

S.R.C. faces credibility gap

By Brian Human

THE CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION of the Student's Representative Council has undergone a considerable change since the end of last year. Of the twelve members, only seven remain from last year, and only one of four executive members is still on the S.R.C.

This process started with the resignation of Dudley Searle, Vice-President, who did not return to the university, followed by the resignation of Barry Mulder, who was not allowed, by the administration to continue his studies. Shortly after this, at the next statutory

meeting, Gerrit Fourie, Treasurer, resigned due to pressure of work. At the same meeting, Deon du Plessis, was asked to resign, as he had failed to attend two consecutive meetings.

To replace Fourie, John Awbrey was co-opted as Treasurer on the understanding that his position was to be reviewed after the bye-elections.

The bye-elections, however, never took place, as only four candidates were nominated for the vacant positions. All were consequently declared elected.

Shortly after this, Miss Doreen Prior, Deputy Presi-

dent, resigned and left university.

As a result, the S.R.C. was reduced to seven elected members, four unopposed members, and one co-opted member. Despite this imbalance between members with a mandate from the students and those without, it is now reported that no bye-election will be held to replace Miss Prior. Instead, the Student Body will be asked to accept Awbrey as a full member of the S.R.C.

The overall effect of these events has been to move the S.R.C. into a position of isolation, and the lack of interest

on the part of students is obvious. This movement has been encouraged, however, by the lack of communication between the S.R.C. and students. In particular their failure to ask for the Student Body's ratification of Awbrey's co-option, and their failure to hold a bye-election to replace Miss Prior, have caused resentment.

More important than these specific events, students in general are little aware of S.R.C. activities this year and are even less inclined to find out. This is an indictment against both S.R.C. and students, but especially the

latter as theirs is the task of generating student opinion. In particular, following the election fiasco, it was generally expected that the S.R.C. would launch a concerted drive to foster and channel student interest in the S.R.C. Instead, their efforts are now turned to devising ways of avoiding a bye-election.

As a result, students on campus are not actively opposed to the S.R.C. Its very ineffectiveness is its own guardian, since students no longer care enough about the S.R.C. to want to change it.

Rhodeo

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Four to be honoured at grad. ceremonies

By Dirk Potgieter

THE FOUR PEOPLE RECEIVING HONORARY DOCTORATES at the Rhodes Graduation ceremony this year are: Dr. the Hon. E. H. Brooks, the well known authority on South African race relations; Dr. C. M. Dake, the distinguished Bantu Philologist; Miss Marjorie Courtenay-Latimer, Curator of the East London Museum, and Uys Krige, poet, author, translator and dramatist.

Dr. the Hon. E. H. Brooks is receiving an Hon. LL. D. for his outstanding work in the field of race relations. Dr. Brooks started his career as the Professor of Public Administration and Political Science at the Pretoria University in 1923. In 1927 he was a South African delegate to the League of Nations. Dr. Brooks was for three terms President of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and for 15 years represented the Africans of Zululand and Natal in the Senate. He was a member of the Union Government's delegation to Unesco in 1947. In 1959 he became Senior Lecturer in History and Political Science at Natal University.

PUBLICATIONS

His publications dealing with the problems of race relations and politics in South Africa include "The Colour Problems of

South Africa," (1933), "The Bantu in South African Life" (1943), "South Africa in a Changing World," (1953), "A Documentary Study of South African Politics" (1968).

Dr. C. M. Dake, retired Professor Emeritus of Bantu Philology at Wits University was born in 1893 in Bristol, England. After seven years in New Zealand, the Dakes moved to South Africa. (1903). He was a Baptist Missionary in Northern Rhodesia from 1914 to 1921. From 1923 to 1953, Dr. Dake was on the Wits University staff. As textbook author, he compiled a Dictionary in Lamba and Zulu. Dr. Dake was President of the Baptist Union of South Africa for the period 1949-50. The degree of D. Litt. is being conferred on him.

NATURALIST

Miss M. E. D. Courtenay-Latimer is receiving an Hon. Ph. D. for her outstanding work as a naturalist and museum director. She was born in East London and in 1931 was appointed to the staff of the East London Museum, of which her own scientific collection formed the crux. She built up a vast collection of marine material, including the discovery of the first Coelacanth, in 1938. It was named Latimeria in her honour. Miss Courtenay-Latimer is a foundation



DR. EDGAR BROOKS

member of the South African Museums Association.

Uys Krige was born in 1910 in Swellendam. After three years at the University of Stellenbosch, he became a journalist. In 1931 he left South Africa for Europe, where he played professional rugby in France and Spain. He returned to South Africa and to journalism in 1935.

Uys Krige is well known as a poet and playwright. In 1938 his play "Magdalena Retief" won him an award for the South African section entry of the world's short story competition. In 1963 Krige won one of the three Rosamund Gilder awards, sponsored by the United Nations. He has also received the Hertzog Prize for translation of European literature. Uys Krige is receiving an Honorary D. Litt.

The Great Betrayal

THE STUDENTS' Representative Council is a body of unequalled stature in the eyes of the Administration. Consequently it has a definite role to play on the campus. However, Rhodeo must ask:

- Why was the budget drawn up by a man who did not have the consent of the students to do such a task? Surely the budget, which effects every society and determines the general course of Student activity, should be compiled by a man responsible to the students for his actions?

- Why are we now in the fifth week of term, and Mr. Awbrey's co-option has still to be presented to the Student Body for ratification?

- Why was Mr. Du Plessis forced to resign for a minor offence — missing a meeting while the S.R.C. stays in office when it has failed to call a Student Body meeting?

- Why are bye-elections not being arranged to replace Miss Prior?

- Why was greater effort not made to obtain candidates for the last bye-election?

- Why no Student Body meetings, no report-backs, no speeches in halls, no publications?

Finally, we must ask: Should the S.R.C. exist on the condescending actions of the administration, or should it exist on the dynamic interactions of students and their leaders?

WHITEHEAD REACTS ON BOOZE ISSUE

DRINKING AND VANDALISM has again hit the news on Rhodes campus. The attitude of the administration is that vandalism and drinking is increasing, and especially forced drinking in initiation ceremonies. Recently reports have reached students about proposed university reaction to the supposed problem.

