

Delegates to decide on NUSAS

THE LONG-AWAITED NUSAS RECONSTRUCTION CONGRESS will be held at the beginning of July. This is a vitally important congress as the whole future of the National Union rests upon it.

The annual policy-making congress will immediately follow the reassessment congress.

Because of the important nature of this congress, a strong Rhodes delegation is necessary. A Student Body meeting will be held on Thursday, May 28 to elect the Rhodes delegates. On the same day the manifestos of those nominated will appear in Rhodeo.

Students wishing to attend

the congress as delegates are requested to hand in a manifesto of 50 words, with the names of their nominators and seconders to the External vice-president of the SRC, Mr. Barry Streek, by May 22. Rhodes sends three ex-officio delegates to Congress: The SRC President and the Vice-President (External) and the Chairman of the NUSAS local Committee. Six additional delegates have to be elected.

Stressing the importance of these elections, Mr. Barry Streek said: "It is important that the Student Body identifies itself with the delegates. I therefore hope that a large number of people will offer themselves for election, also that students will show a keen interest in the election of their delegates by attending the Student Body meeting and by ensuring that the people they want to represent them, are elected."

Rhodeo

STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF RHODES UNIVERSITY

Vol. 24 No. 8 GRAHAMSTOWN, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1970

Price 5 cents

PATON DEMANDS JUSTICE

THE INAUGURAL Professor D.C.S. Oosthuizen Memorial Lecture was delivered by Dr. Alan Paton in the University Great Hall last Wednesday night. Dr. Paton spoke to a capacity audience of students, staff and public about the values adhered to by the professor of philosophy at Rhodes who died on Good Friday last year, and to whose memory this annual lecture is dedicated.

Professor Oosthuizen was a controversial Afrikaner, a controversial patriot, and a controversial Christian, Dr. Paton said.

As an Afrikaner, he rejected the shackles of race, group and nation. "It was not easy. He was rejected a hallowed doctrine of the group-man, the doctrine that puts loyalty to the group first and foremost. You must cherish your own before thinking of anything that is not your own, such as internationalism, ecumenicalism, cosmopolitanism and television. A good group-man need not fuss about universals."

"He rejected that kind of patriotism which demanded abstinence from public protest, hushing up public scandal, the refusal to expose bureaucratic cruelty, the refusal to give anything to the press, the ability to be obsequious and patient when bringing a matter of life and death to any official."

"We meet tonight under a shadow that has been cast over the whole world by the killing of four students on the campus of Kent State University, Ohio," Dr. Paton said. Looking at their photographs in front of him, he saw four young and beautiful faces.

"What they were doing when they were shot down, we do not yet know. Were they pure and innocent of all desire to hurt? Were they there crying because of the intolerable human folly of making war to win peace, of destroying to save, of killing to make alive? Or were they crying out in defence of their lives, and of their right to use those lives to save and not kill men? Or were these young and eager faces distorted by anger and

hate, ready themselves to destroy and kill?"

But the most terrible question was how it ever came to happen that the government of a country dedicated to freedom should find itself in such bitter conflict with the most highly educated of its young people.

He warned against despairing of America. "In her society all the great problems of our age are seen clear and stark — racism, poverty, war, population, and the destruction of man's earth. If she cannot answer these questions, who will?"

Regarding the world-wide rebellion of youth, Dr. Paton said that the most fatuous thing to do was to condemn it. Then the breach between young and old became absolute and the future was placed in peril.

As a Christian, Professor Oosthuizen had rejected the concept of maintaining the institution at all costs. That in order to preserve freedom, the rule of law must be eroded and power given to the police to hold forever, if need be, those suspected of plotting violence against the state or of having knowledge of such planning.

"The Rule of Law is suspended only to save the Rule of Law, just as that town in Vietnam was destroyed in order that it might be saved."

It was this kind of self-deceit that many of the younger generation could no longer tolerate. Dr. Paton said he was often asked whether he really thought the young people of today could see through hypocrisy better than his own generation. "My answer is yes. And I subscribe it in large part to the tradition of free

inquiry of our universities. I have no doubt that this particular plague is beginning to infect the Afrikaans-language universities, too."

He looked forward to the advent of television, because television, by bringing war into the living room, had done more than all the speeches and sermons ever delivered to inculcate in many of the young people of the world a hatred and loathing of that barbaric way of managing the affairs of human society.

The church that had withdrawn from the world was a theme that had occupied Prof. Oosthuizen's mind. For him, justice and righteousness were the chief concerns, not the purity and sanctity of the secluded church. In Nazi Germany, a group of men and women students, assisted and guided by Professor Kurt Huber, a professor of philosophy, were executed for distributing leaflets calling upon the German people to shake off the yoke of a criminal dictatorship and to agitate for peace.

"The supreme concern of these people was for justice and righteousness", Dr. Paton concluded.

Big Ben strikes old form again

BIG BEN DEKKER, one of the few independent candidates in the general election who did not forfeit his deposit, will probably stand for parliament again. "Politics is a way of getting ideas across. If I can't find a more effective way in the next five years, I shall stand again", he said, undaunted. He made a lightning visit to Grahamstown this week-end to collect handmade articles for a new arts and crafts shop in Cape Town.

Two weeks ago he addressed

two meetings at the University of Durban and proposed a motion to the Durban Parliamentary Debating Society that "Behind the hippie movement and flower power there is a serious trend that offers hope for mankind."

"The motion was passed — an astonishing feat in that conservative milieu", he said.

Big Ben has also received requests to address students at UPE, Potchefstroom, Wits, and the Rand Afrikaans University. "But none so far from Rhodes. This doesn't surprise me. There is a basic conservatism in Grahamstown and at Rhodes dating back to 1820, and of course, 'a prophet' and all that."

Although he had recently received a letter from the UCT administration querying his registration as an M.A. student in the light of last year's event at Rhodes, he did not think there were any valid grounds for UCT refusing him.

"Rhodes has recognised that I was not a student by repaying my fees and dropping all charges against me. Therefore, my actions were as a member of the public and had nothing to do with Rhodes — and obviously nothing to do with UCT. Anyway, UCT has created a precedent by officially accepting Rob Davies as a student, despite his five-year rustication order from Rhodes."

Prof Hammond-Tooke to leave Rhodes

PROFESSOR W. D. HAMMOND-TOOKE, Dean of Arts and head of the Department of Social Anthropology, has accepted the chair of African Studies at the Witwatersrand University and will be leaving Rhodes at the end of August.

