

FOR HISTORICAL RESEARCH

RHODES UNIVERSITY

NEWSPAPER

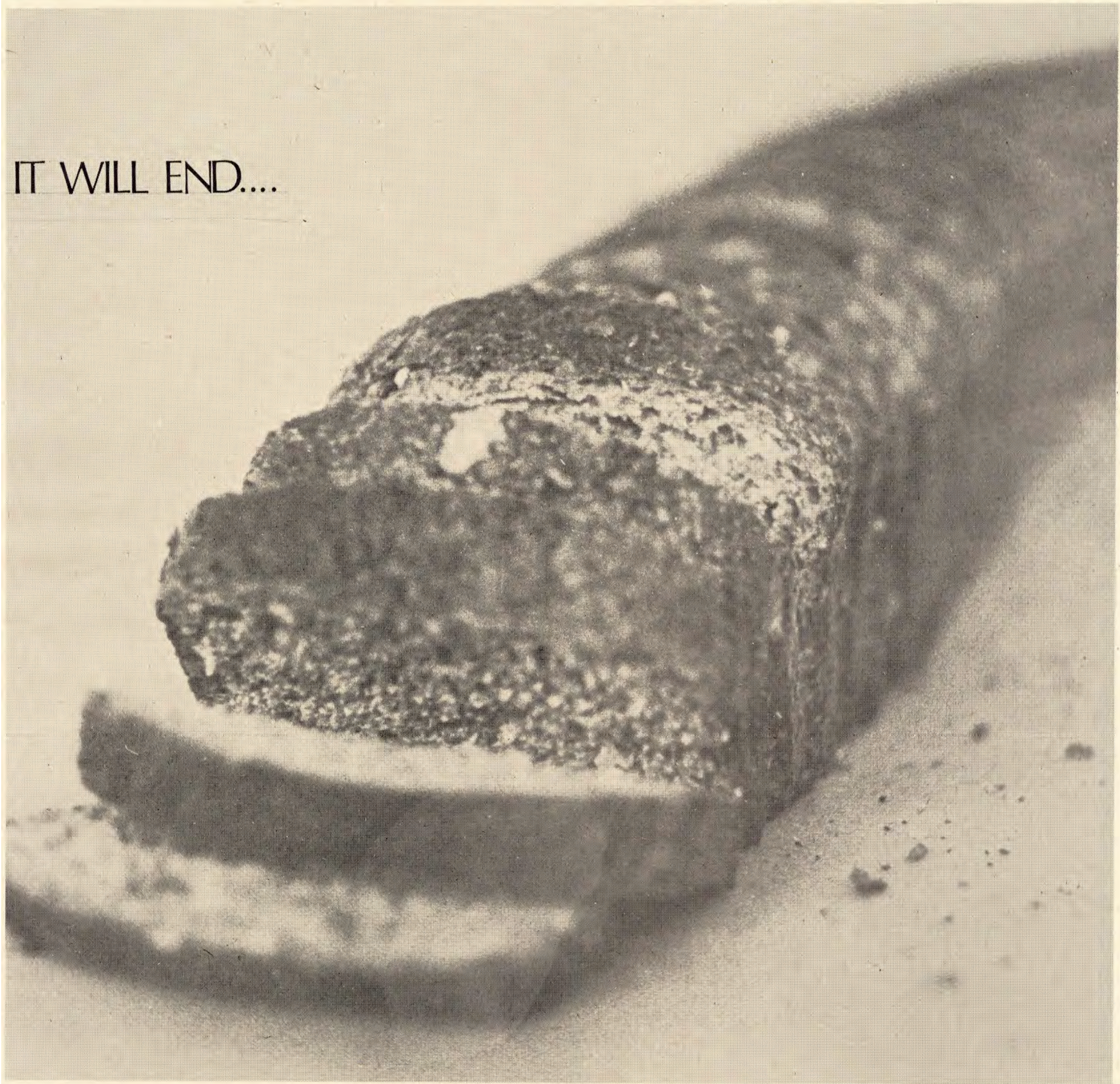
rhodeo

vol. 29

no. 02

10 cents

IT WILL END....



ECOLOGY FEATURE

COMMENT

ragged commitment

"Rag people are students who feel a deep sense of commitment to the cause of community service", reads the Rag Chairman's address in the latest Rhodent.

We do not doubt his sincerity but we question just how far this commitment goes.

Is our 'commitment' to last only a month, to be pulled out of the broom-cupboard every year?

Is our 'commitment' to be only charity which merely alleviates rather than hitting at the causes of human suffering?

Is our 'commitment' to be embossed in drunkenness, sexism and waste or is it to be a true commitment to relief of suffering, everybody's suffering?

There are many organs for truly committed action both on the campus, in Grahamstown and nationally through which our commitment can become part of our lives.

So to those who really do care, the work does not have to stop at Rag, or for that matter, with terminal charity.

eco-joke

The world population is growing blah, blah, blah.....

The world is being polluted blah, blah, blah.....

The earth's resources are being wasted blah, blah, blah.....

Endless pages (made from valuable trees) telling us endless facts about what is happening to the environment blah, blah, blah.....

So what??

If you think the industrial complex, of which we are a part, will listen - you must be joking.



Gill Davies

Rag Queen 1975.



Photographs

courtesy Hepburn and Jeans.



Letters To The Editor

I am sure that there are many people on the campus who find the tone of the first issue of Rhodent this year alarming. Last year we had peace and a relaxed atmosphere on the campus and a significant improvement in academic achievement. The small Left-wing faction evidently find this intolerable and have used the first issue of Rhodent for a massive assault on first years in the hope of reviving student activism and inciting revolt against authority in every form.

I find the political attack on the Government on the back page inexcusable, not because I hold any brief for the Government, but because a campus newspaper is hardly the place for it. In any case we get a surfeit of it in the daily press. The warning to students not to think I find ironical. The editorial staff of Rhodent do not want them to think, but to believe and do what Rhodent tells them. But in any case this is superfluous. Most South Africans do not think about political and social issues, and if you want to know their opinions, you need only ask them which newspapers they read. This is particularly deplorable in a country where there are no newspapers which provide objective, unbiased reporting and comments. Let us have a campus newspaper worthy of Rhodes, one which represents the wide range of interest of an academic community, provides constructive and stimulating comments on matters of interest to students and which observes the common decencies. We do not want just an echo of the political ranting of the public press.

Professor J. Smuts.

This is what university is all about.

It is not the professor showing off his vocabulary and abstract concepts. Nor is it the gowns of evening meals. Rather it is the developing of our minds.

How does one go about this at Rhodes?

Well, a party was given recently by Ecology Action for interested persons. Now because this was for interested persons, it follows that the group itself comprises enthusiastic people.

There one could meet people who are above entire self-concern. People with spirit and initiative. Some were scientists with knowledge: 'Bah. It's over population which has caused every problem today.' There were wise people with insight: 'We grow up blind to what is happening around us.' And practical people: 'Look we put pressure on Van der Merwe, the health inspector, and he will take the action further.'

These are thinking humans. They care about things; be their ideas right or wrong. Players in a life of spectators. They are LIVING: LOOKING AROUND.

You can learn a lot from them.

Don't you want to be a fuller and broader person?

Guy Berger.

Apart from the trickling feedback to Rhodent, chiefly from staff, we have no way of gauging our representation on campus. Our columns are always open but it is up to the students to rid themselves of their selfish and hedonistic chains and for a short while to do some thinking. If they write it, we'll print it. - Ed.



Tie a Yellow Ribbon...

By Ashley La Grange.

The presence of old trees does a great deal to beautify the campus. Obviously with development taking place at Rhodes some have to be felled.

However the tragedy at Rhodes is that old trees are felled regardless of whether or not they are in the way of new buildings.

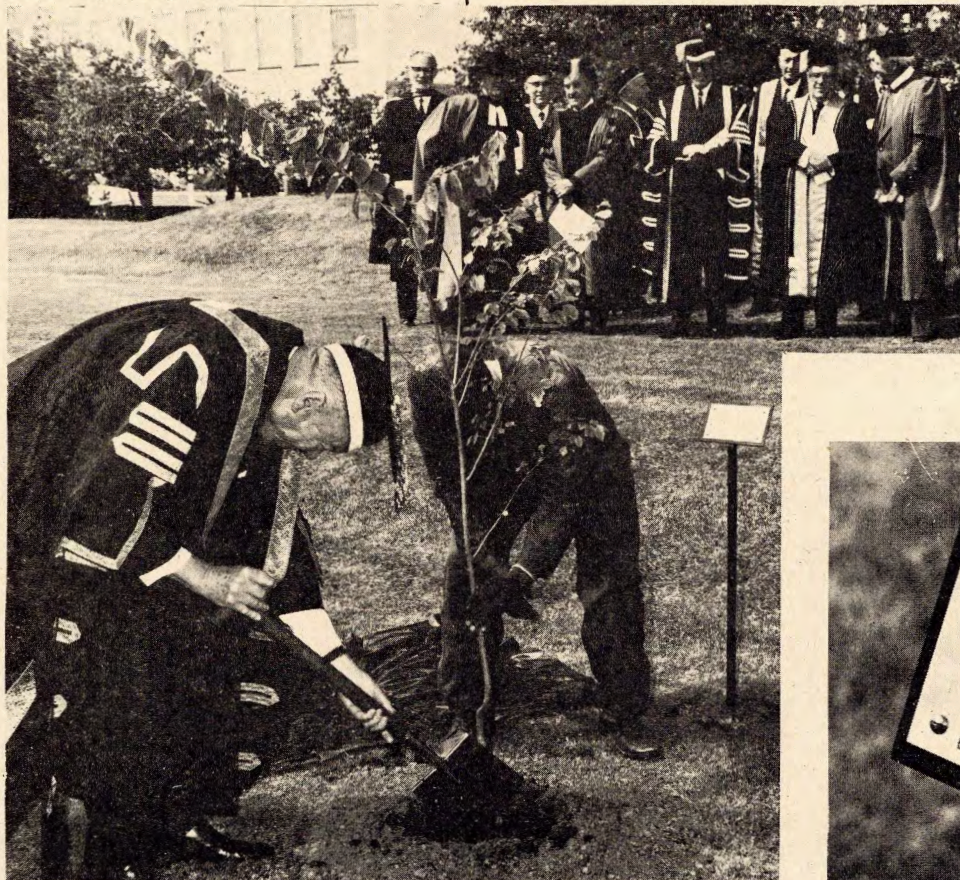
In the late '60 three large Cape Chestnuts standing in front of the new Chemistry block, on the Prince Alfred side, were removed - after the new block had been completed. So revealing the block in its stark clash with the rest of the campus.

Perhaps the most upsetting felling took place in 1973 when the ancient 'swotting' oak was pulled down. Protesting students were told that it was impossible for the tree to remain, and that it was diseased any way, but were 'reassured' that it would be replaced. Under the impression that it was a case of the tree or the building the students stepped down. It turned out to be a case of the tree or a concrete parking lot.

The oak was replaced: by a little White Stinkwood and a bronze plaque. After an elaborate planting ceremony the plaque was removed.

Despite the obvious benefit of leaving old trees near new buildings, one only has to look at the new Speech and Drama complex to see how attractive the large gum tree looks, as part of the complex, trees still seem to have an insecure existence at Rhodes.

This year a tree near the old tennis courts was felled, because it would be in the way of delivery vans. The felling would have been unnecessary had the planners of the new wall placed the vehicle gate on the west of the pedestrian gate instead of the east. It would have cost no more and would have been equally convenient.



Hopefully the planners of the university's development will mend their ways before turning Rhodes into a soulless 'tar and cement' university.

trivia

OPPIES CANT LIVE ON TOASTED SANDWICHES

For those of us who returned to Rhodes this year, the new Kaif prices seemed prima facia more reasonable.

However Oppidans soon found out that these price changes were certainly to their disadvantage; whilst sandwich prices have been slashed, the prices of the 'SPECIALS' have hiked considerably.