Mr. John Whitehead, President of the S.R.C. has reacted to the prevailing attitude by issuing a statement on behalf of the S.R.C. In this statement he calls the prevailing attitude of the administration "unjustified and unsubstantiated." He calls on any student who has particular views on the actual or supposed increase of drinking and vandalism to express these

to the S.R.C.

"The Student Body is being smeared by implication and it is imperative that these vague allegations be immediately disproved and dispelled," stated Mr. Whitehead.

As regards initiation, the statement suggests that whatever initiation does exist is in fact a result of the unique "Smuts" system at Rhodes, which "attempts integration through a year's mandatory segregation."

The statement concludes by saying that the S.R.C. is committed to "undertaking a thorough investigation into the relevance and validity" of the Smuts system.

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SRC — SENATE TEA-PARTIES A GAS

OF COURSE, the only real reason for the reincarnation of RHODEO was to provide me with an outlet for my numerous outbursts of witty wit; of course the only real reason for the existence of the SRC is to provide members of Senate with tea on Friday afternoons.

It seems that the member without portfolio/teaboy has been using the wrong teabags, since there have been obviously an alarming amount of stalwart tums turned since the merry month of September last year. Such resilient organisation as the Kaapse Akademie Kultuurbond, the Hell's Angel, The Women's Liberated Front, Cheerleaders Inc., and that grand old man of baseball, the Dud Searle, have all left their intestinal tracts gracing the trophy shelf of the mysterious member without portfolio. (This appellation is not to be confused with such classifications as "Portfolio with Member," though read either way, I appreciate your difficulty with regard to understanding the ins and outs, so to

speak, of the SRC in operation since we have had a lot of this quaint disease as regards operational distributions so far. Bewildering to an Ink, Inkette, or Ballpoint without experience of the Whitehead-Beurocracy-Syndrome, I'm sure).

Nevertheless, despite these major setbacks in the world of summit government etc., there have appeared, like Phoenixes from the ashes (some ashes) a crop of Colossuses to pick up the reins where they had been left off. These astute gentlemen (obviously the only people suited to this type of job ... well, okay then — the only people, since the Greek woke up ... just in time I might add ... to the harrowing consequences of mixing



Cecil John

baseball with SRC as happened to the Dud are all fulfilling their ministerial positions in a way which makes Barry Brinton's handling of Freshers Interception look like a Sunday School teacher telling his kiddies the story of Sodom and Gomorrah at Oriel tea.

This is not entirely an accurate analogy, since the Vice President of our little bunch is casting his attentions in the direction of Hobson. (Maybe wants to pass History ... makes

a change from the sort of stuff they move and pass at SRC meetings).

Though what really beats me is the way the finances are run by this guy who isn't even officially a member of the Stud Rep Conk. still, who worries about constitution in this day and age? An SRC's job, after all, is to represent you the student — not to constitute. Bleeah! You could have fooled me.

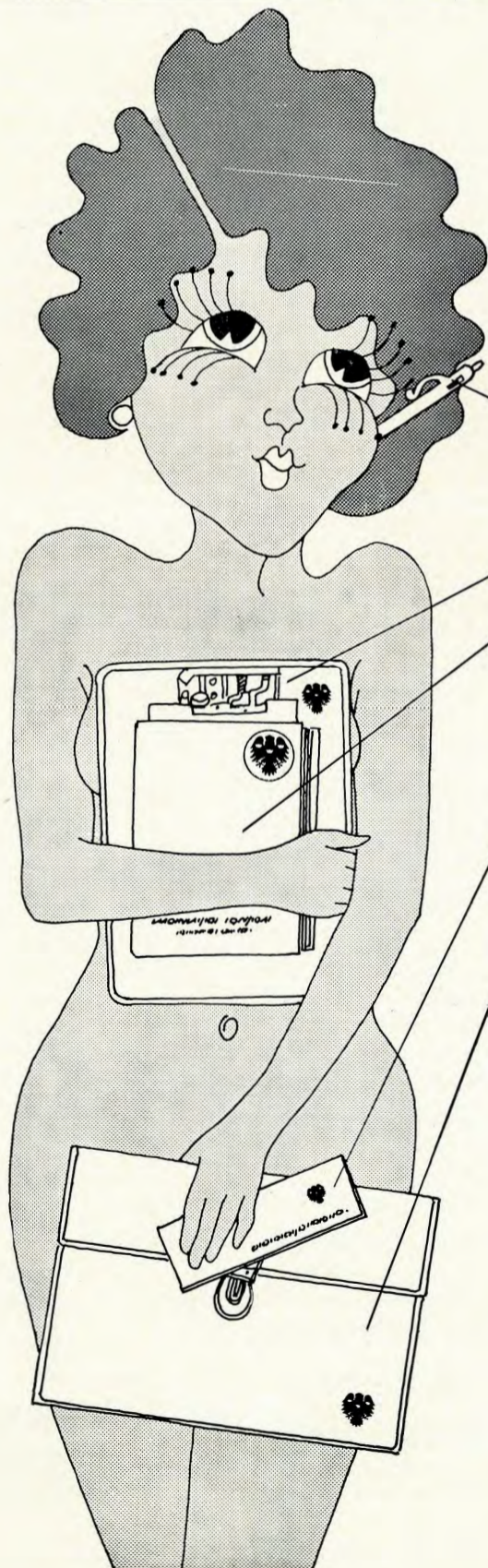
Anyway, let's stop mocking

our fellow men, and move on to a brief analysis of that funny bunch of idiots calling themselves Rag Comm. We won't dwell on the subject of the Moffrat, nor on Jim "Beach Buggy" Heaton, nor on Tim "Egypt" Neil Dore, nor on Brain "XOO37" Human, nor on Bill "Ginge" Vickery; for that matter, we'll leave the B-B-B-Bertie Wix out of the picture, as well as keeping quiet about Pete "Hairy-Fairy" Terry, Chris Campbell-Amira, Pam Amira-Campbell, Heather "Tough-at-the-Top" Paice, though I would like to say something about John "Chunky" Charlie Davidson.