Professor Hammond-Tooke obtained the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Cape Town, before beginning his research work in 1949 among the Bhaca tribe of the Transkei. He wrote "Bhaca Society" and has published numerous papers based on his research work. He joined Rhodes in 1959 as a lecturer and in 1963 was made a senior lecturer. He was appointed Professor of Social Anthropology the following year.

In an interview with RHODEO, Professor Hammond-Tooke said he was sorry to be leaving Rhodes, where he had been extremely happy. He had found the work absorbing and his colleagues congenial. "The decision to leave has been an exceptionally hard one to make but I feel a personal need for a change of research area. Johannesburg would be a magnificent base from where to expand my field experience to the African peoples of the Transvaal. There are fascinating tribal cultures and, of course, the crucial problems of urbanisation being experienced there at their most intense", he said.

Asked about any changes he had noticed during his eleven years at Rhodes, he said, "My subjective impression is that there is a greater conformity among students now, and the day of the 'Great Eccentrics' seems to have passed." On the question of discipline, he said that in his opinion the behaviour of Rhodes students was no worse than at other South African Universities but, because of the smallness of the Grahamstown society, bad behaviour has greater visibility. He continued: "I think it is a mistake for Rhodes to become too self-conscious and apologetic about its image. Rhodes has a unique place and function in South African academic life and this will ensure its continued growth both physically and in academic nature. I am convinced that its future is bright, but it must continue to be true to itself and its traditions."

Prof. Hammond-Tooke is married and has two children. The elder is a third-year medical student at U.C.T. and the younger is in Standard nine at St. Andrew's College.



Student Opinion: Rhodes Justice Queried

THE SECOND PART of the questionnaire put out by the SRC last year dealt with student opinion on the Disciplinary Panel. The questionnaire sought to determine whether students thought that the present system was satisfactory, where they found it unsatisfactory, and what areas should be changed.

The present discipline system is administered by the Disciplinary Panel, which consists of:

The Head of the Department of Law.

Five Senate Members (appointed by Senate) with

The Vice-Chancellor as Chairman.

From this panel, two members are chosen for the Disciplinary Committee to hear specific cases with the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman.

At the trial:

The V.C. may appoint a member of the University to present the case against the student, or a member of the Committee to

lead the evidence against the student.

- The trials are held in camera.

- The student pleads his own case, and

- Cannot cross-question witnesses.

- Cannot have someone to speak for him.

- Cannot cite previous judgements in mitigation or his defence.

STUDENT VIEWS

How do students feel about the present set up? Only 31 (5%) students felt that this arrangement is perfectly adequate and needs no change. What sort of changes do students suggest in order to improve the Disciplinary system?

- 157 (26%) would like to see the Disciplinary panel selected by the students.

- 488 (81%) think that students should also sit on the Disciplinary panel.

- 536 (89%) think the accused student should have the right to call witnesses.

- 400 (66%) think the accused student should have the right to cite previous judgements in mitigation or defence.

- 480 (80%) think a woman member should be on the Committee when a woman student is tried.

- 337 (56%) think the proceedings should be published so that students may attend (unless the accused student prefers to have a closed hearing).

From the above figures one can see that the principal improvements that four-fifths of the students would like to see are that **students should also sit on the Disciplinary panel.** This could prove productive as many of the offences which are being tried are viewed differently by the different generations. The most important change however, is that students should have the right to call witnesses and that a woman member should sit on the

Committee when a woman student is being tried. At first glance it looks as if women feel they need a special brand of justice which can only be found when there is a woman on the panel. But it is also men who feel this change would be desirable. Unfortunately people did not give their reasons for wanting this change — but through discussing this issue with various women, it appears that the all-male panel terrifies and upsets female students on trial.

Other changes, whilst not as popular, show that a considerable number of students would like to see still further changes — for example, in public hearing, selection of the panel, citing previous judgements.

There were also other suggestions put forward by individual students for changes in this body. For example, a number of people insisted that for a fair hearing the judge and the prosecutor should be different people. Other students wanted their advisors to be able to speak for them at their trials.

What did students envisage should happen to the Rhodes Disciplinary system?

An overwhelming number — almost 90% — envisaged change of some sort.

- 59% thought it should change gradually.

- 30% thought it should change drastically, and only

- 11% thought it should/or would continue much as it is now.

What effects did students think would follow a relaxation of the system?

- 6% of those answering the questionnaire thought it would be considerably abused if it was to be relaxed.

- 28% thought there would be some abuse of it if it were relaxed, but

- 66% thought that it would not be abused if it were relaxed.

What about if it were to be abolished?

- 66% thought it would be chaotic if it were abolished and

- 33% thought it would bring about great improvements.

THE NEXT UNDER INVESTIGATION WAS:

ARE RULES TOO STRICT?

The two questions which dealt with this section gave very similar percentages.

- 82% of students thought that their parents would allow them more freedom than they are given under the existing set of rules.

- 9% did not and 6% did not know.

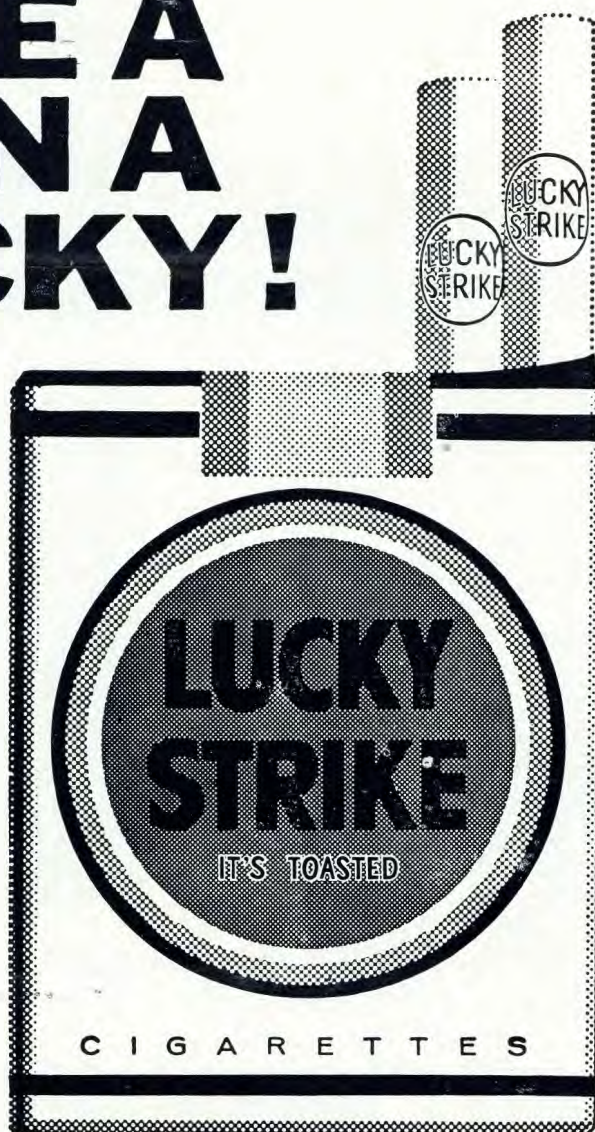
- 82% thought the system of res. rules is stricter than is warranted by the principal of "in loco parentis" (particularly in the light of their being able to vote in general elections at 18 years and the number of students under 18 are minimal anyway).

