems.

(c) The didactic problem meaning the right training, habituation, teaching and selection of the intellectual potential.

Three key-words for these would be:

a. society's needs. b. inclination. c. aptitude.

Since these were essentially considered to be constants and the solution of the problems were worked out over a long period of time, people often thought that there were no great problems in education left. Obviously this is not true any more. I only want to mention four difficulties. German universities had and still have to deal with, and which have shattered the orthodox values and ideologies of university and university teaching:

1. The most obvious and important problem is the radical student protest, resulting from a deep-rooted frustration. Students are taught to be democratic

**FROM A SPEECH
DELIVERED BY
CHRIS GOERTZ,
PHYSICS LECTURER,
AT THE EDUCATION
SYMPOSIUM LAST
TERM.**

province to determine whom the university appoints, they know that research is very often determined by the interests of the military-industrial complex, they know that politics are determined by the interests of the ruling classes and not by the general needs of society.

2. Leaving university, students are often forced to do alienating labour, working in an industrial society producing goods which are not really needed. They come into a society in which the job is done only for the profit, be it small or big. Satisfaction and happiness do not seem to matter. The puritan

science which does research only for the sake of research, trying to find the truth only because that seems to be a good thing to do.

And valuefree means that research is done, knowledge advanced without asking: knowledge for what? This kind of science rejects considerations which are not based on scientific grounds. Moral and/or political ideas are not allowed to interfere with the scientific activity. This leads to the famous ivory tower, in which we sit, working on problems not concerning ourselves with the social implications of this work.

3. Apathy and disinterest of students indicate that the old scholar's ethos, enthusiastic and voluntary learning, does not work any more. The neurotic failures of those concerned, I must mention here the high suicide and failure rates, the uncritical willingness of students to accept authority, all this indicates a fantastic failure of the present system.

4. Last, but not least, the university has produced a deterioration of teaching staff. Frustration is not only a problem of students but also one of teachers.

WIND OF CHANGE

Why do we have these problems? Are they related to the ideology of university, which I have briefly described? I think so. I believe, that the scheme of need, inclination and aptitude is not a valid one any more. Aptitude can be changed and aptitudes have already changed in various fields. Whereas before only the inclination was subordinated to the needs of society, today we also have a subordination of aptitudes. Only society's needs appear to the individual as transcendental, pre-set qualities, something which seems to be set by nonhuman forces, something over which the individual has no control. Something which university should not even think about, but this precisely is the problem of the university:

It accepts goals uncritically and works for anyone who is paying. The failure of German universities to oppose Hitler is an example of the consequences of this attitude.

But we will not solve the University's problems, unless we realize that all three quantities: inclination, aptitude and need, can and must be changed, and, unless we find a way to preserve the variability of these by a didactic of emancipation. We will not solve them unless we have learnt not to avoid and suppress problems, but to accept the variability and the permanent discussion about the goals and needs.

PLEA FOR MATURITY

Let us look at this from another point. Today industrial production is not anymore a "necessary" but an "autonomous" one. This means: Industrial production's main purpose today is not to produce necessary goods for man's survival, it is not an industry of material and energy scarcity any more. Industrial production has largely become an autonomous factor. The main problem today is not the technical difficulties but the permanent redefinition of priorities, goals, common desires, etc., as can be seen in the importance of long-term planning, five year plans, investment politics, etc. The fact that today energy, material and information can be arbitrarily produced, emphasizes the need for mutual understanding and

joint decisions. It is a necessity today, to come to an agreement about the future and priorities beyond specialised language. It is, for example, important for the space-scientists to negotiate with farmers and city planners about priorities and the importance of their projects. Decisions should not be left to one man, but should be made jointly. Just because of the abundance of material power and information, it is extremely dangerous to have elitist groups making decisions affecting everyone. This permanent discussion, where no personal authorities count, where for example students are on the same level as professors, is not easy. It calls for maturity. But present-day immaturity is only a consequence of present day system.

But the discussion alone is not enough. The discussion must be made relevant not acting merely as an alibi or a screen to veil the really important decisions. In order to make it possible for one to have an influence on the decision making process in today's complex systems of economical and political power, the structures must be made clear and surveyable. These remarks hold true for any social institution, i.e. also for the university. And here it is up to us to make changes, shaping university as a model for what could be done in society.

MODEL FOR SOCIETY

Summarising what I have said so far: The university must define itself as a model for the controlled, responsible change of a society. It must not set goals arbitrarily, which in itself is authoritarian, but it must find these through permanent discussion and criticism of all its members.