Prices for the main meat portions vary from 40 - 60 cents. BUT in order to make a meal decent the addition of a 'spoonful' of any of the vegetables provided, costs an additional 10c. Thus the price of a meal of mediocre quality and reasonable quantity can cost up to R1,00

Obviously Kaif management has found it economically viable to cater for the residence student who doesn't feel satisfied after a hall meal, rather than for Oppidans, many of whom rely on Kaif for all their meals.

Surely the ethic of a university canteen is to provide *cheap meals* not snacks.

It seems that Kaif management has relegated their 'social' function towards students in favour of reducing their financial deficit.

Earlier Nights

1975 has been ushered in with earlier nights for students and societies alike.

The students union which used to remain open until 11.30pm on weekends, now closes abruptly at 10pm, causing students and societies to scurry off into the dark coffee unfinished, and work suspended.

Surely the administration is concerned about what women students are now doing in their last hour of freedom, with all the lights off???

With this last thought in mind, Rhodéo's 'morality' reporter, Rob Moore, interviewed Mr Donaldson, the Kaif manager. He was told that for security reasons (presumably riotous students on their windy way back from the Graham) the building is now closed at 10pm. Surely the security of our women is more important than the union????

When one takes into consideration the battalion of security guards employed by the administration, this seems a rather ridiculous state of affairs.

Surely the security guards could be diverted from their residence snooping to the union. Its so much easier to watch students under the lights of Kaif than under the light of the moon. And when one considers the overcast weather of late, the problem takes on a much more serious light.



S.R.C. Yay or Nay?



Cecilia

Beware Rhodians! - Cecilia's poisonous pen has awoken from the dead to wreak untold damage on you lives. But be not afraid my darlings!

Your Auntie's objective is simply to ridicule and laugh at everyone and everything, including saucy inkettes, hopping heavies, rustic rugger-buggers and all other established institutions on campus. So my lovelies, don't come crying on my door - lets learn to laugh at ourselves.

Well this week the institution under scrutiny is one I think you shall soon recognize.

We all know about the notorious attractions of the Katberg Mountains. But recently this den of meandering iniquities for randy rugger-buggers was inundated by 40 members of the National Union Soya Beans Consumer Board, of which I must admit Cecilia was one. The Board obviously wanting to promote its own product, fed us on nothing else but soya beans and intellectual stimulation the whole weekend.

For those of us blood thirsty meat eaters, it was extremely difficult to quell the rampart rumblings of our loser abdomens - not to mention the beanie odours that kept wafting from the proletariat's posteriors and permeating our nostril hairs.

I am glad to be able to report that even great intellects need physical release sometimes. Especially those who steep their minds in the frustrating, pimple picking problems of Wages Comm. And where better to

find release but in the back-seat of the "people's car"? Bit constricting I would say, but you never know these days, do you?

The pull of the pleasures of the mountains peaks is strong and that I must admit. But two members of the Board really did take things too far when they simply insisted on losing themselves in the dark subversive forests of the catie Katberg. Cecilia was in fact most annoyed by the whole business when she was dragged from the warmth of her mattress to orientate her behaviour to help look for the silly individuals. When the capitalist forester located their call, Gramie Baby told him that he and his acquaintance were quite happy to spend the rest of the night sitting on their ledge contemplating the chaos of student thinking. In the morning they were saved from the threat of subversion.

Well my children, we all fall into the sin of misguided direction at some stage or another - even 23 year old student leaders. Do not be too harsh in your judgement of these shining examples of idealistic youth. They try even if their attempts are riddled with idiosyncracies, their stomachs filled with rabbit food and their language lettered with cliquey "get it together" expressions. I could not help but noticing what nice pretty cars these fellows have when in theory they so ardently reject the material benefits of capitalism.

ET TU BRUTE?

So my lovelies wait with bated breath for Cecilia's next column.

Cecilia xx

SMALLS

WANTED: Wetsuit in good cheap condition
Russel Warren Room 17 Retief

WANTED: Mattress preferable 1/2 size
Phil Williams c/o SRC Office

WANTED: One B.A. Phys ED. graduation hood
A. le Grange c/o Sports Office

WHAT'S ON

Every Tuesday night - Competition Bridge.
7.30 - 10.00 in the Rhodes Union Card Room.
Beginners classes given

WANTED:
One drunk for PRO.

WANTED:
One desk
One wardrobe
Two Chairs
Contact: 3 Prince St.

FORUM invites

Poems
Shortstories
Critical essays
Sketches
Etchings etc. etc.

From students and staff contributions to:
Forum
c/o SRC Offices
before 12/4/75

FOR SALE:
"Save the Whale" T-shirts
R2, 50 each

S.R.C.

S.R.C.

Would you support an SRC?

Why have residence rules remained unchanged over the last two years?

Why the Smuts system?

Why are students incapable of reacting to events of the outside world that concern them?

Why are student societies dependent on the administration for all their funds?

Why does the Union close at 10pm?

Why are security guards empowered to pry in to the affairs of students?

Why do students have no say over how money is spent in providing them with facilities?

WHY IS THERE NO STUDENT LEADERSHIP?

Support the establishment of an S.R.C.

Support the establishment of a STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

For too long now WE HAVE BEEN UNREPRESENTED

The debacle began in the bad old days, back in 1973. 'Reform' was in the air. It blasted students off the map. Everybody had a constitution that was going to bring democratic representation to the student body - in those days everybody was a leader.

Then the 'leaders' discovered that what they thought was a mass of 2 000 students behind them was more of a corpse than a body! - They began to have doubts. They doubted the administration, they doubted the staff, they doubted Chou en Lai and Quasimodo. They never thought of doubting themselves....

Time passed, and still true in faith but as unable as ever to look at themselves, these 'messiahs', came to the conclusion that though there was no room for doubt about themselves, the only true conclusion that could be drawn was that they too were part of the corpse and though never actually dead, they must be in a state of suspended animation. This was the only explanation they could give for the fact that dead or not, they were just as much part of the corpse as anyone else.

Suddenly, from way down in the heart of the corpse, someone asked the question 'Why'. And the answers came, students can be represented, if were offered representa-

tion and NOT manipulation; IF the powers that be will treat us in a responsible fashion and not adopt a paternalistic attitude suitable to the pseudo authority they would pass off as "student Government"; IF a real effort is made to turn attention to those problems that are real to students:

The lack of psychological counseling service;
the lack of consultation in all matters relating to student residences;
the lack of a creative response to the nature and organisation of our academic life, which is currently handed to us on a platter, the set menu of academic delicacies may be starting to dull the palate?

The first step in handling the problems of student life is to lend support to a Student Representative Council to bring some control over our own futures back into our hands - Aimlessness can be as much of a shackle as a ball and chain.

MINI - BOOKS

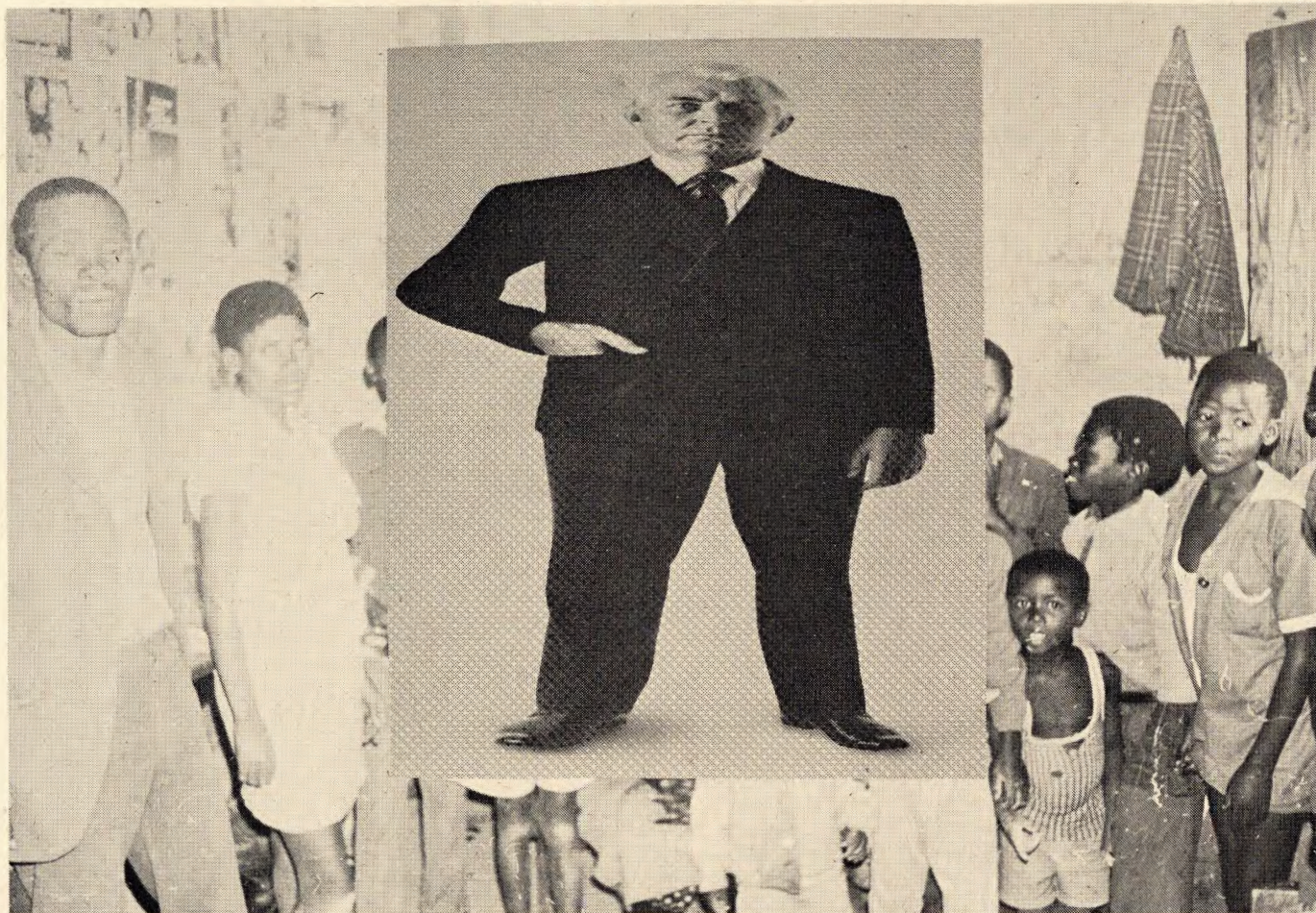
A MUST AND REAL BOON TO SCIENCE STUDENTS:

An introduction to Organic Chemistry.

The Island System (Mechanics, Magnetism and Electricity) Exponents and Logarithms.
R2,00 a copy. Obtainable at Ichthyology or from Rhodoe Office, Rhodes Union.



Behind every successful bigot lies...



Sing a song of politics,
a pocketful of rand,
17million black men,
Starving of the land.
Step right up folks, I have
for you a game which the
whole family can play, little
skill required. The only
requirements are:-

- Total insensitivity
- Lack of reason
- Dishonesty
- Lack of compassion
- Delusion of grandeur
- An archaic Puritan ethic
on which to fall back if the
game becomes too difficult

The rules are simple, they
are your own. If you are old
enough to be a bigot then
you are eligible to play.
You will probably be born
into one specific racial
group, which allows you to
discriminate on grounds of colour,
religion, or anything
which you feel like discriminating
about. If you are
lucky enough to have been
born a coloured, then you are
at an immediate advantage,
for you can choose either
white or black opponents. In
order to equalize the game,
coloured players will be
penalised by having a white
husband/wife as the case may
be. This is equal to five
bad points, and can earn the
player a term in one of the
rehabilitation centres marked
with a cross. These centres
can be found at every turn
in the game.