Keep up the good work, try hard, play hard, canvass hard. Davidson is laying bets as to who the hundredth person to ask him to Rag will be. The tension's building, as he tries to guess who the first ninety nine are going to be.

Bet nobody knew Willie Marais and Rob Daniel have decided to swop cars in an attempt to put an end to all the ridiculous wisecracks about their roadsters.

The subtlety of that jape has given me a bad case of giggles so, before everybody comes and lynches me, I'll end. I mean, if it can happen to Jimmy Cool-drink, it can happen to me.



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Support for Rag needed

RAG 71 has got off to a splendid start, and not even in the form of its Chairman, the inscrutable Chris Moffat, whose true worth not enough people appreciate. Indeed, folks, with a trio of beauts like the Lucas, not to mention Tessa and Rose — you just can't go wrong.

But the crux of the matter is — WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR RAG? Some people play ping-pong until they aren't sure whether the ping pongs or whether the pong pings, but 10 001 hours later I should imagine they've worked out a theory or two. A great big hand for Garth and Rich, who put up a pretty good show, all things thong and thung.

The Rag Commy guys are slaving away at all hours of the day and night to keep Rag alive and progressing; but though they're a dedicated bunch (okay, what makes you think I'm on Rag Comm) what they ultimately need is the willingness of each and every student to do their part for Rag. We're hoping this year, not necessarily to create a new record for gross income — though this would be great — but to set up a record in the amount distributed. Rag Comm is trying their hardest to keep expenses to a minimum (which is symbolised by Moffat's using his bird's bike for transport) but they need help with the income side of things.

Unfortunately Jeff de Jager has had to go into hospital for a while, but Drummies have been taken over by that superb Laurel and Hardy team, Bob Cloete and Pete Terry.

Bob is also in charge of the stunning stunts side of things, so there's the man to contact if you are desirous of having tabby throwing competitions, or other such abominable, unprintable, typically Rhodian-type competitions.

Don't forget the 50 mile walk/run/limp on Sunday. It's all for Rag and Rag funds.

So babies, all in all, this has GOT to be a GOOD RAG. It has to be — THIS IS RAG 71, and we need your support; after all, every last cent of your cash, and the cash you can raise, counts.

Landlords accused of exploitation

CLAIMS THAT GRAHAMSTOWN LANDLORDS are exploiting students and making capital out of the acute accommodation shortage were discussed at the annual meeting of the Ratepayers' Association last week.

The body's new committee is to discuss what, if anything, it can do about the problem.

The subject was introduced by Dr. Amy Jacot-Guillarmod, who said a city councillor had brought the matter to her attention.

"Rhodes residences cannot keep pace with university growth, and this year, more than 500 students are lodging in town," she said.

"Some say openly that the townspeople have the students exactly where they want them. This is giving Grahamstown a bad name."

COMPLAINTS

Lodging complaints listed by Dr. Jacot-Guillarmod include payment of rent for January on rooms not occupied until February or even March; payment of January rent on rooms in houses being altered and therefore unoccupiable even if students were in Grahamstown; "re-letting" of rooms to a second party when they had already been let to a first party.

Rentals quoted for a single furnished room with no meals included were from R25 a month to R35 a month.

"On an eight-roomed house this makes quite a considerable income for the landlord," Dr. Jacot-Guillarmod said.

BREAD AND BUTTER

"I feel it is perhaps the duty of the university to take more care of students, but Grahamstown should also cherish the people who are largely its bread and butter."

Mr. Malvern van Wyk Smith, retiring chairman of the association, said he felt morally the complaints should be supported but he was not sure how any action could be taken.

It was suggested that the magistrate or the Rent Control Board be approached, and also that the first move should come from the university.

One member suggested that landlords were entitled to ask what others would pay, but Mr. van Wyk Smith said he believed the situation con-

tained an ethical problem.

Dr. Walker, a new committee member, said the Municipal Health Department might be

approached to inspect some of the worst rooms, but the problem definitely seemed a university one.

Adopt a child successful

THE "ADOPT A CHILD" SCHEME which seeks to aid the education of African children by having them adopted or sponsored by University students has this year been a qualified success. The scheme which is conducted by NUSWEL, the welfare branch of NUSAS, has so far raised R900.

"Adopt a Child" was launched in 1970 by Alan Wolk. A house representative has been appointed in each house to collect the money required.

SCHOOL FEES

Each child who is adopted is allocated R5. Depending on his needs, this amount usually covers cost of school fees, books and uniforms. They themselves contribute approximately 50c so that the project does not become completely unilateral.

"The child then feels he has contributed something towards his education and does not take it for granted as easily obtained charity. Each child who is "adopted" is selected by the headmaster of his or her respective school. Two Grahamstown schools, Makama Higher Primary School and Tantye Higher Primary School will be the venues for those receiving schooling under this scheme. The R900 collected

so far this year should provide for the schooling of 180 children — 90 at each of the two schools involved in this scheme," said Alan Wolk.

The scheme is as yet incomplete, as more funds are expected to roll in. Letters have been sent out to members of staff and T.C. has as yet been untouched. Furthermore it is hoped to involve some of the bigger houses such as Jan Smuts and Pringle which between them have contributed only R15. John Kotze is in the lead with contributions amounting to R102., followed by Olive Schreiner R77 and Phelps R70. Of the men's residences Matthews has collected the most and it is hoped that other men's residences will contribute more to this worthwhile scheme and not leave it up to the women students of Rhodes to assist in the education of the underprivileged Africans of Grahamstown.

Residence reform

WHILST the faculties of our universities are often proud to announce how they are managing to keep abreast of academic or teaching developments overseas, our residential conditions are well over a decade behind those acceptable to the administrations of most universities overseas, says Kelvin Williams, a member of the National Union of Students Education Department (NUSED).

The Williams report, which is critical of the rationale for present residential policies at South African universities, will be published in Rhodéo next week.



CLARK TO DELIVER AFF. DAY ADDRESS

RAMSEY CLARK, the former U.S. Attorney-General and one of America's leading spokesmen on behalf of civil liberty and civil rights, is to deliver the annual Day of Affirmation of Academic and Human Freedom address in the Great Hall on Tuesday, May 11, at 8.00 p.m.

