

special fresher bumper issue

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RHODES UNIVERSITY

rhodeo

STUDENT NEWSPAPER



clean up this university... see 5
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SMALLS

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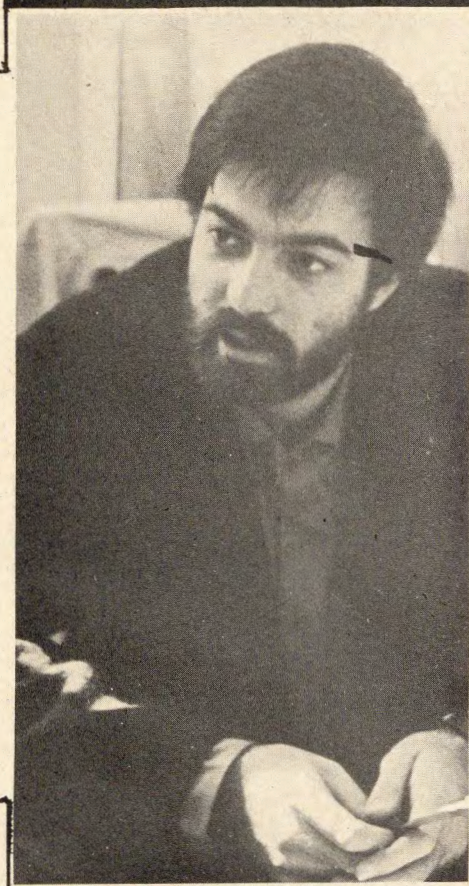
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or at 3 Prince street.

2 copies Lipseys Positive Economics
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A Smalls column will appear in each
issue of Rhodoo. Students are invited
to submit their adverts to the Rhodoo
office or permanent secretary, S.R.C.
NO CHARGE IS MADE FOR INSERTIONS, and
the Smalls column is thus for the use
of students only.

trivia



The NUSAS Media Officer, Paddy Lee-Thorpe, will resign from the National Executive at the end of February. Paddy, who was Secretary-General of Aquarius for the term '73 to '74, is resigning for personal reason. He tendered his resignation at the end of the year.

So far nominations for the post are CTdric de Beer, NUSAS Local Chairman, Wits, and a BA graduate, and Paul Jordaan, NUSAS Local Chairman, UCT.

The Media Officer is responsible for publications, press liaison and the organisation of media programmes including slide shows and movies on the five affiliated campuses.

Elections for the vacant post will take place in March by postal vote.

Grahamstown now boasts its own bush cinema and in the near future will have a Chinese take-away restaurant. Also new to the town is a film-hire service in High Street.

Life in Grahamstown now has many bizarre alternative entertainments including Chinese take-away meals while you watch your own movies. Or Chinese take-away meals while you're at the drive-in.

With these innovations in the night life of Grahamstown, what more can we look forward to.

Grahamstown, small as it may be, helps Rhodes each year to bring in the highest amount of money in a street collection (per capita) in the country.

Our record collection during the Rag street procession stands at R1000, while universities such as UCT make only R3000.

Rhodes students still hold the world per capita record for any organisation donating blood.

In 1967, 1300 out of about 1600 Rhodes students each donated a pint of blood during the annual all-day Rag Big Bleed held in the Great Hall. This record has not been equalled by any organisation in the world, not even by Rhodes itself.

Last year the Rhodes figure dropped to a few hundred with an appalling attendance. This year, with student numbers far over 2000 Rag hopes to push a new figure into the record books.

Unlike someone said some time ago, the blood we donate goes to anyone in need of a transfusion, irrespective of race.

A reminder that the Life Sciences Block wasn't always there.

This is a photograph taken over a year ago when Woodbourne was demolished along with the Oak Tree.



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The Students Agent

NEWLY APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE OF

S.A.S.T.S.



SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS TRAVEL SERVICE

Tom Tits Travel Agents in Grahamstown have been officially appointed as the representatives of the South African Student Travel Services (SASTS). and are in supply of all student travel facilities. In addition to the details of the student charters they are also in possession of the International Student Identity Cards. In association with Overseas Study Travel (Pty) Ltd several overseas academic programmes are being prepared for optional participation for those students who travel on the overseas charters.

Records

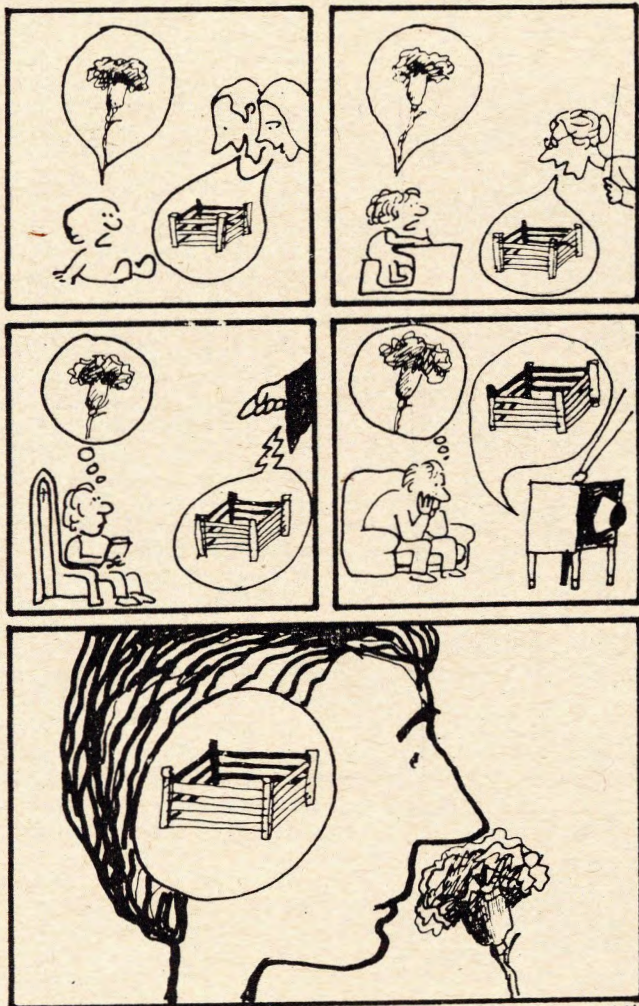
Tapes

Jeans

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COMMENT

This is a special issue of Rhodeo for Freshers' Reception, timed to be given to all fresh people arriving on this campus. A great day full of hopes like Dickens' Great Expectations.

Unfortunately Rhodes campus is more like two other novels by the bearded Victorian gentleman: Bleak House and Hard Times. This bleak house is going through hard times.

Van Wyk de Vries still looms.

Schlebusch may not be finished.

And the campus itself has changed in the past few years.

The Vic is nearly always empty.

The days of demos are gone (who wants to march downtown anymore?)

There aren't any big hayrides to Kowie anymore.

Rag still flounders on with a new-look Rag Queen.

Student creativity is minimal (look at back numbers of Forum).

In fact most of the old institutions are dying or dead leaving a bleak place.

Freshers though are a different matter, like a blood transfusion that comes about yearly.

Last year two first years got Rhodeo going after it had collapsed without an SRC and freshers injected some life into the sick bay of NUSAS. Things for a while last year looked more hopeful with the enthusiasm of first years but the system of reality at Rhodes finally got the upper hand.

Perhaps what is needed from new students is not a re-awakening of the old institutions that are dead, but new institutions. Something to replace the Hotel Victoria and the tea in the Quad.

First years with fresh ideas and attitudes bring us back to Great Expectations.

Rhodeo is not a newspaper and it cannot be one under the present circumstances. This is because

- there is not enough straight news available on a campus the size of Rhodes to fill a quarter of Rhodeo.
- Rhodeo only comes out every two weeks and in that time the daily newspapers cover most news coming from Rhodes.
- Newspapers start in communities too large for news to travel by word of mouth - Rhodes is not that big.

Because of this it is impossible to think of Rhodeo as a newspaper dealing in hard straight news. This campus is too small.

But this does not mean Rhodeo is useless. In the past two years the campus has become more and more split into small groups of people doing their own thing. To some extent this has meant that Rhodes is an apathetic campus.

At the same time there has been a breakdown in communications amongst these groups. There has been no SRC and because of this there has been no communication between students and the outside world. The present Vice-Chancellor said a year ago he did not know what students thought.

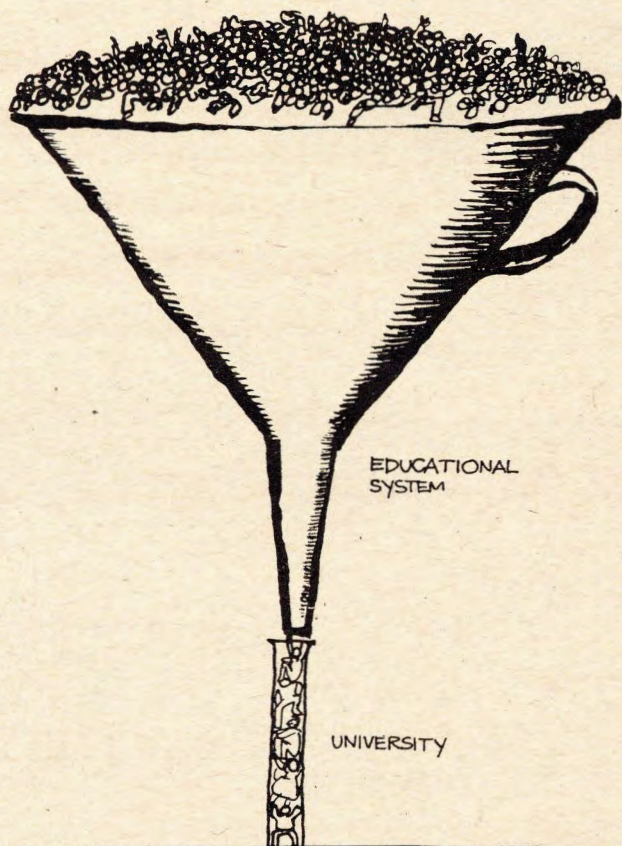
This is where Rhodeo still serves a vital function; to bring together groups in the community on campus and at the same time to communicate with the off-campus world.

From now on Rhodeo is going to serve more as a magazine than as a newspaper but it has to be a magazine with a difference. In the past Rhodeo has been put together by a staff of usually less than ten people working until the early hours of a Monday morning to get the damn thing out.

If Rhodeo is to serve as an organ of communication then students have to use it as such. We will carry any student writing on the subject (within the law) since all writing must be seen as an attempt to communicate.

Rhodeo staff will therefore no longer be here to serve up the news and articles to students. Students must provide this and the staff will provide the finance will see to the printing of the magazine.

If students use Rhodeo in this way then perhaps we will be able to learn more from each other and at the same time hopefully the new Vice-Chancellor will be able to say that he knows what students think.



LEADER

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Societies Page SJA

Filmsoc

Filmsoc is by far the biggest and most dynamic society on the campus. This is because it has an open membership and screens films twice a week.

Its aims are basically two-fold:

- o to show popular "good" movies on Sundays,
- o to screen films with artistic merit, which are not normally on the circuit, on Thursdays.

In other words, Filmsoc tries to cater for everybody, from "culture-vultures" through to the plebs and the proles amongst you.

Being a truly democratic society the choice of films lie in the hands of the Filmsoc Committee which is nominated at the AGM in September of each year.

At present there is a committee of nine, seven males and two females but the difference is soon to be made up (by the way, all prospective girls must be Rag Queen nominees - by order of the Chairman).

Anyway, it is hoped that the Committee's choice is sufficiently wide to please most of you most of the time. But feel free to contact one of the Filmcom if you have "constructive" suggestions - sorry guys, but "Last Tango" is out, but don't be too cut up about it.

Apart from choosing films the committee are the nasty little people who take your money at the door to the GLT, and, when not making hashes in the projection box, are putting up dirty posters all over the campus.

However, they do provide a fortnightly programme with usefull write-ups if you find the plot of the movie too electro-degenerating.