The aim of the game is to
get to retirement, marked by
a white house and car in the
far corner of the board.
Since the game is basically
a race, it is essential to
equalize the competition before
the start. There are
two sets of pieces supplied
with the set. Included in

the first set is a passbook,
(to allow movement), brown
bread, (to provide food for
the journey) and one set of
patent bare-feet. The other
set, (most often employed),
includes an international
passport, with German imported
car and crayfish-tails every
halfhour. Both players
must be equipped the same,

otherwise they are to be
penalised by the appended rule:
British fair play. With five
unintentional transgressions
of this rule, the player assumes
the role of banker, and he is
obviously the winner. Any
intentional transgression
result in all the other players
shaking their heads and saying
"TUT, TUT, TUT." No points will
be awarded. There is a more
complex form of the game which
can be bought (R5 s.a.e) which
includes legal proceedings,
subpoenas, and finally eviction.
For an extra 50c, we include
a full-colour picture of a
weeping wife and family.

The dice provided are pink
and blue, for obvious reasons.
One is rolled in each hand,
(also obvious) and thrown on
the map of the homelands.
If a player throws a double
six, he is entitled to pick up
the blue card, which is a
free holiday abroad for six
months, and this entitles him
to miss three throws. If a
player should throw a 3, 5, 7, 9
or 11, he is to proceed directly
to jail, for the number of months
indicated by the dice.

At the start of the game,
each player is given R50. He
may only get out of jail by
throwing a lucky six, or paying
a fine of R250. Landing on
Houghton allows the player
to miss one throw, and landing
on Dimbaza eliminates the player.

The players decide on a
common bias, and with one
player being the bigot and
one being the victim, the game
is begun. If you're a sore
loser, you can always resettle
the winner on the under-
side of the board, marked as
an island. Best of all, if
you find the game frustrating,
you can always have a beer,
and forget the whole damn
thing.

APARTHEID'S LITTLE HEROES

ROBERT KIRBY



A well known fertilizer millionaire's wife.....I suppose she
could be called a dung-widow....
has revealed in an interview
the secrets of her domestic
regimen. According to this
lady the most important fact
of life is the running of a
tight kitchen. She explains
that unless she keeps a close
watch on the pantry stocks
and the liquor cupboard all
manner of minor thefts take
place. Here a cup of rice
and there a double of cooking
sherry. A million or two
could disappear quite easily
this way. And of course she's
quite right.

We all know these facts
about the domestics. I once
noticed a colleague of mine
go into vacuous apoplexy when
he discovered that the whisky
bottle looked about two millimetres
emptier. It was obviously
the maid. "What next?"
he gasped. "I pay her R30
a month and this is all the
gratitude I get." I felt
sympathetic at the time until
he explained that a kidney
was missing from the fridge
as well.

To understand what these
two people were concerned
about it is necessary, first,
to understand some basic
facts about the domestic servants.
Any housewife will
confirm these facts.

1. The South African
domestic servant is lazy.
They get up at six o'clock
to make the early morning
tea and loaf about the house
until about 8 p.m. when the
evening dishes are done.

2. The South African
domestic servant is dishonest.
They have no right
to pinch sugar and rice
for the kids in Soweto.

3. The South African
domestic servant is stupid.
Some of them can scarcely
speak English.

4. The South African
domestic servant has certain
other drawbacks like they
are always fighting, or
shouting or being sullen
or talking to each other
on the telephone, or sneaking
in their boyfriends or
having babies or asking for
time off to bury them.

Mrs Dung-Widow you are so
right it's painful. You have
the answer. You're like my
mother-in-law who is not quite
as well off as you are but
also knows that wisdom which
she carries at her waist in
a large bunch of keys. You
and the rest of your noble
breed on that far hill amongst
the kikuyu grass and the pre-
cast concrete walls. For you
all awaits a very special
heaven in which there will be
myriad cupboards to lock and
keys by the dozen and morning
tea always on time and whisky
that is never filched. And
the heaven will be called something
nice like Analglenne
full of supermarkets and fast-
backs. A crushproof paradise,
deep-frozen and completely
without Thursday afternoons.

When the mind rules wisely,

MONEY is a blessing

Money! Ruling it is no simple matter. Which is regarding actions. T

so many people manag

IS.COM

by Gideon Cohen
.....Continued
from the last
edition of
Rhodeo

The pen is mightier than the sword. The workers have learnt that the forces that face them are too powerful - police, special branch and the army. The most powerful tool in the hands of the labour movement is information. The university and the situation of the student allows for the acquisition of that. Unfortunately it lies dead and buried in the library shelves, and when used, it is done so for academic masturbation. That information must be utilized. One can delineate two areas in which the information must be utilized.

Public knowledge.

The public knowledge of the workers' wages and conditions, and especially the way in which he is manipulated, is limited to the newspaper and radio. The latter with items such as "Focus on student activism" and Current Affairs can immediately be dismissed as a means of providing true and unbiased information. In this media the public is blatantly being misled as to the real state of affairs. But the press presents a slightly different picture

Although the press is owned for the most part by the same people who control mining and industry, it can, in some instances, be useful as a means of swaying public opinion. Unfortunately, lately even when it attempts to uncover labour exploitation it often obtains only half truths to publish. A good example is the report by the Daily Dispatch on the strikes at the famous Frame factory in East London. The paper reported that, although many workers had been fired, most of the old workers who had not participated in the strike would be given higher wages. The truth of the story goes like this. Those workers who were fired belonged in the main to a higher paid bracket. Those who were now to be paid "higher wages" were simply pushed up into the former's wage level and those newly recruited workers are all being paid the same low wages as before.

If students have contact with workers such misrepresentation can be corrected. While many may think that the press plays a minor role in this conflict, we must remember that foreign investment comprises a large proportion of industry. Much of the information that these "absentee landlords" get about South Africa is obtained from overseas editions of local newspapers. If the correct information gets through it can have a marked effect on the labour policy of such companies. In fact, it has been largely through South African students that the wage level of such companies are noticeably higher than those owned internally.

The above example is one on many. While managers are generally quite prepared to continue paying low wages on the quiet, their attitude quickly changes when exposed, especially in the face of a more informed public. The situation is almost self-generating... the more they are exposed, the more indignant the public becomes at later exposures.

Local influence.

Another method, usually more powerful, is where the student has influence, in or near his surroundings.

The wages paid to the black staff at Rhodes are almost the most appalling paid anywhere in the country. At an average of less than R30 a week they cannot hope to feed and clothe themselves, let alone their families. Workers are dismissed without any reasonable grounds. The greatest possible pressure should be brought against an administration of this. Students cannot claim to be "liberal" et al ad nauseum when such conditions prevail on their own campus, and make no attempt to change them.

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	18.2	3.1
ZINC	338.0	0.5	21.9	35.0
ANTIMONY	1060.0	0.0	35.5	36.0
PLATINUM	96.5	0.4	16.3	17.0
GOLD	173.8	1.8	12.9	18.0
WOOL	172.0	1.1	10.8	12.0
SUGAR	345.0	1.2	11.2	7.0
MAIZE	62.8	4.1	12.7	1.0
COCOA	788.0	7.5	4.6	1.0

WORLD STOCK EXCHANGES

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

INSTANT CASH

Legal rights.

Workers live in ignorance of their legal rights and of the channels that can be followed to secure them. Despite the enormous amount of repressive economic measures enforced against the African worker, there still exists a number of laws that offer a certain amount of protection to workers.

The Shops and Offices Act states minimum conditions of work that have to be complied with e.g. clean air, toilets, so many square feet for each worker, maximum working hours a day and so on. Many workers are unaware of this, and students can inform them of what conditions are stipulated and how they may be enforced. A wage board exists that determines what wages are to be paid to black workers. When the government gives notice of one that will be determining in a specific area and industry, it does so by way of the Government Gazette. The number of black workers that can read, let alone get hold of, a Gazette is negligible. The result is that when a meeting takes place, where both management and workers are meant to sit and discuss these issues before an government employee, it is usually only the management that is present. A similar situation exists as regards pensions, unemployment insurance and disability grants.

Research.

In order to impart information, he who is given it must himself possess the knowledge. Labour legislation in South Africa is the most complicated and difficult in the world. In situations of negotiating with management, the stock reply against raising wages is "we lack the finance". In most cases this can be shown to be a lie. South Africa is experiencing a growth rate far in excess of the world average. So much so that British and American firms prefer to invest here rather than in their own economies. The obtaining of company balance sheets and their analysis always proves a ready and viable argument for the workers. Even in cases where it can be shown that the firm is not in a position to raise wages immediately, does not mean a stagnant position. Workers can demand that before the concern expands, pays their directors higher salaries, spends more on advertising, etc, the priority of expenditure should lie with the workers.

Students in Grahamstown have a relatively enormous spending power. They are vital to the majority of establishments in town. Recent surveys show that Grahamstown owners pay what must rank as one of the lowest wages in the country. In some cases, national stores with local branches pay considerably less than elsewhere - the reason given that the cost of living here is less. This argument is fallacious and its truth lies in that management knows that there lies a vast pool of unused labour if their "boy gets cheeky" and asks for higher remuneration. Students should bring pressure to bear on local owners by exposing them locally, and those of national status should be dealt with at both local and national level.

Paternalistic.

However, such methods as exposing, pressurising, pamphleteering and protesting are in the last analysis dependent almost entirely upon the attitude of management. Some concerns have taken the initiative in improving conditions themselves, but the changes are usually minimal and at best paternalistic. The white public like their material possessions and are able to purchase them more cheaply than in the majority of foreign countries. Raising wages means raising prices, because management is unlikely to lower profits. So the three p's mentioned above can, in the long run, have only a piecemeal effect.

We'll go to the ends of the earth for you

Relying on public opinion, and that alone, has already proved to be ineffective. The student days of marching and protesting have changed little, save the attitude of the public towards the students. It is only in conjunction with other and more important forms of student action that such tactics can play a meaningful role.

prisons breed radicals



The state of environmental action

Lauren Vlotman

The world's natural resources are running out rapidly. Our earth is overpopulated and food resources can no longer meet demands.

Ecology groups claim to be tackling the problem. They are trying to save the whale; they are organising litter campaigns; they are telling people to recycle their waste paper. But are they really tackling the problem? Why is the environment such a mess? Is it possible that the ecology groups are only dealing with symptoms and not the problem? To them it seems to be inevitable. They are saying that if man is a bit more considerate and does not waste so much our problem will be solved.

To me this is not the answer. The problem is related to overconsumption and the creation of needs. Twenty years ago a motorcar was a luxury, today it is a necessity. Ten years ago a fridge was enough, but today a deepfreeze or two is also necessary. Every year the fashions change, denim is in, but not just any old stuff, it must have the right cut. Next month it will be out. We need to buy more. More and more of everything. To get more we need to grow more and we need more factories.