The 43-year-old author, lawyer and educator, who served as Attorney-General under President Lyndon Johnson, believes there is no more urgent need in the nation than "An effective effort to achieve equal justice for all Americans." "We have an obligation," he asserts, "to enforce the Constitutional Rights of our citizens. If we want people to respect our laws, our laws must be enforced, and they must be enforced for all."

As head of the U.S. Justice Department, from February 1967-January 1969, Mr. Clark quietly built an impressive record of steps to press for Civil Rights, school desegregation and increased job opportunities. In Fiscal year 1968, for example, 23 suits were brought under equal employment sections of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and motions to enforce school desegregation were filed in 159 school districts.

CRIME PROBLEM

Mr. Clark said the progress made was "substantial," but "It should have been more. It must be more substantial in the future." In the past two years as a private citizen, he has continued to press for strong enforcement of Civil Rights legislation.

Another of Mr. Clark's major concerns as Attorney-General was the nationwide fight against crime.

In his book, "Crime in America," published last year, Mr. Clark gives what is described by the Washington Post as "A reasoned, penetrating, constructive study of the crime problem." Mr. Clark believes crime will be significantly curbed only when its causes, including poverty and injustice, are removed. Meanwhile, he stresses the need for improved Police, Court and Penal procedures as an immediate answer to the crime problem. Among his continuing objectives as Attorney-General were increased gun controls, aid for local law enforcement, steps to curb juvenile delinquency and more money for correction programmes.

In his book, Mr. Clark says crime is a product of neglect, not permissiveness: that the nation suffers from "Too little,

not too much liberty."

What is needed, he says, is a "More wholesome environment ... (for) healthy people in a just and concerned society will not commit significant crime."

Mr. Clark's attitude toward the crime problem has led to criticism by those who urge a tougher approach to crime, including stronger Police measures and restricted liberties for suspected criminals.

In a January 1969, New York Times interview, Mr. Clark said his most important problem as Attorney-General was that of "maintaining a fair and effective enforcement of the law that is neither repressive in terms of law violations."

Asked about criticisms of his policies, he replied: "I don't believe we should conduct ourselves to avoid attack. We ought to do our duty — do what is right. If the only end we sought was a safe harbour, why you could not fulfill the responsibilities of this office. The real question is: How do you enforce law?"

DISSENT

Upon leaving his Government post, Mr. Clark became a partner in one of the New York's city's largest law firms — Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton and Garrison. He also joined the Law Faculty of Howard University in Washington where he conducted a senior seminar on "Law as an effective instrument for social change."

In a Christian Science Monitor interview last year, Mr. Clark was asked for his views on America's youth.

"I'm very much concerned to know and understand our young people." He said "I'm terribly impressed with them. I think they care — and care desperately — about injustice, inhumanity, and violence in our lives. And they want to do something about it."

On the importance of dissent in a Democratic Society, Mr. Clark declares:

"Dissent is the principle catalyst in the alchemy of truth, and without it, neither this society nor its government can effectively change to meet the rapidly changing needs of its people."

Changes in American Institutions are needed, Mr. Clark observes in the Monitor interview. But they can and must come within the Democratic processes.



The 1971 Rhodes Rag Queen, lovely Sandy Lucas (centre) and her Princesses, Rose Murray (left) and Tessa Isted, smiling triumphantly after the Rag Queen Election Show held in the Great Hall two weeks ago. The show, which helps sponsor Rag, was compared by John Edmund, who recently represented South Africa at the Tokyo Song Festival.

(Photo by courtesy of Hepburn and Jeannes.)



RHODEO

APRIL 1, 1971

The Student: A subjective viewpoint

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD the student is today a controversial figure.

The reaction of society to the student of today has in many cases been violently antagonistic. Derogative or irrelevant adjectives such as "dirty", "longhaired", "disruptive", "destructive", "enemies of the University" are commonly used to describe students generally, or in some cases, certain groups of students.

Particularly in the myopic South African society, the image of the student has been grossly distorted.

That this distortion is the result of a lack of contact with students is only partially true; the lecturing and administrative staffs of the Universities, most of whom have daily contact with the students, far too often hold distorted views of this kind — and Rhodes University is hardly an exception.

A subjective viewpoint of the student today might therefore be useful in expelling some of the myths that have been built up around and within our Universities.

One of the most frequent criticisms one hears of students today is that we are not paying enough attention to our studies, because of "interference" in spheres which do "not concern" us or our studies. The student has good justification for this so-called "interference".

When he attends a University, the student is preparing himself for an occupation — that is, a role within his society. It is therefore natural that one of the first questions he asks himself is, to what social purpose he and the knowledge he is to acquire will be put.

He thus considers whether his decision to qualify as a physicist, an economist, a psychologist is a valid one.

If he did not carefully examine and question the social machinery of which he is about to become a part, he would reduce himself to a passive instrument totally subjected to the control of a society he does not understand.

At the University he is instructed to be rational, to think for himself and to appraise his course of study in a rational and intelligent fashion.

Must he reserve this rationality only for his academic study and live the other part of his life while a student, according to the irrationality and selfishness that seems to pervade his society? Must he be the divided man who is allowed to be rational and intelligent only in certain spheres, merely because this does not fall within the specialised field of study laid out for him beforehand by that same society he is doubting?

Can he indeed retain his self-respect if he leaves these questions "for later" as he is urged to do?

He has come to the University in order to make himself a better person to think for himself and to be rational. Yet he may be none of these for the present while he is still a student.

In his dealings with the University, he is faced with these same contradictions.

He is required to act like an adult in some spheres, but is treated like a child in others.

He is told to act with responsibility, but is not treated as a responsible person.

He must eventually be forced to the conclusion that the course he is pursuing, the techniques he is learning, are meaningless if they are not motivated by reasonable goals or values.

It is because he cannot find answers to his questions of values in his purely academic study, that the student often extends his activities into fields that are not strictly relevant to his course, but none the less vital.

It is because the authorities give no acceptable or rational reasons for the rules and regulations enforced upon him that he questions them.

It is because he would be less than a man if he did not act according to his values, that he is forced to express his opinions in protest and take action.

The students' moral integrity is at stake. He cannot afford to adopt the complacent attitude of so many people within our society. On a moral level it is a matter of survival.