The question now is: What concrete measures can one take? To answer this let me first outline some moral categories, which must be agreed on first before any concrete measures can be taken. I think it is of no use and even dangerous to go into detailed discussion on teaching techniques, before we know what we want to achieve. This is a question of morals and therefore I called the following moral categories:

1. To define the goals (which can be changed). Everything else — the material, processes, organisation structures — must be subordinated to these goals. As a concrete step further I would now have to define some goals. At the moment I think vague indications of what the trend should be are more useful. Goals could for example be: the liberation of man from repression, the political and individual emancipation, the development of critical and imaginative powers, the awareness of the social implications of ones work. All these goals must not be seen as isolated and preset transcendental qualities but must be placed into a social context.

2. To make the goals visible and permanently criticisable in the process of learning: to formulate them as hypotheses.

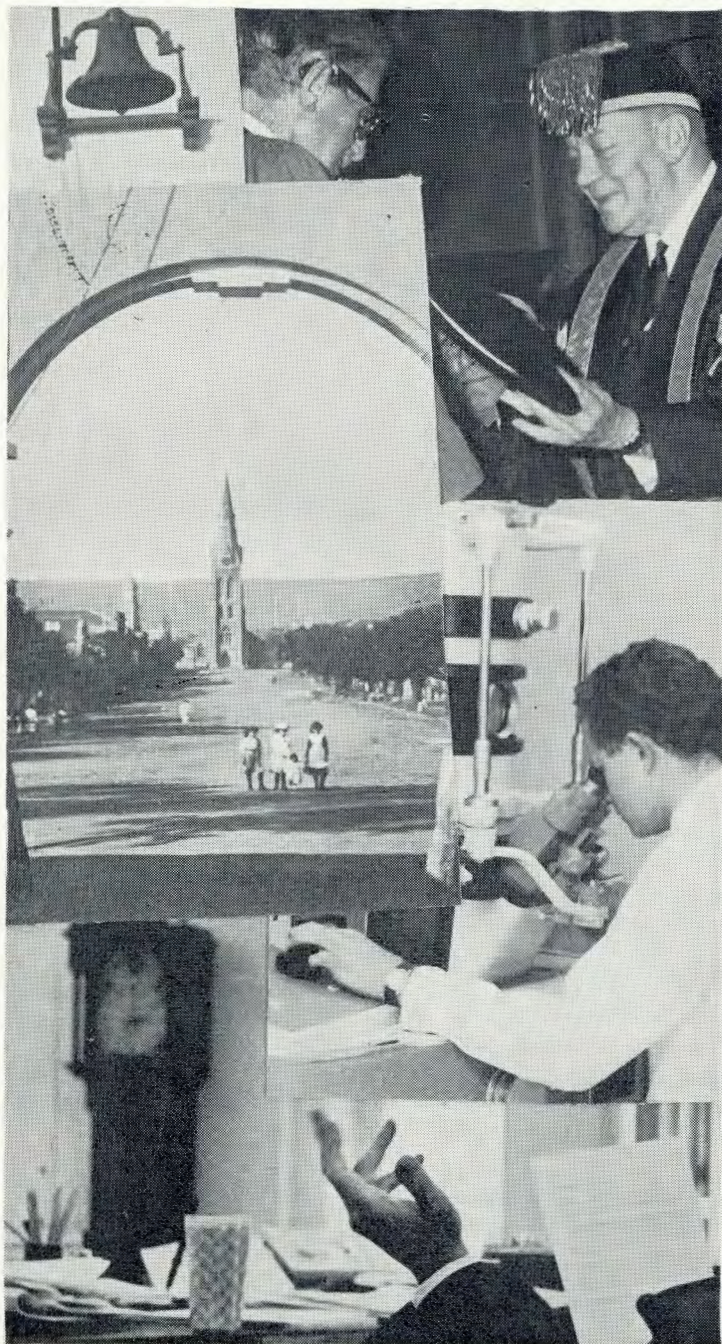
3. To give everyone concerned i.e. professors, lecturers and students, a share in the planning of curriculum.

4. Not to subordinate aptitudes to the needs, that is: direct market pressures or military requirements.

5. To educate teachers as scholars. Those who teach must learn. And to make teachers investigate their activities and to develop a mature self-understanding.

6. To change university into a place where freedom: individual, political and scientific can be experienced. To make university a model of non-repressive problem solution.

Continued on page 7



citizens, without, however, any real chance of making self-responsible decisions. They experience a permanent repression not only in the university but also in society, very much in contrast to the ruling ideology of parliamentary democracy. They have no right to determine their curricula, no right to choose their teachers, it is not in their

ethos of intellectuality permanently expressed at the university, seems to be unrelated to what is going on outside. University's isolation does nothing but perpetuate this situation, because it accepts a positivistic, valuefree science understanding, which does not allow for criticism of outside and social problems. By positivistic science, I mean a

Provocative and unusual productions

THE TWO ONE-ACT PLAYS AND DANCE DRAMA to be produced by students in the Little Theatre at the end of the month promise to be varied and controversial.