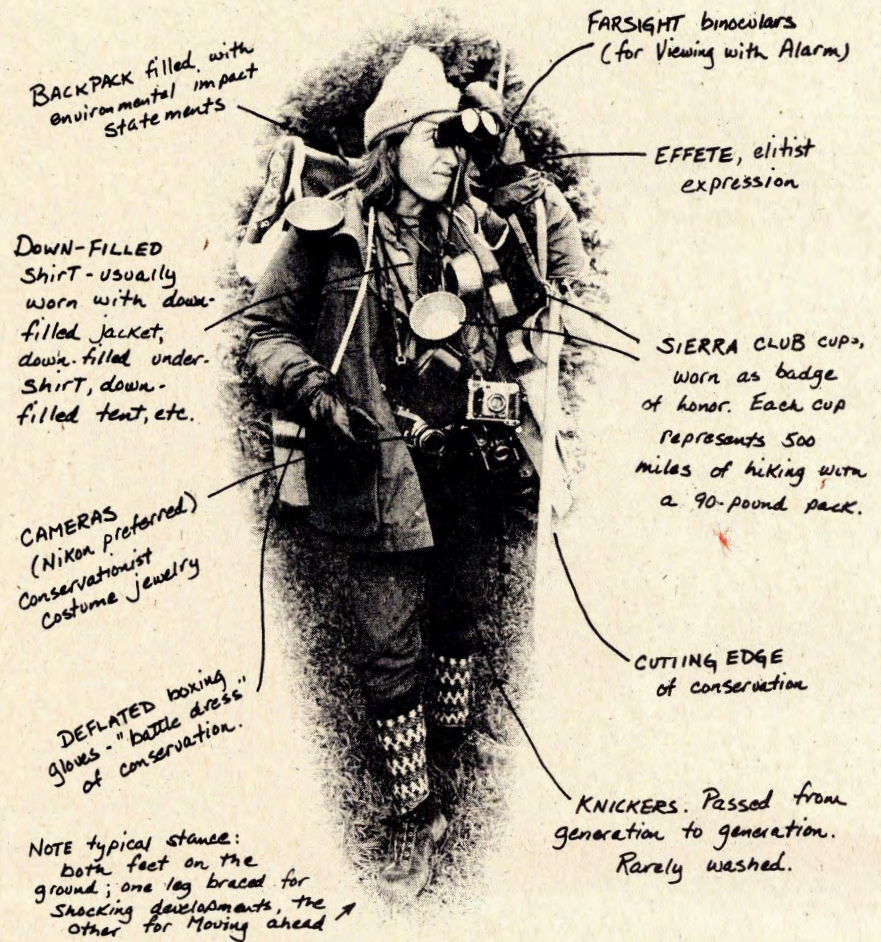
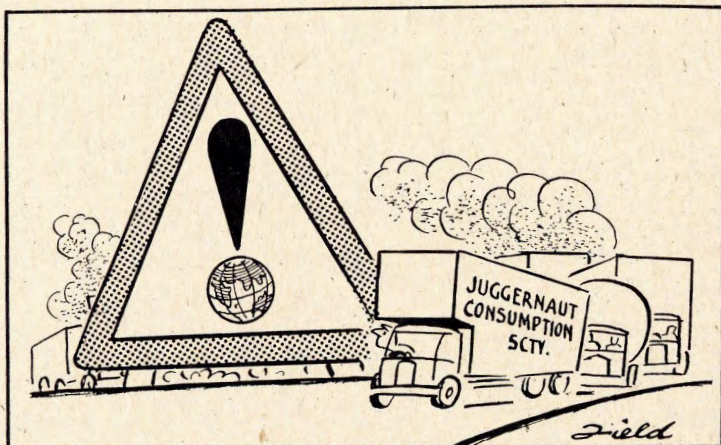
All these needs are created by such forces as advertising and the more people are made to think that they need more, the more they consume.

Everything comes from somewhere and goes somewhere, and in this case it comes from the earth and it eventually goes to the rubbish heap or to the sea. This in itself does not harm but because of the rapid rate at which it is happening it is upsetting the equilibrium of nature.

The interests of profit maximisation overshadow the desire to keep the earth a healthy place to live. And it is this profit incentive that propels the business world to create needs and encourage people to consume more than is necessary.

Thus the ecology groups, because they are not hitting the source of the problem, are fighting a losing battle. Their small scale 'shock tactic' publicity versus the constant bombardment of advertising which greets the individual every time he or she reads a newspaper, turns on the radio or even rides on a bus.

A more dynamic approach is therefore needed to confront the problem. No more patching up the holes in the industrial fabric but rather a change in that fabric. We must realise that the problem is not merely man's lack of consideration, but the very make-up of our society itself.



The Compleat (so-called) Environmentalist

Ecology Action Committee

The Rhodes University Ecology Action Committee is for those people who wish to act against the destruction of the environment.

We are an action group which co-ordinates, on Rhodes campus, the activities of groups such as Friends of the Earth, South African Council for Conservation and Anti-Pollution and all other environmental activists.

Our activities this year will include an attempt to clean up the Kowie river, a project to involve school-kids in the fight to save the environment and an educational campaign to make folk aware of what they are doing.

We need your help - just drop your name into the SRC permanent secretary and we will contact you.



FOR SALE

"Save the Whale" T-shirts. In all sizes. R2,50 each

May be obtained from Friends of the Earth, c/o SRC Permanent Secretary, 1st Floor, Rhodes Union Building. Each T-shirt has a motif of a whale and carries the slogan "Save the Whale"

What is wrong?

1. If the replacement-sized family (about 4 i.e. two children and 2 parents) is realized for the world as a whole by the end of this century - itself an unlikely event - the world's population will then be 80% larger or about 5,8 billion, and due to the resulting age structure it will not stop growing until the end of the next century, at which time it will be about 8,2 billion (8,200 million) or about 225% the present size. If replacement is achieved in the developed world by 2000 and in the developing world by 2040, then the world's population will stabilise at nearly 15,5 billion (15,500 million) about a century hence, or well over four times the present size.

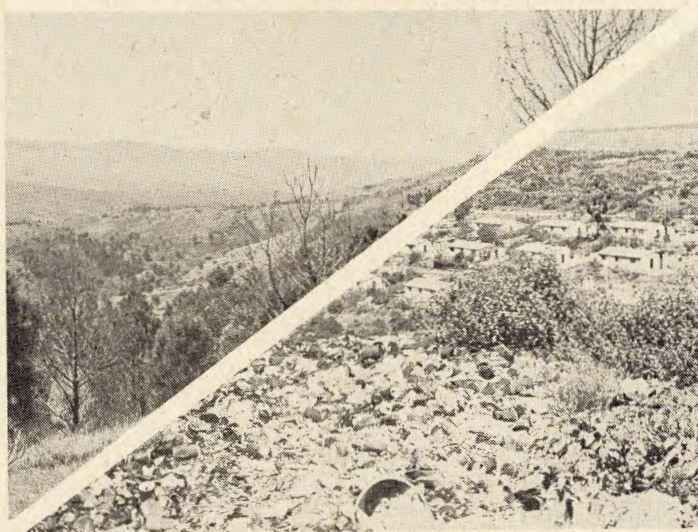
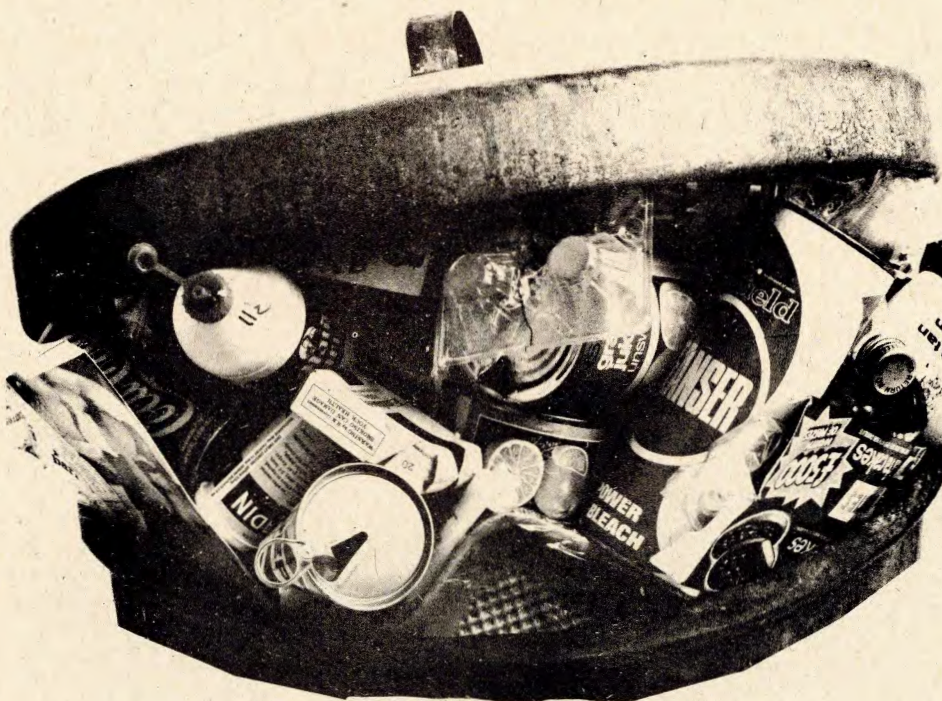
2. Present reserves of all but a few metals will be exhausted within 50 years.

3. By 1980 world demand for petroleum will exceed the possible supply. (Consumption increasing by 6,9% per year compared to population increase of 2% per year.)

4. The 34% increase in world food production from 1951 - 1966 required increased investment in nitrogenous fertilizers of 146% and in pesticides of 300%. At the same time they have created serious problems, notably resistance - some 250 pest species are resistant to one group of pesticides or another, while many others require increased applications to keep their population within manageable proportion - and the promotion of formerly innocuous species to pest proportions, because the predators that formerly kept them down have been destroyed.

5. All the good land in the world is now being farmed and according to the FAO at present rates of expansion all marginal land will be used up by the middle of the next decade - in fact some of the land now under cultivation has been so exhausted that drastic action will need to be taken to save it.

6. Even with their smaller share of the world's population the, so called, developing countries are consuming 80% of the world's total consumption.



What You Can Do

You may realise that the earth's resources are being used up quicker than they can be replaced.

You may realise that imbalance is industrial production are causing pollution of the air, rivers, sea, etc.etc....

You may realise that the world's population is growing faster than food production.

You may realise that as a member of the affluent industrial world you are using more than your fair share of what the earth produces for man's benefit.

You may realise.....But what are you doing?

The following is a short list of what you should do if you realise.....

1. Resist the 'advice' of the 'experts' who are making women, and men too, slaves to the dictates of the fashion industry which, of course, employs them.
2. Use cloth napkins, handtowels and handkerchiefs instead of throw away paper ones.
3. Boycott products that are over-packaged.
4. Don't discard anything that can be fixed.
5. Do not have more than two children.
6. Don't run water unnecessarily.
7. Turn off lights when they are not needed.
8. Use minimum amount of detergent.
9. Walk or use your car as little as possible.
10. Consider buying used goods. Not everything has to be new.
11. Use non-phosphate, biodegradable detergents and cleansing agents.
12. Don't use coloured disposable paper products, especially toilet paper. The dyes pollute but the paper breaks down.
13. Respect your neighbours by controlling the level of noise that comes from your home. Noise pollutes!
14. Eat low on the food chain. This means a diet of vegetables and fruit primarily.
15. Don't smoke. Smoking pollutes your own body and the air others must breathe.

The Transkei — an area in chaos

.... viable independence in 1976 ?

By Karl Edwards

The Transkei, and all the other so-called 'Homelands' ought to be areas of particular concern to environmentalists. The domination of white over black in S.A. has led to the situation where a large black population is forced by law to occupy prescribed areas of the country. Because of the overcrowding and the lack of education towards correct farming methods, the total ecology of the Transkeian territory in particular is being radically effected by the prevailing life-style of the inhabitants.

The three million inhabitants of the territory are caught in a system where more and more demands are being made on the land in order to eke out an existence. The overgrazing, burning and general mismanagement of the land, coupled with ever increasing population growth, is having profound effects throughout the countryside.

Particularly noticeable is the change in the composition and distribution of the vegetation, especially in the catchment areas of the larger rivers. Such changes, linked with erosion and silting, have led to the virtual elimination of the life forms that once existed in the larger rivers and accompanying complex patterns of plant and animal inter-relationships, have in many cases been destroyed as viable areas of production and sensible management (e.g. the Umzimvubu which was once navigable for 12 miles before the floods of 1952.)

The only remaining estuaries of any value to Transkeians are those whose rivers are fed by small forested catchments, for example, the Ntafufu and Umzimkaba river systems just to the north of Port St. Johns.