- 13% did not, and 5% did not know.

Is there any relation between this and the fact that of those who replied to the question "Why did you become (or intend to become) an Oppidan?" that in 66% of the cases it was because they were unhappy or didn't fit into the Res. system? Whereas only 33% of the cases it was because they were over 21 or couldn't get into Res.?

(Cont. on Page 7.)

GIVE A MAN A LUCKY!



Manufactured In South Africa, Rhodesia, U.S.A., West Germany, Denmark, Australia, Holland

Budding Models on Campus

DID YOU KNOW that some Inkettes have great potential in at least one field? Okay, okay . . . so it isn't the one you'd like it to be, but aren't you pleased that some of them can look the camera in the eye without blushing?

That's it. We've got some budding young photographic models on the campus and they've only just been discovered.

One cold and windy afternoon the Rhodes Photographic Society organised a photographic session and invited two professional photographers from Port Elizabeth to give a helping hand. After a short lecture on lighting technique in the studio, the members of the society got cracking and started to make something of their young models.



The girls, being like the normal run of shy little Inkettes, were at first noticeably embarrassed, but after a while they got the hang of it and the result . . . some excellent photographs. And they're not just

plain snapshots; the whole aim is to produce works of art, not pin-ups.

The Photographic Society seems to have come out of its shell this year and its members are really trying to produce worthwhile pictures. Much of their inspiration has come from Mr. Robert Brooks, who has given them a new insight into the photograph. In the past it was every man for himself, but now creativity takes priority.

Not only is there a new spirit but also a lot of new equipment, which helps the Society produce true photographs in a number of different styles and types — not just plain snaps.

The Photographic Society will make their talents visible at their exhibition during Arts and Science Week next term, but they hope to have at least one other exhibition this year. Then you'll really be able to see that photographs don't only consist of the favourite bird lying on the beach.

Well, photography seems to have moved a step up the social ladder and is proving to be great fun for all those involved, both photographers and models. So, Inkettes, if you're keen you should have a go at photographic modelling, and see what they can do with you. Heather looks great — maybe you could too.

Interplastery — the Grape Feebel

IT WAS LIKE THIS. There, bumbly tuddly-cuddle in the midst of it all, they sat. Grumble-dumble mad on either side of these Very Important Purse-fiddlers, heaved the heated armies.

The Uniplasterers of Port Elazy-bed beat a local institution of Toadians on the Grape Field last Mattereday. The reason for this is quite simple, Pimple, and that reason is, downattoefellows, that Toades lost bloob. The Uniplasterers featured a large man called Mary and a small man called Olive. Now bumble-crumble went Mary, with his ears buffeting the air like a humming-bulls, and tiddly-zap went Olive like yer' actual Thumblylina.

Meanwhile the Battle of Boilyjumble curdleturded in the stand, and the tuddly-cuddled Vainly Insupportable Peanuts sat through it all, besmirched, bescooched and bespattered by the white and sticky exhalations of fury which whirled off the hands of many a naughty, naughty Uniplasterer. Various Ill-placed Prignatories remained fiercely passilitive and one was heard to mumble "lemme over the top and at 'em", and yet another "The Light Brigade Will sort 'em out" and bleat dunnother "Back to Florrie and her bloody lamp".

Eventually Muggellompie vandermerfeltumple plinked up the ball and ran t'word the line and, having asked it to clean its teeth, showered it in Uniplasterer's sweat (which is a type of sweat quite unbeknownk to Grapes and Toads and the suchlike) and then with a mighty hunting roar (directed, it has been rumoured, t'ward the Universal Leprechaun) flied over that curly white line and dropt his grape-like ball.

Meanwhile, the warty Toads hung their earlobes, the naughty Plasterers lobbed their flourbowls, and a well-known Very Implanted Proggolyte whispered "We shall never surrendell" — As the final whistle crept out of the dirty darkness clutching it's toenail . . .

— AD NASTURTUM.

MODEL: HEATHER BROOK

Photograph by Rob Brooks



SOCIAL PAGE

Intervarsity Committee

ALTHOUGH Intervarsity is over and has washed down the aftermath of Rag, few realise who are the people responsible for the organisation.

This year an Intervarsity Committee was formed, as past experience has shown that the task was too great for one or two people. After negotiations with the SRC a committee was finalised at the A.G.M. of the Sports Union last year.

It was also decided that this year there would be two cheer leaders, Barry Mulder and John Hoffman. The committee this year was as follows: Frank Muggleston (chairman), Tony Siopis (Vice-Chairman and SRC Rep.), Rich Balance (Treasurer), Nielen Locke (Sports Union Rep.), Dan Fox (Entertainment), Rose Selfe, Geoff Dyer, Chris Lund and John Green.

The Chairman, Frank Muggleston, deserves a special mention. In '68 he attended a conference in Stellenbosch and as a result of this ideas for the committee arose. Although not a large scale sportsman himself, he takes a strong interest in its administration.

Frank is a final year LLB student who passed his B.Comm. with distinctions in both Bus, Econ. and Roman Dutch Law. He completed his schooling at Umtata where he was deputy head-boy and a member of the 1st Athletics Team as well as the 1st Cricket XI.

Campus events

Thursday 21st:

"Me and My Girl." Light opera in the Little Theatre at 8 p.m.
"Once there was a War." Film in the G.L.T. at 7.30 p.m.

Friday 22nd:

"Me and My Girl." Little Theatre at 8 p.m.
Methsoc Social in the Methsoc Hut at 8 p.m.

Saturday 23rd:

Rugby on the Great Field from 3 p.m.



Chinese Ball in the Great Hall at 8 p.m.

Wednesday 27th:

Best Speaker's Debate in the G.L.T. at 8 p.m.