The Open University:

BRITAIN'S EXPERIMENT IN ELECTRONIC EDUCATION

SEVEN YEARS AGO, when the idea behind the Free University was first dreamed up, the wave of skepticism that greeted it would have been enough to discourage all but the hardiest of social reformers. Except that the fellow who first mentioned it was Harold Wilson during a campaign speech in Glasgow. Since then, of course, the original conception has grown and changed drastically. But the theory is still very much the same: that the modern communications media — television and high frequency radio — provide at least an adequate means of conveying educational material to viewers and listeners who might otherwise never attend a university classroom.

There is also a much more enthusiastic estimate of what the Open University can do. Its organisers and supporters — the academicians, technicians and politicians who have made it possible — firmly believe that in the course of the next few years the Open University will not only catch on with the general public but prove itself as a viable institution of higher learning. Popularity without professional quality would hardly justify the continuation of such an experiment.

The first programmes went out over the airways on a Sunday morning; January 3: half an hour each of the social sciences, sciences and mathematics. The first arts television course came on in the evening of January 6. All programmes on both radio and television are carefully co-ordinated with written material previously sent to the students' homes. Altogether there are 25 000 students enrolled in the Open University. Students who

successfully complete the required 2 000 hours of study will earn a Bachelor of Arts degree in their field.

SYMPATHETIC

Now that the electronic university is a fact of educational life, the attitude toward it seems to be more sympathetic, if not really optimistic, on the part of those who have been saying that it was just not feasible. In part, the measure of the idea's success must depend on how its purpose is defined, and here some disagreement seems to linger. The Socialist hope, as expressed in the Labour Party plan, was that it would serve as a "university of the second chance," a kind of adult or night-school education course mainly for workers who perhaps had had only a very poor first chance to earn a higher education degree. A somewhat less idealistic interpretation of why the OU is needed has been suggested by those who primarily concerned about the "surplus" of secondary school-leavers who, for one reason or another, have not found places in the already overcrowded universities. The OU could "soak up" this group of jobless, schoolless teenagers. Serious educators feel, however, that home study is not a fair alternative for students who would prefer to attend a regular university.

A third expectation is that this new medium of education will introduce pioneering concepts in university teaching, especially in educational technology. Basic teaching techniques in higher education have advanced significantly in modern times only in certain fields, such as language instruction, where computers do most of the work. But the prospects for the educational use of close-circuit television in the teaching of medicine, for example, are limitless. Up to now too few universities have been willing to conduct the experimentation necessary to per-

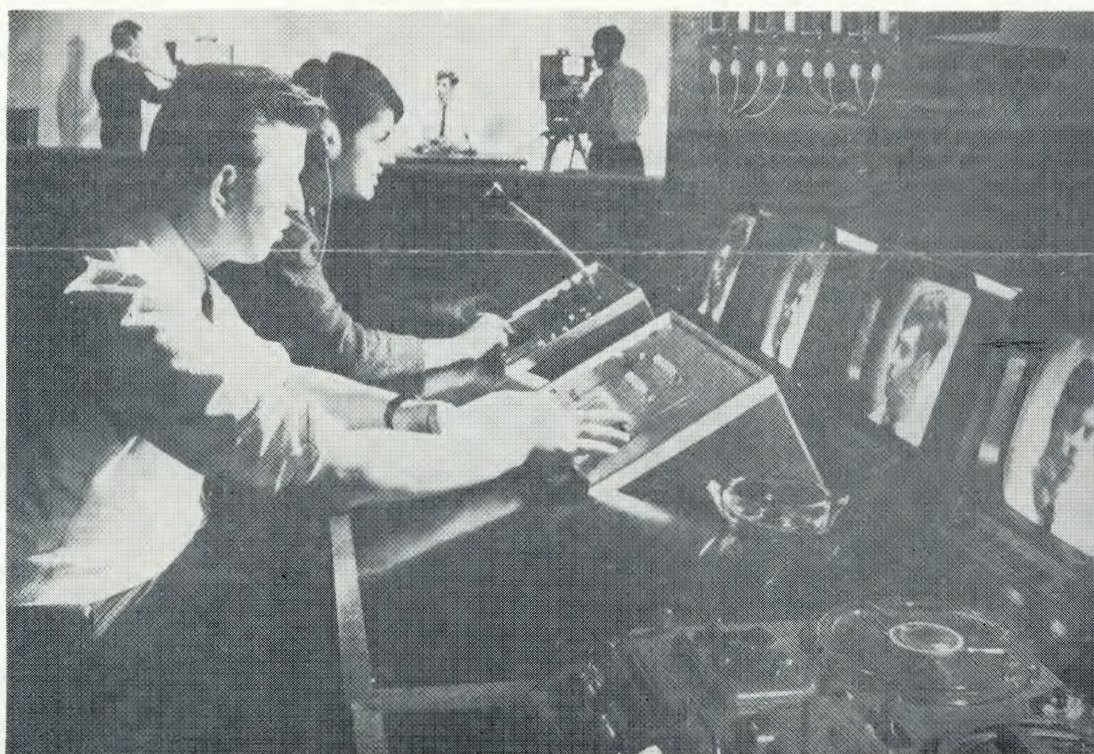
fect the appropriate techniques. The open university may thus prove, eventually, to be of value in the future planning of all universities.

QUESTIONS

One of the many questions that has been asked about the OU is whether or not any of its thousands of students would have an opportunity to meet one another. The tentative answer to this is the half-hour on radio set aside every Saturday morning for the student community. Students can then participate in an open forum, asking questions of the administration or exchanging experiences with one another. The university has no plans at present to establish a representative student association. But obviously there is hope that at least those students who cannot find the space, or the peace and quiet, to study at home and go instead to the special study centres located at key points throughout the country, will naturally form committees of their own to look into the question of an OU student organisation.

"The Open University is ... one of the very few genuine educational innovations of the twentieth century." With this uncharacteristic overstatement the Times Educational Supplement welcomed the opening of the experiment in long-distance learning in Britain. The idea, however, is not entirely unique. A more extensive "University of the Air" is being planned in Japan; other countries have already begun to work on similar projects. What is needed now is international co-operation to realise the full potential of the idea. But much of the speculation by both pessimists and optimists is premature. After all, no one will really know how successful the idea is until the end of 1972 when the first students of the Open University will receive their degrees.