The Transkeian forests are also being destroyed by livestock activity, burning and chopping. Most game animals and birds, and even vermin, have disappeared as a result of the heavy hunting pressures exerted by the inhabitants. Despite the barrage of strict conservation regulations that exist in the country, few if any laws are ever enforced. With people dying of Kwasihior, one can hardly expect people not to take what game is available to supplement a protein deficient diet.

The governing body in the Transkei is largely farcical, and those in power are wealthy, and far above the level of the common people. The parliamentary debates of 1975 support this view.



Mr Knowledge Guzana, leader of the opposition, has lashed out at the exorbitant salary increases which the chief Minister and his cabinet gave themselves for the new financial year. Matanzima's new annual salary is R13 400 (plus R1 200 personal allowance) and each of his cabinet ministers now get R11 200 p.a.

In contrast to such salaries, we can compose the total budget of the 11 man strong Dept. of Nature Conservation in the Transkei - a mere R15 000 p.a. Conservation is not being helped by the government's attitude to population control either. In June 1973 Kaiser Matanzima said a halt should be called to the Transkei's family planning campaign because a large army could not be built on a small population.

The Transkeian government is also enthused with the idea of independence. However, the territory is always going to remain economically dependent on the Republic.

As it is, R60,7million of this year's R87,8million budget is derived from Republic's coffers. At present the government proposes to spend its money as follows:

Education	R22,2m
Dept. of Interior	17,5m
Agriculture & Forestry	15,4m
Roads & Works	14,4m
Health	12,8m
Justice	3,6m
Dept of Chief Minister & Finance	1,9m

The way in which the budget has been delegated is an indication of how the real problems of the Transkei are being disregarded - this is particularly true of education.

According to the Minister of Bantu Education, Mr M.C. Botha, steps were being taken to train technicians, farmers, teachers and businessmen in the Transkei. The 'steps' are apallingly small.

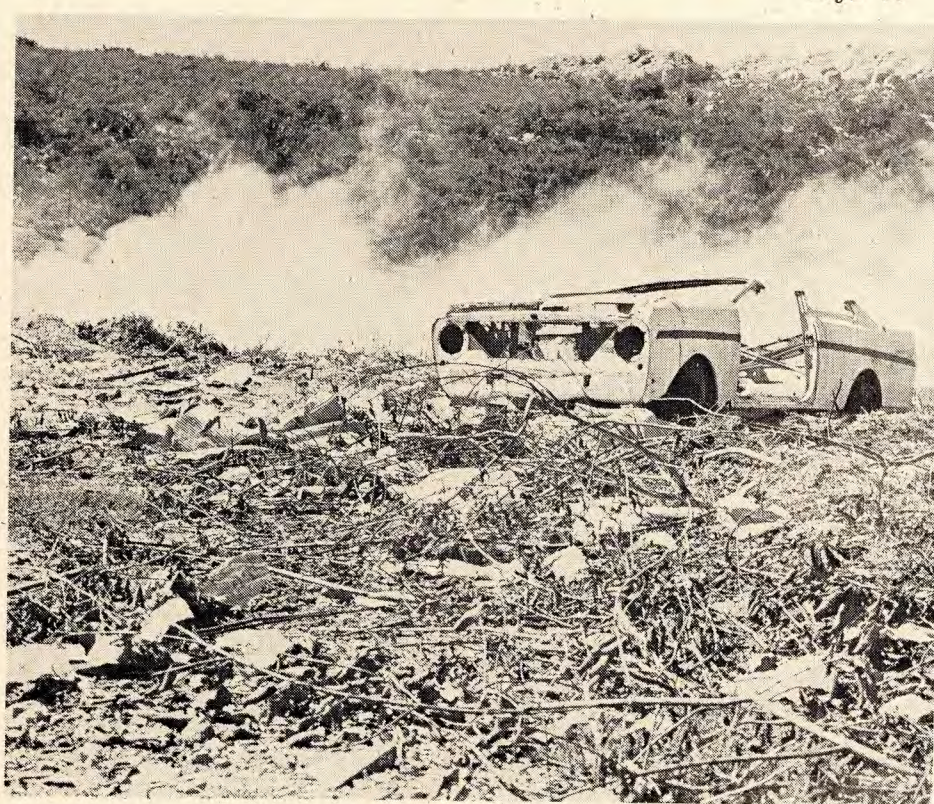
The Umtata Training College offered training in several technical directions. NO students enrolled for technical courses in 1974 but in the same year 507 pupils received training in trade or vocational courses. During 1974, 94 students received training in agriculture of whom 28 passed their final examinations.

There are seven teacher training schools and in 1974 795 students successfully completed their courses there. Commercial subjects were being offered in Secondary Schools, and last year 11 candidates passed the senior certificate examinations with two or more commercial subjects. A branch of the University of Fort Hare (Alice) will be established in Umtata during 1976.

It is apparent from discussion that the Transkei is in a poor state of organisation. The first and most logical step in alleviating problems would be to launch into a dynamic educational programme of population control coupled with an improvement in farming practises.

To facilitate such a programme the government should start a Department of the Environment which ought to receive at least half of the annual budget. The department could then start campaigning through all educational institutions, press and radio, for family planning practise. At the same time, academic support for the Department could be obtained by establishing a Dept. of Environmental Studies at the University of Fort Hare which would enhance agriculture and all other forms of development.

The basic aim of the Department would be to correlate and control economic development in relation to the size of the population. To attain this goal it would have to establish numerous educational centres and start awareness campaigns that conveyed to the people the nature of the problems in the Transkei, and the ways in which one could set about solving them. In this way, an effective social reorganisation of the inhabitants could take place. At the same time a stabilized population could then reap the benefits of better environmental management and more refined agricultural practises.



Paper World

Write an article on waste paper he says.....

Well, what about waste paper. There's a basket full of it beside me and the whole desk is covered in it (assignments that I threw away, lecture notes, the whole bit in screwed up balls of paper.)

So what do you say about waste paper when you're wasting it yourself.

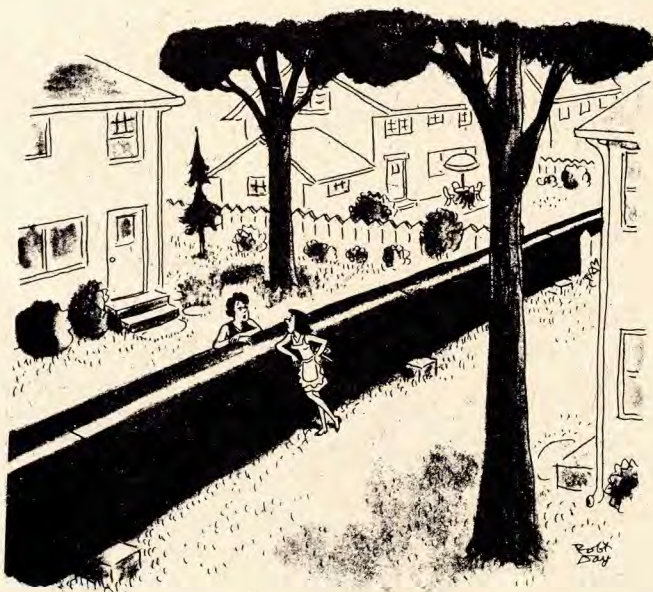
Paper is a part of all our lives. Or did you write your lecture notes on the wall? Did you write a letter on a brick and send it through the mail box. My newspaper's made of something else (I can't think of what you could make a newspaper of except paper.... fill in the blank yourself).

And then there was the dream I had the other night. A world without paper. Quite a nightmare you could say. And in the morning I began to think maybe we should recycle paper.











Someone came along from Friends of the Earth (dedicated to the preservation, restoration and rational use of the ecosphere ambiguously enough FOE) and told me how the Amazon forest is being used up to make more paper to be turned into more waste paper. The nightmare extended and got worse.

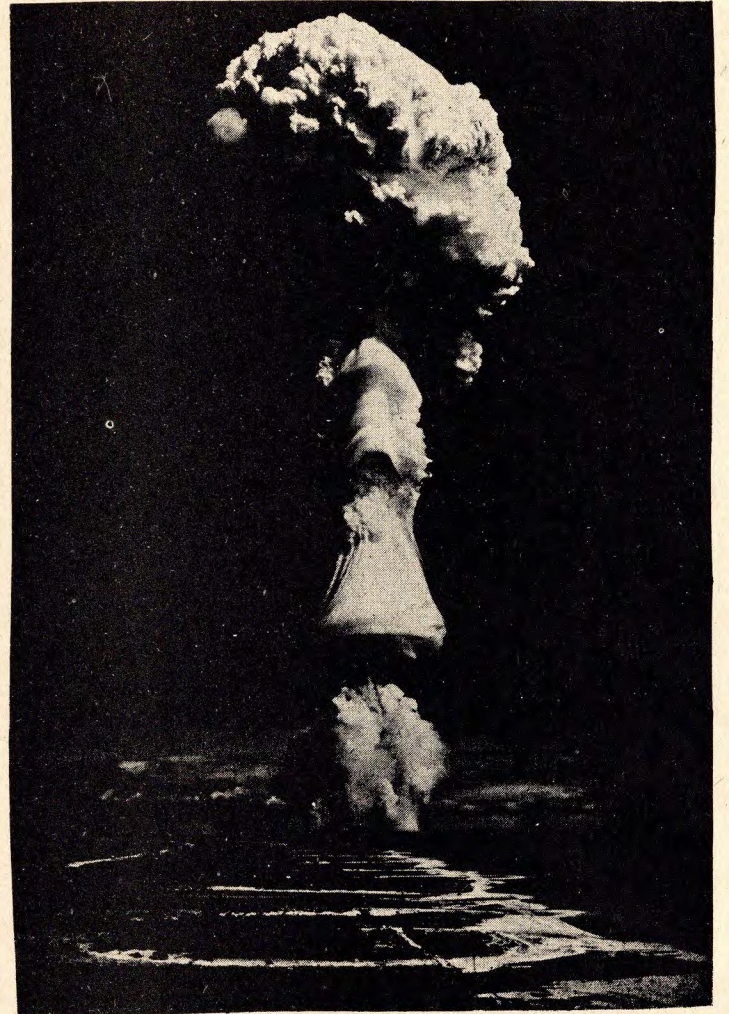
Which doesn't tell you much about waste paper except it's being wasted everyday. By everybody.