IF THE RAG ROYALTY thought that their term of office ended with Rag they were certainly mistaken. Rhodéo interviewed Heather and Leigh this week to find out what opinions they had formed of some of the functions.

Heather found Rag "exciting" overall and thoroughly enjoyed it. Scope Nite was "one of the better" and while the songs had "catchy tunes" there was "too much Senate" in the beginning. "Topaz" she thought was "interesting" and Film Premiere "held the audience's attention" all round.

Leigh's comment on Rag was that it was "fairly disappointing." The poor publicity for the Big Bleed was particularly noticeable and although "Rag Comm. on the whole has done a good job," it was not as efficient as last year. She was rather disappointed with Film Prem. but enjoyed Scope Nite. Leigh found the visit to the African Children's Orphanage gratifying and tea at the Old Ladies' Home "super".

RHODEO

MAY 21st 1970

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 Politics of a Police State

IN THE EARLY HOURS of May 12, 1969, the police carried out nationwide arrests. How many people were arrested and detained is not known. The Minister of Police told Parliament on June 3 that it was not in the public interest to give full details but talked of some 40 persons detained.

After being detained incommunicado in solitary confinement under the Terrorism Act for 5½ months, 22 people were charged in court under the Suppression of Communism Act. The police had completed a long and thorough investigation. The Prosecutor told the court that the State had more than 80 witnesses, "a substantial number" . . . in detention.

Among the 22 were young men and women, a husband and wife, fathers, mothers and a grandfather. The youngest was 19, and the oldest 73.

On December 1, 1969, the 22 appeared before Mr. Justice Bekker. All pleaded not guilty and the matter proceeded.

Five State witnesses testified that they had been threatened and assaulted by the police in the course of interrogation. None of their allegations was challenged by the State, though the relevance of one witness's story was questioned and the Judge in a significant comment said: "I think it is relevant and in any event it is necessary that we should hear what went on, if it did go on."

On February 16, the Attorney-General made his first appearance at the trial, and advised the Judge he was stopping the proceedings and withdrawing the prosecution.

His statement was sudden and dramatic. No prior notice was given, no reason was stated.

HELD AGAIN

The accused had pleaded not guilty and the Judge acquitted them. While they were rejoicing, the police

acted. The court was cleared and all 22 were immediately re-detained under the Terrorism Act and taken back to prison. Once again, they were held incommunicado, solitary, and indefinitely, and have been for 12 weeks.

IT will be a year on Tuesday since the 22 security detainees were arrested. It will be 12 weeks on Monday since they were acquitted but re-detained. In this article JOEL CARLSON recalls their case and explains why all conscientious people should protest at their continuing detention.

Local newspapers protested at the apparent abuse of the Terrorism Act and questioned whether it was used for preventive detention and whether political police were by-passing the courts and wrongly incarcerating people without trial.

The "New York Times" (February 25, 1970) said: "The prosecution in Pretoria was having deep trouble making a case against the (22) defendants . . . so it abruptly dropped the charges."

. . . The prosecution was obviously embarrassed by two things: One was the triviality of its own 'evidence' against the defendants. The other was the persistence of Justice Simon Bekker . . . in inquiring into the pre-trial treatment of State witnesses, some of whom had been detained for months under the Terrorism Act." Neither the South African Government nor its representatives in the United States is on record as challenging these allegations.

It is presumed that police during the 5½ months before the trial commenced, using their extraordinary powers and acting with their usual efficiency, presented the Attorney-General with a completed investigation of all available evidence against the accused up to their arrest on May 12, 1969.

The detainees have now been in custody for 12 months and have spent 8½ months in solitary confinement. It is reasonable to suggest that their period in detention provides them with an alibi concerning offences committed after May, 1969.

In these circumstances, has the Prosecutor a better chance of success in any further prosecution than he originally had?

THE DANGER

It is urgent and proper that calls be made for the release of 22 persons already acquitted. All men and women of conscience should protest at their continued detention without trial.

The danger implicit in the law giving the police and the executive authorities such extraordinary powers is that the powers conferred are claimed to be insufficient and more powers are demanded. The exception becomes rule and the abnormal becomes commonplace and the rule of law becomes a rule of tyranny.

The 22 persons charged, acquitted and re-detained symbolise the injustices perpetrated by the erosion of the rule of law. The structure and security of our society are threatened more by these abnormal procedures exercised without proper safeguards for individual liberty than by the threats to security they are designed to meet.

THE ORIEL SMASHERS: HONESTY DOESN'T PAY

SIR, — It was with dismay and regret that I heard of the deliberate breaking down of the Oriel float on Float Building Night.

Action like that cannot be admired or condoned, but neither can the blame be wholly laid at the feet of the two people out of a group of people who had the decency to admit to their misdeeds.

Those two people have received strict fines and strict gating on behalf of the whole group present at the time. Surely the matter should be left now and not become blown up out of all proportion?

After all, Rag is Rag, and how many students can remember their own actions during Float Building Night on the following day?

"Forgive and Forget."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Protest against liquor — not Terror Act

SIR, — On Monday 11, at 8 p.m., Mr. X, an average student, did his duty. He went to a meeting to protest against the detention of 22 people, and therefore to protect against the chances of himself being arrested for no valid reason.

An admirable action on his part.

But tomorrow Mr. X might be walking in town and be killed by an intoxicated motorist, just as hundreds of other innocent people are killed annually by drunk motorists.

It is time to organise a meeting protesting against the abuse of liquor, which has consequences far worse than 22 people detained. HUNDREDS are KILLED.

But the chances are that Mr. X will not attend that meeting, because he will probably be drinking at the Vic.

"Uncle Rastus an' the Chillen".



"ALL IN ALL, THE WOMEN STILL HAVE THE HEAVY END OF THE LEG TO LIFT, AND MOST MEN SEEM HEARTLESS, OR INDIFFERENT, ABOUT RECTIFYING THIS DISPARITY EVEN WHERE THIS IS SOCIALLY POSSIBLE."

— Abraham Lincoln.

Even Aristotle got them wrong

WOMEN STUDENTS TODAY

ARISTOTLE'S DESCRIPTION of women was: "Woman is more sympathetic. She weeps more easily, is more inclined to jealousy, complaining and scolding. She easily becomes prey to despair and she is less sanguine than man; she is more unashamed and less ambitious, fickle, more prudent, more shy, more difficult to encourage to act, and she needs less food."

Today's picture of the average female Rhodes student probably isn't very different. And this is not very surprising when one comes to look at how she sees herself, how men see her, or what society expects or permits her to do.