THEME

"Part of the Scenery", the first play by Lorraine Bellamy, presents certain views on one of today's most "untalked about" subjects — homosexuality. The fact that the play centres around a small theatrical company has no bearing on theatre people; in fact, one of the points stressed is that homosexuals are to be found in every sphere of life and are more camouflaged than people believe, thus becoming part of the scenery of life.

The setting of the play on stage has the additional purpose of pointing a further theme: the question of reality in the theatre. Is everything that happens on the stage part of the world of illusion (part of the play) or can it be actual reality? Or is the reality of the play (the illusion) too frightening to allow consideration of the question?

The author intends the play to be, as realistically as possible, a slice of life which the audience will be allowed to view for half an hour or so and therefore the play has no proper beginning or end. It has already begun before the curtain goes up; and it does not end, but simply disappears out of their sight and hearing to continue in its own reality.

Lorraine Bellamy, who intends joining her fiancé Frantz Dobrowsky in theatre after finishing at Rhodes has worked in professional theatre with such people as Michael Atkinson in "Hostile Witness". For her play, she has gathered together the following cast: Glenda Symonds, Stephen Gurney, Andrew Wadman, Barry Bruton, Clive Keegan and John Mitchell.

SERIOUS

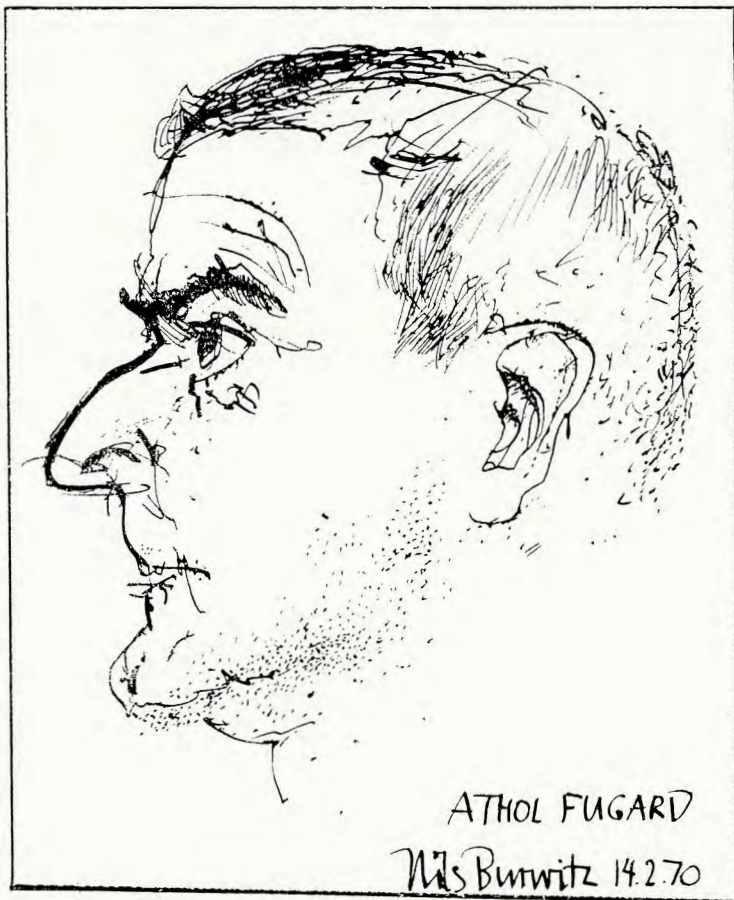
The other play is Tony Peake's "A Matter of Laughter". The play is not his first (in fact, one of his plays is to be presented as part of the 1820 Settler celebrations in Pretoria in August) but it is an attempt on the part of the author to break new ground: it is serious rather than comic.

Included in the cast are Roland Paver, who has had varied theatrical experience (Anthony in "Julius Caesar", Becket in "Becket", Lionel Toop in "See how they run"); Dain Rivron, who has appeared in Marghanita Laskin's unusual drama "Offshore Island"; Jill Walker, who was to appear in Chris Weare's production of "The Reluctant Debutante" last year before it had to be cancelled; Paul Wettergreen, who has produced and acted in Tom Stoppard's "The Real Inspector Hound" in P.E., and Robin Bengier who has played the title role in "The Winslow Boy" and Hotspur in "Henry IV".

DANCE

The final offering is a dance drama devised and directed by John Badenhorst. This presentation is very much an experiment. Albert Honey of the Music Department has composed an original score, and the make-up promises to be very unusual.

John Badenhorst, who will be remembered for his performance in "Putsonderwater" is using the following as his dancers: Sharyn Kaplan, who appeared in "Peer Gynt"; Miranda Bell who has played Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" and Pam Campbell, who is "Miss Go-Go 1970".



Cinematic delights

IN REVIEWING the cinematic delights in store for Grahams town this week, it looks as if it's going to be a pretty disappointing period for the more discerning, selective moviegoers... with the exception, of course, of "Ben Hur".

"Five Card Stud" is little more than the usual Western Hollywood churns out by the score every year.