I. I. E. E.



ISRAEL —

mother

or murderer ?

CONDEMNATION of Israeli aggression in the Middle-East has brought international cries of "anti-semitism" from the world Zionist bodies. The age old "conspiracy theory" is used to cloud the issues, so that by condemning Israeli imperialism one becomes guilty of anti-semitism by implication. This in itself is an indication of the strength and sophistication of Zionist propaganda.

There is no doubt that the Middle-East conflict hinges on the refugee problem, but it is necessary to look at a few facts in order to clarify the situation.

There are according to UNRWA estimates (registration figures of refugees as on June 1968) 1,364,298 refugees and displaced persons from the three wars since 1948. (UN Document A/7213, page 18). If one adds to this figure a proportion of 20 or 30 per cent, representing the refugees not

registered with UNRWA, the total number of Palestine refugees who were displaced by Israel since 1948 must be considered in excess of 1,800,000. These innocent people have lost everything in this world: homes, country and their earthly possessions. Some of these victims even becoming refugees for a second time in a generation.

MEMBERSHIP

This only takes on meaning, when one considers that when Israel applied for UN membership after her creation as an independent state, she obtained membership under the condition that she abide by the rules of the UN. To date Israel has been condemned 39 times by the UN for not returning these displaced Palestinian Arabs to their rightful homes. Indeed repatriation would be difficult, as Israel forces have systematically destroyed refugee homes in occupied territory. On

December 8, 1967, UNRWA lodged a protest with the Government of Israel against the systematic destruction of refugee houses and shelters. The destruction of Arab houses was also condemned on March 8, 1968, by the UN Commission on Human Rights, which called upon Israel "to desist forthwith from acts of destroying homes of the Arab civilian population inhabiting areas occupied by Israel". On May 7, 1968, this protest was again lodged and Israel was asked to respect and implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention of August 1949 in the occupied territories. Besides destruction of occupied property, oppression and terrorism by Israeli forces have accounted for the exodus of a great number of refugees from the occupied territories.

Mr. Michael Adams, an English journalist, made an on the spot inquiry concerning Israel's treatment of the civilian population of the Gaza Strip. His report concluded: "I had my ups and downs during four years as a prisoner of war in Germany, but the Germans never treated me as harshly as the Israelis are treating the Arabs of the Gaza Strip, the majority of whom are women and children". (The Guardian, Jan. 26, 1968).

So Israel has managed by coercion and other methods to displace nearly two million people from an area of 88,100 sq. kilometres (the area of Arab territory taken since 1948 by Israel). The Israelis have called this expansionism: "the absorption of abandoned Arab property". A. J. Toynbee has perhaps more appropriately called it "robbery". In order to vest this property in Israeli hands without evoking the mistrust of world opinion, Israel passed a number of Bills dating back to the "Abandoned Areas Ordinance" (1948), up to the "Laws of Limitation" (1958). It is not necessary to outline the nature of these Bills, suffice to say that the Palestinian Arabs who have remained in Israel have been dispossessed of 80 per cent of their land holdings. The total area of land possessed by Arabs living in Israeli-held territory on June 4, 1967 amounted to some 200,000 dunums (about

5 000 000 acres) i.e. less than 1 per cent of the area of the country.

DISPLACING

It is clear from the review of Israel land legislation and confiscatory measures which were adopted in regard to land owned by Arab refugees and the Arab minority in Israel, that Israel's policy was not only to create an exclusively Jewish state by displacing the non-Jewish inhabitants but also aimed at the dispossession of the Arabs, both refugees and residents, of all their land, houses and buildings. The refugees never intended to abandon their homes. Such a description is clearly tendentious.

Notwithstanding their considerable financial means and all kinds of economic pressures and inducements, it took the Jews about 70 years from 1880, when Zionist colonization efforts started in Palestine, until 1948 to acquire 1,491,699 dunums, representing about 6 per cent of the land of Palestine. In less than two years from the date of the establishment of the state of Israel, namely between 1948 and 1950, they were able to usurp and confiscate almost the totality of the lands of Palestine which came under their occupation, in plain violation of the rights of the Palestinians and the resolutions of the UN (Since her membership to the UN, Israel has totally disregarded that bodies resolutions and thus violated the conditions of Israel's membership).

It appears as if Israel maintains the belief that so long as wars and aggression pay, why stop anyway?

Machiavelli provides an explanation for the activities of the Palestinian freedom fighters (they cannot be labeled terrorists as they are fighting for the return of property that is legitimately theirs) when he wrote in "The Prince": "A man is more likely to forget the murder of his father than the stealing of his patrimony". How true this has proved to be in the Middle-East.

Israel has shown her imperialistic motives and unless she repatriates the refugees to their

rightful property and ceases to occupy Arab territory, she is the aggressor, the plunderer that history will punish as it punished Germany in 1945.

SETTLEMENT

It is understandable that the Palestinians refuse to discuss a settlement with Israel, for by so doing they would be "ipso facto" recognising Israeli occupation of their land which they refuse to do.

Israel for her part is intent on increasing immigration of world Jewry to fill the territory of the displaced Palestinians. Here I make specific reference to the efforts made by world Jewry to get Russia to release the Russian Jews and allow them to settle in Israel. Petitions were even signed here in South Africa to this effect, and perhaps it is worth mentioning that South African Jews have contributed millions of rands to the Israeli war effort. What would have been the reaction if Lebanese diplomats had come to South Africa to entreat the substantial Lebanese community for funds to counteract Israeli aggression?

There will never be peace in the Middle-East until world opinion comes to the startling revelation that perhaps the Palestinian Arabs have got a right to their own land. Israeli propaganda has turned world opinion against these innocent people. One may well ask what has happened to liberal thinkers in the world today, and just how strong has the influence of the mass media been in propagating one of the biggest lies in history — poor defenceless Israel.



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ARTS

Z

by Arthur Ashton



THE FILM "Z", currently showing at several centres in South Africa, has been widely acclaimed.