"One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman." So writes Simone de Beauvoir in her book "The Second Sex". The upbringing — the fitting of the child into the culture is what causes the psychological differences between the sexes.

Different cultures produce different ideals for "maleness" and "femaleness". In our Western culture men are ideally strong, take decisions, do not show their emotions (except anger), they are supposed to be incapable of cooking or dealing with infants. Whereas women are supposed to be frail, gentle, submissive, to show their emotions. They are supposed to be good at cooking, domestic duties but not at maths or mechanical tasks.

But in other cultures there are other ideas. For example there are societies where only men are holy enough to do the cooking, or where women do all the carrying because they are meant to have stronger heads than the men, or where one never tells a secret to a man because they are such frightful gossips. There are other societies where men are gentle, and others where women share in the heavy work, still others where women do the decision making and the men are submissive.

"ONE IS NOT BORN,
BUT RATHER
BECOMES
A WOMAN."

— Simone de Beauvoir.

How then does one become a woman? Coats in his book entitled "Loving and Hating" writes "Masculinity and femininity are the psychological results of the differences between our bodies". One becomes a man or woman through one's psychological education through being socialised into accepting all the roles that go with one's sex in one's own culture. From the time one is born, one is dressed differently and treated differently. A girl is supposed to be pretty, gentle, capricious; whereas a boy is supposed to be tough, adventurous, naughty. He is dressed in practical hard wearing clothes, whereas a girl is dressed in pretty dresses and shoes and is not supposed to get dirty or treat her clothes roughly.

Changes are taking place, but the emphasis on submissive behaviour for girls, if not taught in the home, is very strong in school where girls are governed even in how they may wear their hair, how they may sit, how much or how little freedom or individuality they may have. Even at Rhodes these differences in how men and women are treated are very marked — the residence rules, the gating, the restrictions which are imposed because one is female.

Why in the late twentieth century are girls still being given this treatment? The reasons are many:—

- Because they accept these rules. They have learnt the lessons of female submissiveness too well before they come to Rhodes. They accept external jurisdiction, even on such personal items as what hour they must return to residence and how often they may go out.

- Because society and the university officials want to "protect" their girls by keeping them as children rather than encouraging them to be adult and take on adult decisions and responsibilities; Because they are afraid of unwanted pregnancies — and choose to think that by restrictions rather than enlightened contraceptive measures that these will be avoided.

- Because the men allow the girls to be discriminated against and restricted.

- Because women have accepted an inferior status for so long that they believe themselves to be inferior.

Here are some of the reasons why woman is what she is today. To change this pitiful state she has to go against Aristotle's definition and make her own new future.

WOMEN AT WAR

Women are people NOT objects

WOMAN AS OBJECT

"I WANT TO MARRY A VIRGIN." How many men would accept that as part of the terms for his marriage? A few idealistic or emotionally immature or ultra-religious men may; but the average South African male student would find this a ridiculously puritan request. Why then does he make exactly this demand for his wife?

Simone de Beauvoir, a well-known French existentialist writer gives this as an answer: "... Virginity is demanded ... when a man regards his wife as his personal property ... the surest way of asserting that something is mine is to prevent others from using it." In other words he demands virginity because he sees her as an object rather than as a person.

In South Africa (and America) men, unable to divorce their desire for female company from their own image building, seek out the company of the girl who has the best figure, the prettiest face, the best clothes. This is because he wants to make a good external show and receive the admiration or envy of his friends, in the same way as he seeks approval by riding around in a flashy, noisy sports car.

Unfortunately when a man regards a woman as an object his attitude also affects the woman, as she comes to realise that only the most attractive "objects" will be observed and taken out. So she resorts to make-up, padded bras, jewellery, perfume, expensive clothing in order to attract male attention.

Why do men talk about "blonds", "birds", "dollies", "lays", "chicks", if it is not because they see the other person only as an object for their own gratification? They have not yet realised that what they are dealing with is only the most superficial aspect of the other person. This is also an indication that man too has de-humanised himself, for as de Beauvoir puts it, "As man becomes more aware of his individuality, the more certainly will he also recognise in his companion an individual and a free being."

The change is coming, here and overseas there are men who have broken away from the materialistic world of objects and are able to accept their own and their girl's individual worth — where one accepts the others for their personal qualities rather than for their external appearance. The whole rejection of a materialistic view of the world, as seen in student movements throughout the world, is a sign that individual freedom is gradually coming to mean something.

Perhaps one of the most encouraging steps towards women's liberation and acceptance as an equal can be seen in the current trend of young people — particularly those overseas — to dress alike, to wear their hair cut in the same styles, for men to wear ornamentation previously reserved only for women. This trend of blurring the strict and limiting demarcation of the sex borders is an indication that being a woman is not a disgrace.



CHAMBER CHOIR BROADCAST

On Sunday 24th May at 10.05 p.m. there will be a broadcast on the English National Service of the S.A.B.C.

The items in the broadcast will be taken from the repertoire of the 1968-69 Chamber Choir. The half-hour programme will include Renaissance works, such as: "Justorum Animae" by Orlando di Lasso, "Ave Maria" by Palestrina and "Ehre sei dir Christe" by Schutz (a contemporary of J. S. Bach).

Also included in the programme are excerpts from Prof. Georg Gruber's two Xhosa Cantatas, "Ukucula Ematola" and "Izango Zakwa-ntu," the movements being "Igqira (a witchdoctor's chant), "Scherzo," "Uquongqot 'hwane" (the "click" song) and "Mangoane Mpulele" (a Sesotho song).

The programme will end with a selection of popular folk-songs.

The Bantu cantatas enjoyed a very great success on the last Chamber Choir tour. A selection of press-cuttings from the German newspapers follows:-

"In the second half we heard African Music composed by Gruber. Their rendering was impeccable. The public was fascinated and applauded enthusiastically."

(*Rheinische Post*: 22.1.69)

"Gruber's own African compositions were the most difficult for both Choir and audience. The polyrhythmic structure demands the utmost of the singers who must keep their own rhythms and still follow the conductors interpretation. Any criticism is null and void. If the audience could have had its way the concert of the "Meistersingers von Süd Afrika" would have gone on and on . . . An unforgettable evening."

(*Ruhr Zeitung*: 23.1.69)

"Ensemble of international reputation . . . Perfection of vocal sound . . . expert shading . . . Gruber conducts as if he were playing an instrument of human voices . . . Listening to the masterly rendering of Renaissance, Baroque and Modern Music one perceives music as the most powerful promoter of international understanding. Frenzied applause . . . numerous encores."