The cast includes Dean Martin and Robert Mitchum with Roddy McDowell (the boy "star" of the classic "How Green Was My Valley") and Inger Stevens.

A film whose appearance has been loudly heralded, "Those Daring Young Men in their Jaunty Jalopies", reaches the Grahamstown circuit this week.

It is, according to Bill Brewer, "... a messy, maudlin and mirthless muck-up of a movie" in which there are "too many human beings and not enough of those gorgeous vintage cars..."

Its cast includes Tony Curtis, Susan Hampshire, Terry Thomas and Eric Sykes.

Then there is "The Green Slime"...

THEY COME TOGETHER— "ME AND MY GIRL"

THE LIGHT OPERA Society production this year is a musical comedy called "Me and My Girl".

First produced in 1937, this production has been brought up to date by the producer, Dominic King, who has used modern dress, and a combo instead of an orchestra.

The lead roles, Bill and Sally, are played by Jackie Brear and Jean Hope; Sir John and the Duchess are being played by Rod Baumeister and Rose

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL

MEMBERS OF THE RHODES CHAMBER CHOIR combined with members of the Grahamstown public to form the Grahamstown Festival Choir — specifically for the Beethoven Bicentenary Festival.

The choir sang the Beethoven C Major Mass and the "Chorale Fantasia" for which Professor Mayr was the piano soloist. The choir sang magnificently, although at times the male section seemed a bit weak.

Thanks are due to Professor Georg Gruber, who conceived and directed the Festival, and whose energy and enthusiasm made the Festival a considerable artistic success.

On City Screen

HIS MAJESTY'S:

Thursday 14 —
"The Green Slime".
Friday 15 — Wednesday 20 —
"Ben Hur".

ODEON:

Thursday 14 — Saturday 16 —
"Five Card Stud".
Monday 18 — Saturday 23 —
"Those Daring Young Men in their Jaunty Jalopies".

FUGARD ON RACIAL TENSION IN DRAMA

Q. How do you manage tensions between Black and White in your group?

A. It's very hard for me to judge. At one stage we were a big organisation. It started with the BLOOD KNOT, and when I settled down there, I started writing. They came along, and it ended with quite a big group doing quite a few shows. Then came the famous purge of the Eastern Cape, political trials and a large part of the group on Robben Island. Many thought there were possibly too many political overtones, and this intimidated a lot of people, and the group at present is much smaller than a few years ago... now seven or eight people who are dedicated to theatre. They come around to my place every Monday night when we are not doing a play. If we are doing a play, it's two or three times a week... we rehearse. I have a close and intimate relationship with them.

Q. How does your workshop operate?

A. Well, let me give you an example; it was published in the Classic and called "The Coat". I was asked to testify in mitigation of sentence; the lawyer contacted me to ask if I would come and testify to his good character, and the last day of the trial I went up with his wife. While we were waiting for his trial... they were labouring types, charged with membership of the ANC, distributing pamphlets... all SO false. We were sitting in Court and watching these chaps getting their full five years when she were down to say the last word to her husband, and one of those chaps recognised her and got hold of her and said: "Go back to my wife and children and tell them where I am... go back and see them". He hesitated for a moment. "This is my address". He gave her this old jacket and she took it and went to the address in Brighton and handed it over.

I was fascinated about this, and when the chance came to do something I mentioned the jacket. "Let's use our stage as a laboratory, let's examine it". They said "How?" and I said, well let's start with Mabel and let her tell the story, and she told the story. In this case I acted as scribe and made notes. "Firstly, let's just see the moment when the jacket passes from Mabel's hands to the other woman. You be the other woman."

But what must I do? "What time did you give the jacket over, Mabel?" "Eleven o'clock". "What is an old woman doing at eleven o'clock in the morning?" "She's cleaning the house". "Look, these are the facts. We've got a few facts, now start building up the character, and at the right moment, knock on the door, hand the coat over".

"What happened, Mabel, when you actually handed the coat over?" "The old woman looks through the pockets and she finds a bit of brown paper, which is medicine, got from the witchdoctor to lessen the sentence."

"Then the problem is now... the jacket is handed over, but the message from the husband is to use it. Are you going to use it? Are you going to keep your child warm at night with it? Are you going to sell it for food because you're running short of money? Now what are you going to do with it?"

And we created a lot of hypothetical situations, the point being that we just wanted to see if, as she started evolving the character, she would develop a loyalty. We wanted to see if she could ever make her situation so desperate that she would sell the jacket. In

essence it was a little experiment.