By Duncan Simpson

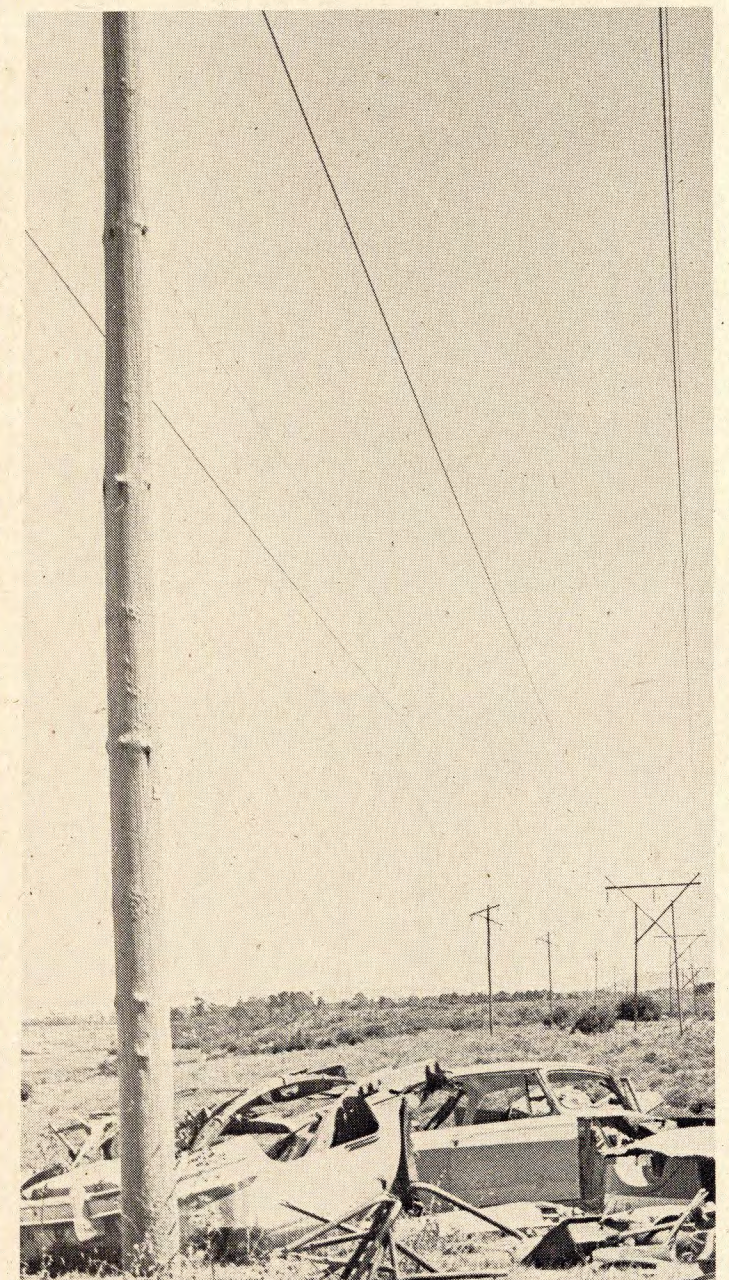


Ten Major Pollutants

1	Carbon Dioxide		<i>Normally the result of energy consumed in power stations, in industry and homes. It is thought that accumulation of this gas could significantly increase the earth's surface temperature, with the possibility of geochemical and</i>
2	Carbon Monoxide		<i>Results from incomplete fuel combustion, mostly in the steel industry, in solid waste disposal, in oil refineries and in motor vehicles. Some scientists believe this highly poisonous gas may adversely affect the stratosphere.</i>
3	Sulphur Dioxide		<i>Smoke from power generating plants, industrial factories, automobiles and fuel used in the home often produces sulphuric acid. The polluted air aggravates respiratory diseases, corrodes trees and limestone buildings, as well as certain synthetic textiles and vegetation.</i>
4	Nitrogen Oxides		<i>Produced by combustion engines, aircraft, furnaces, incinerators, excessive use of fertilizer, forest fires, industrial plants. Causes smog, may lead to respiratory infections and bronchitis in new-born children. Causes excessive growth of aquatic plants, depletion of oxygen, loss of fish and degradation of water quality.</i>
5	Phosphates		<i>Found in sewage, especially in detergents, in over-fertilized land and the consequent runoff into water, and as wastes from intensive animal farming. A major factor in the degradation of lake and river water.</i>
6	Mercury		<i>Resulting from combustion of fossil fuels, the chlor-alkali industry, electrical and paint manufacture, mining and refining processes, the pulp and paper industry. Mercury is a serious food contaminant, especially of seafood, and is a cumulative poison that affects the nervous system.</i>
7	Lead		<i>Principle source the anti-knock additive in petrol, but lead smelting the chemical industry and pesticides also contribute. It is a cumulative poison that affects enzymes and impairs cell metabolism. Accumulates in marine deposits and in drinking water.</i>
8	Oil		<i>Contamination due to the operation of oil tankers, shipping accidents, refinery operation, offshore oil production and transport wastes. Has disastrous ecological effects including damage to plankton, marine life and sea birds as well as pollution of beaches and estuaries.</i>
9	DDT And Other Pesticides		<i>Very toxic to crustaceans at extremely low concentrations. Used mostly in agriculture. The runoff of these products into the water kills off fish and their food and contaminates man's food. May have a cancer-producing effect, and may reduce population of beneficial insects, thus helping in the creation of new pests.</i>
10	Radiation		<i>Mostly produced in nuclear fuel processing, and also in weapon production and testing of nuclear-powered ships. Has important medical and research uses, but above a certain dose can cause malignant growth and genetic change.</i>



Everything comes from somewhere
and everything ends up somewhere



Drama

A fuller dramatic year is in store for Grahamstown theatre-goers with the Rhodes University Drama Department's five productions scheduled for 1975.

The year opened with a unique stand for student activism in the Speech and Drama Department's all-student production of 'Little Malcolm and his struggle against the Eunuchs.' This will be followed by Beth Dickerson's adaptation and production of some of Katharine Mansfield's work and Fred Hageman's production of 'Oh, what a lovely war!'

Capab's production of Jonson's, 'The Alchemist' is expected to arrive in Grahamstown soon. A movement production to be co-directed by Gary Gordon and Fred Hageman is scheduled for the second term.

The Drama Department's major production of the year, 'Romeo and Juliet', directed by Roy Sargent comes at the end of the third term, simultaneously with Capab's production of 'Antony and Cleopatra' at the Settlers Memorial.

Katherine Mansfield

The play is a dramatisation of some of Katharine Mansfield's short stories, designed in such a way as to represent her evolution as a writer. Her artistic life consisted in a struggle to achieve truth and purity of vision - 'One must learn, one must practise to forget oneself. I can't tell the truth about Aunt Anee unless I am free to enter into her life without self-consciousness.'

Working independantly of, but contemporaneously with James Joyce she developed the technique of the multiple time shift and interior monologue which were at that time literary innovations.

She was concerned with the inner nature of man, his struggle to achieve authenticity of existence and wholeness of the self. Thus she shows remarkable prescience in that she tuned in to the zeitgeist which has become an essential feature of the mid-20th century, as typified in the work of such thinkers Camus, Sartre and R.D. Laing.

The play is a collage of scenes adapted from 'The German Pension Sketches', 'Mr Reginald Peacock's Day', 'A Cup of Tea, Millie', 'Je Ne Parle Pas Francais', 'Prelude' and 'At the Bay.'

It will be played in the Box, using a minimum of props and costumes, and 'working' the play during rehearsals so that the cast is helping to develop some of the action and the connecting narrative.

Directed and produced by
Beth Dickerson
Dates: 2 April - 5 April
Booking: Grocott and Sherry.

Coryl Hindle and Clive Brook rehearse for 'Katherine Mansfield.'



his majesty's

hill street

March 20-22	The Marseille Contract
24	Mame (Rhodes Premier)
25	The Crazy Boys at the Games
26-29	Mame
Midnight Show	From beyond the Grave
Sunday 30	Who
31-April 2	Ape and Super Ape
3-5	Chinatown
7-12	Baxter
14-15	Up the Front
16	Finians Rainbow
17-19	Battle of the Sexes
21-22	Man with the Golden Gun
23-26	London Rock and Roll Show
28-29	Cries and Whispers
30-May 1	That's Entertainment
5-10	The Dove
12-14	The Long Dual
19-21	Ash Wednesday
22-24	Gypsy Girl
26-28	Intercine Project.
29-31	

S.R.C?

Oh, What a Lovely War.



'Pack up your troubles in your ol' kit-bag and SMILE boys.....'



Oh, what a lovely war! Rhodes University Speech and Drama Department's major production of the term is soon to be presented at Rhodes Theatre. The idea of the play was conceived by Joan Littlewood, but the body of the play grew out of improvisation with the Theatre Workshop Company.

The play's action is carried out by a group of pierrots who enact various scenes from the First World War, including song and dance. The choice of the Great War as subject matter does in no way limit the play's purpose as a satirical comment on War, Politics, and Violence in general. This war, being particularly gruesome and ineffectual is an excellent example. The play has enormous vitality and works essentially on the use of contrasts to make its point: frivolity is contrasted with horror, pathos with bathos.

The play consists of a large number of short scenes, incorporating most of the devices possible in theatre, and consequently is particularly difficult to direct successfully. The work of the student actors is equally demanding as all have to be proficient in song, mime and dance as well as straight acting; the actors often having to portray totally different characters in successive scenes.

No specific set is arranged; place and time changes with each scene, all adding to the complex technical problems of production.

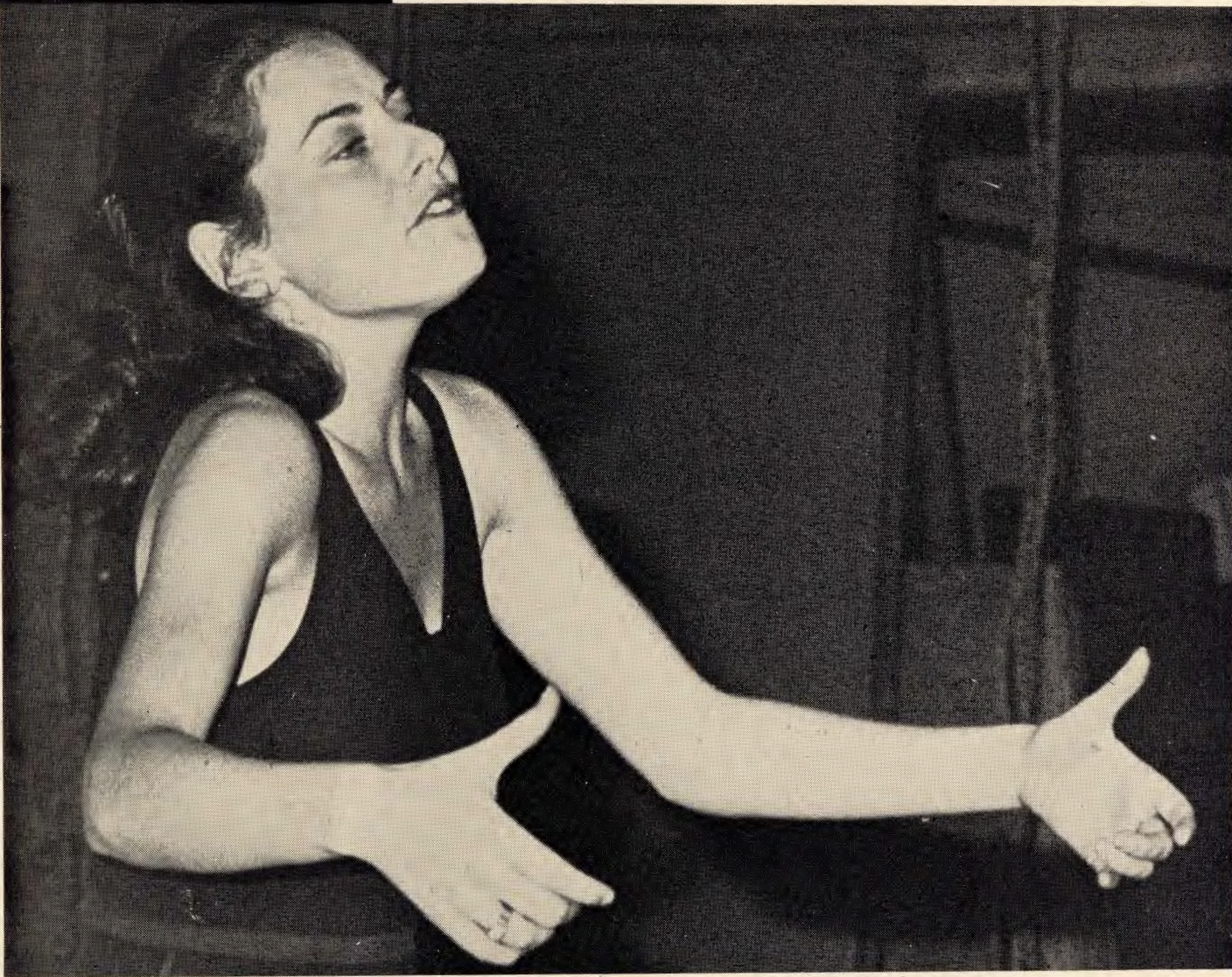
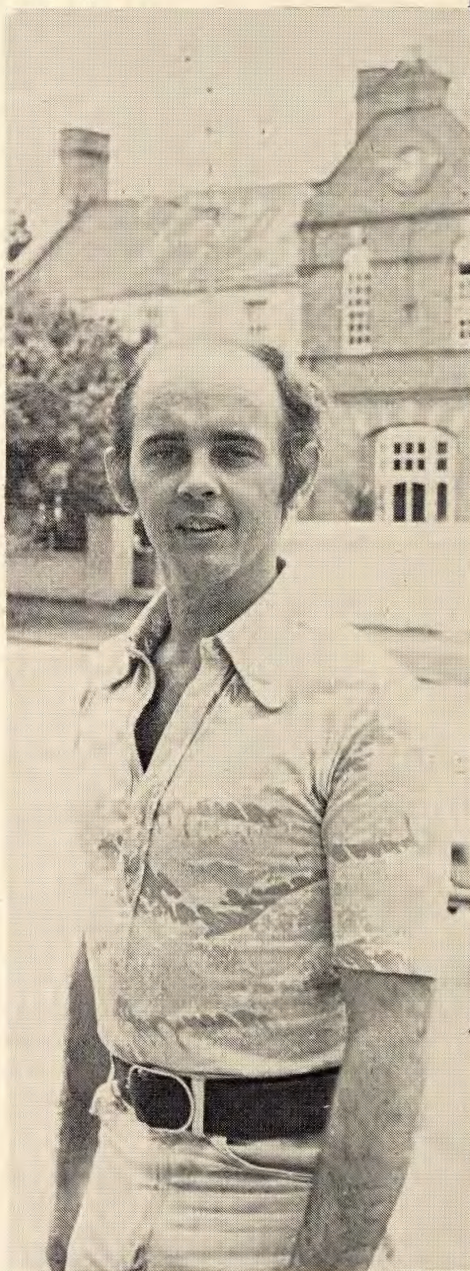
The play is directed by visiting lecturer Fred Hageman and is co-choreographed by Fred Hageman and Gary Gordon. Music by Rupert Mayr.