(*Lippischer Zeitung*: Thursday 30.1.69)

Film Society: War Experience

Tonight in the G.L.T. the film society will screen "Once there was a War." War and its effect on people, has been the subject of a great many films, but "Once there was a War" is not one of those heroic-filled movies that make a mockery of the evils, hardships and tragedy that war inevitably brings. War is never out of sight in this film, but it is almost incidental to the plot.

The story concerns a fifteen-year-old boy living in Denmark during the Nazi occupation, and it gives an insight into the problems of a youngster growing up under exceptional circumstances. The film is a heart-warming, serious, and penetrating study of adolescence and the pain of growing up.



The Art of Brian Bradshaw

THE CRITIC is a parasite, who merely bookworms his own inadequate wares. It is therefore with considerable reluctance that this particular cockroach embarks on his first critical venture: especially when dealing with such an enigmatic and controversial figure.

BRILLIANCE

Among the welter of mediocrity and imitation that passes for art in South Africa, a man with the brilliance to expose all this is shunned. As all else in this country, conformity and triteness, triumphs. We gaze at our navels, when our eyes should be directed lower down. It is with delight that one finds an artist who is man enough to do so.

Currently on exhibition at the Art School is a series of etchings by Professor Brian Bradshaw.

The exhibition traces his career in this medium from the early age of fourteen to the present time. He was originally trained as a graphic artist and it was in this field that he won the Prix de Rome. It will surprise many the high esteem in which Bradshaw is held overseas, for his adopted country has not awarded him recognition (except for irrelevant, but alarming sinecures on the SABCO).

Even at the age of fourteen Bradshaw showed an amazing maturity, not only in technical ability, but also in attitude. These and subsequent works are the product of a highly aware and curious mind that is constantly discovering new facets and is never content to remain static (of how many Rhodes professors could that be said?). It is an art that is aware of the mystery that is invested in the object, that emphasises the unchanging essence and universality of human beings and things. An art that contains the personality of the artist but which, when contemplated, is related only to its own magical content.

An objective art perhaps,

but one that was created as a result of the artist's intense involvement and grasp of the subject. There is nothing of the glass bead offering by the trader to the native that is so typical of South African art which everyone is so content with. It does not contain instant effects. It does not beg for notice but the more one is prepared to immerse oneself in it, the greater the depths of language and the more fulfilling it becomes for the viewer.

Miners walking from colliery yards synthesized with the cobblestones, walls, bricks, buildings, sky — but as one looks carefully at them we see that each miner is a contained personality in himself, and is rendered with the same attention as the whole. They trudge out, hunched up in their coats, turning to talk to one another. They are not used merely as an excuse for a dehumanised design but understood as being relevant as the whole composition itself. His latest etchings are a radical departure in subject matter. No one can see inside the skull of an artist, least of all someone who is writing a review, but looking at these etchings it is almost as if Bradshaw is disillusioned with his surroundings and turned more inwardly in search for expression.

One feels after this exhibition that Bradshaw has the potential to make an immense contribution to South African art, should he attempt to come to terms with his surroundings. It is sad that the lunacy of South Africa has forced an artist who was before so intimately involved with his situation, to attempt to ignore his present external reality.

LOCAL CULTURAL ITEMS

• **ATHOL FUGARD** may be coming up to Grahamstown for the opening of the two one-act plays and a dance drama by local students on the 29th May. Booking has opened at Grocotts for the evening which will consist of: "Part of the Scenery" by Lorraine Bellamy, "A Blindness" by John Badenhorst, and "A Matter of Laughter" by Tony Peake.

• **Capab Ballet** are in Grahamstown from the 25th to the 26th. The highlight of their

programme is the controversial modern-day version of "The Prodigal Son."

• Auditions are to be held this week for the Arts and Science week production, which will come off in the 3rd week of next term. Jackie Brear is to produce.

• Today in the G.L.T. the Speech and Drama Department combine with the Law students to hold the annual Mock Trial which gives the Law students practise in court procedure etc., and the Drama students practise in characterisations.

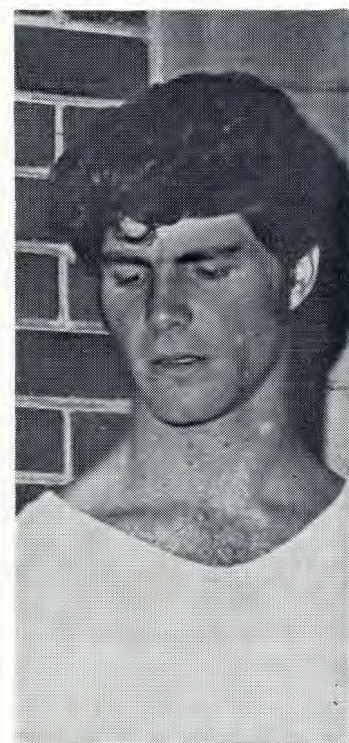
Me and my girl: Music and Nymphomania

"ANY time you're Lambeth way; Any evening any day; You'll find us all doing the Lambeth Walk! Oi!!" The chorus break into movement, the audience clap. Another musical has come to Rhodes, to be enjoyed by the many who gave such enthusiastic support to the last musical seen here "Dear Friends and Gentle Hearts."

The play is different from others seen at Rhodes lately in that it has broken away from the orchestra. By using drums, piano and electric organ, the music swings in a way that is distinctly different from the trad Gilbert and Sullivan.

Bill Snibson as you know, landed up in Hareford Hall and becomes the centre of a battle between the co-executors of his late father's will, who are at odds as to the suitability of Bill being the master of Hareford. To add to his worries, a woman of nymphomaniacal tendencies, who has eyes only for his money, latches on to him. A further complication arises when Bill's Cockney girl friend arrives from Lambeth.

But as with all good musicals, there is a happy ending on stage — but backstage, the principals are gouging each other's eyes out for upstaging each other in the final scene of act 2.



Roland Paver, as the dying writer, seen in rehearsal for Tony Peake's "A Matter of Laughter" soon to be produced at Rhodes.

Jenny Sole as the nymphomaniac, and Jackie Brear as Bill, in a scene from "Me and My Girl" to be seen at the Theatre this week.



On screen in the City

HIS MAJESTYS:

Thurs. 21 — Sat. 23: "Sam Whiskey".
Mon. 25 — Tues. 26: "The Young Runaways".
Wed. 27 — Thurs. 28: "The Extraordinary Seaman".