Q. How do you conquer the terrible feeling that if you move to integrate, it's artificial?

A. I know, I had a very good example of it with a strange neighbour. She became very interested in gaining a liberal outlook in the right sense, but had absolutely no contact. She asked if she could come around on Sunday night, and when she was first introduced to the group... God did everyone get uptight. She on her side... white... suddenly getting excessively defensive, even though her thinking is exactly the same as mine, and they on their side were suddenly confronted with an anonymous white face... which again was just the whiteness... but she had the courage to plug away and got mercilessly hammered in arguments and discussions, and there again it worked up to a point where suddenly there was a breakthrough... a trust barrier and now she's as integrated in the group as I am, in fact she looks after everything down there when I'm away. This is a White housewife who had absolutely no contact of this kind before and now they love her and trust her and will expose themselves beyond the right conventions. There's an honest relationship.

Q. Do you think that violence in South Africa could develop on the lines of Fanon's analysis?

A. That's the name I was going to mention... wretched of the Earth... a brilliant analysis of the psychology of oppression which has the masculinity that goes with the myths and dreams, until the breakthrough comes. I think Fanon's analysis is brilliant, but to what extent does this situation parallel his. I don't know, I really don't know. I think that the French colon was an alien element almost, as certainly he was in the rest of colonially dominated Africa. To what extent will the Black man in Africa think of the White man as just alien like that...

Q. But hasn't there been almost complete breakdown of relations between Black and White?

A. Oh yes, the most appalling widening gulf — further and further. You know when we were last here in Johannesburg, four to five years ago, the scene was different... the contact!... in those days Nat Nakasa, Can Themba were bound to be there, and earlier than that, Bloke and Lewis Nkose. You know the whole situation was so much more fluid, there was an interchange going all the time. Admittedly it was just between a select few, but it was there even if it was only a suspension bridge.

Marriage is more than a ceremony

WHEN MARRIAGE is seen as an indication of personal success, and singleness as personal failure, it is not surprising that the divorce rate is as high as it is here in South Africa.

Here girls see early marriage as the ANSWER. It is the escape to an independent life after the restrictions of school or home. It is an indication that one is acceptable and attractive to at least one member of the other sex. It is the symbol of adulthood. But it is also much more than this.

In South Africa, ex education limited to a lesson on the reproduction of a rabbit, is not a preparation for the acceptance of a mature sex relationship between two mature people. Early marriage, however status-boosting, does not mean that one's problems are solved.

TRAGIC

"It is tragic that so many people are ignorant of what to look for in marriage. They do not understand the nature of the relationship involved; or what their own basic needs or preferences are. There is an incredible ignorance about sex, even on the part of supposedly sophisticated people." (G. Lawton, from his article "Emotional maturity of wives", in "Woman, Society and Sex".)

The psychological problems which arise when two people live together, unable to escape each other because of the legal ties (let alone the problems that arise when there are children as well), are not in any way prepared for in our education, or by the world of advertising and commerce. The emphasis is put on material comforts — car, house, gadgets.

EXPERIENCE

How is one to know what it means to commit oneself to marriage before one has ex-

perienced it? Surely what is needed is the time to get to know the other person; time to see what happens once the first tremendous physical attraction has been satisfied, once one has had time to share problems. Marriage shouldn't be just a licence for sex . . . and sadly enough today it often is.

The wedding (not marriage) is often what is wanted. The wedding cake, frilly white dress, flowers, presents — this glorious occasion of excitement and spoiling, where one is the undenied centre of attraction is something that everyone wants. But this shouldn't be allowed to cloud the issue of what marriage really is.

TEENAGE

Hannah Gavron in her study "The Captive Wife" (Pelican A946) shows how often teenage brides regret marrying so young. They haven't thought ahead, past the wedding, to what marriage means. As one 17-year-old girl put it: "Quite frankly I got fed up with not being married".

If, however, one sees what the results of these romantic young marriages can be — the dullness, the isolation, — one realises that marriage is not necessarily the answer to a maiden's prayer. For "No woman is psychologically ready for marriage until she is able to make a success of life as a single person. Theoretically, no one should get married who is unhappy as a single person, or is marrying from emotional hunger or sexual despair. We don't marry in order to become happy. We marry in order to be happier, which is different." (G. Lawton.)

What is needed is a closer look at marriage. Betty Friedan in her book "The Feminine

SMALLS

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

A LIFT is required to Cape Town round about May 31. Please contact Heather Nelson, Jameson House, Phone 2113.

LOST: "Experimental Psychology" — McGuigan. Will finder please contact Paul Ensor, Room 54, Graham House.

Mystique" (Pelican) shows what the romantic wedding can end up with: the cutting off from job, and often friends too, as once one is married one cannot spend the same time with friends; the isolation from husband and children, who have outside interests and live lives outside the home whilst the mother is trapped indoors. The plight of women seems far removed from the rosy view given in novels, films, and women's magazines — where the story ends with a glorious ringing of wedding bells.

TRIAL

A possible alternative to unprepared marriage is, in Bertrand Russell's term, a Trial Marriage: "living in sin". This has a shameful ring about it, but it is obviously one way to learn what stresses are entailed in any sort of permanent relationship. Russell, in his book "Marriage and Morals" — published nearly 40 years ago, suggests that no marriage should be binding unless children are involved.