The Chairman is the fellow who co-ordinates film shows on the campus, phones the SAA to ask why they flew Sunday's film to London, and generally does a lot of trekking down to the station on Saturday mornings to collect the films for Sundays.

But for thanks, he gets it in the neck when Godzilla versus the Smog Monster turns up instead of the Exorcist.

It is the aim of the present Filmsoc to get new speakers for the GLT, and perhaps later even new projectors which would be to the benefit of all the societies who screen films.

Filmsoc hopes you will get at least a good year's movies at Rhodes, if nothing else.



Say no to Plastic

We intend trying to get these discounts extended to other shops. This year you will also be able to get your paper at absolute cost through RUPSA. What a saving!

Members are given free copies of our newspaper "The Huffer", and also copies of the SA Pharmaceutical Journal. Also our Association has subscribed to a number of circ-lars.

These are mainly concerned with the latest drugs on the market, thereby helping our members to keep up with the rapidly changing drug world.

Other benefits for our members are a dark room for photo-fans, lectures on photography for beginners and anyone interested; participation in educational tours, e.g. the breweries; student exchange which enables students to go overseas and work in a pharmacy; the possibilities to attend both the South African Pharmacy Conference and the International Pharmacy Conference which is held in a different country each year.

Rupsa

RUPSA, or to give its full title, Rhodes University Pharmacy Students' Association, is the only association on campus with international recognition; yes, to be a member of RUPSA means that you automatically become a member of the International Pharmacy Students Federation - a world wide student body.

RUPSA is mainly for Pharmacy students but this does not mean that non-Pharmacy people can join. Anyone can join and in fact we have had a number of non-Pharmacy students on our membership role for the past few years.

Being a member of RUPSA means that you get large discounts at the Pharmacies downtown

SCA

An important difference between the religious societies and the others is that the former's beliefs about God and His World tend to influence what they include in their programme.

It is thus necessary to look first at the "why" and then at the "what" when discussing the activities of a Christian society. In our constitution the aims of SCA are listed as follows:

- the lead students to accept the Christian faith in God-Father, Son and Holy Spirit - according to the Scriptures; and then to live as true disciples of Jesus Christ.

- to deepen the spiritual life of the students and to promote among them the earnest study of the Bible as the inspired Word of God.

SJA is an official university society which caters for the social and cultural needs of Jewish students.

The Committee plans an all-encompassing programme every year, which includes lectures by visiting celebrities, discussions led by local personalities on a wide variety of controversial topics, social functions and get-togethers, and organised programmes for all Jewish Festivals.

Regular features are the annual Shalom Ball, which is extremely popular among Rhodes students, the annual weekend seminar held at the Katberg, services conducted by the Student Advisor and dinner every Friday evening at Hillel House.

Hillel House is the centre of all SJA activities. Situated in Somerset Street opposite the Drostdy Arch, it is part of the campus.

Jewish students use it as a "home-away-from-home" and all Rhodes students are welcome to join in on

meetings and discussions there. The catering committee provides meals and refreshments for all organised functions and the house is maintained by a maid.

Mr Shlomo Perla, the new SJA Student Advisor, came out from Israel with his wife and two children in August last year for a two-year stay in Grahamstown. He also acts as Minister to the local Jewish community.

With a B.A. degree in Jewish History from the University of Haifa, Shlomo has much to offer in the way of knowledge and information, and has already become a valuable source of guidance and inspiration to all who have met him.

The 1975 Committee aims to provide a more social atmosphere as well as comprehensive educational opportunities in the form of regular study groups. Recreational outlets will include Israeli dancing, Hebrew conversation and Welfare groups.

This year's Chairman, Teddy Kolnick (Oppidan House) is experienced in the running of a Jewish Youth Movement, and if the enthusiasm and efficiency of Committee members in planning this year's programme is any indication, one can only forecast a very active and successful 1975 for SJA.

- to urge students to devote themselves to the extension of the Kingdom of God in their own country and throughout the world.

- to foster among students loyalty to the Church of Christ as a whole and to their own Church in particular.

The activities of the SCA include the following:

- arranging meetings in each res to study the Bible. (These will be advertised.)

- talks, group discussions, etc on Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

- weekend camps. The first being at Mpekweni on 7 - 9 March.

- communicating with God (i.e. prayer) together.

- work camps during the longer vacs.

- welfare activities include work at an orphanage for Coloured children; visits to a hospital for the incurably ill; and clothing collections for distribution among the needy of Grahamstown.

Gordon Mitchell.

Separate

Sexual

Development

Warden's Senior Student's Committee...

This is officially recognised by Senate and as there was no SRC at the time was the sole official channel by which student representatives could voice their opinions.

"It may be said that it (the RSC) is the Senate for purposes of the administration of the Residential System" - quite from "Memorandum. Recent changes in the administration and organisation of the residential system" dated May 9, 1974, which was issued to Senior Students at the first meeting of the WSSC by the Chairman (Assistant Dean of Students).

A recent decision by Council brings to mind three questions:

- Is sensible discussion with the present administration worthwhile?
- Is the university making maximum use of its available funds?
- What sort of opinion does Council have of male students' integrity?

The decision referred to is the one not to allow women of Prince Alfred (P.A.) to dine with men in Drostdy Hall.

At a meeting of the Wardens' Senior Students Committee (WSSC) on March 3 last year the senior students requested that a mixed dining system be established at Rhodes. It was pointed out at a later meeting of the WSSC on August 21 that the Residence Superintendence Committee could not contemplate a mixed hall because "of the adverse financial position of the University".

However, the Senior Students were informed that "it is the intention of the authorities to introduce a mixed dining hall in the Training College area".

As with earlier meetings the Senior Students were clearly given to believe that the only reason there were not mixed halls was lack of finance, and that the authorities approved of the idea.

Things came to a head at the WSSC meeting of October 16 when the Senior Students were informed that Struben House (a part of Drostdy Hall) was to be reconvered to Prince Alfred House (a women's residence). The Senior Students were informed that P.A. would have their meals in Drostdy Hall, thus mixed dining would become a reality.

It was proposed, and unanimously agreed (the committee consists of students and both male and female wardens) that P.A. be regarded as a unit of Drostdy Hall with representation on the Hall Committee with the same role in the affairs of the Hall as its other constituent Houses.

The two Senior Student representatives at the Residence Superintendence Committee again spoke in favour of mixed dining and left the meeting sure that it would be a reality.

Their feelings were confirmed when the office of the Dean of Students sent a circular around to the women's residences explaining the new situation in Drostdy and asking those students who wanted to move into P.A. to submit their names to the Dean's office.

However, the Senior Students were understandably shocked to hear in December that Council had gone back on Senate's decision to accept the WSSC unanimous proposal regarding Drostdy Hall, and that there was not even to be mixed dining.

Not only was the decision contrary to what the Senior Students had been led to believe was the authorities' attitude, but the decision was also impractical and expensive.

Ten rooms in P.A. had to be demolished to make way for a servery.

This means that ten less students can be accommodated in P.A. The strain these extra ten students would place on the academic and residential systems would be negligible and therefore their fees and government sponsorship by the government can be regarded as almost pure profit.

At R1 000 in fees from the student and approximately R1 000 in sponsorship by the government per student this amounts to a net loss of R20 000 per year by the university. And those figures do not include the extra staff needed for the servery, the incomplete use of space in Drostdy Hall and the cost of converting the rooms.

When one considers that mixed dining halls could not be introduced because "of the adverse financial position of the university", that when Struben (now P.A.) previously asked for an enlarged common room, the loss of revenue of converted rooms was given as the reason why this was not possible, and that since Rhodes has not been able to afford a student counselling service despite a suicide last year, this decision seems amazing.

The only reason for its decision must be the desire to keep the sexes apart - there is no other conceivable reason. If this is the reason, then a partition should have been set up in Drostdy Hall, women on one side and men on the other. This sounds ridiculous, but it is in effect what Council has done, at the recurring expense of R20 000 a year.

For this sum of money Rhodes would be able to have a student counselling service, and probably because of its presence, less suicides.

Surely the university is not making the maximum use of its funds (which miraculously appear when Council decides to separate the sexes)?

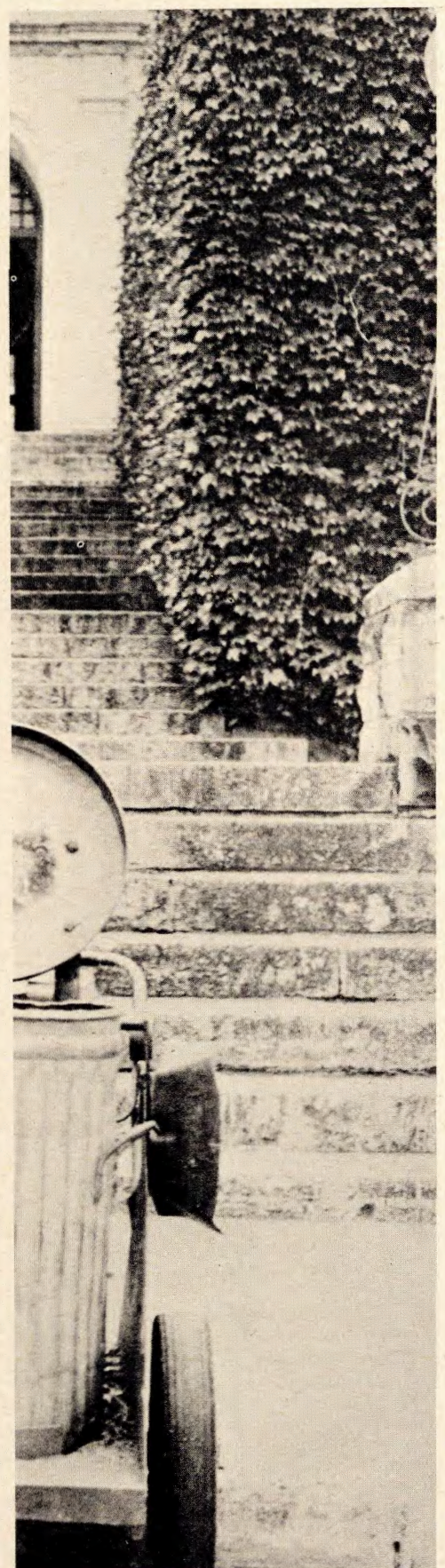
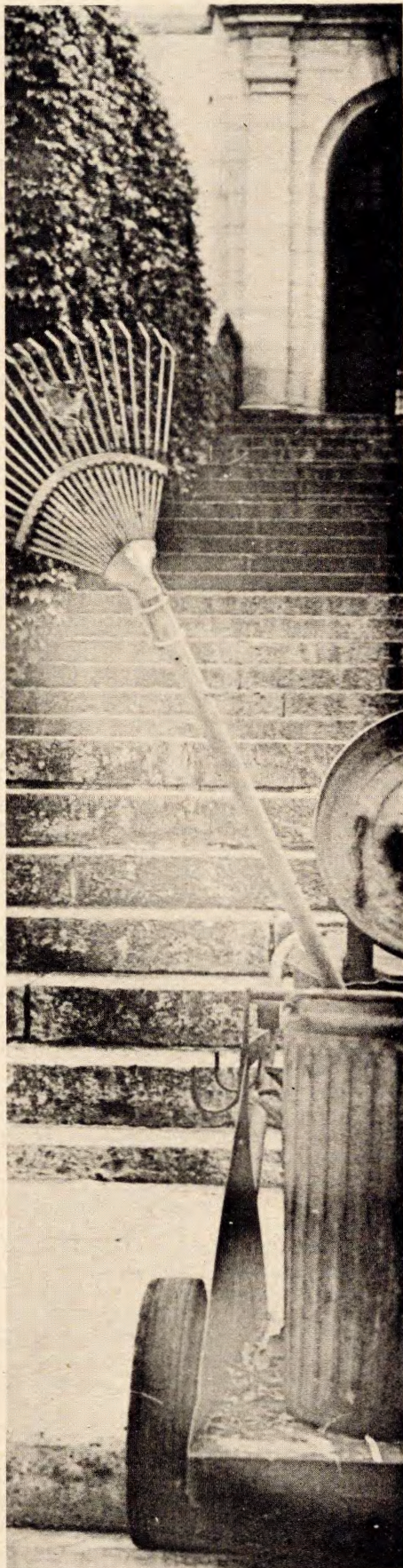
Why can't P.A. dine with Drostdy? Does Council have such a low opinion of the senior male students at Rhodes that they think these men are going to seduce and perhaps even rape the innocent P.A. women over the breakfast table?