THE ODEON:

Thurs. 21 — Sat. 23: "Those Daring Young Men in their Jaunty Jalopies".
Mon. 25 — Wed. 27: "Suddenly Last Summer".

Radicals programme

THE RHODES RADICAL Society is holding regular weekly discussions on modern psychological and socio-political theories and their implementation.

The society is concentrating on areas not covered by university curricula, such as "Student Power," "Black Power," Marcuse, Merleau-Ponty, Art and Politics, Anarchism and Populism, the Marxism of Sartre, the Marxism of East Europe, and Socialism and its critique of Liberalism.

The aim is to extend knowledge and stimulate thought in areas relevant to students.

Discussions are held from 2 to 4 p.m. on Sundays, at private houses. Transport is available from outside the Chemistry Block just before 2 p.m.

The first issue of "Axe," the Rhodes Radical Society Journal, was sold out on the campus during the first week of term. Copies of "Axe" have been sent to other campuses.



Radiant smiles from Sandy Lucas, Rhodes champagne queen. But that was before the match and before she set eyes on Hannes Marais!

Intervarsity Results

LAST SATURDAY sportsmen from Rhodes and the University of Port Elizabeth met in the annual intervarsity. In a day unmarred by the incident's that spoiled so much of last year's intervarsity, Rhodes emerged clear victors in most of the events. Following are the results of the day's activities. Further results appear on page 8.

GOLF

Once again, Rhodes proved too strong for U.P.E. and won by 9 games to 3. Local knowledge of the course proved a great asset to the Rhodes team.

TENNIS

U.P.E. won the tennis by 4 matches to 2 in the men's section. However the Rhodes women

proved far superior and won by 5 matches to nil.

BADMINTON

The U.P.E. opposition proved generally weak and their side was especially weakened by their women's side. The overall result was a whitewashing for U.P.E. to the tune of 7-0.

SQUASH

Rhodes retained their unbeaten record against U.P.E. and outclassed their opponents in all games. Garth Collins did not drop a single point in his match. Individual results were: G. Eagle 9-3, 9-4, 9-2; R. Daniel 9-1, 9-4, 9-2; B. Hopley 9-2, 9-1, 9-4; L. Young 9-2, 9-5, 9-3; G. Collins 9-0, 9-0, 9-0; D. Bell 9-3, 9-1, 9-7.

BASKETBALL

Rhodes proved their superiority over U.P.E. in basketball. In a fast and exciting game, the men's team won by 49 goals to 22. The women's team beat U.P.E. by 30 goals to 6.

TABLE TENNIS

The U.P.E. men's team were very weak and Rhodes won 10-0. However, the U.P.E. women's team won 7-3. Rhodes won all three of the mixed doubles matches.

ROAD RELAY

Rhodes entered an "A" and a "B" team with U.P.E. only supplying one team. There was no women's event as U.P.E. could not field a team.

The Rhodes "A" team finished first in the record time of 34 min. 51 sec. to the U.P.E. time of 36 min. 04 sec. Keith Gray broke the existing Intervarsity record in the first lap with a time of 5 min. 37 sec. John Leitch from U.P.E. recorded the fastest ever time for the fourth lap. His time was 5 min. 20 sec.

The Rhodes "A" team was: K. Gray, N. Logan, M. v. d. Berg, P. Gradwell, A. Gunn and N. de Jager.

HOCKEY

The Rhodes first eleven beat U.P.E. by 3 goals to 1. The game started at a fast pace, but slowed down to almost walking pace in the second half. The Rhodes second team won by 3 goals to 2.

The first team went down 2-1 to U.P.E., but put up a good showing against a superior side. The second team did well to beat their opponents by two goals to one. The third team drew nil-all.

The general standard of soccer at Rhodes seems to have improved.

U.C.M. Worship

CATHOLICS AND Protestants alike attended the 20th Century Worship on Sunday night — something all too rare in these days of religious apartheid. This evening of worship attempted to bring home a point in a manner far more striking than much of the public worship in churches today.

Last Sunday's "Afraid To Be" demonstrated how people are afraid to get involved, against a background of a starving black child in the arms of its mother, who was standing in front of the cross.

Part of Eliot's "Wasteland" expressed "fear of spiritual sterility" and a "poem" served as a "prayer of community," after which Peter Fox spoke about the need to do something about wages for the non-white staff at Rhodes and malnutrition in the locations.

The main point of the evening, Dr. Ashby's talk, was delivered in a simple and appealing way. He spoke about the need to commit ourselves. To say that the Church is letting us down is to say that we are letting ourselves down, he said, since we are the Church.

Asked to comment afterwards, one student said he felt that there was not nearly as much impact in these services as there used to be, and that now they are too formal. Another said she felt that poverty is being used as a hitting point too often, but that the service was, for the most part, very good. The response was not good, said another, while a third said she felt she had gained from it. One original comment, "U.C.M.'s up to its old tricks again," was not echoed by most others.

Discussion on Grahamstown Commerce

On Thursday May 21, at 7.45 p.m., businessmen, Rhodes staff and students will meet at a local hotel to hold an informal discussion on commerce in general, referring to the position in Grahamstown in particular.

Present will be two speakers — Mr. Christopher, regional chairman of ASECOM, who will speak on "The role of ASECOM in South Africa," and Mr. Arnt Spandau, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Economics and Economic History at Rhodes. He will speak on "Some thoughts on Economic Problems of Commerce and Industry in South Africa, with particular reference to commerce in Grahamstown."

The Grahamstown Chamber of Commerce will supply refreshments during the course of the discussion which will follow the two talks.

As numbers are limited, attendance is by invitation only.

QUESTIONNAIRE (Cont'd from page 2)

The final part of the questionnaire was on student problems, and student counselling. The major item was on whether students felt that Rhodes would benefit from having a student counselling service like other bigger universities.

Here 80% of the students felt that Rhodes would benefit by having a Students Counselling Service, 6% did not and 12% did not know.

The areas in which students

felt they would like to be able to consult a Counsellor were in order of descending importance:

- 42% said they would like to be able to consult a Counsellor on matters of personal problems (such as work, social relationships, sex problems etc.)

- 29% said they would seek help in adjusting to being a student.

- 26% said they would like to have lectures and discus-

sions led by such a Counsellor on human relationships and human interactions.

- 15% said they would seek individual therapy.

- 6% said they would seek group therapy.

The percentages given in these two reports — refer to percentages of people answering the questionnaire — or in some cases where not everyone answered the question eg. on woman's res. rules, to percentages of the people answering that question.