It is significant that during certain scenes in the film, the audience has reacted with applause, cheers and sometimes by booing.

The reason for this is that "Z" graphically calls up suggestions of the current political situation in this country. Although the circumstances are not exactly parallel — we are not living under a Military Dictatorship — there are several analogies which can be called to mind, viz: the wide powers given to the Security Police, the position of the Broederbond and the God-supported state; to mention just a few.

The film is a tremendous stimulus to thought and must, of necessity, be more poignant in any country suffering from severe erosion of the rule of law. It tries to present various ways of opposition to such a system:

There is the way of the idealist, humanitarian politician opposed to the man-of-law with his reserve, iron-control and supreme sense of justice.

The first half of the film deals with the former case. The audience is shot through wave after wave of violence where sheer insensitive brutality is contrasted with doubt, anxiety

and firm belief in principle and purpose. Members of a secret society supported by the Greek police plan to assassinate the leader of the opposition who is an advocate of non-violence in foreign affairs. Our sympathy is taken from the assassins not only by their obviously crude bestiality but also by suggestions of completely depraved homosexuality and ruthless opportunism. The first part of the film culminates in the assassination and the after-effects merge into the second part which artistically is the better half of the film.

We now find ourselves in the midst of an investigation in camera. Tension and dramatic moment is highlighted for the audience by the acquaintance with the facts. The audience vividly sees the brilliant cross examination technique of the presiding magistrate and his relentless pursuit of the truth. This is the section of the film which evokes most response from the audience for there is a constant contrast between the incompetent, bombastic and pompous public prosecutor who is possessed by political consideration and the reserved resolute magistrate.

But perhaps most striking is our awareness of the difference between men who abound in generalisations about stability, Christian

civilisation, degeneracy and state security, but are basically corrupt, unscrupulous and the very antithesis of the values that they maintain to uphold; and a man who is quiet and reserved to the point of shyness, but determined to uphold justice.

At the end of the film, the magistrate breaks down and exposes the intrigues of the police. A military coup follows, after which the case is suppressed, the magistrate dismissed and several of the witnesses killed by accident.

"Z" presents no answer to the problems of those who strive for democratic rights in a police state and those who try to uphold justice in such a state. The dictators triumph and the country sinks into an even deeper suppression than it was before; and we are left with a pessimistic scene of complete totalitarianism with its dirty scabs of rigorous censorship and suppression of private life.

But the film is not completely pessimistic, for it raises the noble humanitarian qualities which we find in great men and women; and we sense the supreme transcendence of individualism, idealism and freedom above the rottenness and filth of the authoritarian and insular mentality. We have a great deal to think about.

ARTS

THE BARD
FOR GRAD

THIS YEAR Speech and Drama Department are staging "A Midsummer Nights Dream" as their graduation production, under the direction of Professor Guy Butler. It is the second work by Shakespeare that the Speech and Drama Department has staged and the first play that Guy Butler has directed since Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus" in 1968.

The set and costumes have been designed by Mr. Ken Robinson in a blending of the Art Nouveau and contemporary tradition. The visual effect enriches and enhances the dreamlike and romantic quality of the play.

Approximately forty Drama students are actively involved in the production. Theseus and Hippolyta are played by Rick Curshaw and Heather Murie. The four lovers are Janey Downing, Bev Pigott, Steven Gurney and Tony Akerman. Oberon and Titania are played by Peter Terry and Lois Butlin. Chris Weare is playing Puck and Chris Williams is Bottom.

The play opened on Tuesday, March 30, and runs until Saturday, April 3. Booking is now open at Grocotts and Sherry.

GREEK COMEDY

THE Classics Society will produce "The Poet and the Women" (THE SMOPHORIAZOUSAE) of Aristophanes in early June this year.

Aristophanes, a late 5th century Athenian comic poet, was the greatest exponent of Greek comedy. He was particularly noted for his freedom of speech and the licence with which he lampooned public figures. "The Poet and the Women" is a light hearted satire on the plays of Euripides.

Euripides learns that the women of Athens are plotting against him, so he sends an elderly male relative, in transvestite guise, as a spy to attend the women's meeting. His identity is discovered, and he has to be rescued from this rather delicate predicament by Euripides, who appears impersonating various heroes from his own plays.

The play is bawdy, and abounds in lecherous and eccentric characters, such as Agathone, the effeminate poet.

There are a large number of speaking and non-speaking parts available. Anyone interested should contact Mr. Hansel Hewitt in the Classics Department.

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STEPHEN STILLS

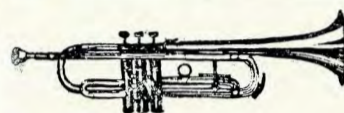
AFTER some years of producing good but generally unrecognised work, Stephen Stills seems to have actually made it at last. He may not be a Great yet, but with the rise of the other exponents of the "new Rock" such as Elton John, James Taylor and Stills' old associate Neil Young, and with the release of his first solo album, Stills has become one of the major figures on the pop music scene.

The album, titled simply "Stephen Stills" is not utterly brilliant, but it does make very pleasant listening and will compare favourably with most other recent releases. It opens with "Love the one you're with," and the fact that this was chosen to be released as a single speaks for itself. Though not an outstanding production, it is appealing, specially in the chorus and the lyrics, and it made quite a successful single release.

"Sit yourself down," which is the first track on side two, is the other particularly commercial track on the album, and is not unlike "Love the one you're

with," though different enough not to seem repetitive.

The second and third tracks on both sides are slower numbers with a more folksy flavour. "Do for the others" is almost pure folk, enjoyable and pretty enough but slightly mediocre. "Black Queen," a live recording, is fascinating. Stills here plays his acoustic guitar in a very unusual and strident fashion, and demonstrates his great expertise on the

Record
Review

instrument. This singing is very harsh too, giving the whole track an atmosphere of its own. "To a Flame" is again a simple and pleasant enough song, with some interesting drum work by "Richie" (Ringo Starr). "Church (part of Some one)" is one of the stand-out songs on the L.P. The words

are about the need to be "part of someone," and there is a very effective chorus which sings out "It's hard, yes it is." A very satisfying number.