Mixed dining would have made both themen and women more conscious of their manners, and have many other desirable social effects (desirable by Council's standards).

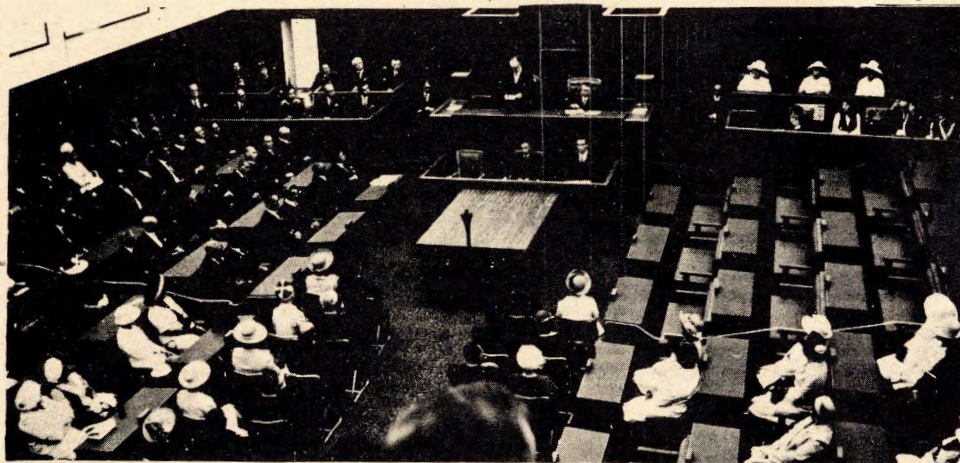
Despite Council's decision discussion is still worthwhile. After a year's (and many years by previous SRC's and Senior Students) serious discussion the Senior Students had achieved much. The rules in women's residences were relaxed, it was realised by the authorities that the senior students, not the wardens, speak for the women students, and a better understanding by both sides was achieved. One must also remember that Council acted contrary to both the WSSC's unanimous decision and the RSC's commendation.

This year's Senior Students must again push for mixed dining in Drostdy. Prince Alfred now has a decent common room and the women's only complaint about dining at Drostdy Hall - that they had to cross Prince Alfred Street to get to breakfast - can be accommodated by them eating only this meal in their own servery.

Ashley le Grange



Conflict over structure



C.R.C. & S.R.C. -- Words without power!

Rhodes University has been without an S.R.C. now for over a year. Nevertheless the issue of student government is still a live one on the campus. RHODEO publishes the following two articles by Wouter Holleman and Graham Watts, both of whom were involved last year in attempts to resurrect a restructured SRC.

by Wouter Holleman

In the third term, when SRC elections are normally held, the "what about next year" spectre appeared:

What about an SRC next year?

What about funds for societies next year?

and more to the point:

Does anyone want an SRC?

Does anyone want any form of student government at all?

The nett result was that Lynette Liebenberg, Graham Watts and Wouter Holleman got together to talk along these "what about" lines. And, from the talking came three divergent pictures - with one factor in common: that without money no society can function. There was no way of knowing whether societies would be funded on the same basis as in 1974 or whether they would be funded at all. The 1974 set-up where existing societies operated on 1973 budgets and no recognition of societies which were dormant was not totally satisfactory.

The three ideas were:

- Lynette Liebenberg wanted to see a small five-member group/council elected by interest groups (societies, NUSAS, etc) fulfilling an administrative role. This council would also have the power to recognise temporary sub-committees to run festivals, balls, campaigns and so on.

- Graham had in mind a ten-member SRC with President, Treasurer and Secretary elected by campus and the balance by interest groups.

- Wouter's idea was a modified SRC with 15 members elected by interest groups and senior students, again to function as an administrative entity and with the same sub-committee facility as in Lynette's proposal.

The above three people addressed Halls after meals for some two weeks, putting their own ideas across, discussing and getting feedback. When they were all thoroughly fed-up with the general disinterested response, a referendum was held to ascertain how much had come across and to gauge student opinion.

The referendum listed five possibilities: the three different proposals, the existing SRC or nothing at all. Return was an incredible 46% - far greater than the three had given the student body credit for! And a mere 2% desired no form of student government at all.

Graham and Wouter's proposals gained the majority of votes and thus armed they approached the Administration and said "what now?" There was an intimation that Wouter's proposal would be unacceptable because of lack of direct representation of the student body. Interesting in the light of the majority vote for this proposal.

It was later suggested by Prof I. Bunting that a compromise should be made between the two proposals. This has been done and Graham has drafted a Constitution. Early in 1975 another referendum will be held to explain the compromise proposal and to ascertain whether it is acceptable to the student body or not. If it is acceptable, the Administration will be requested to recognise the Constitution and an attempt will be made to get an election off the ground.

By the time campus elections are held no second or first year students will have had any election experience as the last elections were held in 1973. This could have two possible results - either a very good response or in antithesis, total disinterest. The latter is more likely.

There is also fascinating variety of feelings and attitudes on campus:

- there is a strong anti-NUSAS faction
- there is an opinion that Admin does not want to see another SRC
- there is the feeling that a non-directly representative form of student government would be too easily dominated by NUSAS
- there is the undefined policy of "non-interference" in student affairs by Admin
- there is the student "apathy" story, although Wouter personally thinks that "disinterest" is a term that is more accurate
- and there are more.

It is anyone's guess what will happen, and whatever does happen it will be interesting. Wouter does not think that we will ever again see a return to the old established SRC mode of student government.

Whatever happened..

by Graham Watts

At the outset of the 1975 academic year Rhodes University will already be well into its second year without any form of recognised student government. Close to 75 per cent of the student body will never have had the experience of a Students' Representative Council.

There will perhaps be a few senior students who can recall the tumultuous days of May 1971 when the Whitehead SRC led over a thousand students through three days of rule-breaking in pursuit of 22 reforms.

Still more may recall the day 321 Rhodes students and staff members were crammed into the Grahamstown Magistrate's Court on charges of illegally demonstrating against discrimination in education and the violent police assault on Cape Town students on the steps of St George's Cathedral on Black Friday, June 1972.

But for the vast majority student government will be hardly more dramatic than the election of a house committee in the residences.

In the third term last year the final report of the Schlebusch Commission into NUSAS was tabled in Parliament and constituted a vicious attack on students. The student body meeting which followed drew a maximum of 200 in spite of the fact that this was probably the most decisive move taken by the Nationalist Government against English-speaking students; not as blatant perhaps as the police violence of 1972, but certainly more crippling in its consequences.

At the beginning of the fourth term last year, after several days of campaigning, pamphleteering and advertising by a group of interested students, 160 people turned out to discuss the crisis in student government at Rhodes and the proposals that had been put forward to deal with it.

There is little indication that this state of inertia on the campus is likely to improve. If anything it will probably get worse given the number of students who do not know what an SRC is.

Despite the fact that there are people who believe the dissolution of the SRC in September 1973 was the re-

sult of a concerted effort by a group of 'anarchist' students to halt all institutionalised student politics, a more realistic analysis must necessarily see the end of the SRC at Rhodes in the broad context of the decline of student activism here since 1971.

To attempt a thorough analysis of the events over these four years - which is really what is needed for a full understanding of the SRC question - would unfortunately require a great deal more time and space than this article allows. It would also demand the attention of someone not so deeply involved in those events as the writer of this article, lest rationalisation and expediency take the place of impartiality and sincere analysis.

However, as someone who was involved during the period concerned I shall mention some of the major forces which I felt affected both student leaders and the student body itself at the time.

The first of these is the climate of disillusionment and demoralisation which followed the May '71 campaign of Civil Disobedience. Often when people with grievances are 'defeated' as it were, they come back even more determined regarding their defeat more as a battle lost than as the end of the war.

But the several hundred students who decided to pay their fines rather than take the 'honourable' option of rustication felt that they had 'sold out' as it were. It is never a heartening feeling to know that you have sold out, especially when your one-time respected leaders have been banished from the campus for several weeks.

What followed was inevitable - a wide reluctance on the part of most students to embark upon any action which might again land them in the

unhappy position of selling out to the authorities or placing their university careers in severe jeopardy.

Related to this was the widespread feeling - not entirely unfounded - that the University authorities over the past several years have shown a marked reluctance or inability to take students seriously or to pay sufficient heed to real grievances. Confrontation and mass action had failed dismally with the May campaign. But what of negotiations through the 'correct channels?' It was the belief that these too had failed that led to the May Campaign. Events since then suggest that perhaps this was true.

A third important factor was the growth of an increasingly influential group of students within the leadership elite which for want of a better name I shall call the 'anti-bureaucratic left'. This group, consisting chiefly of Sociology students, had become highly suspicious of anything that smacked of bureaucracy.

It was within this group that the idea of 'No SRC' originated, though the eventual reasons for rejecting the concept of student government varied considerably with the anti-bureaucracy one playing only a minor role in the final decision.

A fourth factor, which goes back further than 1971 to the late sixties but which first began expressing itself at this time, was a widespread feeling particularly among the leadership elite, of political worthlessness.

It was chiefly linked to the Black students' rejection of White students and NUSAS and the subsequent establishment of the South African Students Organisation (SASO). Until this point, White students actively involved in NUSAS felt they were in the mainstream of political resistance since the banning of the Black nationalist movements in the early sixties.

Their rejection by the Black militant students left them with a feeling that they had no political viability and plunged a number of potential student leaders into a period of prolonged disillusionment.

Closely related to this was the fifth factor - the new radicalisation of the National Union of South African Students.

Slowly transformed from a voice of Liberal opinion to an action orientated movement chiefly concerned with off-campus issues and off-campus directed activities, NUSAS became increasingly alienated from the vast majority of students.

No longer did NUSAS and SRC's in general present the centre-Left option to the vast majority of students. Consequently interest in student

politics waned.

A sixth factor, peculiar I think to Rhodes, was the lapse of most students into an apathy resulting from the synthetic utopia provided by the residence system.

Life was a gas if you really thought about it. Rhodes is the place for booze, broads and bikes and what the hell was the fuss all about in May '71 when I can get my bird into my room any time I like.

There followed widespread breaking of the rules which stood in the way of the ideal free life on campus. And while most of this was done discreetly, when the authorities did come to hear about it they did very little, often turning a deaf ear and a blind eye.

There seemed no need, then, for demands for change whether through the 'correct channels' or by confrontation. Like I said, life's a gas.

Finally, with over a year now without an SRC the vicious circle is in full operation - no SRC, therefore no interest, therefore no SRC.

It seems almost as if Rhodes has reached an impasse. The majority of student leaders who happily saw the dissolution of the SRC in 1973 are

today sadly regretting it; frustrated because getting one off the ground is more difficult than dissolving an existing one already in disrepute.

Fortunately life doesn't stand still and the forces which gave rise to the inertia are themselves transient. The disillusionment following May '71 is all but gone with the students who took part; the anti-bureaucratic left has dissolved with its membership largely absorbed into the non-political counter-culture; the feeling of worthlessness is fast receding and a new generation of leaders who believe in themselves and in the political viability of white English speaking students is emerging; a substantial number of students are becoming increasingly conscious of the humiliation involved in hiding perfectly normal activities from the authorities and are rejecting the sneak mentality that goes with it; and NUSAS has pledged itself to becoming once again fully relevant to the mass of students on affiliated campuses.