Dates: 7th - 12th April

Venue: Rhodes Theatre

Booking: Grocotts

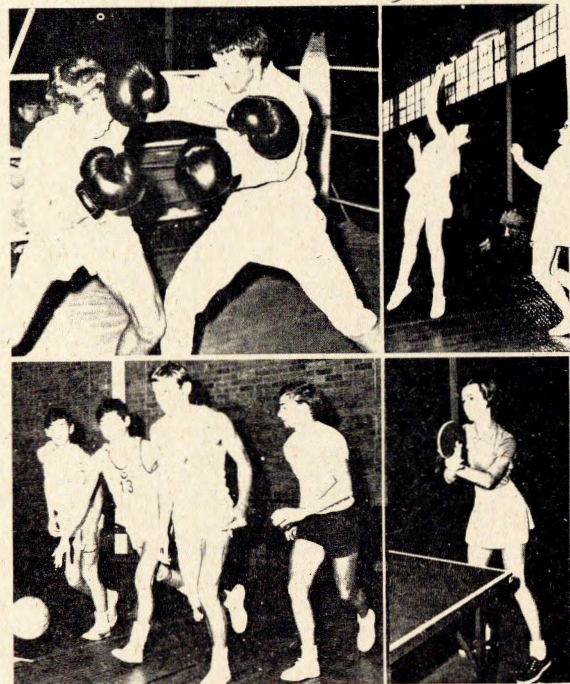
Fred Hageman, visiting lecturer and director of "Oh! What a lovely war".



JANET CONNOR: "For Belgium put the Kabush on the Kaiser."



SPORT



FIXTURES

March 26th	Rugby	Albany Club - Great Field
April 5th	Rowing	Buffalo Regatta E.L.
	Rugby	Albany vs Rhodes City of Lords
April 12th	1st Term Ends	
April 18/19th	Athletics	S.A. Closed Championships Jo'burg
April 19th	Rowing	Transvaal Open Regatta
	Rugby	Police vs Rhodes
April 23rd	2nd Term Begins	E.L.
April 26th	Rugby	Old Boys vs Rhodes E.L.
May 3rd	Rugby	Swifts vs Rhodes E.L.
	Rowing	S.A. Championships Roodeplaat
	Rowing	Intervarsity S.A.U.
May 10th	Rugby	Cambridge vs Rhodes E.L.
May 17th	"	Rhodes vs Buffaloes Rhodes
May 31st	"	Rhodes vs Transvaal Rhodes
June 26th	"	Rhodes vs Hamiltons Rhodes

Cricket

Smiling men with dubious reputations.

While the cricket club's results seem to show an upward trend in general as regards our first two teams, there are problems on the lower score.

At the General Meeting held early in the year, dub captain Tony Ribbinck made two statements which bear some closer inspection.

a.) "We are a happy club". Yes, the club is very happy, no friction of any sort at all. I suppose the first 11 changed captains a few weeks earlier by deed poll. A likely story.

b.) "We admire dedicated individuals...people prepared to give up time for the club...we are sorry we won't be able to give all you first years a game every week...you'll have to prove yourself." For sure they admire the dedicated individuals, three of whom spring immediately to mind, so much that they post them straight to the 5th 11 and hope to shut them up. Well, they haven't. Three chaps helped to raise the 3rd 11 on Friday nights and early Saturday mornings in the 1973-4 season and first half of this season. The third 11 won the shield last season. This season they haven't a chance, in fact I personally hope they do not win it. This will teach them that 8 fabulous Inks, individually superb, cannot take the place of a team of 11 average by very well-balanced cricketers.

On to the brighter side of the matters, we have a chance of taking the Alliance League. Barry Munnik, Barry Phillips and Rob

Armitage have been performing persistently ourstandingly. It was a pity that the Inter-varsity match was washed-out. We could have beaten up Uppies despite their present form. Kathy Hart deserves mention for her never-failing support as an absolutely faultless scorer.

Hall Cricket Results

The following six results have come to hand:-

Founders 116 (Stewart 35, McCune 4/32, Peterson 3/5)
Smuts 117/4 (Pearson 58)
Smuts won by 6 wickets

Kimberley 150 (Batchelor 53, Low 3/37)
Drostdy 112 (Howarth 34, Batchelor 3/21)
Kimberley won by 38 runs.

Oppidans 160 (Coleman 38, Howarth 5/82)
Drostdy 20 (Schaefer 19, Olsen 8/11)
Oppies won by 140 runs.

Oppidans 116 (Stone 35, Dell 4/25)
Founders 50 (Van Wyk 6/15, Olsen 3/19)
Oppies won by 66 runs

Oppidans 187/6 (Bowman 58, Dell 4/25)
Kimberley 104 (Austin 61 n.o., Olsen 3/45)
Oppies won by 83 runs.

Staff 142/6 (Prof. Woods 84 n.o.)
Founders 140/6 (Bailey 58)
Staff won by 2 runs

The first 11 scorebook could not be gathered in time for this edition but there will be a full article on this term and the season as a whole next edition.

Inter-Varsity

Summer Intervarsity was held at Rhodes on Monday March 17. The cricket match had to be cancelled because of rain but the swimming, waterpolo and athletics went ahead as scheduled.

In the swimming the women took an immediate lead through outstanding swimming by Sue Dickie and Tricia Turton in particular. Meanwhile Nigel Cones and Hugh Glover were keeping UPE ahead in the mens sections. However the last few races saw a marked change in the men's fortunes. The turning point came when Keith Rumble tied for 1st place in the 100yds butterfly. The final combined total for the swimming was Rhodes 90 UPE 34.

UPE showed their weaknesses of old in the waterpolo in going down 3-9 to a very mediocre Rhodes team. Marking was loose and the bunching up front were clear for all those people who stayed and watched in the really quite appalling light.

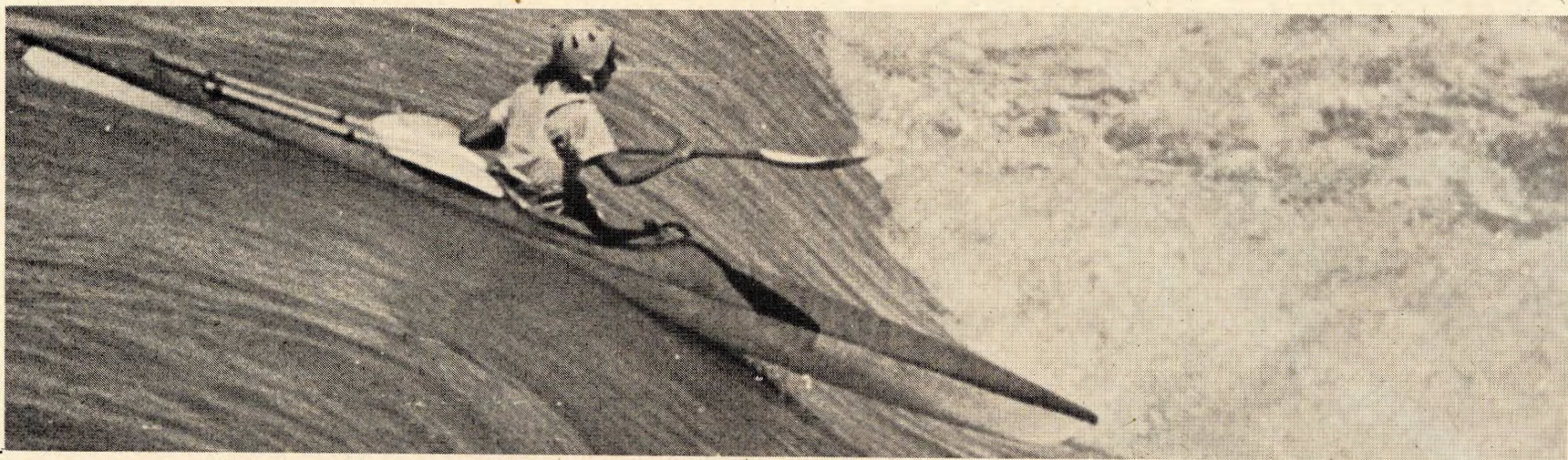
In the last chukka tempers became understandable frayed as players made use of the lenient referee and minimal visibility to commit petty infringements. Rhodes were tiring at this stage and UPE showed determination in attack for the only time in the game but the lead by then was too great for them.

The athletics went to UPE 34-26½. The Uppies put up most of the sparkling performances, notably Hermanus Potgieter in the Javelin and Wiele Snyman in the walk despite being almost walked off the track by Racey Casey Galloway. Rhodes' best performance was by Ashley le Grange who ran a magnificently judged race in the 3 000 metres.

And so Rhodes go ahead 2-1 and for the rest we must wait until the away intervarsity down in P.E. in August.

students
representative
council
?

White Water



Sailing down the river on a Sunday afternoon can involve dangers. This 7ft weir on the Orange was one of the obstructions which Bradley Sharp (seen going over), John de Reuck and Graeme Addison tackled on their way down the Orange in January.

Take a 4-metre glass fibre shell shaped roughly like a pea-pod, add a spray deck and paddle, insert one Rhodes student - and you have the beginnings of canoeing as a sport in this part of the world.

The Rhodes Canoe Club started with a splash early in January with an expedition down the Orange River. More expeditions on the Orange as well as on other rivers are planned for this year, and just to limber up there will be regular practice lessons in the surf.

The club hopes to lay its hands on a university grant of some kind to buy kyaks, or alternatively to buy the materials to build kyaks at half the price. A firm in Johannesburg is selling Hai-type racing and touring kyaks for R120 (to students) but the club can get various moulds for glass fibre canoes which cost about R40 - R50 to build oneself.

Open canoes and fishing dinghies are not really much good for the river conditions found in South Africa. They are too heavy and fill with water easily.

The sport has definite hazards, and anyone interested in taking it up should contact the Canoe Club and get some advice.

The men to see are Dr Dennis Riordan, warden of College House; Bradley Sharp, a B.Sc. Student; or Graeme Addison.