The third aspect of the album is the last two tracks on each side, which tend to be faster and generally heavier than the others. They all feature big name "guest" artists, such as Jimi Hendrix with "Old Times, Good Times" and Brookler T with "Cherokee." Both these tracks are interesting and generally worthwhile, but when Stills gets together with Eric Clapton in "Go Back Home," the results are truly memorable. The two generate tremendous excitement as they weave their guitar work together, and Stills shows that he can hold his own even with the much-acclaimed Clapton. The conclusion of the album is "We are not helpless," a song telling the children of the world that "they have the wisdom to be free." It starts quietly with a strong chorus line, "All are strangers, all are friends, all are brothers," and builds up to a fantastic climax, with Crosby and Nash, Ringo, Mama Cass, John Sebastian and many other notable joining in. An excellent finish to a thoroughly commendable album.

GERMAN STUDENT ORCHESTRA
IN CITY HALL TONIGHT

THIS evening Grahamstown is to be presented with a unique musical treat. The world-renowned Tübingen University Chamber Orchestra will be giving a concert in the City Hall. This news will be doubly welcome to Grahamstown music lovers since the annual visit of the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra has been cancelled.

The Tübingen Chamber Orchestra comes for the first time to South Africa under the Cultural Exchange agreement between West Germany and South Africa. The Orchestra will be giving ten concerts only during its tour of the Republic all these in the large cities, with the exception of Grahamstown, which, as home of the Rhodes University Chamber Choir, has been fortunate enough to be included in its itinerary. The Rhodes University Chamber Choir is the only South African ensemble to have been invited and to have toured the federal Republic of Germany under the Cultural Exchange agreement. The Choir has been to Europe four times since its foundation in 1953.

The Tübingen Chamber Or-

chestra consists of 20 musicians. Founded in 1958 by its present conductor, Helmut Calgeer, the Orchestra has since undertaken 2 tours annually both in Europe and overseas.

Today it enjoys a world-wide reputation, having toured in Europe, North, South, and Central America, the Near, Middle and Far East, Australasia, parts of Asia and North Africa. In all 56 countries of the world.

In each country the high standard of the Orchestra and its soloists has been acclaimed.

In the Press-cuttings received we find nothing but praise... "the finest musical event of the past few years"... "the crowning achievement of the festival (Festival Cultural International in Grenoble in which 33 ensembles from all over the world took part)"... "the best instrumental ensemble we have ever heard here."

The Grahamstown concert is sponsored by the Rhodes University Chamber Choir and the Department of Music. Booking at Grocott's.



This year from 8th March till 20th April, the Tübingen Students' Orchestra is visiting Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Guinea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea and Japan.

Eight
beasts

SANDWICHED between a capacity run in Cape Town, Robert Kirby's 8 Beasts, a satirical revue, will play in Grahamstown for three performances before starting a run in Johannesburg.

Robert Kirby first came to the attention of the South African public with his early morning programme on the SABC. It was a programme which broke both records and rules. Listeners to the SABC programme who had been inured over the years to a diet of light music and friendly time checks, found the day starting with a Shakespeare sonnet followed by a movement from a Beethoven Piano Sonata. The programme would then include lengthy discussions of a typical South African house, presented by one P.J., a sort of "Ideal Home" containing every possible cliché of the sub-culture from fern-filled gilted half-tyres on the front verandah to the Elephant Foot ashtrays in the sitting-room-lounge.

As wide as was its appeal, so was the programme's controversy. Some people loved it, and some people hated it; some people loved part of it, and others hated part of it; it was the talking point of the day to some, and the loathing point to others. It ran for exactly a year — why it was taken off no one yet knows.

From these days Kirby moved into satirical theatre with a series of small reviews called **Finger Trouble**, (Finger Trouble, incidentally, is a flying term, meaning, probably coarsely, that the digit was not to be seen). Then came **8 Birds**, described in its programme as being an evening of satirical ornithology.

When this show reached Cape Town it broke all attendance records at the Labia Theatre, also taking the record for the heaviest single day of advance booking. Now there is **8 Beasts**, the follow up. This has broken the **Birds** record and has just completed 11 capacity weeks at the same theatre. **8 Beasts** will be showing on Friday, April 2 at 8 p.m., and there will be two shows on Saturday at 6.15 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., in the City Hall. Booking is open at Grocott and Sherry. A special price of 75c is offered to students.

Taking part is the author of the revue, Robert Kirby. With him is Edward Davies, a youngish and very talented actor from Cape Town and the third member of the trio, Maureen England, is both musician and actress of considerable abilities.



● Warwick Weedon, representing Drostdy Hall, is caught in this action photograph in the discus event last Saturday.



● Nigel Hodder prepares to receive the baton in an event at last week's inter-hall relay meeting.

Rhodes golf

THE Zartz Trophy was played on Saturday, March 27, in Grahamstown. There was a very poor turn out to the inter-hall athletic meeting held on the same day. The winners of the competition were T. Bower and A. Berrange (72 points). The runners up were G. Nupen and P. Stewart (68 points).

The annual Kelly Cup competition will be held at the Port Alfred Golf Course on Sunday, April 4. "This is a big competition and we are hoping for a large field of entrants," said Rick Hargreaves, captain of the Rhodes golf team.

Struben still unbeaten in basketball league

A LIGHTNING basketball, run on a league basis, was held in Port Elizabeth during the week ending March 26. Rhodes entered a men's and women's team in this competition. The results were as follows:

Women:
Rhodes - 6, Celtic - 18;
Rhodes - 9, Dynamos 29;
Rhodes - 12, Cardinals 22;
Rhodes - 2, Lesalle 32.

Men:
Rhodes - 19, Cardinals 46;
Rhodes - 24, Lesalle 18; Rhodes - 17, Dynamos 56; Rhodes 22, Blue Streaks 25.

The women's team was very

inexperienced, but when the basketball league starts, they should do quite well. Ava Junkin and Judy Man Lee played well for Rhodes.

The men's team combined very well, and the match against Blue Streaks was outstanding with Ken Soon Shoing leading his team magnificently against the more experienced opposition. With a little more practice, this team could do very well in the forthcoming season.

In the inter-house basketball, last year's winners Struben, are still unbeaten this year.

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