The forces which created the inertia are themselves now almost inert and 1975 promises to the first year in a new era of student activity both at Rhodes and the other English language campuses.

The last SRC, which wound up its term of office in Sept '73. The SRC suffered from two resignations which led to attempts to restructure the body.

Life's a gas at university.



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GRAHAMSTOWN



What is the role of the student and university in politics? The articles on these two pages discuss this question. The articles are by Professor Schutte of the Mathematics Department, James Moulder of the Philosophy Department and Graham Watts, an honours student (Politics) and chairman of Nusas Local Committee.

The paradox of university

Many years ago, when I was a first year student at Potchefstroom University, soldiers from the military camp near the university attacked the students when they were having a sing-song. It was during the war and emotions ran high.

I remember finding my unconscious brother, with his head bloodied, shoved under a bed on one of the ransacked residences. The students had a whale of a time afterwards turning the residences into arsenals, with stones on the balconies and various other missiles and weapons.

Every holiday the university authorities cleared the residences only to have the students restore everything on their first day of return. This was action and this was fun!

Of course the government appointed a commission of inquiry and in due course an advocate, representing the university, arrived to gather evidence from the students.

At our first meeting he told us that some soldiers had complained that they had been attacked by students in town. Someone cried "Skande" implying that it was untrue. His retort was, "How do you know this is not true? Have you gone into this?" There was an embarrassed silence when we realised that the gentleman could not be assumed to be "on our side".

I often wondered why this little incident remained so firmly stuck in my mind, and I think the reason is that for the first time it dawned upon me that it was sometimes necessary to ask for a dispassionate view of the facts in the face of highly emotional and prejudiced opposition, and that it demands courage.

My inclination is to use this story now as a pretext to deliver a little sermon on the function of a university, the quest for truth, the necessity of impartiality and objectivity, and the value of a thorough-going analysis of a situation.

Certainly all this is very desirable, and it is consistent with the idea of a university and what it should mean to students. But I also know it is not what students would expect from me when cries of involvement, commitment, action and revolution are heard all around us.

The plain facts are that in a way the university, and this includes the students as members of the university, finds itself in a paradoxical situation.

On the other hand, by the very nature of what a university professes to be, we are called upon to take a dispassionate and impartial view of what is happening on the political front, and to make a true and unemotional assessment of

the facts. On the other hand we are members of a wider society and as such we are affected in a very personal way by what is done by politicians. And this calls for participation in the rough and tumble of practical politics where the road ahead is not always clear.

I do not think the one rules the other out, provided the necessary distinctions are made. The function of the university as an institution is certainly not to participate in practical party politics. That is not what a university was created for and it is clearly foreign to the accepted policy of academic freedom.

Members of a university usually represent all shades of political opinion and the university can never speak for all its members.

However, members of the university may in the course of their duties as members of the university express themselves on political matters, provided it is done according to the rules of the game.

And the rules of the game require that it should be done in the best traditions of academic activity.

But members of the university do not always act in that capacity. Perhaps they are members of some or other religious community or they may belong to various societies.

When they act and speak in those capacities, they are subject to the rules, and perhaps traditions, of those organisations. As citizens they are always free to participate in party politics provided they stay within the law.

It seems to me to be undesirable that the students, as a body of the university, should be forced to subscribe to a particular political line, whether this is done by some

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Stockpiling for winter

American Indians who lived in the forest regions would go to one of the old men if they wanted to know how severe the forthcoming winter would be. It was believed that the old men had insight in these things.

On one occasion an old man was asked how the winter would be. He said "Bad". When he was asked how he knew it would be bad, he said, "The white man makes a big woodpile outside his house".

The white parliament in South Africa is also stockpiling. Over the five year period 1968/9-1973/4 defence expenditure rose from R268 million to R542 million a year. The last budget increased expenditure on defence and armaments by R211 million! On the other hand, the last budget allows a total expenditure on housing of R93 million. Some people, naturally, believe that we are in for a bad spell.

Question: Ought students to participate in politics?

Answer: The National Party certainly believes that white students ought to participate in politics and are mature enough to do so.

because all white South African students who are 18 years or older have the right to vote. Consequently, all white South African students have the right to decide how they wish to be governed.

Question: How ought students to exercise that right?

Answer: It has become obvious that the government will not tolerate any extra-parliamentary political activity

by students or by anyone else. In addition it is obvious that the government has both the means and the desire to crush any extra-parliamentary political activity of which it disapproves; especially amongst students. Anyone, therefore, who is not indifferent to what happens in South Africa over the next few years has only one alternative; join either the National, or the Progressive or the United Party - and do everything you can to persuade one of these parties to adopt the policies which you believe are for the good of everyone in South Africa.

Question: But isn't this a futile activity?

Answer: It certainly isn't an easy thing to do; and there is no chance of instant success. But then it would be

naive - perhaps even absurd - to believe that there is an easy and instant way in which we can overcome the complicated problems which exist in our society; problems which are not going to evaporate simply because some of us organise a protest or two. In other words: the time has come when students and others should wether involve themselves seriously in politics or watch with fascination or horror as the stockpiling continues for the bad spell ahead.

Question: But isn't there anything one can do except take an active part in one of the three white political parties? After all, not everyone who is dissatisfied with the state of our society is attracted to this kind of activity?

Answer: This is a fair question. Yes - there are other things which one can do to improve the state of our society. For example,



authority in or outside the university or by a well organised group of students, e.g by means of affiliation of the student body to a political organisation like NUSAS which pretends to speak for all students.

This is clearly contrary to the idea of academic freedom.

I can see no objection to students, in their capacities as members of a university, forming political discussion groups. These groups could even represent particular trends of thought. They should be open to all students. But the rules of conduct of these groups should be in the best academic tradition of free speech and, if possible, of pursuit of knowledge.

I am afraid that notwithstanding the clamour for involvement and (sometimes) revolution, this is as far as I am prepared to go in the context of a university.

If students wish for more action they should join political parties, or form their own groups outside the university in the way they see fit. But then they should remember that they act as ordinary citizens and that they are subject to all the restraints imposed upon them by that privilege.

H.J. Schutte.

one can try to create a more effective Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) or National Union of South African Students (NUSAS); or try to revive student government on the Rhodes Campus; or join and participate in the activities of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs, the South African Institute of Race Relations or the Christian Institute of Southern Africa. These are all activities which may help to improve the condition of our society; and therefore are worthwhile ones in which one can express one's dissatisfaction with the way things now are. But although all these activities are worthwhile and deserve serious consideration, it is important to remember that none of them are effective ways of determining who governs South Africa; and, therefore, none of them are substitutes for the hard grind of participation in the political party of one's choice.

Question: Is there any way in which one can contribute to the improvement of

one can contribute to the improvement of our society without belonging to a political party or an organisation which concerns itself with social issues?

Answer: I think there are at least two important things which students and others can contribute to our society without necessarily belonging to an organisation.

The first is simply to inform oneself of the problems of our society. And a good place to begin is to read the latest *Survey of Race Relations in South Africa* or the latest *Black Review*. The reason this is important is that if one reads these books one soon begins to suspect that the most important fact about our society is not that some of us are more or less white and some of us more or less black.

If that sounds absurd and unlikely, may I suggest you try the following thought experiment; imagine that, when you wake up tomorrow, you discover that nothing has changed in South Africa except that everybody is now the same colour as you are and speaks the same language as you do! Now ask yourself what, if anything, you want to change in our society; how you would set about doing so; who, if anyone, would be opposed to your proposals; and why.

I will not attempt to influence or to anticipate anyone's imagination or attempts to answer these questions. But I do want to suggest that anyone who tries the experiment will soon discover why another important thing that an individual can do is to contribute towards the improvement of black education. How about this suggestion: give up 10 percent of your income - scholarship or spending money - to a black scholarship fund? If you like this idea and want to do something about it, you can either contact me or send your contribution to the Institute of Race Relations Scholarship Fund, P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg.

Question: Is there anything else which needs to be said about students and politics in South Africa?

Answer: A great deal more needs to be said; and nothing I have said is the final answer to any of the questions which

have been asked. But I hope I have said enough to make it clear that one doesn't simply have to watch the stock-piling take place or try to pretend that it's not happening.

James Moulder

Alternatives



I've got a hairy kind of feeling that you're never going to finish reading this article.

That could be for two reasons:

1. You'll get bored before I even reach the punch line, turn the page or just put the magazine down; or
2. The questions I hope to raise are in fact ones which just don't lend themselves to easy answers.

Now you might have heard, for instance, your parents warning you before you left home for varsity not to "get involved in politics". In the same vein you might have read in the newspapers or heard on the radio that students are "trying to overthrow the existing order through revolution". Now these are some heavy statements. Perhaps they require some looking into, if you're still with me. I'm going to attempt to deal with them by asking a few questions.

Supposing we all have the degrees we came here to "get". Is it not ultimately a decision of immense political and social consequence... for a chemistry graduate to choose between applying his skills to anti-pollution research or applying them to developing a new enzyme-active washing powder?

... for a law graduate to choose between setting up a practice in the plush chambers in Johannesburg to serve the legal needs of wealthy company directors or lending his skills to ill-paid workers in industrial disputes?

...for a pharmacy graduate to choose between acting as a glorified shop attendant selling tranquillizers and aspro's at a corner chemist or embarking upon rural projects involving preventative medicine, improved diets and birth control?

...for a psychology graduate to choose between working in an alternative education system which prepares people for life before learning or taking up an industrial personnel position slotting screwed up people into jobs which only screw them more?

... for an arts graduate to choose between taking up a position in advertising and conning people into excessive consumerism or dedicating his/her skills to a socially-conscious organisation working to eradicate the forces which make excessive consumerism necessary?

Now why is it that so few of us have even considered such alternatives, never mind embarking upon them? Again I would like to attempt an answer by asking a few questions.

...does the repressive school system we have just been spun through, where three of our five senses are deprived us have anything to do with it?

...does the individual achievement ethos of our society have anything to do with it?

...and the myth that the "magic of money will let it all happen" (acknowledgments Allied Building Society)

...or that "money gives you freedom"? (acknowledgments NBS)

...what about the belief that "success" consists of a top executive job, a high-powered motor car, a house in the best suburb?

...ad nauseum

...or has it something to do with the fact that we come to university

1. if you're male, because a matric is just not enough these days to ensure a well-paid job;
2. if you're female because you want something to fall back on if anything should happen to your husband?

This article is an attempt to ask whether you in fact feel you are a free person; or whether you feel oppressed, hyped, typed, manipulated or just plain screwed.

There exists on this campus as on all English-speaking campuses a local committee of the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS). Some people want to know what NUSAS is all about. Would it help if I said NUSAS was about... And added that it is a national organisation with a leadership freely and democratically elected by any student in South Africa regardless of language, colour, race or financial disposition (though not all take advantage of this).

In simple terms NUSAS is your organisation and it does what you tell it to do.