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Unlucky Rhodes defeated by U.P.E.

IN a tremendously hard game, marred to some extent by rough play and numerous injuries, U.P.E. defeated Rhodes for the first time ever. There can be no doubt that U.P.E. deserved their victory, but the score of 17-6 was somewhat flattering.

INJURIES

Both sides were handicapped by injuries and Kyriacos of Rhodes and van der Merwe of U.P.E. were both off the field for part of the match. In the fourth minute, the Rhodes 8th man, O'Connor received a kick in the back and was virtually a passenger for the rest of the match.

Carlson missed two relatively easy penalties early on, but was prominent in a couple of good backline movements. Hannes Marais, U.P.E.'s Springbok prop, put in some storming rushes as he broke away from the line outs, and U.P.E. opened the scoring when Koornhof scored after some good play by the U.P.E. backline. Bestbier converted to make the score 5-3 to U.P.E.

Bestbier goaled another penalty and this was followed by some dangerous movements by both sides. Rhodes was unlucky not to score when Siopis broke down the middle of the field and the final pass to Pennefather, who had an open line ahead, went astray. Close marking by the U.P.E. backs prevented the Rhodes backs from moving in their accustomed hard moving manner. Flanker Weakly gave an exhibition of deadly tackling and his absence among the forwards was felt when he had to deputize for the injured Kyriacos at full back.

Carlson put Rhodes within striking distance when he put over an excellent penalty. At this stage the match was in the balance and Rhodes were unlucky not to break through on a couple of occasions. However, speared by Marais, the U.P.E. forwards gained ascendancy in the tight loose and began to dominate the line-outs. In the set scrums, the

Rhodes front row performed admirably against their heavier opponents.

FINE TRY

With a surfeit of possession, the U.P.E. backline looked very dangerous and full-back Delpoit joining in the line at centre broke through to score a fine try to put U.P.E. up 11-6. U.P.E. flank Vermaak, broke away on a long run but a brilliant tackle by Cartwright prevented a certain try. When Delpoit again came into the backline to give Koornhof the overlap, the writing was on the wall for Rhodes. For good measure, U.P.E. scored once more when Rhodes swung the ball and the U.P.E. wing booted the ball ahead and fell on it, after centre Cloete had been crashtackled in possession.

Kyriacos had an outstanding game at full back until he was injured. As a result of deadly tackling and lack of possession, the Rhodes backs had very little chance to move from the set pieces, although they initiated some good movements from the broken play. The forwards battled hard and never gave up trying but ultimately the weight and experience of the U.P.E. pack enabled them to get the upper hand.



One of the unlucky few who had to be carried off the Great Field in the midst of the battle.



Sherren shows the way

RHODES DEFEATED U.P.E. by 18 points to 13 at the annual Intervarsity. The game was very close, and at one stage looked like swinging in favour of the visitors. But a try by Sherren after a run by Furstenburg ensured a Rhodes victory. The game was also marked by some very good place kicking by Edkins who put over three conversions and goaled a penalty. Other points came from Nicholson, who opened the scoring, and tries from Kenny and Sherren.

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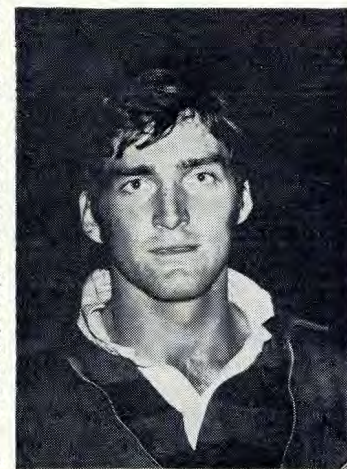
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SPORT TRAIT: RAY CARLSON

RAY ALLEN CARLSON was born in East London on the 2nd October, 1948. He learnt his rugby at Selborne College where he played for the 1st team, for two years, captaining the side in his final season. He was also a prefect and played in the Border schools team in 1966. After completing his army training, he arrived at Rhodes, and was immediately put into the 1st XV. In his first season at Rhodes, still only nineteen years old, he earned his first provincial cap for Eastern Province. In 1969 he only played one game for that side. So far this season, Carlson has enjoyed a good deal of success, scoring 39 points in three games for the Rhodes team. He is captain of the Border Provincial XV and although he plays fullback for this side, he much prefers the fly-half position. He felt that the Rhodes teams successes in the Border Cup were largely attributed to the efforts of Mr. Alberts, the coach.

Two weeks ago, while play-

ing against O.F.S. in Bloemfontein, a well-known commentator likened him to H. O. de Villiers, on seeing him jink his way to two tries. Whether Ray Carlson reaches the standard of that player is a matter of conjecture, but there will certainly be some disappointment if he is omitted from one of the Springbok trial teams later this year.



Rivals share a glass of champagne together before they get down to the serious business of cheering on the student masses.



Women in hockey win

The Rhodes Women's Hockey team showing a marked superiority over U.P.E. ran out winners by 4 goals to 0, in the Annual Intervarsity match on Saturday. There was no score at half time although Rhodes had dominated play but failed to turn their possession to advantage. After the resumption Pri Candy opened the scoring with a well-placed flick. Five minutes later Barbara Laing, the stick-legged J.K. butte, rushed the ball into the net. Then Rhodes, showing better cohesion, attacked strongly and in a crisp movement Annette de Villiers took the ball to score. Shortly before the end Barbara Laing scored her second goal.

U.P.E., though thoroughly outclassed, showed an improvement on their last years play and fought back well to the end with their right inner and right particularly outstanding.



Great activity at the basketball, a trial of speed and dexterity.

Rhodes 2nd XV goes down 11-9 to U.P.E.

IN AN EXCITING GAME Rhodes 2nd team was unlucky to lose 11-9 to U.P.E. Rhodes pressed hard in the opening minutes, but U.P.E. scored first with a penalty. U.P.E. was on top for most of the first half, but Rhodes was by no means outplayed and came close to scoring on occasions. At half-time, Port Elizabeth were up 11-0.

In the second half, Rhodes fought back magnificently and virtually camped in the U.P.E. half. Only bad luck prevented

the home side from scoring, but their efforts were rewarded when Harris, who had an outstanding game at centre, kicked ahead for Gilbert to gather and score. Two good penalties by full-back, Benade, put Rhodes in a position to win, but time ran out with Rhodes attacking strongly.

Overall, this was a very commendable display by the second team and it augurs well for the remainder of the season.

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