This is not to demand universal promiscuity, but rather to beg that one takes the decision to marry armed with experience and awareness. Marriage is more than a romantic dream or a licence for sex: it is a difficult way of life — as the divorce rate shows. Thousands of marriages end in unhappiness and chaos each year in South Africa. Is it worth risking the unpleasantness, the mess of divorce by trading preparedness and maturity in marriage for an empty, romantic dream of weddings?

ACHILLES WIN ROAD RELAY

IN THE (6 x 2 mile) Dorothy Smith road relay, the Rhodes first team was pipped into 3rd place by Achilles after a very exciting tussle.

Keith Gray gave the Rhodes team a very good start when he finished an excellent second beating Geoff Bacon, the P.E. club Springbok. Neil Logan increased the lead over Achilles in the second leg. In the third leg Achilles regained the lead when Mike Hoppel passed Mauritz van den Berg about 200 m. out. Sam Gunn managed to regain the lead in the fourth leg and a close finish seemed inevitable. Pete Gradwell just held on to the lead in the penultimate leg and this allowed arch rivals John Zield and Foxy de Jager to take over within seconds of each other. About 1000 m. from the finish John Zield began to open up a lead which put Achilles into second place ahead of Rhodes.

In another close finish the Rhodes B team was just pushed into 5th place by the P.E. B team. For the B team, Tidge Cartwright ran an excellent 5th leg. The P.E. Club, which won the race, was not affected by the battle going on behind them as they maintained a clear lead throughout the race.

In the women's race, the Rhodes A team finished in third place, behind Atlanta and P.E. Club respectively. The Rhodes B team finished in fifth place. Dorothy Smith Trophy for men (6 x 2 miles).

Rhodes 1st

K. Gray — 10 min. 01 sec.
N. Logan — 10 min. 06 sec.
M. v.d. Berg — 11 min.
A. Gunn — 9 min. 37 sec.
P. Gradwell — 10 min. 46 sec.
N. de Jager — 10 min. 06 sec.
Rhodes 2nd.
B. Howard — 11 min. 03 sec.
R. Heard — 10 min. 56 sec.
J. Thompson — 11 min. 37 sec.
G. Pollock — 11 min. 05 sec.
M. Cartwright — 10 min. 50 sec.
B. Smith — 12 min. 13 sec.
Rhodes A 3rd — 61 min 36 sec.
Rhodes B 5th — 67 min. 44 sec.
Elizabeth Smith Trophy for

women (4 x 2).

Rhodes 1st.
V. Pienaar — 13 min. 21 sec.
S. Curran — 13 min. 42 sec.
L. Hughs — 14 min. 08 sec.
P. Going — 13 min. 48 sec.
Rhodes 2nd.
Capon — 16 min. 50 sec.
Baron — 15 min. 51 sec.
Francis — 15 min. 33 sec.
Wall — 15 min. 31 sec.
Rhodes A 3rd — 54 min. 59 sec.
Rhodes B 5th — 63 min. 45 sec.

Boxers prepare for inter-hall tournament on May 20

THE ANNUAL INTER-HALL BOXING takes place on May 20 in the Alec Mullins sports hall. Training has already commenced each afternoon at 5.15.

Coaching is being undertaken by the club's trainer, Mr. Willie Marais, who last year achieved considerable success with the club in the S.A. Universities championship. Last year the Rhodes team had the most winners in the tournament even though they entered the smallest team.

The inter-hall boxing is limited to novices, that is those boxers who have never fought in a tournament before. All entrants will be equally matched according to weight, strength and ability, so that each fighter has an equal chance of winning the bout.

The inter-hall boxing will be decided over three rounds of three minutes each and all competitors will wear 16 oz. gloves instead of the 8 oz. gloves worn in ordinary amateur fights. The competitors will all be examined by a doctor at the weigh-in the day before the fight.

Last year the competition was won by Smuts house with Pringle a close second. The trainer, Mr. Marais has extended a warm invitation to any interested men to attend the training sessions at the sports hall each afternoon where they will get individual attention.

Rhodes shoot their bulls

Results were as follows:—
C. Class Championship: Chris Stip (1st), Derek Painter (3rd).
D. Class Championship: Bob Cloete (1st).
3-position Championship: Derek Painter (3rd).
Mobil Oil Match: Chris Stip (1st), Derek Painter (3rd).
C. Class Auto Heat Match: Chris Stip (3rd).
D. Class Auto Heat Match: Bob Cloete (2nd).

Windy weather conditions kept scores low, but valuable experience was gained by those students who participated.

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EDUCATION (cont'd from page 5)

7. Not to rationalise the injustices of society at university. But to define university as an alternative and permanently reshaping the utopia of a just and human society. Recognising the alternative as a criticism of the injustices.