Graham Watts

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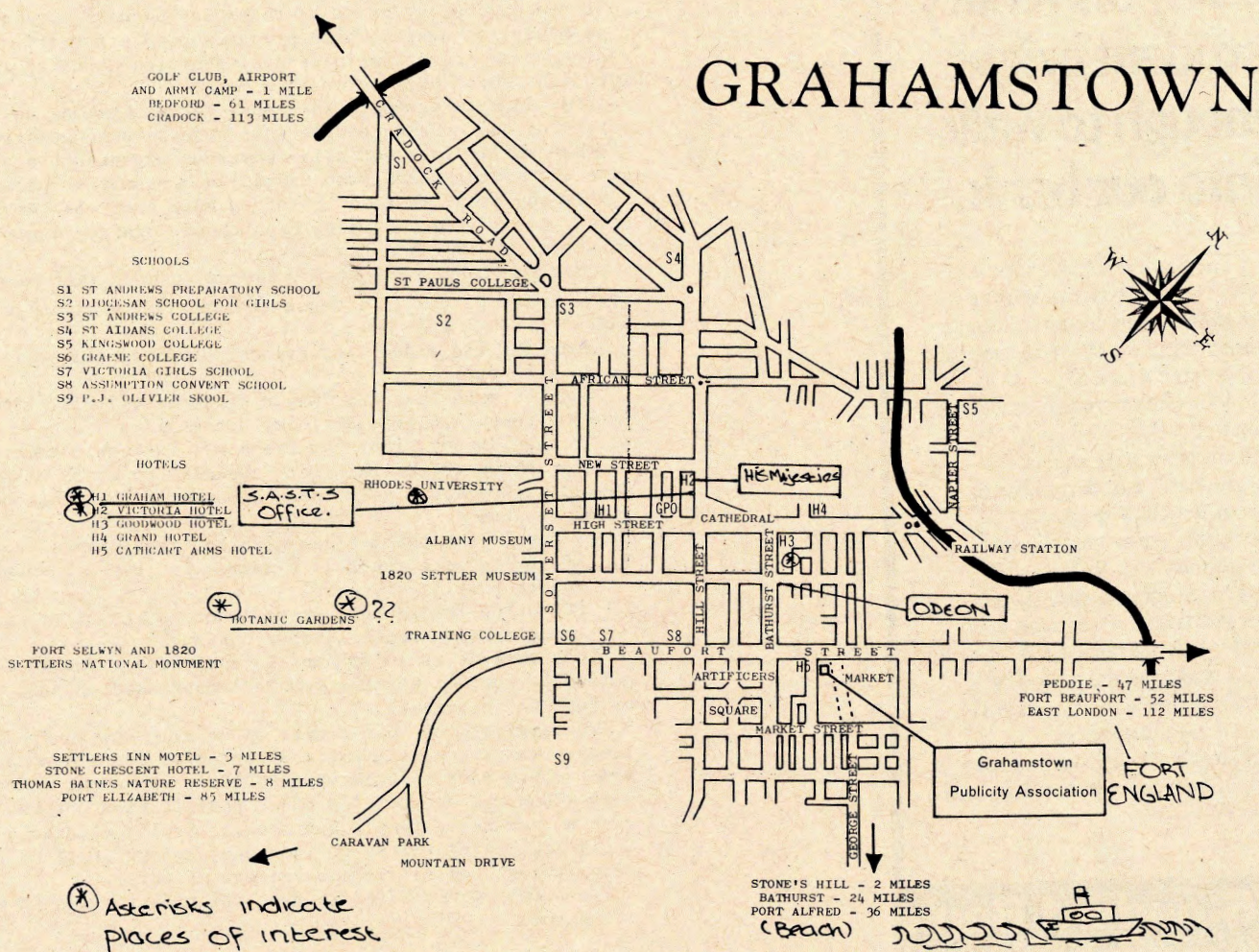
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ORIENTATION WEEK PROGRAMME

February

Sunday 23	Monday 24	Tuesday 25	Wednesday 26	Thursday 27	Friday 28
5.15 pm. Film - "If" G.L.T.	6.00 pm. Inky Dinner Smuts Dining Hall	5.15 pm. V.C. Opening Address. Great Hall	2.00p.m. Book Sale in Great Hall	5.15 pm. Seminar on Contra- ception. Major Chem Lect Th	5.15 pm. Film to be announ- ced. G.L.T.
8.00 pm. Film - "If" G.L.T.	8.00 pm. Inky Social Band: Trend Great Hall	8.00 pm. Film to be announced. G.L.T.	8.00 pm Opening Speaker Sonny Leon Major. Chem Lec Th.	8.00 pm. Film Elvira Madigan G.L.T.	8.00 pm. Film To be announced. G.L.T.
Sunday 2	Monday 3	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 5	Thursday 6	Friday 7
5.15 pm Film To be announced	5.15 pm. Societies' Evening SPORT Great Hall.	12.30 - 2pm "Living Sound Concert" Great Hall	5.15 pm. NUSAS President's Speech G.L.T.	5.15 pm. Seminar on SRC. G.L.T.	to Saturday 9. SCA Freshers' Camp.
8.00 pm Film to be announced	8.00 pm. Societies' Evening GENERAL SOCIETIES. Great Hall	8.00 pm. Seminar on Academic Cretinism. G.L.T.	8.00 pm. Seminar on Campus Evangelism. Union Building Rooms A and B.		

March



Why Rag

by Willie Marais and Lynda Harries, Rag Co-Chairmen.

Rag happens at all white South African universities each year and frequently people misunderstand the reasons behind this huge organisation.

To many it seems like just another reason for unbridled revelry, student pranks and a drink-up. Those of this opinion, we regard as our opponents.

Who then are we, the people who associate with rag? We are a group who decided to do something about the great areas of shortfall between those people in need of care and who are looked after by the State, and the many also in need, who are looked after by no-one.

This group frequently consists of people who simply need a hand up in life. The State has set up numerous institutions to care for the chronically sick, most aged, etc, but there are thousands who are not cared for.

These fall into two groups. We have with us constant masses of underfed, undernourished folk, many of whom are homeless, or living in incredibly squalid conditions. The other group is essentially made up of folk who for some period of time find themselves in great difficulty from which they cannot release themselves.

This includes cripples without work or care, scholars unable to pay their education, mothers and children homeless and penniless, while fathers sit in jail or in institutions of some sort or other. In many of these cases, the people concerned need a small shove to set them back on their feet again.

This is where Rag comes in. We are students who care for these people and we launch our annual rag effort to provide as much money as possible towards assisting those welfare bodies in our community who implement these ideals.

We find that appealing to students and the "outside world" for donations in sympathy of our cause simply does not work. In response thus, Rag has become a business organisation, with its aim realising profits for welfare work.

Its officers are all volunteers, students who share a deep sense of responsibility towards others. So our business organisation arrange a series of functions and sell a service to the community to realise a profit.

The implementation of all this relies heavily on student labour and we at Rhodes have a fine tradition of students getting involved in the hard work of rag fund raising. This is not only hard labour, but a great deal of fun.

Rag mag sales blitzes in other centres, and the many fund raising stunts, provide a tremendous avenue for frolicking while at the same time bringing in the money.

The carnival atmosphere we create as we blitz other towns is always done in a fine controlled spirit, which brings credit to the student community and gives the "haves" a chance to contribute to the "have nots".

Thus we appeal to you, the individual student, to see Rag for what it really stands for. It is not a body which does the State's job for it, nor does it by its handouts reinforce a system or sop consciences of rag whites.

We see a need amongst members of every race group and while that need exists, we want to lead you and provide you with an organisation through which you can act to cater for that need.

The responsibility is yours to see that Rag continues to raise R30 000 this year to pump the profits into the needy right here.

We can do far more than we already achieve, but it depends entirely on how you all help us. Volunteers for labour and with ideas are the most welcome thing to come into our office.

We wish the whole campus and particularly the first years a happy and memorable rag and one in which you will make the most of the opportunities afforded you for community service.



Photographs courtesy
of Hepburne and Jeanes

Changes in Rag

This year's Rag Comm has tightened up its qualifying characteristics for the rag queen and her consorts.

No longer will the prettiest girl automatically sweep the boards and wear the crown. She now has to prove that she shares a social concern before she is elevated to the status of being a rag finalist.

To eliminate those girls who feel little for their fund raising role, Rag comm has made all those girls nominated as rage queen, debutantes. While the debutantes have to raise a minimum of R100 to qualify as a deb, the rag queen semifinalists have to raise a minimum of R200 to qualify for selection to the rag finalists.

On Thursday, March 27, the names of the eight finalists will be announced and the Rag Queen election show will be held in the Great Hall on Friday, February 7. At the time of going to press, Rag comm was negotiating with a top class entertainer to compere the show and do some cabaret.

On Saturday, March 8, the Rag Queen will be crowned at the Coronation Ball, also a new idea. The theme of this ball will be Vintage, which is also the theme of Rag. The ball will be in the Great Hall and there will be a definite limit on the number of tickets sold. This is to be the prestige ball of the year and special decor is being designed by Gill Davies and a squad of workers.

An innovation is the old-fashioned "dances by appointment" idea where dances are booked in advance. Dinner will also be served.

Rag Recipients

The Rag Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs Estelle Forsberg, told Rhedeo that every organisation applying for money from the rag disposals every year has to submit a detailed report stating what they intend doing with the money they hope to get from rag.

Attached to that must be a detailed account of how they used money from previous rags as well as an audited statement of all their accounts. These are scrutinised by a team of experts assisted by members of the Rhodes Department of Social Work, before the disposals committee parts with the hard-earned funds.

The list of recipient organisations in Grahamstown are:

Direct welfare:

Child Welfare Society
GADRA Family Aid
Good Samaritan Association
Kenton Benevolent Society
Mental Health
Grahamstown Nutrition Group (ex Kupagani)
Port Alfred Benevolent Society
Port Alfred Feeding Scheme

Educational welfare:

Grahamstown Advice Bureau
Grahamstown Churches Literacy Group
GADRA Educational Welfare

Health Services:

Assumption Clinic
Society for the care of Cripples
Grahamstown Civilian Blind Society
Riebeeck East Welfare Society
SA Red Cross
Grahamstown TB Care Society

Institutional Care:

Bethlehem Home
Katherine Webb TB Hospital.

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When the mind rules wisely,

MONEY is a blessing

Money! Ruling it is no simple matter. Which is so many people manage to do.

SOME

By Gideon Cohen.

Black labour.

The most important people in S.A. are those who actually operate the productive processes of our economy. It is these people who work the mines, grow the food, labour in the factories and keep our homes. It is these, the million black workers, to whom white South Africa owes its existence.

"As ye sow, so shall you reap". Yet with a government that claims to found its beliefs upon the Christian religion, the facts manifest themselves in a somewhat glaring contradiction. Just who is sowing and who is doing the reaping is transparently obvious.

- * non-black, who comprise less than one fifth of the population are presently receiving more than three quarters of the nation's income.
- * as calculated by university lecturers, only three in every 100 black workers are being paid over a poverty wage.
- * the standard of living, in real terms, has dropped during the last century, and in many parts is continuing to do so at an even more rapid rate.

The facts may be new to some of us; the results...poverty, high death rates, general unrest and political frustration, are not. In this situation, and in the student's desire for a meaningful role, there are primarily two questions that need to be asked: why does this economic oppression exist and what can the student do in desiring means of action toward social change.

The racial mystique.

If one looks around, the emphasis on race is almost coercive..."non-whites only"... "blacks to run in Comrades Marathon"... "Vorster to meet African leaders". Ironically even those bodies adhering to the principle of racial equality define themselves in racial terms e.g Black Sash and Race Relations. Our everyday existence itself is of a racial nature. We eat, work, play and sleep apart from those of a different colour.

Thus it is of little wonder that the majority of South Africans who attempt to explain the oppression of the majority of the land, will do so in racial terms. The most oft levelled accusation against the government and those who support them is that of racialism. Satis-

WORLD COMMODITY PRICES

	LONDON PRICES	PERCENTAGE CHANGE		
		1 WEEK	1 MONTH	3 MONTH
COPPER	522.0	0.0	28.8-	41.1
TIN	3310.0	1.5+	16.2-	9.
ZINC	338.0	0.5+	21.9-	35.
ANTIMONY	1660.0	0.0	35.5+	36.
PLATINUM	56.5	0.4-	16.3-	17.
GOLD	173.8	1.8-	12.9+	18.
WOOL	172.0	1.1-	10.8-	18.
SUGAR	395.0	1.2+	11.2+	7.
MAIZE	62.8	4.1-	12.7-	
COCOA	788.0	7.5+	4.6-	1.

WORLD STOCK EXCHANGES

INDEX	PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER			
	1 WEEK	1 MONTH	3 MONTHS	1 YEAR
				37.3-

INSTANT CASH

fied with such an explanation the person will join the ranks of the only party that claims to have a non-racial policy, the Progressive Party, and will argue that the end of S.A. economic and racial oppression lies in the implementation of its policies.

Such a person has succumbed to the strongest stumbling block of truth in South Africa ... the mystification of race.