Canoeing as a sport - whether racing, touring (i.e. following a river wherever it leads, even if you don't want to go there), or surfing is becoming a very popular sport. It appeals to the same kind of temperament as mountain climbers and surfers, and in the next few years people living along river banks can expect an invasion by kyaks.

Another river which members have their eye on is the Transkei's Tina River, which has a steep gradient and may prove extremely difficult. It has not yet been done by canoeists.

Trips may also be organised down the Great Fish River and the Kei when these have enough water in them.

An expedition down a 100-kilometre stretch of the Orange is planned for the Easter Weekend. This has been done twice by club members and is regarded as a tough and exciting stretch on which to learn kyak handling in rapids.

Girls are welcome to join up. They can expect advice, encouragement and much comforting from the hardened and fatalistic types who indulge in the sport.

Rowing Club

The 1974 season was very successful with the highlight being the victory of the 1st and 2nd crews at Intervarsity. The 1st crew won the Bennett Shield for the first time since 1959. These results were due to the coaching of Nick Binndell and the enthusiastic guidance of Rob Chemaly - and we must not forget the keen spirit and dedication of all the rowers.

Dave Urwin has taken over at the helm of the club, assisted by Kippie Mundell (snr) as vice-captain with committee members Mike Miles, Mark Chapman and Colin Millar. The club has had a few difficulties but, due to the co-operation of the sport union and club members, these were sorted out.

The first crew stroked by Dave Urwin started training during the Xmas vacation and the rest of the crew, Mark Chapman, Kippie Mundell, Shaughn Cole and coxswain John Rainier met in East London at the end of January to enter the Leander Sprint Regatta.

They won the novice division and came third in the Junior Event. Back at Rhodes a second crew was formed, Mike Perks stroking. Both crews rowed at the Border Champs but were not very successful. A third crew stroked by Mike Miles is now also in training. The first and second crew consisted of M.Perks, G.Nunn, C. Millar, N.Edmonds and cox Nigel Sinclair-Thompson. They will represent Rhodes at the Buffalo Centenary Regatta on March 22.

The Rowing Club has about 10 oarswomen who are now in training. During summer school 4 girls were trained by Rob Chemaly in the rowing tank. Numbers have increased and chances are we will make history by entering a woman's crew in the S.A. Champs. Sue Lipworth helped tremendously with organisation of these roweresses. We all hope the enthusiasm continues.

Sport facilities?

S.R.C.?

Rowing Club team.

Back row: M.Chapman, A.Mundell, S.Cole

Front row: N.Sinclair Thompson, Prof. Nunn(Pres.), D. Urwin



Trophies: Wiehman Trophy, Bennet Shield, Muscott Trophy.

1975 Programme

The 1975 programme is a busy one with the Buffalo Centenary last weekend, National Intervarsity over Easter in Pretoria and the Buffalo Regatta on April 5. The climax of the season will be the S.A. Champs in Pretoria on May 3. Rhodes are hoping to enter 5 competitive crews.

Rob Cock and Pete Waterman have been helping with the coaching of new members but even now new oarsmen will be welcome. If you are keen to join either see Dave Urwin in Botha House or come to the rowing tank any afternoon at 5pm. Don't be shy.

Stoops Talk

physical adjustments give some people a clear head start at the game.

And so to zap-a-zep, Romantic suicide, more a game than a sport. Male phones female res and asks for a zep. Zep comes on the line - guy not impressed, makes promises but fails to arrive, zep wins, two points to nil. Guy arrives sees zep and withdraws hysterically, zep wins 2-0 with bonus points for energy expended. Guy takes zep out, makes out with zep, zep flakes out, guy wins 4-0. This game makes for interesting averages. Count up your scores JK middle floor, south side, facing Phelps. Rumour has it one of you will be playing zap-a-zep for Rag. Gerry good show, I Grant you.

Time now for the sportsman of the week. It is Ollie Ohlsson for taking 8/1 in a Hall cricket match recently. Well, done Ollie.

No more for now, people, keep at it and remember we haven't elected a sexual athlete of the week. Ciao.

Time for minor sports and other underground activities.

What humour is there in sport that is worthy of mention in this publication? Cries will come pouring forth: couch rugby, streaking and that new terror in women's residences known variously as zap-a-zep, fingerball-fishing and dail-a-dragon.

Lets take them individually: Couch rugby - so named because of its resemblance in tot to the scrums in the orthodox version of the game. This is a game for two and the difference between sides go far deeper than the colours worn by the 'teams.' The ball used for the game is always in the possession of one side who nevertheless lets the opposition come to grips with it. One more peculiar aspect of this game is that the less light there is around, the better the game. It is similar to tennis in one respect - it can be played indoors or outside. If the game is played inside the referee usually passes under the name of warden or senior-duty girl. If outside the official, who curiously enough carried not a whistle but a torch, wears a distinctive uniform bearing either of two sets of initials, SG or SAP. As the name implies, however, this game is couched in secrets known only to the full-time pros. Write for details to Lovelace Watkins.

Nothing much can be said for streaking but it reveals all the bad (or good) characteristics for the public eye. This sport seems to be a cuckoo-sport mainly because it never has a venue and time but intrudes on other meetings. Certain



rugger bitches

S!R!C!

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You are in your first year at Rhodes, last year or the one before you represented South Africa in the World U19 tiddleywinks competition or maybe some other sport, you're enthusiastic.

BE WARNED. Those who undertake responsibility in Sports Clubs at Rhodes are automatically expected to give up about 70% of their free time for their clubs business. The rewards are slender (see smiling men with dubious reputations.)

Leave organization up to the senior more-established club members. You'll be doing them a favour by not treading on their figurative toes and you'll be doing your-

selves a favour by not sticking your toes under the sporting powerdrill.

A classic example was last years houserugby. The organizers were often unable, often unwilling to take an active interest in the competition. When Nigel Hodder took over as Sports Officer he almost had to take over House Rugby. He received help from some interested parties. Eventually, the deadlines were adhered to and everyone was satisfied.

Will this be true of all sport at Rhodes this year. Co-operation by all means but don't rush in where seniors fear to tread.

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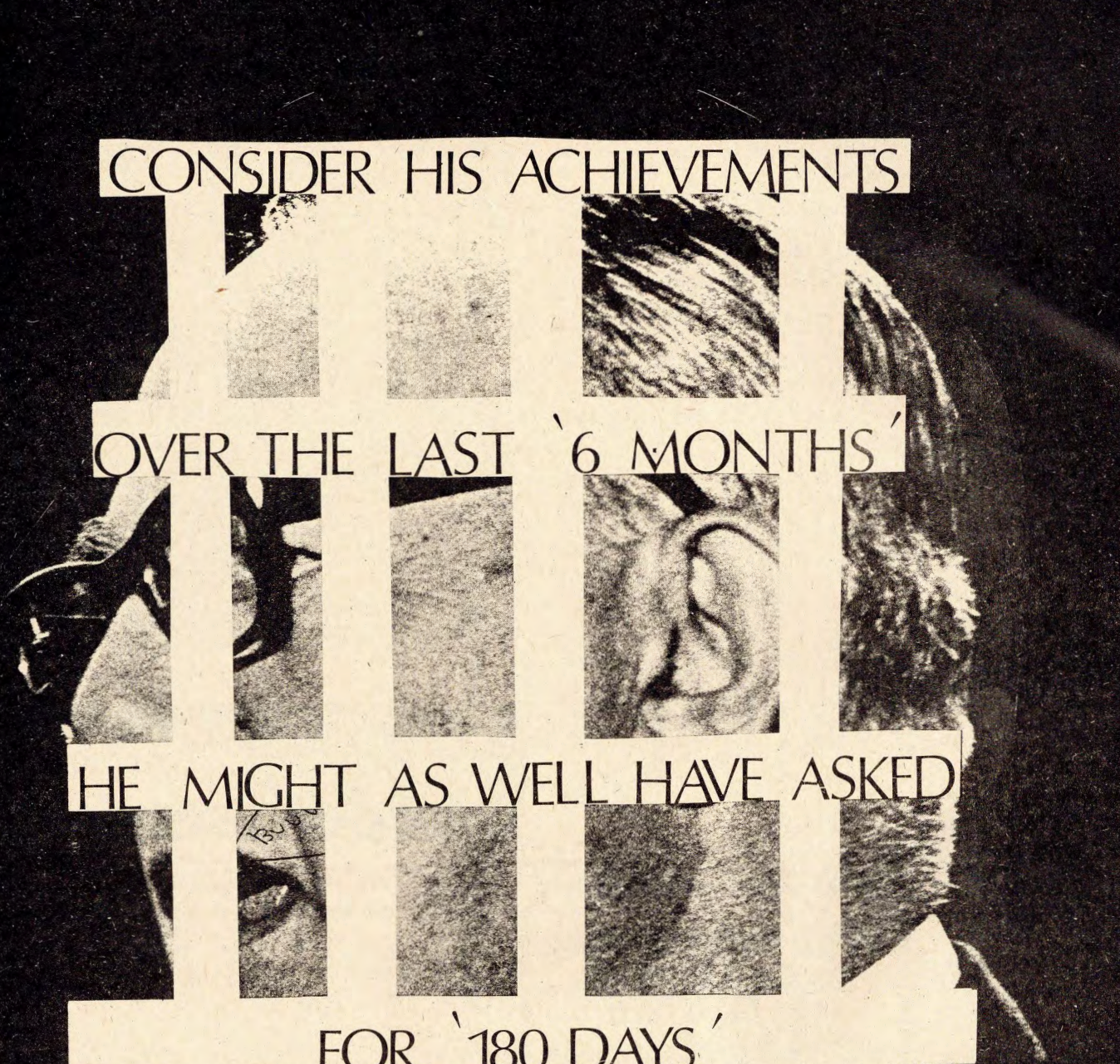
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HE MIGHT AS WELL HAVE ASKED

FOR '180 DAYS'

South African paradoxes could fill volumes. Try this one.

A leader in 'Rapport' of 16/3/75 carried a plea for the recently detained leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, the Rev Ndabalingi Sithole, to be tried in an open court, instead of in secret.

Very well lets look at the situation at home. What does it take to get banned?

The Prime Minister has said of persons 'found guilty' under the Suppression of Communism Act - 'This does not mean that the government found that they were communists. It does not help people to challenge the Government to say whether they are communists or not. In terms of the definition of the Act that issue is not an issue at all...' Sunday Times 11/3/73)

At the moment there are over 190 people who are 'banned' Most recently the banning of 8 black and 8 white student leaders in 1973 was a severe blow to all those who are concerned about freedom and justice in South Africa. The most recent atrocity of the S.A. Government was against students and others who attempted to demonstrate their

support for the achievements of Frelimo in freeing Mozambique from the Portuguese, and the way in which Frelimo combined disciplined military actions with a willingness to negotiate when it was clear that it would be advantageous to their cause.

The first arrests were made on 7 November 1974. Nineteen people were held under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Allegations have been made that torture and brutality have been part of the of the treatment meted out to the detainees.

We also know of 37 other cases of people who on December 23 1974, were being held incommunicado, out of contact with lawyer, friends or relatives - all of those currently detained are black.

The people detained were leaders of organizations which are working practically for the abolition of white rule in South Africa. They were the most articulate and forceful of current leadership, less compromised than many of the homeland leaders,

often with a more difficult task because they placed themselves squarely outside the realm of the permissible, as far as white South Africa is concerned. So the process in which the most creative and dynamic black leadership is systematically eliminated continues along the course set in the early 1960's when black political parties were officially driven underground.

Though white English speaking students have generally condemned such actions they have not shown much inclination to go beyond verbal indignations; this is not surprising after two generations of propaganda, Christian National Miseducation and other subtle forms of intimidation it is to be expected that the 'liberal' feelings of English speaking students will have become dulled. But I can not help asking if there is not indeed something 'unhealthy' about English language campuses, when our campuses are being directly threatened by the false findings of the Van Wyk de Vries Commission, the same passivity and timidity continues to prevail among us.