Having outlined some of what I considered to be major moral categories let me now point out some practical consequences:

1. Student representation and participation on various university bodies. Students must have a say in who is

appointed, what is to be taught and how it is to be taught.

2. Replacement of lecturers by tutorials or seminars. A lecture does not give the student a chance of experiencing human and natural sciences as a free and self-responsible activity.

3. A destruction of the faculty structure of the university. This would be a slow process, which would, however, lead to a destruction of the specialisation only producing people being unable to communicate about the goals of

their work with other non-specialised people. The discussion about priorities in big research like space science, environmental science and town problems in America as an example for the inability of specialists to communicate with each other beyond their own specialised language and problems.

4. An institutionalised right of students to criticise their lectures. For example: instituting a regular lecture critique published in some university journal.

5. A greater choice of lecturers and courses for the students. It must be up to the student to decide on his university course. Not as many required credits for the degree in one subject would be of great value. At the moment students are forced to spend a great deal of their time on subjects which they are not really interested in, and which does not allow them to develop their own initiative in their main subjects.

These suggestions are only suggestions always open to criticism and improvement.

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Intervarsity excitement grows

ON SATURDAY the third full-scale Intervarsity between Rhodes and U.P.E. takes place on the Rhodes fields. For weeks teams from both universities have been building up for this all-important clash, in which no fewer than thirteen sports will be played. Sing songs have been held in an attempt to enduce the spectators to urge the Rugby players in the main game, which will provide the climax to the Intervarsity, to greater efforts.

Events get under way with the Golf on Friday afternoon and in the evening, Table Tennis, Squash and Basketball will be played, as well as Bridge and Chess for the more socially inclined. Darts and Snooker will also take place, although not on an official basis.

On Saturday morning, Tennis and 3rd Team Soccer begin at 9.00 a.m. and this will be followed at 10.00 a.m. by Women's Hockey, 2nd Team Soccer, Under 20B Rugby and Badminton. At 10.30 a.m. the Round-the-block relay should arouse lunch interest, as there are several well-known middle-distance runners in both teams. 1st Team Soccer, 3rd XV Rugby, Men's Hockey and Netball all take place around 11.00 a.m., so most of the morning's entertainment will be over soon after noon.

Refreshments will be on sale on the Great Field from 10.00 a.m. Admission will be charged to the Great Field from the start of the morning's events and the tickets purchased will be valid for the whole day and must be produced as a pass-out when entering and leaving the Great Field complex.

The afternoon programme begins with the match between the Under 20A rugby teams. This should be an interesting match as Rhodes will have several Under 20 players on their side, while U.P.E. also has some E.P. Under 20 representatives.

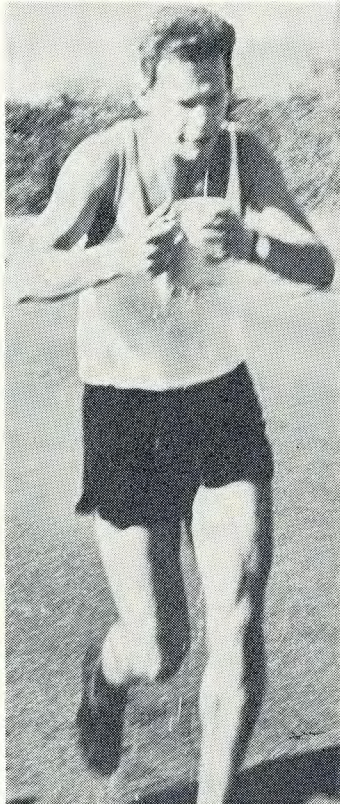
This match will be followed by the 2nd XV match after which there will be a short display by the Drum Majorettes. The two Champagne Queens will then toast their respective Cheerleaders, following which the two 1st teams will take the field and stand while Gaudiamus Igitur is sung by the Cheergroups.

This long-awaited clash should be a match to remember. Both sides have fast, adventurous backlines which like to run with the ball, and from this aspect alone the match is likely to be a crowd-pleaser. At forward the heavier U.P.E. forwards should have the edge, but it is a bold man who would venture to predict the outcome of an Intervarsity game, where so much depends on the atmosphere of the occasion and the build-up of the game. All that is clear is that the spectators will be treated to a feast of good rugby.

After the main game there is a Beer Garden on the Great Field for the spectators and a Beer Hall in Kaif for the players, followed by the Intervarsity Ball later in the evening.



As last Sunday's Big Walk draws to a finish, strain begins to show on the face of these participants.



CARLSON IN FINE WIN

THE FIRST XV's win against Amatola on Wednesday night was a most encouraging display, especially in view of the forthcoming intervarsity, to be held at Rhodes on Saturday.

The score of 21-13 gives Rhodes its third win in the three matches played so far this season. The victory was in no small way due to captain and fly-half Ray Carlson, who scored two tries and engineered two more. It would be unfair to single out any other players, but prop McConnachie and three-quarters Pennefather and Siopis deserve special mention.