Such an analysis is superficial, and in the end will serve to be self-destructive even to those who genuinely attempt to alleviate the prevailing conditions. It is not being suggested that racial factors are insignificant, but they cannot, for example, explain:

- * that with the Progressive Party heavy emphasis on property and financial vote qualifications that, in the eventuality of their policy being implemented, it will still take more than fifty years for the average black worker to obtain the vote.

Economic differentiation.

"Apartheid, separate development, segregation - call it what you will - is none other than a system designed to keep the black man as cheap labour for the white man". As this quotation so aptly puts it, the fundamental theme in S.A. is one of created and vested economic interest. A certain process has been developed that has purposely kept the black people as a mass of cheap and unskilled labour, while allowing for the almost entire monopolisation of the various skilled and professional jobs by whites. Such an analysis is essential if the causes of inequality are to be tackled.

In the early mining days there was equal opportunity for both whites and blacks. But it was the "poor white" and his contempt for manual labour and desire for higher remuneration that initiated the present-day similarity between higher paid labour (white) and lower paid labour (black). These Afrikaners were finding great difficulty in competing with blacks in skilled and unskilled labour. But the mine owners did not see black or white, they only saw labour and labour is part of costs.

Job reservation.

It was the threat to introduce more black labour who were prepared to work for lower wages, that precipitated the great strike of white workers in 1922. The government had tallied with the mine owners too long. In the ensuing election a new pact was voted in. Conscious of the strikers' cry - "workers unite for a white S.A." - this, and successive governments were quick to appease their electorate, the white workers.

That strike marked a new era of co-operation between government, entrepreneur and white worker at the expense of the black.

The first measure passed in 1924 was the Industrial Conciliation Act. This Act was to determine the relations between black and non-black from that time hence. Firstly the Act provided for numerous skilled jobs to be reserved for "whites only". leaving the lower paid unskilled jobs for Africans only. This method has been continuously expanded to the present day. As Viljoen, Minister of Labour, said, "no white man shall ever work under a black man". Thus by annihilating competition in the so-called "capitalist society" the white worker has been able to extract more than his fair share of the nation's wealth.

- * there exists a very clear division of group identification between those blacks who have "made it" in terms of higher paid jobs, i.e. clerks, professionals, etc, and those blacks who haven't.

- * in many townships it is the black and not white shop owners who charge the highest prices and pay the lowest wages.

The student who is contemplating committing himself to "righting the wrongs" in our society must develop an understanding that will be able to explain what the abovementioned cannot be in racial terms.





Trade Unions.

The second part of the Act then set about effectively breaking the negotiating power of African workers. The membership of white trade unions today numbers over 400 000. This strength in collective bargaining has been a primary influence in raising the standard of wages for the white since those early times. Yet the black worker whose numbers exceed his white colleague five-fold, has a union membership of less than 40 000. The reasons for this lie in that while the Act provided official recognition for white unions, the term "employee" excluded, in its meaning, all Africans. What its later amendments made it illegal for blacks to strike, it filled the last gap in stopping unified action among the black workers.

So we see that a definite system has been developed, giving power and privilege to those with the vote (white workers) at the expense of the majority (black workers). Under such conditions, where the average black wage is less than R60 a month, the question may be asked: "why do the blacks come and work for such appalling wages and not stay in their homelands?"

Homelands exposed.

When the Land Act was passed in 1936, its architects were busy master minding the most efficient method of coercing blacks to move into the white economy, at no matter what wage. The homelands comprise a mere 13% of South African land. With its poor soil texture and irregular rainfall it is incapable of supporting the 20 million Africans they are reserved for. Nor were they ever intended to. White South Africa needs labour. The young men in those reserves have little alternative. Either they work or starve. The real purpose for the homelands has been described by Gaven Mbeki as follows: From the outset the purpose of retaining the reserves was to provide a source of cheap labour for white mining, agriculture and industry. On the one hand the reserves has served for mating camps for the production of migrant labourers, while on the other they have provided suitable dumping grounds for the physical wrecks whom industry discards in the same way as waste fibre is thrown away after its juice has been extracted".

Vorster's attempts to appease international pressure for the apartheid system by promising self-government is clearly exposed. Political independence is meaningless without economic independence. The some half-million migrant labourers who spend eleven months of the year operating our economy, are ample proof of this. Thus the homelands coerce African labour to the cities without industry having to incur the expense of attracting them with higher wages.

"Bantu education".

The increasing specialisation of industry demands a proportionate increase in the number of professional, managerial and artisan workers. Because the demand is so high, the wage tends to be high as well. The powers-that-be have endeavoured to ensure that these jobs will be given to whites. Skills need to be taught, and teaching requires education. It is clear that those who will be receiving this education will be whites.

Per capita expenditure on white school children is R292, while the correlating figure for Africans is R17.54. But perhaps more important is the manner in which this schooling is effected. In introducing the bill for the new Bantu education system, Verwoerd clearly stated its objectives: "there is no place for the Bantu in the European community above the levels of certain forms of labour.. what is the use of teaching a Bantu child mathematics when it cannot be put into practice? That is absurd. Education must train and teach people in accordance with their opportunities in life."

The opportunities have been defined as the lowest possible on the economic strata. It thus also simultaneously produces a vast surplus of unskilled labour. So not only are wages normally low for unskilled work, but the situation is greatly aggravated by an over-abundant supply of labour.



Absorption of black elites.

So we clearly see that apartheid while it is racial in its implementation, is actually economic in its functions.

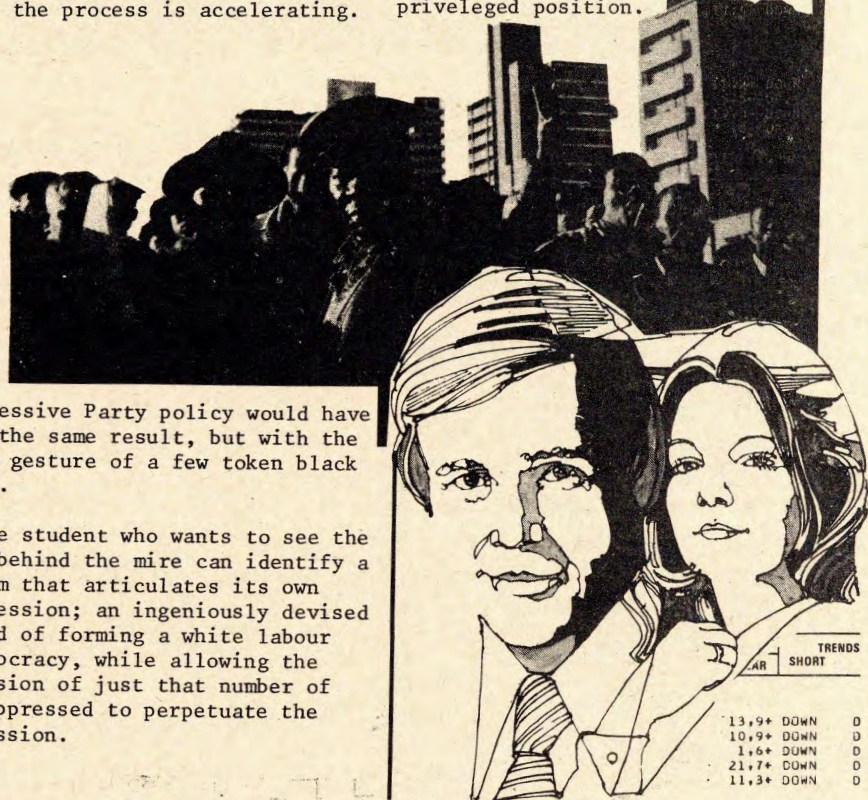
But such a system must be flexible to survive. There is a crying need for various skilled and professional vacancies to be filled. The system has worked almost too well - the white population has been drained to its utmost to fill such posts. The only alternative is to allow a certain minimal number of blacks to be absorbed into the higher paid economic strata. Thus the government is busy creating a black elite with similar economic opportunities as whites. Hence the black exploiters in the locations. Because these are using the same methods as their white counterparts these black bourgeoisie are identified by their fellow blacks. Their homes do not lie in the slums of Dimbaza or Limehill, but rather in the new avant garde homes on the outskirts of Soweto. And of necessity, the process is accelerating.

... the role of students.

Faced with what seems an almost impenetrable situation, one is likely to feel that there is little, if anything that can be done. We as students from the privileged sector of society have little in common with the black worker. There are barriers of class, language and race, and cannot be expected to strike up immediate bonds of empathy. Our experiences differ vastly from theirs and we are even geographically distant from them.

Unique position of the student.

While the student cannot make the struggle, he can identify and relate to it and under certain circumstances, help to enable it. The first requires commitment to a certain sense of justice and equality. This anyone can do in an arm chair. In the second, an attempt to enable it, is made more possible for the student, precisely because of his privileged position.



Progressive Party policy would have much the same result, but with the token gesture of a few token black votes.

So the student who wants to see the muck behind the mire can identify a system that articulates its own progression; an ingeniously devised method of forming a white labour aristocracy, while allowing the inclusion of just that number of the oppressed to perpetuate the oppression.

99,0	1,9*	4,5*	0
56,4	5,2*	22,5*	17
116,6	1,3*	4,2*	3
214,1	0,3*	0,5*	8
64,5	9,5*	9,2*	13
61,9	0,0	0,4*	2
157,5	6,2*	11,8*	13

223,9	7,9*	14,9*	7
102,4	0,4*	2,3*	5
102,4	1,6*	2,9*	11
125,1	4,1*	0,6*	24
201,1	3,6*	0,0*	3
114,6	3,0*	2,5*	3

34,3	0,6*	5,1*	15
45,4	0,0*	1,0*	10
04,0	0,6*	1,0*	9
07,2	0,3*	1,0*	4
59,7	0,1*	0,3*	3
104,5	2,5*	0,3*	3
271,3	0,0	0,9*	9
66,0	0,6*	0,4*	4
125,4	0,0*	3,1*	6
135,9	1,8*	3,4*	3
173,2	0,8*	2,0*	12
112,6	0,7*	3,3*	2
127,3	1,4*	2,0*	3
181,9	0,4*	1,0*	10
259,9	0,8*	1,8*	3
67,6	0,0	6,3*	14
113,2	1,2*	9,1*	2
127,2	1,4*	0,4*	5
98,8	2,9*	8,0*	3

534,1	11,3*	21,5*	20
148,9	0,7*	1,4*	4
165,4	4,0*	5,1*	4
158,3	0,2*	1,1*	6
198,0	5,2*	10,4*	5



13,9*	DOWN	0
10,9*	DOWN	0
1,6*	DOWN	0
21,7*	DOWN	0
11,3*	DOWN	0
18,8*	UP	0
48,6*	DOWN	0
27,7*	DOWN	0
50,7*	UP	0
38,6*	DOWN	0
10,5*	DOWN	0
22,0*	UP	0

2,7*	DOWN	0
21,3*	DOWN	0
12,8*	NEUTRAL	0
33,0*	UP	0
20,7*	NEUTRAL	0
27,6*	DOWN	0

17,6*	UP	0
21,9*	UP	0
8,5*	UP	0
35,4*	UP	0
29,2*	DOWN	0
22,4*	DOWN	0
27,7*	UP	0
31,9*	UP	0
17,2*	UP	0
36,5*	NEUTRAL	0
7,9*	UP	0
23,4*	DOWN	0
29,1*	DOWN	0
16,1*	UP	0
6,9*	DOWN	0
39,9*	DOWN	0
35,2*	DOWN	0
32,9*	DOWN	0
17,4*	DOWN	0

11,2*	DOWN	0
5,5*	UP	0
19,0*	DOWN	0
21,0*	UP	0
11,4*	DOWN	0

**TO BE CONTINUED IN THE
NEXT EDITION.**



The Party of Dynamic Erection was born on January 1, 1968, under the leadership of Malcolm Scrawdyke. Unlike any other revolutionary movement the Party began with two and a third members. Its ultimate aim - supreme power purely for its own sake and the creation of an absurd state.

Idealistic! Revolutionary! Subversive!

Well yes, David Halliwell's play is that, and more - a satirical and humorous look at rebellion by a group of Yorkshire art school students.

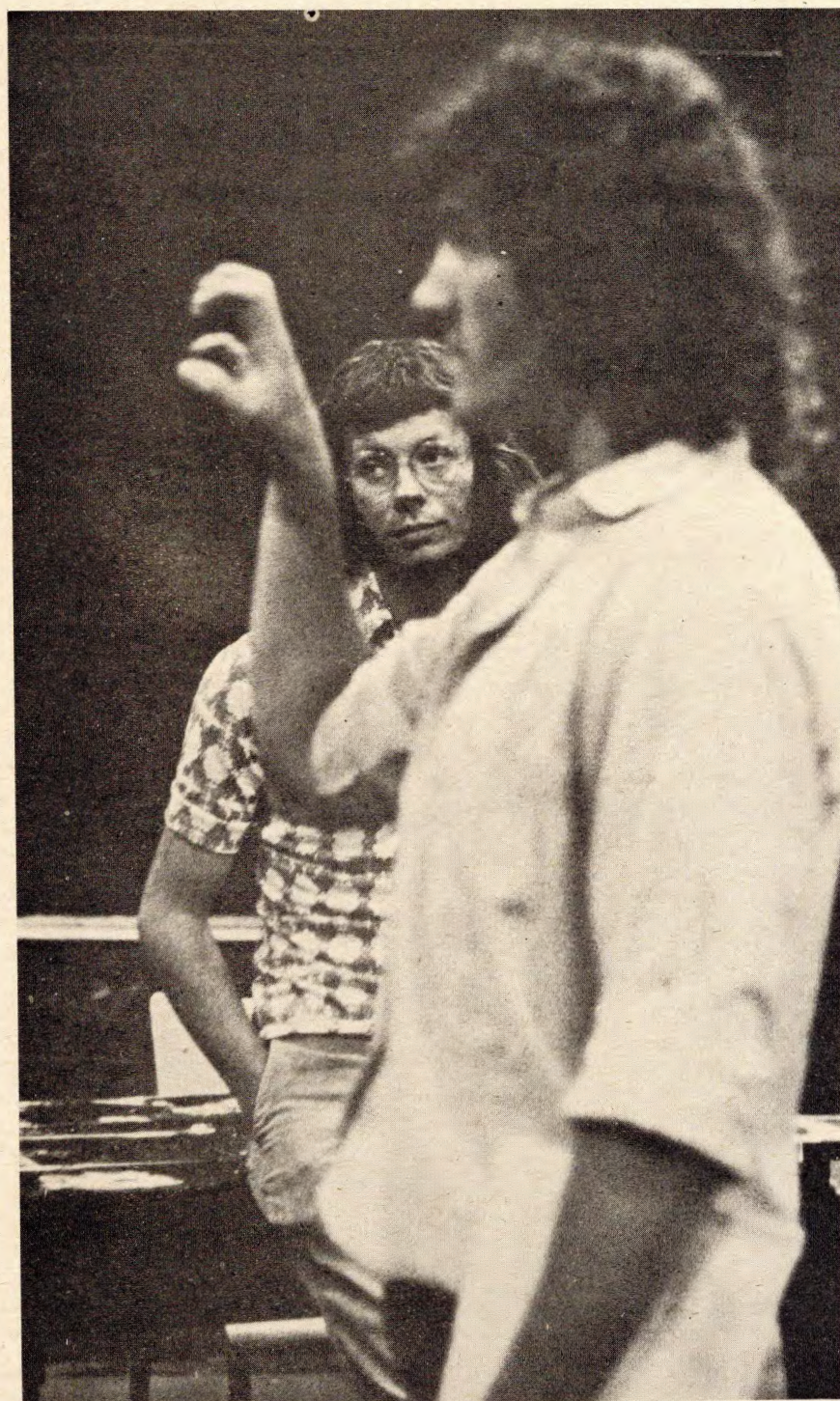
"Little Malcolm and his struggle against the Eunuchs" was judged the best play of 1968 by the British Circle of Critics. It has since been filmed and is doing very well on the British circuit.

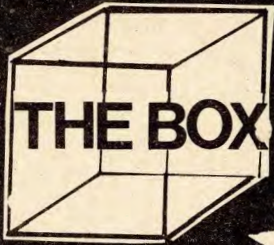
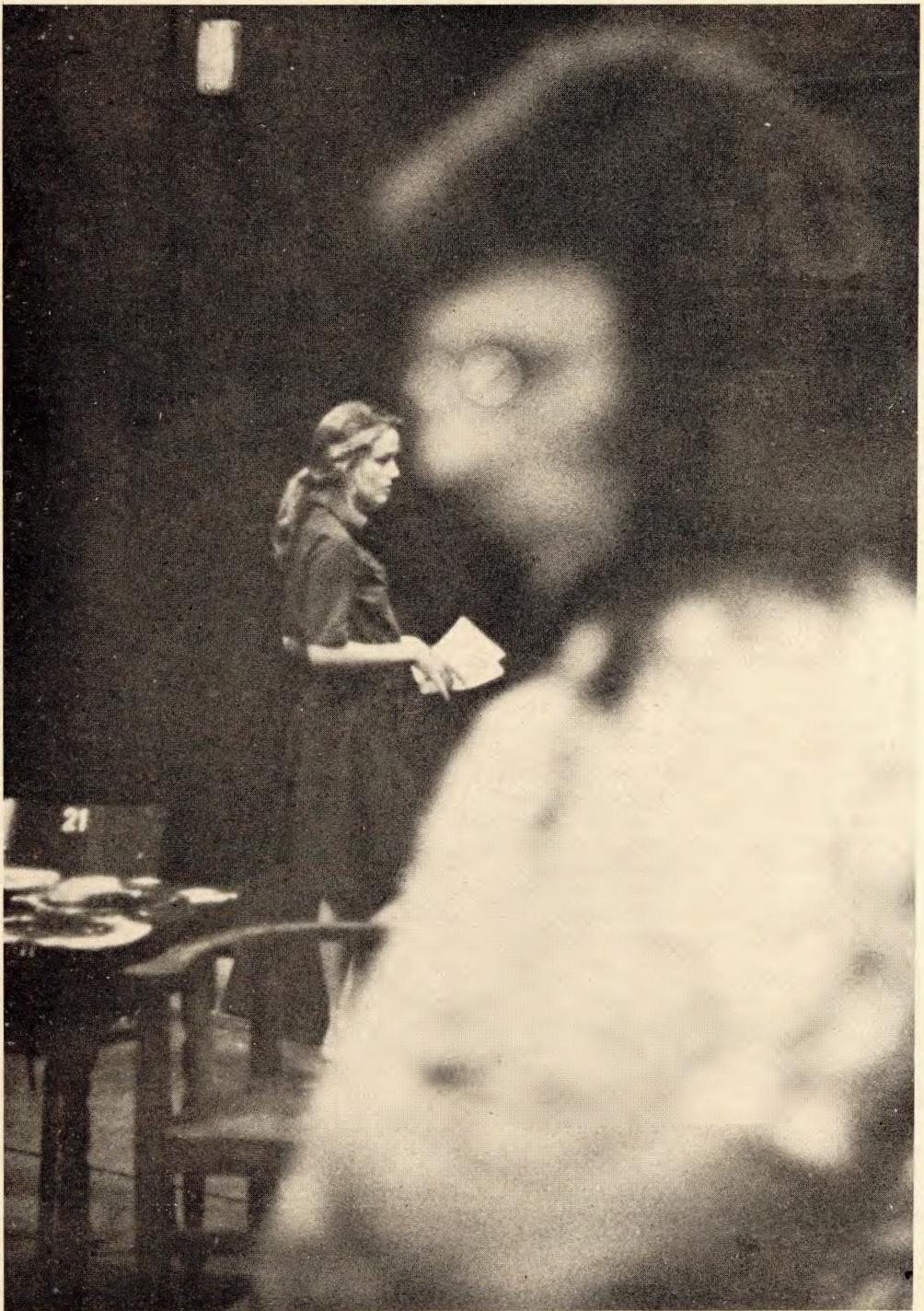
The play will be presented in the Box theatre - part of the Drama Department complex - on the 28th February, and the 1st, 6th, 7th and 8th March at 8.15 p.m. It will be staged in the three-quarter i.e. the audience will be seated on three sides of the stage allowing closer contact with the actors and action.

Richard Mackenzie, a senior drama student, directs this all-student production. Jon Maytham takes the lead, supported by Gail Grobbelaar, Andrew Buckland, Murray Steyn and Tait Brown. All backstage work will be supervised by the stage manager, Virgilio da Silva.

SCENES FROM LITTLE MALCOLM

ODEON		his majesty's
bathurst street		hill street
COMING ATTRACTIONS		
Mon 24 Tues 25		MON & TUES 24th and 25th
COMING ATTRACTIONS		THE BELSTONE FOX
Mon 24 Tues 25 Wed 26		WED 26th - SAT 1st
COMING ATTRACTIONS		Alistair MacLean's
Mon 24 Tues 25 Wed 26		CARAVAN TO VACCARES
Matinee Wed 26 only		MON 3rd - TUES 4th
SLEEPER		WHERE THE LILIES BLOOM
Starring WOODY ALLEN		WED 5th - SAT 8th
WEDNESDAY EVE. 26 to SAT 1 MAR		MY FAIR LADY
THUNDERBOLT AND LIGHTFOOT		MON 10th - WED 12th
Starring CLINT EASTWOOD		BREAKFAST AT TIFFANY'S
MARCH		THURS 13th - 15th
MONDAY 3 TUESDAY 4 ONLY		DR ZHIVAGO
ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE FOREVER.		
Starring BARBARA STREISAND		
WEDNESDAY 5 TO SATURDAY 8		
GOLD		
Starring Roger Moore		
MON 10 TUES 11 WED 12		
Matinee Wed 12 only		
SOME LIKE IT HOT		
Starring JACK LEMMON		
WEDNESDAY EVE. 12 TO SATURDAY 15		
THE GRADUATE		
Starring DUSTIN HOFFMAN		
SHORTLY: THE GREAT GATSBY		
ZARDOZ		
NO SEX PLEASE, WE'RE BRITISH		





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ATHLETICS:

2 Firsts for laGrange

The annual Rhodes athletics tour started with a depleted team. The tour included meetings at Queenstown, Oudtshoorn and Worcester and ended in Cape Town with the S.A. Universities competition.

In extreme conditions at Queenstown's oversized track, only Mark Barnes (long jump and triple jump) and Sue Clare (high jump) gained first places.

In view of the fact that both Free State University and UPE took part in the meeting, performances were encouraging. Other placings were: Jenny Chapman and Ashley le Grange (2nd places), and Sarah Hargroves, Sue Clare, Kevin Crawford and Manny van Zyl all managed third places.

At Oudtshoorn's floodlit meeting, Chapman and Hargroves were placed 1st and 2nd respectively in the women's long jump. Pete Lucas and Steve Dunbar were similarly placed in the men's 100 metres.

Le Grange's firsts in the 3 000 and 1 500m were notable achievements.

Free State University, UPE and Defence competed at Oudtshoorn.