A very interesting aspect of the game was the encounter between fly-halves Ray Carlson and Len Gerber and between wings Siopis and Stewart. In each case the Rhodes player came out on top. Siopis's performance subsequently led to his selection for Border for the match against Free State over the weekend.

The second team's victory over a team from Defence, also on Wednesday night is another performance very worthy of mention. Having gained an early 3-0 lead they managed to hang on to win, despite losing two players, just on half-time. It is expected that Seconds will give a very good account of themselves on Saturday: they have excellent team spirit, and no shortage of talent, and are playing some very good rugby at present.

The Thirds and under 20 B's struggled through a friendly on Saturday, with neither side really getting going. A strong wind did little to help matters, and the final score of eight points each was a fairly accurate reflection of the game. Both sides play U.P.E. on Saturday and it is hoped something will have been done by them to improve fitness and teamwork, if a sound beating is to be avoided.

Turning to the interprovincial between Border and O.F.S. on Saturday last, there were three

Rhodians in the team (Carlson captain, Pennefather and Siopis) which won 21-16. This brings the number of Rhodes players to have represented Border this season to four, O'Connor having played against Natal. According to reports, all three acquitted themselves very well. With the National trials not far away, I am sure Rob Pennefather will make one of the trial teams.

All looks well for Saturday's Intervarsity when spectators can enjoy a terrific match. U.P.E. have two current Springboks in their side, namely Hannes Marais at prop and Eben Olivier at centre, and gave a warning of their ability in their fine showing against the very strong Port Elizabeth club, Parks, over the weekend.

In this the third official clash, U.P.E. will give Rhodes the toughest run for their money yet, but I am confident of Rhodes's ability to rise to the occasion.

Two soccer victories

FOR the first time in many games, Rhodes Soccer Team beat Grahamstown Defence last Wednesday. Playing away, Rhodes held their own in a hard but scrappy game, and emerged victors by 5 goals to 2. Scorers were Petzer (2), Warburton, Graham and Stolfi.

On the following Saturday, Rhodes beat Swartkops, scoring seven of the ten goals. The scores were level at 3-3 just after half-time. Despite the cold weather, several spectators saw the Rhodians score four goals in the final ten minutes of the match. Scorers for Rhodes were Warburton (3), Petzer (2), and Stolfi (2).

Both the first and second teams are playing good football at the moment and should be worth watching this season.

HOCKEY GIRLS IN ALBANY SIDE

THIS YEAR Rhodes has a promising woman's hockey side, as is indicated by the number of University players selected for the Albany sides on Saturday May 9. Not all players were able to stand, so consequently most of them were selected for the Cubs team (Albany B). Mima Birks captains this side, and Shuna Wicks, Penny Thatcher, Yvonne Robb, Barbara Laing and Verna Holding are also team-members.

Four Rhodes players were selected for the Albany side which is to participate in the inter-provincial tournament in Bloemfontein from July 4 to 11. They are the Protea left wing, Annette de Villiers, Deidre Feldman (the only Rhodian who played for Albany against the Australians) and two first years — Billy Thomas and Pri Candy.

Recently Mima Birks, Rhodes

captain and Protea left inner, went down to Cape Town to play for the combined S.A. Universities side against the touring Australians. The team played extremely well and drew 1-1.

Last Tuesday, a depleted Rhodes side defeated Training College 2-0 in a friendly match, with Barbara Laing scoring both goals.

The side to play in the annual intervarsity tournament against U.P.E. this Saturday is: S. Wicks, P. Thatcher, B. Thomas, D. Feldman, Y. Robb, J. Davidson, B. Long, P. Candy, B. Laing, M. Birks, and A. de Villiers.

U-20's beat E. London

RHODES UNDER 20 defeated East London Under 20 by 24 points to 3 in a friendly match in East London on Saturday. Rhodes made use of the wind in the first half piling up a 19-0 lead by half-time. In the second half they came back in the final minutes with a goal.

In the scrums and line-outs Rhodes had plenty of the ball but often movements broke down with poor handling amongst the backs. Generally however, the backs were better than their opposition and several good breaks were made. In the loose Rhodes were also better, with some fine backing up by both tight and loose forwards. Points were scored by: Reed (2 times, one conversion) Etkins (one penalty, 2 conversions) Clarke, Weakly and Prinsloo (tries).

In an earlier league match Rhodes defeated Pirates 22-14 in King William's Town, and drew 14 all with Defence on Wednesday night. Rhodes had 8 representatives in Border Under 20A and 5 in the B side. They were: "A", B. Clarke, R. Cloete, K. Prinsloo, B. Nicholson, P. Reed, K. Dale, M. Kenny, G. Fletcher. "B", T. Collen, B. Dodds, N. Thompson, J. Allen, C. Ainsley.

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