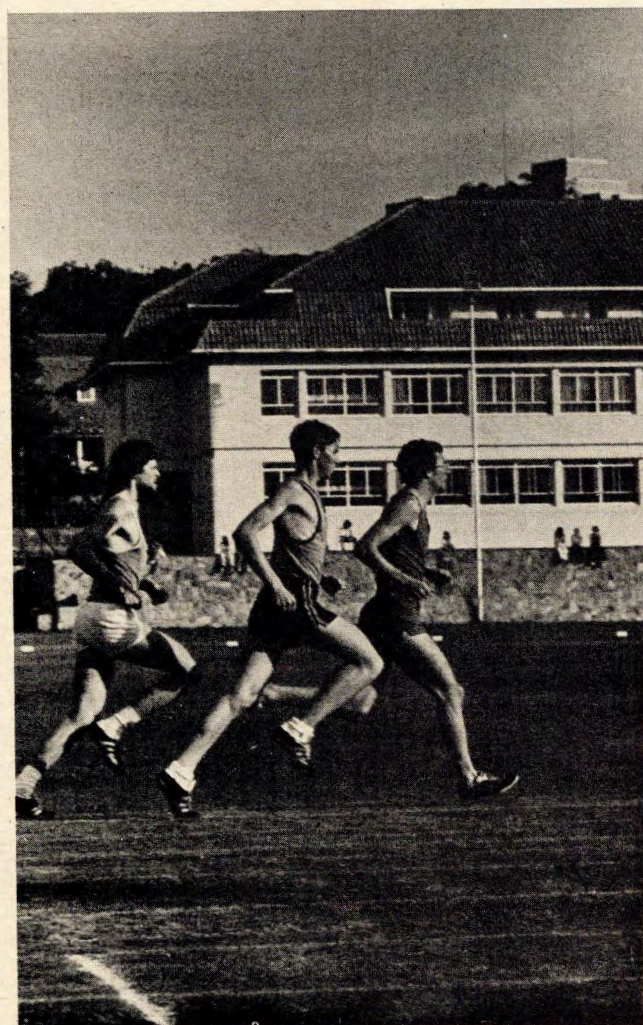
The tour then moved to the winelands of Worcester. The the

strain and heavy racing began to show. First places were gained by Sally Walsh (women's 800m) and le Grange (men's 1 500m). The men's relay team had their first victory.

At SA Universities in Cape Town the women excelled themselves. Clare was placed 3rd in the high jump and 6th in the 100m hurdles. Hargroves came 4th in the 100m hurdles and reached the semi-finals of the 200m as did Chapman. Both were placed in the long jump.

The men's results were disappointing. Rhodes, normally topping the English-speaking universities, slumped badly. Barnes, competing for the first time since Queenstown, only managed to come 6th in the triple jump. Lucas, still trying to regain form, was placed fifth in the men's 200m. Le Grange ran a spirited race against strong opposition to reach 5th place in the 5 000m.

Ashley laGrange heading for 2nd place in 1974 Stirk Bowl



One of the pleasing features of the sports scene in 1974 was the improvement in behaviour of Rhodes spectators.

This was particularly apparent during the rugby match Rhodes vs Paris University. The crowd applauded the play of the visitors when deserved. There were no ugly scenes involving drunkenness, and after the game the pavilion was clean, not littered with beer bottles.

Our sportsmen need all the support they can get, competing as they often do against powerful opponents. But a few thoughtless spectators can spoil the game for everyone, players and spectators. Let us hope that the new spirit evident in 1974 will continue in 1975 and the future.

Craig Martini who attained his Springbok half colours for shooting in 1973 was not active last season. The pressure of study in a crucial year forced him to forgo competitive shooting. This hurdle having been cleared, we anticipate his return to the range.

Craig, a self-taught Transvaal shottist, was acclaimed one of the possibles for the Springbok team for the World Championships held in Switzerland last year.

His event at these championships was won by fellow Springbok Dr Herman Sauer. Sauer was placed second in the Nationals the year Craig was placed third.

His coaching services which produced a junior Springbok in 1973, will be a valuable asset to the Rhodes Rifle Club which floundered in his absence last year. Craig's protege, Caroline Forbes, attained junior colours, having been placed fifth at the National Championships.

Rhodes cricketers can be reasonably happy with their performance at the 1974 Intervarsity in Johannesburg last December.

Of the four games played, Rhodes won two outright and lost two.

The first game of the week against Potchefstroom was washed out. This was followed by a cliff-hanger against UCT. Rhodes did well to shoot out the powerful UCT side for 136 runs and were well poised at 45 for no wickets. The middle order batting collapsed, however, and Rhodes finished some 30 runs short of the UCT total.

Rhodes easily beat RAV and Free State. On the final day Rhodes were put in to bat on a very wet track against Pretoria and were all out for a meagre 65 runs. At close of play Pretoria had scored 107 for 8 wickets.

Rob Armitage and John Stephenson were selected to represent Proteas against Transvaal, and both acquitted themselves well. Rob Armitage was undoubtedly the star of the week, performing extremely well with both bat and ball. Barry Munnik and Barry Phillips also did well with the bat. Of the bowlers, Ken Jarvis and Ken Niewenhuizen deserve special mention.

With virtually all the members of the Rhodes side returning this year and a good crop of first years anticipated, 1975 could well be a very significant year for Rhodes cricket.

The Rhodes Men's Hockey Club expects to gain the services of Michael Becket (Natal and SA Schools), David Durant, Robert Holliday and Michael Thomson (all Western Province players), David Musto (Transvaal u-21), Michael Seaman (Border Schools) and Roy Agar (Western Transvaal Schools).

Last year's teams being very depleted, this is really good news!

This year cricket will be introduced as part of the interhouse competition. This will be played over three consecutive Sundays in the first term and will be played on a limited overs and time basis. The six participating teams will contest a trophy which is likely to be donated by Mr Bob Stinson.

The baseball club intends holding a similar competition but no dates or formulae have been decided for the running of the competition.

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1ST TEST - 24feb - 1march

2ND TEST - 10 - 15 "

AT

His Majesty's Theatre

This year will see the addition of both an athletics relay meeting and a swimming gala (including water polo) as point scoring events for the annual Intervarsity competition against UPE.

The two events will be held on the same evening - March 17 - but will be co-ordinated so that spectators can watch both.

Swimming and water polo commence at 5.00 pm while athletics begin at

7.30 pm on the Great Field.

The outcome of these two events will count towards the points for the intervarsity trophy.

The main intervarsity contest will be held in the third term on August 8 and 9.

Welcome to old and new sportsmen and women.
I hope to see everyone out and training hard after the long summer lay-off.

We have a very wide range of sport types at Rhodes (35 clubs), so there is something for everyone.

We at Rhodes have a special hassle with coaching. Normally we rely on students that are playing at the same time. This demands a lot of extra time and effort. These birds and guys are doing a terrific job, so please give them all the encouragement and co-operation possible.

John Donald.

Student Secretary, Sports Union.

Tony Siopis (1972) has been awarded the Oliver Ashe Bursary of R1 800 per annum tenable for two years at any university in the world.

Tony completed the B.A. degree in 1970 and the L.L.B. with distinction in 1972. He registered again in 1973 and 1974 before departing for the United Kingdom.

He served on the SRC and played rugby for Rhodes 1st XI and for Border for several years. He was also a part-time athlete.

Last year he was admitted to the bar in Grahamstown. He has now entered Oxford University to study for the B.CL. degree.



white water

A great deal of interest has been shown in the formation of a white-water canoe club. There are at present several students who are active canoeists and who would like to attract more people to their sport.

The Sports Union is investigating the possibility of building their own fibreglass canoes. Facilities for canoeing are reported to be good in the Eastern Cape.

Volleyball, the popular European indoor sport, will hopefully be revived this year.

Interest was shown last year in starting a judo club, if there is enough response.

Persons interested in joining these clubs can contact the Sports Officer.



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THREE 'BOKS FOR RHODES

The arrival of three Springboks for the start of the 1975 academic year should go a long way to enhance the standard of sport at Rhodes.

For the first time in many years Rhodes gains two Springbok women - Sue Dicky and Carol Belfort.

Sue is a Natal swimmer who toured West Germany with the Springbok team in 1973. She has just completed a year's study and coaching in the United States.

Her training under one of America's most accomplished coaches will undoubtedly stand her in good stead for both her competitive career and her Physical Education studies.

Carol Belfort also hails from Natal and was awarded national colours for gymnastics in 1973. Carol was non-active last year, having allowed her school studies to take preference.

She arrived early with the Summer School students and has already begun training. She will undoubtedly make use of Miss Biddy Harley and Professor Locke, both national gymnastic judges. Carol is keen to compete at all levels.

The only male Springbok to arrive at Rhodes this year is Barry Birkett, who completed his matric at St Andrew's College last year. He won both the 1-metre and 3-metre titles at the National Diving Championships in Port Elizabeth last January. His coach was fellow Springbok John Pemberthy. Barry was also an Eastern Province Schools gymnast.

Rhodes Rugby Club gains the services of Stewart Dunbar who has played for the Rhodesian team as fly-half for the last four years. In addition he has had representation at provincial level in both squash and golf.

Another new member for the Rugby Club is Theunis Kleinenberg. An old Selbournian, he has achieved great distinction on the rugby field, and was rated one of the outstanding players in the South African Schools Tour to Scotland in December 1974.

Coaches coming

The outstanding Scottish athletic coach, Mr John Anderson, will visit Grahamstown as a guest of the Athletics Club from March 1 - 8.

His success is gauged by the fact that he has coached David Bedford (world 10 000m record holder), Sheila Carey (5th place 1 500m at Munich), David Jenkins (European 400 Champion 1971 and runner-up in 1974). Mr Anderson is presently director of Physical Education at the Herriot Watt University in Edinburgh.

He will assist both the Rhodes University Athletics Club and lecture to the Physical Education Department during his stay.

Another equally renowned athletics coach to come to Grahamstown is Geoffrey Dyson, brilliant and controversial "father" of the English Athletics Coaching system, and author of the book "Mechanics of Athletics". He will be visiting Rhodes University March 20 - 25.

Dyson has strong links with Rhodes through ex-Loughborough colleagues, Eugene Locke and Dough Coughlin.

For 15 immediately after the Second World War, Dyson was the English Chief National Coach, and brought British athletics to a very high level in what is known as the "glorious fifties".

The Loughborough College Summer Schools became world famous with the dynamic Dyson leading a staff of knowledgeable and competent coaches.

Dyson's book The Mechanics of Athletics is regarded as the standard work of its type in the world and Dyson has been received with acclaim when lecturing to mathematicians and other scientific gatherings.

One of the most entertaining speakers of high academic capability, Dyson's visit to Rhodes should be one of the highlights of 1975.

A short function designed to welcome and meet captains and secretaries of all sports clubs will be held on March 3 at 5.30 pm. in the Students Union.

The Chairman of the Students Union will give a brief address. After that the Sports Officer will indicate what is required of captain and secretaries and will explain the workings of the sports officer.

A formal invitation will be sent to all clubs.

Students who wish to draw any sporting equipment, or use any sports facilities must have their student identification cards with them, according to the Sports Officer.

Students may be called upon to present their ID cards at any time while using sports facilities or equipment belonging to the university.

The reason for this is that with the increasing number of students at Rhodes, it has become more difficult to keep track of equipment.

Republic of South Africa



Warning

To All New Students at University

In the past your government has been forced to ban a large number of students and former students. We believe that few, if any, of you would like to end your university career with the following qualifications:—

- *Restricted to specific magisterial district.*
- *Banned from factories, educational establishments, courts of law, airports, docks, printing and publishing premises.*
- *Prohibited from attending gatherings — social or otherwise. (A gathering is 3 or more people)*
- *Restricted to your home over weekends and from 6 p.m. — 7 a.m. at night — without being allowed any visitors.*
- *Frequent reports to the police.*
- *Not allowed to be quoted.*

Therefore, we urge you to follow this simple rule;

Do Not Think

At all times — do what you are told, avoid discussion, do not question any aspects of society, remember — an unwary thought in your brain could lead to actions incompatible with state security — so avoid them — in particular thoughts on such subjects as — humanity; Christ's teachings; fair wages; prejudice; fascism; police brutality; justice; fair play; decency; sport; religion; literature; culture; censorship; cost of living; etc. etc.

This issue of Rhodeo, the biggest ever, was put together by Wendy Nunn (typing), Bruce Cohen, Duncan Simpson, Lauren Vlotman and Pete Richer with help from various other people.

RHODEO is published by the Rhodeo Society at the Rhodes Union, Rhodes University, Grahamstown.